



THE SPECTATOR.

S. L. CURRY, EDITOR—H. W. COLWELL, PR.

Oregon City, November 12, 1846.

RESOLUTION passed by the Board of Directors of the Oregon Printing Association, at their meeting, Monday, Oct. 5th, 1846, and ordered to be inserted in the "Spectator" four times.

Whereas several subscribers to the "Oregon Spectator" have preferred pay for the paper in Oregon Scrip, which will not meet the liabilities of the Board—Therefore

Resolved, That hereafter all persons subscribers to the "Oregon Spectator," be hereby informed that Oregon Scrip will not be received in payment for the paper.
Jno. P. BACOCKS, Secretary.
Oregon City, Oct. 5th, 1846.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a paper on Temperance, from the pen of the secretary of the "Tualatin Plains Temperance Society," which we shall probably publish in our next.

"New Columbia," might be much improved; we shall endeavor, however, to make room for it in our next issue.

Some stanzas, commencing, "I often ramble o'er the hills," are inadmissible, we would encourage the author to try again on some other theme.

The proceedings of the recent convention were received too late for publication. The officers of that body were Philip Foster, president, and Samuel McSwain, secretary.

The bark Toulon made her recent trip to the Islands in fourteen days, and her return trip in twenty-one, being the best voyage, for time, there and back, on record. We are indebted for kind attentions.

Upon the reception of the news of the settlement of the Oregon boundary question, the only piece of ordnance owned in any way by the territory—a twelve pounder, presented to the city by B. Stark, Jr. Esq., was quickly mounted upon the rocks, on the river's bank, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired under the direction of our mayor, A. L. Lovejoy, Esq. The reports were the loudest, and the rejoicing echoes of the old hills of the Willamette the longest, that the most patriotic could wish to hear.

CLATSOP COUNTY COURT.—A special term of this court was held on Monday week last, when a decree of divorce was granted in the case of M. A. Smith vs. S. F. Smith. Messrs. Parrott, T. M. Chambers and A. Cornelius were appointed supervisors to open and establish roads, as previously reviewed and located, to the Molalla settlement and Champoeg county line.

We are indebted to the kind attentions of our friends of the "Polynesian" and "News," for the important intelligence which we spread before our readers in this number, and to which we have almost entirely given up our columns.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue, we have had the following variety of weather—clouds, clouds, clouds—rain, rain, rain—wind, wind, wind. Never mind, the waters of the Willamette are swelling and the Falls are roaring.

An unusually heavy gale of wind prevailed with terrific violence in our immediate vicinity, on Tuesday of last week. Houses and barns were unroofed and otherwise injured, fences prostrated, trees uprooted, and probably in other sections of the country it committed more extensive damage.

"OREGON SPECTATOR" EXTRA.—As soon as the late news arrived in town, we issued the substance of it in an extra form, with as much despatch as possible, and forwarded copies to our subscribers wherever immediate communication rendered it practicable; all "free gratis for nothing." We shall always endeavor thus to be wide awake and ready to "strike while the iron's hot," reminding our fellow citizens of the territory of the truth of the trite adage, that "one good turn deserves another," we informing them that the subscription book of the "Spectator" is by no means full, but open for their autographs.

"SANDWICH ISLANDS NEWS."—This is the name of a new, weekly journal, recently established at Honolulu. The editorial department is under the charge of a committee of foreign residents, with Mr. James Peacock as publisher. It is ably conducted and gives brilliant promise of success. We place the "News" upon our exchange list, with a great deal of pleasure, and wish it every encouragement.

LOSS OF WHALERS.—Three American whale ships, the Konahant, Baltic and Columbia, have been lost during the past season, in the north Pacific.

THE LATE NEWS.

We rejoice in the opportunity to congratulate our fellow citizens upon the amicable settlement of the much vexed question of our boundary. According to the recent news, the 49th degree north is the line agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain. Vancouver's Island is confirmed to the latter power. The navigation of Fuca's Straits and Puget's Sound is to be common to both parties. The free navigation of the Columbia river is to be enjoyed by England until the expiration of the Hudson's Bay Co's charter, or license, which expires in 1863, as we are informed, and thereafter, all to the south of 49 degrees north to belong exclusively to the United States. This is the substance of the treaty which we hear has been ratified by the Senate. The treaty itself has not yet come to hand.

The advantages that will accrue to Oregon from the adjustment of this question are numerous and important. Although as Americans, we might have wished that the whole of the territory could have been ours, even up to 54 degrees 40 minutes, yet, if it could not have been obtained without an entailment of the miseries of war, it were wise and far better, in our judgment, that the matter should terminate as it has. War is inimical to the prosperity of our institutions, poisonous to the very life blood of our happy republic. We have never yet come out of a war, however so glorious have been our achievements, however so victorious to us its termination, without having been retarded and thrown back in our progressive march. On the other hand, peace has given us the rich smiles of prosperity and the enjoyment of happiness, and with the motto "onward and upward," we have made such rapid strides in advancement, as to truly astonish the world. How magnificent is our position as a nation! The eagle and the "star-lit banner" are in the ascendant; who would, or what power dares to do them harm! Prospects are brighter and more encouraging for Oregon—the jurisdiction of the United States will be extended—emigration will be incited, now that uncertainties are out of the way—the resources of the country will be developed, and its high worth appreciated. All this and much more will inevitably succeed this settlement of differences. We can look forward now with faith, and congratulate one another that we are again citizens of the United States.

OREGON AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The editor of the "Polynesian," in a late number under the caption of "Oregon Spectator and Oregon," tells some plain truths and makes some honorable acknowledgments; he says—

"It is really refreshing in this arid, enervating atmosphere, to see the ardor with which the Oregonians labor for their new country. A trifle of their enthusiasm and hardy go-ahead-ness would do wonders for our little kingdom; but the foundation for the sentiment is wanting, though we have enough of nerve and muscle for the enterprise, provided it can ever have an opportunity to develop itself. An Oregonian is a veritable landlord, he owns the soil he turns up, and considers himself a fixture in the country. It is his home. Hence his zealous patriotism. He is laboring for himself and his children, and each settler considers himself one of the fathers of a great nation, to be honored in future ages as were the builders of Rome, and the Pilgrims that first trod Plymouth Rock."

Even so say we, and take a pride in the fact that the Polynesian thus candidly admits "Oregon is rapidly outstripping us in the development of her resources and the rearing of humanizing institutions." We are sorry for Mr. Kamehameha and his little kingdom, but positively we can't help it; if he won't keep up with the spirit of the age, he must clear the track and "look out for the engine while the bell rings," or he may be knocked into oblivion and no mistake. We, us and company, that is to say, Oregon, California and the United States, are not to be stopped in our onward course: we can go faster—go further, and be happier in the attainment of the great objects of civilized life, than the balance of the world, though it be crowned with the diadem of power and arrayed in royal robes of ermine.

We advise our friend with the hard name, who owns a few spots of earth down south there in the Pacific, to sell out, shut up shop, and come up here, and become a naturalized citizen, and see how we rush things for the benefit of humanity.

"THE CALIFORNIAN."—This is the title of a small sheet printed weekly at Monterey, Upper California, for \$5 per annum, and is the first newspaper ever published in California. Rev. Walter H. Colton, chaplain of the frigate Congress is one of the editors. Its mission is an excellent one, and among the many good things it declares to support, are the following:

"We shall support the present measures of the Commander in chief, of the American squadron on our coast, so far as they conduce to the public tranquility, the organization of a free representative government and our alliance with the United States."

"We shall go for *Californians*—for all her interests, social, civil and religious—encouraging every thing that promotes them, resisting every thing that can do them harm."

We have not seen, but hope soon to be acquainted with this new disciple of liberty, and therefore solicit an exchange.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—The French government, under the bill appropriating 93 millions of francs for the navy, had fixed its force as follows, viz: 40 ships of the line, 60 frigates, 160 brigs and schooners, and 20 transports, with 100 steamers of the power of 26, 800 horses collectively. A committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies proposed to reduce the above force as follows: 36 ships of the line, of which 20 to be in commission—55 frigates, of which 40 to be on service—130 brigs and schooners, and 16 transports, and besides the 100 steamers above mentioned, they propose to add a steam power of 3800 horses, to be applied to 4 ships of the line, 4 frigates and 4 schooners—also a steam power of 800 horses for two floating batteries to defend the entrance to rivers. By this means they reduce the credit from 93 to 73 millions.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The accouchement of Queen Victoria occurred the last of May.

Ibrahim Pacha, was in Paris at latest advices, intending to visit London before returning to Egypt.

The English government had received formal notice, from President Polk, of the desire of the American government that the treaty for the joint occupancy of Oregon should terminate in 12 months from date of such notice.

The Times of May 25th considers the final doom of the corn laws in the House of Lords as certain, the whig peers having unanimously or nearly so, agreed to sustain Sir Robert Peel's corn bill. A change in the Ministry was looked for soon, when it is said the Queen will demand of the new minister whoever he may be, the title of King Consort for Prince Albert.

Lord Palmerston is expected to come into office, by the resignation of Sir Robert Peel.

MEXICAN ITEMS.—News had reached Mazatlan by way of Durango, that 2000 Americans had arrived at Santa Fe: it was believed that on the 25th July that force would have reached Chihuahua.

The departments of Mazatlan, Jalisco and Guadalupe had declared against the general government, and therefore Com. Sloat had not blockaded their ports.

It was expected at Mazatlan that ere long the American tariff would be proclaimed, as it had been by Gen. Taylor at Matamoros, and that all internal custom houses would be abolished.

OREGON.—By the Toulon, fourteen days from Columbia, we have a file of the Oregon Spectator to August 20. This paper grows apace with the country it so favorably represents. It has again changed its editor, but under whatever auspices conducted, it comes to us a very neatly got up sheet, full of spirit and enthusiasm in regard to Oregon. It will no doubt exercise an important influence in that rising country. A very welcome visitor it is to our table, and we beg the editor to let no opportunity pass without improving it to our better acquaintance. In our next we will serve up some specimens of its contents to our readers.

The wheat crop of the present season is represented as remarkably fine. Attention is being turned to hemp and tobacco, and many valleys unknown to the white man a few years since, are said now to be occupied by an industrious population.—*Polynesian*

Much obliged, friend Jarvis, for such fair expressions, and you may keep on telling your pleasant truths "an it please you." The Spectator and Oregon are themes that you are truly eloquent upon, and although you occasionally give us some hard hits, yet we are "a magnanimous people," and you can pass.

MONTHLY MAIL.—It is reported in the Sandwich Islands papers, that proposals have been accepted by our government, for the establishment of a regular monthly mail between New York and this country, via Chagres and Panama. Two vessels are to run between New York and Chagres, leaving each port on the first of each month. Three vessels are to be employed in the Pacific, to run regularly from Panama to the mouth of the Columbia river.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—There is intelligence from the U. S. that Congress has voted \$10,000,000 for military preparations and national defenses, to raise 50,000 men, to launch and put into commission the entire navy, and to authorize the chartering and purchase of all merchant vessels and steamers suitable for cruises, should such be required.

VESSELS FOR OREGON.—The Angelo, Capt. Hastings, sailed from Boston April 20th, for this place, with it is said one hundred passengers, among whom are Dr. White, the Indian agent, and family.

The brig Henry, Capt. Kilburn, sailed from Newburyport, on the 21st of February last, for Oregon, with a number of passengers, including women and children.

SECOND GROWTH OF GRASS.—The surface of the earth is quite green again with the second growth of grass: thus we almost have "spring in the lap of winter."

Heracles says: "When we are in a condition to overthrow falsehood and error, we ought not to do it with vehemence, not insultingly, and with an air of contempt; but to lay open the truth, and with answers full of mildness, to refute the falsehood."

For the Oregon Spectator.

TO MARY—(SECOND EDITION.)

Oh Mary, I love thee! there is not an hour
Of my sadness, that slowly moves by,
But my withering heart owns the might of thy power,
And my faltering voice proclaims with a sigh,
Dearest Mary, I love thee!

At this hour of lone midnight, I gaze on yon star,
As it fitfully gleams 'mid the storm,
And I think on the eve, when its beams from afar,
Shed the purest and mellowest hues on the form
Of her I adored—and can it then be,
That thou now dost remember no more,
The moon cover'd cave, by the verge of the sea,
Where thy fond heart first bled for me, as fondly I swore,
Dearest Mary, I love thee.

Ah, no! for thy memory now pictures the scene,
When the moon in her glory arose,
And silver'd the waves with her tremulous sheen,
As they slumber'd in deepest repose;
The birds of the ocean had soot'd to the cliff
Of the Islet that blazes its crest on the wave;
Not a murmur was heard, save the slow gliding skiff,
And the deeply breath'd whisper that stole thro' the cave
Dearest Mary, I love thee!

One lovely star met thine eye of soft blue,
And chequer'd its beams on a tear,
The rose on thy damask cheek, deepen'd its hue,
To a maidenly blush, and the phantoms of fear
That haunted my bosom, abandon'd their power
At the news of thy love, and the witchery spell
Of that moment's embrace, while the ocean scoop'd
bower,
Through its mantle of green, breath'd my words as
they fell,
Dearest Mary, I love thee.

And now I have lost thee, there is not an hour
Of my sadness that slowly moves by,
But my withering heart owns the might of thy power,
And my faltering voice proclaims with a sigh,
Dearest Mary, I love thee!

Puget's Sound, Oct. 8, 1846.

COMMUNICATED.

A MORNING DIALOGUE IN OREGON CITY.—"Halloo! uncle Isaac, how do you do—when did you come to town?"

"Oh! I am well, I thank you—about five o'clock yesterday evening—what sort of times are going on here, Arch?"

"Why, uncle, a little of all sorts, but not early in the morning, as it's too cool for caterpillars."

Arch. "That's just what I thought—for, as I told you before, I came in here about five o'clock last night, and I was too late to get any thing, and this morning, I am too soon. I wanted to get home to-day, but I can't now, and I see a good many more here just as well off as myself, but none of us can get up a store keeper no how, I suppose they have all made a fortune."

Unc. "I don't know about that, but it looks like it, and I hope they have, but may be some poor one will come along some day, and no mistake but you'll find him up early and late, till he can live without it, and then he will say, he can live any how, and it's no body's business; and as for the other business, uncle, going on here—a heap of talk about hard times, delegates, and—"

Arch. "But yonder's a store keeper, now uncle Ike."

Unc. "So there is, just up—good bye."

Arch. "Good bye."

LAND CLAIMED BY MR. CHARLTON.—By the latest advices from England, we learn that this disputed land had again claimed the attention of the British Government. All the documents in relation to it, including the results of last year's highly important investigation by command of the King, have been referred to the Law Adviser of the Crown. With such a body of evidence before him, it is not too much to hope that his opinion will lead to the final rendition of justice to the rightful heir.—*Polynesian*.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Sloop of war Levant, Capt. Page, with Commodore Sloat on board, sailed for the United States on the 28th of July. The U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Dupont, with Capt. Fremont, Capt. Ford and Capt. Swift with their Companies on board, sailed on the 21st of July for point San Pedro, with the view of landing the forces to attack the combined forces of the governor and General Castro, which was supposed to be at Pueblo below. Commodore Stockton with the frigate Congress, sailed on the 29th of July, with the intention of taking such a position as to place Castro between himself and Fremont. The U. S. Sloop of war Portsmouth, is still in the bay of San Francisco, the frigate Savannah at Monterey.

CALIFORNIA.—Com. Sloat took possession of Monterey on the 7th of July, and hoisted the U. S. flag. The forces were landed at 10 o'clock, the place being given up by Don. M. Silvia, the officer then in command, at the demand of Com. Sloat. Capt. Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, took possession of San Francisco on the 9th. The whole of Upper California is now in possession of the Americans. Com. Sloat assumed this responsibility upon the reception of the news of the invasion of the U. S. territory by the crossing of the Rio Grande by Gen. Arista, with 6,000 men, and his attack upon Gen. Taylor. This movement had also become the more necessary on account of the revolutionary state of this country, the suspen-