

as far south as Guimaras was considered as incorporated with the United States, the title being that of conquest. The Preble and other vessels had brought a large amount of specie, some \$400,000, but it had not been put into circulation. Trade was stagnant, the markets glutted, prices low, and business greatly disarranged, owing to the unsettlement of the out-standing accounts of the merchants and farmers with the U. S. officers, who had taken the property of Californians for public service during the war—

Com. Stockton was still on the coast, detained to effect a settlement of accounts. Several of the squadron had sailed for Mexico, to blockade the western ports. Gen. Kearney is to leave 15th of July, for Santa Fe, over land. Colonel Mason takes his command.

The U. S. forces are abundantly supplied with stores on the coast, except flour and lumber—which are in demand. At San Francisco, people were living in tents, unable to find better accommodations. Great speculation in lands were in anticipation at the coming sale in June, at San Francisco.

A saw mill and grist mill have been erected at San Francisco.

Gen. Kearney, as Governor of California has given public notice that he was instructed by the President of the United States, to take charge of the Civil Government. He assures the inhabitants free toleration in religion, protection of rights, property, &c., and that it is the intention of the United States to provide for California with the least possible delay, a free government, similar to her other territories. All inhabitants are absolved from allegiance to Mexico, and considered as citizens of the United States. Those who oppose the Government will be treated as enemies. Those entitled to remuneration for losses will receive it.

There are four or five different parties in the country, each opposing the other, and in some instances with much bitterness; though all siding together unanimously, both native and foreign, in one thing—that of loudly condemning the course pursued by Col. Fremont and the navy under Com. Stockton's command.

Upon the arrival of Gen. Kearney over land he showed his written instructions from the President of the United States to these two gentlemen, to take possession of the country and organize a civil government, as he had done in New Mexico. His authority however, was set at defiance by the latter. Col. Fremont proceeded to form a treaty with the Californians after their defeat on the 8th and 9th of January by the land and naval forces under command of Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton, although aware of his superior officer being within ten miles of him.—After the treaty of peace had been made, Com. Stockton, in opposition to the protest of Gen. Kearney, proceeded to the appointment of Col. Fremont as Governor, and the nomination of a legislative council for the term of two years, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum each. This organization gave great offence to all the Americans in the Territory, there not being twelve in the land but loudly condemned it. Soon after the battle, Gen. K. started to Monterey, where meeting with Com. Shubrick, whose arrival superseded Stockton's command, he was acknowledged and saluted as Governor and Commander in Chief of the land forces in California, and an order dispatched immediately to Stockton and Fremont to appear forthwith at Monterey to answer for their conduct. It was believed, that both would be ordered home under charges of improper conduct, as their proceedings in the country prior to the arrival of Gen. K. had been declared by him to have been illegal and unwarranted by any instructions from the home government.

The United States brig Perry, Com. Sloat passenger, was wrecked in the hurricane of 10th and 11th Oct., 1846, on Florida. In this storm Key West was destroyed. Nearly four hundred houses were destroyed—light-house blown away, and fourteen inmates perished. All the vessels in the harbor, some ten or twelve, were driven ashore, and about fifty lives lost by drowning, or killed by falling of roofs, &c. Commodore Sloat, in his report, states that forty to fifty vessels were ashore when he left, and that the loss of public property will not fall short of \$250,000. At the Havana 10 English vessels went ashore or were sunk, 19 American, 33 Spanish, 2 Russian, 2 Bremen, 4 Danish, 2 Belgian, 1 Dutch, 4 French, 1 Austrian, 1 Brazilian and 2 steamers—in all, 81 merchantmen.

ENGLAND.—Nothing of importance. The Hudson's Bay Company have fitted out a well equipped expedition for the purpose of surveying the unexplored portion of the coast on the north-east angle of America. There were eleven persons and two Esquimaux guides—in two boats.

The Great Britain is given up. The sea has breached all over her.

IRELAND.—Famine still rages; the land is untilled, and the peasantry eagerly buy fire arms. From the South and West the accounts are most deplorable. Thousands are perishing from hunger and cold.

FRANCE.—Louis Philippe is anxious to submit his conduct to an European Congress and the German journals have raised an idea of a new congress for the readjustment of the affairs of Europe. France has protested against the annexation of Cracow to Austria—Lord Palmerston also. Food riots prevail, and the price of corn was rising.

GERMANY.—The three northern powers have replied to Lord Palmerston and Guizot, that the incorporation of Cracow was a work of necessity, and declare their firm intention of adhering to the act.

The "Atlantic," steamer, running between New York and Boston, was lost 26th November, and forty passengers drowned. She went ashore on Fisher's Island.

Geo. Bancroft arrived at Liverpool 28th October, Minister to the Court of St. James. Mr. Mason takes his place as Secretary of Navy at Washington.

President Polk has issued \$10,000,000 Treasury notes.

The Mormons, after some severe fighting had surrendered Nauvoo, and were to leave Illinois.

After January 1, 1847, the United States Government becomes its own banker, receiving and delivering nothing but gold and silver coin and Treasury Notes.

The new tariff encounters great hostility in the manufacturing States. Dealers were closing off their stocks at auction. The leaders of the Whig party have unanimously declared in favor of a repeal, and will bring forward a bill to that effect during the present Congress.

Iowa and Wisconsin have become States. The Union numbers now 30 States.

Congress has prohibited slavery in Oregon forever, and the House adopted a clause in a bill by an overwhelming majority, excluding slavery from California and all other territories that might be ceded to the Union.

Later Intelligence.

Highly important from Mexico—two great battles fought—total destruction of Santa Anna by General Taylor—Vera Cruz taken by Gen. Scott, and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa besieged by the naval forces.

By the arrival of the ship Brutus, Capt. Adams, from San Francisco, we have received a file of the Californian to the 29th of May, inclusive from which we extract the following late and important intelligence.

An action of three days duration has taken place between the American forces 7,000 strong under command of Gen. Taylor, and the Mexican forces 18,000 strong under command of General Santa Anna.

Santa Anna marched from San Louis Potosi upon Gen. Taylor, and the armies came together on the 22d of February.

By reason of the disparity in the respective forces, Gen. Taylor was obliged to fall back, being unable to cope with a force so vastly superior in point of numbers under equal circumstances.

During the days of the 22d and 23d he continued his retreat, but on the 24th having arrived at the pass of Angostura, he halted and gave battle.

Taylor's plans appear to have been ably conceived and skillfully executed. Having decoyed the enemy into the pass of Angostura, he had prepared a masked battery for their reception. They advanced boldly, and at a given signal the American head ranks fell upon their faces and a battery of 26 pieces of heavy artillery loaded with grape, opened upon their closely wedged ranks. The effect was terrible.

The engagement lasted for some time. The loss of the Americans 1,000 killed, that of the Mexicans between 4,000 and 5,000 killed, 5,000 Mexicans also deserted from the army. The remaining 8,000 are said to have fled in the direction of San Luis Potosi.—Santa Anna immediately departed for the city of Mexico.

The skirmishes of the first two days we have not heard the particulars of, the third day however appears to have resulted in a glorious victory on the part of Taylor over the Mexicans. The city of Vera Cruz has been taken possession of by the army under command of General Scott. They are now quietly occupied in starving out the Castle.

The Mexican force in the Castle is reported at 1,000 men, short of provisions.

Revolts in New Mexico.

About the middle of Dec. last, the U. S. officers in Santa Fe, discovered evidences of an intention on the part of certain persons to excite a revolt, and some arrests were made and on the escape of a few persons from the Province, it quieted down again.

January 14th Governor Bent left Santa Fe, for Taos, on the 19th he and five others were murdered most barbarously and in a cruel and disgusting manner at "Fernando de Taos," several other Americans were butchered in the vicinity.

On the 21st, information reached Santa Fe that the insurgents were in arms and on their march for the city. Col. Price left to meet them with three hundred and fifty men, on the 24th, they met the enemy fifteen hundred in number at a Canada, and after an engagement of about three hours, defeated them with a loss to the enemy of thirty-six killed; wounded not known.

American loss, two killed, six wounded. The enemy retreated.

On the 28th, Capt. Burgwin joined with Company G. 1st Dragoons. 29th Col. Price marched to Loya, and reached there in the afternoon, when learning that about eighty of the enemy were posted in the strong Canon of Embudo, he sent Capt. Burgwin in that direction with 180 men, same day Capt. Burgwin discovered the enemy between six and seven hundred strong, posted on the rocky and woody declivities, which form the defile of Embudo, after a sharp conflict the enemy retreated precipitately, leaving twenty killed and sixty wounded. The charge of the 1st Dragoons was most gallant, as they were gallantly led by Capt. Burgwin.

30th Capt. Burgwin reached Trampas, and on the 31st was joined by Col. Price, and all advanced to Chemical. 2nd February, entered the valley of Taos, on the 3rd at Fernando, and arrived at the Pueblo de Taos where the enemy was strongly fortified; after firing a few shots and shells the attack was delayed to the next day for the baggage train to arrive.

Feb. 4, attack renewed, and the church became the point of attack and obstinate defence, the church was breached and carried by storm, Captain Burgwin being killed in the door. The number of force engaged in the defence of the town, was from six to seven hundred Mexicans. Loss, 150 killed—wounded not known.

American force 450, seven killed and 45 wounded, of whom many died, among them Lieut. Van Valkenburgh, of the infantry.

All the leaders were either killed in the actions or hanged afterwards, by sentence of a court martial except one who made his escape from the field.

These well struck blows and rapid movements restored peace to the province of New Mexico, and it is to be supposed that the news of the capture of Chihuahua by Gen. Wool, defeat of Santa Anna's army by Taylor, and the capture of Vera Cruz by Gen. Scott, will not tend to make the New Mexicans desire another revolt.

There is some reason to suppose that the U. S. forces may be able to reach Mexico (City) before the commencement of the rainy season, if so, the war will soon be at an end, but no one need suppose that anything short of the occupation of the Capitol will bring those vain people to their senses.

BOAT RACING IN BAKER'S BAY.—A spirited race came off here yesterday between a fast pulling galley, of H. B. M. S. Modeste, lately built at Vancouver and a large Chenook canoe. The former was pulled by six of the Modeste's crew—the latter paddled by ten fine swarthy Chenooks. The distance raced was from the ship to the shore, about a quarter of a mile, when a signal of "off, off" being given the "tug of war" commenced, and the contest continued very equal half way; but the canoe then got a head and kept the lead, until the happy Indians reached the beach, winning a bet of some dollars, amid the triumphant shouts of a multitude of their tawny brethren.
28th May, 1847.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR.—The New Orleans Delta makes it out, that an editor must possess the disposition of a horse, obstinacy of a mule, independence of a wood sawyer, endurance of a starving assassin, impudence of a beggar, spirit of a chicken-cook, pertinacity of a dun, and entire resignation to the most confounded of all tread-mills.

A "Hoosier," of rather scanty means, visited New York lately, with introductory letters, for the purpose of buying a considerable amount of goods upon credit. The jobbers to whom he applied were very courteous, but did not exactly like to trade.

"What's the matter?" inquired the buyer.

"Nothing particular," was the reply, "only we don't much like this credit business."

"Well, but I don't ask for only thirty days."

"Very true, but you might die, you know."

"Why, who is it—I ever heard of any body's dying in thirty days."

Marine Intelligence

COLUMBIA RIVER.

ARRIVED.
June 11, H. B. Co's bark Columbia, Duncan, 30 days from Honolulu.

June 14, Am. ship Brutus, Adams, 17 days from San Francisco.

June 15, Am. bark Tustin, Conby, 16 days from Honolulu.

DEPARTED.
June 12, H. B. M. S. Modeste, Bailey, for Oahu.
" " H. B. Co's bark Corwin, Weyington.
" "

List of Passengers.
Per bark Columbia from Oahu, Mr. Bond, Stark Jr.

Per ship Brutus from San Francisco, California—Messrs. David McLaughlin and Theo Brown.

Per bark Tustin, from Oahu, Messrs. J. F. Winkley and J. M. Geoway.

Goods per "Tustin."

JUST RECEIVED, per bark Tustin, and for sale at the Store of John H. Cook, 2 umbrellas, (pauhanee stuff) 2 cases painted Putney; 2 boxes Brown Shooting; 2 boxes White Cotton Shirts; 2 boxes Blue Cotton Shirts; 20 long Wools; 2 cases 1/2 size Suits and Mill Shawl Hats; 1 case superior Tobacco; 2 cases Gun; 2 cases Boots; 1 case heavy Boots.

Also a fresh supply of Tea, Sugar, Molasses and Spices.
June 24, 1847. 11—4

STOP THEFT!!

STOLEN out of my home on the 11th of this month, various articles of clothing and bedding, and with them my pocket book, containing the following papers to wit: one note of hand for \$100, made August the 5th, 1845, by S. W. Hoon and endorsed by John G. Campbell and payable to me or bearer. Also an above one note of \$250 payable to me or bearer August 5th, 1846; also one note for \$300 dollars made payable to me or bearer by H. M. Kinkaid, dated November 1845 and due the 1st of November 1847; also one note of \$150 due November 1st 1847; also one note for \$431 75 made by Nelson, McDonald and Taylor, November 5th, 1845 and due November 1st, 1846, payable to me or bearer, bearing ten per cent interest from date until paid; a credit on the bank I think, of \$215; also one note for \$12 and some cents, made payable to me by Nat. Ford, Dec. 1845, and due one day after date. There were many other papers in the book that are not now recollectable.

I hereby caution all persons against purchasing said notes or articles of property.

A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will recover and return to me any part or all of said property.
H. BURNS.
Multnomah City, June 12, 1847. 11—4

LOST Oregon City, June 24, 1847.

STOLEN HORSE.

On the 11th of July, a bay horse, owned by Geo. H. Baker, was stolen from his stable in the city of New York, and is now in the possession of some person or persons in the city of New York, and will be returned to the owner if any person who will recover and return to me any part or all of said property.
Geo. H. Baker.
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Female School.

The Third Session of Mrs. M. M. Thornton's School, in this city, will commence on Monday July the 5th and will continue eleven weeks. All the branches usually comprised in a thorough English education, are taught in this School, together with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, and Painting in Mineralogy and in Water Color.

Strict attention will be given, not only to the intellectual improvement of the pupils, but also to their morals and manners. It is Mrs. Thornton's desire to make this a permanent school; and her past success and long experience as a teacher, enable her to hope that she will give general satisfaction.

Pupils will be charged from the time of their entering the School, until the close of the Session. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Thornton.

REFERENCES.
His Excellency, Geo. Abernethy.
Hon. A. A. Skinner.
Rev. Geo. Gray.
Dr. Marcus Whitman.

Oregon City,
Oregon City, June 24th, 1847. 11—5