[illegible] good sense and clear judg-[illegible] are in my opinion unsurpassed by [illegible] amongst you; this uncontroverted [illegible]er and abuse in your paper, might [illegible] given rise to no very amiable feel-[illegible] towards my fellow citizens there and [illegible] as to the reception I might meet [illegible] on returning. As it is however, I [illegible] merely prompted by my innate and [illegible]rpassed love of truth and detestation [illegible]hood, wherever seen or heard, to [illegible]er it; as my refusal to return and [illegible]pt of the office, which will be made [illegible]wn in a letter to your Governor, pre-[illegible]ts its forestalling my usefulness in that, [illegible] injuring me personally amongst those [illegible] who know me not; whilst I can as-[illegible] the writer and his supporters, for [illegible]rivate information and consolation; [illegible] envenomed production will not [illegible] the least at the spot where it [illegible]bly intended to operate—Wash-[illegible] City.

[illegible]Had "A. Q." in the zeal of his disin-[illegible]rested patriotism and great love of the [illegible] skins; but waited a short period, he [illegible]t have saved this exhibit of unkind [illegible] bad manners, remained uncommitted [illegible]ning a very false and malicious pub-[illegible], and kept, besides, the office open [illegible]self or some other, more worthy [illegible], occupant.

Respectfully,

C. E. PICKETT.

THE SPECTATOR.

[illegible] W. A. HUDSON, PRINTER.

Oregon City, Feb. 24, 1848.

☞A communication upon the subject of temperance, by Rev. H. H. Spalding, received at this office, will appear in the next and subsequent numbers of this paper.

☞We stand corrected by "Veritas," touching the nationality of the Volunteers under Capt. McKay.

Oregon and her Citizens—the War.

The settlement of Oregon is in its infancy. Probably her citizens possess as much of native and acquired ability as the citizens of any other portion of the globe [illegible] young and few in number. Periods of gloom and adversity are almost inseparably connected with the occupation and improvement of a new country remote from governmental protection. It is a trite saying that, the darkest hour of the night is the one just before the approach of day—may this prove true in relation to the difficulties which now environ Oregon; and may her citizens show themselves equal to the exigencies which surround her. Nature's great architect has destined Oregon to become the seat of immense wealth and power, and this joyous truth is written in bold, unmistakable characters throughout her entire length and breadth. Is patriotism as intelligibly written upon the hearts of the citizens of Oregon? The war in which this little settlement is engaged has not been produced by the indiscretions of its members, nor by an infringement of, nor by aggressions upon, the rights of the Indians, which surround it; but by Indian inhuman butcheries of unoffending citizens, induced by a thirst for the blood of the servants of the living God! It is not a war for domain, nor wealth; but a war of humanity against inhumanity crying to heaven for punishment.

Is the patriotism of the people of Oregon equal to their country's demand in the present crisis? By patriotism we mean something more than heroism. Heroism has become a term synonimous with *freedom*. By patriotism we intend that ennobling principle in the human heart which looks beyond self up to country.—Which causes a man to "love his country more than life," and which would induce him to take his "flocks" and his "fruits" and spread them upon the "altar" of his *Country*.

The present war is a war of necessity, and from necessity it must be carried on by advancements from citizens. Infidelity may so enrobe herself in the habiliments of Christianity, that eternity alone can penetrate them; but providentially, worldly affairs are so arranged that, unreal patriotism may be penetrated in time!

In a crisis like the present there is no half way house,—a man is either for his country or against it, and will be remembered either with honor or contempt.

[illegible]ODGE THORNTON.—Upon arriving in [illegible]ornia, this gentleman was made a [illegible]er of despatches from the United [illegible] authorities there, to the home government at Washington. He will probably arrive at Washington at an early

Mexican War News.

Our readers will perceive that we have drawn largely from California and Sandwich Island papers, on the subject of Mexican war news. Every thing that tends to the wealth, power, or glory of the United States, is naturally received with avidity by citizens of the United States, here. We are sorry that the facts collected are so unconnected but they are such as we have been able to obtain.

No American heart here, can fail to leap with joy when he contemplates the respect and admiration won by the arms of his country in her late war with Mexico.

No crimes, no needless devastations have *marked* the course of the United States army there; and no fortifications, fortified passes, or armies, have been able to *impede* its course. The United States at this time contains more than two millions of soldiers, mostly intellectual, reading, and reflecting men, knowing that their success in life depends upon their virtuous and manly bearing, and feeling that upon them in part, rests the responsibility of transmitting unimpaired the liberties which they have inherited, and which they so much love. Who would discard the companionship of such a brotherhood? and who wonders that the United States army in Mexico was increased more than six hundred men from British soldiers stationed in Canada?

A word on Intemperance.

The great mass of the human family have long since regarded intemperance as an insidious and dangerous evil. Reader, you regard it as such. You believe that the conduct of all men should be such as will best advance the highest good of *all*. Of what permanent happiness, or benefit has intemperance been to the human family? Of what incalculable injury and misery has it been to the human family? Is intemperance conducive of wealth? It is the sure road to poverty—even great wealth possessed by an intemperate man, is held by a frail tenure.—Does it lead to the husbanding of time? It tends to the waste of time, and the expenditure of money earned while at work. Is it beneficial to the body? It is unquestionably true that, the use of spirituous liquors gives momentary strength and endurance to man; but it *cannot* be true that a stimulous, which if continued, will result in delerium tremens, or premature death, is *beneficial* to to the body! Does it illuminate or strengthen the mind? A [illegible] the bra[illegible]ght; yet con[illegible] tinue that stimulant, and it so benumbs and devours the mind, that, it leaves the once intellectual giant the plaything of vice, and the sport of fools! Does the moderate use of intoxicating drinks make a man a better member of society? Does it better fit him for the discharge of his duties as a citizen of a moral and enlightened community? It is undeniably true that some good men have been moderate drinkers, and lived to a good old age; yet it is equally true, that many, very many men, who in their hearts have abhorred drunkenness, by the continued use of intoxicating drinks, have created a taste and love for them, which impelled them on downward and downward, until their condition, once to them more abhorent than grim death, was none other than that of the pitied and loathsome drunkard!

Rains and Grasses in Oregon.

We have been but a few months in Oregon, but we have been here a sufficient length of time to know that the winters in Oregon, are not accompanied with "incessant rains;" and we have also seen verified the truth of a statement, frequently made, but not generally credited in the northern states, viz: that the grasses in Oregon, remain green during the winter season.

These grasses are extremely nutricious, and covering as they do, a large portion of the entire territory, from, and including the vallies, up to the region of perpetual snow on the mountains, they are truly a source of invaluable wealth.

Probably there is no country upon the face of the earth, that, by nature, affords such ready facilities for grazing, as that portion of Oregon lying between the Cascades and Blue Mountains, known as the middle country.

Wool growers on the hills of Vermont, western Massachusetts, and New York, and in northern Ohio have realized some profit from their sheep when compelled to feed them hay and grain from four to five months in the year.

In the middle country of Oregon, now almost uninhabited by the white man, bounteous nature has overspread thickly, from thirty to forty thousand square miles, with rich luxuriant grasses, upon which alone, sheep, cattle, and horses subsist throughout the year.

Any farmer would regard half a dozen cows and a dozen sheep as a trifling capital,—it is so; yet in any of the grazing districts of Oregon, not already overstocked, they constitute a capital, which, with a little attention, in twenty years, from their natural increase, would make their possessor a wealthy man.

Wool can be transported from here to England, as cheap as from several of the states, and we trust that the time is not far distant when the vallies, the plains and the mountains of Oregon will resound with the bleating of sheep.

Oregon Iron Ore—Where is it?

There is no one thing of more pecuniary importance to the people of Oregon, than the discovery of iron ore. It is important not only to the present population of the territory, but it is vastly and peculiarly so to its future growth and wealth.

There are many business, wealthy men, who would not come here to cultivate the soil if they were satisfied that they could obtain thereby, as a free gift, a league of the best land under the canopy of Heaven; but satisfy them that they could find here an abundance of iron ore, stone coal, and convenient water power, and these men would hasten to make Oregon the country of their adoption.

Oregon has her mountans of marble, her granite, and her stone coal—all of natures best; she has her lime stone, and clays, and it is believed, an abundance of the baser metals.

If the people of Oregon would make suitable exertions for the discovery of iron ore, we believe that these exertions would be speedily repaid. Iron has become almost as necessary for the convenience of man as food, water, or clothing. Some fortunes have been made from gold mines:—Let the earth be unbosomed and an abundance of rich iron ore discovered, and there will have been done more for Oregons' future wealth and greatness, than the discovery of a gold mine of the wealth of Potosi.

Uncle Sam.

Governor Abernethy has kindly favored us with a letter received by him, from Capt. J. S. Folsom, of the Qr. Mr's. department U. S. Army, for California. The letter from which the following is an extract, shows that Oregon has not been entirely forgotten at Washington. The truth is, the people of Oregon have conducted themselves so well, that Uncle Sam has felt his services wholly unnecessary for their increased prosperity and happiness.

[illegible] Edith, are to be sent to the Pacific as soon as their services can be dispensed with in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Government is now building four large Steam Ships for transporting the mail from the U. S. to Columbia river; two to be used from Panama to Oregon, and two from the U. S. to Chagres."

PILOT REEVE.—We are happy to announce that S. C. Reeve, the able and gentlemanly pilot at the mouth of the Columbia River, unintentionally taken away on board the Toulon, has returned by the Cowlitz. We welcome Mr. Reeve's return to his post.

☞From papers lately received, we learn that there has been several heavy failures in Europe and in the United States, from losses on bread stuffs, caused by the abundant crops last year, in England and Ireland.

We also learn that Daniel O'Connell the great Irish liberator, Ex-Governor Wright, of New York, and Gen. Dreamgood, of Virginia, are dead! Finite minds mourn the departure of such men: Infinite Mind, by the law of Nature calls them away; *but permits a great name, and the remembrance of virtuous deeds to live after them.*

☞We understand that another Bowling Alley is about to be constructed in this city. We are sorry to learn that such is the fact. Much time and considerable money have been squandered at the Alley now in use. Time and money thus employed bring no return of food, clothing, or honor.

"A good business well followed" brings wealth and happiness, but such a business "well followed" is sure to bring poverty, shame and misery.

The present bowling alley has been patronised (being a new thing here) by some good citizens; but when the time comes that *Bowling Alleys* are likely to outnumber the *Churches*, it is time for *those*, and all other good citizens to cast their influence against a practice so truly and growingly pernicious and demoralizing.

☞From a communication in this paper, by C. E. Pickett, Esq., our readers will perceive that this gentleman declines the office of U. S. Indian Agent, for Oregon. Mr. Pickett complains of injustice at the hands of some of the people of this Territory. We have examined the files of this paper, and find that the letter of advice to emigrants, referred to by Mr. Pickett, in his present communication, contains no such sentence as the quotation of "A. Q." would imply. In this respect injustice has been done to Mr. Pickett, which we are prompt to correct; but we trust that Mr. Pickett, probably in the excitement of the moment, has done injustice, in his present communication to some of the people of Oregon.

We have been in Oregon but a few months, yet in justice to Mr. Pickett, we take pleasure in stating, that, during this time his name has frequently been mentioned in our presence in connection with the office of Indian Agent, but never in any way derogatory to him.

HOLIDAY—Figuratively speaking, this term is applied to principles and sentiments, as well as to men.

Men have a holiday when they lay aside labor, and devote a day to pleasures. Liberty may be said to have a holiday when she triumphs over tyranny. Truth may be said to have a holiday when she triumphs over error. Example—

> "Truth crushed to earth, will rise again,
> The exalted years of God are here:
> But error wounded writhes in pain,
> And dies amid her worshipers!"

Here, unquestionably, the holiday of truth is when she escapes the thraldom of error—the holiday of error when truth is "crushed"—not while it (error) "writhes in pain."

From our Extra of the 11th inst.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

Treachery of Santa Anna—temporary rout of the American troops—their rally—battle—and defeat of the Mexicans. Subsequent capture of the City of Mexico. Col. Gillian's victory.

We have late intelligence from Mexico, via: California brought by Capt. Kilborn, of the brig Henry. The substance of this intelligence we hasten to lay before our readers.

The stars and stripes of the United States float over all Mexico!

The lone star and stripes of Oregon have received additional lustre from the battle of the 30th ult!!

In August last, General Scott, with the American army, numbering about 10,000 men, advanced from Puebla upon the capitol. A few leagues from Mexico, he was opposed by Gen. Santa Anna at the head of 30,000 men. The two armies took up positions, about two leagues distant from each other. The vanguard of the Mexican army under the command of General [illegible] Santa Anna ordered General Valencia not to risk a general action, but fall back upon the main body. This Gen. Valencia refused to do, and contrary to orders, engaged General Scott who defeated him with great loss. The American army rapidly following up their advantage, came upon the main body of the Mexican army and dispersed them. Gen. Scott proceeded on and took up a position close to the city of Mexico, but did not enter it. Gen. Santa Anna sent him a flag of truce, proposing a suspension of hostilities. This, after some little negotiation, was agreed upon. The truce was to be for forty days, during these neither army was to change its position, nor reinforce itself, and before recommencing hostilities, *forty* hours previous notice was to be given on both sides.

The *truce* having been made, General Scott sent into Mexico 50 or 60 carts for vegetables and other provisions of which his army were in want. The Mexican population received them hostilely, but Santa Anna sent in some troops to quell the row, and the American carts returned to camp.

It appears that for a few days afterwards there was some correspondence between the two generals in chief, in regard to the truce they had agreed upon. On the faith of that truce, Gen. Scott allowed his army to rest, clean their guns and other accoutrements. While thus off his guard, Santa Anna made a night attack on the American camp, with his whole force. The Americans were driven back five or six leagues, suffering the loss of 3000 Mexicans, prisoners that they had before taken from Gen. Valencia, of about 1500 men killed and wounded, and of some artillery. But at a distance of about 8 or 10 leagues from Mexico, Gen. Scott rallied his troops and again presented a strong front, causing Gen. Santa Anna to desist from any further attack.

The Americans were very indignant at this alledged treachery of Santa Anna, which is said to have offended even some of his own generals.

It appears that on this side of the Continent the American land and naval forces are about to capture Guymas, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco.

The Natalia left Mazatlan on the 27th September, but touched at *San Jose*, and having met the U. S. Frigate Congress, the captain took all his Mexican newspapers containing details of that news.—*California Star.*

LATE MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE—CAPTURE OF MEXICO CITY.

Recent advices from La Paz, have reached Monterey. Dates to the 14th, 15th of November. These state the progress of the War, received through the Mexican newspapers. Gen. Scott, at the head of 9000 men, had advanced upon the Capitol, and taken possession after a very severe and sanguinary struggle; Santa Anna, whose strength is not given, suffered a disastrous defeat. The American army sustained a heavy loss, it being computed exceeding in killed and wounded 1,100 officers and men. On the Mexican side the loss is not given, supposed to be extremely great. Among the slain, the names of Col. J. S. McIntosh, Lt. Col. Martin Scott, Capts. M. E. Merrill, E. K. Smith, and several subalterns of the 6th infantry appear. The artillery suffered severely. Among the fallen are Lts. Burke, Drum, Ayres, Parry, and many other names not recollected. Santa Anna, with the Mexican Congress, are reported to have fled to Acapulco.

Guymas had been captured by the U. S. S. Congress and Portsmouth, and no resistance encountered. Com. Shubrick left San Jose on the 11th, for the capture of Mazatlan. From there sailing proceeding to take possession of Acapulco. [illegible] *fornia Star.*

From a letter received from the express, from Col. Gillam, we learn that on the 30th ult. this gallant officer engaged a company of hostile Indians and killed and wounded between 20 and 30, other number! The Indians had taken a strong position in a Kanyon near Mock's crossing of the De Chutes river, but were unable to maintain themselves against the impetuous onslaught of our brave and stout hearted volunteers.

The stars are in the ascendant!

From the Field of Action.

FORT WASCOPAM, FEB. 7, 1848.

ADJ'T GEN. LOVEJOY.

Sir, I arrived at this place on the 23d ult with 50 men, pushed with that number from the Cascade Falls to the relief of this place, having been informed by express from Major Lee, that he was hourly expecting an attack.

The Regiment in care of Col. H. came upon the evening of the 25th.

Learning that a number of the Cayuse Indians who had proven the assassins here were embolded with their stock at a distance up that river, on the morning of the 27th, I took about [illegible] mounted men, proceeded [illegible] the river, crossed, ascended the [illegible] bank several miles, found the [illegible] deserted and no fresh sign. [illegible] ing of the 29th, I sent out a [illegible] a detachment of 20 men [illegible] river and as [illegible] were there, and report to [illegible] night.

About 12 o'clock that [illegible] presented to the following [illegible]

Gen. G[illegible] we proceed [illegible] ing up the river [illegible] discovered a [illegible] party [illegible] with their families, [illegible] plains, and evidently [illegible] higher up the Canyon. We [illegible] them, killed one, took two [illegible]

Expecting a large war party out [illegible] ately we hastened toward [illegible] prisoners, but had not [illegible] I discovered a large party [illegible] dians, making after us with all [illegible] speed. We rushed down into a [illegible] yon,—turned our horses [illegible] and prepared for battle. The [illegible] this time all around us on the [illegible] bling down large stones [illegible] annoying us much with the [illegible] —some with their arms. We [illegible] ing some two or three hour [illegible] wounded I suppose [illegible] took care to keep at a respectable [illegible]

They drew no blood [illegible] only in return for their [illegible] which we had taken, with 4 [illegible] that went out with them [illegible] through a small canyon during the [illegible] gagement.

We have all returned safe, though [illegible] fatigued.—Accept this as a reason for the imperfect sketch of to day's doings.

H. A. G. LEE.

Convinced from this that there were Indians there; on the morning of the 29th I proceeded up to the vicinity of the Lake Canyon, at the Meeks' crossing, where on Sunday morning the 30th, about 10 A. M. as we entered the mouth of the Canyon the Indians appeared on the hills immediately above, drawn up in [illegible] about our own number.

I ordered the horses to a safe point, left them with a strong guard, and gave directions as to the order of attack. The Lt. Col. was absent. The Major and each of the captains took the respective points assigned them, with firmness and [illegible], and acquitted themselves *well*. In one hour we were all at the top of the hill, and the enemy fleeing before us. I ordered up the horses, we charged upon them, they fled like wolves, and scattered amongst the hills and canyons. The men all acted bravely, the only difficulty is in keeping them back.

I cannot tell the number we killed (as they removed them as fast as they were shot,) but from their reports since, it must have been some 20 or 30 killed and wounded. We lost not a man. One, (a spaniard) slightly wounded (in the hip). We chased them up the river 'till I became convinced we could not overtake them this side the Clamet Lake. So after burning up and destroying all their moveable property and provisions I could find, we returned to this place, at which we arrived on yesterday—bringing with us some 40 head of their horses 4 head of cattle, and about $300 worth of personal property; all of which I have had sold off to day amounting to about $1400, which is placed in the hands of the Paymaster (Mr. McGone), and is appropriated to the pay of the Regiment.

The course is perhaps objectionable but the best we could do under the circumstances.

The Cayuses came down in our absence killed two of our men, who were guarding horses, (Jackson and Packwood,) drove off a few cattle and were gone before we returned. A detachment bringing in our fresh provision, awkwardly shot Mr. McDonald, while on guard. He has since died, these three are all we have yet lost. Mr. Brown, 1st Lieut. of the 5th company died at Vancouver a few days since.

I understand that McKay and others are coming up to [illegible] Send all that want to come. Bring [illegible] thousand men. Let [illegible] the matter with less time and expense. I have the horses [illegible] and am anxious to proceed as soon as possible. The [illegible] for the troops are much needed. A few days will command [illegible] with the proper corresponding [illegible] leave the Cayuse alone.

Deliver this and [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAM [illegible]

Summary of Mexican War News.

The publication of the Mexican war [illegible] obtain from the office of "The Daily American" and "American Star," newspapers published in the city of Mexico, partly in the English and Spanish languages, by Yankee soldiers. We have spoken of the Navy. By them we learn Mexico was [illegible] by the American army, after a [illegible] battle, after several hard fought battles, in which we are informed the Mexicans lost [illegible] killed, [illegible] wounded, and [illegible] prisoners. We particularly notice that the Americans lost 304 killed, 23[illegible] wounded in all their engagements. A separate account of that [illegible] battle will be found below.

The Mexicans had [illegible] to Queretaro, and were [illegible] there by [illegible]

The Mexicans [illegible] killed and wounded [illegible] prisoners and [illegible] engagement. Santa Anna [illegible] at the [illegible] Mexicans were [illegible] Mexicans [illegible] plans, and evidently [illegible] higher up the Canyon. We [illegible] them, killed one, took two [illegible]

[illegible] Lower California, which is small [illegible] only had been left, the inhabitants [illegible] by a Mexican General who had [illegible] had risen and besieged both places, putting the Americans in much [illegible] This was the last of Nov. The Mexicans were finally repulsed, losing many killed and wounded. The Americans lost 1 killed and 3 wounded. It was reported that the Mexicans in Lower California had seized the Hawaiian schooner Leonor, [illegible] Com. Shubrick had left [illegible] the Cayuse and Port [illegible] the coast [illegible]

The Chinese brig Argus, [illegible] seized by the Americans for violation of her neutrality, [illegible] for $14,000. The American brig Cayuse, at Mazatlan, was also under seizure, for having touched at San Blas, an enemy's port. Capt. Moore and family were expecting to leave in December in that vessel for the port [illegible] *Fort Wascopam, Jan. 1[illegible], 1848.*

The American General, while at Puebla, perceived that his army had accomplished very little towards a peace beyond that of recommending the peacefully disposed to the invaders. He therefore resolved to carry the war to the very gates of the capital; accordingly, he threw forward his troops, and by the middle of August, enjoyed the proud satisfaction of beholding his entire army, about 10,000 men, in the basin of Mexico ready for operations.—Scarcely had the day dawned on the 20th, when the hills of Padierna witnessed the discomfiture of the chosen troops of San Luis Potosi, and Valencia, the first (perhaps) of Mexican Generals, completely defeated through the superior genius of Gen. Persifor F. Smith. This was immediately followed by the evacuation of the fortified position at San Antonio, and after a sanguinary struggle at Churubusco the works were carried and all of the advanced positions on the route in front of the capital, were in possession of the Ameri[illegible]