are in possession of the block-ry are rushing towards that the murder in their hearts and g eyes! Had the old man they were not worth a

urchase now.

girl growing suddenly white
life round her neck, stands
ling from head to foot, the rifle
d, in dark tube laid against the

Wher very coul was coin

can step into this room, and rifle into the powder there!" avers from the lips of that is her resolution, but there as, with her wounded father, widder days avers the there. er dare cross the thresha sodier dare cross the thresh-need as they are in deeds of a is seemsthing terrible to these as simple words of that young tands there, with the rifle laid a powder keg.

The pell bound, on the of that chamber?

a, I on dring," guops the old man, actualing his arms. "He, ha, we be Britishov! Come daughter, may kneel and any a prayer for let us the your warm breath up.

mir hold of the rife—already the re assure of one victim, at least ad beautiful girl; for affection for is mastering the heroism of the Look! She is about to spring me! But now she sees her dan-a she clutches the rifle; again, or father's dying accents are in tands there prepared to scatter in ruins, if a single rough hand

Thes a hurried sound far down

i then a contest on the stairs;

for rife shot and the light of

Then those ruffians in the

ill erushed before the strong arm

tal addiers. Then a wild abrick bere-woman—with one bound, ward into her brother's arms. ere, while her dead father— arm—lays, with fixed eyen yet warm-

TAYLOR IN BURGER.-The Rich-

Manuto, July 22d, 1846. Bures, been than at home. For the (between the callings of the s) our empense was great; but, a new did come, each American set as large as life. The papers at predicted Taylor's capture as were sorely used up.—Taylor's has have been greatly admired for it termens, dignity and modesty. fay 16th brought to England Taylor's difficult position, Wellington met Mr. Wellington met Mr.—

shiest was introduced. "Why,"

leke, "does he not do this and maticaling the steps he thought to take.) When the steam has brought the news of his viction and the Duke again.

here is the thousand still, and another on it, that Taylor thrashes the Mexicans."
They almost doubted his sanity—but a

They almost doubted his sanity—but a week or two afterward came a single copy of Galignani's Messenger, with accounts of the victories. Its receiver carried it immediately to Holmes. Off he streaks it down to the eight or ten American vessels in port, and calls up all the officers. "Hoist all your colors, boys," said he, "and come up with me to the Exchange." Accordingly up went every piece of "bunting," and off marched Holmes with the captains and mates to the Exchange, where they had of course a ruyal crow over the oronkers. "What the deuse is the matter with these Americans? said every body, as they saw the cans I said every body, as they saw the fing hoisting and marching. "But," as Holmes said, with a knowing shake of the head, "they soon found out why." Holmes wound up the ceremony by giving the Americans and his friends a dinner in ma. I relate this almost exactly as he re-lated it to me; for I could not improve on his graphic account.



THE SPECTATOR.

AARON S. WAIT, SDETOR-W. P. SUDSON, PRINTER. Oregon City, March 22, 1848.

OFA communication signed by Judge Nesmith is declined, in consequence of the absence of the person attacked, and its

severe personality.

Mr. John G. Campbell arrived in this city on the 20th inst. from the States, having made the trip from Oregon to the States and back, in better time than it was ever performed before. He returned in good health welcomed by many friends .-We are indebted to him for the loan of newspapers brought by him from the Sandwich Islands, for which he will please scoops our thanks.

ers to the two communications on our first page on the subject of Temperance. The time is near when the people of this Territory are called upon, through the ballot box, to express their approval or disapproval of the introduction, manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. The question is one of vital importance, and should be discussed, considered, and settled, in such a manner as that, it will advance the present and future highest good of the peo-

A portion of our editorial columns will be devoted to this subject, up to the time of the election.

Willamette Indian Relation

We are informed that the dwelling house and goods of the chief of the Molalas, have been burned by some of the whites of the Molala settlersent. If we are correctly advised a Klamet stole some article of trifling value from a settler, whose friends retaliated for this larceny, by burning the house and goods of a Molala chief, who was absent upon a hunt. Such a retaliation was very wrong, and will not find an approving response from from Gov. Abernethy. These gentlemen any considerate well-wisher of Oregon, will please accept our thanks. We do not object to the retaliation, in consequence of the trifling value of the article stolen; but because of the recklessness of the punishment—because of the visiting were intoxicated at the time, and the upon the innocent, the punishment due to the guilty. Already the citizens of Oregon are surrounded with many difficulties, and no man should so far forget his duty to himself, and his fellows as to multiply these difficulties by unprovoked barbarities. The people, and all the people of Columbia river last Thursday, Major Har-Oregon should recollect, that they are up. die came up on her for the purpose of mus on soil to which the Indian title has not tering into the U.S. service any troops yet been extinguished and that as long as they are upon Indian soil, and one Indian purpose of garrisoning Mazatlan and other bears himself friendly and honestly, that ports south. The news of our difficulties, Indian is entitled to humano treatment.

There is no doubt but that windom, safety and justice, all require that the citizens of Oregon should be quick to see, and prompt and efficient to punish every intended Indian agreesion; but that pun ishment should be inflicted upon the aggressors alone, if by possibility they can be separated from the innocent.

We also learn that in the upper portion of this valley, several of the Calipsola Indians have been severely whipped by the whites. It is said that the Indiana commenced stealing the cattle of the whites, and continued it, 'though warned

a number of cattle, and severally whip-ped to of their number. It is as id too, that the Thlickatate have been committing depredations upon the property of the set. in need of help at the present time ourthe Mexicane and route them. He found no one to take it, for Austriana are not a betting people. Soon after, the news of Thornton's capture came, and the folks congratulated him on his bet not having been taken up. "Gentlemen" and he for the killing of the wild game of the country; but when Indians or white men commit intended and wanton aggressions by the laws of God and man, justifiable punishment may, and should be inflicted

Stone Cont and Ores.

Mr. Moses H. Kellogg has shown u the "copper tobacco-box" manufactured from the virgin ore of Oregon without smelting, referred to in our last paper .-The metal of which the box is composed is exceedingly fine, and speaks significantly of wealth for Oregon from its copper ore. Mr. Kellogg has been an explorer and worker of lead mines in the state of Illinois, and he assures us that upon a recent visit to the Cowling neighborhood, he discovered as rich lead blos as he ever saw any where. A specimen of iron ore, to be seen at the furnace of Mr. Price of this city, obtained north of the Columbia by Mr. Kellogg, shows that this highly useful and necessary article is found in Oregon. Mr Kellogg is engaged in opening out a stone-coal bed near the Cowlitz river, and has already shipped several barrels of his coal to California.-We wish him, and those connected with him, success. That stone-coal, limestone and all the baser metals richly abound is Oregon, there can be no doubt. Search examine, unbosom the earth in Oregon and it will be found to be as rich, in miner als, as it is prolific in grains, grasses fruits and timber.

Month of the Columbia River.

From accidents that have happened to United States vessels at the mouth of the Columbia river, it is supposed by many abroad, to be unsafe and dangerous of entrance.

That this river like many others has sand bars in its wide mouth is true; but that such a river, in such a country, now does and always will afford a channel sufficiently broad and deep for the safe entrance of the largest vessels, under charge of a pilot who is acquainted with its channel, is equally true, For about a year and a half last past, Mr. S. C. Roeve, under the authority of the provisional gov. ernment of Oregon, has discharged the duties of bar pilot for the mouth of the river, during which time not the slightest accident has occurred. Mr. Reeve expresses his willingness to take out, and bring in vessels at all times, believing that it is perfectly safe to do so.

OBy reference to the letter of Capt. Scott, published in another column, it will be seen that that gentleman declines acting under the law of last winter, relating to the "Southern route to Oregon." It is true that taxation of immigrants is an "odious" measure. From present indications, the Southern route will be the one which will be mainly traveled the coming season. Some good man, who is well acquainted with the route, should be sen out to meet the immigration. Unquestionably, Capt. Scott is that man, and we hope the requisite sum will be made up

0
→ We acknowledge the receipt of papers from Rev. H. H. Spalding. We have also received many similar favors

CTTwo robberies by Indiana upon whites, have lately been committed in the neighborhood of this city. The Indians property was recovered by the owners the next day. Rum committed the robberies! Where rests the crime?

The U. S. Transport, Anita, acting captain S. C. Woodworth, arrived in the that might be raised in Oregon, for the had not reached California when the Anita sailed .-

Commodore W. B. Shubrick command ing the U. S. Naval forces off Mazatlan had written to Gov. Mason for 1000 men, to be sent down to Mazatlan, for the purpose of holding that point, and San Jose during the summer; as vessels cannot with safety occupy those southern ports after May.

Gov. Mason knowing that the popula tion of this territory was pretty large, sent dispatches by Major Hardie to Gov. Abernothy, with a request that four or five companies be raised in Oregon, and mus-

1000 required, to serve during the way, or is least for twelve months. Our precent inficulties will prevent as Governor com-complying with this request, as we stand selves; if the Indian difficulties were brought to final settlement, there is no doubt but many of our young men would enter the service and proceed at once to California, but this all rests in uncertainty as yet,-probably we shall hear from the commissioners in a few days and then learn our position with regard to the Indians above.

News from the Army.

Another battle-Several Indians killed-Six Americans wounded-The enemy divided-New Mormon City.

The eagerness very naturally manifest ed by the citizens of this valley, for all the news connected with the operations of the army, has induced us to solicit for publication, all the letters received in this gity, since the publication of our last paer. They contain all the late authentic information received in this city from the

WALLA WALLA, 29th Pan. 1848.

To MESSES. BROOKS, SMITH, MCLAUGHLIN AND WILSON.

Dear Friends .- This is the-first oppor funity I have had to send any intelligence of our proceedings since we left the Dalles, which I embrace but as time is pressing I write but one scrawl to all of you.

The first circumstance of importance which has occurred since we joined the Army, was the making of a treaty with those of the De Chutes Indians with whom Col. Gilliam fought before our arrival. On the 36 day after the making of this theaty, we met a combined force of Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Indians of other tribes, amounting in all to 418 armed men, and about 100 more without guns who remained spectators of the conflict. It is imposble at present to give a perfect description of the engagement; but it is enough to say, that the enemy had every advantage of position, added to a thorough knowledge of the hills and ravines which mark. ed the face of the country. Our lines were extended and nearly formed a circle, with the horses, cattle and waggons in the centre. The enemy commenced the action by charging towards us, and firing, which was briskly returned by our garty- . .

Some of the Indians more ventureso than the rest came so near to us that they were shot. Two of them were men of influence, one of whom was Great Eagle. A Cayuse medicine man was killed by Thomas Mckay. "Five Crows," the fellow who took one of the girls was shot in two places, smashing his left arm into splinters, by myself—he dropped his gun which I obtained, and if my horse had been good he would not have escaped me.

After this the Indians kept up their firing, but at a great distance off. Their fuzees throw balls further then our rifles in which they had an advantage. The firing continued until within an hour of sunset, when the Indians cleared out and left us masters of the field. The cannon was discharged twice, but without much effect. Five of our men were wounded, one severely, being shot through the right breast-there is well grounded hopes of his recovery. On the next day a truce was agreed upon, when some false reports were explained to the Walla Walla, Nes Perces and other tribes, that is to say: That the Americans were intending to kill them all, and take their lands-upon hearing which, they refused further interfering in the matter, and immediately departed

We understand, (but it is impossible to arrive at the exact truth) that three of the enemy were killed, and several of the enemy and a great many horses wounded.

It was indeed a handsome sight, to see fighting men galloping on their horses, and the spectators on the hills, (even woman were there) to witness the conquest of the Americans. The enemy had threatened that "the Americans should never drink of the waters of the Umatila." They had further threatened that they would beat the Yankees to death with clubs, and then proceed to the Willamett and take woman and every thing; but in this the Indiana were egregiously mistaken. By the Indians account, their loss was sustained from that portion of the field where our party was stationed; but I immagine that they sustained loss from other portions of

March 1st. We have had a talk with the Indians, and proposed a treaty with those only who were friendly; but we have since heard that they are all combined with the exception of the Yellow Stake. We expressed the talk of the Yellow Stake. We expressed the talk of the Yellow Stake of th March 1st. We have had a talk with the only who were friendly; but we have since heard that they are all combined with the exception of the Yellow fluske. We expect to be at Whitmans to-day. Some of our party were feelish enough to tell the Indians that Thomas McKay and myself shot the two Indians above mentioned—so,

FORT WALLA WALLA, Feb. 29, 1848. HIS EXCRLLENCY . GRORGE ARRENETHY.

Sir.-I arrived at this place last even ng in fifteen days from fort Wascopam he hostile ludians met us the day before we reached the Umatilla, and an engagement took place, which lasted about three hours, none of the men killed and only six rounded, two of them severely, but will probably recover.

Some of the Cay use chiefs who were not engaged in the action came into camp next day and professed a desire to remain at peace, among the number were Stickus. The number of hostile Indians we have learned amounted on the day of action to

Tamsuckie is encamped a few miles be low Whitman's place, and all the enemy it is supposed will collect at that place to give us battle.

I wish you to send more men into the field, as it is highly probable that a large number of Indians will take the field against us, I have not as yet been able to ascertain what tribes will fight us. It would be advisable that the men should be sent on foot or in boats and that the provisions should be forwarded to this place by water. Some of the Company's men who are acquainted with the river could be had to pilot the boats up to this place.

It is absolutely necessary that more men should be sent up immediately, and also provisions as we now have but a small quantity of flour on hand.

I have learned from Indians that in the action of the 25th, 8 Cayuses were killed, and among the wounded was Five Crows, who was badly wounded, it was said he would die. Among the other tribes who fought against us, we can not ascertain how many were killed and wounded. Some of them living on the North side of the Columbia, left and went home after the action. We shall proceed at once to Whitmans place, and establish a post in that vicinity.

I remain, Yours, &c. C. GILLIAM.

WAILLATTE, MARCH 4th, 1949. WILLIAM McBRAN, ESQR. Dear sir,-I have been reque captain Mckay to apprise you of the prorem, we have made in adjusting the dif-

iculties between the whites and Cayuses ; and I am happy to say that matters are asyour and his assistance, with that of a little forbearance on the part of the troops, I believe all that could be desired will be accomplished without further bloodshed. Captain Mekay thinks that captain Grant can travel through the country with perfect safety. Mr. Meck, will leave the first of the week. Doctor Newell will write to captain Grant according to your request. In haste, I have the honor to sub-

> Your humble servant, JOEL PALMER.

Dear sir,—I only have time to say a word. Stickus was here yesterday, and hings look more favorable since Jarvis arrived. I wish to go down when your peo-ple go, I will be ready in a few days and come to the Fort—no time for particulars
—Mr. Meck leaves to night

With respect, yours, &c. R. NEWELL. FORT VANCOUVER, 15th, MARCH, 1848. BORGE AREBNETHY, ESQR.

Dear sir,-One of the Company's ser ants has this moment arrived with des atches from Walla Walla, of date the 7th

telligence received, for your information.

The army had made their way to Willatpu and taken possession of the remains upon the Nez Perces' country. Berpest Jaune, chief of the Walla Walla tribe, had visited the commissioners, and decided on remaining quiet; the Nez Perces had in part also decided for peace, and were expected in camp within a few days; the remaining part of the tribe appeared still un-decided about the part they would take, and will no doubt be much influenced in their future conduct, by the success which attends the operations of the army. Their aympathies are with the Cayuse; but fear may restrain them from taking an open part against the whites. The Cayuse, remay restrain them from taking an open part against the whites. The Caynas, remain therefore, without any open support from the more powerful tribes in their neighborhood, and in such circumstances cannot be expected to make a very protracted defence. The accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Palmer, possesses much of interest and will put you in possession of further particulars.

ossion of further particulars.

Our dates from Fort Colvile are up to

them an asylum at Fort Colvile form them an asylum at Fort Colvile, which that gentleman observes in his letter, which that gentleman observes in his letter, it is still open to them if necessary hereafter, and I will give them every assistance in my power, if they are compelled to remove and fly to this place for analy; all the "Finlays," at the "Foolariver" have volunteered their aid and assistance to protect Meetre Walker and Enls, if necessary, which I think is fortunite as the determined character of these men is some determined character of these men is gene rally known among the Indians, few or none of whom will like to come in contact with them:

PA

We have letters from Port Hall up to the 30th December. No intelligence of any interest from that quarter, beyond the fact that a city has sprung up, as if by en-chantment, in the midst of the desert, near the southern extremity of Great Salt Lake. It contains a population of 3000 persons, and numbers within its precincts 600 houses. One four mill was in operation, and 4 saw mills were nearly fin

In haste, yours truly, JAMES DOUGLASS.

A very Important Discovery, by a Rocky Mountain Trapper.

Ma. Eurron-One of those remarka-

ble creatures called a Trapper, paid me a visit the other day and related a discovery he had made, which if true, deserves the immediate attention of the civilized world. He said he had been trapping near the head waters of the Missouri river, until Beaver and game had become scarce, and having had some words with the Bushwa. he determined to leave those parts and push his way in search of Beaver, across the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the pacific, and taking the sun for his guide he pursued a westwardly direction across the mountains, deserts, and sand, for more than a thousand miles, until at last reaching a beautiful valley near the sh the Pacific he was astonished to find it inhabited by decendants from the Anglo Saxon race. They had organized a government, opened commercial intercourse by sea with the neighboring kingdoms, and were actually engaged in a most furious war with several tribes of Indians.— They told me said he they had been induced by the Government to which they belonged, many years since, to locate themselves there to effect a great national object, with promises of immediate protection, &c; but the government to which they belonged having accomplished the end they desired, had abandoned them to their fate. Unwilling to believe a Reforth, said he, a torrent of excerntions upon all Monarchies, and particularly that suming a favorable appearance. With of Great Britain; whose citizens I supposed then to be. Here his story abruptly ended, but not my reflections. Anxious that our Republic should have the honor of distinguishing itself for researches and philanthropy, I would suggest through your columns the propriety of sending into that region an exploring expedition.-Col. Fremont or some other scientific gentleman, to ferret them out and enquire whether there are not American citizens among them who need our protecting

N. B. I have since ascertained their ocation to be between the 49d and 49th parallel of latitude, and on the waters of he Columbia river.

POLE COUNTY, ORSSON, MARCH 19, 1848. To His Excultance, Gov. of Oregon.
GRORGE ARRESTMY, Gov. of Oregon.
Sir.—I deem it my duty to notify you

that I decline acting as commissioner for the improvement of the Southern Route to Oragon with which the late Legislature of Oragon thought proper to honor me. My reasons for so doing are, that the pecuniary provisions of the law are inadequate to the payment of the sum allowed to Oregon with which the late Legislature of ry provisions of the sum allowed to myself and party for the required services. The manner of raising the money by a tag upfeated, with considerable loss, some days previously, in a pitched battle near the unstills river; and had since fallen back upon the New Person sons engaged in exploring the road and assisting the immigrants I cannot in justice to my private affairs spend another season in the same profiless manner.

But as it is considered a matter of great importance that the immigrants the assistance.

But as it is considered a manufacture the pre-importance that the immigrants the pre-sent year should receive the advice and assistance of some experienced person, in case your excellency cannot services of such person as comm my room, I will say to you and to the pub-lic, that if the sum of \$300 is made certain lic, that if the sum of \$300 is made certain to me, by the promise of responsible men in this valley, I am ready to go with the party returning to the states, and meet the immigrants and do all I can for their safety and benefit. I Airther promise to appeal to their libe ality, and all sums over 300 dollars they may contribute shall be deducted from the bend of the people of this valley. Should any arrangement of this kind be made, I will be ready to start at any time from my claim in the Umpqua valley immediately on the read.

With the highest respect, yours, &c..