

condition of insecurity in which their successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lost, for this very cause, a rival faction might expel it from power. Such was the fate of President Herrero's administration, in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the United States to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by an official correspondence which took place in the month of August last, between him and his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. For this cause alone the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot by General Parades. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it is the true interest of their country to conclude an honorable peace with the United States, but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have prevented them from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such apprehension would probably cause them to speak their sentiments freely, and to adopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace. With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a government subject to constant changes, by successive revolutions, the continued successes of our arms, may fail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurances of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us, would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican government in all enjoyment of real independence, and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own happiness by wise laws and their faithful execution.

If, after affording this encouragement and protection, and after all the persevering and sincere efforts we have made, from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our differences with her, we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands.

To act otherwise, in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal for new and fierce civil dissensions and new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful relations with the United States.

Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions, and deprived of protection for their persons and property, might at length be inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety, and in pursuance of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist. We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boundaries are coterminous with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible that, with any just regard to our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our forbearance, and our objects, in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the two countries. They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation; or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that we might ultimately abandon it altogether, without insisting on any indemnity, territorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they have acted, the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must soon undeceive them.

In the future prosecution of the war the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done. At its commencement it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this end in view early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population; to convince them that the war was waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, which had commenced hostilities; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their designing and interested rulers had artfully attempted to make, that the war on our part was one of conquest, that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and overthrown; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated. To remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated; they were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people by Major-Gen. Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, in the month of June, 1846, and again by Major-General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it, in a proclamation of the 11th of May, 1847.

In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices agreed upon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months it became apparent that these assurances and this mild treatment had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles observed by civilized nations, it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexican people generally became hostile to the United States, and availed themselves of every opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms, and engaged in guerrilla warfare, robbed our trains, and, in the most cruel manner, individual soldiers, or small parties, whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of the army; bands of guerrillas and robbers infested the roads, harassed our trains, and, whenever it was in their power, cut off our supplies.

The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure according to the usages observed under similar circumstances by all other civilized nations.

Accordingly, as early as the 22d of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Major-Gen. Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army "from the enemy without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support," if that way he was satisfied he could "get abundant supplies for his forces." In directing the execution of these instructions much was necessarily left to the discretion of the commanding officer, who was best acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the practicality of enforcing the measure.

Gen. Taylor, on the 26th of October, 1846, replied, from Monterey, that "it would have been impossible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army to any extent by forced contributions of money or supplies." For the reasons assigned by him he did not adopt the policy of his instructions, but declared his readiness to do so, "should the army, in its future operations, reach a portion of the country which may be made to supply the troops with advantage." He continued to pay for the articles of supply which were drawn from the enemy's country.

Similar instructions were issued to Major-General Scott on the 31st of April, 1847, who replied, from Jalapa, on the 20th of May, 1847, that, if it be expected that "the army is to support itself by forced contributions levied upon the country, we may ruin and exasperate the inhabitants, and starve ourselves." The same discretion was given to him that had been given to Gen. Taylor in this respect. General Scott, for the reason assigned by him, also continued to pay for the articles of supply for the army which were drawn from the enemy.

After the army had reached the heart of the most wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supposed that the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to render impracticable the levy of forced contributions for its support; and on the 1st of September, and again on the 6th of October, 1847, the order was repeated in despatches addressed by the Secretary of War to General Scott, and his attention was again called to the importance of making the enemy bear the burthen of the war by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army, and he was directed to adopt this policy, unless, by doing so, there was danger of depriving the army of the necessary supplies. Copies of these despatches were forwarded to General Taylor for his government.

On the 31st of March last, I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy and collect a military contribution upon all vessels and merchandise which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our military occupation, and to apply such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of conquest and the laws of war, the conqueror, consulting his own safety or convenience, may either exclude foreign commerce altogether from all such ports, or permit it upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Before the principal ports of Mexico were blockaded by our navy, the revenue derived from import duties under the laws of Mexico was paid into the Mexican treasury. After these ports had fallen into our military possession, the blockade was raised, and commerce with them permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions. They were opened to the trade of all nations upon the payment of duties more moderate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mexico; and the revenue, which was formerly paid into the Mexican treasury, was directed to be collected by military and naval officers, and applied to the use of our army and navy. Care was

taken that the officers, soldiers, and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from the operations of the order; and as the merchandise imported upon which the order operated must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions exacted were, in effect, the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing this measure, the object was to compel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards the expenses of the war.

For the amount of contributions which have been levied in this form, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War, and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding half a million of dollars has been collected.

This amount would undoubtedly have been much larger but for the difficulty of keeping open communications between the coast and the interior, so as to enable the owners of the merchandise imported to transport and vend it to the inhabitants of the country. It is confidently expected that this difficulty will, to a great extent, be soon removed by our increased forces, which have been sent to the field.

Measures have recently been adopted, by which the internal as well as the external revenues of Mexico, in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army and navy.

The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, should, in my judgment, be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a policy, at the same time that our own treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burthen of the war, and, consulting their own interests, may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a just peace.

After the adjournment of the last session of Congress, events transpired in the prosecution of the war which in my judgment, required a greater number of troops in the field than had been anticipated. The strength of the army was accordingly increased by "accepting" the services of all the volunteer forces authorized by the act of the 13th of May, 1846, without putting a construction on that act, the correctness of which was seriously questioned. The volunteer forces now in the field, with those which had been "accepted," to serve for twelve months, and were discharged at the end of their term of service, exhaust the 50,000 men authorized by that act. Had it been clear that a proper construction of the act warranted it, the services of an additional number would have been called for and accepted; but doubts existing upon this point, the power was not exercised.

It is deemed important that Congress should, at an early period of their session, confer the authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite the attention of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his report upon this subject.

I recommend, also, that authority be given by law to call for and accept the services of an additional number of volunteers, to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the emergency of the service may require.

In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst the utmost care has been taken to avoid every just cause of complaint on the part of neutral nations, and none has been given, liberal privileges have been granted to their commerce in the ports of the enemy in our military occupation.

The difficulty with the Brazilian government, which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have received information that an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majesty; and it is hoped he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two governments in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the meantime, I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happiest results. It is true that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself, to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose.

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in good faith paid the first two instalments of the indemnity of 30,000 dols. each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that government and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima on the 31st of Oct., 1846. The Attorney-General of the United States, early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the 8th of August, 1846. The sums to which the claimants are respectively entitled will be paid on demand at the treasury.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in

China. Under our treaty with that power American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them involving the rights of person and property; and by these alone can contracts be enforced into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign powers. The merchant vessels of the United States lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce are under the exclusive jurisdiction of officers of their own government. Until Congress shall establish competent tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases, in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crimes may be committed with impunity, and debts may be contracted without any means to enforce their payment. Inconveniences have already resulted from the commission of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and still greater are apprehended. The British authorities in China have already complained that this government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their government has established tribunals by which an American citizen can recover debts due from British subjects.

(Continued on 2d page.)

Commissionary Notice.
All persons returning from the army having horses, arms, camp equipage, or other property, belonging to the Territory, are requested to deliver the same to the Commissionary in Oregon City. And all persons having unsettled claims against this department, will present them for adjustment.

JOEL PALMER,
Commissionary Gen'l.
Oregon City, June 30th, 1848. 100

ORIGINEE TERRITORY.
TALIAFERRO COUNTY A. S.
March T. m. Taliaferro County Circuit Court, A. D. 1848.

BILL IN CHANCERY.
ROBERT MOORE, Complainant,
vs
GEO. ABERNETHY & WILLIAM SUTTON, Defendants.
I HEREBY give notice that William Sutton, that the said Robert Moore has filed his Bill of Complaint in the Chancery side of said Taliaferro County Court, stating that the said William Sutton has possession or control of a bond for a deed, for lot number one in Block number six, in the Robbins' New, now called Linn City, in Taliaferro County, Oregon Territory, and that the said Robert Moore has a claim against said bond, and that he is praying for a decree, dissolving said bond and of the deed, and to be given up to be cancelled, and a proper order for general relief. You will therefore take notice that if you do not appear on the 1st day of the next term of the Taliaferro County Court, to be held at the Methodist Meeting house, in Taliaferro place, on the fourth Monday in September, 1848, and plead, answer, or demur, to said Bill a judgment will be taken pro confesso, and a decree entered accordingly.

TYALLET & THURSTON,
BERNETT & LAVERLEY,
Solicitors for Complainant.
10-31

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I will attend before the Probate Court of Champege County, at the office of the Judge thereof, on the first Monday of September next, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Benjamin Fields, deceased; where all persons interested are requested to attend.

WILLIAM PARKER,
Administrator.
May, 23d, 1848. 9-31

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner whatever, upon my land situated on the north bank of the Columbia river, immediately adjoining the claim on which Fort Vancouver is situated, and on the west side thereof.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR
June 1st, 1848. 9-41

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of C. H. Defendant, deceased. Wherefore, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to make presentation of the same to me within one month from the date of this notice, duly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the deceased, at the time of his death, are hereby required to make immediate payment to me.

JOSEPH WADLEIGH,
Administrator.
Oregon City, May 30th, 1848. 9-31

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will expose for sale, at public auction in Oregon City, all the personal property, goods and chattels, of C. H. Defendant, deceased, which have come to my possession as administrator; which said personal property consists of a small Law Library, a Compass and chain, an American Mare, wearing apparel, and some few minor articles.

A credit will be given of three months on approved credit, upon all sales over five dollars—less than that sum—Cash.

JOSEPH WADLEIGH,
Administrator.
Oregon City, May 30th, 1848. 9-31

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Woodside, late of the United States, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bond as the law directs; and all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said Thomas Woodside, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are called upon to make payment to

ANN WOODSIDES,
Administratrix.
Champege Co. May 18, 1848. 8-31

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 8th day of May, inst. the undersigned was duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of George W. McClure, deceased, and has given bond as the law directs. Wherefore, all persons indebted to the deceased at the time of his death, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons holding claims against the deceased, will present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated.

JOSEPH JEFFERS, Adm'r.
May 10th, 1848. 8-31

Boarding and Day School.
THE SEVENTH SESSION OF Mrs. N. M. THORNTON'S SCHOOL, in this city, will commence on Monday, June 19th, and will continue seven 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 Mezzotint and in Water Colors.

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 design to make this a permanent School; and her past success and long experience as a teacher, induce her to hope that she will give general satisfaction.

The charge for tuition in this school has been six dollars per annum; but with a view to meeting more fully, the convenience of the community, the price, from the commencement of the seventh session, will be regulated as follows:

Orthography, and Reading, and Plain Sewing, if desired, \$3.50
Any additional School Studies, and Fancy Needle Work 5.00
Drawing and Painting, an extra charge.

Pupils from the country can be accommodated with boarding and washing in the family of the teacher, at one dollar and fifty cents per week.

The above are strictly Mrs. T.'s cash prices.—Persons, who make an arrangement to pay in other funds, will be charged in proportion, as such funds may be below par.

For testimonials of Mrs. Thornton's qualifications, as a teacher, and the character of her school, she is happy in being permitted to refer to the gentlemen, among others, whose names will be found below. These gentlemen are respectfully solicited to act in the capacity of a committee to visit the school.

His Excellency, Geo. Abernethy,
Hon. Columbus Lancaster,
Hon. A. A. Skinner,
Rev. William Roberts,
Rev. Lewis Thompson,
Dr. McLaughlin,
Archibald McKinlay, Esq.
Capt. W. K. Kilborn,
Joel Palmer, Esq.
M. Crawford, Esq.
M. S. White, Esq.
Oregon City, May 12, 1848. 136

NEW STORE.
THE subscriber now offers for sale at the NEW STORE, on Main Street, the cargo of the brig Evening, consisting of a large and extensive assortment of goods, which will be sold low—viz:

Dress Patterns,	Wood Cards,
Shirtings,	Carpenter's Tools,
Shawls,	Carriage Tools,
Gala Pants,	Cat Nails,
Satinets,	Wool's Do,
Drillings,	Shovel & Tonge,
Blankets,	Axes,
Cotton Shawls,	Hoop Iron,
do Hdk's,	Bar do,
Ready Made Clothing	Half Round do,
of all kinds,	Glue,
Buttons and Shoes,	Varnish,
Teas,	Stoves,
Sugar,	Revolving Pistols,
Molasses,	Shovels,
Cider Vinegar,	Trungles,
White Lead,	Hammers,
Fanning Mill Irons,	Rails,
Log Chains,	Grain Cradles,
Blocks, double & single,	Crass Scythes & Snaiths
Hook Hammers,	Hay Forks, &c. &c.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, at the above establishment, where every attention will be promptly paid to those who may favor us with a call.

H. CLARK
Oregon City, May 4, 1848. 21-

WHEAT.
200 Bushels white Wheat for sale at my barn, Champege County.

A. BEERS,
April 25th, 1848. 7-31

NEW MAIL ROUTE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. James Knorr has been appointed Agent by an Association formed in Linn County, in carrying Newspapers and letters from Oregon City to the Institute, and from thence to Mr. Hall's Ferry. All persons on this route desirous of having their Newspapers and letters carried by Mr. Knorr, on liberal terms, will avail themselves of this opportunity.

April 6th, 1848. 6-31

L. DANFORTH,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Residence in the two story building opposite the Drug Store.
Oregon City, Dec. 9, 1847. 23-1f

Sole and Harness Leather.
50 HIDES Sole and Harness Leather, for sale at the Box Store, Oregon City.
March, 9th, 1848—1f.

FOR SALE at my farm in Champege Co. Flows, Axes, Harrow Teeth, Seed Wheat, Potatoes, Pork, Store Hogs, &c. &c.

A. BEERS,
Sep. 30, 1847. 18-1f.

CARD.
LAW FIRM.
W. W. CHAPMAN & AARON E. WAIT,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name and style of

CHAPMAN & WAIT.
They will attend to business in the line of their profession in the Supreme and Inferior Courts of this Territory.

Residence, { W. W. CHAPMAN,
Halen, Champege Co.
AARON E. WAIT,
Oregon City.
Oregon City, March 9th, 1848. 3-1f

Rate Property.
TO LET—A two story frame building with three acres of ground attached. Any person desirous of keeping a house for the accommodation of travelers, will find this a very desirable location; situated on the Willamette river, about 20 miles above Oregon city, and being one of the principal landing places for travelers. For terms &c. apply to

GEO. ABERNETHY,
Oregon City,
A. BEERS,
Champege County.
Oregon City, March, 9th 1848—1f.

FRANK WARD, WILLIAM M. SMITH
WARD & SMITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

The Oregon Spectator.
TERMS—\$4 Currency and \$3 in Cash if paid within 3 months, if not paid at the expiration of 3 months, \$4 in Cash and \$5 Currency, and if not paid at the expiration of six months, the directors reserve the right to discontinue.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square of sixteen lines or less, for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction to yearly subscribers.

EP All kinds of JOB WORK has to be executed at the shortest notice—payment in advance