

and rest in their adhesion to the new government. Order and tranquility were re-established generally.

The latest extra of the London Times dated that by the Electric Telegraph news had been that France had declared war against Austria, and that 60,000 men had been sent to the Rhine.

It was reported that Belgium had been annexed, and that the king and royal family had fled.

It was said that Austria had marched 100,000 men into Italy.

A revolution had taken place in the kingdom of Naples. It was expected that the king would have to fly.

Nearly all Europe was in a ferment, and a general war expected.

Amidst the general convulsion the Pope of Rome stood firm in his reforms.

A bill was before the British Legislature to authorize the government to enter into diplomatic relations with his Holiness. It was said that Lord Palmerston had intimated to Austria that the first shot fired against the Pope would be considered by Great Britain a declaration of war. Prince Metternich had resigned.

Lafitte & Co. had failed for 55,000,000 francs, and several others of the Paris bankers had suspended.

It was said that the Princess Joinville and Aumale had acknowledged the French Republic.

Admiral Mackau had sailed for Algiers to declare it part of France.

A letter from Mazatlan, of 4th of May, states that a rumor had come from Mexico by the mail just arrived, that there had been a revolution in England, and that Queen Victoria had fled. But the writer states that the news was very doubtful.

Espartes was at the head of affairs in Spain.

Several of the small German principalities were broken up. The Dukes of Baden, Hesse Cassel and Nassau were refugees in Holland.

The principles avowed by the new French Republic are the abolition of war, peace and the universal fraternization of all nations, with a perfect liberty of conscience.

It was expected that by the 8th of May the Mexican government would ratify the treaty with the United States, as ratified by the President. A correspondent under date of May 4th, writes of the Treaty:

"The U. S. gives \$15,000,000 to Mexico, and Lower California. The line is one league south of San Diego. Much dissatisfaction exists here among the American officers, on account of leaving out Lower California, as the inhabitants had been assured on the word of the President that they would be united to the United States, and consequently most of them took an active part in favor of the United States."



THE SPECTATOR.

ALDEN S. WATTS, EDITOR—W. F. HURDON, PRINTER.

Oregon City, July 13, 1848.

President's Message.

The President's Message published entire in our last, is a very able state paper, and one which every American citizen in Oregon, will read with profit, gratification, and pride.

The United States are at peace with all nations except Mexico, and from recent intelligence she is now, probably, at peace with that sister republic. Her victorious volunteer soldiers have won an uninterrupted series of victories, unparalleled in warfare; and covering themselves and their country with glory. The revenue derived from customs has increased under the new tariff, beyond the expectations of its friends, and vastly beyond the predictions of others. The Post Office department pays its own expenses under the system of low postage, when it has always failed to do so under a high rate of postage. The manufacturing interest is in a flourishing condition; that of agriculture has received encouragement, and commerce has greatly increased.

The policy of the Executive, for the construction of war steamers to be used in the mail service, and reserving the authority to exercise control over them, and the right "to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States," is a policy worthy of the highest commendation. By this policy the government saves to itself the great expense of repairs, decay, and the many other expenses attendant upon keeping an efficient steam navy in readiness for immediate operation; the steamers are used in necessary services, bringing profit to their owners, and the government can take them, at any time, "upon making proper compensation to the contractors." The conception of this policy is creditable to the intellect of any statesman of any land. It is a policy wisely projected, and strictly in unison with the great object and aim of a republican government, viz:—To secure the highest good of all its citizens; by cultivating widely and thoroughly the arts of peace and prosperity, in times of peace, and also in times of peace quietly, prudently and efficiently arming herself for

the successful defence of all her great interests, rights, and honor.

So far as the Message relates to Oregon, it fails to satisfy its citizens. Heretofore the Messages of the President have recommended "liberal grants" of land; the present recommends "grants upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public land." The citizens of Oregon have a right to expect from Congress a grant of a full section of land without terms, unless, perhaps, that of settlement, and they expected that the President would recommend this to Congress. In this they have been disappointed.

There is a wide difference between a "liberal grant of lands, and a "grant of lands upon liberal terms;" the first implies a donation, and the other a purchase. The words "of limited quantities," which some of our citizens complain of, in our mind, operate in no way disparagingly to the obtaining of a section of land each. It cannot be expected that Congress will give, or that the President would recommend the gift of an unlimited quantity of land to the citizens of Oregon. A section of land is a limited quantity, and so of ten, a half, or a hundred sections. The President was, undoubtedly, desirous that something should be done for Oregon, and done at an early day; he knew the prevailing sentiment of the people east of the mountains, and it appears to us, that the Message may have been couched in the language which it is, for the purpose of inducing immediate and united action.

Although the language of the Message in our mind, clearly implies a payment of something for the land; yet it in no way implies that the terms of the proposed "grants" shall be accompanied with unreasonable terms, but on the contrary with "liberal terms"—which, from a sentiment known to be considerably prevalent a year and a half ago, probably implies a payment of the expense of the survey of, and settlement upon the land proposed to be granted.

New subscribers to the amount of about 40 can obtain the President's Message, if they wish to commence taking the paper from the last number.

The second number of the "Oregon American and Evangelical Unionist," in pamphlet form, of 16 pages octavo, edited by Rev. J. S. Griffin, and published at the Tualatin Plains, is before us. We extend to its editor (as we do to all others) the hand of friendship in honest efforts to edify and elevate society. We see a part of a communication in that paper, under date of June 12th 1848, which we suppose to have been written by the Rev. H. H. Spaulding, charging, substantially, that we had refused to publish "a history of the Waiilatpu Massacre!"—This is an error, and we should do injustice to ourselves, and the association owning this establishment, if we should allow this public allegation to pass uncontradicted. The truth in relation to the matter is as follows:

Sometime last spring, Peter H. Burnett Esq. called upon us and enquired if we would publish, in the columns of the Spectator, a proposed discussion, between himself and the Rev. H. H. Spaulding, touching the causes which led to the Waiilatpu massacre, embracing the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. We informed Mr. Burnett, that the constitution of the association owning the press and materials of the Spectator, prohibited the propagation of "sectarian doctrines" in its columns; and that therefore we respectfully declined the publication of a proposed discussion, of which "sectarian doctrines" were to form a part. We do not say where the error originated, but we rely upon the justice of those with whom it originated, to make the "amende honorable."

We entertain a very high respect for the Rev. H. H. Spaulding. He left home and friends and comfort, and passed with the wife of his choice, into a distant wilderness, to rear a family, and wear out his own life and that of his estimable wife, in teaching the arts of civilization and the glad tidings of salvation to the benighted savage. Mr. Spaulding and his associates own no property in Oregon. What they have grown and reared has been so much saved to and for the society whose stewards they are. When we commenced this article we had no intention of speaking of Missionaries, generally, but we have done so because we have seen a disposition to undervalue the objects and efforts of Missionaries.

We are all too much inclined to approve our own conduct, and ascribe improper motives to the actions of others. This is wrong, and a moment's reflection will satisfy all of the injustice of imputing selfish motives to Missionaries. We, in common with our fellow citizens, came here because we had received satisfactory intelligence that the country afforded a desir-

able residence for civilized man.—Should we have come here without this knowledge? No. Was there anything wrong in coming under such circumstances? Certainly not. How then can we fail to ascribe any other than honest, laudable, and pure motives to those Missionaries, who with their lives in their hands, led the way with their wives into this country, when it was almost unknown, and entirely unappreciated? The importance of the country as described by the Missionaries, and those who followed them, brought the citizens of Oregon here.—We can also readily see what brought the gentlemen and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company here; but what brought the early Missionaries? It would appear that there is but one answer—it was the high and holy estimation which they placed upon the importance of souls, and the commands of their great Master in heaven.

Colonization.

By reference to a communication appearing on our first page, by Col. Lee, Superintendent of Indian affairs, will be seen that the Cayuse country is open to colonization by the citizens of Oregon. We understand that it was only by encouragement to this effect, that troops sufficient to garrison Fort Waters could be induced to remain there until fall. That country would have been much settled before now, but for the efforts made by the lamented Dr. Whitman, on behalf of the Cayuses, to prevent it. His lips are now sealed in death; massacred by the bloody hands of those for whom he so long and so earnestly labored. We see no reason now, why the Cayuse country should not be open to the settlement of the white man. All that portion of country, and indeed nearly all of Middle Oregon, and considerable of Eastern Oregon, is immensely valuable for the purposes of grazing. Probably this valley can nowhere be surpassed for the growing of wheat; but we understand, that portions of the Cayuse and Nez Perces country produce corn superior to any other portions of Oregon, and also all the other grains in great profusion. But the great value of that portion of Oregon, consists in its broad expanse of prairies, covered with a heavy growth of luxurious bunch-grass.

Having passed our early years in a grazing country, and having paid some attention to the importance and profit of wool growing, it is not surprising, that we should be deeply impressed with the incalculable wealth of Middle Oregon, and a portion of Eastern Oregon, for wool and stock growing. Much wealth has been amassed in New England, from these branches of industry, where it is necessary to feed all their sheep, cattle and horses several months in the year. In Middle and Eastern Oregon there is more prairie land covered with a dense growth of rich grass, upon which horses, cattle, and sheep will subsist throughout the year, than all the meadow, pasture, and plow land in all New England! Who can estimate the wealth of such lands! The volunteers who spent the last winter in the middle country, assure us that it was remarkably mild and pleasant. Some tell us that they never saw fat cattle until they saw them at Waiilatpu in February last. These were Indian cattle, subsisting without shelter, upon the natural grasses of the country alone. Two lead mines were discovered in that portion of the country, last winter, both of which are represented as being very rich in quality, and extensive.

The far-famed mountain of marble, mentioned by Professor Hitchcock in his Treatise on Geology, is in the neighborhood of the Cayuse country. It is superior in quality to any marble which has been discovered in the United States, east of the mountains, and also to any in Europe, except one quarry of Italian marble. The marble mountain may be found on the south side of the Columbia, about two miles above its junction with the Spokan. As you proceed north from that locality, marble is said to make its appearance in great abundance.

Explorations.

It is rumored that late explorations of the lower part of the Umpqua river and vicinity, show its valley, below the rapids, to be much more extensive than heretofore supposed, and extremely beautiful and rich in soil. It is also said that all the lower Umpqua Indians, except seven, died with the measles and dysentery during the last winter. We shall soon have intelligence from that portion of the country upon which we can rely. Mr. George Walling, of this city, and four other persons, have been making explorations upon the Pacific coast, southward from the mouth of the Columbia. They found a portion of country about Klamake Bay which pleased them very much, and all the party took claims there.

The bay is several miles in extent, and its mouth quite narrow. Five streams, abounding with fish, empty into the bay, and the bay furnishes an abundance of choice clams. Mr. Walling informs us that they discovered several prairies, and one varying from half a mile to three miles wide, and six or eight miles in length; and that the Indians say there is a large prairie to the south.

"Rambler" will accept our thanks for his "notes" taken "specially" for us. It is true that we place a very high value upon "Middle Oregon." We venture the assertion, that at no distant day, it will become one of the most wealthy grazing districts in the world, and the winter residence of many of the citizens of Lower Oregon.

"Glorious Fourth." The late celebration in this city, of the anniversary of American Independence, was conducted in a manner worthy of the great day, and the good citizens who commemorated it. The Hon. C. LANCASTER delivered, before a large audience, an able and thrilling oration, which was listened to with profound attention. Geo. L. CURRY, Esq., pronounced an appropriate Poem, and a National Air was beautifully sung by Mr. and Mrs. MOPPAT.

The committee of arrangements, officers, and "mine host" of the City Hotel, deserve many thanks for the excellent manner in which they discharged their duties. Every thing passed off quietly, pleasantly and satisfactorily. It was a great day—a "National Sabbath," profitably and happily spent.

The toasts were drank with "Adam's Ale," and were responded to with as hearty a cheer as though accompanied by copious draughts of sparkling wine. The following are the regular and voluntee toasts upon the occasion:

- REGULAR TOASTS.**
 1. The glorious Fourth of July, 1776. Now celebrated by upwards of twenty millions of freemen; its glory cannot die and memory live. 3 cheers, 1 gun.
 2. The Declaration of Independence. A masterly production of a mighty intellect—a chart—a finger-board, pointing to universal liberty, and "formidable to tyrants only." 3 cheers, 1 gun.
 3. The brave and noble signers of the Declaration of Independence: Praise is poor where so much is due—let veneration be our eulogy. 3 cheers, 1 gun.
 4. George Washington: The model hero, statesman, and citizen—his great name and fame have given charms to poetry, shed glory on the pages of history, and he is justly and gratefully remembered as the father of the model Republic of earth. 6 cheers, 2 guns.
 5. The officers and soldiers of the American Revolution, who, by their firm and gallant bearing, set such an example to their sons, that in all subsequent struggles of the American arms, the result has been onward and victory. 3 cheers, 1 gun.
 6. The United States: A government whose people are all citizen Kings and Queens—youthful in years than some of her citizens, she has taken a proud position among the great nations of the earth—became the granary of Europe, the asylum of the oppressed of the world, the pride and admiration of the philanthropist, and the terror of despots. 13 cheers, 2 guns.
 7. The President of the United States: The national representative of a free people—may he continue to merit and enjoy their confidence and esteem. 3 cheers, 1 gun.

8. OREGON, our adopted country: May her citizens, by industry and morality, make her all we wish. 6 cheers, 1 gun.
 9. Our Volunteers: Prompt to rally at the call of their country; their claims shall be acknowledged and their patriotism rewarded. 2 guns.
 10. Education: "A companion which no misfortune can depress, no calm destroy, no despotism enslave—at home a friend, abroad an introduction, in society an ornament—it chastens vice, it guides virtue, and gives at once a grace, and government to genius." 3 cheers, 1 gun.
 11. The freedom of the Press: That which makes every government in Europe tremble, but secures our model Republic in her proud unshaken position. 3 cheers, 1 gun.
 12. The Farmers of Oregon: "Labors strong and merry children, comrades of the rising sun." 3 cheers, 1 gun.
 13. The Ladies: May the blessings of Heaven and the bounties of earth be theirs in abundance. May peace, plenty, and pleasure, be constant attendants upon them, and may they at the same time remain in blissful ignorance of all that afflict the spirit, or deject the mind. 6 cheers, 2 guns.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By ANDREW HOOD. The people of Oregon: May they never become sectional in their feelings, but all be united for one section each. By J. MAGONE. The Young Ladies of Oregon: May the roses that bedeck their fair cheeks on this glorious day, never be outshone by the grog-blossoms of a drunk on husband. By A. E. WAIT. Woman: The last, fairest, best, crowning work of the creation. By H. BURNS. Oregon: In her greatness will yet become the right arm of the Democratic Confederacy, and the new-room of the world.

By H. A. G. LEE. The Ladies of Oregon: Who clothed and sustained the ARMY, while the MEN sat down to CONSIDER.

By J. M. WAIR. Every honest man his rights, and every roguish his halber. By H. A. G. LEE. Moral Reform: May those who advocate its cause, learn the secret of its power—COMMON SENSE.

By H. A. G. LEE. Republican spirit; uprising in France with the power of a nation: May the circle of its influence be extended, 'till the world shall have become one free and happy fraternity of nations—united upon American principles—Freedom of thought, and Liberty of conscience.

By H. BURNS. Oregon: Though separated far from the civilized world, and hitherto neglected by the government which claims jurisdiction here; yet, she contains the elements of political and religious freedom; her future prospects ought to be guarded against the deadly fangs of religious bigotry.

By J. M. WAIR. The Pioneers of the Far West: May each man be jealous of his rights; regard his neighbor's rights, love and fear God, and hate—snakes.

By J. R. ROSS. The Washingtonian Temperance Society: May it move onward until Oregon shall become revolutionized, and intoxicating drinks banished from her borders.

By A. E. WAIT. Oregon: Possessing a mild, salubrious climate, and a soil prolific in grasses, fruits and grains; enjoying the close embrace of the mother of oceans; favored with timber and a scenery which challenges the wide world for rivalry; and blessed with a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent population—she will one day shine with dazzling brightness—proudest amid the proud sisterhood of the great Republic.

By C. LANCASTER. Officers and Soldiers of Oregon: At their country's call, they reared themselves like a mighty lion from his lair, drew their swords, and brandished their steel in the face of their foes, convincing their enemies and the world at large, that the same spirit which burned and animated the souls of the warriors of the revolution, has been transmitted unadulterated & untarnished to their posterity.

By S. K. BAYLOR. Remember the Heroes, our Fathers, who stood in the day of distress; side by side. "While the 'grass' of the valleys grew red with their blood." They stirred not, but conquered; or died!

That "sun that now blazes our arms with his light, Saw them fall upon" many a "plain." Oh! let him not blush when he leaves us to night, To find that they fell there in vain!

Volunteers. An effort is being made to raise a company of volunteers to pass out upon the Northern road, and meet and escort into this valley, such part of the present emigration as may have taken that road. It is thought by some who spent the last winter in the Indian country, that the Northern route will prove a dangerous one to an emigrating party, without protection. Prudence would seem to dictate the propriety, if not the necessity, of a well armed escort, composed of good men, some of whom have an acquaintance with Indian character, for the protection of those who may have attempted to come in upon the Northern route. We hope the effort will succeed.

ARRIVALS.—It will be gratifying to friends abroad to know, that the Rev. G. H. Atkinson and Lady, connected with the Home Mission, from Boston, have arrived in Oregon in good health; also that the Rev. Messrs. Walker and Kells and families, Missionaries to the Indians in Eastern Oregon, have arrived in this city in safety. Notice of these arrivals would have appeared in our last, but like many other matters were crowded out. We improve this opportunity of thanking Mr. Walker for papers.

News: In our last we gave a brief summary of the news received by the "Cowhitz," promising the news at length in our present number. Below we give so much of the news then received, as was not contradicted by intelligence received by the "Eveline." The "Eveline" brought no news from the United States or Mexico of importance, except that the treaty of peace had been ratified by the President and Senate of the U. S., and would probably be confirmed by the Mexican congress.

We also give additional accounts of the French revolution, obtained from the Sandwich Island News—it is a more satisfactory account than that contained in our Extra.

The venerable John Quincy Adams is no more. The following is the announcement made by President Polk:

"It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a great and patriotic citizen. John Quincy Adams is no more. At the advanced age of more than fourscore years, he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives, by the hand of disease, on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol, a few minutes after 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23d of February, 1848."

He had, for more than half a century, filled the most important public stations, and among them, that of President of the United States. The two houses of Congress—of one of which he was a venerable and most distinguished member—will doubtless prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as a mark of respect for the memory of this eminent citizen.

"The nation mourns his loss; and as a further testimony of respect for his memory, I direct that all the executive offices

at Washington be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended during this day and to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK. Washington, Feb. 24, 1848."

The following remarks were made by Mr. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in announcing the event to Congress.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the United States:

"It has been thought fit that the chair should announce officially to the House an event already known to the members individually, and which has filled all our hearts with sadness.

"A seat on this floor has been vacated, towards which our eyes have been accustomed to turn with no common interest.

"A voice has been hushed forever in this hall, to which all ears have been wont to listen with profound reverence.

"A venerable form has faded from our sight, around which we have daily clustered with an affectionate regard.

"A name has been stricken from the roll of the living statesmen of our land, which has been associated for more than half a century with the highest civil service, and the loftiest civil renown.

"Whatever advanced age, long experience, great ability, vast learning, accumulated public honors, a spotless private character, and a firm religious faith, could do, to render any one an object of interest, respect and admiration, they had done for this distinguished person; and interest, respect and admiration are but feeble terms to express the feelings with which the members of the House and the people of the country have long regarded him.

"The close of such a life, under such circumstances, is not an event for unmingled emotions. We cannot find it in our hearts to regret that he has died as he has died. He himself could have desired no other end. 'This is the end of earth,' were his last words, uttered on the day on which he fell. But we might almost hear him exclaiming, as he left us—in a language hardly less familiar to him than his native tongue—"Hoc est ultimum, magis letetur de vita migrare, quam mori."

A military convention for the provisional suspension of hostilities between the Republics of the United States and Mexico was signed at the city of Mexico, on the 5th of March. By this convention no further advances were to be made, by the U. S. troops.

A bill had passed the House of Representatives authorizing a government loan of \$10,000,000, the sum to which the Secretary of the Treasury reduced his estimate. This measure gives to the administration the necessary means to continue the war, if they think best.

The trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont had been concluded, the Court Martial finding him guilty and sentencing him to be dismissed. The President had approved the sentence, but remitted the punishment. Col. Fremont had sent in his resignation.

It is stated that a detachment of 1000 marines under Major Harris, were to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico to join an expedition under Com. Perry, for the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

It was rumored that Mr. Tod, Minister to the Court of Brazil, had been recalled. The National Whig Convention is to be held in Philadelphia, on the 7th of June. The nomination for President lies between Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor.

The Democratic Convention was to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, and it was believed Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Cass would be nominated for the Presidency then. A host of other candidates are talked of on both sides; the result will be no election by the people. No one particularly prominent for Vice President—a great many talked of.

Mexico. Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 20th March. Major Gen. Winfield Scott was arraigned before a Court of Inquiry, at Mexico, on charges preferred by Gen. Worth. The charges preferred were unknown. On the opening of the court Gen. Scott made some touching remarks.

Whatever course was adopted, he would submit to it most cheerfully; he cared but little whether the organization of the Court was special or general, but he was anxious for information on the subject in order that he might so shape his future path and be better enlightened as to his duty. If, therefore, the Court felt at liberty to say what its impressions or desires were in this regard, he would be glad to be informed before proceeding further.

The Court sat with closed doors for upwards of half an hour, and on being reopened, the Judge Advocate read the decision of the Court on the subject of Gen. Scott's previous remarks. The Court decided that no other charges than those preferred by Gen. Scott against Gen. Pillow and Brevet Lieut. Col. Duncan, and the charges against Gen. Scott preferred by Gen. Worth, would be entertained or made the subject of its enquiry.

Gen. Scott then said he wished to make a few remarks and would desire to see them placed on the records of the Court.

The President said that as all parties who might be included in the remarks of General Scott were not present, the Court would suggest that the subject should be postponed until the next day.

Gen. Scott gave the Court to understand that he was most anxious to reply promptly to the charges now before them, and therefore would pause with great regret in this inquiry. He regarded every moment's delay in this matter as injurious in the extreme. During the investigations contemplated in the order now before the Court—pending such investigations, he repeated, he was but a prisoner at large—a prisoner and an accused individual in the Republic of Mexico—may, in the capital of the Republic, Stricken down from a high command, from a high military position, the highest perhaps, ever occupied by any