

Copyright City, August 10, 1848.

We shall furnish our readers with a few additional items of foreign news in our next.

Several errors appear in a few of the first numbers of our paper, in the communication over the signature "Linn City," on our first page.

The "Eveline" was taken out by Sarah C. Reeve, and not by Capt. Crosby.

Two communications have been received upon the subject of our complaint of a paragraph appearing in a communication published in the 3d number of the "Oregon American," one by Peter H. Burnett, Esq., and the other by the Rev. H. H. Spalding. They will appear in our next, with some comments.

Gov. Abernethy is in possession of a specimen of soil of an excellent quality, discovered upon a small stream emptying into a bay north of the Alcoa bay. The soil is believed to be abundant, and situated 20 miles up the river, accessible by flat boats, and ten miles distant from Alcoa bay. It is said that a good wagon road may be easily constructed from the coal mine to Alcoa bay.

Whalers in Puget.

The "Hocululu," now lying at Portland, direct from San Francisco, brought no papers. She brought several intelligence, but none later than that received by the "Constance." Other vessels are soon expected—the "Aquila" very soon.—We may also expect one of the "Mail Steamers" soon. It is rumored that the "Constance" is in search of coal at Vancouver's Island.

All was quiet at Forts Waters and Whacompan at the date of our latest intelligence. There is an Indian rumor in town that there are troops and packers on Powder river—we may venture to believe almost any such rumor now, because it is probable that both troops and packers are on the way, and that they have reached Powder river before this time. If troops are on their way, they will be accompanied by a large emigration.

There were no ships in sight, off the mouth of the Columbia, at one o'clock, on Monday last.

Explorations are the order of the day. It is said that a beautiful section of country has been discovered in the vicinity of Alcoa Bay.

Two communications appearing in this paper, one over the signature of Theo. Magruder, et al, and one over "M." will be noticed in our next. In the interim we wish it understood, that we are not in favor of the independence of Oregon, nor of revolution, nor of setting known laws and acknowledged rights at defiance—either of which should and would damn, morally and politically, any man in Oregon.

The association which we opposed, and which has now been entered into by a few of the citizens of Clackamas county, requires its members to protect each other in the possession of their land claims to the amount of 640 acres, and places the property, honor, and lives of its members between their claims and all interference. In joining such an association, every honest and honorable man (if such can join it) is firmly bound to defend the claims of his fellows against all persons, all officers, all forces, and all laws, territorial or United States, so long as life, or honor, or property remain.

We denounced such an association as pernicious, riotous, and revolutionary. We have stated that rather than enter into such an association, it would be better to enter into one in which its members might pledge themselves to use all peaceable means to prevent claim-jumping, until Congress could be memorialized, to take effect after the present government ceased to exist, and in case injustice should be done to the citizens of Oregon. But we never advocated resistance to the laws of the United States. We denounced your association in toto, and voted against it—but a few voted either way; and now to shield yourselves, you charge us with advocating opposition to the laws of the United States. "Oh! shame, where is thy blush—cheek, where is thy crimson!"

Warning of Indian Shamities.

All of the Indian shamities in Linn City, with their contents, consisting, it is said, of men clothing and considerable provision, were burned on Saturday night of last week. The Indians were all absent gathering berries at the time, and the fire is supposed to have been set by some white man. The destruction of the houses and effects of friendly Indians, in our midst, is a matter which all may very properly regret; but if that destruction was the work of an incendiary, and that incendiary a white man, it is a matter of more than regret.

There is no doubt but that the Indians of Linn City are a sore nuisance to its citizens: this is true, to a certain extent, throughout the entire territory, wherever the Indian erects his lodge, or allows it to remain in the vicinity of the white man's improvement; yet, these are far from justifying a general and unprovoked slaughter of all the Indians of the territory, or the wanton destruction of all their property. The Indians are in the country, and as long as they bear themselves peacefully and friendly, we should deal justly by them.

It is said that all the Falls Indians, proper, are now dead, and that those who have lately resided there, belong to other tribes; this, if true, materially changes the face of the matter, yet, it by no means justifies the burning of their houses in the night and in their absence. We always have objected, and trust that we always shall object to such a course of procedure. In our last, we warned our fellow-citizens not to enter into an association which set at defiance public laws and private rights, because the rights of men here are equal, and if it might be done in one case by one set of men, it might be done in another case by another set of men. If one set of men are allowed to redress their wrongs in a way not pointed out by the laws, any other men, or any man, may redress their or his wrongs, real or imaginary, at any time and in any manner.

Every breach of law and of private right, if countenanced, operates as a license for the subversion of all law and all rights, social, civil and religious.

The time of the Falls Indians is but short at longest, and if they can be borne with for the time being, whether they have rightful claims at the Falls or not, it is better to do so. If the Indians residing in Linn City had no rights there, and their residence among the whites had become insufferable, it would have been far better if the citizens had been called together, satisfied themselves that the Indians had no rights there, and communicated the result and grounds of their deliberations to the Indians, and acted throughout openly and unitedly.

Explorations.

A party, consisting of Messrs. Lancaster, Lee, Wair, Stewart, Hedges, Wadleigh, and ourself, left this city on the 31st ultimo for the exploration of the Clascani river, and returned on the 7th inst. The Clascani river empties into the Columbia between Oak Point and Hunt's mill, from the south. Its broad valley is readily distinguishable from Oak Point, and for some distance downward. The Clascani is affected by the tide for about twelve miles; above tide-water, the water of the river is very clear and contains trout. At this dry time the river contains sufficient water to carry a saw-mill, and dams may be easily erected from the head of tide-water up as far as the river has been explored. The party explored the valley for about five miles above the head of tide-water, and found the valley broad, generally level, the soil extremely rich, and covered with a dense growth of timber, composed principally of fir, cedar and cherry. We have never seen timber which equalled it, or richer soil.

The valley of the Clascani appears to strike off in the direction of the Tualatin Plains, expanding as it recedes from the highlands bordering the Columbia bottom, and we were unable to discover any impediment to the course of the river direct to the plains. It is the opinion of the party that there is prairie land in the upper portion of the Clascani valley—perhaps much.

The Indians at Oak Point say that there is a "water fall" much timber and much prairie on the Clascani. This was the information possessed by the party before setting out upon the exploration, as derived from Mr. Charles McKay of the plains, through his Indians.

The business engagements of some of the party rendered it necessary that they should be back as soon as Monday last, and as one day was spent in exploring another river, uniting with the Clascani, coming in from the left, the time of the party did not permit a thorough exploration of the Clascani.

If the appearances of the Clascani valley are not entirely deceptive, then the citizens of the Tualatin plains may find an easy outlet for their produce, into the Columbia, far down towards the ocean. The further exploration of the Clascani is certainly worthy of the attention of the citizens of the plains. The river above

referred to as uniting with the Clascani, contains considerable water, although not as much, at this time, as would be desirable for successful milling operations, and the timber is good, yet not equal to that of the Clascani. The country along the Columbia river is broken, but less rugged, and susceptible of easier improvement than we had anticipated. We have now seen a river better suited to steam navigation than the majestic Columbia.

The following, which we slip from the "Polynesian" of the 24th June, accounts for the appearance of the "Hocululu" in Oregon at this time. If all our neighbors upon the Pacific will devote their time to gold digging, the citizens of Oregon will be able to obtain their share of the spoils by obtaining a remunerative price for their flour, peas, oats, potatoes, butter, cheese, fish and lumber.

All that is required to make gold abundant in Oregon, is a fair market for the products of her soil.

California.

We have received per "Louise" our regular file of California papers to the 30th of May. The only item of interest which they contain is the tidings of the fearful ravages of a terrible fever which has nearly depopulated all the seaport towns and caused a general rush to the interior. It is not exactly the yellow fever, but a fever for a yellow substance called gold. An exceedingly rich gold mine has been discovered in the Sacramento valley, and all classes and sexes have deserted their occupations and rushed en masse to the mines to make their fortunes. The gold taken from this newly discovered mine is not gold ore, but pure virgin gold. It is procured by the simple process of digging and washing, and is obtained at the rate of from two to four ounces per day by each laborer. It passes current at San Francisco for \$15 per ounce. Mr. Gray, supercargo of the "Louise," brought with him two pounds of the metal. It has been analyzed by the knowing ones here who pronounce it "worth its weight in gold." We can assure our readers there is no hoax in this; for we have seen the gold with our own eyes, and it really benefited our optics. San Francisco was entirely deserted, everybody having gone mining. The Californian announced the suspension of their paper on the 29th of May, and the Star was also expected to suspend publication. Laborers could not be procured at any price. Ten and fifteen dollars per day were offered and refused. Shovels, spades, pick-axes, and other "digging" implements commanded enormous prices. Many unable to procure these were digging with knives, sticks and their finger nails. Enormous prices were offered for provisions delivered on the ground. Nearly 500 men, women and children were on the ground and crowds were still flocking up. The mine is some way above Sutter's Fort, about 180 miles from San Francisco. Its extent was unknown, but it was believed to be immense. The people with their families were camped out, and the mines being in the fever-and-ague country, many of them are doubtless by this time shaking off what of their finger or toe-nails have not been worn off by digging. It is impossible to foretell the final effect of these discoveries in California. It is doubtful if there be sufficient force in Upper California at present to enforce any government regulations respecting these mines. There being no law respecting mines it will be some time before government can control them.

Important News.

Late and highly important news from Europe—Europe convulsed—Emperor Nicholas dead—Intelligence from the U. States and Mexico.

We have just received the "Polynesian Extra," of June 26th last, per H. B. M.'s S. Constance, Capt. Courtenay, the contents of which we hasten to lay before our readers. The influence of the Republican institutions of the United States have been felt for a long time in Europe, and the people of Europe are assuming those prerogatives which nature's God intended for them in creating "all men free and equal." France gave encouragement and aid to the United States in the revolutionary struggle, and an attachment, natural to allies, sprung up between the citizens of the two nations; hence, the citizens of France have been in a situation to witness, without unyielding prejudice, the rapid growth and unparalleled prosperity of the United States. France leads the republican phalanx in Europe, and all Europe will ultimately follow.

The arts and sciences now enable mankind to pass from nation to nation, with nearly the same ease and facility which they once passed from valley to valley, and the rapid increase of general intelligence enables mankind to understand and appreciate each other.

We see nothing in the intelligence from the United States which particularly relates to Oregon. Nominations for President had not been made by either of the great political parties. The intelligence previously received that the democratic convention was to be held on the 4th of March, was probably a misprint, intended for the 4th of May.

It appears that the Mexican congress had not ratified the treaty, in consequence of a feeling of the people to the contrary. If the people of Mexico prefer that their

whole country should remain under the U. States, they should have so instructed their commissioners.

The British government have made an appropriation of £15,000,000 for the increase of the Navy and for the protection of their coast.

Symptoms of a revolt had been manifested in Ireland by the government, and 10,000 troops had been ordered to that country. Louis Philippe and the Royal Family were still at Claremont, where it was believed he would remain permanently, although there was a report in New York that he intends embarking for the United States in the next steamer.

Mons. Guizot, Duchatel, and Montbelow, the ex-Ministers, were in attendance upon the Royal Family at Claremont.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a princess on the 18th of March. The celebrated house of Rothschild are reported to have suspended payment. There was great distress in the commercial world throughout Europe. Commerce was stagnant and affairs were extremely gloomy.

The Bank of England had declared a half yearly dividend of 4 per cent. The following significant remarks appeared in the London times of the 1st of April:

"We shall not be misunderstood when we say, that while our neighbors are having their revolutions, we must have a revolution of our own, one of the quiet and constitutional sort. Every country is contributing something to the movement.—France expects to gain by her change.—The British people will be ashamed to be beaten in this respect. They must be able to compare notes with honor. Now we are not going to vie with France in splendid ideas. She may enjoy the exclusive possession of her three political goddesses and much good may they do her. What will satisfy the British people is, practical improvement. Once prove to them that you have removed an abuse, destroyed an injurious monopoly, reformed the administration of justice, of finance, or of public health, secured employment for the poor, done any good work, and they will be content to drop the idea. We want, therefore, practical, that is, an efficient Minister, in all the dictator we require. A moderate budget of good measures vigorously pushed, and ultimately carried, is the best revolution; amongst other reasons—because it is one that admits of annual repetition. More we need not say. The people ask not revolution in the common sense, but some decided progress; and if it cannot get that progress from one minister, it will require him to abdicate and give place to another."

The young Ireland or physical force party, held a grand monster meeting in Dublin on the 20th March. The government did not interfere; but the next day the leaders were arrested. Their trials were to take place soon.

France.

Up to the latest dates from Paris perfect tranquility prevailed in the city and all the departments.

Commerce had in a measure revived—mechanics had commenced their work, and the people seemed to have forgotten that a revolution had taken place.

There had been no renewal of demonstrations in Paris.

Order had been completely restored at Lyons.

A despatch had been received from Berlin announcing that Russia accepted the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of France, so long as France abstains from aggression.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris had received orders from Vienna to remain in Paris, and to assure the Provisional Government that it was not the intention of Austria to interfere in the affairs of France.

M. Emanuel Arago, Commissary of the Provisional Government in Lyons, had issued a decree dissolving all religious congregations and corporations not authorized by law, and particularly the congregation of the Jesuits.

Louis Philippe had purchased a large estate in Hampshire, England, and is said to have large sums invested in English stocks. He has a large amount invested in American bonds.

Gen. Cavaignac has assumed the government of Algeria and proclaimed the republic.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been civilly requested by the Provisional Government to leave France until matters were more settled. He is a candidate for the National Assembly for the department of Seine.

All Russians resident in Paris had been commanded to leave the city immediately.

A party of 25 Polish emigrants had proceeded to Poland to raise the standard of rebellion. Their countrymen in Paris awaited with great anxiety the result of their efforts. If the Poles should arise, it will be extremely difficult to prevent the French from flying to their aid, and that being done the result will be a general European war.

Spain, Belgium, the Duchies of Hesse Cassel and Baden, and the Hanseatic towns have recognized the French Republic.

Saxony and Hamburg have abolished the censorship of the press.

Prussia.

A letter dated Tepic, May 23d, says, "Prussia has been revolutionized and declared a republic—the King has fled to England."

The American Star of May 4th says, that notwithstanding the concessions of the King a serious revolution had broken out in Berlin, and the streets were covered with the killed and wounded. The people got the better of the King, and he ordered his soldiers to retire.

We extract as follows from the Star of May 6th:

The example of France has been followed by Austria and Prussia. In the capitals of both countries fighting has taken place and many lives have been lost.

Germany wishes for a German Parliament, a national flag and a confederate army.

Hungary is said to have declared for a republic.

Lombardy is on the eve of insurrection. The Peasants of Wurtemberg are burning down the castles of the nobility. All the States are arming.

Commeron is at a stand, and a European war or the general establishment of democracy is inevitable.

Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has consented to the liberation of the press, and the establishment of a national guard.

The new minister in place of Metternich will be Count Kolourat.

A conflict between the people, led by the students, citizens and military, has compelled Prince Metternich to fly. In a word, Metternich has resigned, or what is equivalent, has been dismissed.

The liberty of the press has been proclaimed. A national guard has been organized.

Two Archdukes of Austria, Albert and Louis, have been deprived of their command as general officers of the army.

Some of the people, number as yet unknown, have laid down their lives for the common liberty, and Austria has ceased to be an absolute monarchy.

Russia.

The news of the revolution in France created intense interest in St. Petersburg.

The Emperor received the intelligence from a slip of paper handed him by an Aide-camp at a great ball on the 8th of March. On reading it His Majesty appeared agitated, and motioning the music to cease he said to his officers, Gentlemen, France is a Republic; you must be ready to put your foot in the stirrup at a moment's notice.

Later dates announce the death of Nicholas Emperor of Russia.

We have no particulars from Russia. It was believed that Poland would make an attempt at freedom.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Star under date of April 23d says:

"Since my last the subject which has principally employed the pens of our newspaper editors and the minds and feelings of the people, has been the recent astounding events in France, and in Europe generally.

The establishment of a Republic in France was followed by insurrection in every part of the continent. Everywhere has royalty succumbed everywhere have the people been victorious. The monarch of Austria, of Prussia, and of Belgium, wiser and more discriminating than Louis Philippe, yielded before it was too late to the demands of their subjects, and thus preserved their thrones. Yet, though they retain the semblance of monarchy, scarcely a shadow of their once despotic authority remains.

In Austria and Prussia unlimited freedom of the press and extended suffrage have been guaranteed, and a national guard has been established. These events have removed the danger of a general war which had at first been anticipated. Yet Russia still remains, the overshadowing despotism of the north. The light which has been kindled in Southern and Central Europe, cannot penetrate her darkness farther than to light the flames of insurrection in Poland. Again gigantic Prussia threatens to launch forth her Slavonian hordes, her Tartars and her Cossacks upon the sunny plains of the south. She has not forgotten the glories of the march to Paris, the allurement of the fair plains of Champagne, and the splendors of the French capital. She will seize the first pretext to repeat the events of 1814—15. Yet, it may reasonably be doubted whether or success will again crown her arms.

The Provisional Government of France has so far acted with the most consummate prudence and ability. It has met every difficulty with boldness and has overcome every obstacle with ease. A short time since there was a demonstration of the working men in Paris; they went to the Hotel de Ville, to the number of 150,000, demanding the adjournment of the elections and the removal of the troops from Paris. Several of the members of the government made speeches to them. That of Lamartine is the most striking example of moral courage upon record. The requests of the people were denied, they returned to their homes without occasioning any disturbance.

United States.

The dates from New Orleans are to the 24th of April.

Private letters have been received from Boston to the 28th of March.

The Capt. Kennedy, sailed from Boston for this port via Tahiti March 3d.

The commercial distress of Europe had reacted upon commercial business in the United States. Several failures had taken place and the panic was becoming general.

Great excitement existed in the political circles.

The Irish population were on the qui vive expecting to hear the news of the raising the revolutionary standard in Ireland.—Great enthusiasm was manifested.

The New Orleans correspondent of the American Star gives the following summary of American news:

"The French citizens of our city, a few nights since, gave a grand banquet in honor of the Revolution. An address and resolutions were adopted, speeches made, toasts drank, and a great noise made generally.

The Italians also had a banquet in honor of the same event.

altogether quite an excitement has been generated.

The Court of Inquiry does not elicit as much attention as at first, the proceedings have become so horribly and insufferably dull, that we can scarcely wade through.

We are expecting General Scott in town every day. Preparations and arrangements have been made by the three Municipalities to receive him in a manner worthy his fame and services. You may be assured that New Orleans will not be backward in doing honor to the Hero of Mexico, the modern Cortes.

General Twiggs has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people of his native state. A dinner was given to him at Augusta, at which the mayor and 150 citizens were present.

The political world has become somewhat excited lately by a circular from Mr. Clay, addressed to the public, in which he avows his determination to submit his name to the Whig National Convention, and expresses his conviction that his chances of election are better than those of any other man before the people. This document has created a great deal of surprise, and much excitement, particularly among the members of his own party. Many of them are pledged to General Taylor *scilicet*, and being certain that he would be nominated are now in a dilemma. The two Taylor papers here deprecate Mr. Clay's course, although the former expresses his determination to support him should he be nominated. Gen. Taylor has also written another letter, which is the most singular document that has yet emanated from his pen. He says he is willing to accept a nomination from either party, or from the people independent of party. It is now generally conceded that Clay will be the nominee of the whigs.

The democrats have as yet indicated no preference for any particular man.

The ten regiment bill still sleeps upon the Speaker's table in the House.

Gen. Cass is making great efforts to get the twenty regiment volunteer bill through the Senate.

Resolutions, offering sympathy, congratulation, &c. to France, passed the Senate unanimously, and the House with but two dissentients. They were offered by Senator Allen of Ohio.

Gen. Scott arrived at Vera Cruz May 1st and immediately embarked on board a brig. It was thought the General would avoid public observation and proceed via New York to his residence at Elizabethtown.

M. Pageot, late Minister from France to the United States, intends settling in Kentucky permanently.

The Santa Fe Republican says that the members of the Territorial Convention have adjourned without acting upon the question of annexation.

It is said that the friends of Senator Hale of N. H. are about starting a newspaper in New York city to advocate his claims for the Presidency.

The Provisional Government of France has appointed M. Tracy as their new representative at Washington.

A destructive fire occurred in New York 2nd of April.

The total amount of Treasury Notes outstanding April 1st was \$12,097,530.31 according to the statement of the Register.

President Polk has given his approbation to the prompt recognition of the new government of France by Mr. Rush the American Representative in Paris.

The markets were rather inactive.—Flour \$6 and \$6.25.

Mexico.

We are in receipt of the Daily American Star to the 7th of May.

The treaty of peace was not ratified up to that date.

Congress had assembled at Queretaro. Eighty deputies were in attendance. A quorum was obtained in the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th of April. A quorum of Senators also, 23 being present, and ready to proceed to business.

The election of a President in the place of the provisional incumbent would be the first business.

It was thought Herera would be the choice.

Notwithstanding a quorum was obtained the 29th of April nothing had been done up to the 7th of May.

The question whether the Federal Government had a right to cede away any State or portion of a State without the consent of such State had been raised.

We extract as follows from a letter dated Tepic May 23d:

"The mail of this morning brings us nothing positive or satisfactory about the ratification of the treaty. The general impression is that the government will be able to carry the measure through Congress by considerable majorities and that by the end of the month the whole will be concluded. As Mexican politics are not much to be depended upon it may be thought that enemies of peace will yet defeat the government, as Gen. Paredes has united with the Puros, or extreme liberal party, and made a pronouncement in "Agua Caliente" against the government and in favor of union and war."

A son of Erien thus describes a snake: "He is a venomous beast; he has neither hind fore legs, nor fore hind legs; he has neither hair, feathers, nor wool on him; he has an eye like a chicken, and goes crawling through the grass, and when you see him you are sure to run like blazes."

"Mother," said a sprightly girl of nineteen, "they say marriages are made in heaven—do you think they are?"

"Why, my dear, it is a very general opinion."

"Well! perhaps they are; but they seem a long time in coming down to some of us."