# OREGON SPECTATOR.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way,"

#### dance TAN

## Vol. 3.

## Oregon City, (Oregon Territory,) Thursday, NoVember 9, 1848.

### The Prosident's Monage. he Senate and House of Representa of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement between the United States and the Mexican Republic, the ratifications of whic were duly exchanged at the city of Que retaro, in Me tico, on the 28th day of May

The war in which our country was re Interval in which our country was re-luctantly involved, in the necessary vindi-cation of the national rights and honor has been thus terminated ; and I congress ulate Congress, and our common constant ulate Congress, and our comm ents, upon the restoration of an h

The extensive and valuable territories orded by Mexico to the United States, con-stitute informity for the past; and the brilliant achievements, and signal success of our arms, will be a guarant? of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexico have given to the United States a national charatter abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our re-caurces have become known, and are respected throughout the world ; and we shall probably be saved from the necessity of engaging in another foreign war for a long series of years. It is a subject of pongratulation, that we have passed ugh a war of more than two years thra duration, with the business of the country uninterrupted, with our resources unexhausted, and the public credit unimpaired

I communicate, for the information of Congress, the accompanying documents and correspondence, relating to the negotiation and ratification of the treaty.

Before the treaty can be fully executed on the part of the United States, legislation will be required. It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the twelve millions of dollars stin ulated, by the twelfth article, to be paid to Mexico in four equal instalments. Three millions of dollars were appropriated by the act of March 3d, 1947, and that sum was paid to the Mexican Government after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. The fifth article of the treaty provides.

that " in order to d signate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground land marks, which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and surveyor. who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and shall proceed to run and mark the said boundary, in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del It will be necessary that provi-Norte. sion should be made by law for the appointment of a commissioner and surveyor on the part of the United States, to act in conjunction with a commissioner and surveyor appointed by Mexico, in execu-

ting the stipulations of this article. It will be proper, also, to provide by law for the appointment of a board of com-missioners, to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mex ican Government, which by the treaty have been assumed by the United States.

New Mexico and Upper California have been ceded by Mexico to the United States, and now constitute a part of our country. Embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, a mean distance of nearly a thousand miles, it would be difficult to estimate the value of these pos sessions to the United States. They con stitute of themselves a country large enough for a great empire, and their acquisition is second only in importance to that of Louisiana, in 1903. Rich in mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace the most important ports on the whole Pacific coast of the co ntinent of North Ame The possession of the ports of San rica. ey, and the Bay of San Diego, Monte Francisco, will enable us to command the already valuable, and rapidly increasing commerce of the Pacific. The number of our whale ships alone, now employed in that sea, exced more than twenty thousand seamen to navigate them ; while the capital invested in this particular branch of commerce is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars. The excellent harbors of Upper California will, under our flag, afford security and repose to our commercial macurity and repose to our commercial ma-rine ; and American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship-building and repairing, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

and agricultural products. While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearance, and with omplete success on our part, the peace been concluded on terms the most lib eral and magnanimous to Mexico. In her hands the territorics now ceded had remained, and, it is believed, would have continued to remain almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any other nation ; whilst, as a part of our union they will be productive of vast benefits to the United States, to the commercial world, and to the general interests of mankind. The immediate esta dishment of Ter diate esta dishment of Terri

The immediate esta distinct of Terri-torial Governments, and the extension of our laws over these valuable possessions, are desmed to be not only important, but independentle, to preserve order, and the due administration of justice within their limits, and to facilitate the development of the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to our country. The war with Mexico having termina ted, the power of the executive to establish or to continue temporary civil govern ments over these territed 4. Which exist. under the laws of nations while the town regarded as conquered providers, in our military occupation, has ceased. By their

cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them ; and, until Congress shall act, the inhabitants will be without any organized government. Should the be left in this condition, confusion and anarchy will be likely to prevail.

Foreign commerce to a considerable mount is now carried on in the ports of Upper California, which will require to be regulated by law. As soon as our system shall be extended over the commerce, a revenue of considerable amount will be at once collected, and it is not d subted that it be annually increased. For these and other obvious reasons, I deem it to be my duty, earnesely to recommend the action of Congress upon the subject, at the present scheren.

In organizing governments over these territories, fraucht with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, 1 in voke that spirit of concession, conciliation, and comprômise in your deliberations, in winch the constitution was framed, in which it should be administered, and which is so indispensable to preserve and perpet-uate the barmony and union of the States. We should never forget that this Union of confederate States was established and comented by kindred blood, and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers, and tri-umphs of all its parts, and has been the ever augmenting source of our national greatness, and of all our blessings.

There has, perhaps, been no period since the warning so impressively given to his countrymen by Washington, to guard against geographical divisions, and sec-tional parties, which appeal with greater force than the present to the patriotic, sober-minded, and reflecting of all parties, and of all sections of ot. country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union! It is a model and example of free government to the whole world, and is the star of hope, and the haven of rest, to the oppressed of every clime. "By its preser-vation, we have been rapidly advanced as oppressed a nation, to a height of strength, power, and happiness, without , parallel in the history of the world. As we extend its blessings over new regions, shall we be so unwise as to endanger its existence by

geographical divisions and dissensions. With a view to encourage the early settlement of these distant possessions, I recommend that liberal grants of the pub-lic lands be secured to all our citizens who have settled, or may in a limited period settle within their limits.

In execution of the provisions of the trea. ty, orders have been issued to our military and naval forces to evacuate, without delay, the Mexican provinces, cities, towns, and fortified places in our military occu pation, and which are not embraced in the territories ceded to the United States. The army is already on its way to this country. That portion of it, as well regcountry. That portion of it, as well reg-ulars as volunteers, who engaged to serve during the war with Mexico, will be discharged as soon as they can be transport-ed, or marched to convenient points in the vicinity of their homes. A part of the ps alone, now employed in regular army will be employed in New Mexico, and Upper California, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to guard our interests in those torritories. The old army, as it existed before the commence ment of the war with Mexico-especially if authority be given to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorized during the -it is believed will be a sufficient force to be retained in service during a period

pociety. It is composed of free citizens, errors into which the country was betray. In this a proof that they are volo who are ever ready to take up arms in the ed shortly after the war with Great Briservice of their country, when an errer. tain in 1915. In a few years after that gency requires it. Our experience in the period, a broad and latitudinous construcwar just closed, fully confirms the opinion that such an army may be raised upon a ment unfortunately received but too much few weeks notice, and that our citizen soldiers are equal to any troops in the burdened with a heavy public debt, large, world. No reason, therefore, is perceived, and in some instances unnecessary and why we should enlarge our land forces, and thereby subject our treasury to an an-

nual increased charge. Sound policy requires that we should avoid the crection of a large standing army in a period of peace. No public exigency requires it. Such armies are not only expensive and unnecessary, but may be one dangerous to liberty.

Besides making the necessary legislaive provis treaty, and the establishment of territorial governments in the ceded country, we iave, upon the restoration of peace, other duties to perform. Among these, I regard none as more important than the adoption f proper measures for the speedy extininit of the national debt. It is against cound policy, and the genus if and to the few general objects of its care-on institutions, that a public debt should endors and in the constitution, I aving all be permitted to exist a day longer than the means of the treasury will enable the government to pay off.

We should adhere to the wise policy laid down by President Washington, of avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense. but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occa ioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burder, we ourselves ought to bear.

At the commencement of the present administration, the public debt amounted to \$17,745,700.62. In consequence of the war with Mexico, it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to \$65,775, 450 41, including the work and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the fact of U at 28, 1847, and the subject into on to in regen by negotiated under the art of March 31, 1-4-.

In addition to the amount of the debt. the treaty supplates that \$12,0080,000 shall be paid to Mexico. in four equal annual instalments of \$3,000,000 cach ; the first of which will fall due on the 30th of May, 1849. The treaty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume and pay" to our own citizeus, " the claims al. now organized in Clatsop, with Rev. E. ready liquidated and decided against the Fisher, President, W. H. Gray, Secretary, by the joint board of commissioners, under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 11th of April, 1836, amounted to \$2,026,139 68. This sum amounted to \$2,026,139 68. This sum was payable in twenty equal annual in-stalments. Three of them have been paid to the United States, leaving to be paid of the principal of the liquidated amount assumed by the United States, the sum of \$1,519,004 76, together with the interest thereon. These several amounts of liqui-dated and unliquidated claims assumed by the United States, it is believed, may be paid as they fall due, out of the accruing revenue, without the issue of stock, or the

creation of any additional public debt. all our national resources, of limiting the public expenditures to necessary objects, and of applying all the surplus, at any time in the treasury, to the redemption of the debt. I recommend that authority be number from its use. vested in the executive by law, to anticipate the period of reimbursement of such portion of the debt as may be now redeemable, and to purchase it at par, or at the premium which it may command in the market, in all cases in which that authority has not already been granted. A premium has been obtained by the government on mut, the larger portion of the loans; and if, hen the government becomes a pur-chaser of its own stock, it shall command the rocks that form the balustrade along the rocks that form the balustrade along the rocks that form the balustrade along the rocks that form the balustrade along

tion of the powers of the Federal Govern extravagant expenditures were authorized by Congress. The consequence was, that the payment of the delt was postponed for more than twenty years ; and even then it was only accomplished by the stern will, and unbending policy of President Jackwan, who made its payment a leading measure of his administration. He resisted the attempts which were made to divert the public money from that great object, and apply it in wasteful and extravagant expenditures for other objects, some them of more than doubtful constitutional

authority and expedience If the Government of the Louisd States shall observe the proper commy in its expenditures, and be confined in tion to the graduation of southing in platform municipal and local legislation to dates, our greatness as a nation, in moral and physical power, and in w-alth and resources, cannot be calculated.

By pursoing this policy, oppressive measures operating unequally and unjust. by upon sections and classes, will be a voided; and the people, having no cause of complaint, will parsue their own interests, under the bloosings of equal laws, and the protection of a just and paternal garman at By alstaming from the extrainent all

ters to taiready could read the or notif or girtires one or now musily rang 30, cells and its mathematic averageness in mercand increases corporations in by fature destany will h wathout a perailel or - xample in the firstory of nations.

JAMES K POLK. Was ington, July 0, 1-15.

COMMENICATIONS. To the Educe of the Oregon Speciator

Sin,-By vote of the Clais p Total Ab. timence Society, organized this day. I am required to forward to you an abstractgiving you the fact that such a society is now organized in Clatsop, with Rev. E. as a beverage, that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community. A whether the principles of total abstinence be hoped they may, and insteal of tens we may have thousands to join us, in I cannot too strongly recommend to doing no harm to ourselves and the com-Congress the importance of husbanding manify in which we tive, by abstaining entirely from the use of an article that has runn d a thousand, without really benetiting more than one individual in that

> I am, sir, yours, &c., W. H. GRAY, Sery. Clatsop, Sept. 13th, 1848.

Volcances, at the time of often pour out rivers of lava, flowing so times several hundred miles from their craters. This, by falling into the ocean or spreading out thinly over an extent of country, and cooling rapidly, might be-come porous; but in either case no signs of stratification would appear, as is plainly. visible all around the falls. How, then, shall we account for the porosity of these rocks. and what kind of rocks shall we call them ? R

## HISOBLLANBOUS.

SNARR-Ber JRIERMAN .--- The New York Spirit of the Times relates a very good story, which, divested of its redunlancies, amounts to the following :---

A party of gentlemen in Tennes among whom were Judge A--, 084 having gone upon a deer hunt, were great-ly annoyed by a sort of Irish Joremy Didler, who quartered himself in their camp, and bored them by day with his idle vaunting, and, at night, drove sleep from vaunting, and, at night, drove sleep from their tent with the drone of his usual pipe. Patrick entertained a mortal dread of suskes, and one of the party determined to take advantage of his ustional spreju-dee, with a view of getting rid of his company. Accordingly, one night, when he was "sound-a-moring," perhaps dream-ing of suskes, the mischlevous gentleman, (so the story runs.) got his hunting knife. the story runs.) got his hunting knife, at i, going to where the offal of a large deer had been thrown, cut off about seven

ted one of them fast and tight to a corner of Pad iy's linen, that had wandered through a "rint" in his Oh-no-we-never.

through a "rint" in his Oh-no-we-never-mention em"s, coiling it up all smoothly by his side, snake like and true. All things thus arranged, the Gonspirators lay down again, and at the conclusion of one of the stage-horn snores, the same gentle-ment roared out at the top of his vuice, "Ilc were! Hu were! A big copperhead black rattle-snake, eleven feet long, has crawled up my trowsers, and is tying him self in a double-bow-knot round my body!" giving the Irishman, with brevery word! a running accompaniment on his shime ope seeloding the few seether pay" to our own citizens, " the claims al. ready liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic," and " all claims not theretofore decided against the Mexican Government, to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of dollars." The liquidated claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, as decided by the joint board of commissioners, under some ten feet clear from the camp, and with a force that straightened out the coil, and made the snake's tail crack like a cart whip! Casting one wild, blazing look When the lady was m behind, he tore off with the rapidity of lightning around the camp, in a circle of led the belt of the mill request was to accompany this abstract. that you will be so Lind as to give it a place in your paper. Time alone will tell whether the principles of total abstinence whether the principles of total abstinence from all intexicating liquors will prevail, and become general in Oregen. It is to an' he's mendin' his hoult! Och, murther! Howly Vargin! gintlemen-take howld iv 'im! shoot 'im! shoot 'im in the tail cend !"

During this scene, the Judge stood hugging a sappling with both arms and one leg, his head thrown back, emitting scream after scream; Jim W. lay on his back, with his feet against a tree, his arms ele-vated like a child's, when he wants you to help him up, uttering scream for scream with the Judge. All sounds at all like ordinary laughter had ceased, and the present notes would have rendered immortal For the Spectator, GEOLOGICAL. The rocks of Willamette Falls, at Ore-gon city, are said to be an igneous pro-duct M. Palmer in the rocks of a steam-boat. Jim A.—"fat are rocks of Willamette Falls, at Ore-gon city, are said to be an igneous pro-apart, his hands on his hips, shouting at regular intervals of about for a steam-boat.

of the city, calls them firm other from fifty basaltic rocks. It may be asked on what testimony rests the assurance that these rocks are basaltic / All rocks that show regular stratification in their formation, must necessarily be of an aqueous origin. one flew off in a tangent into the dark to the principal, which must itself be ulti-mately paid Without changing or modifying the present tofil of daties, so great has been the increase of our commerce under its after their formation, with sufficient inten-sity to melt them, it would at once destroy then stratified structure. In such case they may be said to be of igneous formathey may be said to be of igneous forma-tion. That the range of rocks passing along the cast side of the city are stratifi-ed, is evident to every carcless observer : phjects. Unless Congress shall authorize largely increased expenditures, for objects not of absolute necessity, the whole public dott existing before the Mexican war, and that created during its continuance, may be paid off, without any increase of taxa, be paid off, without any increase of taxa. particular geological structure. Basaltic a siep, "Strate to Ireland, by Jayaus, rocks are found to take the prismatic and where there's no snakes." The chronicler of this truly ludiorou adopt a policy suited to a state of peace. In doing this, the earliest practicable pay-ment of the public debt should be a cardi-nal principle of action. Frofting by the experience of the past. we should avoid at the the cinders from a furnace.

ote s droymen board the blow dunce she blow we well, in the fit over and well, in the fit wy, look 'ere, is you, and is you 'attact the set of oberjoicified to the table of t Y'll was abe d up. fortus ate sufferere 1 den you ses I antes did, Onm ; bei fest work def miraste T You are when de blier ploshum, I got what de Irish hist. I midder upo mile and a quarter for Den 1 landed in de v Des I inside in de weter, 'gin to find out dat I was a same as you is, des I strue a aft, and made for de abore. mighty, wasn't I a frightful a clar' 'twas a God-sand my turn white from de fright.

Hall was marching, a littl claration of war, at the h

temporary lodge. Not les parture of the general, and he had left his sword and t

led the belt of the mile round her waist, after to or two in length, to adapt gile form, thus converting the golden embroidery of What sober-isoed dignitary, fully inquired-

Are you in arrest, general I In arrest ! exclaimed the warring king from his dreamy musica in a comprehead your mean

Seeing you without side I conjectured you must have falled the consure of government. No r that effect had reached me, I come

Bless my life ! exclaimed the s chieftain, I have lost my sword, I as it is !-- Abram, continued he, ing his son, who was one of his lop back and look for my swam not return without it. A pretty an making at the head of an are field, without side-arms.

You must be afflicted with mind, general, said the lady, ing, doubtless, of the laurel wh To tell you the truth, me was arranging in my min hetoric of a proclamation a proclamation with wi shall ast Pray recite to me s we, who are called the are sometimes taste gest the rounding of ally than grape a we are killing at Well madam, sold the spect your judgment and you a paragraph; (I h find my sword.) I she Canadians I the mighty Canadians ! the mighty is only the vanguard of which will follow and tra

By the acquisition of these posses we are brought into immediate proximity with the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions north of Oregon, with the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and, by a direct voyage in steam-ers, we will be in less than thirty days of Canton, and other parts of China.

In this vast region, whose rich resour-ces are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce, and with it new and profitable domands for mechanio labor, in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufactures

of peace. A few additional officers in the line and staff of the army have been au-thorized, and these, it is believed, will be necessary in the peace establishment, and should be retained in the service. The number of the general officers may be re-duced as vacantics occur by the cannal. duced, as vacancies occur by the casual ties of the service, to what it was before the war.

While the people of other countries who live under forms of government less free than our own, have been for ages oppressed by taxation, to support large stand ing armies in periods of peace, our expe armies in periods of peace, our expeare unnecessary in a republic. Our stand-ing army is to be found in the bosom of

policy to pay it, rather than to pay the semi-annual interest upon it. The interest upon the debt, if the outstanding treasury notes shall be funded, from the end of the last fiscal year until it fall due and e redcemable, will be very nearly equal to the principal, which must itself be ulti-

the increase of our commerce under its benign operation, that the revenue derived from that source, and from the sales of the public lands will, it is confidently believed. enable the government to discharge annu-ally several millions of the debt, and at the same time possess the means of meet.

ing necessary appropriations for all other objects. Unless Congress shall authorize debt existing before the Mexican war, and that created during its continuance, may that created during its continuance. be paid off, without any increase of taxa-tion on the people, long before it will fail

the restoration of peace, we should columnar forms. No such thing is seen Upe

Plant midle

after their formation, with sufficient intenparticular geological structure. Basaltic

That will do, general-said the lady, you have a

A TENANT LEASUE. the city of Now 1 the "Treast Long take the processor