

trials, are hearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be making a progressive movement. Large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost a certainty of success.

**BUDA TAKEN BY THE HUNGARIANS.**  
By the latest news positive information has been received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of 500 or 600 men to the sword.

**THE MAGYARS HOLD FINE.**  
In the south the Magyars are said to be in possession of Fiume, the only port in Hungary, which, if true, will give a vast impulse to the cause.

**THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEW.**  
The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the subjects of the interview.

**THINGS AT BUDA—PESH.**  
Further advices have been received at Vienna from Pesh and Buda. The Kohler Zeitung states that letters have come to that city from the captive officers of the late garrison, from which it appears that they are treated with great kindness.

The wounds of General Hentzi proved mortal. He was buried with all military honors. The Hungarians took about 60,000 rifles in silver, which were kept at Buda. The garrison of 2,200 men and 80 officers was conveyed to Debreczin, 83 pieces of artillery, 1,400 cwt. of gun powder, 2,000 cwt. of salt-petre and 14,000 muskets fell into the hands of the Hungarians after the capture of Buda. The fortifications are to be destroyed.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.**  
Accounts from West Kircheln state that the Magyars under Ben have beaten the battalions of Puchner's corps d'armee. From Orsowa the remnant of the exhausted troops were beaten and dispersed, and fled—some to Wallachia and some to Servia. Puchner himself escaped into Wallachia.

The Constitution of Blatten Bohem of May 20 says that a bloody battle has taken place on the River Waag near Treviszn Haynau commanded the Austrians. There were great losses on both sides, but neither was decidedly victorious.

The story of the entry of the Russians into Transylvania was erroneous. Ben has presented it, and they have taken neither Kasehan nor Cronstadt. The Hungarian forces are now so strong upon the whole northern and eastern frontier, that the Russians will hardly be able to force an entrance.

The Magyar government has sent emissaries into the districts with full power to act. The Clergy of all denominations are preaching a crusade against the Russians.

At Presburg a woman charged with having communications with the Hungarian forces, was scourged with rods. The rumors of the movements of the Russians are so various and contradictory, that it is impossible to give anything certain on the subject.

**HUNGARIAN SQUADERS.**  
There is as much activity in the Hungarian government as in its army. The Minister of the Interior, Szeczeri, has taken measures for the reorganization of those parts of the country which are not within the theater of war. The Minister of Finance is engaged in contracting a loan, in case the country should be reduced to a want of money. In the sitting of the Diet, of the 12th ult. the Chambers were occupied with the emancipation of the Jews, for which a project of law will be presented.

**PROCLAMATION AT VIENNA.**  
On the 31st of May the Governor of Vienna, General Behn, issued a proclamation to the effect that whereas indications of the revolutionary spirit are again abroad, which manifested itself in the violent language held in public places by persons discussing political subjects, it behooves the well-disposed and right-minded citizens to aid the authorities in apprehending such individuals, and putting a stop to the spirit of sedition. All tavern keepers and coffee house proprietors who neglect this warning, and persist in tacitly protecting these dangerous characters, will be liable to be deprived of their license. Hungarians, Poles and Italians are especially alluded to in the advertisement.

**CRACOW ANNEXED TO RUSSIA.**  
Letters from Cracow, dated 30th ult. announce positively that the Russians are about to take possession of the place, and annex it to Poland.

**Denmark and Holstein.**

We have received Hamburg papers to the 4th inst. inclusively, but they contain little news of importance from the seat of war. The German troops still pushed their works before Fredericia, but had not bombarded the place for several days. The Danish troops in Jutland still occupied Aarhus, but the German outposts were within a very short distance of that place. The most important news is, that the Danish Minister of Marine has issued an order, directing all possible attention to be shown to the officers and crews of a division of the Russian fleet, which is to be stationed in the Great Belt and neighboring waters, and which is to render such assistance to the Danes as is consonant with the instructions received by Admiral

Lazareth (Lazarett), its commander. The Danish Admiralty Courts have already condemned several German vessels, and they have likewise condemned several neutral vessels, among which are one or two English, for breaking the Danish blockades.

The Danish blockade is now enforced most strictly. Small coasters are prevented from entering or leaving the Elbe, and it is stated from Cuxhaven that six or eight Danish gun boats are expected off the Elbe immediately to assist the blockading squadron.

Copenhagen papers of the 2d instant states that General Prikwitz was slowly advancing his troops over the whole breadth of the Jutland Peninsula, which now and then caused some skirmishing.

**THE PRUSSIAN DEFEAT BY THE DANES.**  
Accounts from Hamburg of the 5th inst. state that on the 31st ult. the Prussians, under Prince Salm Salin, were surprised and defeated at Arhus by the Danish Hussars. The prince was captured, having sustained serious wounds, with several other officers. The Prussian troops had many killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; they also lost 15 horses. The Danes had nine killed and twelve wounded.

**England.**

**SIR ROBERT FEELE ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.**  
LONDON, June 9—10 A. M.  
There is a variety of political gossip flying about the Clubs this morning. The indignant remonstrance pronounced by Sir Robert Feele in the House of Commons last night on the heartless system of evictions in Ireland has attracted much attention. Reports are current that he intends to make a motion on the subject with a view of rendering criminal a repetition of the Treanvarra-affair.

**EXERCITIONS OF THE MINISTRY.**  
Ministers are using every exertion to get the supplies granted, after which it is said that Parliament will be immediately adjourned, and Ireland left to shift for herself as best she can during the ensuing vacation.

**THE NEWS' BILL.**  
As usual, a number of bills will be dropped. Among the rejected, odds have been taken at the West End last night against the News' bill, and the current report this morning at all the public places where political matters are discussed is, that notwithstanding the proxies held by the Duke of Wellington, the Bishops won't swallow the latter pill which proposes to "anchristianize" Parliament.

**Ireland.**  
LIVERPOOL, June 9—10 A. M.  
By the arrival of one of the Dublin steamers, which left Dublin at a late hour last night, we are in possession of a variety of interesting intelligence from the several provinces in Ireland.

**THE STATE PRISONERS.**  
The State prisoners are still in Dublin, still confined—still in daily expectation of being carried off from the land they loved "not wisely, but too well." They are fully prepared for the worst, come what may; they expect no mercy from the government that has persecuted them with such an unrelenting hatred. Even Mr. Doherty has been officially informed that he too must wear the manacles, share the felon's doom and mingle with the very scum of English rascality on board the convict ship—because in the ardency of his patriotism he dared to assert the right of Ireland to make her own laws and choose her rulers.

**Rome.**  
THE FRENCH AND ROMANS.  
M. de Lesseps, whose arrival in Paris was announced on the 9th, left Rome on the 2d inst. at which date no hostilities had commenced, though the armistice had been denounced on the 1st. On the morning of that day General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely arrived at Civita Vecchia, announcing that the Roman Republic had proposed to M. de Lesseps to treat on the following basis: First, Guarantee to the Romans against foreign invasion. Secondly, Cantonment of the French army in divers parts of the Romagna. Thirdly, In case of refusal on the French government, hostilities only to be resumed fifteen days after notification of such refusal.

These proposals were inadmissible, and Gen. Oudinot refused them. It appears that some differences of opinion broke out between the General and M. de Lesseps; but these were soon put an end to by the arrival of dispatches recalling the latter, and ordering the rupture of farther negotiations and the attack against Rome.

**CONVENTION WITH THE FRENCH.**  
By late advices from the capital we are put in possession of some very important intelligence. It appears that a convention had been signed on the night of the 31st ult. between the French Minister, M. Lesseps, and the Roman Triumvirate. General Oudinot immediately protested against its provisions, and declared it to be null and void.

Four thousand Spaniards are reported to have landed at Gaeta.

**THE POPE GOING TO BOLOGNA.**  
The Courier and Enquirer has a telegraphic dispatch from London which states that accounts from Gaeta announce that it is the intention of the Pope to return to Florence with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and to recede to Bologna where he will establish his government until Rome shall be in a state to permit his return to it. It was reported at Bologna that Ancona had been taken by the Austrians on the 1st, after 48 hours' bombardment; but

the news was not generally credited. A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste, under date of June 2d, of the cessation of the bombardment of Venice, and that negotiations for peace were concluded.

#### Items from the United States.

**THE FLIGHT OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.**  
The Richmond papers are exceedingly severe and sarcastic upon the afflicted legislators of their state, who, in a moment of panic at the sound of cholera, fled from the seat of government, to hold their session at Fauquier Springs. The Whig likens them to an afflicted flock of geese. A new cemetery is about to be established at Richmond, and a lithographic plan of it was laid upon the desks of members, as a sale of lots was about to be made. This added to the terror of members, who thought that it was bad enough to be threatened with death, without being shown the place of sepulture.

#### NEW ORLEANS.

Telegraphic accounts from New Orleans of the 3d inst. say—"Capt. Grant has abandoned all efforts in stopping the great Saucy Crevasse, and expresses an opinion that it cannot be done until the river falls. The water is still rising frightfully in the city." Another account states that the Toms Crevasse had been abandoned, and it was feared that it could not be stopped. The water was rushing through with tremendous force.

#### SUCCESSFUL CALIFORNIA VOYAGE.

The bark John W. Cater left New York for San Francisco in October, being sent out by a gentleman who was afterwards charged with having received private intelligence from the government. The Dry Goods Reporter states that the ship had just made her report to the owners. She made the voyage in a little over four months; arrived at San Francisco about fifteen days before any other shipment of the same description of goods, and had already cleared upon her cargo of say \$60,000, a net profit of over \$100,000. Her manifest is several yards long; it contained a great assortment of knick-knacks, cooking stoves, &c. Some of the latter, which cost \$18 to \$20, sold there for \$125, and other articles brought similar profits.

#### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A convention is to be held at St. Louis on the first Monday in October, of those in favor of the great Pacific railroad.

#### DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Rudolphus Dickinson, a representative in the late Congress, and a representative elect to the next Congress, from the State of Ohio, died in this city at four o'clock yesterday morning. His disease, as we understand, was congestion of the brain; and he had been confined to his bed for about five weeks. It is gratifying to know that some members of his family were with him in his last illness.—(Nat. Intell. 21st.)

#### DUELLING PROHIBITED.

President Taylor and his Cabinet have decided that every officer of the army and navy, and every man connected with the civil service of the government, shall be removed from office if he engage in a duel. The President is said to have remarked that he had served forty years in the army, without engaging in a duel, and that a blackguard who would insult a gentleman, was not worth the powder it would take to shoot him, even if there were no crime in doing so.

#### HIGH WATER.

There has been a great overflow of the Mississippi—much damage has been done to many sugar plantations. The upper Mississippi and Illinois have both been very high.

#### GREAT FLOOD AT CHICAGO.

There has been a great flood at Chicago, and the overflow of water was still increasing. One life was lost, and property damaged to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

#### MARYLAND SENATOR.

Honorable Benjamin C. Howard has accepted the appointment of United States Senator, in place of Attorney General Johnson.

#### USURY LAW.

The Legislature of Illinois has enacted a law fixing ten per cent. as the legal limit for interest on money loaned.

#### LICENSE IN VERMONT.

The vote on the 13th ult. has resulted in a majority of two or three to one against license. This is a considerable advance on the no license vote two years ago; the experience of the last year with license having induced thousands to vote against license who voted for it two years ago. This result is auspicious and will help the cause of temperance in other States.

#### COLORADO VOTERS.

The Northern Star states that the liberal donation of land made by Gerrit Smith to colored men, has added some 3000 men to the voters of New York, property to a certain amount being required.

#### MORALS AT WASHINGTON.

There have been issued by the corporate authorities of Washington, during a period of three months, licenses to keep 148 liquor stores, 42 taverns and 10 ten-penny alleys.

Much injury is said to have been done to the sugar cane in Louisiana by the late cold weather. The plant cane on many plantations had been almost entirely destroyed, and in some instances it

would be very difficult for the planters to obtain seed.

The Cholera still continues its ravages among the negro population in Tibbo-dous, La. The physicians have declared it epidemic.

The Mississippi was forty miles broad at Memphis, lately, by the rising water extending over the Arkansas flats.

Gen. S. P. Cary, of Cincinnati, has received a letter from the Irish "Apostle of Temperance," Father Mathew, in which he expresses his intention of leaving Ireland during the month of April for the United States, and expects to be present at the great temperance jubilee at Cincinnati, on the 15th of May.

The vote in Cincinnati on subscribing one million of dollars to the Ohio and Mississippi-railroad company, was as follows: yeas 4,188, nays 1,237—majority for the subscription 2,951. St. Louis has voted, by a majority of 2,500, to subscribe a half million.

**GENERAL GAINES.**—We give the following sketch as interesting to every one. Gen. Gaines died of Cholera, June 6th. He was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, March 20, 1777, and named after his great uncle, Edmund Pendleton, long presiding Judge of Virginia Court of Appeals. His father served temporarily in the revolutionary war, and towards its close removed to the Northwest corner of North Carolina, and afterwards to East Tennessee, where the son was early engaged in Indian warfare, being chosen lieutenant at the age of eighteen. His educational advantages were very moderate, and he was engaged in the study of law; when, in 1799, he obtained an ensign's commission in the Army. In 1801, he was appointed a Military Collector for the District of Mobile, then mainly in possession of the Spaniards, and in 1806 he was actively engaged in the government measures of resistance to Aaron Burr's projects, personally commanding at Burr's arrest. About this time he was made a Captain, and soon after—seeing no remaining prospect of active service—obtained a furlough and commenced the practice of law in Mississippi Territory, now Alabama.

As he was getting into practice, the war of 1812 was declared, and he promptly resumed his position in the army. He was in Wilkinson's blundering expedition of 1818, and commanded the 25th infantry at the battle of Chrysler's Fields, November 11th—won distinction in the fight, and covered the retreat of our army with a gallantry and success which elicited general admiration. He was made a Brigadier General March 9, 1814, and commanded at Sackett's Harbor until August, reaching Fort Erie, and taking command there on the 5th. The gallant and successful defence of Gen. Gaines of that post, was a brilliant chapter in our military annals. At length, having been severely wounded by a shell, he resigned the command to Gen. Ripley and crossed to Buffalo.

He did not recover in time to engage in the farther prosecution of the war, which closed the next spring, but he received the thanks of Congress, with a medal, and the brevet rank of Major General for his brilliant defence. He was soon after transferred to the South, and engaged under Jackson in the Creek war of 1820. He afterwards commanded in the Southern Military District until the reduction of the Army in 1821, when he was retained as a Brigadier, and the Western Division assigned him. He was a candidate for Major General in 1823, but Mr. Adams decided that General Macomb's claim was the stronger. Gen. Gaines was the senior officer during what is vulgarly known as "the Sauk fuss" in 1831-3, and was for a time engaged in the Seminole war of '35. When the Mexican war broke out, he called out a liberal allowance of Southern western militia, without awaiting orders from Washington—involving a heavy expense, with no adequate result. He was court-martialed for this, but not censured. He was soon after transferred to the Eastern Division, with his head quarters in this city, and only returned to the South during the last winter. Though seventy-two years old, he seemed in good general health, and we did not think, on bidding him adieu at Washington, that he was so near to his long home. He was a man of extreme simplicity of character, and the most unquestioned integrity.

**FROM HAYTI.**—By the schooner J. B. Lindsey, at New York from St. Domingo, we have the following intelligence:—The general state of affairs, foreign and domestic, is far from being encouraging. About two weeks since the President returned with his forces from an expedition against the Spanish part of the island, in which he fared badly. He lost his cannon—his men were without food or drink, literally satisfying their hunger for several days with leaves from the trees.—On his return to Port au Prince, he published despatches glorifying his troops.—Coffee and wood were scarce. Imports from the States had almost ceased, notwithstanding some of the people were famishing.

#### MARRIAGES.

Married, on Taylor Plains, on Thursday, the 18th inst., by Rev. WILSON BLAIR, MR. STEPHEN H. WALKER to MISS LUCY E. SCHOLL.  
The Printers were remembered with a delicious slice of cake, and in return wish them a merry honeymoon, and a pleasant voyage through life.  
—may all their days  
Glide as the silver stream which never stays,  
Bright as whose shingled bed, till life declines,  
May all their worth, and all their virtues shine."

#### Retail Prices Current.

Apples: dried per lb.....	80	green per bush.....	10 00
Beef: on foot per lb.....	06 a 08	retail at market.....	10 a 12 1/2
Pork per lb.....	16 a 20	Butter per lb.....	22 a 25
Cheese per lb.....	20	Candles: sperm per lb.....	1 08
..... tallow per lb.....	27 1/2	Domestic per yard.....	15 a 16
Prints per yd.....	15 a 30	Flour: per cwt.....	6 00
..... per lb.....	14 00	Grain: wheat per bush.....	1 20 a 2 00
..... oats per bush.....	1 50 a 2 00	..... rye, sheaf, per doz.....	2 50
..... coffee per lb.....	19 a 20	..... sugar, brown, per lb.....	16 a 20
..... sugar, white, ".....	23 a 30	..... sugar, loaf, ".....	30
..... tea.....	1 00 a 1 50	..... molasses per gal.....	75 a 1 00
..... syrup per gal.....	40 a 1 20	..... tobacco per lb.....	37 1/2 a 1 25
..... rice per lb.....	19 1/2	Oil, linseed, per gal.....	3 50
..... Glass per 1/2 box, 8 by 10.....	6 00	..... 10 by 12.....	7 00
..... Iron per lb.....	18 a 15	..... Nails per lb.....	18 a 30
..... Cooking stoves.....	70 00 a 130 00		

#### Marine Journal.

The following list will show the number of vessels that have been in the Columbia since the 6th of May, their flag and tonnage:

DATE.	NAME, ETC.	TON.
May 8	Bark Anita,	215
	Bark Jennette, (British),	220
	Ship Mercedes, (Chilian),	175
	Schr. Miravalle, (1/2 in Oregon) 22	175
	Valedora,	117 1/2
25	Bark J. W. Carter,	217
	Brig Mary and Ellen,	163
June 16	Schr. Pioneer, (built in Oregon),	613
	Bark Hedwig,	217
23	Bark Columbia, (British),	230
	Brig Henry,	155
	Brig Sacramento,	180
	Brig El. Pacer,	60
	Bark Anita,	215
	Bark J. W. Carter,	217
July 2	Ship Walpole,	280
10	Ship Belfast,	191
	Etoile de Marin, (French),	235
	Ship Silver de Graue,	641
	O. C. Raymond,	140
	Brig Quine,	130
28	Ship Houston,	546
	Bark Louisiana,	220
	Schr. Gen. Lane, (1/2 in Oregon),	209
August 7	Brig Mary and Ellen,	163
	Bark Carth,	205
	Bark Harpner, (British),	224
Since Aug 11	Bark Madras,	426
	Brig Henry,	155
	Brig Aaron,	240
	Brig Edward,	230
	Bark Anita,	215
	Bark J. W. Carter,	217
	Bark Ocean Bird,	415
	Bark Diamond,	207
	Brig Sacramento,	180
	Bark Helen M. Loidler,	290

#### CAYUSE WAR CLAIMS.

The Commission on "Cayuse war claims" will convene its first session at Oregon City, on the first Monday of November next, for the investigation of claims against the late provisional government growing out of the Cayuse war.  
A. A. SKINNER,  
Oregon City, Oct. 18, 1849. Com. fr.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

Webster's school dictionary,  
Micheal's geography and atlas,  
Colburn's arithmetick,  
Webster's spelling book,  
" speller and definer,  
Well's school grammar,  
Writing books,  
Letter and foolscap paper.  
For sale by  
ABERNETHY & CLARK,  
Oregon City, Oct. 18, 1849.—tf

#### HORSE POWER.

ONE horse power two threshing machines for sale by  
ABERNETHY & CLARK.  
Oregon City, Oct. 18, 1849.—tf

#### CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, and will carry on the mercantile business under the firm of Abernethy & Clark.  
GEO. ABERNETHY,  
HIRAM CLARK.  
Oregon City, August 9, 1849.—tf

#### FOR SALE.

ONE Fitzgerald's best double pulley bar stone mill, with bolter and bolting cloth complete, for sale by  
COUCH & CO.  
Portland, Oct. 18, '49.—4t

#### TWENTY LABORERS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ twenty laborers at his mills, on Tuality river. For terms apply at our store in Linn City.  
JAMES M. MOORE.  
October 4, 1849.

#### JAMES M. MOORE & CO.

WILL keep constantly on hand a full assortment of  
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES  
At their store in Linn City. 18  
Oct. 4, 1849.

#### ROBERT CAUFIELD,

MERCHANT and general dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Produce, on Main Street, near the bridge.  
Oct. 4, 1849.

#### SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that proposals will be received at the printing office of the Spectator, until the 15th instant at 12 o'clock, a. m. for the printing of the laws and journals of both houses of the Legislative Assembly. The proposals will be sealed and directed to the undersigned. Security will be required agreeable to law, and the same mentioned in the proposals, so that the undersigned may judge of the same, etc.  
W. W. BUCK,  
A. L. LOVEJOY,  
Oregon Territory, Oct. 4, '49. Commissioners,

#### COUCH & CO.

WHEOLESALE & RETAIL  
Portland, Oregon  
O.tober 4, 1849.

#### STALE & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO,  
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE  
W. W. WALKER & CO.  
" Taylor & Seaver  
" Wetmore & Co.  
Oct. 4, 1849.

#### SHERMAN & CO.

NEW YORK  
Oct. 4, 1849.

#### LAW NOT.

J. QUINN  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHIEF  
Office on the east side of Main street, near Methodist Church  
Oregon City, Oct. 4, 1849.

#### LAW OFFICE.

CHAPMAN & LOWRY  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW  
OFFICE WILL NOT BE OPENED IN THE  
sale of Land Claims and Town Lots  
also,  
GENERAL AGENTS  
In any part of the Territory,  
AGENTS IN OREGON,  
Hon. F. H. BRADY, San Francisco,  
L. W. EDWARDS, Esq., Sacramento,  
Palmer, Lee & Co.,  
Oregon City, Oct. 18, 1849.

#### A. A. SKINNER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHIEF  
Office on West side of Water Street,  
OREGON CITY.  
Oct. 16, 1849.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, always ready to receive their share of the public, wish to inform them that by law now on hand and in course of receiving a large and valuable assortment of GOODS and GROCERIES, viz:  
Broadcloth, Table Linens,  
Cantoners, Shirts, and white goods,  
Satinets, Cottons, Yarns, &c., &c.,  
Democritee—brown and  
white  
Coffee, Spices,  
Hops, Mustards,  
Celery, Pickles,  
Coke Stoves,  
Cast-iron Traps,  
Lumber, Shingles,  
Brass and Sheet Iron,  
And a general assortment too numerous to include in an advertisement.  
W. E. KILBURN & CO.  
Oregon City, Oct. 4, '49.—5t

#### FOR SALE by the undersigned.

ON a Brick street, two second-hand iron Bedsteads, Chamber Bunk Beds, Bedsteads, and a few other articles. Apply to  
W. E. KILBURN & CO.  
Oregon City, Oct. 4, '49.—5t

#### J. D. & W. C. HOLMAN

HAVE formed a co-partnership, and will keep on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Groceries. They would select a small portion of each.  
Oct. 4, 1849.

#### BOOK & JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH and at reasonable rates.  
AT THIS OFFICE.

#### TO TEACHERS.

A GOOD teacher will find an excellent in Linn City for a winter school, where at this office.

#### OREGON SPECTATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal  
DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.  
EDITED AND PUBLISHED  
By WILSON BLAIR,  
Oregon City, Oregon Territory.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.  
One copy per annum.....  
for six months.....

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One square (12 lines or less) two insertions.....  
For every additional insertion.....  
Yearly advertising, per square.....

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