



SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY:
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1849.

to the hospital, not public property, but private property. The hospital was a Governmental establishment, and in using a part of it for a private purpose, its director, Messrs. Brown, was guilty of a crime, because he had the reputation of being honest and not liberal. But when the French entered he, with his family, went away the women were left to be transported to the military hospital, which had before been used as a granary and appropriated the granary to the use of the French.

July 6.—The report of this morning is that the French yesterday violated the domicile of our Consul, Mr. Brown, proceeding to search for persons hidden there; that Mr. Brown, banner in one hand and sword in the other, repelled the assault, and fairly drove them down stairs; that then he made them an appropriate speech, though in a mixed language, of English, French and Italian; that the crowd vehemently applauded Mr. Brown, who already was much liked for the warm sympathy he had shown the Romans in their aspirations and their distresses; that he then dressed his uniform and went to Odinet to make his protest. How this was received I know not, but understand Mr. B. departed with his family yesterday evening.

Will America look as coldly on the insult to herself as she has on the struggle of this Italian people? To do so is to out to damn the Italian cause. The generous "protection" which she has all the trouble upon herself. Rome is full of them; at every step are not groups in the uniform of France, with faces bronzed in the African war, and so stultified by a life without enthusiasm and without thought, that I do not believe Napoleon would recognize them as French soldiers.—The claim of their appearance compared with that of the Italian free corps is that of bodies compared with spirit. It is easy to see how they could be used to purposes contrary to the legitimate policy of France, for they do not look more intellectual, more fitted to have opinions of their own, than the Austrian soldiery.

July 10.—The plot thickens. The most fierce with regard to the invasion of Mr. Brown's house, I have not been able to ascertain. I suppose they will be published, as Odinet has promised to satisfy Mr. Cass. I must add in reference to what I wrote some time ago of the position of our envoy here, that the kind and sympathetic course of Mr. Cass towards the Republicans in these troubles, his very cordial and courteous bearing, have from the minds of most removed all unpleasant feeling. They see that his position was very peculiar; sent to the Papal Government, sending here the Republicans, and just at that moment violently assailed. Unless he had extraordinary powers he naturally felt obliged to communicate further with our Government before acknowledging this. I shall always regret, however, that he did not stand free to occupy the high position that belonged to the representative of the United States at that moment, and peculiarly because it was by a Republic that the Roman Republic was betrayed.—But, as I say, the plot thickens. Yesterday three families were carried to prison because a boy crowed like a cock at the French soldiery from the windows of the house they occupied. Another, because a man pursued took refuge in their court-yard. Yesterday, the city being nearly deserted, came the edict to take down the arms of the Republic, "symbols of anarchy." But worst of all they have done is an edict commanding all foreigners who had been in the service of the Republican Government to leave Rome within twenty-four hours. This is the most infamous thing done yet, as it drives to desperation those who stayed because they had so many to go with and no place to go to, or because their relatives lie wounded here: no others wished to remain in Rome under present circumstances.

I am sick of breathing the same air with men capable of a part so utterly cruel and false. As soon as I can I shall take refuge in the mountains, if it be possible to find an obscure nook unpropagated by these convulsions. Let not my friends be surprised if they do not hear from me for some time. I may not feel like writing, I have seen too much sorrow, and alas! without power to aid. It makes me sick to see the palaces and streets of Rome full of these injurious foreigners, and to see the already changed aspect of her population. The men of Rome had begun filled with new hopes, to develop new energy—they walked quick, their eyes sparkled, they delighted in duty, in responsibility; in a year of such life their efficiency would have been vanquished—now, dejectedly, unemployed, they lounge along the streets, feeling that all the implements of labor, all the ensigns of hope, have been snatched from them. Their hands fall slack, their eyes grow aimless, the beggars begin to swarm again, and the black ravens who delight in the night of ignorance, the slumber of sloth, as the only sureties for their rule, emerge daily more and more frequent from their hiding places.

It is stated on good authority that Quartermaster General Jeop will be assigned to the command of the Military Division made vacant by the death of Gen. Edmund P. Gaines.

Conrad A. Ten Eyck, an estimable citizen of Albany, and formerly Clerk of the county, Sheriff, Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace, died at his residence, on the 10th inst.

A fire occurred at Cincinnati on the 7th inst., destroying a saw mill, dwelling houses and other property belonging to Johnson & Morton. Estimated loss \$25,000. Insurance \$2,000.

Clackamas County Female Seminary.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Female Seminary of Clackamas county, located in this city, the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That Gov. George Abernethy be, and hereby is, appointed Agent of the Board of Trustees to procure, while in the States, musical instruments, school apparatus, and whatever other articles may be necessary to furnish in the best style the Seminary."

We, as Secretary of the Board, certify the above to be a true copy from the record. And here we take occasion to remark, that it is the purpose of the Board to prosecute vigorously the important affairs committed to their charge. A suitable building will be erected and the best of teachers employed at the earliest practicable period. For the information of the public we publish below the liberal and excellent charter granted by the late Legislative Assembly to this Seminary.

AN ACT to establish a Female Seminary in Clackamas county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That there shall be established in Clackamas county, a female seminary of learning, in science and literature; and that Geo. Abernethy, George H. Atkinson, Henshiah Johnson, Wilson Blain, A. L. Loveloy, Hiram Clark, and James Taylor, and their associates and successors, are hereby declared a body corporate and politic in law, by the name and style of the "Clackamas county Female Seminary."

Sec. 2. That the above named corporation shall have perpetual succession, and power to acquire and possess, and retain and enjoy property, real, personal and mixed, and the same, to sell, grant, convey, rent or otherwise dispose of at pleasure. They shall have power to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of justice and equity. And they shall have and use a common seal, with power to alter the same at pleasure, hold all kinds of meetings which they may acquire by law or donation, form a constitution and enact by-laws for their government, make all necessary regulations for managing their internal concerns, admitting, excluding, or expelling members, and appointing officers; and may do such other acts as may be necessary to effect their respective objects in scientific improvements: Provided, however, that said constitution, by-laws and regulations shall be consistent with the constitution of the United States and of this Territory.

Sec. 3. That all deeds or other instruments of conveyance, shall be made by order of the Trustees, sealed with the seal of the corporation, signed by the president, and be by him acknowledged in his official capacity, in order to insure their validity.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this corporate body, shall not be allowed to hold more than ten acres of real estate at any one time, nor its capital stock exceed one hundred thousand dollars. No part of said capital stock shall ever be used for any other purpose than that for which the institution was created. The Legislative Assembly shall at all times be at liberty to examine the books and papers of the institution, through a committee, or person appointed by them for that purpose, to ascertain whether the funds of the institution are properly applied. No preference shall be given to any religious denomination in the management of the affairs of the corporation, nor shall the exclusive control or government of the institution be given to any religious sect.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed, as to prevent any future Legislature from altering, amending or completely abolishing this charter or act of incorporation.

Passed Council Sept., 1849.
[Signed.] A. L. LOVELLOY, Speaker.
SAMUEL PARKER, President.

Great Freshet.
The recent heavy fall of snow has gone off with torrents of continued rain, and the consequence is that the Willamette has not been so high as at present for the last five years. All the smaller rivers, tributaries of the Willamette, are rushing down from the mountains with their foaming floods and occasioning a great destruction of property. Already we have learned that the mills and lumber at Clackamas City have been swept away. Loss not less than \$75,000. The mill dam recently erected on Tualatin river by Messrs. Moore & Bird is greatly damaged. On Monday morning the lower beef market, on Water street, was swept away, and on the following night the upper beef market went off. Tuesday night the house occupied by Kilburn & Co. and Moore's store house in Linn City were carried away. On Wednesday afternoon the two large buildings known as the red store and Couch & Co's establishment gave way and went off together; and the new store house of Grant & Simpson was undermined and stands on its end in the water. We further learn that Clackamas Point, the residence Mr. Rinearson, has been washed away, occasioning great destruction to that beautiful site. Some damage has been already done to the works about the Oregon City mills, and they are yet exposed to great danger. The water is now falling. We fear, however, that this is only the beginning of evil tidings.

Arrival of Dr. Elijah White.
The friends of Dr. White will be gratified to learn that he has safely arrived in Oregon. The doctor returns to the Territory at this time in the prosecution of his own private enterprises.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to perform an act of justice to this gentleman. Some few years since he was charged with having opened and then destroyed a letter or letters; and this charge has been used very much to the injury of his fair fame. We now assure our readers that he can, to the entire satisfaction of any gentleman, exonerate himself from any participation in the transaction. Every man of kind and generous feelings, who truly appreciates a spotless reputation, will be gratified with this assurance of the doctor's innocence of the above charge.

The doctor is stopping for the present at Judge Lancaster's in Linn City, and if any gentleman wishes to be convinced of the injustice of the above charge, he can give his wishes gratified by calling on him. We assure our readers that the doctor can exhibit evidences of a reputation in the possession of which any gentleman might be happy.

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Navigation of the Willamette.
While other towns are making great efforts to promote their own improvement, we are surprised at the backwardness of this city, in matters of internal improvement. The employment of a small steamer on the Willamette to do the carrying business would save its own cost in a year to the merchants of this city in the cost of freight. And at the same time, merchandise would be delivered here more safely, dryly and expeditiously. Our Portland neighbors, it will be seen, are making a noble and praiseworthy effort to promote the steam navigation of our rivers. We are also informed that Mr. Hodges, of Falls city, intends during the coming season to put a steamer on the Willamette above the Falls. But we hear of no effort to secure steam navigation on the Willamette between this and Portland. We hope our citizens will wake up to the importance of this matter, and not suffer the golden opportunity to pass to achieve an object that will contribute so greatly to the improvement of the city.

Oregon Weather and Climate.
Many contradictory accounts have been published in relation to the weather and climate of this Territory; and gentlemen of high repute have been charged with making untruthful representations. We wish now to call attention to certain facts which prove that a great variety of statements apparently contradictory may all be true. We can assert that the tenderest plants in our garden were not injured by frost till the commencement of the snow and freeze on November 24th, while other persons could with equal truth say that their vegetables were destroyed by frost some six weeks previously though separated only by a few miles distance. We can further say there is a very considerable difference in the state of the atmosphere immediately along the brink of the river in Oregon and Linn cities and the summit of the hill where we have our residence, as is proved by the fact that our thermometer invariably indicates a warmer degree of temperature in the winter and a cooler in the summer than is indicated by those near the river; and also we seldom have fogs, or a heavy cold moist atmosphere, while fogs are frequent and dense in the valley below us. Now we describe the climate and weather as we experience them, and another person, in the valley below, describes as he experiences, and all will observe that the descriptions will be very dissimilar. Again, the recent snow fell to the depth of ten or twelve inches along the Willamette in Washington and Clackamas counties. The snow, however, increased in depth towards the mountains in both directions, until in the settlements nearest the Cascades and Coast Range of mountains it was from two to three feet deep. But in ascending the valley the depth of the snow diminished, until in the upper counties there was little or none; and that little remaining only for a short period. Hence, it is evident that a dozen different individuals, in describing the recent fall of snow, at their respective houses, might truthfully give as many different accounts of it. The truth is, this is a country of mountains and valleys, exhibiting the greatest variety of climate and temperature; and no man can do justice to its character without keeping this in view. Persons come here in the fall and remain at the upper end of Oregon City in the spray and fog of Willamette Falls during the winter, and in the spring return to the States whining about the humidity of the climate of Oregon. We hope these gentlemen tourists will stir about a little and enjoy something of the beautiful scenery and glorious climate of Oregon before turning journalists. And it would also be well for the citizens and friends of Oregon in their statements with reference to the country, to be particular in regard to localities and other circumstances in the condition of things which they describe.

The Late Emigrants.
We noticed some time since that a company of emigrants were on the east side of the Cascade mountains, very late in the season and in straightened circumstances. We are happy to learn that they have all arrived safely, and without the difficulties and sufferings which we feared would be their lot. Messrs. Wylie & Patterson, of Sparta, Randolph county, Illinois, with their families, were in this company. Their friends will, doubtless, be pleased to hear of their safe arrival here.

Court Martial.
Three of the troops, stationed in this city, for the crime of desertion were sentenced by a court martial on the 10th inst. to receive thirty lashes, to be chained to a ball, and lose their pay during the remainder of the time of their enlistment. The whipping was performed in presence of the regiment. Rather a bitter pill we should think; but we suppose the gentlemen counted the cost before they left. The temptation to desert is so great that it will require the extreme of a rigid discipline to prevent it.

On account of the great height of the river, the editor has been unable to get over to the office this week. He succeeded, however, in sending over a small lot of editorial today.

Army Intelligence.
Statement of the present disposition of the United States troops, in 11th Military Department.
Oregon City headquarters of the 11th Department. Headquarters and six companies of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen.
Bvt. Colonel W. W. Loring, Commanding Department; Bvt. Capt. J. P. Hatch, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. George B. Crittenden, R. M. R.; 2nd Lieut. J. N. Palmer, Post Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon I. Moses, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon Chas. H. Smith, U. S. A.
Company (A) Capt. M. E. Van Buren, 2nd Lieut. C. E. Irvine. Company (D) Capt. Llewellyn Jones. Company (G) Bvt. Major J. S. Simonson, 1st Lt. Chas. L. Denman, 2nd Lt. J. McL. Addison. Company (H) Bvt. Lt. Col. J. B. Backenstos, 1st Lt. Julian May. Company (I) Bvt. Major C. F. Ruff, 2nd Lieut. W. B. Lane, 2nd Lt. W. E. Jones. Company (K) Bvt. Major S. S. Tucker, Bvt. Captain Thos. Claiborne. 297 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.
Depot at Fort Vancouver. Major B. B. Reynolds, Paymaster; Capt. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Geo. McLane, Chief Commissary.
Cantonment Loring, near Fort Hall, two companies Rifles. Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. Porter, Commanding; 2nd Lt. Geo. W. Hawkins, Post Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Edgar, U. S. A.
Company (B) Captain Noah Newton, Bvt. Capt. Gordon Grauger. Company (F) 1st Lt. F. S. K. Russell, 2nd Lieut. Geo. W. Howland. And 122 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.
Fort Vancouver, one company 1st Artillery. Bvt. Major J. S. Hatheway, Commanding Artillery Battalion; 2nd Lieut. J. B. Fry, Battalion Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon Levi H. Holden, U. S. A.
Company (L) 1st Lt. Theodore Talbot, 1st Lt. J. J. Woods. And 70 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.
Stellacoom, one company 1st Artillery. Capt. B. H. Hill, Commanding; 2nd Lt. Grier Talmadge, Post Adjutant; Assistant Surgeon John M. Haden, U. S. A.
Company (M) 1st Lt. J. B. Gibson, 2nd Lt. John Dement; and 75 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.
Astoria, a detachment of Rifles. 1st Lt. A. J. Lindsay, Commanding; and 10 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Retraction.
We regret that we are compelled by a sense of duty both to ourselves and the public, to take back what we said a few weeks since in commendation of the Astor House Dining Saloon. The Astor House is not a temperance house, and as we were led to recommend it as such, we now withdraw that recommendation, as we have no wish to think a thought, much less to utter it, that could seem to be in favor of pandering to a vicious appetite by the traffic in ardent spirits.

Why Hungry Fell.
The general belief throughout the continent is, that the Hungarian general surrendered with his army to Paskiewitch on a pledge being given by the Russian commander that his master, the Czar, would guarantee the independence of Hungary. Should this be the explanation of the enigma—and it is a very natural one, for the Hungarians, in disgust of Austria, have latterly been not unwilling to fling themselves into the arms of Russia—then will this power have achieved a very great stride towards that universal empire which Napoleon foretold to Europe. Such a conclusion of the war places Hungary in the same position with the other Danubian principalities, which remain each of them under the nominal sovereignty of one power, but under the real suzerainty of another. Wallachia and Moldavia belong to the Porte, yet we have seen in this campaign Russia treating them altogether as her own provinces, occupying them, and making use of their men and money towards the reduction of Hungary. Georgia some time since has passed from looking in any way to Austria, and to a total dependence on Russia. And Hungary may now be considered another of those Danubian principalities whose independence Russia guarantees. If the Hungarians have any cause to complain of Austria, it is to Russia they have to look for support. And provided the Hungarians forswear liberalism, they will get this support.

Every one is aware of the strong tendency of the Gallians to effect the same transference of their hopes, their sovereignty, or their protectorate to Russia. The Russian troops and officers have of late been welcomed in Craoov; and the Croas have taken part with these Russian soldiers in their many and serious quarrels with the Austrian commander. That a large number of the Poles themselves are relapsing under the same despair of recovering their own nationality, and that they look to attaining this, henceforth, rather by a reconciliation with, and adhesion to Russia, than by cherishing vain hopes in the sympathies of the west of Europe—this also is well known.

So that Russia has played a deep, a politico, and a successful game, whilst Austria has played a suicidal one, giving up her best province to that enemy which has most in its power to absorb it.
As to an Hungarian or a Danubian re-appearing Austria, or looking upon it with any feelings save those of aversion and contempt, that surely is hopeless. The house of Lorraine has ceased to reign in the hearts of any one of its subject races. Abhorred by the Italians; contemned by the Hungarians; mistrusted by the Bohemians; the wholesale murder of their nobility by the orders of Metternich, being still alive in the breasts of the Gallians, whilst all that is German in Austria waits but the first opportunity to throw of its degrading and dishonorable yoke; what is Austria in the rank of nations, or how does its dynasty subsist except in name?
But indeed of Austria it will be henceforth useless to speculate or to speak. It is now blotted from the list of the independent nations, the result, indeed, not more of the incapacity and treachery, and blood-thirstiness of its princes and its statesmen, than of the unnatural conglomeration of people under its sway and the utterly false and insupportable basis on which blind chance and stupid bargaining put together such a heterogeneous monster of an empire.
It remains now to be seen what use Russia will make of her undoubted and incalculable triumph. Will the Czar wisely confine himself to the building up, surrounding, completing and establishing, that great Slavonic empire, which once seemed reserved for Austria, but which it has thrown away? Or will Russia, buoyed up by success, put forward Austria as a tool to work reaction in Germany?
Reaction there is no doubt, already in that distracted land. But still the movements of 1848 have left a great many benefits and free habits in Germany, on the preserving of which depends its present development and future greatness. The liberty of the press, for example, still exists in Germany to a very great degree. A Berlin journal can, at this moment, give utterance to sentiments which would cause the instant suppression of a Paris print. The Prussians may call the present chambers sitting in Berlin the parliament of the minority, whilst a French editor durst not tell M. Barrot that he had broken the constitution. Truth may be told in the German press, whilst nothing but falsehood is tolerated in the Parisian. Will the Emperor Nicholas bear this development of free opinion at his very door? It is known that he has heretically sealed the frontier, forbidden any Russian to stir from home, and forbidden every foreigner to visit Russia. How Russia nobles bear to be thus consigned to the nursery, and treated like big children, as they are, we find it difficult to imagine. But so it is. The Emperor sees Germany inundated by a kind of political heresy, and it is to be feared that his first step will be to try and prohibit it. He will put forward Austria's claim to be the prominent German State, and in its name demand the restoration of that old system of the German Diet, in which the envoys of courts met and decided on the dearest interests and liberties of the German people.
Should the Emperor Nicholas enter upon such a crusade as this, he will find it a much more serious undertaking than even an Hungarian war. We are by no means certain that he will be so foolish; for we are confident that it would merely tend to the consolidation of German liberties. The Germans are now divided, utterly divided, which constitutes the weakness of the national or liberal cause. But let it be plain that the Russians march to the attack of German liberties, and then there will be one standard and one opinion to rally to throughout the country; and a war of opinion will commence, for the result of which we will back the liberal ideas and wishes of the Germans against all the legions of Russia, with the Croats and the court nobles to help them.

Mexico.
From the Monitor Republicano we make the following extracts:
On the 21st May, the Mexican Houses of Representatives closed their regular sessions, but an extra session was immediately to be summoned, in order to despatch various matters of interest that were pending—among them, no doubt, the project of the law for the settlement of the arrangement of the debt, on which a committee report has already been made.
The exclusive privilege of establishing electric telegraphs in Mexico had been conceded to Don Juan de la Granja (well known in this city) for ten years, with the condition that he is to have at least forty leagues of the line between Mexico and Vera Cruz in operation within two years. A law had also been passed, authorizing the government to contract for a railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital, and from thence to some port on the Pacific.
A most awful explosion of gunpowder had taken place near Guanaxtoto on the 11th ult. No less than eighteen thousand arrobas (four hundred and fifty thousand pounds) exploded at the mineral works at the village of Luz, situated some five and a half leagues from the city, which was shaken awfully, as if by the most severe earthquake. The destruction of life was immense. Fragments of human bodies were found in every direction. The column of smoke caused by the explosion was seen at a distance of nearly six leagues from the site of the accident.
The Quebec Gazette of Wednesday says:—This morning about 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive range of stores on Napoleon wharf, which were entirely destroyed, and on the opposite side a store and two taverns were also destroyed. The destruction of property is great.