

THE SPECTATOR

ORBUON-CITY

TRURBDAY, NOV. 14, 1850.

B. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR.

67 it will be seen, in another column one of Portland have had a with the view of obtaining the ad sanding relief to the suffering who are still beyond the bly in the mountains by this time. They have raised some seven hun-dred deliars. This is truly praiseworthy; rinces the right kind of spirit.

67 As we have been alluded to by Thornton in his communication, in to ourself, we deem it necessary to st we had no agency in the alterato of the manuscript. The alterations rets made without our knowledge or conwashes his hands of this sin; as he was brely unacquainted with the contents of optings as furnished.

By We this week furnish the decision Honor, Judge Strong, in the case of their Court of Clark county versus W. W. Loring and Rufus Ingalls. Deem Other counties would do well to

85 We frequently receive communic ions for the Spectator, addressed to the Rev. Wilson Blain, Editor of the Spec-We notice this fact for the purthe fact, that Mr. Blain is nty; having taken his departure neunicating with sald do well to pay attention to this

Butesville is doing well for the Spectator; the " stampede," noticed some time

tant for office ; nor do we wear the expectant for office; nor do we wear the be looked upon as an aspirant for office of say kind. To be useful as an editor is the height of our ambition. When we can no longer make a living honestly we may turn politician.

yet seen in the Territory. Its weight is third or fourth among the commercial three pounds and three quarters. Who cities of the United States. can beat it ! Let Yam Hill speak out. A friend informed us that Mr. Brown has an unusually fine crop of potatoes. We like to encourage competition in this way.-Potatoes, Beets, &c., and wish the le of the Atlantic to know what we san do here on the Pacific, can make le of what they raise. A specimen is alway required previous to the notice. about this time.

British Parliament on the subject of the ponent knew nothing. purchase of the Danish forts on the Afri- A New Discovery .- A gentleman hand. can coast. It is supposed this step has been taken with the view of renewing the close taken with the view of renewing the coal, which, in our opinion, approaches attempt to raise cotton for the use of her manufactories. We may anticipate an
A New Discovery.—A genterian manufactor of the Legislative Assembly is yal.

The act of the other failure equal to that witnessed in informed us that it was found in Admi-1640, in the East Indies. It is predicted ralty Inlet by a Mr. Hancock ; he states too that the high price of cotton, it being further that it exists in vast quantities-100 per cent higher now than it was two that there is a sufficiency to propel all the years ago, and 50 per cent higher than it steamers that may float on the Pacific, for lands, at the minimum price for which sods of acres of soil remains unemployed was last year, will cause the stoppage of conturies to come. It has been examined public bands are wild the turns of presempt in such a State as Tennessee, for want of the cotton manufactories. Although la- by scientific men at Portland, and has bor is very low, but not more so than it been pronounced Coal of a superior qualifier, the raising of the raw material ty. In burning it leaves no cinder, and parishes, respectively, for the resulting. Tennessee is a slave State, and hence ty. and the gradual decline in the manufactoriakes very little ashes. As coal is worth ment of seats of partice therein: Provide the low price of its lands. Its soil is, as a sured article, places it out of her power \$3 per bushel in this country, we hope ded 'Ac. Acc. compete with other nations. Unless the the expectations of the discoverer there is a change some way soon, we may be realized. Should his statements ble circumstances to this territory, it will live. expect immens. nes suffering in the manufac-

the songs complimentary of herself. She discovery, if they would report them to is styled the inimitable Nightingale. She us. is void of deceit and vain ostentation. She sav, a rare aris

The large and splendid assortment of Abernethy, Clark & Co., is nearly all received, and is being placed before the the country for inspection. We see many of the merchants from the country above have been, and many of them are still here making their purchases. From this large and wealthy establishment the merchants plamants of the interior will hereafter be enabled to renew their stocks at almost any time .-And the beauty of the arrangement is. they can do it at a great saving of time and money; and they are not subjected to the risks, incident to the transportation of goods, from New York city to this place. This firm is largely engaged in the business, owning their own vessels. and one of their number being nearly always on the ground to make purchases ;-these things all taken together give the firm an advantage that no single individual can possibly possess. A person in the country. the world, though energetic, and with all

establishment of a wholesale business in this community. The business men of the country all understand this already, and fornia, where they would not only be com-pelled to pay 100 per cent to the merre-lighterage, commission, transportation to Astoria, and then up here, and last, but not least, insurance. All these intermediste charges are saved, to persons large- rather to be considered mere trespasses. ly engaged in the business, as they ship, and against which the proper remedy is by their own vessels, direct from New York, and will, eventually, save all reshipment between the places of receiving and discharging cargoes. As things now whether the remedy should be properly exist, vessels can come within four miles' sought on the law and equity side of this in need. of this city, at any stage of water, and du. court. cince, has been more than replaced. We are also receiving subscriptions from other parts of the country. Thus we see the when we may expect to see a steamer to We have not come here as an shall have piles of lumber and store houses of grain and other products to reladen

these vessels for foreign markets. This picture, to some persons, may pear overwrought; to such we have only to say that that kind of logic could have been used against New Orleans at one time, with equally good reasons. But A Lanor Potato.—Mr. Brown, living where is she now? The mighty city of locating the scat of justice for Clark co., on the Columbia river, opposite Vancouthe west. Her resources yearly increasthat it does not see that it does not see tha ver, has sent us the largest potato we have ing, and possessing a trade now ranking

OF A gentleman who arrived a few days since informed us that the Indians on the Sacrat ento are inimical to the whites. They are constantly committing Any of our farmers who have large Tur- all kinds of depredations upon the whites. They have committed severa! murders, to which be was a witness. One was represented as having been killed in the coolknown their products by leaving with us a cat manner, and another whilst lyingin his considered in view of this law, in any more tion, in that state, of small notes, belongtent in a helpless condition.

Our informant states further that Gen. We would give notice too, that we are Lane was about to abandon the mines; his hand must be pronounced equally invalid; that there are thousands of acres of fine success not having been encouragingly. The question than arises, whether the act; had in the return the act; and in the pronounced equally invalid; that there are thousands of acres of fine success not having been encouragingly. ermon, upon the receipt of one good one, large. He was under the impression that of Congress of May 26, 1-21, confers upon ly located, well watered and heavily cov-Gen. Lane intended to repair to Sacra 05 There has been a debate in the mento City. For any thing further de-

prove to be correct, its existence, even be noticed, that by the terms of the act it-

The ladies are requested not to mad is truly, judging from what the papers the "Runaway Match" on the first page of to day's paper.

U. S. District Court, Clark County-In Chancery, Hon. V Strong, Judge Presiding.

PROBATE COURT OF CLARK COUNTY

WM. W. LORING AND RUFUS INGALLS. Application for an injunction to prevent trespassing on lands selected for a coun-

ty seat. W. W. Chapman, Solicitor for com-

Amory Holbrook, U. S. Atterney, for

The bill in the cause set forth that by of providing money to erect county build. an title is not y mgs. That in pursuance of the provisions tion of them. whose business amounts to \$5000 or \$10.

3 selection of 100 acres of land, and have laid off a portion of the same into lots, and to confor authority upon the Judges of spend the time and money necessary to spend the time and money necessary to reach a trip to New York and back; no single individual, engaged in business, can leave it long enough to attend to the purchase at New York, without hazard and detriment at home; but, he has the defendant for the use of the United States, and that the defendant longalls, under which the Probate Court have added to the purchase at New York, without hazard and detriment at home; but, he has the defendant longalls, under which the Probate Court have selected the 160 acres of land in question of 100 acres of land, and have listative Assembly therefore have no right to confor authority upon the Judges of Probate, to supropriate public lands in Oregon Territory for country or country or event at he claim to lots, and the supropriate public lands in Oregon Territory for country or outlet the country notice that he claim at the claim of the country notice that he claim at the country notice that he claim at the land of a portion of the same into lots, and to confor authority upon the Judges of Probate, to supropriate public lands in Oregon Territory for country or c and detriment at home; but, he has the der pretence of some authority to the com-perils of the sea to encounter; a single plainants, unknown, but presumed to be misfortune might blast his hopes of for. under claim of said land being within said. States, and that, that act, together with tune, and throw him upon the charities of military reservation, has improved and is all the proceedings of the Probate Court. a business man, penniless, broken in spirit to make large enclosures thereon, denying and disregarding the authority of the county of Clark; that the complainants the county of Clark, to entitle them to the the advantages that are to grow out of the are remediless in a court of law, and will be greatly imured unless this court in the exercise of its equity jurisdiction, shall interfere to protect them. I pon this appli-cation both parties have been heard by are fast taking advantage of it. They their counsel, and the court has endeavorthink this far preferable to going to Calie ed to give it that careful consideration which the importance of the cause d mands.

chants there, but have to pay lighterage, of the defendant Loring constitute a sufficient interference with the claims of the complainants to authorize him to be made a party defendant to the bill, or whether the acts of the defendant locally are not er which the court take, it is unnecessary military reservation has been made, or

> ty, that the complainants under the act of Upon the subscription list being openes the late Provisional Government, the act for a short time \$450 were subscribed by the late Provisional Government, the act of the Legislative Assembly, requiring the Probate court to make the subset.
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> The probate court to make the subset.
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> The country purposes, and under the act act is a subset in money and provisions, all country purposes, and under the act act is a subset in money and provisions, all country purposes, and under the act act is an action.
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> The processings of the meeting be sent to the processings of the meeting be sent to the culture actions, of land for seats of ms.
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> A. M. KAYE, Sec'y. quarter sections, of land for seats of jus-tice within the same," such an equitable interest in the lands in question, as enti ties them to the protection and relief

avail the complainants to strengthen their title, as Congress in the Organic Act, while they have given a general approval to most of the laws of the late Provisional Government have expressly declared to of land or otherwise affecting or encum, persons free of charge, being the title to land. It is not perbering the title to land. It is not per-ceived by the court, how a grant of land to a county for public purposes, can be favorable light than would a grant of land ling to other states. to an individual. Both are equally with in the provisions of the Organic Act, and Vote Yourservee a Faret .- It is said the several counties in this territory, such a rights that the Legislarive Assembly are from 30 to 40 cents per acre. At such authorized to direct the Probate Judge to select and locate for county purposes 160 vote themselves a good farm, without the

"He it counted Are. That there be to lazy to work. granted to the several counties and par- to pass an act to give them the land, free, shes of each State and Territory of the gratis, and then they will want another act nited States, where there are public passed to have it tilled for them. If thou-

Without stopping to consider whether there, must eventually become of immense self, a right of pre-emption merely, and there, must eventually become of formers sell, a right of presemption increase, and value to the territory. We would be not the fee of the land, is granted to come to. Tennessee contains an area of over obliged to any person, who may be in real the same particles, that the land must be size as the State of New York.

The average value of all the lands, city and lands, city are the state of New York.

The average value of all the lands, city are the minimum price at which size as the State of New York.

than the privilege of selecting and taking at the Government price, that portion of the public land to which the right existed. There is no provision in the law of 1934, of so far as the Court is advised in any other law of the United States, by which pre-emption rights can be required to unsurveyed lands. This act says quarter sections, we know indeed that a quarter section contains 100 acres of land, but it section contains 100 acres of land, but it is not any body of land containing 160 acres, that is a quarter section; it must be a legal subdivision. Previous to a survey or the establishment of any base of act of the late Provisional Government particular 160 acres will fall within the Oregon Territory, the county seat of limits of any particular quarter section of Clark county was located at Vancouver—
that by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, it was the duty of complainants to select at the county seat 160 acres
of land, lay off pertions of the same for town lots, and sell the lots for the purpose of providing money to erect county build. an title is not yet extinguished to any por-tion of them. Under the Organic Act of the act last named the complainants, congress has expressly reserved to itself acting for the county of Clark have made the primary disposal of the soil. The Lega selection of 160 acres of land, and have islative Assembly therefore have no right

tion is contrary to the laws of the Unite improving said land as located for county under the same, are null and void. And purposes by complainants, and threatens that, therefore, the complainants do not in their bill of complaint, show any sufficient relief sought, or to authorize this Court in The exercise of its jurisdiction as a court of equity to interfere and restrain the detendants.

The application for an injunction must

WILLIAM STRONG, Judge.

PORTLAND, Oct. 25, 1950. At a meeting of the citizens of Portland for the relief of the suffering Emigrants the Key. J. H. Wilbur was called to the chair and A. W. Kaye appointed secreta-

The object of the meeting was explain ed by Marshal Meck, who stated that there were still many emigrants at and beyond

the Dalles in a suffering condition. On motion, Rev. J. H. Wilbur, D. H. Lownsdale, and Robert Thompson, Espa. were appointed to solicit subscriptions and superin end the sending of supplies to those

On motion, Rev. J. H. Wilbur was elect ed treasurer of the committee.

65" When the news of California's admission into the Union reached San Francisco, it was greeted with loud and hearts cheers. The vessel bearing the intellilaw of the late Provisional Government, gence responded by firing as many rounds as there are states in the Union. The that it does not authorize an appropriation crowds that filled the balconies and house of any of the lands in the county to be laid, tops, as also the hills around, who were off in lots and sold for rounty purposes. - anxious 46 witness the scene, told the story that the tidings were received with exceeding great joy.

The Legislature of New Hampshare has passed a law prohibiting the Ran Roads of that state from carrying

War The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law prohibiting the circula-

acres of land or in other words, whether trouble of attaching themselves to any the act of the Legislative Assembly is val. pracy or blustering about the rights of id as a law.

Legy man to his portion of the soil. The thereof because they fancy it, are usually They want Congress as to be action of band, in camberl the purchase at 25 cents an acre, does any

> whole, remarkably fertile. part of the State is Mountainous, but the Western part is level, and very produc-ive. Two large rivers, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, pass through the State, smaller branches extend in every direc-tion. Tennessee contains an area of over

be noticed that the quantity of land to grounds included, in the State of South which this pre-emption right attaches, is Carolina, is stated to be only 60 cts. per designated a quarter section, which is a core. This low value of real property is legal subdivision of the public lands. A in consequence of the prevalence of Slapes coupling right is nothing near or less very. — Cincinnati Commercial.

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Editor of the Section:

In the last number of the Speciator you published an account of the proceedings of a public meeting at Salem on Saturday the 20th ultimo. The language of the reconstitution of the public statement of the salement o the with size. The tanguage of the reso-lutions and the ill temper which they evince, convince me that the object, scope, and tendency of the precedings which were had at a meeting of the clizens of this place on the 19th of September, were misconceived by our neighbors in Marion. This makes it expedient for some one to remark upon the report of the meeting at Salem; and the fact that my name stands disparagingly connected with the second resolution, renders it proper for me to do it. cannot reasonably be expected to take notice of every simpleton who, having in view an augmentation of his own impor-tance, may seek to proveke me to bandy words with him. But when persons come together in a public meeting, their action, as such, may excuse some attention being given to it, though, individually, they would have no claim to the time that would be necessary to comment upon a gaseous manifestation of their resent-

I am informed that much of the ill-temper exhibted at the Salem meeting, origin-

1st : In the fact that the resolutions inroduced by Mr. Wait and myself, at the Oregon City meeting of September 19th, appear, from reading the published proceedings of that meeting, to have been in-troduced and passed when almost all persons had retired. It thus appearing that they were traudulently sought to be given to the world as an expression of the opin-ion of the citizens of this place.

question either the wisdom or the justice of any of Mr. Thurston's measures.

I admit that a reader, unacquainted with the facts connected with the publication of the proceedings of the meeting of the 19th September, might very readily fall into the error of supposing that the fall into the error of supposing that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Wait and myself, were introduced and passed when nearly all persons had retired. I now, reuctantly, afford an explanation which, in justice to myself and those who signed the nemorial of September 19th, I, parhaps, ought to have given to the public leag

Mr. Noyes Smith, the Scoretary of the Oregon City meeting, on the next day after the meeting, handed to me the minutes with a request for me to write them out, he being about to leave the pince for some days. I complied, and gave the paper to one Henry Russell, who had come here to print the Oregon Statesman, but at that time em sloyed as a journeyman printer in the office of the Spectator. After the publication of the meeting, as printed, did not borrespond with the manuscript which I gave to Mr. Russell. The account of gave to Mr. Russell. The account of the proceedings of the meeting had not only been materially altered, so as to change their whole aspect, but additions. amounting to absolute untruths, had been made. The memorial was correctly copied, and the fact was stated that it was unanimously adopted. The names, like-wise, of those who signed it, were given. But immediately afterwards, it was said, The memorial having been adopted, the majority of these friends signed it and retired; after which, A. E. Waite, Esq., offered the following resolution, which he discussed some twenty minutes, when, on metion of the Secretary of the meeting, it was adopted." It would thus appear that, after all who signed the memorial had re-tired, the resolution referred to, was introduced. Upon reading the published ac-count of the proceedings of the meeting, the reader would not fail to believe that Upon reading the published acnone were present at the time of the intro-

The account given of the introduction of my resolution, is equally erroneous. Other changes, additions and perversions is not necessary now to pause longer for the purpose of calling public attention

question? He replied in the affirmative. I next required him to state if he had made the alterations? He replied in the affirmative; but asked me whether I would ed! I answered that I would have infinitely preferred its total rejection. (I ought read the whole article, and that I was, which I subsequently discovered.) Mr. Congress, if the legislature I not in any sense responsible for what otherwise

nose to submit.

My manner having been stern, and my nature. I was thus explicit, because, having been solicited to become a candi-

nguage represental, I apologised to Mr. used upon his thus discussing all re-consistility, and fixing it upon Mr. Moore, a proprietor of the Speciator. I ought, likewise, to remark that the persons present during this interview, were the Editor of the Speciator, Mr. Schuebly, and the printers in the office. But my actonishment may be imagined when, upon going to Mr. Moore, he informed me that he had, te Mr. Moore, he informed me that he had, at no time, exchanged even a single word with Mr. Russell upon the subject. I again called upon Mr. Russell, when he explained, by stating that the old gentleman had, indeed, said nothing to him upon the subject; but that the son, Mr. James M. Moore, had come to him with a measage from his father, saying that the article should not be published without the alterations, &c. I then called upon Mr. James M. Moore, who said that he had never delivered such a message, and that never delivered such a message, and that no such conversation, or any thing like it, had taken place. I proposed to Mr. Moorp to confront him with Mr. Russell. He most readily assented, and expressed himmost readily assented, and expressed him-self as being unwilling to occupy, even for a moment, a position in which he might be suspected of being a party to such an outrage. I next called on Mr. Russell again. But he could not be induced to be confronted with Mr. Moore. I ought, likewise, to add that Mr. Schnebly suspe-quently informed me that when he discovered these alterations after the publication of the paper, he spoke to Mr. Russell upon the subject, and that Mr. Russell owned his responsibility, and Mr. Schnebly expressed himself as being surprised when Mr. Russell, afterwards, sought to his the infanty of his outrant man. infamy of his outrage upon Mr. More Who has been guilty of this atrocions and 2d. In a belief on the part of the people who voted for the Salem resolutions, that our object was to prostrate Mr. Thurston; and in a denial of our right to call in question either the wisdom or the justice

The winding and crooked course of The winding and crooked course of the offender, whoever it may be, is that of the serpent that goes basely upon its belly, and not that of a man created in the image of God, walking upright, and having breathed and inspired into his face the light of the spirit of all truth. There is no vice that so covers a man with shame and infamy as that of falsohood and perfect. To charge one with it, is the last fidy. To charge one with it, is the last affront which even scorn and ill-acture are able to offer. And a man habitually adjected to it, is one whom no one can admit adjected to it, is one whom no one can semit into his house without first taking the presentation to lock up his coin and adverspoone. Lord Bacon has beautifully said—"Surely the wickedness of falsehood and breach of faith, cannot perifity be so highly expressed, as in that it shall be the last peal to call the judgments of God upon the generations of men." A man may even be very had in other respects, yet if he is known always to speak the truth, he will command a considerable share of re-Mr. Noyes Smith, the Scoretary of the appet, because veracity is the first con-atituent of an honorable, and even of a fair reputation. But so contemptible is falle-bood, that a list is despised and scorned of course.

It may be asked why I did not at the first communicate to the public the facts connected with these perfidious alterations? My answer is this. It is well understood here that the Oregon Statesman is to be Mr. Thurston's organ. I believed, therefore, that if I did so, that some of Mr. Thurston's friends would misconstruc my motives and look upon it in the light of an assault upon Mr. Thurston, not consid-ering that although the Oregon Statesman should become the organ of Mr. Thurston, vet that he could, in no sense, be held an werable forMr.Russell's misconduct. Mr. Moore's friends, on the other hand, might

have regarded it as an assault upon him. But I have now, reluctantly, presented the naked facts without any indications of my own convictions as to who is to blame

Those who took part in the Salem meet. none were present at the time of the intro-duction and passage of the resolutions, but the President, the Secretary, Mr. Waite which they have received from reading and myself. our meeting, are erroneous and not such as would be produced by a plain and truth-ful narration of the events as they occurwere made, calculated, unnecessarily, to red. The disrespectful use of my name, irritate Mr. Thurston and his friends—to therefore, in the first resolution of the Sagive false coloring to the proceedings, and lem meeting, is unjust, and one which I to defeat the object which our citizens had must be either more or less than man not

But I even have more cause to complain the purpose of calling public attention than appears upon the face of the Salem more particularly to the additional cir. resolutions. One of the persons princimore particularly to the additional circumstances of this atrocious outrage upon
the rights and the interests of the Oregon
City memorialists.

Upon making the discovery of these alterations, I repaired to the Spectator office,
and somewhat sternly demanded of Mr.
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Russell if he had not set up the article in speak from memory) that I had no desire to engage in the approaching Congressional election, unless it became necessary to the maintenance of the rights and interests have preferred to have had it rejected allogether from the paper, or to have had it declared to have had it published in the form in which it appear, our memorial of the 19th September last, ed? I answered that I would have infibe so amended in Congress as to accom here to remark that, at this time, I had not plish this object; or if his friends in the legislature here, would memorial ze Contherefore, then ignorant of the untruths gress to do it, or the law being passed it Russell said then, that he was only a prin- confirm the titles upon the payment of to in the office, and paid for setting up a mere nominal sum, it was my opinion type as he was bid, and that he was there. that many would vote for him who would bestow their suffrages upon anhad been done—that the proprietor of the other. I moreover delared that neither paper (Mr. Moore,) had required him to make the alterations and additions—that my holding office—that I did not desire, be said that without these, the precedings imake the alterations and additions—that he said that without these, the proceedings should not be published. He also added that Mr. Moore said that he useful and honorable profession, as being would call at my office and inform me of what he had determined to do, so that I might take the paper away if I did not choose to submit.

My manner having honorable profession, as being more profitable in a pecuniary point of view—more conducive to mental—tranquility, and in every way more suited to my nature. I was thus explicit, because