

# THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY:  
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1851.

D. J. SCHNEELY, EDITOR.

## Removal.

The Spectator Office has been removed to the large building of W. Barlow, immediately opposite Moss' store. Our friends will find us on the second floor in the rear of the building.

DR. JOHN McLAUGHLIN has consented to run for Mayor of Oregon City. His election is considered certain.

TEMPERANCE.—T. J. Dryer will address the Temperance Society in the Congregational church, on Sabbath evening next. Persons generally are requested to attend.

The municipal election for Mayor, Aldermen etc. comes off the first Monday in April.

The Gold Hunter has changed owners and has been placed in a new trade. Her running between Portland and San Francisco is said to have been attended with more expense than profit.

There are some sixty voters at the Dallas, we have been informed—there have been no steps taken to organize a precinct. This is a matter that should be attended to without delay.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the opening term of the Oregon Institute commenced on Monday last. See the advertisement.

Bro. Dryer has declined running for the Mayoralty. I. P. Smith is to be the candidate in his stead; our friend Caldwell, is a candidate for Recorder.

The Junior party of the "Western Star" went down the river last week on a pleasure excursion. We expect something from his pen respecting his debut with the ladies in Oregon. Report says he got intoxicated on love. Seves him right,—he "hadn't ought to have been out."

The recent rains have caused a very considerable rise in the Willamette at this place. During the latter part of last week, shower succeeded shower, and pretty copious ones at that. We enjoy an occasional gleaming of sunshine, which forcibly reminds of Spring's near approach. The peach blossoms are out in full bloom, and vegetation generally shooting forth. Our farmers have mostly finished sowing their oats and planting their potatoes; whilst not a few of the boys have gone to the Klamath to sow their "wild oats."

I. I. B.'s article from Puget's Sound, has been received, but his real name not accompanying, it makes it necessary for us to decline publishing it.—Its want of finish is another insuperable objection to its appearing. His object is too obscure for us to take hold of. Its publication would do the author no credit, and only be a reflection upon us. We are pleased to receive favors from our friends, but we very much prefer, when they do write, to be brief, adhere to the text, and never write without they have something to say.

Recent accounts from the Klamath go far towards sustaining the reports previously received. It is pretty generally believed that it will pay equally as well as any of the California mines. It seems, too, that the way of most easy access to the Klamath, for those coming from California, is via the Columbia river, and up through the Willamette valley. All kinds of supplies can be purchased at as low rates in this valley as anywhere on the Pacific coast. The people of California would do well to see to this fact. Although many of our fellow citizens have gone to the mines, there are enough left to fit out well all who may take this route.

We have received a number of letters from Mr. Thurston, which, coming in too late for this number, must bide their time. We have room for just one of them. The others will appear as soon as we can find room for them. There are a number of others entitled to precedence by age.

Among the various articles of domestic manufacture to be sent to the World's Fair from the State of Massachusetts, the Boston Transcript mentions, in the music department, two violins—one valued at \$5,000, and the other at \$10,000!

### Pacific Mail Road.

Among the proceedings of Congress we notice, among other things, the plan proposed by Col. Benton for accomplishing this gigantic work. It is truly an immense undertaking and must require some time to be perfected; but that it will be accomplished ere 20 years shall have elapsed, we verily believe. The following paragraph embodies the plan:

1. A strip of land from the frontier of Missouri to the Bay of San Francisco, one hundred miles wide and sixteen hundred long, for the main highway.

2. A strip fifty miles wide and about two hundred long, from a point on the main road, on the Upper Arkansas, to Santa Fe, from the New Mexican branch.

3. A strip fifty miles wide and about five hundred long, from some point on the main highway in the Great Basin to the mouth of the Columbia, for the Oregon branch.

4. The income from the customs and the sales of the public lands in California, Oregon, and New Mexico, over and above the expenditures in these places.

5. Loans in anticipation of those resources, founded upon their hypothecation.

Upon the above the New York Herald holds the following language:

The lands to be thus set apart, he estimates at one hundred and fifty millions of acres. We have thus given an outline of Mr. Benton's bill for the construction of the proposed work. It was read a first and second time, and then referred to the committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

It is certainly a gigantic project, and we hope it will receive the attention which its importance demands; for it is evident that unless we desire to throw away one of the finest opportunities that ever a nation possessed to make itself great and powerful at home and abroad, we must form some means of rapid communication with our rising States on the shores of the Pacific. Independent of the necessity which exists of bringing Oregon and California as close to us as possible, it will turn the tide of Asiatic commerce through our own territory, and make us the carriers of the world. If a common road were first undertaken, a railroad would shortly follow. It would not be a very great undertaking for a large and prosperous nation like the United States, to build a wagon road from the frontiers of Missouri to California, for a very large portion of the route would require nothing more than staking out. As it is thousands of wagons traveled over that territory last year, and doubtless thousands more will do the same next. When that was accomplished, a railroad would be constructed shortly afterwards, that would, before many years, become the highway of the whole civilized world. Objections may, and doubtless will, be made to Mr. Benton's plan; but we are not committed to his or any other person's. If a better one can be proposed, let it be done, and let Congress aid in the enterprise. We want to see the work commenced under the auspices of the General Government, and prosecuted vigorously to completion.

We hope, therefore, that something will be done by Congress, during the present session, towards the beginning of this great undertaking.

The Editor having been nominated for Mayor, the ladies of our city stormed his sanctum, claimed him as public property, and he was carried off down the river on an excursion. Now, the question is, who is to blame, the people for nominating him, or the ladies for carrying him off, should any lack of interest be apparent in our columns? We leave him to explain next week.—Oregonian.

If our Brother of the Oregonian does not learn to resist such temptations we shall tell "somebody something." It would have been enough for the bachelor editors to have perpetrated such an act of gallantry. If we had been along we should have opposed our brother's monopolizing the attentions of the fair ones.

STARTLING FACT.—It has been ascertained by a confidential examination of a company containing fifty-five soldiers, that "nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty." It appears by this that the daughters of Eve are still engaged in chewing that apple which turned man out of Eden, with like results in the present as in the past. The longer we live, the more firmly are we convinced of the truth of the saying: "That so long as there are men and women in the world, there will be unhappiness."

Of the above company of fifty-five soldiers, "most were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had been in elevated stations in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers. Thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment."

"When a lover wishes to 'pop the question,' he can hit his desire in a thousand different ways. Here is one of the latest cases:

"Please take a half of this poor apple!" said a pretty damsel to a witty swain, the other evening.

"No, I thank you; I would prefer a better half."

Eliza blushed, and referred him to "page."

Americans have just obtained permission to build a Protestant Church in Rome—the first ever permitted in the Papal City. Their architects are now at work—and in a short time the edifice will rear its head in the neighborhood of the ancient tomb of Augustus, and in the very Via de Pontifici!

### Communications.

For the Spectator.

MR. EDITOR.—

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and those who shut their eyes against the clear foreshadowings of the future, at least, act unwisely. To hold office, a man should be "honest, capable and faithful," and the people have a right to study the character, and scrutinize the acts of candidates for office; yet it is every day becoming more and more evident, that Samuel R. Thurston, in the vain hope of misdirecting public opinion and enquiry, is attempting to set up in the approaching election, a *Hudson Bay*, and an *Anti-Hudson Bay* party. It is more than probable, that it was to this end that he has been appealing to the passions and prejudices of his constituents, and urging a furious onslaught upon the Hudson Bay Company and *Foreigners*. If this be true, surely he has sown *thorns*, which, if they grow, will come up *DRAGON TAILS*.

That Mr. Thurston would pander to any prejudice, and wage any war that could be fought with words, against any person or persons, for the gratification of ambition or revenge is, perhaps, true; but I trust the people of Oregon will never knowingly follow him in a crusade which will cover them with *THAME*. The fact that being once elected delegate has emboldened Mr. Thurston to claim Oregon as his own, and her citizens as his people, and to nominate himself and denounce all opposers as enemies of the country, ought to satisfy all good men, that the interests, liberty, and honor of Oregon are unsafe in his hands.

The unfortunate acts of Congress passed in the Administration of the elder Adams, on the 25th of June and the 6th of July, 1798; the first, among other things, authorizing the President "to order all such aliens as he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States," "to depart out of the territory of the United States;" the second providing that all the citizens, denizens, and subjects of a foreign nation within the United States, with which we were at war, should be liable to be apprehended, restrained, cured and removed as alien enemies;"—should teach even the reckless Samuel R. Thurston the danger attendant upon his projects. Yes, these laws, and the "Sedition" law, known and in execution, "numbered as the 'ALIEN AND SEDITIOUS LAWS' and GAG LAWS, should teach demagogues of the present day, that liberty is held in such love and veneration by the American people, that his political days are numbered, who deprives even the foreigner in our midst from kneeling with us around the altar of liberty, and participating in its benefits. It was not because all foreigners in our midst were the fast friends of our government, that those laws have met with almost universal scorn and contempt; but it was because the American people felt that their *liberty* was too dearly cherished to require such securities, and because they felt that, to a country which assumed to sympathize with the down-trodden millions of the old world, and had proclaimed itself the foe of the tyrant, the sanctuary of the oppressed, and the "land of the free and the home of the brave," such laws were a *national reproach*. When these laws were passed, our government was young and weak, but the hearts of the masses were sufficiently experienced in virtue, and strong in the love of liberty, to condemn as useless, and extraneous those laws. The experience of America hath shown, thank God, that the giving of liberty to foreign born residents, "doth not impoverish," and the experience of some countries has proven that the withholding of liberty "doth not make rich"—lessons which tyrants should learn and profit by.

American citizens will repel aggressions, but they will hold inviolate their solemn treaties; from principle, they will protect their rights, and from principle, they will scorn to trample the laws of their country, and the rights of foreigners, under foot.

Is the Hudson's Bay Company, or are the foreigners among us, waging a war against American citizens? Are they stealing the property of American citizens, or confining them in prisons? Have they asked to be considered an independent party in the coming election? Neither. Has not the United States Government secured to the Hudson's Bay Company certain rights in Oregon by SOLID TREATY, and has she not also, from the revolution to the present time, encouraged the settlement of foreigners among us, and is it not our duty to respect rights thus secured and settlements thus made? Yes. Are sacred rights, and all the approved past practice of our government to be set aside as trash, at the command of Samuel R. Thurston? No.

It is true that some people have advocated a 21 years' residence in the United States as requisite to naturalization; others have contended, that to require so long a residence before naturalization, was unnecessary and oppressive; but hitherto, neither of the great political parties of the Union have totally refused the rights of citizenship to other than natural-born citizens, nor have either of those parties hitherto encouraged an ORGANIZED PARTY WARFARE against foreign-born residents. Such a warfare, until now despised by all men, need not surprise those who had studied the character of Samuel R. Thurston.

"For all the water in the ocean  
Can never turn a swain's black legs to white,  
Although she have them hourly in the flood."

I trust, Mr. Editor, that there is no press in Oregon, and that Oregon will never be cursed with a press that will countenance the violation of solemn government assurances, by lending its influence to sustain an ORGANIZED PARTY WAR-

fare against foreign residents. If the approaching canvass must be a war against men, in order to turn the public gaze from many of the acts of Samuel R. Thurston, TURNED NOT THE AMERICAN CHARACTER, BY WAGING A WAR AGAINST THE "STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES," but make some American citizen the victim.

AARON E. WAIT.

To the Editor of the Spectator:

SIR—I perceive in looking over one of the late numbers of the *Oregonian*, that the Hon. S. R. Thurston is charged by Mr. Dryer, of having sent two mail bags full of public documents, (alias private library) to his family, by the late mail.—I must say, if he has reference to the two mail bags received at this office (Linn City, P. O.), the place of residence of his family) that he, Mr. Dryer, has been misinformed as to the contents of said mail bags. It is true that there were two very large mail bags filled chiefly with franked documents for Mr. Thurston's family, but they were not all bound books. Besides the private library, there were twelve hundred and eighty four franked Thurston's Speeches, and Addresses, to Mrs. Thurston; some pamphlets, magazines, &c., about one hundred of the same to the postmaster, and a few papers, about a dozen or so, to other individuals at said place; a few copies of the late Coast Surveys, (so marked not opened in the office.) If I am not mistaken, there was but about 17 bound books that he, Mr. Thurston, had not the right to frank. These were, 12 vols. Jared Sparks Life of Washington, 4 vols. Rollin's Ancient History, and 1 vol. Esops Fables.

I feel it my duty to Mr. Thurston, to have the statement of Mr. Dryer corrected, being that Mr. Thurston is absent, and it might have a tendency to injure him, if not corrected, in the coming election.

JAMES M. MOORE,  
P. M. Linn City.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1851.

Hon. N. K. Hays, Post Master Gen. U. S.

SIR—I take this occasion to inform you of the irregularity of the Pacific mails. Some months ago, the Oregon mail was brought to San Francisco by the Company's Steamer, but when she arrived, the Steamer thence to Panama wanted to take the passengers brought from Oregon, but did not wait to take the mail. The mail Steamer is bound to run to Oregon only once a month, and the Oregon mail was due at N. Y. by the Steamer Georgia, just arrived at that port. No mail came, which authorizes me to say that the Steamer left San Francisco again without the regular Oregon monthly mail. Such failures on the part of the mail Steamboat Company, are just as disastrous to us in Oregon as though the Steamers did not make the trip for the month at all. I feel in duty bound, therefore, to reiterate against those trips being paid for at all, unless the failures are satisfactorily explained; and also to reiterate in the most decided manner against the mail Steamers leaving San Francisco on the first of each month, until the arrival of the Oregon mail, and until those mails are taken on board.

The Pacific Mail Steamboat Company are bound to carry a monthly mail from Panama to Astoria, and vice versa; and they are bound to do it in one of three Steamers—Oregon, California and Panama. Now, unless the departure of the monthly Steamer from San Francisco to Panama is made dependent on the arrival at San Francisco of the Oregon mail, and its reception on board and the departure of the Steamer from San Francisco to Astoria, dependent on the arrival of the mail from Panama, and their reception on board the Steamer for Astoria, I object most emphatically to any other Steamers than the three named being allowed to take the mail between San Francisco and Astoria. We must have a regular mail, and if the Pacific Mail Steamboat Company cannot give it to us, let them abandon their contract altogether, and the people of Oregon will carry it themselves.—The Government had better pay Oregon men for this service, and have it performed, than New York men for the same service without its being performed.

I have, therefore, to request you, as the line from Panama to Astoria is a continuous service, in order that the mails from Oregon be carried direct from Astoria to Panama, and vice versa, without detention, or being made dependent upon the chances of reaching San Francisco before the departure of any mail Steamer from the latter port.

I have also to request you to communicate a copy of this letter to the Navy Department, and that you recommend the detention of the money by reason of the failure of the two trips from Oregon to California mentioned above, until satisfactory reason shall be given for these violations of what seems to me to be the plain import of the contract.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

SAM'L R. THURSTON

TO THE POSTAL AGENTS FOR OREGON:  
In the proposals for letting mail contracts, No. 5029, an error has crept in as respects the distance from Oregon City via Linn City to Lafayette, said to be 34 miles, when it is only 27 miles. Inasmuch as the Territorial Road from Linn City to Marys River was surveyed, laid out and measured in 1847, by Col. N. Ford, S. M. Gilmore, and C. D. Smith, Commissioners, it measured 25 miles to Cooper's Ferry, near Dayton, (about 2 miles south east of Lafayette) where the road crossed Yamhill river, from thence 50 miles to Marys river, in all 75 miles.

Also an error in 5031, instead of 22 miles, put down 29 miles, which indeed is overmuch.

Yours respectfully, &c.,

P. Q.

### POETRY.

For the Spectator.

#### Song of the Gold Hunters.

BY STEPHEN J. EAST.

Pack to the Klamath 'way 'way 'way!  
Away to all your chateaux, make no delay!  
From town and from village, come young and old,  
Leave off your employments, and hie you to the gold!

Come, throw down the hoe, let the calabogues not  
Let those dig potatoes who choose to, we'll not!  
A truce to 'log tunaps! the story's too old!  
The Klamath contains larger turn-ups 'of gold!

Where's the "Indefatigable" come Sammy,  
Come! There's nothing but intemperance and grubbing at home!  
They'll not send you back again, Sammy—you're sold!

So pack up your rods and come with us for gold!  
Let the gods of the Press stay at home if they choose—  
We trust they'll remember to send us the news,  
Our watchword is "onward," without hearts and bold!

A THRILLING SCENE.—The tiger, as described below, occurred at Terontia a few days since—

An affair occurred at our exhibition on Tuesday last, of the most interesting, exciting and terrific description, and which, but for the intrepidity, daring and coolness of Van Ambler, would certainly have resulted in the death of our old friend Signor Hydrago. The circumstances were as follows:—At about one o'clock, Hydrago went into a cage in which had been placed our largest panther, the Bengal tiger, the African lioness, the spotted leopard, a cougar, and the lynx. The exhibition proceeded, and Hydrago seemed to have the animals completely under his control, and the audience seemed to be both delighted and interested at the daring of the "Tamer." The performance had progressed very nearly to its close, when from some unaccountable cause, the tiger became sulky, and refused to leap. He struck him with a whip, which enraged the furious beast, that breaking through all discipline, and with one bound and a yell of fury that terrified the audience, he rushed upon Hydrago, and brought him to the floor of the cage. He could do nothing—he had lost all control over the tiger.—Every thing was in confusion, women fainting, others screamed in terror, and the men seemed paralyzed. It would have been all up with poor Hydrago, had not Van Ambler, who was on the other side of the arena, rushed to the spot,—in an instant he was in the cage, and in less time than it takes me to write it, he had the enraged animal under his feet in perfect subjection, and released his friend from his perilous situation, fortunately more frightened than hurt. Van Ambler's coolness of mind, his courage and intrepidity are deserving of all praise, which he received in three hearty cheers from the audience. For the time it lasted, about two or three minutes, it was the most exciting scene ever witnessed.

THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.—The enrolled militia of the United States reaches the number of two millions—a tolerably large army. Pennsylvania has a greater number of enrolled militia than any other State, which also shows, that as large as the above number is, all those capable of bearing arms are not returned by the different States. The returns from official sources are as follows:

States.	No. of Militia.
Maine	11,000
New Hampshire	27,807
Massachusetts	101,750
Vermont	29,915
Rhode Island	19,653
Connecticut	57,710
New York	201,452
New Jersey	39,171
Pennsylvania	276,070
Delaware	9,229
Maryland	16,804
Virginia	124,202
North Carolina	76,148
South Carolina	55,209
Georgia	57,312
Alabama	44,331
Louisiana	43,823
Mississippi	45,385
Tennessee	71,552
Kentucky	88,020
Ohio	176,455
Indiana	95,913
Illinois	120,210
Missouri	61,000
Arkansas	17,137
Michigan	60,017
Florida	13,122
Texas	19,776
Wisconsin	32,203
District of Columbia	1,219
Total	2,006,018

The Law establishing County Commissioners Court was published in our last week's paper as occurring in September. We republish it this week in its corrected form. For September, read June.

AN ACT to provide for the selection of places for location and erection of public buildings of the Territory of Oregon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Oregon, That the seat of government of this Territory be, and hereby is established and located at Salem, in the county of Marion, and each and every session, either general or special, of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory hereafter convened, shall be held at the said place above named.

Sec. 2. The Penitentiary or State or Territorial prison of this Territory, shall be, and hereby is located and established at Portland, in the county of Washington.

Sec. 3. That the University shall be, and hereby is located and established at Marysville, in the county of Benton; and all appropriations or donations of money or personal property, and all the proceeds of the sale of land, granted or donated to this Territory, for the establishment and endowment of a university, shall be applied to the erection of suitable buildings for and endowment of a university at the said place above mentioned.

Sec. 4. That John Force, H. M. Waller, and R. C. Geer, be and are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to superintend the erection of buildings at the place designated in the first section of this act as the seat of government, and the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall agree upon a plan of said buildings, and shall cause proposals, giving two months notice thereof, and contract for the erection of said buildings without delay, and the said commissioners shall agree upon one of their number, to be acting commissioner, shall give bond to the United States, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor of this Territory, for the faithful performance of his duty, and said bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of this Territory.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said acting commissioner to superintend in person, the framing and finishing said buildings, and the said acting commissioner shall have power to call the said board of commissioners together, for the purpose of transacting business on the subject, and the said commissioners shall receive such compensation as shall be hereafter allowed by law.

Sec. 6. The acting commissioner shall promptly report to the Legislative Assembly, a true account of all moneys received and paid out by him.

Sec. 7. If by death, resignation or some other cause, there shall be a vacancy in said board of commissioners, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint some person from the district where such vacancy occurred, to perform the duties of such disqualified commissioner. Provided, however, That such appointment shall not extend beyond the meeting of the next Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 8. In all further enactments, that a Penitentiary, Prison, or a place for holding courts, to be confined in separate cells at night, shall be erected at the place designated in the second section of this act, for the endowment and employment of persons sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the Penitentiary of this Territory.

Sec. 9. That Donald H. Townshend, Hugh D. O'Bryan and Thomas B. Hays, be and are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to superintend the erection of a Penitentiary at the place designated in the second section of this act, and shall be governed by, and have all the powers and be subject to all the restrictions contained in sections four, five, six and seven of this act, and receive such compensation as may hereafter be allowed by law.

Sec. 10. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed the House of Representatives,  
January 26th, 1851.

Passed the Council February 1st, 1851.

RALPH WILSON,  
Speaker House Reps.

WM. W. BUCK,  
President of Council.

### Territorial Laws.

NEWSPAPERS.—Among the many advantages of newspapers, that of saving time is not the least. One man of business inquires of another, "What's the news?" "Nothing but what you see in the paper," is the reply; and without spending more time on the gossip of the day, they are ready to proceed to business. A friend enters the counting room of a man of business with, "Pray where is the best place to purchase goods?" "Just take a seat, sir, and I will hand you the paper, where you will find the advertisements of our prominent and energetic business men. They are the men who advertise, and they are the men who can afford to give good bargains, and they are the persons who will be the most likely to have the articles you want." This said and done, the man of business is at liberty to resume his vocation.—*Madison Banner.*

GREAT DISCOVERY.—The crew recently discovered near Madison, Wisconsin, is supposed to extend under the greater part of Davenport and Iowa counties. An exploring party lately passed five days in examining it. They passed over and among large masses which proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spreading over an extent of three miles. They found also fine copper ore and eleven pounds of native silver. Crystals, staurolites, incrustations, &c., were abundant, and water falls and a lake, which were explored in a canoe and found to be thirty-seven feet deep.—*Economist.*

THE SPECTATOR. — The Spectator Office has been removed to the large building of W. Barlow, immediately opposite Moss' store. Our friends will find us on the second floor in the rear of the building.

RECENT ACCOUNTS FROM THE KLAMATH GO FAR TOWARDS SUSTAINING THE REPORTS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED. IT IS PRETTY GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT IT WILL PAY EQUALLY AS WELL AS ANY OF THE CALIFORNIA MINES. IT SEEMS, TOO, THAT THE WAY OF MOST EASY ACCESS TO THE KLAMATH, FOR THOSE COMING FROM CALIFORNIA, IS VIA THE COLUMBIA RIVER, AND UP THROUGH THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY. ALL KINDS OF SUPPLIES CAN BE PURCHASED AT AS LOW RATES IN THIS VALLEY AS ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC COAST. THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA WOULD DO WELL TO SEE TO THIS FACT. ALTHOUGH MANY OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS HAVE GONE TO THE MINES, THERE ARE ENOUGH LEFT TO FIT OUT WELL ALL WHO MAY TAKE THIS ROUTE.

AMERICAN CITIZENS WILL REPEL AGGRESSIONS, BUT THEY WILL HOLD INVOLATE THEIR SOLEMN TREATIES; FROM PRINCIPLE, THEY WILL PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS, AND FROM PRINCIPLE, THEY WILL SCORN TO TRAMPLE THE LAWS OF THEIR COUNTRY, AND THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS, UNDER FOOT.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMBOAT COMPANY ARE BOUND TO CARRY A MONTHLY MAIL FROM PANAMA TO ASTORIA, AND VICE VERSA; AND THEY ARE BOUND TO DO IT IN ONE OF THREE STEAMERS—OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND PANAMA. NOW, UNLESS THE DEPARTURE OF THE MONTHLY STEAMER FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO PANAMA IS MADE DEPENDENT ON THE ARRIVAL AT SAN FRANCISCO OF THE OREGON MAIL, AND ITS RECEPTION ON BOARD AND THE DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ASTORIA, DEPENDENT ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL FROM PANAMA, AND THEIR RECEPTION ON BOARD THE STEAMER FOR ASTORIA, I OBJECT MOST EMPHATICALLY TO ANY OTHER STEAMERS THAN THE THREE NAMED BEING ALLOWED TO TAKE THE MAIL BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND ASTORIA.

AMERICANS HAVE JUST OBTAINED PERMISSION TO BUILD A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN ROME—the first ever permitted in the Papal City. Their architects are now at work—and in a short time the edifice will rear its head in the neighborhood of the ancient tomb of Augustus, and in the very Via de Pontifici!