

Party Organizations.

"It is true that the height of political officialry and hypocrisy was reached when official Oregon, of the bitterest, blindest eye, conceived the idea of opposing the organization of the Oregon Democracy."

We find the above in the Statesman of last week. We have yet to learn of the interference of any officials in this matter, or that it was opposed by any one on account of party considerations. We had supposed that all who considered this subject were controlled by the effect they might conceive it would have upon the Territory. We had hoped that all, in dealing upon this matter, would study the interest of the country, and none be guided to any conclusion in the premises, by party predilections or its expected influence upon them. It seems, however, that the Statesman is disposed to accuse others of being governed by selfish motives and hypocrisy. The uniform course of the Spectator, in opposing this measure, speaks for itself, and requires no comment. One of the journals at Portland, although at its commencement it declared its faith in whig principles, it as plainly stated its belief that it was not for the best interests of the Territory to organize the parties, and has since uniformly opposed the drawing of party lines. The other journal in that city, Democratic, has been equally uniform; but in favor of immediate organization. The Democratic journal of this city, from its first issue, has been decidedly of a partisan character, and from the earliest discussion of this question, has advocated immediate organization. And yet we are told, in the face of all these facts, that "official whig-gery" has been busy drawing party lines as far as lay in their power. We do not wonder at the Statesman's evident anxiety to avoid the odium attached to the advocacy of this measure. We expected it. After using every means within its power to bring about this result, it now, with an exhibition of that very effrontery it alludes to in the question at the head of this article, ingenuously endeavors to shake off the responsibility from its own shoulders. Some of our reasons for opposing this measure were stated in our paper of Nov. 18. As yet they remain unanswered by any reasoning to the contrary. The absence of any arguments to controvert our views, is a sad commentary upon the soundness of the Statesman's position—and its shift to avoid the real question at issue, by simply making assertions of a purely political stamp, about the course of an administration, located thousands of miles from here, will be of little avail. We do not discuss this measure upon party grounds. The question whether it will advance the interests of the Territory or prove detrimental to them, to organize the parties, is the real point at issue. We are not writing to sustain or detract from any administration, whether whig or democratic, and do not in connection with the subject desire to mingle the question of the political principles of either party, any farther than may be necessary, to show the asperity of feeling to which they give rise. With regard to the question asked by the Statesman, however, in reference to the removal of Gen. LANE, we would say, that including, and since the administration of JACKSON, it has become the settled policy, and identified with the principles of either party, that upon a change in the Presidency, a change of officers should take place. The fact of the election of an executive from the opposite party to the preceding one, is supposed to denote a revolution of sentiment on the part of the people, and a change of public servants is a matter required by the incoming of a new administration. Nothing can be gained, then, by this charge; for, there is no more settled principle, or practice entertained and acted upon by either party than this—and if not, the Statesman certainly cannot plead, on the part of Democratic administrations, that they follow a different course with regard to removals. As we understand it, Gen. LANE resigned before he had received any official, or reliable information of any kind, of his removal. We may be wrong in this, and if so, ask to be corrected.

"Hence the disposition to exercise absolute control, under the direction of their superiors at Washington."

We regret that the consideration of the subject of drawing party lines should be

used as a cover, under which to attack public officers and political creeds.

The above evidently alludes to the course of the executive last winter, towards the location bill, when it was under consideration. Inasmuch as it is brought up by the Statesman, we will give it a passing notice. A portion of the 1st section of the act, making appropriations for Minnesota and Oregon, after appropriating \$30,000 to each, reads as follows: "To be applied by the Governors and Legislative Assemblies of the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon, at such place as they may select in said Territories for the erection of penitentiaries."

By the above it will be seen that the Governor was required to take part in the location of the buildings alluded to, and conceiving the course of the Legislature upon this subject to be inconsistent with the Organic law, he as in duty bound, notified them of this fact. He sought to do no more. Consistent with his duty, could he have done less? If his counsel had been listened to, and the action upon this matter corrected, it would have saved the Territory from the present state of distraction and confusion that unfortunately prevails. We have uniformly opposed the drawing of the lines here, as we said before, from honest convictions that it would exert a deleterious influence upon the Territory, not allowing our political opinions to influence our conclusions—and we have not the slightest object in laying our opinions before the public, except in the hope that it may serve, in some small degree, to promote what we conceive will be for the interest of all. And if the unmistakable object of the Democratic press, to immediately organize the parties, shall meet with the approbation of the people we shall cheerfully acquiesce in their decision.

TREATY WITH THE CLACKAMAS INDIANS.—We learn that a few days previous to the departure of the Superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington, a treaty was concluded with the Clackamas Tribe of Indians, in which they ceded to the United States all the land claimed by them. The tract of land is a large and valuable one, and include the towns of Milwaukie and Oregon City. The boundaries are as follows: North by the Columbia River, east by the Cascade range of mountains; south by lands lately ceded to the United States by the Molalla tribe of Indians, and west by the Willamette River. They are to receive an annuity of twenty-five hundred dollars for ten years. The payments to be in money, clothing, provisions, &c. Five hundred dollars of the annuity is to be paid in money. They make no reservation of the soil; but are allowed the privilege of occupying their present locations during the lives of the signers of the treaty—and their grounds and buildings are not to be encroached upon by the whites, or others, except as it may be necessary in the construction of highways or bridges for the public use. They are to be held responsible for the acts of the individuals of their tribe, as is also the Government for acts of white citizens.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Steamer Willamette will leave Portland with the mails for California and the States, on Saturday next, at 2 P. M. The mail from this city will close at 8 o'clock A. M., therefore all desiring to mail any matter for the States will see the necessity of leaving it at the office during the day previous. Much embarrassment has been felt by the Postmaster heretofore, resulting from the delay on the part of a great number to mail their letters in season, thereby causing him to delay the mail, or refuse to put in the letters offered at the very last moment. A little more punctuality in this matter will save the Postmaster much unnecessary trouble.

LEGISLATIVE.—Columbia Lancaster, member of the Council reached this city on Saturday last, and yesterday morning proceeded to the Legislative Hall used last session; and after being qualified by taking the oath of office, there being no other members of the upper house present, adjourned until 3 o'clock to-day. Messrs. Wait and Matlock of the house also met at the same time and place, and after making a temporary organization, adjourned.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement found in the proper column of the Salem Institute.—This is the oldest institution in the country, and is located in the midst of a very pleasant and healthy district, and the means of acquiring a thorough practical education, are said to equal any in the Territory.

THAMES.—Jno. Ferguson, Esq., will please accept our thanks for a roll of late papers.

From the Atlantic States.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The P. M. Steamship Columbia, reached Astoria, on Wednesday, the 20th ult., bringing only a small mail. She was detained at San Francisco four days on account of the non-arrival of the mail steamer from Panama. She was also compelled to lay off the mouth of the Columbia three days by dense fog, and rough weather. The new steamer Golden Gate, had arrived at San Francisco. She did not bring the regular semi-monthly mails, the Falcon not having arrived at Chagres when she left. A small mail was brought up by the Golden Gate, that had arrived at Chagres by the Ohio, which left N. Y. on the 13th Oct.

Newell & Co., will accept our thanks for late papers from the States and California, several hours in advance of the mail.

Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the Falcon. The Sea Gull was at San Francisco, all right. She has been running between that port and Port Orford. She was to leave for Portland three days after the sailing of the Columbia.—The regular mails were to be forwarded from Panama immediately upon their arrival, and it is possible the Sea Gull may bring them up.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Oct. 15th, we extract the following items of news: The departure of the U. S. mails from N. Y. has been changed from the 11th and 26th, to the 9th and 24th of each month. The change took effect on the 24th of October.

WISCONSIN.—The Whig and Independent party have united upon L. J. Farwell for Governor. D. A. J. Upham is the Democratic candidate.

RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH AT BALTIMORE.—The Mayor of Baltimore has written a letter to L. R. Broisach, Esq., of this city informing him that suitable preparations are making there for the reception of Kossuth on his journey from New York to Washington. A mass meeting will soon be called to complete the arrangements for welcoming the great Hungarian in a manner worthy of the city and of its illustrious visitor.

ELECTION IN GEORGIA.—In the eighty-five counties heard from, Howell Cobb's majority for Governor is 16,532. There are ten counties still to hear from, which will increase it to 18,000. The Union majority, on a joint ballot in the Legislature, is 143. The Union candidates for Congress have been elected in six of the districts, and perhaps even in the seventh and eighth.

HEALTH OF HENRY CLAY.—Louisville, Oct. 11, 1851.—The Louisville Courier says that the Hon. Henry Clay's health is improving, and there is no reason for supposing he will not be at Washington at the organization of Congress. His own opinion is that he will enjoy as good health at Washington as at home.

UTICA, SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1851.

Daniel Mott, of Onondago, was yesterday nominated by the Whigs of this Judicial District for Justice of the Supreme Court.

DEATH OF COMODORE WARRINGTON.—Baltimore, Oct. 12, 1851.—Commodore Warrington expired at Washington this morning.

The New Archbishop Kenrick, officiated at the Cathedral to-day, although not yet consecrated. A great *Drum* was performed and a great crowd was present.

Jefferson Davis has not declined the nomination of the Secessionists for Gov. of Mississippi. Both he and Gen. Foots have resigned their Senatorial seats, and the Governor will appoint no one to fill the vacancies.

The Democrats of the Second District of Louisiana have nominated Col. Winder for Congress.

The Legislature of Georgia is more than three-fourths Union.

The Galveston News published a letter from Vice President Dallas, dated the end of July, containing a distinct admission of the failure of the compromise measures, and a proposition to decide the slavery question once for all by the amendment of the Constitution.

There is a great excitement in the vicinity of Cumberland about the failure of the Maryland Mining Company. The laborers blocked up the road, and would not allow the loaded cars of the company to be brought to Baltimore.

\$10,000 were found in the Dead Letter office at Washington during the last quarter.

The President has sent the recall to Consul Owens.

Mr. H. Campbell, superintendent of blasting on the Hudson River Railroad, was blown up by the premature discharge of a blast at Stuyvesant, and instantly killed.

GRAND STORM AND SHIPWRECK AT PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1851.—A dispatch from Consul Norton dated Pictou, Oct. 11, says that at least 180 sail are ashore.

The latest Telegraphic dispatches from Pictou and letters from the scene of the

late fearful storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coast of Prince Edward's Island, state that the whole shore is strewn with the wrecks of vessels, and the dead bodies of their crews.

At the village of Cavendish, (Prince Edward's Island,) the bodies of twelve persons had floated ashore.

The body of a man with a bay lashed to his back, came ashore at Restico.

There is reason to believe that over one hundred bodies have already floated to the beach.

Between three and four hundred sail of American and Provincial fishing and other vessels succeed in getting safely into harbor just before or during the gale.

The Schooner Florence, of Gloucester, Oceana, of Hingham; Lake, of Colchester; and Hannah Branch, of Newburyport, arrived at Pictou subsequent to the storm, to repair damages. One and all give the most dismal accounts of the storm.

Late advices from the city of Mexico state that the Cabinet resigned in a body on the 31 of Sept., and much disaffection prevailed throughout the country, which was in the most deplorable and abject condition.

The revolution in northern Mexico, thus far, has proved entirely successful. It commenced at Camargo, where the Patriots attacked the Mexicans. The Patriots came off victorious, having taken the town by storm, with a loss on the side of the Mexicans of 60. The Government troops were entrenched in a church, with artillery. The people of the town had held a meeting, at which it was resolved to accept the pronouncements issued by the Revolutionists. The Mexican troops stationed there were allowed to march out of town with the honors of war. The Revolutionists were determined to defend the place. The Revolutionists are commanded by Carabajal, who has also with him two companies of Texans. At the last accounts they were marching on Matamoros, and Reynosa. Gen. Avales, who is at Matamoros, has only 300 troops. He had made a requisition on the city for 2,000, but the city refused to take a single man.

On the 14th ult., at Marshall, Mich., the large floating mill, owned by H. J. Perrin, was entirely consumed by fire.—There was about 3,000 bushels of wheat in the mill at the time, which was all destroyed. The loss of property is at least \$20,000, and it was insured only for a portion of the amount.

The President has issued orders to military commanders on the frontier to prevent the invasion of Mexico by American citizens. "But," says the *Intelligencer*, "later advices show that but few are engaged in it."

Washington, Sept. 8.

Col. William Christy is the new Collector at New Orleans.

European.

A company has been formed at Liverpool for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers from that port to Rio in the first instance. Three screw steamships, of from 1,500 to 1,700 tons, and 300 horse power each, and with an average speed of ten knots per hour, are to be built as a beginning. There are to be branch steamers on the River Plate.

The Great Exhibition holds its own surprisingly. The daily receipts vary from £1,400 to £2,900. The service of plate presented to Mr. Collins is now exhibited in the American section.

Bloomerism is out in full force in London. In Piccadilly, two young ladies, with two companions, who might have been their mothers, alighted from a cab, in the peculiar dress, and proceeded toward the entrance to the Green Park, distributed in their way handbills, containing a spirited appeal to the women of England to throw off the yoke of their unfeeling and brutal oppressors, and adopt an attire better suited to their dignity of the equal of man. In a short time the pressure of the crowd became so great that the missionaries found it convenient to call a cab, which they entered, amid much laughter, mingled with cheering.

£4,000 of Australian gold has arrived at London; some of it was in large lumps.

The Morning Chronicle understands that the result of the late meeting of the Arctic officers, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Captain Beechey, at the Admiralty last week, has been the expression of their unanimous conviction that Sir John Franklin has taken the passage to the northwest out of Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought by taking the same route.

But it is the opinion of these authorities, while fully recognizing, and even insisting upon, the advantages of immediately dispatching a steamer to carry on the abandoned search in that direction—that no vessel can be started with any hope of reaching an advanced position in Davis Straits, and getting into a safe harbor before the winter.

HENRY CLAY.—The citizens of New York, without distinction of party, who reverence and appreciate the man, have extended to Mr. Clay an invitation to visit that city. Mr. Clay, at this moment holds, perhaps, a more enviable position than any man in the Republic, and we rejoice to see this unanimity of feeling, and veneration to one eminently entitled to it.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Lines entitled "Heath Music" and those "to my Infant Boy," have been received, and the author will accept our thanks.

For the Spectator.

TUALITY PLAINS, NOV. 20th, 1851.

EDITORS SPECTATOR:—I noticed an article, under the editorial head I suppose, in your paper some two or three weeks since, which speaks of the Tuality river, its navigation, &c. Some writers have seen fit to ridicule this idea, or attempt to do so; but their awkward efforts only shows their jealousy of the enterprise, and also exhibits plainly, that they used those weak means to prevent its success, because there was no soundness that could, with truth, be used in opposition to this undertaking. It is very true, as you say, that it now takes us two or three days to market a single load of produce, at an expense to the owner of the wear of team and wagon, besides cost of living for animals and driver away from ones farm—which all know is much greater than to feed them at home. If this stream was in use, it would enable us to send off almost, or perhaps, all of our products, in a very little, if any, longer time. Those who seem to be interested in the Portland and Valley Plank Road, would not like to see this enterprise carried out; and I do not blame them for wanting to secure the trade from this section—for it is bound in a short time to be of considerable importance. We do not, however, like to be forced to go to any place in particular, and are somewhat inclined to be jealous of some hidden design, if persuaded too much. Our friends of Oregon city have shown less interest, on the contrary, than in my opinion the importance of the trade demands—and I must confess that I am more surprised at their slothfulness and apparent indifference, than I am at the zeal manifested by their sister city, lower down. The indisputable fact that by a little enterprise and exhibition of "go-a-headiveness," Tuality could be made to carry upon its bosom the trade of this section—both its exports and imports would seem to warrant a small exhibition of interest in the matter, at least, to say nothing of any particular demonstration by solid efforts. I have lived some three score years in this world, and more than once in my life I have seen locations embracing almost every natural advantage, outdone by some sister town, without any of these advantages, merely by the laying aside by the latter of all self-reliance, and by energy and persevering efforts, outstripping their more favored neighbor, and in the end building herself up almost beyond the reach of competition. If a boat was placed upon this stream, the river would soon be cleared of its obstructions, in the way of drift-wood, and I have no hesitation in saying that no delay would be met with on that account. There is nothing new from this quarter of importance. We are looking with considerable anxiety to the course of our representatives with regard to this vexed question about the location act. I do hope that some sense, or good influence of some kind will do what it never seemed to before, viz., control the course of our legislators, and guide them to some sensible and profitable conclusion. Such a mixture of a little sense, with a good deal of "tom foolery" and nonsense as we have too often seen heretofore, the Lord deliver us from in the future. If the members would only keep cool, and not become so extremely elevated, by the intoxicating influence of so much honor being conferred upon them, they would do well enough. No man in that body but what has sense enough naturally, if he would only be guided by it. Hoping to be able soon to come down to see you, by steam, I remain yours, &c., W.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—Galveston, Texas, papers of a late date have been received by way of New Orleans. The corn crop is described as a partial failure, and the cotton crop is likely to prove nearly an average. Emigrants are pouring in in great numbers.

The drought has been so severe in some of the frontier counties, as to destroy all vegetation, and force the buffalo to desert their usual range to find subsistence in other parts. The Indians have also been reduced nearly to a state of starvation.

The Western Texan of the 18th ult., says that Gen. Smith, who is to take command of this military department, had not arrived at San Antonio on that date. The Mayor had called a meeting of the citizens on the 13th, to make arrangements for his reception.

The South Western American, of the 17th ult., states that Col. Kinney (being in Austin) had that morning received an express, giving the sad intelligence of the accidental death of his brother, J. W. Kinney, at Corpus Christi.

The Lone Star learns that three men were waylaid in the Brazos bottom, near San Felipe, and fired on, instantly killing and wounding another. The other man escaped.

Order from Olympia, under date of Nov. 10th, will be filled without delay.

United States Supreme Court in and for the Territory of Oregon.

Present.—The Hon. Thomas Nelson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Wm. Strong, one of the associate Justices, and A. H. Millar, Clerk.

The Marshal, Joseph L. Meek, having by order duly opened the Court, the following proceedings were had:

On motion, the following gentlemen were duly admitted to practice as Attorneys, Counsellors and Solicitors in said Court, to-wit: C. Lancaster, A. E. Wait, E. Hamilton, John B. Preston, and Alexander Campbell.

The Court then proceeded to call the cases as they appeared on the docket. In the case of Amos M. Short, Plff. in Error vs. Armatinger, Deft. in Error. A. C. Wait Esq., appeared and filed the following paper:

Amos M. Short, Plff. in error.
VS.
F. Armitinger, Deft. in error.

This cause being called in its order—Now on this day came the said Francis Armitinger defendant in error, by A. E. Wait his attorney, and objects to the hearing entertaining, or otherwise acting in this cause by your honors Thos. Nelson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon Territory, and William Strong, Associate Justice thereof, at Oregon City, upon the ground that the same can be heard determined and acted upon only by a majority of the Judges of said court, convened for the purpose of holding a term thereof at the seat of Government, which said seat of government has been duly and legally established and now is at Salem in said Territory.

A. E. WAIT,
Att'y. for Plff. in error.

After hearing W. W. Chapman in opposition to said motion, the Chief Justice intimated that the meeting of the Court was in itself a practical decision of the point in question, however the Court would reserve the case for consideration.

Whereupon the Court adjourned till ten o'clock of to-morrow, Tuesday morning.

From the Alta California.

California Election.

The returns of the State election have been received, and the result officially reported. It is as follows:

Governor—John Bigler (Dem) 14,964,
P. B. Reading, (Whig) 13,707.

Lieut. Governor—Samuel Purdy, (Dem) 15,893, D. P. Baldwin, (Whig) 12,483.

Judge Supreme Court—S. Haydenfelt, (Dem) 20,803, T. Robinson, (Whig) 17,376.

Attorney General—S. C. Hastings (Dem) 21,028, Wm. D. Fair, (Whig) 17,654.

State Treasurer—R. Roman, (Dem) 22,391, J. M. Burt, (Whig) 16,682.

State Comptroller—W. S. Price, (Dem) 31,711, A. G. Abell, (Whig) 17,571.

Successor General—William M. Eddy, (Dem) 23,119, W. Herron, (Whig) 18,211.

Congressmen—J. W. McCorkle, (Dem) 21,208, E. C. Marshall, (Dem) 21,487, B. F. Moore, (Whig) 16,582, E. J. C. Kervin, (Whig) 17,030.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEA GULL.—Yesterday morning at four o'clock the steamer Sea Gull, Capt. Tichenor, arrived in our harbor from Port Orford, Trinidad and Humboldt.

We learn by her that the troops have left for the Coquille river to chastise the Indians that murdered five men belonging to T'Vault's exploring party. The company that had been sent out to search for a trail having been successful, had returned reporting favorably. A road is being out to join the road from Oregon to California.

From Port Orford we have favorable accounts. The coal mines in that vicinity are attracting considerable attention. Col. Casey had produced some fine specimens. Everything was brisk at the settlement. It was stated that some fifteen or twenty families were to arrive there from Oregon by the next steamer. Houses were building for their accommodation. The land at the north of this port is said to be very fertile.

"We apprehend that the Spectator editor is in error respecting the political opinions of our Delegate in Congress."—Portland Times.

The editor of the Times will please refer to our article, and he will there see that we did not pretend to state what the political opinions of Gen. Lane were; but simply upon the question of drawing party lines at the present time.

Killed and wounded in the late Cuban affair on the Spanish side:

Whole number killed,	71
" " wounded,	168
" " bruised,	8
Total,	245

A report to the effect that Judge Skinner's party were robbed, and three of his men killed by Indians, we have heard circulated about town, and are happy to state that it is unfounded. By the last advices they were all safe.

"OPQ" has been received, and will be attended to with pleasure, in its order of reception.