

# Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY:

Friday, August 26, 1853.

## Indian Outbreak!

On Saturday last the Superintendent of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from the acting Governor, Geo. L. Curry, to the effect that 60 stand of arms and 4,500 rounds of cartridges to accompany them, were required immediately to quell the Indian disturbances at Rogue river; that an outbreak had occurred a few days previous to the departure of the express, and that two persons had been killed—J. R. Hardin and Dr. Rose; several others were pretty badly wounded.

The cause of the difficulty we are unable to state, but there appears to be a deeply hostile spirit manifested by the Indians; and when the express left there was no abatement of feeling on their part. It has spread great consternation throughout the entire contingent of Rogue river valley. We fear, too, the end is not yet. In the absence of the Superintendent, Mr. E. Geary, the clerk, came to this city post haste, on Saturday, and chartered the Eagle to go to Vancouver, with a view of carrying out the Governor's requisition. On Sunday evening the arms and ammunition arrived here, and on this (Monday) morning they were placed on board the mail steamer to be forwarded to the Governor at Salem; from thence they will be dispatched forthwith to Rogue river.

We learned this morning, (Aug. 22d) that Gen. Lane had repaired to the scene of hostilities with a company of volunteers. We hope he may be able to reach there before much blood has been shed. We shall endeavor to give the earliest report of his operations, etc.

N. B. Borg't T. J. Eckerson, in charge at Columbia Barracks, responded very promptly to the call of the Governor, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent the number required.

**FEATHER PARTICULARS.**—In addition to the above, we have been informed by the superintendent, that a number were killed (more says some six or eight persons) previous to the death of those already mentioned. Their death occurred in this wise. There was a meeting held at Jacksonville, to adopt measures of defence, and as the party was returning to Squire T. Vault's, where the women of the neighborhood had been collected and guarded, the party were divided in sentiment as to the best road to return by. The near road lay through a grove. Squire T. Vault suggested that it would be best to go around the grove, that possibly the Indians might be lying there in ambush, this plan was entered into by all the party, save J. R. Hardin and Dr. Rose, who continued their march through the grove. They had gone but a short time before the report of guns were heard. Upon repairing to the spot, Hardin was found shot through both hips, the ball having passed through the lower part of the body. He survived but a few hours. Dr. Rose was shot also through the body, his throat cut from ear to ear, and his eyes torn from their sockets. He had several hundred dollars with him; they took that, and stripped his body of every vestige of clothing and dreadfully mutilated his carcass; after which they fled, with their ill gotten booty, to the woods, and made safe their retreat.

A party of volunteers, amounting to some two hundred persons, had assembled near Table Rock, and elected Maj. Allen their commander. They expected to be attacked every day, for several days before the express left.

The Indians have become very desperate. They have destroyed a good deal of stock; and some ten houses, with their entire contents, have been plundered and then set on fire. Women and children have abandoned their homes, and their all has been completely at the mercy of the Indians. The distress is very great, and the confusion general.

**STILL LATER.**—On Tuesday night additional rumors were set afloat as to new murders having been committed. One was to the effect that A. A. Skinner and Mr. Riley, of Salem, were killed by the Indians. We give but little credence to the report from the fact that no express has arrived from the seat of hostilities since that of Saturday last. Hence we discredit the report.

We believe, however, that several of the neighboring tribes have banded together and made a common cause of opposition to the whites. We fear that all the facts are not reported relative to the original difficulties—that there is something behind. We shall wait for a more full development of the facts before we give any more of the rumors. It has been stated, too, that the Snake Indians were

This news we discredit entirely. We have endeavored to sift out all the facts as well as we could, and have given them above, not as reliable, but for what they are worth. In guess work one man's ideas are about as good as another.

The Indians in this vicinity, although uncharacteristically peaceable, are much excited at the sad tidings. They are horrified and awe-stricken, but there is nothing of revenge in their nature, or ill-feeling towards the whites, consequently there are no fears entertained here as to their forming a conjunction with those who are inimical.

It may operate to the disadvantage of the immigrants, and cause deprivations to be committed with impunity on those wending their way hither. It is possible that this is only a beginning. We shall avoid forming hasty conclusions, and our speculations with this.

## Improvements Continued.

The growing importance of Oregon City is evident to the most careless observer, and a stranger must be struck forcibly with the activity that is manifested in all departments of industry, how much greater must the industry and business be to which this is only the preparation. Centered around these falls, which will afford immense water power and make this eventually the Manchester of the western coast, our enterprising men are preparing for a large increase of business. At Canemah, within the past twelve months, have been launched two fine steamboats for the upper river trade, the last one a fine boat of the largest class appropriately named the "Willamette," and calculated to afford greater facilities for freight and passage than have ever before been afforded. There are now running from Canemah four steamboats, and by the commencement of the season of high water, two more will be in readiness to walk the water like a thing of life. Facilities for warehousing and forwarding are offered at Canemah sufficient to satisfy the wants of the mercantile and agricultural community, and there is the proper spirit there to increase present conveniences for business to meet the future wants of the public.

At our own place, at the head of the street, is a new and important improvement for Oregon—Mr. Smith's Foundry and Machine Shop, with facilities for sending machinery in either direction; this cannot fail to be a most valuable concern. Judging from the activity that has prevailed there the first few months of its existence, we prognosticate a future of activity growing from this germ of successful enterprise. Already has been launched from this establishment a fine iron boat for the trade between this city and Portland, and a better equipped of capacity for work Mr. Smith and his associates do not want.

A number of fine stores have been erected and are now occupied by enterprising gentlemen, all alive to the bright future in store for Oregon City. In a former paper we have mentioned most of the improvements of this nature, we can only add that they are constantly on the increase, and each week brings something new. Our neighbors too, Linn City, is not behind in enterprise and good works. Under the energetic management of H. Ferguson & Company, a fine break-water and dam are rapidly advancing to completion. Mills and saw-houses are now framed and soon to be erected, all calculated to give unsurpassed facilities for the transportation of merchandise above and below the falls, together with a magnificent water power which could drive all the mills of Lowell and Rochester combined. This work is built so far as we can judge, in the most durable and permanent manner, with great strength, and on a judicious plan. Nature has done wonders for the locality, and Messrs. Ferguson & Co. are most ably seconding her labors. These gentlemen have also a fine boat of 150 feet keel, to be propelled by a double engine of great power, now nearly ready to launch for the upper river trade. We say success to them, and to all who are engaged in enterprises of interest and value to this community and to the valley of the beautiful Willamette.

We learn from Messrs. Allan, McKinley & Co. that the propeller Washington arrived at Scottsburg in safety. She encountered several pretty heavy winds that tried the mast very severely; but it braved the storm, rode the waves, and reached its destination without damage.

The next quarter of Oregon City College will commence on Monday the 5th of September. Young men desirous of pursuing a course of classical or mathematical study will find here ample facilities.

The mail for the States left on Thursday, August 25th.

## The Union and the new Organ.

Many of the democrats have got tired of the music furnished by the old organ of the Washington Union. All manner of charges have been brought against Gen. Armstrong the present conductor of the Union. His course is hoisted at and his policy condemned both north and south. The General contends that when our country enters into a treaty with a foreign power, our government is bound by honor to observe said treaty as long as the compact remains unbroken by the other party. He brands the filibusters, (or Young Americans as they call themselves) who are for taking Cuba, right or wrong, any way so that our government gets possession of it, as bucaniers, plunderers and freebooters, unworthy of countenance by a republican government.

Mr. George Sanders, former conductor of the Democratic Review, claims a great deal of credit for himself in the election of Pierce and King. Upon the course of George Sanders while he was fighting in the last campaign through the columns of the Washington Union remarks:—

It could hardly be expected—that it certainly was not desired—that the Washington Union should escape the abuse of a journal established for the purpose of promulgating the most profligate principles of political morality, and which has signalized its career by the indiscriminate denunciation of all who would not enlist under the black flag which floated from its mast. Arrogating to itself the name of a Democratic Review, it has established its claim to the confidence of the Democratic party by waging an incessant war upon nearly every man of eminence whom that party have agreed to regard with respect and esteem. Distinguished democrats and illustrious patriots have been traduced and assailed by it with a venom and scurrility unsurpassed by the coarsest and most vulgar slang of the fish market. It was due rather to the weakness of arm than to the honesty of its purpose that its poisoned shafts did not foment incurable dissension in the Democratic party prior to the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. It is not surprising that such a journal should be loathed and repudiated by the respectable men of the Democratic party. It is not surprising that the Richmond Enquirer, the Baltimore Times, and other faithful organs of the Democracy, should discredit its arrogant pretension to speak for a party by which it is detested and discarded. Nor is it more a matter of surprise that it should be applauded and abetted by the clique whose interests it subserves, and to whose interests it panders. Of the editor, who so ambitiously calls himself an individual, is intent upon some personal aggrandizement; and, although they did nothing to promote, but every thing to defeat, the success of the Democratic party in the recent election, they are yet the most clamorous and impudent of the seekers of office. The honorable gentleman who, in performance of his part of the conspiracy, recently made an assault upon the Washington Union from his place in the House, is (rumor says) in hot pursuit of one of the most lucrative posts under the Government. And thus it is with the entire catalogue of flaming patriots who make the columns of the Democratic Review the medium of periodic dissertations on the sweets of plunder and the beauties of carnage.

We say it is consistent in the Democratic Review, its retainers, and claqueurs, to labor to destroy the character and undermine the influence of the Washington Union. From the start we saw through their selfish schemes, and understood the disorganizing tendency of their operations. We never gave them countenance or support; and on the issue of the first number of a new Review promising to deserve the confidence of the party, we hastened to commend it to the support of the Democracy.

Since the Washington Union has been under the control of its present editor, it has been conducted with the sole purpose of promoting the principles of the great and now triumphant Democratic party. A long life of devotion to these principles, as taught by the wisdom and illustrated in the administrations of Jefferson and Jackson, was the pledge which we gave to the Democratic party of a determination to advance its cause and to uphold its honor in the responsible position which we occupy. It is for the party to say if our pledge has been redeemed. Of the result of our labors it does not become us to speak; but of our motives and endeavors we may say something without incurring that reproach to which Mr. George Sanders's filibuster monthly is so obnoxious—we mean the reproach of being an impudent and swaggering braggart.

Sanders retorts in the following style as savage as a meat axe, and prides himself upon being one of the leaders of the great progressive democratic phalanx. We quote from the Democratic Review, his own language:—

Whether or not the "Union" be, as would seem, the organ of Mr. Marcy, Washington City is in any point of consideration not the place for an organ of the Democratic party. It is better, indeed, that a newspaper published there should confine itself to a chronicle of events, rather than puffing candidates for cabinet offices, and trimming the plumes of certain ambitious members of Congress. It is not possible for the Democracy to be truly represented in the distorted mirrors manufactured at Washington City. The "Review" has dis-

played deep anxiety to be the organ of anybody who will "restrain the progress of Democracy," as that seems to be the bug-bear of fools everywhere, and falling of a better or a worse, takes up Gen. Cass with a will, and essays strenuously to anticipate and check the incoming administration. It may be well to inform the public that the Washington "Union" has received \$200,000 per annum from the public treasury, that it never had an idea in its venerable head, that it "never said nothing" with discretion or propriety, and cannot open its mouth without exposing itself. Upon the heroic deeds of the gentleman who went through enormous exploits in search of fifty cents to pay for one patch upon his breeches, it is certainly didactic, eloquent and millstonian. In frowning down our foreign relations as new ideas, wholly unknown to it, and which it is determined it will not know, it is grand and truly impressive. "Foreign relations, indeed!—new ideas, sir—noisy humbug, sir—treason to the party, sir. No country in the world, sir, but these United States—Democratic party never, sir, never knew any thing about foreign relations." In such discreet language does it discourse on grave important subjects. Yet such is the organ of the very interest of the Democratic party.

The conductor of the new organ, it is given out, is to be Beverly Tucker of Virginia. The subjoined portrait of him is taken from the *Le Republicain*, a spirited paper published in New York. It is a quite *Headpiece*—

"Mr. Beverly Tucker, its future editor, with whom we have the honor to be acquainted, is a young Virginian, full of fire and boldness, cut after the pattern of his friend George Sanders, who, as every one says and repeats, is the invincible Mars of Young America. God, who marks with his finger generals and poets, has marked him as a party leader—has given him broad shoulders, a commanding figure, a brain in proportion to his physical advantages, and has opened to him the gates of success. What more could he ask?"

Mr. Beverly Tucker is endowed with critical mind, just without bitterness, clear without being tedious, is correct in his appreciation of men and things; and above all things persevering, not leaving any thing to hazard, calculating the chances, and not adventuring any thing without knowing on what ground he stands. He has tact, wisdom, and a power of analysis which will enable him to perceive the errors of his adversaries before they shall themselves suspect them. He unites, in the words of scripture, the prudence of the serpent with the strength of the lion, and the wisdom of a Solomon with the capability of a Joshua. With such a general, Young America will be invincible. The only defect with which we can reproach him—a defect which will, in our opinion, soon disappear—is a certain ferocity of assault, and a sort of timidity in avowing his extreme principles manifested by every beginner. Like his illustrious forerunner, Mr. Geo. Sanders, he sees in his political antagonists nothing but savages who must be dispatched with the tomahawk. He dreams only of scalping knives and scalp-locks, of red skin and bloody flesh. "No quarter to Old Fogy's," such is his motto. It is said he is occupied in the invention of a political gullo-tine which can cut off ten thousand heads at a single stroke. Marat was a pettigore in comparison with him.

"They say that the Washington Union, a venerable barber's shop wherein all the Democratic wigs are duly greased with official pomatum, frightened at the appearance of the new journal, is to change its managers and display a new assortment of goods. The old 'un will endeavor to renew her youth, and wishes to appear beautiful. Can this be possible at her age, and after having received the immortal kisses of Russia? Pooh!"

"Courage, Monsieur Beverly Tucker, you have on your side talent and power, before you success, and behind ready to defend you, if necessary, a phalanx of men, your inferiors perhaps in ability, but who yield to you nothing in energy and devotion. Besides, you have on your side the negative opposition of your opponents, or in other words the social and political nonentities known as 'Old Fogy's.' What, with such individual and associated elements of success, can withstand you? Then go in and win! [A lauzure done!] And let Young America be 'on hand' to aid you."

The Governor's office in this territory is still vacant. Geo. L. Curry, Secretary of the territory, is acting in that capacity at present. The candidates of those among us, most prominent, at least those of whom we have heard mention, are Gen. A. L. Lovejoy, an aid and well known citizen of Oregon, and Mr. Ed. Geary of Yamhill county. Mr. Geary has been a resident of Oregon some two years, he is a man of finished education, high moral worth and is esteemed wherever he is known—we know of no more fit person in the democratic ranks for that station nor one that we would rather see occupying the gubernatorial chair. Barring his politics we think he would make an excellent Governor.

N. B. Since the above was put in type the mail has arrived, and we learn to a certainty that Brevet Capt. Henry W. Halleck has been appointed Governor and his appointment confirmed.

Read Abernethy and Co's new advertisement. They are receiving a large quantity of marketable goods of all kinds.

## Female Education.

The undersigned Trustees of the Clatsop Normal County Female Seminary, are gratified that they can still commend this institution to the patronage of the public.

The recent examination, held August 10th, exhibits the faithfulness and success of the teachers, Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Stevens. They seem to have gained the love and confidence of the pupils generally, while their strict discipline secures that order and regularity in the exercises of the school, which is essential to efficient and true education.

We were pleased with the readiness with which the little girls of six and eight years answered their questions in Grammar and Mental Arithmetic. The exercises of the higher classes on the Blackboard, in Grammar and Physiology, were highly creditable both to themselves and to the teachers. It is unnecessary for us to specify all the studies thus honorably reviewed. The general impression on our minds, and we believe on the minds of all who were present, was that our daughters may here obtain a thorough mental education, under the best moral training.

We are desirous to feel that the Legislature has begun to realize more fully the idea of its founders, and that it promises such a school, and permanent blessing to this community and to the Territory.

We are happy also to know that the departments of the Seminary are to be more definitely separated during the ensuing term. The primary department will be under the care of a teacher who will be satisfied to instruct entirely by herself.

H. J. Stevens, Secretary.  
A. L. Lovejoy, Treasurer.  
E. D. Stevens, Trustees.  
J. R. Rogers, Trustees.  
G. H. Stevens, Trustees.  
Clatsop Co., August 11, 1853.

A number of specimens of the new journal are sent us, and we are glad to see a show, considering the semi-annual excitement caused by agitators, that keep the people of this lovely town stirred up from the bottom. To be sure they all stopped chattering their teeth for the space of a second when it was announced that the well constituted Senate and the United States Marshal, in conformity, and finally the hopeful candidate for Governor had received the great seal of a full Hon. Samuel Parker, the assistant-superintendent has in truth received the appointment of Post Master at Salem. After election's fulfil "ever o'er" he solaces himself with the heart rending reflection that "Republics is migratory."

Considerable excitement prevails here respecting the outrages of the Indians in the vicinity of Rogue river. The Governor has made requisition for volunteers to render assistance to those whose lives and property are in danger. Now arrive there to-day that the slaughter was still going on. Report says by the Skinner is among the list of killed. Whether cause has been given for these acts on the part of the natives is not very clear. But from what we can learn, this appears to be a long meditated revenge of the Indians for the many wanton murders committed by the miners. For a long time they have been buying guns, pistols and ammunition, with this object evidently in view. We regret very much that the whites should so far forget their own interests as to use towards the natives any cruelty, or even unkindness. We earnestly hope the tale is false. Should the late reports prove true we may look for the extermination of the entire race. And among other evils will come the attack upon the immigration on the other side of the mountains. God grant this misfortune may be averted.

Trade in this town is very dull, and every thing appears dried up but *Physic*. They even out-do the sober minded people of the "Crack" in laziness. They never even have a street riot to talk over. The reason is, the grantees don't dare stimulate the rabble by calling to them in the row, give 'em fits. Oh! no, this is the sentiment of the Government—steady Salem.

Yours Truly, JOB.  
Salem, Aug. 24, 1853.

Gov. John Bigler has been re-nominated by the democrats of California for a re-election. Wm. Waldo is the whig candidate. Both parties have made their state and county nominations.

A destructive fire broke out in Senoma, Cal. on the 17th inst., which destroyed half the town. Loss estimated at \$50,000. It first broke out in the Irving House.

Attention is directed to an article on the first page, which was abridged expressly for this paper, from Blackwell's Magazine.

The repairs on the Canemah's boilers are actively progressing.

## The New Road Law.

Many of our readers are unacquainted with the amendments to the Road Law, passed by the last legislature. As it is a matter that concerns a great majority of our readers, we here insert it for their information. It appears from this that a person owning \$150,000 worth of property is to work for 1st days work. Counting each day's work at \$1 per day, it would amount in one year to \$604.

An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Statutes of Oregon, passed by the House of Representatives February 7, 1851, passed by the Council February 7, 1851."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That so much of the act referred to as relates to the compensation of viewers and assessors in the eleventh section is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the expenses for viewing and reviewing of all county roads heretofore laid out and located shall be at the expense of the petitioners petitioning for the same.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act defining the duties of Supervisors, passed both houses February, 1851."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, who have resided three days in this Territory, and who are not a county or township charge, or otherwise exempt by law, shall be liable yearly to be and perform one day's work on the public roads, under the direction of the supervisor within whose district they may respectively reside.

Sec. 2. That each and every person shall be liable yearly to perform one additional day's work for every thousand dollars worth of taxable property as assessed by the assessor of their respective counties annually.

Section 3. The first section of the act referred to in this act is hereby repealed. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

We were highly gratified at the sight of the following, which we find in the *St. Louis Republican* of June 12. It is an act of justice long delayed, and one to which we took occasion to speak of several years ago.

Major General Sessom's Law. At the last session of the Missouri Legislature, a somewhat lengthy bill was passed to the honor of Senator Lewis Linn. It was introduced by the State of Missouri, and a fitting monument should be erected to his memory, in token of his virtues and his services.

The bill is entitled "An Act to amend the laws of the State of Missouri, relating to the duties of Supervisors, passed by the Missouri Legislature, and approved by the Governor, on the 1st of October, 1852. This bill is now before the Senate, and is a bill of great importance, and one which will be highly beneficial to the State of Missouri. It is a bill which will be highly beneficial to the State of Missouri, and one which will be highly beneficial to the State of Missouri.

On Wednesday morning last the steamers "Fenix" and "Oregon" came in collision a few miles below Huteville. The Oregon attempted to pass the "Fenix" and in the endeavor, (a spirit of rivalry, doubtless, prompting both) they headed together, there being but 500 feet freight in either, the collision was slight and nothing serious occurred.

We learn that a city school has been established by the city council. It is already in operation and is doing well and is under the express supervision of the city authorities. Mr. Moss has given a room free of rent for three years, and will furnish boarding for the teacher same length of time. Miss Blackley is the teacher at present.

The imports for the month of May at New York, show an increase of 50 percent over May of last year. In relation to the import of Dry Goods, the Journal of Commerce remarks:—  
"The imports of dry goods continue large, and unless the demand for foreign fabrics should greatly increase, some of the importers will find the balance of profit and loss at the close of the year on the shady side of the Ledger."

AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.—From a well authenticated statement, says the *Hanker's Circular*, we learn that the American railroad iron, manufactured from American pig, is in quality superior by almost 3 to 1, to the imported article. The following is the test furnished by the engineers of the Reading railroad—a route better calculated than any other in the United States, to try the quality of iron rails:

Annual wear of English iron - 4 1-10 per cent.  
Annual wear of American iron - 1 4-10 "

Difference in favor of American 9 7-10  
On this principally for the conveyance of passengers, the wear is not so great, consequently, the difference in favor of American is less; but the average disparity is about 2 to 1 in the wear, being the difference in cost for repairs. The Low-moor iron, which stands highest in the estimation of our railroad managers, is inferior in tenacity to ordinary American iron in use.