

Oregon Spectator.

OREGON

Saturday Morning November 19, 1865.

[Editorial note: This paper is headed in bold letters, as is only done with the most important news. The notes are explanatory notes from all our papers.]

Indications to Subscribers.

We offer the following inducements to subscribers in the Advocate:

We will send 10 copies to one address, one year.	\$12.00
Or 10 to ten addresses	\$10.00
Or 25—do	\$14.00
Or 50—do	\$16.00

The cost must accompany the bill, or payment guaranteed by a responsible person.

B. J. SCHENKEL, Publisher.

Pacific Mail Bond Convention.

We are in favor of holding a meeting at Salem on the 7th of December next, as suggested by the Oregonians for the purpose of giving an expression on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. No person can doubt our position on the railroad question. And we would like attending well to see more public demonstration upon this all-important question by the people in Oregon. We should take great pride in publishing to the world the fact, if it be so, that Oregon is a man, is in favor of the railroad. We have no reason to think that there is a single opponent, either big or diminutive, in Oregon. If we mistake not the so-called democratic press is in favor of it. In this, we are pleased to say, they do not follow the cue of the administration, which only favors it in part. The President himself says he was elected President of the U. S. and not of a railroad. We say then let us have a "Territorial Rail-Road Convention," on the day named, and thereby show to the people of Missouri, the western states and the world, that we feel a deep abiding interest in its immediate construction by the General Government. We are pleased to have it in our power to assist the Missouri Republicans and other leading journals of the west in the promotion of this great national work. We notice some of the journals are discussing the matter as it which is the preferable route. That consideration we think altogether secondary. The first question of importance to be settled is shall we have the road or not. When that is settled then comes the location of the road or a better route, if the road does not terminate, if established in the Willamette Valley then can we receive our support. We are fully satisfied it terminates in California, in the Washington Territory, as we have said before, for the benefit of the fruit first, and then the live stock, route. Then let the work commence by Dec. 7, 1865. It will be time appropriate, and the place that could be selected.

We learn from Mr. Foster one planned Major Alford in endeavoring to locate the Military road west beyond Jackson's Creek, that route of the canyon, that route of the road had been preferred. Mr. Lindale has the contract for making from the Canyon south for three Roberts is to spend \$60,000 money in making the road in the Canyon to be reimbursed by him when the funds arrive, to be completed by the 1st. We learn further that a very mountain road could be made the Canyon, called the Middle creek runs by Cow creek.

We learned from Mr. Thompson immigrant families had just arrived before he left the Dallas, right up the rear of the immigrants. They had been induced to cross over above Fort Boise, and while on that side, the Indians stole stock. From that time they had been lost; and there were several holdups among the number. For those they had to depend upon the sense of the Indians, the Cayuse, who give them salutes and Indian meat-a-muck, sufficient to keep alive until they got among the white men. Their situation can be more imagined than described.

N. P. Willis denies the charge that hair is streaked with poussin, hair or other kind of grease. This testifies to importance from the charge that President streaks his hair, and has it dyed after the fashion of Mr. Willis, the self-same of New York dandy. Willis says he seizes his head into water every morning, and combs his hair with his fingers.

Copies of our stronger edition will be furnished in wrappers, to all who wish, for twenty cents.

The Administration.

The London Times was highly delighted at the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency, because of his free trade sentiments, or rather he belonged to the party that has always advocated their side of the question. They rejoiced in his election from what they actually knew of the man, but because he subscribed to the Baltimore platform, and leaned to the free trade side. Little did the Times, and much less did his own party, think he was going to mount, in the first six months of his administration, half a dozen platforms. By trying to please everybody he has pleased no one, and is losing cause all the while with his own party. The London Times says:

"We are witnessing a new spectacle among us—the moral prostration of a new President during the first six months of his Administration. Gen. Pierce is the first American who has lost ground in the beginning of his government; the first who has either been deserted by his original friends or become to anything like such an extent obnoxious to the public. That General Pierce has gone down in public esteem, and lost the prestige which attended his assumption of political power, will not be denied, nor that he has most directly and powerfully contributed to the dismemberment of the Democratic party.

It seems the position of the President is becoming more apparent. One great trouble appears to be that he has not enough to sustain, or vice he has too many friends who want office. The Chicago Journal truthfully remarks that:

He was nominated by acclamation, and the national Democratic party everywhere abandoned itself to the most confident hope. He stood forth before the country as the representative of the grand idea of nationality. He seems to have perfectly understood his position. In a letter to the Mayor of Boston, after the election, he said that "he knew he was neither nominated nor elected for any personal qualifications, but as a reliable representative of the national sentiment." He felt this. He had never been largely in public life; he was consequently not very much known as a political man.

When his star rose over the country the mist of uncertainty hung before it, and like other objects seen through a mist, it looked up in undistorted proportions. But these mists are gone now, and the objects can be surveyed with accuracy. He could not have given stronger pledges; the Union men desired no stronger; and from Washington's time to ours no President had ever been favored by so fair an opportunity to win lasting fame.

The President came into power as no other one had come since the days of Washington, and as other men have sunk so fast, in as short a time as Gen. Pierce, elected to that responsible office. He was a man of no small talents for the post. He felt grateful to all factions that had supported him and trying to favor them he lost the confidence of all his supporters. The Journal says further:

But it soon became evident that Gen. Pierce had adopted a false, feeble, and fatal policy as the guide of his administration, namely, to unite all factions by bestowing honors and emoluments upon their leaders. This was his idea of nationalism and a national Democracy. He committed that mistake which no public man ever committed without ruin. He sold his friends for the sake of buying his enemies and thus lost them both. He either abandoned or neglected nearly all the great men of the country who had saved the Confederacy in the fearful agitations of 1860, and he bestowed nearly all the great and profitable places in his gift upon those factotums, north and south, who had been the original founders of abolitionism on the one side, and of disunion and secession on the other.

We have grumblers even in Oregon against the course he pursued in filling the offices, of which he has control. But he is to be brought to an account, and if he does not "restore" Mr. D. he will not be considered any longer a democrat, and will be made aware of his unaccountable shortcomings. If he does not walk by the straight line that has been marked out for him then vengeance will be dealt on his head. This is the tone of the so-called democracy in Oregon. These silly threats of "veto" show displeasure, but they are only intended for buckshot.

We learn from Mr. Thompson, just from the Umatilla, that Gov. Stevenson was expected on Friday last, at the Dallas, his secretary having arrived a few days previous. The Governor and his party came by way of the Columbia river and his secretary came in advance of him from Walla Walla.

Mr. Thompson informed us that a murderer had been committed by some unknown hand on the body of a Frenchman. He was rather a notorious character, in consequence of which no sympathy was felt for him.

A new paper is soon to be started in California called the "Little Jester." We suppose originality is not claimed for the title.

The coldest day this fall the thermometer stand a degree below freezing.

"Affairs not worth, we are sorry to learn, are a little unsettled again. Several murders have been committed by the Indians among the whites; we are one by the name of Kyle.

The government troops established in the Rogue river valley went out to capture some stock and other stolen property. They surprised the Indians and shot at and wounded several. They fled to the mountains; when the troops turned homeward, the Indians followed stealthily and fired upon them, killing two soldiers and wounding three more. The succeeding night they came to the soldiers' camp and stole all their flour and provisions.

The whites out there are very much dissatisfied with them. Learn. We have been told, by a reliable person, just from there, that nearly three fourths of the people denounce him for the course he pursued in reference to making the treaty.

The people there look for a repetition of like scenes, to those that have just closed, next summer. And from what we can hear the miners will pay as little regard to the treaty as the Indians. The whites are very much incensed, and swear vengeance upon the red skin.

(C) On Saturday Oct 20th, a council convened for the purpose of installing Rev. G. H. Atkinson as pastor of the 1st Congregational Church in this place. The exercises were of more than ordinary interest. An excellent sermon was preached by Rev. S. Dickinson of Salem. The right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. J. N. Griffin. Rev. H. Lyon of Portland delivered the charge to the people. Rev. Harry Clarke the charge to the Pastor. Rev. Morris Hale, Condon & Marshals assisted in the remaining exercises.

This is if we mistake not the first installation that has taken place in Oregon, and is thought of interest not only to the church but to the community, as a proof of the advancement of our country toward the uplifted order of the State.

(C) The convention of the Pacific Railroad Company met at New York on the 29th ult.—representatives being present from every section of the country. Fifty-seven individuals subscribed \$2,000,000 when the convention adjourned for two weeks.

Rosecrans's Guillotine.—Among a lot of old lumber recently sold at auction in Paris, was the guillotine of the Reign of Terror, and the basket belonging to it, in which the hands of the victims dropped, under the bloody system of Robespierre, including the head of that heartless butcher himself. This machine, frame-work, sliding halts, end basket, certified by a government officer, were sold at public auction, before antislavery crowd of spectators, for fifty francs; and directly after, the articles were committed to a brazier, amid the cheers of the people.

(C) The "Miner Daily Republican" will not forget what Mrs. Van Buren and Cochran said in the days of the "Herald Platform":

1860.

Sam Van Buren—"If I ever casts vote for McClellan I do it under my eye and ashamed of God."

Sam Chapman—"The sprouts of the Wilmette should be grafted fine and cleaned however."

1860.

Van Buren and Chapman—"The Chase for the Fugitive Slave Law."

Mr. Berry, a Democrat, we learn has bought the Columbian and intends making it a political paper. The Columbian stands the best chance of getting the public printing success to our friend Berry.

WENNERZEL, PRAIRIE OF CALIFORNIA.—Moehl has been reelected of the legislature of the 1st of this State, and the rich return it gives the bushelsome for his labor, but the following fact will perhaps do more towards proving it than a volume of assertions:

Mr. Werner has now an exhibition at his Agricultural Fair, some cows, still in the car, that is the product of the second planting since last March. It was raised on the farm of Mr. D. J. Moehl, in Yolo county. The first crop was gathered about the middle of July and some of it planted and the present crop is the produce of that planting, and was gathered on the 14th ult. It is of beautiful quality the horns being smooth, large, well filled and appear to contain a remarkable amount of fatness.—Ara, Nov. 8.

(C) We never heard anything against Rome so bad as as not, which Urquiza performed shortly before he ran away from Buenos Ayres. He caused Don Martin Pando to be stripped naked among a squadrons of soldiers, and to suffer 300 lashes. Nearly dead with shame, it required but a few stripes to end the poor woman's life; yet the monster Urquiza, who witnessed the punishment made the soldiers inflict the rest on the corpse. The victim was the wife of D. Martin Pando, and her offense was writing a letter advising one of Urquiza's captains to leave his ranks. This captain, whom the woman had fed and clothed, betrayed her.—Chicago Journal.

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The R. E. Flattie Es. Co. Company. Our readers know that the Hon. Robt. J. Walker, after accepting the mission to China, suddenly renounced it, to enter, in the papers stated, "into a very different kind of business." It now appears that this change was recommended by his connection in the company which obtained a few weeks since, the charter from the state of N. Y. to build the Pacific R. R., an account of whose operations we gave in our last week's issue. The N. Y. Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Company held their first meeting on Friday. The capital stock is one hundred millions of dollars. The Honorable Robt. J. Walker commenced the subscription with the sum of ten millions, Dr. Newcomer and others, of Albany, followed by subscribing for three millions. Under the tenth section of the charter, each stockholder is made individually liable for all the debts of the company, to the extent of the amount of stock which may owe, he fully made up, and also for the indebtedness to laborers and others employed on the road. The charter also provides that the stockholders may, after the whole amount of stock shall be taken in good faith, proceed to the election of a president and other officers of the company. The company have power, under the charter, to construct a railroad to the Pacific, with the consent of the U. S., through any territory of any State, with the consent of that State.

Lumber.—Since the late of January 18, 1860, 800 feet lumber have arrived in San Francisco from Atlantic ports. This is all planed, mostly clear white pine for fine work, from half an inch to two inches thick, and yellow pine flooring. The former is worth here from \$90 to \$100 per M., and the latter \$10. Four-fifths of the importation is used here: one-tenth in the interior, and one-tenth in the valleys adjoining San Francisco and San Pablo Bays. About 750,000 feet of oak is imported annually from the Eastern States for wagons, machinery, tools, and boat building. A small amount of mahogany, Manzanita cedar, baywood and other wood are imported in small quantities. There are twenty-five California mills, and twenty-two Oregon, that send lumber to this market. The former furnished us in the first nine months of the year, \$9,000,000 feet, as the Oregon mills in the same time \$15,000,000 total nine months' import of 1860, at this port, \$75,000,000 feet. During the past year the imports from our own State are more than two fifth; Oregon lumber about one fourth, and the Atlantic about one third of the amount. The imports of this year, when compared with last, show an increase from the Atlantic States of one hundred and fifty per cent.; from Oregon, of thirty three per cent.; and from California, of more than two hundred per cent. The production of lumber on this coast is immeasurably on the increase.—L.A.

DAMAGE AT EASTQUAKER.—Captain Gardner, of the sloop, Sacramento, who arrived yesterday from Harken, Humboldt Bay, says that the town and bay were visited by a very severe shock so great as to throw many of the inhabitants from their beds upon the floor; the houses rolled and undulated like ships upon the water. Men, Ryan & Duff's wharf sank about four feet, and a small building belonging to the same gentlemen was thrown so much out of line as to damage the machinery, causing an entire suspension of their work. The commotion in the water was equally perceptible the Sacramento, as she lay at anchor, rolled and pitched for a moment as heavily as if she had been struck by a squall.

WEATHER.—There has been a hard frost over the sky for a day or two past which betokens the approach of winter. Thus far we have enjoyed a beautiful autumn. If this theory is a correct one as laid down by old residents of California, and which thus far, within our knowledge has proved true in reality, that every third year a "hard winter" comes, we ought to have a mild one this year. Those who were here during the winters of '49 and '50, can appreciate our desire that comfort we may have in the coming season a similar one to the winter of 1851. Then, in long intervals between the rains, we had such delightful afternoons, days, as the sun of June brings with it in the Atlantic States. However no signs fail in a dry time, it is to be hoped that the authorities will see to the proper repair of the streets before the winter is fully upon us.—Ara, Nov. 8.

(C) We are under obligation to Wells, Fargo & Co. for two large packages of papers containing full sets of California papers, and also state papers from the Atlantic city.

J. W. Sullivan Marion founded a large library of foreign journals and periodicals. We tender him our best thanks for his continued services.

SHIPS.—Ships 800 feet have arrived from Dr. H. Longfellow, on which his old outfit died, and are creating a market of 800 feet 800 feet; it is to consist of 800 feet, planed timber, and 800 feet of lumber.

THE BREAKWATER.—This is a great engineering work, and is intended to be a model for the construction of the San Francisco breakwater. The work is to be done in two years, and the cost is estimated at \$100,000 per foot, or \$10,000,000.

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