

OREGON SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 30, 1854.

Public meetings of all kinds, wishing the proceedings published in this paper, must pass a resolution to that effect.

Persons paying money to this establishment on subscription are requested to obtain a receipt from the publisher or authorized agents.

When any subscriber wishes to discontinue this paper, it is respectfully suggested that all dues be promptly paid.

Advertisements for this paper must be presented before 4 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, to insure insertion the same week.

All communications will be rejected, unless the author's real name (for the Editor's benefit) accompanies the manuscript.

We will insert no Administrator's advertisements unless they are pre-paid. The trouble of collecting is more than they are worth.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We observe that our offer to advance paying subscribers has attracted little or no attention; we are therefore compelled to say that, in consequence of the increasing scarcity of money, we shall immediately commence sending out bills for the year which expired several weeks since, and also for the present year commenced. Our patrons will observe that our Prospectus contains those significant words, "Invariably in advance." Now we cannot possibly pay money in advance for stock (as we have to do), unless EVERY ONE of our subscribers pay us in advance for the Spectator, which we expect them to do. If it should happen that we send bills to those who have paid, it will be a pleasure for us to rectify such mistakes upon being satisfied that our books are in error. Subscribers will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Standard Man.

The editor of the Standard could not last week understand what we were desirous of getting off. He had read our article about the "American" Spirit but could come to no conclusion at all as to what we meant by it; but, thanks to perseverance and a willingness to labor, he has been enabled, without any assistance of ours, to read the whole thing, short as it was, and to at least understand it well enough to harangue his readers with some shots intended as a sort of defensive sally. For instance, in speaking of the Know-Nothings he says it is a natural child of the late Whig party. Well now, Mr. Leland, how do you know? Does it carry the features of its parent? Does it even bear the slightest resemblance to the whig party? Of course you will tell us, and be sure at the same time, to state where in the resemblance is, so as all can understand without any difficulty. It has long been understood that the whig party is a good party, and if this child, (by the way, is it the first born?) is the legitimate offspring of the whig party, it must be good! It must resemble it! Of course, then, Mr. Leland, suppose that the Know-Nothings have taken the whig creed and attached to it those of the anti-sentimental, or nativism, or some other ism; but the next number of the Standard will explain this matter fully, and tell us all the points according to truth; we shall therefore await its appearance with just about as much anxiety as ever. Mr. Leland wants to know if the Or—no; if there is a whig paper in Oregon that will publish a disclaimer of our declared intentions. Don't be in such a hurry, wait till you have read them over again, perhaps you may come to the conclusion that they don't need disclaiming. He says, "the last number of the Spectator did not contain the principles of the Know-Nothings." How do you know? Perhaps you are not posted up enough to rightly understand their "principles" when you see them; but we suppose you do understand them and will let us know it if we should happen to stumble into an expose of their doings in giving our own views on the subject. Now Leland, you want us to come out and tell the folks what the Know-Nothings are, but we won't do it; why? because in the first place we "don't know" how, and in the second place we would not do that if we did. But as far as "Americanism," the real and true, is concerned, we may preach it ere long in so loud tones that you may wish we had not begun, and we say now that if "Freedom from all foreign influence in this our own dear native land," as far as our government is concerned is Whiggery, true Whiggery, then ALL HAIL to the whig party! We can think more of it than ever. But, Mr. Leland, we will not dwell with you now, but

just bear in mind that you are bound to regret the day you wrote the article for your last week's paper, which tells so many barefaced assertions right in the very teeth of all the common sense that is supposed to be aloft in the States papers, although it may be in such a position that your dim faculties of perception cannot be brought to bear upon it. Now Mr. Leland, don't ask us any more to expose the Know-Nothings, you must see at once that your talk is all in vain. You are posted and we are not. But while you are reading the newspapers you should be careful and notice the style of people who write truth, and not to ask what certain principles about anything are and then in the same article go on and call them "illiberal" and "proscriptive," "hidious," &c., as if you know all about them. You see, 'tisn't reasonable to do that way. Folks will find out, if you persist in that method that you really do "know nothing," and they'll treat you accordingly. You say Know-Nothingism is Whiggery in new garments! Well, now whiggery, you know, doesn't need new clothes half as bad as the democracy! The Whig principles are not Know-Nothing, but if the Know-Nothing principles are whig, (and you say they are) why their good, first-rate, and you know what those are, therefore it's all nonsense for you to be trying to have us tell you what you already so well understand. American government and American laws! LET EVERY CHURCH STAND ON ITS OWN BASIS.—Don't interfere with any, nor let any interfere with us. Justice to all men, and justice to ourselves as a Republican Government.

Acting Governor George L. Curry has issued another proclamation, revoking the former wherein was made a call for volunteers. In this he is severely censured by many with whom we have conversed. Rumors of repeated injuries of the basest kind are daily reaching this valley as having transpired at different points on the several trails. The present year's immigration has been a light, which it seems has been the moment for a general onslaught by the savages, and they have probably done their best to commit outrages on the people on the route. Why does the Government thus turn their backs to the welfare of Oregon, as to deprive us of ammunition even for the prosecution of this just war? What is Fort Vancouver? A hospital where U. S. soldiers are taken in and cared for after they have met with the serious losses consequent upon too little restraint upon their virtuous passions! It's of no use to Oregon or Washington Territories, if, in cases of emergency like this, we cannot receive the least aid when we want it, to revenge the lives of innocent women and children! But we think that Gov. Curry should have furnished the two volunteer companies out of other means, and trusted to Uncle Sam's generosity for the payment of the same. We do not, however, take the responsibility of saying that everybody else thinks as we do.

The papers received from the States by the late mail are unusually full of horrid accounts of murders, riots, rape and villainies of the most revolting nature. A large proportion of it seems to originate with the foreign population or those who are in some manner intimate with them.

The new and commodious steamer "Franklin,"—Capt. Alexander, will leave her wharf in Canemah, this morning at eight o'clock, precisely, on her first trip for Butteville and Champoeg. For freight or passage apply on board.

Our readers will perceive by reference to our advertising columns that Jno. B. Garrison has a Furniture store where prices are low, and where a variety of ware can at all times be found.

Our columns are ever open to the public for Free Discussion upon all subjects connected with the political advancement of America or the social welfare of the American People.

The Know-Nothings are carrying nearly all the local elections in the Atlantic States, and they threaten to make it emphatically true that "there's no knowing who's to be Governor till after election."

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co., Adams & Co. and J. W. Sullivan, for a large supply of news and literary publications by the last Columbia.

The Maine Liquor Law went into operation in Connecticut on the 1st inst. A single violation sends the offender to the House of Correction.

The Know Nothings have elected their entire ticket in San Francisco. S. P. Webb for Mayor.

A private dispatch from St. Louis states that Luther M. Kennett, the Whig candidate, is elected to Congress over Thos. H. Benton, and that the entire American ticket was triumphant in the city.

TERRITORY OF OREGON. EXECUTIVE OFFICE. SALT LAKE, SEPT. 22, '54. GEN. M. M. McCARVER, Com. Genl., &c. Dear Sir:—I have received to-day information of an official character, in substance a declaration on the part of the Military representatives of the U. S. at Vancouver, to cooperate with me or aid me in any manner whatever in fitting out an expedition to punish the perpetrators of the recent massacre near Fort Boise. Beside this I learn that there is a much larger force already ordered out by Col. Bonnaville than I had supposed, sufficient at least to strike a decisive blow. Without this cooperation I find it next to impossible to get the expedition in the field in a condition and situation to be efficient in a winter campaign. You will therefore immediately upon the receipt of this countermand the previous action of your Department. My only instructions to you under the circumstances is to do the best for the Territory that you can in the rescinding of contracts &c. Very Respectfully, Your Obedt. Servt., GEO. L. CURRY, Acting Gov. of Oregon.

The San Francisco Election. It is generally conceded that the election yesterday was more peaceable and orderly than any election ever held in this city; and this desirable change is attributed directly (whether correctly or not we are unable to say) to the influence exercised by the Know Nothings, who had a strong force at every polling place; and the moment any disturbance was attempted, the signal was given and the offending party was immediately warned of his danger. Besides this, however, the citizens generally were determined to assert their rights for once—and that class of individuals who were facetiously termed by Marshal, in his late speech in this city, "the committee on the shoulder," stood no show at all. In nearly all the wards matters were conducted systematically, and the voters in Indian file marched up and deposited their votes each in his turn. From the multiplicity of tickets of all descriptions which were running, and the bitterness which prevailed on every side, it was expected that the scenes of violence and rowdiness which would be enacted, would throw all former elections completely in the shade, and the quiet of Tuesday night was regarded as the calm which usually precedes a violent storm; but to the credit of the community, these expectations were to a certain extent not realized. Probably there never was an election held in this city in which more general interest was felt. There was an entire stagnation of business, and everybody appeared to be absorbed in politics. Men on horseback galloped about from poll to poll, anxious to form an idea of the general result. Carriages and all manner of vehicles, adorned with placards of all kinds, were driven about in all directions; and every possible means of electioneering were resorted to.—Money was lavishly expended.

In illustration of the influence exerted by the Know Nothings, we were told a story about an individual in the Sixth Ward who got a little excited and began to flourish his pistol in a very beligerent manner. He had not progressed very far till he found himself surrounded quite unexpectedly, and receiving a significant tap on the shoulder, was quietly informed that it was deemed expedient that he should remain perfectly cool, and that if he did not, the chance of his being riddled in a very unceremonious manner amounted to a dead certainty. Rumor says that the gentleman thought it prudent to leave rather hastily.

It is said that an occurrence of a somewhat similar nature took place at the Fifth Ward, with this difference, however,—that the excited individual in this case was run off the ground.

The fact of the appointment of a number of special police officers for the purpose of preserving order at the polls, was mentioned in yesterday's Herald, and it was thought that such a force would have a salutary effect. Whether they answered the object for which they were enrolled or not, we are not prepared to say. Mayor Garrison, however, in the afternoon went to some of the polls and deprived some of the special police officers of their badges, alleging as a reason that it was not contemplated that they were to combine the double functions of police officers and electioneering agents. Some of the special police officers no doubt made some exertions in this way, and not unfrequently tried their lungs singing out, "Here is your regular Democratic Ticket!" or Whig, as the case might be. Subsequent events showed that the presence of special police officers, provided they answered the end for which they were organized, was required more towards the evening than in the earlier part of the day.

Notwithstanding that matters throughout the day were conducted with considerable decorum, and such as became enlightened freemen, exercising the rights guaranteed them by the constitution, we have not yet progressed far enough in the arts of civilization and peace to expect that the entire day would pass off without some disturbance. Towards evening, when the time for closing the polls arrived, considerable excitement prevailed in several of the Wards, and even the Know Nothings, ubiquitous though they are generally represented to be, were unable to preserve quiet. In the Fifth Ward a desperate attempt was made to get at the ballot boxes, but unsuccessfully. In the Sixth Ward a similar attempt was made, but by the interposition of the Know Nothings, (as says rumor, the ballot boxes were preserved. During the night the principal saloons throughout the city were closed, in accordance with an arrangement made among the proprietors, and this very materially tended to preserve the order of the city. But while willing to award the merit of preserving order to a great extent to the influence of the Know Nothings, whether that influence be real or fancied, and exaggerated by reason of the mystery which overhangs the Order, we must, as honest chroniclers of passing events, also say that they were the means of creating excitement and disturbances at some of the Wards. In support of the above, we mention the fact that in the Sixth Ward, about three o'clock, Mayor Garrison came on the ground, and finding that the Know Nothings, some of whom were special police officers, were having things pretty much their own way, got on a barrel and informed the crowd that no police officer, whether regular or special, would be allowed to interfere, and that Whigs and Democrats should be permitted to deposit their votes.

At the moment a Know Nothing special police officer began to act in a very disorderly manner, when he was arrested and the badge torn from his coat. The Know Nothing Pass-word was given—("aye, aye, aye")—and about two hundred and fifty rushed from other parts of the city to the rescue. One of the candidates for a prominent city office proceeded to the Second Ward, and having organized there a band of Irishmen, marched down to oppose the Know Nothings, and it was a miracle that bloodshed did not ensue. Up to 8 o'clock last night there were nineteen persons arrested and lodged in the Station House, of these, four were arrested for illegal voting, two for assaults with deadly weapons, and the remainder for disorderly conduct. The aggregate vote of the city will exceed that of the last election. It was generally thought the population had decreased during the last year. The following table exhibits the vote of the wards pretty nearly:

Table with 4 columns: Ward Name, Number of Votes, Ward Name, Number of Votes. Includes First Ward (1209), Second Ward (2060), Third Ward (1334), Fourth Ward (865), Fifth Ward (1303), Sixth Ward (1680), Seventh Ward (1420), Eighth Ward (1087).

Know-Nothings. The following extract was taken from a very able leading editorial in the N. O. Bee of the 26th ult. "If the nativism of the Know-Nothings be a narrow, illiberal, false and reprehensible theory, let it be dealt with as it deserves. Let those who oppose it strive to point out its fallacy, to expose its impolicy, to exhibit its invulnerable side. Let it be shown that Nativism is essentially wrong, that the views of its advocates tend to the injury of the Republic, and that honest right thinking men should discard and renounce them. Truth we may be assured, is destined ultimately to triumph, and it is of the very essence of error that it writhes in pain and dies amidst its worshippers, when once stripped of its fascinating disguises, and held up to scorn and execration in all its inherent hideousness. This strikes us as the only method of grappling with Know-Nothingism—this would test the validity of the cardinal principles of that organization, which would result either in its total overthrow, if wrong, or its signal triumph, if right. Meanwhile we can conceive nothing more posterous and indeed better calculated to promote the ends and aims of the Know-Nothings, than the detraction, sweeping invective, and ardent appeals to the foreign element in our midst. The latter weapon has probably accomplished more for the progress of Know-Nothingism, than any other that has been used—so true is it that the unskilful are certain to be knocked over by the recoil of the gun that is badly aimed and awkwardly handled."

State Elections. Iowa. Returns received from Iowa under it certain that Grimes, Whig, is elected Governor by 3,000 majority. Thorrington, Whig, is elected to Congress in the Dubuque District by 1,500 majority over Hempstead, Dem. The Legislature is Whig and Anti-Nebraska by a large majority in both branches. Clark, Whig, is elected to Congress in Deans District. The result is an overwhelming Anti-Administration triumph. Missouri. Sixty-nine counties have been heard from, and out of 34 Senators the Whigs have elected 13.—The remainder are equally divided between the Benton and Anti-Nebrascans. In the House the Whigs will have 11 members, the Democrats 29, and the Anti-Benton the same number. James J. Loulay, Whig, and present member, is reported to be elected to Congress from the 3d District, over Flournoy, Nebraska Dem. Col. Benton has been defeated for Congress by 1,800 majority. Kentucky. The recent local election in Kentucky passed off quietly. The Know-Nothings have made their appearance in that State, and in several instances elected their candidates. At the recent municipal election in Mobile, those ubiquitous chaps, the Know-Nothings carried the day. The agony is over. The Know-Nothings have elected their whole ticket, despite the fact that the First Ward Inspectors did not count a vote for them, and did not seem to consider that the Know-Nothing ticket was in the field. Much now will be expected of the officers elected, how much we fear for realization. As they have been elected as reform candidates, they will be expected to immediately take in hand and give the check to various abuses that have crept into the administration of our city government. If they succeed in doing this, they will deserve and receive the thanks of the whole community. Should they fail, they will only do what has often been done before, but a great disappointment will be the result. It is generally to be hoped that they will so temper all their acts that they will deserve the confidence which has been exhibited by the people in their election, and that no act of theirs will be of a character which shall subject them to the charge of having been infighting office-seekers, who have been borne into power on a principle, and a hope that had to them no basis or foundation.—Atlas Cal.

The Sacramento Union says it does not recollect of ever witnessing so quiet and orderly an election as the one which was held on Wednesday. The voters went quietly to the polls, and deposited their ballots undisturbed and unobserved. There was no crowding, no obstructing the passage to the boxes, no hallooing, and very little loud talking.—This result is generally attributed to the influence of the Know-Nothings. The election in Stockton passed off very quietly.—S. F. Herald.

N. Y. Politics.—Hon Green's Bronson, candidate of the Hards, has reconsidered his declaration and agreed to run for Governor of N. Y. He has assurances of Silver Gray support with a prospect of a heavy lift from the Know-Nothings, who may render him a formidable candidate. Some of his more sanguine friends are even counting on his election.

The Peerless Yankee Flag.

All hail! triumphant flag, The ensign of the free, Bright beacon of the brave, Banner of Liberty! It is no "flaunting lie," 'Tis no "polluted rag," It proudly waves on high— The peerless Yankee flag.

It shields no pirate's deck, It binds no man in chains, It yokes no captive's neck, But nobly heeds his claims; Its stripes are "burning ones," To traitors and to knaves, Who breed inhuman wars, To fraternize with slaves.

Its stars are living lights, To guide us safely on, And e'er shall be he who strikes The blazing standard down! Accurs'd the wretch whose hand, Fill'd with a traitor's gold, Shall seek to mar and brand His country's sacred fold!

Unfur! the glorious sheen, Its disc is pure and bright; Unconquer'd and supreme, Its motto "Truth and Right." It is no "flaunting lie," 'Tis no "polluted rag," It proudly waves on high— The peerless Yankee flag!

It waves in triumph there— Destroy it ye who dare!

A CURIOUS CASE.—I am so anxious to know more of those strange, precisions and impressions, that you will excuse me for stating one of recent date. On the morning of the 1st of May inst., which was the last of the great rain, I awoke between the hours of one and two with an irresistible impression that I must rise and go to the New-castle depot, on the New York and Harlem Railroad, about half a mile distant. It was raining very hard, and was very dark. Thought I, "For what shall I go there? the water can do no damage there; no streams are near the place." I found myself involuntarily hastening. Upon opening the door, I found it was too dark to attempt the journey without a lantern. Not knowing where the lantern was, I awoke my father and mother to inquire. They asked me where I was going.— Upon telling them, and not being able to give a reason for going, they remonstrated with me, telling me the people would think me crazy. They said there was no oil for the lantern—whereupon I started without a light, but found it so dark, and so much water in the roads, in deep gullies, &c., that I returned, procured an old tin lantern and a piece of candle, and then started again. I felt more hurried than before, and found myself running at full speed, and knew no reason why.— About two o'clock I found myself at the depot.— All was quiet and dark save the low murmur of many waters. The thought flashed across my mind, "What answer shall I give if asked why here?" I stopped not until I arrived at the rear basement of the house kept by James S. Hall, Esq., former P. M. of this place. Here I saw a light which could not be seen without going around the house, there being no windows in the basement except in the rear. I called at the window, but received no answer. I heard the cracking of ice, but could see nothing distinctly, the windows were so foggy, I thought I smelled fire, put my hand upon the window, and found it quite hot. I then burst in the window, the cold air rushing in enabled me to see the flames. The house was on fire near the centre. Mr. Hall and family, and others, wrapped in profound sleep, unconscious of any danger, were over the devouring element. It was only by beating upon the house and calling at the top of my voice that I awoke them, just in time to extinguish the flames and save their lives. The fire originated from a barrel of oil which set against a door near the wall and under the stairs, and had communicated the flames to all around it. The water leaking into the basement sink of the line and caused the fire. You are at liberty to make such use of the above as may best please you. Yours very respectfully, ZACHARY HENRIEL, Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., N. Y.

The Salem correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, after alluding to the fact that the Know-Nothing movement has cast the other political parties in this State into a rather confused condition, says: "It may not be amiss, however, that this idea has seized the public mind, as it will serve to regulate more permanent parties, and stop the infamous bids for foreign votes, and I will venture, that in the next Presidential struggle, we shall not find one candidate proving that he has Irish blood in his veins, or the other telling how much he likes the "Irish brogue." If any general hereafter hangs Irish deserters, he will deny it; and if we send another army to Mexico, we shall no more order the soldiers to uncover and kneel before the priests, than we shall call the priests to suppress the next riot we have at home.

The election yesterday passed off pleasantly, nothing occurring to mar the general good feeling. Our political opponents showed some fight, but they yielded the contest early in the day. In all probability, the whole Whig ticket is elected. McCoun is no doubt elected Senator by a handsome majority. Douglass and Keys are elected Assemblymen by a very large vote, and Porter is very probably elected District Attorney by a small majority. The Whig Congressional ticket is about one hundred votes ahead."

In Spain, the insurrection is triumphant, but it is extremely uncertain what the result will be. For the present, the star of Espartero appears to be in the ascendant.

The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kiddy, medicine and advice.

FOREIGN WAR.

Evacuation of the Principality.—Capture of Aland—Omer Pacha at Bucharest—Czechs Returning to Cuba.

The Baltic brings advices that the Turks have acceded to the demand of Austria, and consent to withdraw from the Principality. In the meantime the Russians have retired from Bucharest, and Omer Pacha has taken possession of that place.

It is reported that Athol was captured on the 3d instant, and is now occupied by the French troops.

The Anglo-French army is said to be hovering along the Crimea.

The latest advices from the Danube state that the Russians have evacuated Wallachia since their defeat at Giugevo, and the Turkish army was advancing upon Bucharest, 100,000 strong.

The Austrian army has been ordered to take position in Galicia.

The allies have determined to make an attack upon Sebastopol.

There is nothing of much importance received from the Baltic. The Emperor of Russia, a few days since, narrowly escaped capture by a British steamer cruising near Cronstadt.

The attack in the battle at Guirgevo is reported by the American's advices to have been made by the Russians, who were totally defeated by the Turks and French, with the loss of 2000 killed and large numbers wounded. The Russians retreated, making forced marches, and abandoning their position at Trateschi on their route. The latter place was at once occupied by the Turks. Wallachia is now completely evacuated, and all soldiers remaining behind are declared by proclamation to be deserters.

The Austrian army, under the command of Prince Lechtenstein, has received orders to advance from Pesth, and take position in Wallachia. The total Austrian force on the frontiers now amounts to 800,000 men.

The advices from the Baltic state that the Arch Duke has removed his headquarters from Cronstadt.

The preparations of the belligerents for further hostilities are being made on a colossal scale, especially on the part of Austria. Russia has not made any warlike demonstrations toward the Prussian frontier.

The London Times states that it has just received information that a force of 80,000 to 100,000 troops is to advance immediately on Crimea, and an attempt will be made to effect a lodgment on the heights of Sebastopol.

The cholera has made its appearance among the British troops in the Baltic fleet.

The King of Sweden has declared his willingness to contract with the Western powers once certain conditions.

Denmark has declared her willingness to contract with the Western powers once certain conditions.

Spain. The King of Spain has declared his willingness to contract with the Western powers once certain conditions.

The blockade. Since the 23d ultimo, the Blockade of the Gulf of Finland has been more vigorous than heretofore, and it is now impossible for vessels to leave the Russian ports.

Escape of the Czar. The Archdukes Constantine and Nicholas were with the Emperor on the occasion of his recent escape from capture by the British steamer, near Cronstadt.

One of the Abuses of Law. The last English mails contain accounts of a case of legal oppression such as is by no means uncommon in that country. A man named William Miller was imprisoned for debt in Westchester jail, thirty-nine years ago. He remained there closely immured until the present year, having passed the last year and eight months in solitary confinement. At the age of seventy-one years, after spending the greater portion of his life within the dark walls of his prison cell, he was removed to the Queen's prison in London, where he now enjoys comparative liberty. Thirty-nine years a prisoner! Could he be freed from his confinement and permitted to go forth into the busy scenes of life, what wonderful changes he would discover. Railroads, steamboats, telegraphs, and a hundred other remarkable inventions would arrest his attention, if indeed he had sufficient intellect remaining, after near forty years' imprisonment, to comprehend them. An old man, past the allotted term of human life, he would go forth a helpless wanderer among the strangers of an unknown world.

The N. Y. Sunday Times says that the Rev. E. M. Johnson, of Brooklyn, a large property holder, appeared before the Board of Health in that city last week, and objected to the publication of cholera cases, on the ground that property was depreciated in value by such reports being made public. The reverend speculator would have the community surrounded by danger, and kept in ignorance, lest his property should depreciate in value.