

our "boat-yard," so well caulked, gunned, and even grained, with passage gratis by paying for it, and so great is the punctuality of these boats, that "as time waits for no man, the boats will do the same."

Now, in candor, Mr. Editor, aside from all jesting and without the slightest wish to wound any one, I do think we should speak of our Oregon fashions, theatres, amusements, boats, and improvements with becoming diffidence, lest other communities might justly say of us that we had indulged in "outrageous and ridiculous excess." X. Y. Z.

For the Spectator.

Mr. Editor—Our friend, Mr. Douglas, in the Spectator of the 11th inst., denies, in the most unqualified terms, the charge of rum-selling at Vancouver, and challenges me to the proof of the assertion, by calling, individually, on all of our fellow-citizens for testimony, and no other alternative is left me, but to proceed in accordance to his request; he will, I am sure, pardon me if I seek this amongst the highest authorities—and I will produce one at least, whose veracity will not, I am sure, be called in question by our friend. When I, in my speech, adverted to the fact that rum was sold at Vancouver contrary to law, the statement was based on the thousand-tongued rumor, and I so qualified my remarks; but in Mr. Douglas's confession, found in the paper alluded to, the matter of doubt is settled, and we are now furnished with the authority of no less a personage than Mr. Douglas himself; HEAR HIS TESTIMONY! "If," says he, "with reference to these supplies, he had told his hearers that Her Majesty's Ship 'Modeste,' now stationed at Fort Vancouver, had, with other supplies for ship use, from the stores of the Hudson's Bay Company, received several casks of rum; or if, referring to the H. B. Company's own ships, he had stated that a small allowance of spirits is daily served out to the crews of the company's vessels, and that other classes of the company's servants, according to long established usage, receive on certain rare occasions, a similar indulgence, he would have told the plain and simple truth." &c. These facts, Mr. Douglas, who has charge of the trading post at Vancouver fully admits, and upon his testimony in the matter, I place the most implicit confidence. It was not my intention to charge our friend with having kept a tippling shop at Vancouver, and I wish to correct such, if any there are, who may have come to such a conclusion; but I confess, I had not supposed that the law in relation to ardent spirits (and which may be found in the first number of the Spectator) had been so wantonly disregarded. We knew, from personal observation, that rum, in considerable quantities, had found its way amongst our citizens from some quarter, and the disclosures here made, furnishes a key to the mystery, and we are now broadly told that casks of this article have been furnished to Her Majesty's officers stationed in Oregon, but that in "their high character we enjoy the fullest security against its abuse," &c.

And now, my dear sir, having heard much of the hollow and ceremonious professions and hypocritical grimaces of courts and men in high places, and disgusted with every thing which savors of aristocratical or monarchical parade, and smitten with the love of republican simplicity and honesty, I cannot admit that rank or men in high places are guarantees against the abuse of our laws, nor are they so framed as to justify such a conclusion. Raised, as I was, under these simple institutions, which tend to bring all on an equality, I cannot perceive those high guarantees or pledges of honor which are said to emanate from rank or station in high places in society. With us, men give pledges of honor and character alone from their moral conduct, and the bacchanalian carousals which came off in the Tualaty Plains on Vancouver rum last winter and spring, at the expense of the good morals of our farming community, gave me abundant and additional evidence to admire our simple and republican usages, while it serves as a moral worthy of the consideration of a prince or the strongest appendage of nobility. Our laws make no distinction in favor of the officers on board of Her Majesty's ship Modeste, nor of the Hudson's Bay Company's servants. If their ships visit our ports, our laws will protect them, and according to the usages of all nations, we expect them to submit to their provisions; but should these officers, through the plenitude of their power, determine to disregard our laws, it certainly could find no justification with one filling the high judicial station which Mr. Douglas occupies. He has sanctioned our law-making authority by accepting one of the highest judicial offices under our organization. According

to his own confession, he has disregarded the law, not only by giving in small quantities, but by selling ardent spirits by the cask; nor can he find justification by dealing it out under pre-existing contracts to the servants of the Company. To admit that principle, dealers in this article would only be required, when the prohibitory law was about being passed, to contract for the supply of all their old customers, and thus defeat the object and intention of the law by a pre-existing contract; and as for the argument of long existing usages, that pays the poorest tribute of all. Why, the very toper may plead his long indulgence in the use of this article, with as much propriety. I should not have noticed the subject again, but for my anxious desire that the matter should be fairly placed before the public.

SAMUEL PARKER.

For the Spectator.

Mr. Editor—You have invited discussion upon the propriety of taxing litigation. If I understand you correctly, the clear position you advance is this, that there should be raised a tax upon litigants for the purpose of creating a fund to pay jurors. It is not stated whether this fund shall go to pay grand or petit jurors. I presume the fund intended to be raised is to be appropriated to the pay of all jurors, and in this light I shall discuss it; but very briefly. The services of grand jurors go to the benefit of the public generally, and the money to pay them should be raised like any other general revenue for public purposes. Petit jurors serve for the benefit of the particular case they try, and as their services are made necessary by the particular act of the parties to that particular suit, statesmen have considered it just to tax the losing party with the pay of the jury in that particular case. A man cannot rightfully object to pay the costs occasioned in an individual case by his individual act. But let us consider the proposition to tax individual litigants to pay grand jurors, who serve for the whole community. Our laws tell us that when we consider ourselves injured by our neighbor, we must not take justice into our own hands, but must appeal to the laws and courts of our country. Our country has laid a general tax upon all its citizens for general purposes. We will suppose A to have, like others, paid his general tax; but he is injured and must appeal to the law for redress. You tell him in substance that your courts will give him justice; but if he fails he must pay a second general tax, in addition to what he and others have paid, because he has been unfortunate enough to get into a law suit—that our country has two ways to raise a revenue for general and public purposes which concern us all alike, to wit: first, by a general tax upon property; and second, by a charge upon those who apply to it for the administration of justice. In other words, our country makes money by a sale of its justice. Can any one say that our country should make a speculation by the sacred administration of justice? Is there any reason why a man, who is invited by our laws to apply to the legal tribunals of the country for redress of his wrongs, and who does so; but because he has not been able to foresee a failure of his suit, should be doubly taxed? But if the fund intended to be raised be applied to the payment of petit jurors alone, the better plan is to tax up the pay of the jury in the particular cause against the losing party in that case. And the reason is this, that if you raise such fund, your tax will fall unequally, for some litigants will pay nothing, being unable, while the whole expense of all petit jurors will fall upon the few litigants who are able to pay; and who, in such case, must pay other men's jurors, as well as their own. I think that when this matter is understood distinctly, there will be no difference of opinion as to its injustice or inexpediency. One word as to costs in general: The idea of high and exorbitant costs in a young and poor community would seem to be erroneous at once. Cheap and ready justice, as near men's doors as you can get it, is the true rule. In some countries all men are allowed to sue; but the costs are so heavy that a poor man is practically excluded from the courts, for the reason that all costs must be paid in advance, where the officer chooses to demand it, except, perhaps, in a few instances. C.

For the Spectator.

LAUNCH.—Seldom has Vancouver exhibited such a state of excitement as on the 8th inst., when numbers had collected from different parts of the country to witness the im-

posing scene of the launch of the new vessel, some from curiosity, others hailing it as a prosperous omen of the flourishing state of the country, comparing it with a few years past, when all was a wilderness. Mr. Scarth, the Company's ship builder, was not a little proud to see such a concourse of people assembled, to whose politeness I am indebted for the following measurements. 70 feet 10 inches keel, 76 feet over all, 18 feet breadth of beam, and 14 feet below; tonnage register 74. Judging from her appearance, she will carry a large cargo on a small draft of water. At half past 4 o'clock a signal gun was fired; in an instant flags were seen to fly from the masts of the different vessels in the harbor, from the establishment, and down the dock-yard. A platform had been erected at the bow, and there stood the amiable Miss Douglas with a few select friends, who had been invited to assist her in the ceremony of christening, escorted by Capt. Ballie, who had that honor conferred on him, and I could plainly perceive many a gallant envious him his good fortune. The magic words being pronounced, "Success to the Prince of Wales," was loudly reiterated from hundreds of voices; the dog-shores were knocked away from their deposit, and with a bottle suspended by a colored ribbon from the stem, she glided majestically on the bosom of the magnificent Columbia, amidst the deafening cheers of the surrounding spectators. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Scarth and the superintendent of the dock-yard for the arrangements they had made for the safety of spectators. Not the slightest accident happened to mar the truly pleasing and animated scene, and I have only to express my best wishes that not only all expectations may be fully realized, but as the country advances in prosperity, we may be often invited to witness similar scenes.

AN OBSERVER.

For the Spectator.

"Welcome the day that God hath blast,  
"The type of Heaven's eternal rest."

Mr. Editor—What indeed can be more pleasing and gratifying, than to witness the great improvements that are now almost daily taking place in our infant settlement? Among the rapid strides we are making, one of the greatest, as tending to our salvation hereafter, is that of our moral and religious improvement. It is but a short time since we were present at the consecration of the new Roman Catholic Church at Oregon City, and on Sunday last we were again invited to witness a similar scene here, and when we take into consideration the infant state of our settlement, and the great difficulty of providing the necessary ornaments required, reflects great credit on all concerned, and when finally completed, will equal, if not surpass, any in Oregon; its dimensions are as follows: Length 81 feet, breadth 36, height 20; gallery, width 36 feet, breadth 12. There is also a neat parsonage house, 20 by 30 feet, attached to it, nearly completed. The Rev. Father De Vos officiated in the absence of Bishop Blanchett, having been duly delegated to act. Having delivered a most impressive and solemn discourse, most appropriate to the occasion, he dedicated it to St. James. Another discourse followed, in which he called the attention of his congregation to the great facility now afforded them of attending Divine Service, compared to a few years past; and he implored them to avail themselves of it, and having invoked a blessing on the new church, the ceremony was concluded. The church can accommodate about 500 persons; on the present occasion about one hundred and fifty were present.

AN OBSERVER.

For the Spectator.

Shocking Accident (almost) & narrow escape!—An accident occurred on the 12th inst. in the Columbia river, for a time alarming, but happily resulting only in a good scolding in our sweet waters. While two of the junior officers of H. B. M. S. "Modeste," with a friend from the shore, and three of the crew, were enjoying a pleasure sail in the pinnace, a sudden squall caught her, and instantly upset her. The party were for 20 minutes in imminent danger, immersed in the water, hanging by the boat, until the ship's cutter (which fortunately was sailing in company) proceeded to, and rescued them all from the brink upon which they hung between this and the next world. The pinnace was towed to the shore, and soon restored to her former glory. Vancouver, June 15.

To Correspondents.—Some of our friends will perceive we have omitted their communications, which we hope they will excuse, otherwise, from the limited space afforded us in this number, they must undoubtedly have been omitted.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. J. S. Griffin, in Trinity Parish, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th inst., DAVID HILL, Esq., of Columbia, to Miss LUCINDA WILSON, late of Missouri.

By the same, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 17th inst., Mr. ALANSON HINMAN, formerly of the state of New York, and now a teacher in the Oregon Institute, to Miss MARTHA ELIZABETH JONES GERISH, at her father's residence in Trinity Parish.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Dr. M. Whitman, are requested to make payment of the same on or before the 1st of October next, when, on such debts as remain unsettled, a legal course will be taken for collection. Wheat, delivered at Oregon City, will be taken at the market price in payment.

NOYES SMITH, Agent.

Oregon City, June 25, 1846-811.

The Callispoolah for Sale.

Captain Aaron Cook having determined to quit the river for a time, offers to sell his well-known and excellent sailing schooner "Callispoolah." For terms and particulars, call on Capt. Cook on board. If no private sale be effected before the 15th of July, the above named craft will, on that day, be offered at public auction, in Oregon City.

May 28, 1846-814

## CITY HOTEL,

BY H. M. KNIGHTON,

Oregon City.

The traveling community are respectfully invited to call. The City Hotel is undergoing repairs, and the proprietor feels safe in saying that when completed, his customers will feel more comfortable, as every necessary attention will be rendered to make them so. His table shall not be surpassed in the territory. Those who favor him with a call from the west side of the river, will receive horse ferrage free. Jan. 20, 1846-117

Tavern and Tannery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Oregon, that the undersigned is now occupying the stand formerly kept by Macky, on the west side of the river, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may call on him. Terms—Steady pay, 25 cents per meal. Price for horse over night, 75 cents. All kinds of produce will be received for the same.

Also, 1,000 Hides Wanted, which he will tan on shares, or cash or store pay will be given. Hides will be received at any time at the above stand.

C. D. SMITH.

Multnomah City, April 30, 1846-717.

## Blacksmithing.

NELSON & McDONALD,

HAVING rented Mr. H. Burns' old stand in Multnomah City, on the west side of the Willamette river, are now ready to supply their friends and customers with all kinds of manufactured iron and steel. They have a large stock of assorted iron and steel on hand, which will enable them to supply all orders in their line with despatch. They have now on hand a number of Diamond and Copy Flows of the best quality, axes, drawing knives, mortising chisels, and edge tools of all kinds, warranted to carry a good edge, or no charge. All of which will be sold at a moderate price for good pay.

Customers coming from the east side of the Willamette river to our shop for iron work, will be furnished free of charge. Feb. 19, 1846-117

## Hat Manufactory,

Oregon City.

JOHN TRAVERS & WM. GLASER,

HAVING associated themselves together in manufacturing Hats at Oregon City, are now ready to supply their friends and customers with hats manufactured in Oregon. Although the profits are small, they confidently hope, by their prompt attention to business, to be able to furnish hats to the Oregon citizens at reduced prices.

Wool, beaver, otter, raccoon, wildcat, muskrat, mink, prairie wolf, and fox skins will be taken in exchange for hats. February 6, 1846-117

## Plows! Plows! Plows!

\$10,000 Reward for every one to attend to his own business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public at large, that he has established himself in the Blacksmithing in general, in Oregon City, where he will keep on hand an assortment of Plows, which cannot be surpassed in the States. Farmers wishing to purchase plows, can be accommodated with them, finished or unfinished. Also, Patent Fish Fails, Axes, and all kinds of mechanic's tools. As the subscriber has had long experience in machinery, he feels himself competent to execute all kinds of mill work, shingle machines, and tanning machines of the best approved pattern.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves on Main street, Oregon City.

D. C. ENGLISH.

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Terms—Five dollars in advance; if not paid until the expiration of three months, six dollars, and if not paid at the expiration of six months, the directors reserve the right to discontinue.