

Mr. Editor—At a late meeting of the Tualatin Plains Temperance Society, it was Resolved, That the secretary be appointed to furnish an article for the Spectator requesting the citizens of the several communities of the Territory, to engage in measures for the promotion of general, united, efficient and continued action in behalf of temperance.

In pursuance of the duty the above assigns me, I therefore respectfully request the privilege, in behalf of the society, of inviting through the Spectator, the attention of fellow citizens throughout the territory, to the objects specified in the above resolution.

It is presumed, fellow citizens, but that few of us who are now the inhabitants of this territory, have not been more or less conversant with the efforts made in other parts of the world in behalf of temperance: and it is doubtless equally true, that but few of us ever saw, as clearly as we see in Oregon, the beneficial effects of temperance, and the general advantages of being free from the circulation of intoxicating drink in the community. How many men, how many families, who in other parts of the world, were in fearful prospect of being engulfed in the squalled wretchedness and ruin of intemperance, do we behold in Oregon in all the comforts and prospects afforded by this new country now opening with so much interest before the world!

To the emigration now arising in our midst, and successfully terminating a long and tedious journey, which we have accomplished before you, when the routes were not as well surveyed, and the ways and means for overcoming the difficulties not as well understood, we tender our congratulations in your early arrival, and in your pleasure of meeting former acquaintances, more or less of whom you are astonished to see in so much better health, comfort, character and general prospects, for not having enjoyed strong drink in Oregon. There has not been for some months past as much general effort for this laudable object as formerly, and the fruits of this indolence you will see manifesting itself in efforts to establish distilleries to gratify the criminal avarice of a few in the destruction of many.

To old settlers and new, may we not say, the objects of temperance are not fully realized until the great mass of the people are intelligently in favor of total abstinence, and the youth and inexperienced, and those early led astray, are saved from the temptations and evils of exposing strong drinks in community? To obtain from the body of the people intelligent action on any subject, measures must be taken for bringing that subject before the minds of all, under circumstances favorable for obtaining accurate information touching the same. Hence the necessity of assembling the people in all chief places of concourse, where wisdom may speak on any and all subjects, asking for the co-operation of the public at large. To obtain united action, such meetings are also necessary for comparing views, and ascertaining the principles and measures upon which all the people can truly and cheerfully engage. To obtain efficient action, not only the measures and principles adopted must have the approbation and confidence of the people, but the people must make out their popular channels of operation, choose their agents and instrumentalities, and make the whole business their own, either by themselves or proxy. To obtain continued action, those measures having the confidence and approbation of the people, must be adopted and declared as the principles for future operation, and committees appointed for carrying out the will of the people as prescribed in their constituted forms, and especially for bringing the subject from time to time back to the consideration of the people, as having charge of their own business, and from whom the agents are to receive instruction. In this way, it is believed the people of Oregon can be engaged intelligently, unitedly, efficiently, and continually in the work of securing to themselves and to posterity the great blessings of temperance.

To hope to obtain such important blessings as general temperance gives a people, in any other way, would be to abandon the leading principles governing the American people. It was the operation of these popular principles accomplishing every thing desirable in the relations of the human family, by the

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"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

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free choice of the people intelligently obtained, that gave rise to the temperance principles which are radiating from New England throughout the world, and carrying triumph and blessings every where.

May we not hope then for a popular and cheerful movement on the part of the people of every part of Oregon where even a dozen persons can be assembled? Let the people of every neighborhood come together—(collected by one or more asking others to join in getting up an appointment) talk over temperance—our awful state if rum should get among the savages—the certainty of their getting it if it is in the community—the better state we are all in without it—appoint adjourned meetings—name some one to secure a speaker—come together in large numbers—profit by his reasoning, be amused by his anecdotes, circulate the pledge, send the names to the records of your county society, if you have one, or take measures for forming one, whose officers shall be associated with the officers of other county or general local societies, and in this way do your part in securing an "Oregon Temperance Union," whose members shall consist of the officers of the local societies, and in the Union Society, take care to secure an article declaring, that "the object of this society is, and ever shall be temperance, aside from every party consideration;" and in every way make it to command your own confidence and the confidence of every one else; make it the duty of the secretary of the "Union" to send copies of our temperance operations to the principal societies of the world, and ask for donations of their temperance publications, not for the purpose of boasting, but for the purpose of giving and obtaining information, and blessing others and obtaining their blessings, and making Oregon what the Creator has made it, a grand center in the western half of the globe, which is now opening into civilized existence, when the commerce of half the world is to play on every breeze before us, and we by temperance and her blessings, prepared to act well our part in the great drama of the world.

By vote of the Society,
J. S. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES—MONDAY, NOV. 2ND, 1846.

Pursuant to a notice in the Spectator of Oct. 1st, a portion of the delegates met at Oregon City, who, upon agreement, met at the house of Hugh Burns, in Multnomah City, Tuesday 3d, at 9 o'clock.

On motion of Robert Moore, P. Foster was called to the chair, and on motion of H. Burns, Sam. McSwain was chosen secretary.

The roll being called, the delegates from the following counties appeared and answered to their names:

- Tuality county—H. Burns and R. Moore.
- Champoeg county—W. J. Bailey, J. Sanders, Jos. Barnaby, and F. Bernia.
- Clackamas county—S. McSwain, P. Foster, H. Wright, H. M. Knighton, S. S. White and J. McCormick.

On motion of H. Burns, the meeting adjourned till 1 o'clock.

One o'clock, met according to adjournment.

On motion of W. J. Bailey, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we view with indignation and contempt, the unwarrantable, unjust and obnoxious efforts of certain individuals at a public meeting in Oregon City, held the 10th ult., for their attempt to deprive the citizens of this territory of their just rights, by recommending the delegates to this convention to memorialize Congress to make certain reserves, such as town sites, water falls, capes, &c., that have been settled for years, and at the present time, rapidly advancing in improvement.

On motion of H. Burns, the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the constituted authority, (the legislature) and that they are the proper body to memorialize the U. S. Congress on all matters and things touching the wants of the territory; and we recommend said legislature to petition the U. S. Government in behalf of the settlers of the territory, to allow the land law to remain under its present form, according to the Organic compact of Oregon.

A motion to adjourn, sine die, by S. S. White, was rejected.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. R. Moore, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it highly improper to interfere or meddle with the rights or locations of the present inhabitants of this territory: as from correct observation, we are convinced that such interference would be highly detrimental to the growth, prosperity and interests of the country.

W. J. Bailey offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend to the legislature to embody in the memorial, that all claim-jumpers, or persons interfering with the rights of others, touching land claims, shall not receive any land or donation in this territory.

A motion then to adjourn, by H. Wright, was rejected; and the following by R. Moore was offered and adopted.

Resolved, That we view it altogether unnecessary to obey the ipse dixit of the agitators in the late drama in exhibiting to the people, the necessity of memorializing Congress, or sending a delegate or messenger to that body.

On motion of Mr. Burns, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be signed by the president and secretary, and handed to the Editor of the Spectator for publication.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.
PHILIP FOSTER, Chairman,
SAMUEL McSWAIN, Secretary.

CONSEQUENCES OF GLORY.—These upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed horse—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent., into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent., flings himself back upon his oints bed, which has paid 23 per cent.—and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more.—Rev. Sydney Smith.

There's a man in this city, says the New Orleans Picayune, who fancies himself a steamboat boiler. He is constantly suffering the most acute falsery under the impression that his wife will blow him up.

From the London Punch.
AFTER DEBATE BEFORE THE COURT.
The following report of the trial of a prisoner "after dinner" will serve to show the expediency of discontinuing evening sittings, recommended by Sir James Graham.
Judge (taking his seat).—Ha, ha, ha! very good, excellent, a capital joke, ha, ha!
Counsel (stepping in).—Ha, ha, ha! The wine's better than they gave us last session, ha, ha!

Jury (entering the box).—A very good house that, and the brandy and water price; was'nt it?

Officer of the Court.—John Thompson! oh, that's the prisoner—(to the jailer.) John Thompson, you stand charged—

Jailer.—My name's not John Thompson. I don't stand charged—you mean the prisoner.

Officer of the Court.—Well, it's all the same. What does the prisoner say—guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner.—Not guilty.

1st Counsel.—Gentlemen of the jury, it is my painful duty to appear for the prosecutor—

Prisoner.—That's the gentleman who was paid to defend me.

2d Counsel.—Oh, then it's a mistake. You're for the defence, I am for the prosecution, ha, ha!

Judge.—That's a good joke—ahem, ahem! I mean to say the gravity of justice requires that we should sit—I say sit—every case that comes before us. Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted of having—

1st Counsel.—Your lordship mistakes, the man is not tried.

Judge.—These interruptions from the bar are very unbecoming. It is impossible I can sit here to be interrupted by counsel.

2d Counsel.—Call the first witness; what's his name?

Usher (calls).—"What's his name?" (A general laugh, in which the bench, bar, and jury join.)

Judge.—I must commit, if this sort of conduct is repeated. Prisoner at the bar, what have you to say to the charge?

1st Counsel.—My friend has not made out any case; I submit there is nothing to go to a jury.

Judge.—Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard such of the facts of this distressing case as are capable of being conveyed to your knowledge. Gentlemen, the criminal law of this country draws a happy distinction between assumed guilt and guilt actually proved. In Hawkins's "Plea of the Crown" you will find all this laid down much better than I can explain it to you. Gentlemen, I shall not detain you with any further observations, but I leave the case in your hands, with the simple observation that if you have any doubt you must give the benefit of that doubt to the prisoner.

The Jury (laughing among themselves).—Of course we must let him off; we've heard nothing against him.

Foreman of the Jury.—We find the prisoner not guilty.

Clerk of the Court.—Both of them?

1st Counsel.—Both of them! There is but one. Really, Mr. Associate, this is very annoying.

Judge.—Prisoner at the bar, you have had a very narrow escape. If we see you here again, you will certainly be transported. You belong to a bad lot. I am quite convinced of that. Halloo! where's the prisoner?

Jailer.—He's gone, my lord.

Judge.—Gone! I wanted to warn him, (smiling at the bar.) These fellows are rather quick for us.

Counsel (tying up his papers).—Yes, my lord. Ha, ha, ha, ha! Are you going toward the Temple? I've got a cab waiting!

Jury (going).—Well, that's the way to get through the calendar, anyhow.

Usher (putting out the candles).—I believe you.

A DELICATE DINE.—It is said that Mr. Cushing, on being asked to dine with the Mandarin Lin, discovered as his table was set of which he ate abundantly, that he was to be duck. Not speaking Chinese, and not knowing what it was, he was, after he had finished, saying to the waiter, "terrogetively," "Quack, quack, quack," the Mandarin, with equal brevity, replied, with a shake of the head, "Duck, wow, wow," Mr. Cushing's feelings can be imagined.