

the expectant twelve hundred ayeayers, but not wanting anything himself, and having an income of forty thousand pounds, paid quarterly, Mr. Ormsby bore their reported indignation like a lamb. There were several other similar or analogous mischances; the whigs contrived to poll Lord Grubminster in a wheeled chair; he was unconscious, but had heard as much of the debate as a good many. Colonel Fantomme, on the other hand, could not come to time; the mesmerist had thrown him into a trance from which it was fated he should never awake; but the crash of the night was a speech made against the opposition by one of their own men, Mr. Trenohard, who voted with the government.



THE SPECTATOR.

Geo. L. CURRY, EDITOR.—W. F. HUDSON, PRINTER.

Oregon City, July 8, 1847.

¶ An interesting letter from Judge Burnett, we are compelled to postpone until our next.

¶ The assessments of taxes for 1847, are now ready for examination at the County Clerk's office, Oregon City.

THE ELECTION.—As soon as the secretary of the territory shall have received the official returns of the recent election, and shall have opened them, we will give the same to the public. We have reason to believe, however, that Gov. Abernethy is re-elected by a small majority.

¶ We would wish the Island papers to contradict their statements relative to there being chances of communication between this territory and the states every two months. It has already led to the reception here of hundreds of letters and documents of state, which will have to be returned to whence they came. Our readers abroad should bear in mind that anything they wish to go overland to the United States, should be here early in May. If any other arrangements are made they will be duly announced.

¶ We are pleased to announce the arrival among us of a young American artist, Mr. J. M. Stanley, who visits our territory for the purpose of transferring to canvas some portions of the beautiful and sublime scenery with which our country abounds. The field of Mr. Stanley's labors has chiefly been in the valley of the Mississippi, where he is extensively known and appreciated. He has had the advantage of considerable travel, having visited most of the conspicuous localities of North America, and comes in our midst, having but recently shaken off the dust of the rough tramp from the states to Santa Fe and California, which latter country he visited as a member of the Topographical Corps in Gen. Kearney's command. We bespeak for him, at the hands of our fellow-citizens, a favorable reception, as a friend of "Lang Syne," as a gentleman and a worthy member of his noble profession.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The return of the anniversary of our National Independence was generally observed throughout the territory. The enjoyment of the occasion was heightened by the fact of the settlement of the vexed question of boundary and possession, although that settlement was not so congenial to our feelings as we could have desired. It was a glorious reunion of our people—they knew that happy millions were engaged, with them, throughout the length and breadth of our beloved country, the United States, in commemorating an event fraught with the happiness of humanity. The star-lit flag of freedom threw its gorgeous folds to the breeze, and amid the roar of cannon, the jubilant murmur ascended of a free and grateful people. The story of the event whose birth will ever be celebrated so long as there is a foot-hold for freedom in the earth, has been told again and again in such beautiful and soul-stirring language that it would be unbecoming an humble and feeble source to give even a brief repetition. It now forms the most brilliant pages of the world's history, and touches the common heart of humanity with a power that is irresistible in the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed.

In this city the day was observed by the firing of appropriate salutes at sunrise, noon and sunset, and by delightful social gatherings in the evening. At Portland more extensive preparations had been made for the celebration of the day; at sunrise, with the firing of a well-timed salute of thirteen guns, the shipping was decked with flags and pennants, and the American standard was displayed upon the liberty pole on shore. There was a large assemblage of people from

various parts of the territory, who had suspended their daily avocations to keep the "Sabbath of the Nation." A salute of thirty guns was fired at 12 o'clock, after which an excellent oration was delivered to a crowded audience, comprised of both sexes, by the Rev. Dr. William Roberts, superintendent of the Methodist Mission in this country. We thought it a very happy occasion for the introduction of Dr. Roberts to the public, on the eve of the commencement of the duties of his profession. A sumptuous repast had been prepared by the committee of arrangements, which was to have been enjoyed beneath an extremely tasteful bower, but unfortunately the inclement condition of the weather rendered other arrangements necessary, and although there was an ample supply of provisions, yet, if the committee had been enabled to have carried out their contemplated arrangement, it would have resulted in more general satisfaction. A salute at sunset, and pleasant gatherings in the evening, concluded the celebration.

Trespassing on Land Claims.

In another column will be found a communication, over the signature of G. W. Bell, concerning the proceedings of the meetings recently held in this city for the purpose of obtaining an expression of public opinion relative to "trespassing upon land claims." While we candidly admit that we admire the manly manner in which our correspondent comes out, over his own name, to espouse the unpopular side of a question, we cannot but say that we regret exceedingly that his cause is not a better one.

We propose to make some remarks upon the subject matter before us, not with any spirit to provoke contention, nor for the purpose of manifesting the least disrespect for the opinions of any one, for we hold that every man's opinion is entitled to certain degrees of respect, or we cannot claim it for our own. We wish to promote truth, to deal justly by all, and to encourage that love of social union which is generally the unfailing source of happiness and prosperity. We have endeavored, always, to regard the interests of each and all—the great interests of the country—and never intentionally wronged the humblest of our fellow-citizens. Therefore we undertake our duty "without prejudice or partiality," and while we speak plainly, and perhaps earnestly, in the expression of our views, that we may not be misunderstood, we would hesitate to injure any feeling that is the off-spring of honest belief.

As to the "respectability" of the meetings alluded to by our correspondent, we really should suppose there could be no question, and that they were the most numerously attended of any public gathering ever previously held in the territory, is a fact not easily to be disputed; nor are we disposed to admit that "a large number of individuals in this community" have been assailed in character, or that "the virtue and intelligence generally of the people of this territory" have been in the least compromised by any action of those meetings. It is that very virtue and intelligence to which we appeal for the judgment of truth and error, and upon which we depend for the triumph of right. We do not believe that "a large number of individuals" are comprehended in the term "trespassers upon land claims"—indeed, to the honor of the country, it is known that they are but few. Our correspondent makes some unbecoming attempts at satire, ill comporting with the consequence of the end he desires to attain, and in summing up the decisions of these meetings there should be blame for what they did, if it be needful, not for what they did not do. In public meetings things are frequently suggested without adoption, and if adopted, frequently reconsidered. No committee to adjudicate land claims was appointed; therefore, what is to be gained by arguing that which is not pertinent to the issue? We are not aware that it is necessary to determine the degree of wisdom which the meetings displayed in their action upon this point, but we would make the passing remark, that we recognize the people to be the law-making power—that which creates must be higher than what it creates—emergencies have occurred in which the people have been justified in the full assumption of this power; such an emergency occasioned our war of Independence—such an emergency gave birth to the South American republics.

"Who of our citizens, I ask," says our correspondent, "has committed a trespass upon a land claim, or have any of them resisted the law, or refused to abide its decisions?" This is sophistry, and much that follows in the communication is an unmeaning display of verbosity. The object of all law should be the prevention of mischief rather than its punishment. The punishment can never be a satisfaction for the violation of right—it is purely preventive in its tendency. It is of little avail to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen. We take a claim unrecorded and unoccupied, and improve it, expend our labor and our means upon it; are we entitled to its possession? Some one of our fellow-citizens entertains a strong attachment for our claim, and trespasses upon it, assailing our rights, by recording the claim, and perhaps attempting to make some additional improvements upon it. Throwing every oth-

er question aside, are we to lose the labor and means we have expended upon it? Is the trespasser to get something for nothing? Such we conceive is not the spirit of the Organic law. But such trespasser is willing to abide the issue of law; he would not resist the law; oh, no. Yet, where does he obtain the right to question our possession, and attempt to take from us that which we have legally acquired, and which our means and labor have greatly enriched? Who makes him infallible, and from whence does he get his license to violate the law? He is worth nothing; who is to remunerate us for the damages we have sustained and settle the charges of an expensive litigation?

We would remark, in conclusion, that it would be an unhappy circumstance to have "the wise and salutary provisions of our republican form of government" illustrated by that spirit which is inculcated by our correspondent's article, and his grandiloquence is of little avail as the fact that "freemen are capable of self-government," has been proven, with, doubtless, indifferent assistance from himself. Advising our correspondent not again to set up men of straw to annihilate before the public eye, we leave him with the simple observation, that the "Goddess of Liberty" is often made to mother other than her legitimate offspring.

¶ The bark *Whiton*, Captain Gelsten, arrived in our river on the 22d ult., having had a passage of one hundred and forty-eight days from New York to San Francisco. In her came passengers the Rev. Wm. Roberts and family, and the Rev. J. H. Wilber and family, who are attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Territory.

Captain Gelsten reports the entrance to our noble river feasible and easy with proper care, and speaks in terms of commendation of Mr. Reeve, our bar pilot, in justice to whom we ought to state that he brought the *Whiton* and *Mount Vernon*, the latter a first class ship, safely and easily into Baker's Bay with a head wind. Let no one harp about "the dangerous mouth of the Columbia" hereafter. The *Mount Vernon* came up from Fort George to the mouth of Willamette in twenty hours' sailing time.

IMMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.—We publish the following extract of a letter from Gov. Boggs, one of the recent immigrants to California, addressed to his brother-in-law, Col. A. Boone, of this territory, giving a succinct account of the sufferings of the recent immigration to that country:

"You have heard, no doubt, something of the misfortune and suffering of Reed and Donna's companies in the mountains. They went, you know, Hastings's Cut-off—nearly half of them perished in the California mountains. Those that lived had to use the bodies of their friends who died for food. The following are the names of those who perished as far as I can learn: Jacob Donna and wife and some of his children—three of his children got in. Pike was accidentally shot by Foster with a revolving pistol, and died. Wolfinger and all the Dutch, (except Wolfinger's wife and Mrs. Keesburg.) Dolan, Antonio the Spaniard that started with us, Milt. Elliott, Stanton, Denton, Shoemaker, Mrs. Eddy and her two children, the foolish fellow that was with Reed, a Mr. Elliott and his wife, and a Mr. Foadick, son-in-law of Mr. Elliott, a little chunky Dutchman by the name of Charly that drove one of Geo. Donna's wagons, George Donna and wife, and Keesburg, and Mrs. Murphy, and a young child of Geo. Donna's were left in the mountains by those who went out to their relief, they not being able to travel, and we suppose they have all perished; a child also of McCutcheon's; Smith, one of Reed's drivers, also perished. Those that got in were Mr. Reed and wife and all his children; Bruin, the Irishman, and all his children and wife; Eddy and Foster; Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Pike, and a single daughter of Mrs. Murphy; one of Mrs. Murphy's little boys; three of Geo. Donna's girls; three of Jacob Donna's children; McCutcheon and wife and Mrs. Foadick; Mrs. Wolfinger and Mrs. Keesburg. There were about eighty souls in the company; about forty got in, some of them badly frozen and entirely destitute. Mr. Reed lost every thing but a little clothing. The snow was from 5 to 30 feet deep. Mr. Reed had come in to Sutter's ahead of his company after provisions, &c., and returned, but could not get to them on account of the snow until he came back again, raised a party of men and returned.—Lieut. Woodworth and old Greenwood, with parties, also went out to their relief. There were two camps of the sufferers in the mountains, and the camps were eight miles apart. Geo. Donna, wife and child were left at the farthest camp, and Mrs. Murphy and Keesburg at the other camp unable to travel. A party has since gone out to save these five, but returned, being unable to get to them, so they must have perished."

From the London News.

AMERICA.—The nomination of Mr. Bancroft to London, it is thought, will not be confirmed by the Senate; in which case it is probable that some less good hater of England may be appointed. Mr. Bancroft is a clever man, and the author of a good historical work; but they want him out of the cabinet, and so he gets a place elsewhere, as many have done, in England. The following epigram alludes to this job:—

Bancroft and Brougham, what'er their merit,
Has each so troublesome a spirit
No cabinet can bear him;
While Brougham from office gets excluded,
Bancroft, more lucky, gets obtruded
On England, which could spare him.

¶ We subjoin the following correspondence relative to the forwarding of the "Memorial to the U. S. Congress," which was passed by our last legislature:

OREGON TERRITORY, 23d Dec. 1846.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a Memorial to the Congress of the United States of America, agreeably to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, 19th December, 1846, directing the Speaker to forward the same to the U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands, flattering themselves that he would avail himself of the earliest opportunity to forward the same to Washington City.

A. L. LOVEJOY,

To JOEL TURRILL Esq. Speaker,
U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands.

HONOLULU, MAY 17th, 1847.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of Dec. 23d, with the accompanying Memorial to Congress, was received in due time, by the way of California, I forwarded it to Washington soon after it reached here.

Allow me to congratulate you, and through you the people of that Territory upon the settlement of the "Oregon question." Your inhabitants have established a valuable character for temperance and industry, which if they continue to deserve, cannot fail to make them a happy and a prosperous people.

I should be happy to hear from you at any time.

Your obe't serv't,

J. TURRILL.

HON. A. L. LOVEJOY.

For the Oregon Spectator.

Education, No. 3.

But has not the Father a work too? Most assuredly he has, a great and responsible one. Let him look to it that he does not neglect this work. You are laboring hard in order to amass wealth for your sons and daughters. You rise betimes, and labor diligently, you return at night wearied with the fatiguing duties of the past day, you set you down on your chair or cast yourself on the lounge overcome with the anxious cares of life. Do not think I am going to blame you for this, no the Apostle Paul, called of Christ to a personal work in the ministry was a tent maker, and wrought at his occupation for a livelihood. And we are commanded to work in order that we may eat of our own substance. But we should not be so grovelling as to be continually bowed down to earthly dross and the amassing of this world's goods. When you come home vexed with the cares of business, and fatigued with labor, what so pleasant as to sit down with your son and examine his progress in study. Who so able to encourage him in his attention to his books as the father? When your daughter climbs on your knee and with a sweet kiss tells you of the "big scholars she beat in spelling," or the change from the *Spelling Book to the First Reader*, what joy should light up your countenance, what encouraging smiles should beam on her bright face.—Take the book in your hand and hear her lesson and encourage her in her studies. Is not an opportunity pass unimproved in order to forward her in her literary pursuits. Upon examination days be sure to be prompt in your attendance and encourage both your child and the teacher. Do not neglect frequent visitations to the school and see for yourself whether or not your child is usefully employed. Depend not on the say-so of others, or of your child; but see and know for yourself, whether or not the teacher is doing his duty. Call on the teacher in private, make him feel at home when at your house, and encourage him when you can, for he needs your encouragement in his arduous task. The smiles of an approving patron is more pleasant to the faithful teacher than any honors or favors you may otherwise bestow upon him. Do not treat him as a hireling, but as a friend doing you a favor.—There is nothing sounds so grating to the feelings of a conscientious teacher when he first enters a neighborhood in order to get a school, as that first introductory question; "how cheap will you teach for us?" Why is it that so universally, the character, literary and moral, is altogether left for an after consideration, when it should be the first? Why do we educate our children? Is it not that they may enjoy life the better, be more useful to their fellow men, and be the better able to think and act for themselves? Then why so penurious about it? Will you pay the other professions liberally, most of which attend only to your property; and be so close