

ple and depriving them of their rights. I think you have the right to prohibit its introduction; no one can dispute your right to regulate it down to the wants of the medical profession.

With regard to taking away the liberties of the people, prohibitory laws are passed by all Legislatures. I will simply give one instance. In a law of Massachusetts passed 23d of March 1833, it is declared, that "any person who shall, in violation of the law, sell a lottery ticket, or knowingly suffer one to be sold in any building owned or rented by him, within the commonwealth, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and that if any one after conviction shall repeat the offence, he shall be sentenced for every subsequent offence, to labor in the house of correction, or in the common jail, for a term of time not less than three months, nor more than twelve months." This was not considered by the people as taking away their liberties, though it deprived some of the liberty of ruining themselves, and others from making money out of their ruin—and is not this statute founded on the true principle of legislation, not to license evil, but to defend the community from it; other States have passed similar laws. When a crime is committed by any person while under the influence of liquor, where does the responsibility rest? The individual when sober informs us he did not know what he was doing—the seller says I have a license to sell liquor, and sold it to the man according to law. Would it not be for the advantage of the Territory to take away this plea from the seller? The license system throws a bulwark around the dealer in ardent spirits behind which he intrenches himself. Remove this bulwark—plea the law against him—and public sentiment will put him down. The temperance cause is an onward one. We hear of State after State deciding through the ballot box that no license to sell liquor shall be granted within its borders, and the Supreme Court at Washington, to which several cases had been carried up from the Circuit Courts arising from the liquor question, decided at the last term of the Court "that the States have a right to regulate the trade in, and licensing of, the sale of ardent spirits."

Our Organic Law says the Legislature shall have power to regulate the introduction, manufacture or sale of ardent spirits.—In the United States some of the States prohibit the granting of licenses. The Supreme Court says the States have a right to regulate the licensing of the sale of ardent spirits—and under this right to regulate, the States prohibit, and the Court upholds them in it. The question, shall the license system be continued, or shall the introduction, manufacture and sale of ardent spirits be prohibited, is in your hands—and I hope in deciding upon it, you will take the welfare, happiness and future prosperity of the Territory into consideration. You are well aware of our situation with regard to the Indian population, and have seen the effect liquor has upon them. You may have heard them say "if the Boston people would not furnish us the liquor we would not become such fools."

I leave the question with you, sincerely hoping that should we come under the jurisdiction of the United States the coming year, we may be found with a law on our Statute Books prohibiting the sale of liquor in this Territory.

Our relation with the Indians becomes every year more embarrassing. They see the white man occupying their lands—rapidly filling up the country, and they put in a claim for pay. They have been told that a Chief would come out from the United States and treat with them for their lands. They have been told this so often that they begin to doubt the truth of it. At all events, they say "he will not come until we are all dead, and then what good will blankets do us? We want something now." This leads to trouble between the settler and the Indians about him. Some plan should be devised by which a fund can be raised and presents made to the Indians of sufficient value to keep them quiet until an agent arrives from the United States.

A number of robberies have been committed by the Indians in the upper country on the immigrants as they were passing through their territory. This should not be allowed to pass. An appropriation should be made by you sufficient to enable the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to take a small

party in the Spring and demand restitution of the property or its equivalent in horses.—Without an appropriation a sufficient party could not be induced to go up there, as the trip is an expensive one.

The Immigration the past season has been much larger than any preceding one—amounting to between four and five thousand souls. They have all arrived in the settlements, unless there should be a few families still at the Dalls and Cascades, and scattered themselves over the Territory. The majority of them are farmers and mechanics.—They will add much to the future welfare and prosperity of Oregon.

During the past season we have been visited by a number of vessels—some of them drawing more water than the vessels that have usually visited us. I am happy to say they received full cargoes on board and crossed the bar in safety. The provisions of the Pilot law have been carried out, and its good effects are already visible. The able Pilot at the mouth of the river has made himself fully acquainted with the channel and currents, thus diminishing the dangers that formerly attended vessels coming to the river. The time is not far distant when our river will be entered with more ease and facility than many of the ports in the United States on the Atlantic coast, and Captains will wonder why the entrance was so much dreaded, forgetting that they are reaping the benefits of experience.

The cause of education demands your attention. School Districts should be formed in the different counties, and school houses built—teachers would be employed by the people I have no doubt, and thus pave the way for more advanced institutions.

In closing allow me to unite with you in expressions of gratification to that Being who has preserved us during the past year, and granted as the blessings of health, peace and prosperity. May we continue to merit his mercies by acknowledging our dependence on him, and keeping his law before us.

GEO. ABERNETHY.

Oregon City, 7th December, 1847.

Memorial to Congress.
To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory, would respectfully beg leave once more to lay before your Hon. body a brief statement of their situation and wants.

Having called upon the Government of the United States so often in vain, we have almost despaired of receiving its protection; yet we trust that our present situation, when fully laid before you, will at once satisfy your honorable body of the great necessity of extending the strong arm of guardianship and protection over this remote but beautiful and valuable portion of the United States dominion.

Our relations with the proud and powerful tribes of Indians residing east of the Cascade mountains, hitherto uniformly amicable and pacific, have recently assumed quite a different character. They have shouted the war whoop and crimsoned their tomahawks in the blood of our citizens. The Cayuse Indians, after committing numerous outrages and robberies upon the late emigrants, have, without the semblance of provocation or excuse, murdered eleven American citizens.—Among the murdered were Dr. Marcus Whitman and his amiable wife—members of the Am. Board of Foreign Missions. Called upon to resent this outrage, we feel sensibly our weakness and inability to enter into a war with powerful tribes of Indians. Such outrages cannot however be suffered to pass unpunished. It will be the commencement of further and more extensive murders, and our hitherto peaceful settlements will become the scene of fierce and violent warfare.—We do not doubt the readiness of the people of this country to defend their lives and property, and to submit to all the privations incident to a state of war in a new and remote settlement like this. Circumstances warrant your memorialists in believing, that many of the powerful tribes inhabiting the upper valley of the Columbia, have formed an alliance for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against our settlements. The number of white population in Oregon is alarmingly insignificant compared with the swarms of Indians which throng its valleys. To repel the attack of so formidable a foe, and protect our families and property from violence and rapine, will require more strength than we

possess. We are deficient in many of the grand essentials of war—such as men, arms and treasure: for them our sole reliance is on the Government of the United States; we have the right to expect your aid, and you are in justice bound to extend it. For although we are separated from our native land by a range of mountains whose lofty altitudes are mantled in eternal snows, although three thousand miles—nearly two thirds of which is a howling wild—lie between us and the federal capital, yet our hearts are unalienated from the land of our birth. Our love for the free and noble institutions under which it was our fortune to be born and nurtured, remains unabated. In short, we are AMERICANS still—residing in a country over which the Government of the United States have the sole and acknowledged right of sovereignty—and under such circumstances we have the right to claim the benefit of its laws and protection.

Your memorialists would avail themselves of this opportunity to invite your attention to other subjects of deep and vital interest to the citizens of this territory. The very nature of our compact formed between the citizens of a republic and the subjects and official representatives of a monarchy, is such that the ties of political union could not be drawn so closely as to produce that stability and strength sufficient to form an efficient government. This union between the democrats of a republic and wealthy aristocratic subjects of a monarchy, could not be formed without reserving to themselves the right of allegiance to their respective governments. Political jealousy and strong party feeling have tended to thwart and render impotent the acts of a government, from its very nature, weak and insufficient. In establishing a regular form of government—creating tribunals for the adjustment of the rights of individuals, and the prevention and punishment of crime, a debt has accumulated which, though an insignificant amount, your memorialists can devise no means of liquidating. The revenue laws, from not being properly executed, while they are burdensome to classes of our citizens and sections of country, are wholly disregarded by others and whole counties, which for numerical strength are equal to any in the territory, and fully participating in all the advantages of our compact, have never contributed any assistance in bearing the common burden.

To coerce obedience to our temporary government would at once destroy the great object which called it into existence—the peace and harmony of our country. Anxiously looking forward to that happy period when we should again be under the protection of our revered and parent republic, we have rather endeavored to maintain peace by forbearance than to command obedience by force—hoping that the dangers and difficulties to be apprehended from domestic discord, and from the savages around us, would be postponed until we became an acknowledged people and under the protection of our mother country.

The action of your Hon. body in regard to the land in Oregon, would seem to justify the expectation that liberal grants would be made to our citizens; yet the uncertainty of our title, and the uneasiness which is felt upon this subject, urges to press this subject upon your attention. Our citizens, before leaving their homes in the United States for Oregon, have had the strongest inducements held out by Congress to settle this country, and their just expectations will not be met short of a liberal donation of land.

On the subject of filling the offices that will be created in the event of the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States over this territory, your memorialists would respectfully represent: that as the pioneers of the American population in this country, the present citizens of Oregon have strong claims upon the patronage of the General Government, and that it would be gratifying to have them filled by our fellow citizens—but as few of them of an equally deserving number can enjoy this mark of the approbation of our parent republic, and in view of our peculiar and difficult situation, it is the opinion of your memorialists that it will be better for the future prosperity of our country, and that the great mass of the people will concur with them, in requesting that important and responsible offices created here—such as the office of Governor and the several judgeships—should be filled with men of the best talent and most approved integrity, without regard to their present loca-

If it be at all the intention of our honored parent to spread his empire, which over her sons and daughters in Oregon, the policy will not refuse to do it, and will be struggling with all the life of a weak and temporary government—and while the daily thickening around them and pressing to burst upon their heads. When the glowing summer's sun shall have melted the snow from the mountains, we shall see the glowing hope and restless anxiety for the coming of your laws and your aid.

The accompanying documents will afford additional information concerning some of the subjects of which we have spoken. To insure the speedy conveyance of these papers to the Federal Government, your memorialists have elected Joseph E. Smith, a special messenger to bear the same, and respectfully ask your honorable body to make him such compensation as you may deem just. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

MR. SOULE OF LOUISIANA.—The French residents at New York have given a complimentary dinner to Mr. Soule. The Consul presided. Mr. Chanet, one of the speakers, stated that twenty-two years ago Mr. Soule arrived on our shores as an exile from France, a political exile, a member of the government of Charles X. He was the editor of a journal in Paris, bearing the title of Le Nain, or the dwarf. Some allusions in it to the reigning family brought on him the displeasure of the government, and he was obliged to leave the country. He sought refuge in Louisiana, studied law, rose to the highest eminence in his profession and has filled a seat in the Senate of our great republic.

ANSWERS.—"Do you suppose there is any doubt about my baggage going to Canada?" inquired an old lady of the famous way E., while he was "seeing some friends off" at the Albany depot, a few days since. "My dear woman," answered E., "it will depend entirely on the moral instruction it has received. Was it brought up on the orthodox?" "No," answered the uncomprehending woman, "it was brought up on a lamp cart." "Doubtful case, ma'am, very."

L. DANFORTH,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Residence in the two story building opposite the Drug Store.
Oregon City, Dec. 9, 1847.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS of the following articles, at their Stores in Oregon City, the following articles, viz:
DRY GOODS.
Silks, Mouseline de Laine, Cashmeres, Cantonades de Ecosse, Balmaines, Mullins, Lawns, laces and bleached Cottons, Cambrics, Turbans and all Shawls, Canton Flannels, Indies and immemorial black, white and colored, cotton and silk thread, Mohair Mitts, cotton and lace Caps, best Bedding and Insertion, Camimeres, Doe Skin Gaiters, &c.
GROCERIES.
Melasses, Sugar, Coffee, Nutmegs, ground Peppars and Ginger, whole and ground Oil, &c. &c.
CROCKERY WARE.
Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, China, Tea, Bowls, Mugs, Pitchers, plain and out glass Tumblers, Canteens, Salts, &c.
FURNITURE.
Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Writing Desks, Wash-Work-benches, Looking Glasses, &c.
HARDWARE.
Pliers, Hammers, hand and back saws, and Saws, Chisels, Gouges, Truss Chisels, Bells, Nails, Carpenter's Compasses, Razors, Hand Saws, Files, Footst and Pen Knives, Table Knives, Scissors, Padlocks, chest and door Locks, Gunpowder, Brads, Brass Nails, Peweeer's Oil, Glass Fans, Bellows, measuring Tapes, Axes, Axes, Spoke Shaves, Steel Yards, Shovels and Trowels, and Screws, Braces and Bits, Iron Spoons, Forks, Fork Shot Balls, Shotguns, Hand Saws, &c.
TOBACCO.
Six and four cent Coffee, Tea, and other Strainers, Cups, Gristles, Spoons, Colanders, Wash Basins, Shampoos, Milk Pans, Dips, and French Milk Moulds, Tea Caddies, Mince Lumps, Sausage Tea, &c.
SHOES AND BOOTS.
Ladies' pig and sword Boots, Kid and cowhide children's pig Boots, boys' hip Boots, men's pig Boots, men's hip Boots, &c.
STATIONERY.
Men's and boy's Shirts, Hats, Cloths, Collars, Stays and fustian, Soaps, Window Glass, &c. &c.
Also—30 Tons of Corn at Portland.
SILBORN & LAWTON,
Oregon City, March 17, 1847.