of her infancy and girlhood, by home. Poor thing! She her affections and her hand to had taken the first stope in in-the had left her home full relea-hearted, cast out from the of her former friends—frowned the "good society" humane—fine the miserable wife of a miserable wife of a miserable.

is the microble wite or a makerd—with no other hand to bear to sity—she very son behavior and a drunkard herself. tipoler and a drunkard herself, is side of the wee-smitten mother a little girl of five years, down allow checks tears were coursing easer and anon exclaimed, "Poor is, must you die?" and then clammy sweat from little Wilmust you die ?" and

the opposite corner of the claimney, say the askes which covered the h, sat a boy of about seven years, ing from the half dead embers a porable he broke open with the remark, as, give this to little willie. May bungry. I'm hungry, too, and so ter; but Willie is sick. Give him

poor boy," said the mother, "Wil-

smark drew all the ohildren a-r and the dying child. The fa-sitting upon what was intended stend, without his shoes, or cost, hands thrust into his pookets, ap-indifferent to all that t to all that was par in. His beed was resting upon t, and his eyes were fastened up-ser, as if he was afraid to look up rowing group who were watch-countenance of the dying infant. was a moment of silence. Not was beard. Even the sobe of girl had ceased. Death was the hovel's threshold. The very ation of the household seemed sus-d, when a slight shivering of the of the infant, and a shrick from the mother, told all that the vi-

ark had fied. wily advancing to where his wife was ted, with quivering lips he whispered, Willis dead?"

Willis dead!"
Yes, James, the poor babe is dead!"
the cheaking reply of the mother, who
as, as at first, gazing upon the face of

the one.

the state of the house, muttering the father left the house, muttering the father left the house, muttering the state of the left the measure a kind-hearted lady is who had heard but a few moments of the characters illness of the left the state of the left that had brought with her some line; but her angel visit was too late. This she did, while we followed.

This she did, while we followed. This she did, while we followed or. We related to him the circum-We related to him the circumspoke of the misery which inevitaknow it, sir," said he "I have long welt. I have not always been what see me. Alcohol and my appetite brought me to this depth of degrada-

"Why not master that appetite? You not the power. Thousands have pro-Bir, I believe it. I have seen others

ar reduced as myself, restored and to happy; but you are the first who as ever spoken to me upon the subject, and I had too strong a passion for liquor

thick of a reformation myself."

"Well, will you not make the effort?"

"I will. It has occupied my thoughts bring the whole morning; and now, in presence of Almighty God, I swear mover again to touch the accursed thing which has ruined me and made beggars of

by snough to hear this manly reso ice, we returned to the house with him to due time we made the fact known to wife, and producing a pledge, the belt family signed it upon the table lish held the body of their dead child!

Two years were passed, when the in is recalled to our mind by a shake the hand from a gentleman who was furning west with a stock of dry goods the he had just purchased in New the II was the man who signed the persince pledge by the body of his dead

Invascounse or Nations.—Major Hobis, long the Chief Manager of the GenePost Office, has gone to Europe in the
shiegton, on an important mission.—
to establish a great international post
e system, extending through the civildweld. The design is to make an arsenset by which a lotter may be placed
any Post office in the U. S. post-paid and
the cay place in Europe or Asia to
there is a mail, and return letters
tracked to this country on the same plan. is description to the accounts among the various poet to the accounts. The money y one nation. The money each nation would in the long are about its share and bal-ceally adjusted. This is real beauty. It is bring-

by the infernal fires which is all the states would be extended to all the States fields and fed the picture of dest ir; and we famoy, as she on thus, that as weatering back to the past of her infancy and girthood, better than either. There is something to be affections and her hand to had taken the first steps in interest and the hope hopes never to be spend a life of misery with a sheared, cast out from the friends they love, by perpetuating a frefriends they love, by perpetuating a frequent and safe correspondence. In every point of view it is an interesting and beautiful plan. and we hope will be fully accomplished.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.



THE SPECTATOR.

AARON E. WAIT, EDITOR-W. P. HUDSON, PRINTER.

Oregon City, March 9, 1848.

Patriotism, what is it?

With Thomas Jefferson it was that prinsiple in the heart which induced a man to love his neighbor as himself, and his country more than life." In the immortal band who sent forth to the world the American Declaration of Independence, t was that principle which moved them to pledge our lives our fortunes and our saared honor," for the establishment and rindication of human treedom. Is that freedom held utterly valueless here, which was cherished as above price by our anrestore? and is the wanton murder of incont citizens upon the Pacific, less criminal than like offences upon the Atlantic ? May kind Heaven avert from fair Oregon, curses so doep, black, and foul! When the sharp crack of Indian rifles told a tale of murdered citizens at Waiilatpu, the citizens of Oregon had but one course to pursue. Surrounded and interspersed as they were by numerous Indian tribes, reason pointed out, and all acquiesced in that one course—to avenge those murders speedily and effectually, and thereby accomplish the double object, of security for surselves and justice for the murderers. Patriotic volunteers threw themselves beween the citizens of this valley and their enemies, resolved to conquer a lasting peace, or leave their bodies to be "kicked" and "mangled" by their savage foes, as were those of their fellow citizens before them! Others are rallying to their aid. Shall those who have, and are about to present their breasts as shields to the citizens of this valley, be supplied with bread

Their valor will be directed as well to the obtaining of cattle for meat, as to the punishment of murder; and if they fail in furnishing themselves with beef, they are willing to eat horse meat, but they ask some bread. You feed your ox and your dog. Will you furnish bread for those who are defending your property, your lives, your honor, and the sacred honor of your country ?

from this valley ?

There is sufficient wheat and flour in the ountry to supply both the army and the citizens: and shall the citizens of Oregon permit the crying shame of having allow. subjects have made a settlement, British ed the defenders of their lives and property to suffer for bread?

Let the army but turn its back upon the enemy at this juncture, and the shrill war-whoop of legions of hostile Indians rould break the intelligence to the citizens of this valley! That patriotism which would fail to supply the army with bread, would fail to keep that army in the field might have been peace and happiness, but from Nov. 1st. 1847, published in the lat. without bread.

The people of Oregon have organized nselves into a government in which French, and Half-breeds, enjoy equal rights—that government is engaged in a war, and in that war the hearts of all its citizens should be blended into one great, energetic, magnanimous, patriotic-single heart sensible of no impulses but such as are manifestly for the general weal; but deeply sensible of the stern duty of all to contribute time, property, and if need belife, for the conquering of an honorable

We invite the attention of our readers to the extracts of an address under the head of "Agricultural." Its language is pointed, truthful, and classical, and well worthy of careful perusal and consideration by all. There is no employment more useful, necessary, or honorable, dian that of farming. It was too long considered with Major Lee, at the Dalles; but they that, education was unnecessary for the farmer and the mochanic; but that time has passed away, and we trust never to taken, and their lives threatened if they return. Nothing short of Omnipotent did not join them. They were not engapower can prevent Oregon from becom- ged in the two last battles. Beardy seems ing a rich agricultural, as well as a great mercial country; and where agricul-

that her future farmers and mechanic are educated and moral; for, depend upon it, with education for a lever and vir tue for a fulcrum, farmers and mechanics can rule the world if they cannot move it.

We also call attention to the communication on our first page, upon the subject of temperance. We would be glad to see Oregon relieved from the expenses, the inform him when to bring it in, and that waste of time, the demoralizing effect, the dishonor, the ruin, the shame, and to families the cruel and heart-rending effects of intemperance. For all the ceils that have followed in the train of intemperance, it has brought with it no one substantial benefit .-What infatuation enchains the minds of men, that this enemy of man's temporal and eternal welfare is not banished from

OTIt is unquestionably true that, all the property left by the immigrants at Barlow's gate has been taken away by the Indians. Before Col. Gilliam left Ft. Wascopam, in accordance with his instructions, he dispatched a party to bring in and secure this property; but it was all found to be gone.

(C) It will be seen by a communication from Capt. Scott, published in this paper that Jesse Applegate, Esq., bearer of despatches to the U. S. authorities in California, for assistance in the present difficulties with the Indians, has returned, being unable to cross the mountains at this season. Whether Mr. Meek who was sent by the Legislature with despatches to Washington, will succeed in crossing the mountains, remains to Le learned.

The Brig Henry, Capt. Kilborn, will leave here in a few days direct for Cali. fornia, and it is possible that he may carry to the home government the first tidings of Indian hostilities in Oregon. The people of Oregon feel sore and sick in heart at the neglect which they have received at the hands of the Congresses and people of the United States. They came under inducements held out by both houses of Con gress, and by influential men in and out of Congress that, liberal grants of land would be made to them, and with the reaonable expectation that the government of the rightful owners of the soil would speedily follow. The citizens of Oregon represent almost every state in the union, and they are almost invariably highly pleased with the country; but they feel that they have a right to claim a complince with the inducements held out for the coming; and also the rich benefit the government from which they have never yet alienated themselves.

The citizens of the United States on the Pacific regard the Union and her incomparable institutions with a love, and an adoration as true and as holy as that of its citizens on the Atlantic; but should the citizens here feel that their negleet was the natural fruit of that Union and its institutions, that love and adoration would, and ought to die and be forgotten

Oregon is settled by U. S. citizens and British subjects jointly. While British Canadian laws have constantly given protection to the British subjects, the United States laws have been denied to its citizens! wherever and whenever British countenance and protection have speedily followed them. These facts should mantle with crimson the cheek of every Republican throughout the Union, as it has those Cregon.

The citizens of Oregon can fight-they onestly inherit the qualifications; but while they fight they feel that, all here for cruel neglect at home.

Late News from the Army.

The following letter from Gen. Palmer American citizens. British subjects, which we have been permitted to copy, contains all the authentic information which we have received from the army, since the publication of our last paper .-Before the receipt of this intelligence we had understood and believed that, all the property left by immigrants at Barlow's gate had been destroyed by the Indians.

CAMP AT SPRINGS 25 MILES W. OF UNATILLA, Feb. 24, 1848.

Yesterday as we were leaving camp party of 13 indians were seen following our trail. We met them and they proved to be the Indians who resided up the De-Chutes river, to whom we had sent a flag -they were one old chief called Beardy, and several principle men. They ex press a strong desire for peace. A part of them had been in the first skirmish say that, they were forced into it by the Cayuses; that all their property had been not to be implicated in the matter. Waliptoleke took an active part in the last ture and commerce flourish, there must ongagement, and was one of two who rise high the mechanic arts. The present role nearest the Americans in the engage. population of Oregon should see to it, ment; but he has repented and wishes to

sottle the matter, and asks permission to join our camp. He states that a part of the goods left in his charge have been taken, but that he has cashed the most of them, which with the horses and cattle which have been stolen, he will return to the Americans, at the Dalles, upon our eturn. We send him word that we will we will hold a counsel with all the people in that vicinity upon our return. Beardy and his people are to remain upon his farm. They will render some assistance by informing us of the disposition of the Indians in this quarter. We have dispatched Indian Elijah as messenger to Fort Walla Walls, and to the Nez Perces. We ex peet a messenger from the Fort to-day.— We learn by Beardy that the Cayuses have forted, and had expected to fortify near the foot of the Blue Mountains on the Saw-mill stream. We have no other news. There are no Indians to be seen in the country; but the trail of spies have been discovered, and we shall probably have an attack by night, before we reach

JOEL PALMER.

Further News from the Indian Country.

The following letter written by Bishop Blanchet, addressed to the Commander of the Oregon Army, brought here by Quarter Master Jennings, contains some items of intelligence, and we lay it before our readers. We are indebted to Dr. McLaughlin for its translation, for which he will accept our thanks.

Sir,-I have had some intelligence from Walla Walla, which I got from two Indians who arrived yesterday, I communi cated it to my Indians, the Yakamonsand they have requested me to write you again; they are more than ever resolved not to join the Cayuses, especially since they have been informed that the Cayuses were angry with them, because they had refused to make war on the Americans.

The two Indians whom they send to you are to learn what is going on, and bring the intelligence to the camp. Whatever, may happen, I think they will not change of dense forests. their present intention; I have told them the Americans were very numerous, and that the Cayuses could not kill them all; and that the Yakamons had no reason to fear that the Cayuses could kill them on their lands.

The Indians report, that only the Pellouches have joined the Cayuses, and that Tellow Serpent had not joined them.

The first chief of the Yakamons, Cidies, equests me particularly to inform Mr. Mekay, that he has been his friend, for many years, and that he will remain sohis brother Aourhaic, whom Mr. McKay knows well, is detained by the Cayuses who have threatened to kill him, if he attempted to return to his lodge—he is a good Indian, and I wish he could return home.

Up to the present, I had hoped that peace ould have been made between the Americans and Cayuses; but after what has been written me it appears to me improba-

I will do all I can to instruct my Indians, and teach them to cultivate the ground, and trust with the Blessing of God that they will become humane.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

Winters of Oregon.

Hugh Burns, Esq., has again kindly furnished us with a copy of his journal of the weather, from the 26th of January last to the 1st inst., which we publish below. It is a continuation of his journal No. of the 3rd. vol. of this paper, under date of Feb. 10th 1848, and covers the day of that month. of Ore

Between the 1st. of Nov. 1847 and the 1st. inst. we have had 76 clear days, and 14 days on which it rained, hailed or snow. ed all day. The balance of the days between those dates have been clear, cloudy and stormy. We have had but very little hail or snow.

Southerly winds invariably bring rain, northerly winds sunshine, and except on the Columbia river, these are the prevailng winds of the country.

Oregon has been grossly misrepresente relation to both rains and droughts.

Jan. 28. Cloudy, some rain, 29. Rain and snow all day. 30. Cloudy, some rain. 31. Rain most of the day.

Feb. 1. Cloudy, some rain 2. Cloudy, some rain. 3. Clear. 4. Clear.

6. Clear.

5. Clear.

7. Clear.

Clear. rain, afternoon clear

9. Foreno

11. Clear.

12. Clear. 13. Clear.

14. Rain forenoon, afternoon clear. 15. Clear.

16. Forencon clear, afternoon rain.

17. Porenoon rain, afternoon clear.

afternoon cloudy some rain.

19. Clear until 4 p. m. then rain.

20. Cloudy, some rain.

Cloudy, some 20. Cloudy 21. Clear.

23. Clear and cold, ice.

24. Clear, cold, frost in morning.

25. Clear, cold, 26. Clear.

28. Clear. 20 Clear

AREBUCE OF MIND.-The last case of thence of mind which we have heard of is said to have occurred in this city—in gentleman playing cards all day and all night, supposing that he was fighting the Indians; and at the same time paying out his money freely, supposing it an advancement for the purpose of procuring provisions for the use of the army!

We understand from Col. Ford and others that a party has been organised to explore the vallies of the Klamet, Rogues and Umpqua rivers. The party propose leaving this valley in the course of the present month. Comparatively, nothing is known of these vallies, but without doubt they will be found to be rich and beautiful -perhaps the fairest portion of fair Ore-

We wish the party success.

THE TIMBERED LAND.-Most of the claimstaken in Oregon are comprised chief ly of prairie land; but we think the day is not far distant when the timbered lands of this country will be acknowledged to be quite equal, if not superior to the prairies, in richness and productiveness of soil. One thing is quite certain, the high timbered land is never so wet in winter but that it is suitable for plowing, while the prairie land becomes too wet in that season for advantageous plowing. We have seen as good crops, and as thrifty fruit trees grow. ing upon the high timbered lands as is of ten seen. Oregon is probably an excep tion to every other country upon the globe -even her mountains are covered with a rich, deep, black mould; and with nutricious grass, unless prevented by the growth

We understand from different sour. ces that very pure copper and lead ore is found in the neighborhood of Cowlitz river, between the Columbia and Puget Sound. A gentleman residing in the Cowlitz settlement has a copper tobacco-box manufacturad from the virgin ore, withmeiting.

Cowlitz, is being used at the furnace in in this city, and is pronounced very good.

0万Several of the Dalles Indians have arrived in this city for protection, as they say. It is said that they have been stripped of their property by the hostile Indians scause they were friendly with the whites.

OREGON, CITY, MARCH STR, 1848. To His Excellency, GRORGE ABERNETHY.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

Sir,-I regret to inform you that the party under my command have been force ed to Aurn without performing the service upon which they were ordered; and I herewith return the despatches with which they were intrusted

The party took up their line of march from La Creole river, in the county of Polk, on Saturday, the 5th day of Pebrua. y, and notwithstanding the beaviness of he road, and the difficulties and delays oceasioned by the crossing of the numerous streams, they arrived safely at the base of the Cascade or Siskiu Mountain, about half way to Neuva Helvelia, on the 16th

But here, contrary to my expectations, we found the pass deep in snow. On the 17th, we ascended the mountain, which was free from snow up to the summit which divides the waters of the Rogues river. from those of the Klamet, where we found snow in drifts from 1 to 6 ft. deep, but as the country descended from this point to the Beaver Dam creek, and the snow appeared to diminish in that direction, we were encouraged to continue to beat our way forward with our horses, in the hope of finding on that stream, sufficient open ground to afford a camp; but, in this we were disappointed, the snow lying deep upon the little prairies, and only a few naked spots on the hill sides facing the south. We here encamped for the first time with out grass. On the 18th we ascended the hill, and entered the dense Pine forest that covers the summit of the main mountain, which as it rises by a gentle ascent towards the East, we found the snow continually to deepen as we advanced, until the whole plain was covered to the depth of from 8 to 4 feet, and the horses could only advance by plunges, and it was still about 20 miles to the descent upon the Klamet river; it was evident the horses could not ver; it was evident the horses could not reach that point. Our situation was now every side, his motives are impugned no matter how pure. The consoling reflections

saive fatigue without food, undergone excessive fatigue without Rocand were rapidly failing, and a further advance with them impossible; we were yet 200 or 200 miles from the place of desination, in an enemy's country, where the utmost vigilance was necessary to protect our property: we therefore returned to our camp on the Beaver Dam creek, where after some deliberation, I consented, though at some hazzard, to a division of the party, and 8 volunteered to attempt to pass the mountain on snow shoes and go on foot to California.

I left for those intending to cross the mou tain, about 10 days rations, some parfleches (the only article we had) to be made into snow shoes, their blankets, ammunitions, &c., and with the horses and the rest of the party pushed for the Rogues river valley, where we arrived the same e

The party remaining in the mountain, made snow shoes, and all necessary arrangements and early the following morning commenced their journey. But the snow being light and dry, and being weighed down by heavy packs and incom with their arms, they found their advance slow and laborious; to add to their misfortunes, the par fleche out of which the snow shoes were made, being too tender to support the weight of some of the heavier men of the party, burst, and let their wearers down so deep that they were unable to extricate themselves without assistance.

Late in the afternoon of a day of great ted, the party found themselves about two miles on their way to California. When the party assembled, it was found that only 3 or 4 pair of snow shoes were fit for ser. vice, the material out of which the rest were made having entirely failed. A wicker work of the branches of the willow, was the only means they had to repair them. Some of the party also declared they were unable to proceed, but with a levotion seldem equalled, urged their comrades to carry out the object of the expedition and leave them to their fate. But in this case humanity triumphed over patriotism, for the party by a solemn vote decided that they would not abandon a comrade to perish.

A proposition to divide the company was elso negatived, as it was the opinion of a majority of the company, that 4 men could neither advance or return with any reasonable hope of success.

There being no choice in the party, after passing a comfortless night in the snow discussed as

in the horses in the Uniqua valley, worn down by over exertion.

The men, it is but just to say, were orlerly and cheerful in the performance of their duty and by their vigilence prevented the loss of any property by Indians; and after 28 days hard service, were dismissed to their several homes in the Willamette valley, according to the term of their culiatment: their discharge from their present engagement is therefore respect. fully solicited.

A full return of the proporty belonging to the government and remaining in my hands, together with that lost on the expedition will be forwarded to the Commissary General or his agent.

In conclusion I would remark that I am fully of opinion, that the Cases's ...ountain at the south pass has been .. acticable for horses the present season up to the first of January, and that had the party who undertook the journey on foot been active pedestrians, and provided with suitable snow shoes, they could have succeeded in delivering your despatches at their place of destination.

My reason for believing that the pass is practicable for horses until late in the seamountain rises but little above the winter mow line, and until the warmth imparted to the earth by the summer sun is exhaust. ed, the snow must melt as it falls, most of the snow appeared to have fallen recently, and it was still falling while we were there.

I have the honor to be. Your most obed't. serv't. LEVI SCOTT, Command's Escort.

For the Oregon He I have thought Mr. Editor, that in this age of humbugery, there was no system of imposture more ridiculous than that practised by our modern political demagogues of Oregon. "How often do we find them launching about the heads of their adversarios, their puny thunderbolts, as if they held the pasports of honor and distinction among us in their own hands;" and could deal it out to their favorites.

The signal of attack, generally with this little, self-constituted olique, is superior talents or claims to political distinctions, either before the people, or a share of the President's patronage. This once known. and every our in the olub commences bark.