

THE SPECTATOR

LABOR E. WAIT, EDITOR-W. P. BURGOS, PRINTER

a City, May 4, 1949.

et of the Organic Law Ardent Spirite.

of the temperance cause, agains g a temperance pledge, and prohibof intoxicating liquors, Ass and is, that they deprive a man of rights. The natural rights of are such as he inherite by nature, rights as the superior has conferred the inferior ; that is, such rights as has voucheafed to man.

We referred to this argument in the last number of the Spectator, and refer to it again, because we wish to remove this great error, and stumbling-block in the ance. That every man has the power, the right of might, to drink deration, or to drunkenness, none will deny ; but, that any man has the natural or moral right, to use ardent spirits to the diagrace and rain of himself, or others, or to use it et all as a beverage, we deny.

If we are e preect in these positions, nothng is more clear, than that the people of egon should vote, so to amend the orlaw, as that a succeeding legislature abolish the legal use of ardent spir-

its, as a beverage. That intemperance is a vice, none will smoothy deny; if intemperance is perby, and is in accordance with the natural rights of man, then, it is not a vice, but a rirue. Is there a man in Oregon who is prepared to take the ground that intemperance is a riefac ? If not our position is so far clear. Again, has a man he right to use ardent spirits to the injury of his fellow? Any man has the right o coquire and possess property; but he right to use that property to the in. jury of a stranger, much more to the in-jury of one whom he is bound to protect and defend; un he has no right to use it to the impairing of his own body or mind. A tender father may give liberally to his oblideen, but a good father never acgiven shall be used to the injury of any object of his affectionate solicity No good father would desire, that the property of his children should be so used as to injure his children, or any of them. Is there a man in Oregon who is prepared to take the ground, that the Father of mankind entertains feelings less pure towards the human family, than does the natural father towards his children? Yet how indifferently are men disposed to look upon the appaling ravages of intemperance or drinking because others drink, and continue it, until they become and in chains too strong for severance. No matter how powerful the body, or how profound and dazzling the intellect, tion paralizes the body, blinds the mind, and perhaps subverts the conscience. An appetite for strong drink, once acquired, knows no bounds; wealth erumbles within its grasp, honor flies at its approach, and morality and virtue, weeping for the self made slave, and his ne, turn away forever, in diaguet .-The great obstacle in the cause of tempe se, is, that good men look upon the evils of intemperance, as matters which cern the intemperate only. Who has ats of soberness, weep over the degradation in which he has clothed himself? Who has not heard him declare in tones which carried conviction to the heart, that he had fallen a victim to an appetite which he could not control? It would seem,

that the human heart could not become so

seared by selfishness, but that feelings of

mand an extension of the hand of deliver-

But, unfortunately drunkards are counted

by millions! Wherever intoxicating drinks have gone, unerring history has

recorded drunkenness, and wherever they

are allowed to go and remain, there will

is victime are alike allured from the bar,

the beach, the pulpit, the shop, the farm,

and the legislative hall! It would seem

ance to one such unfortunate drunkard ...

sion, and benevelence, would de-

ated by British state been 600,000, and the Rev. Theobald Matthew stated in an address during the familie, that sufficient bread stuffs were devoured in the distilleries, to give every man, woman, and child, in Ireland, a single meal every day! Hed intermerance ontinued its mad career, the whole civilized world would have become one vast brothel, poor, and charnel house! What a picture for sober sensible men, would such an one present? and what for the all seeing eye of a just God? We leave with our readers the question,—has any man the natural, or moral right to use at all, as a beverage, that which produces such wide spread selfishnesss, and devas-

Can the flood-gates of intemperance be shut as against the people of Oregon !-The people of Oregon can do it, and they are morally bound to do it. You legislate to increase and protect your property.-What natural, moral, or municipal obligation enjoins man to regard character. virtue, and life, as less worthy of legislative protection than property! You punish violence, by a husband, upon the person of his wife; but you allow him to persue a course of conduct, which drives his wife sorrowing to a premature grave, and leaves their children pennyless, and worse than parentless, upon the charity of cold world!!

It may be said, that great moral quesions are best advanced by appeals to the understanding, unaided by legal enactments, and that this is in accordance with the free-agency conferred by the Deity. upon man. Hold !- If God has forbidden man to eat of the tree of life,-after man, in the exercise of his heaven-given powers, had eaten of the fruit of the tree, God set "Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way to keep the way of the tree of life." Governments may imitate that example. Moral sussion is good, it has done much, but it has never et driven intemperance from Europe or America. Intoxication exists in Oregon, and it will continue to exist, here and elsewhere, as long as that is drank which intoxicates. All past history has recorded the fact, that to "keep the way" of this blighting monster, is the only measure, by which its ravages can be stayed.

An adjourned meeting of the Temperance society of this city, will be holden the Methodist Church, on Monday evening next, when the Hon. C. Lancaster will address the meeting. See proceedings of last meeting in another column.

We call attention to the advertise ent of the new stock of goods, by H. Clark, Esq. to be seen in another column. Mr. Clark has almost every thing to be found in American stores, and he proposes to sell his goods at reasonable prices.

67 There has been no arrivals of ships ince our last, and no foreign news.

We invite the attention of our readers, to the communication of the Rev. Patrick J. McCormick, upon the subject of temperance, and the course which the cople of Oregon ought to pursue at the approaching election. Also, to the call by the Rev. Wm. Roberts, for the forms. ion of a Bible Society in Oregon.

CTUp to the time of our paper goin press, we hear nothing immediately from he army. The fact that no intelligence has reached this valley from the army. since the letters of Capt. Maxon, and Col. Waters, published in our last, is strong evidence that no harm has befallen the troops on on their way to Fort Waters.

Capt. Maxon and company left Fort Wascopam with 50 barrels of flour, and sufficient ammunition for immediate use. Col. Lee and the recruits will be able to take with them about an equal amount of flour, and a better supply of ammunition than the army has before had. We un derstand that the policy to be adopted in the field, is to treat all Indians as enemies, who are found armed in the hostile coun try, after due notice to the Indians to this

UNITED STATES TROOPS .- We hope the rumor that U. S. troops left Fort Leavenworth last fall, for Oregon, is true, but we kness and wickedness gross up and are constrained to doubt its truth. John a speedy extention of the laws of the U. The maw of this appalling G. Campbell, Esq., now at Portland, left S. over them. The next year further courge of the civilized world is insatiable! the U. S. on the 6th of November, last.— emigration was induced, by like promises Previous to leaving there, he called upon President Polk, as we understand, and was gration, a part of the way, in the place of informed by him, that all his influence a Sub-Indian Agent. Every year size as though the cries of the affectionate would be exerted towards the extention of would be exerted towards the extention of the jurisdiction of the U.S. over Oregon, asted by the monarch of intemperance, as must to the dance which precipitates the property and character of the insbriate late a common grave! Three years ago, there were \$60,000 drunkards in the U.S. over left the settle-sards in Great Britain in 1647, has been the settle-sards in the Great Britain in 1647, has been the settle-sards and the settle-sards and the settle-sards and the settle-sards and infallible was the aim of Capt. Forbes's crew. As the battle propers and infallible was the aim of Capt. Forbes's crew. As the battle propers are sensed thick with the threats to settlers in Oregon, has passed one or the small events. It appears to us, that no troops next season, at all events. It appears to us, that no troops would have been organized, for the U.S. citizens have been without U.S. citizens have been w

ent, or if such troops were about to be raised, or if they were then on the way, the President would have told Mr. Campbell, as a citizen of Oregon about to return home, what had been done, not what would be done for Oregon, or what would THEN be done, not what would be done next

A few of the things which we would like to see.

We would like to see the people of Oregon give some attention to the culture o fruit trees, and particularly of the apple; because Oregon will be called upon to sunply the citizens of California, the Islands of the Pacific, and those engaged in comnerce upon the Pacific, with this fruit.

We would be glad to see silk-producing ntroduced into Oregon. We are not aware that the Mulberry grows here, but he seed could be brought, and it would seem, that the even temperature of the climate, the purity of the atmosphere, and the dryness of the summer, render this country peculiarly adapted to the success. ful operations of the silk-worm.

We would be glad to see the Alpacha brought into Oregon. They have been taken into New England, and New York, in considerable numbers, where they not only thrive, but they are much more highly valued than sheep. The meat of the Alpacha is said to be superior to mutton, about twice as heavy, and its fleece which is taken off once in two or three rears, is about equal, in weight, to the leeces of good sheep, for the same time.

We would be glad to see the merchants of Oregon reduce the price of their goods. or other merchants come in, to create competition.

We would be glad to see (or rather, the stockholders would,) the old subscriptions for the Spectator, paid up; and we would be glad to see the present volume of the Spectator sent to about 1,000 subscribers.

We learn from Arch. McKinlay, Esq. hat letters have been received from Capt. Grant of Fort Hall, and Wm. McBean. Esq. of Fort Walla Walla; by which it appears that J. L. Meek, Esq. reached Ft. Hall on the 22 of March, and immediately resumed his journey. It appears from Mr. McBean's letter, that the murderers are fleeing, and that the Indians are generally desirous of peace. This is good news, and we hope that Mr. McBean is not mistaken. It is understood that there is not sufficient snow in the mountains to delay the journey of Mr. Meek and party. Unless delayed, Mr. Meek is in Washington by this time.

We are also indebted to the Rev. Wm Roberts for items of late news from California, &c. &c. appearing in another column, signed "R." Both of these gentlemen will accept our thanks.

"Vox Portli."-The communication of "Vox Populi," is published with pleasure. The author takes a clear view of his subject, and in our opinion a correct view, unless perhaps, it be in his modus operandi of securing the rights of the citzens of Oregon. We agree with the writer, as would nearly all the people of Oregon, that the claim-holders in Oregon are ntitled to a full claim of 640 acres of land, each. Probably a majority of the citisens of this territory, would prefer a grant of 640 acres of land, to each male over 18 years of age; the balance would prefer a grant of the same, or a greater a. mount of land, to be divided among the family-and all, or nearly all, are united in the opinion, and feeling, that Congress | nigh dislo of Oregon, the tacit promises which induced ground States, and Congress, can perform their duty to the people of Oregon, or to themselves. without a fulfilment of their PROMISES .-The history of Oregon so far as it has transpired here, may be written in a few words and would read as follows :- In 1842 Oregon was subject to the joint occupancy of citizens of the U. S. and Great Britain, and was occupied by British subjects, natives, and a few Missionaries. The U. S. were desirous of forming settlements here, and sent out a Sub-Indian agent, with persaission to induce emigration, under promise of liberal grants of land, and except that troops accompanied the emi-

smen to have vice, at the time Mr. Cambbell saw the ended by an Indian war, which never would have occurred if suitable protect tion had been extended, may be con

ed a faithful history of Oragon. We think we see a difficulty in the which "Vox Populi" propoden. Let us examine. Suppose that there is a law of this compact already in existence, (which would do away with the necessity of convening the Legislature, or of voting as proposed) by which every claim-holder in Oregon was permitted to hold 640 scree of land, until Congress should donate to him the amount so held, or in case Congress should donate but 320 acres, then, until Congress could be memorialized to grant pre-emption right to the remaining 320 acres. Would such a law be of any efficacy to the citizens of Oregon? seems to us that it would not. A U. S. law granting any quantity of land to cit. izens here, will be accompanied with U. S. courts, and Oregon courts, as at present constituted will cease to exist. S. Courts would protect citizens in the enjoyment of the lands donated to them; but would they remove a settler from that half of the claim which Congress had denied to the original claim-holder? balieve that every claim holder, who has taken his claim in accordance with the Organic law, would be perfectly justified in holding on to 640 acres, until Congress gives him the whole of it, or in case but half is given, until Congress can be memorial. ized upon the subject of granting pre-empy tion rights to the balance. It is true, that one half of each claim might be jumped, but it would be at the peril of losing another location, and all the improvements which might be placed upon the land by the sumper.

CARDINATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE .- OUR readers in Tualatin county, will perceive by reference to another part of this paper. that Samuel R. Thursten, Esq. has been sominated as a candidate for member of the next Legislature, from Tualatin county. Mr. Thurston is the choice of the voters of the eastern precinct of the county. R. E. Wyley, Esq. was also nominated for Sheriff.

Our readers have probably heard that he U. S. ship of war Jamestown, left Boston in March 1847, for Cork, laden with provisions donated to the then famishing population of Ireland, but they may not be aware of the glorious victory obsined in that enterprise. The last year's wars of the United States, the one of preservation to the starving population of Europe, and the other of destruction to the arms of Mexico, have shed undying lustre upon the American name. We have given our readers the battle of "Buena Vista," and here follows the battle of "Cork."

Gloriom Victory! - City of Cork taken.

General Starvation, and the Flour of his Army completely routed.

The U. S. ship of war Jamestown, Capt. orbes, which left Boston on the 28th of March, loaded with provisions, arrived at Cork on the 12th April, after a splendid passage of only fifteen days. As soon as the gallant ship was seen coming up the cove, the "Bells of Shannon," and of the cathedral were rung, and the greatest excitement prevailed among the citizens.—
At 8 o'clock, Dr. Parks, Surgeon of the ship, landed with dispatches for the Lord Lieutepant, which were forwarded to that distinguished personage immediately. Rear Admiral, Sir H. Pigott, quickly dispatched a messenger to the ship to ascer-tain when hostilities would commence. messenger had scarcely entered the intention of Capt. Forbes, he issued immediate orders to General Starvation to bring his troops together and form in columns time was to be lost, quickly beat his men son is drowned in liquor; whose senses to arms, and soon had his ship moored at are numbed and deadened; whose brain them 300 pounders, was now discharged upon the Irish troops in quick succession, which set them to capering and prancing in such a manner as was truly shocking to behold. At the first discharge, seven.

It men were struck directly in the centre character, I am not at all surprised; since of their bread baskets, and forty two oth. ers had their appetites carried clean away, ery motive of religion, must attach infa-so accurate and infallible was the aim of my to that vice, which sinks human na-

tion, not a coul in the house escaping, b every one receiving a complete belly full. Still the battle waged, and still the Irish traces received the heavy fire from the batteries of Jamestown, with a heroism and devotion which more but such soldiers could stand under and live. Cork was never in such an uproar before. Her cit-izens were seen rusning about armed with pots, kettles and pans, and anon rus-ning into the thickest of the fight, from ning into the thickest or the ngm, which they would emerge after a prolon ed and heroic struggle, covered with give and corn-meal. Father Mathew, wi ry and corn-meal. Father Mathew, who was seen rallying the troops and cheering them on, was descried by Capt. Forbes, who immediately dispatched a filate of buckwheats at the old gentlemen, which struck him just between the noise and chin, leaving a hole in his free him county to leaving a hole in his face big enough to put a breakfast in. Sir H. Pigott him-self, was hit by a Yankee Johnny-cake, which completely destroyed his appetite, besides carrying away three of his vest buttons. In vain did General Starvation endeavor to hold his ground. Every discharge from the gallant ship caused him to quail, until at last, overcome and overpowered by the incessant showers of corn, barley, beans, bread, and sait pork, he turned to run, when a howitzer of smoked hams came rolling from the ship, and hit-ting him behind, knocked him clear into the middle of the next century. This of course decided the battle, and Gen. Famine, Col. Gaunt, Major Hunger, Captair Gripes, Corporal Thin, and all their stary om the city, leaving our troops complete masters of the field.

Thus has Corn and Wheat achieve another great victory, and crowned the brows of our brave soldiers with never fading laurels. May the good time soon come when all Ireland will be overrun by

On the Evils of Drunkenness, as the Benefits of Temperance. I address myself to the civilized por-tion of the people of Oregon, who have during their entire life been continually

conversant with the civilized world, an

look upon the Bible, as it truly is. the precious gift of the word of God, see ond in value, perhaps, to none of His oth ond in value, perhaps, to none of this Divine son, who has shed his precious blood for our redemption—With this knowledge of civilization and religion before their minds, I appeal to their reason and good sense, and ask them, first: is intemperance, in toxication and drunkenness conducive to the welfare of this territory, and to the by accordance with that inestimable treas-ure, the written word of God? In my opinion, I consider drunkenness, as much an impregnable barrier to the welfare of any country, as it is to the happiness of society; and so far from it being in accorwith the inspired dictates of the dance with the inspired Bible, it appears to me to be solemnly condemned by that sacred record. The long experience of past ages cannot furnish a single example of a country which has advanced or flourished by rum-drinking: whilst, on the contrary, each one's private observation may attest the facts, of tries been impoverished and degraded families been ruined and disgraced; agri culture and trade neglected and para-lyzed; and domestic happiness destroyed wherever intoxicating liquor has been doled out. I think it my duty, on the present occasion, to animadvert upon this aborninable vice of drunkenness, which is becoming so prevalent, not only among those who boast of their civilization and roligion, but even among those untu-tored and benighted human beings who look up to us for good example; and I am filled with eager hopes that our religious. ly inclined community will now anothe matize this baneful demon of intoxication forever from our territory. The vice of to your detestation, and on which, if possible, I could wish to stamp anew that just odium which time has gradually worn off, is a vice, in itself so infamous and unnatcabin when he was struck in the mouth ural, that I cannot sufficiently wonder how by a huge buttered pancake, which came it has gained such a feeling in the world: nigh dislocating his laws. As soon as he or, at least, how it is not reckoned among recovered himself, and had wiped the those secret and shameful sins which mod of Oregon, the tacit promises which induced the ship would fire upon the town as soon the profligate would blush. But alas! such their coming here. We cannot conceive the ship would fire upon the town as soon the profligate would blush. But alas! such the ship would fire upon the town as soon the profligate would blush. But alas! such the ship would fire upon the town as soon the profligate would blush. But alas! such the ship would fire upon the town as soon the profligate would blush. But alas! such the profligate would blush. But al accomplishment, which ought to be con-demned and abhorred as a vice. What is there to be found in nature so humiliating upon the quays fronting the enemy.— and disgusting, so completely vile and dea The gallant. Capt. Forbes, seeing that no picable as a drunken person; whose reaone of the principal wharves, when the is in a ferment, whose soul is no longer signal was given and the fore and main able to govern her disordered machine the hatches were unclosed, and double tack. ling rigged in the twinkling of an eye.— reels and falls, while the tongue continues signal was given and the love and main hatches were unclosed, and double tack. Ing rigged in the twinkling of an eye.—
The cannonading now commenced in good earnest, and dreadful indeed was the the man remains, but that spark of immorearnest, and dreadful indeed was the the man remains, but that spark of immore(s)laughter. Barrel after barrel, some of them 200 pounders, was now discharged upon the Irish troops in quick succession, it be not completely extinguished. That which set them to capering and prancing in such a manner as was truly shocking learn from their writings, should have to behold. At the first discharge, seven

ence to be accessary to the intoxication of a fellow-creature; to deprive a man of his reason by which he is distinguished from the brute; to banish the grace of God from his sent, and thus deliver him up a de-denceloss prey to unclean spirits: "for when the one evil spirit of drunkenness possesses a man, he goeth and taketh with him seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and entering in they dwell there, and the last state of that man becomes worse than the first, as drunkenness is not unfrequently extended with murder, deunfrequently attended with murder, de-baushery and other enormous crimes.— Is it a trivial thing for the drunkard to ex-pose his life to a thousand accidents, and consequently his soul to eternal damna-tion? For alse! there is no hope of sal-vation for him, whom death surprises in such a state; drunkenness being numbered-by St. Paul, among the sine which ex-clude for ever from the kingdom of hea-ven. What now must we think of those who make no soruple in putting themselves who make no scruple in putting themselves or others in so deplorable a state? to those who associate at the entertainment of tipplers, where the demon of drunkenness lurks to decoy and destroy souls! Their drink, in the scripture lanlanguage, shall prove to them, "The of dragons, and the incurable veno or aragons, and the incurable venom of seases. For while it undermines the constitution of the body, it proves a mor-tal poison to the soul. It smothers every moral and christian virtue. It enflames the passions: it became the passions; it breeds discord strife and enmity; and hence you may remark, that such entertainments usually terminate in quarrels and uproar, and they who had met the best of friends, often part irrecon-cilable enemies. How can they, who are guilty of such excesses, call themselves Christians, that is, disciples and followers of Jesus Christ ! No, no, they are none of His: he knows them not; he denoun-ces them as the workers of iniquity.— They are of the number of those whom St. Paul denominates "Enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is destruction whose God is their own shame."-(Philip 111. 18. 19.)

Nor are persons to imagine that they are not sometimes accountable for ains which they commit when drunk. They cannot exculpate themselves before God by alledging that they knew not what they were doing. His answer will be: why then did you willfully deprive yourselves of that reason which I had given you as a counsellor to direct you in your conduct? Or how dare you so undervalue the pre-cious gift of reason, as to fling it from you? Thus the excuse will but enhance the guilt, and prove the greater cause of cordemnation. Did we but seriously refie t on the dreadful enormity of this vice of drunkenness; did we but consider its fatal consequences for time and eternity, I am persuaded, that we would all abhor it for the time to come; exert ourselves, one and all, to banish even the idea of it from our territory; and that no one would refuse to enroll his name, and pledge him-self faithfully under the banner of temperance Abstinence from intoxicating li-quor, (says an author on Temperance) is both practicable and expedient. of persons of all ages, conditions and em-ployments, in view of the evils of ardent pirits, have ceased to use it; and so far as hey and others can discover, have been greatly benefitted by this mode of fasting. Let all observe this same fast, a drunkenness will universally and forever cease.-Passperism, crime, sickness, insanity, wretchedness and premature death, will, to a great extent, be prevented. Health, to a great extent, be prevented. Health, Virtue and happiness will be incegased; kuman life prolonged; the gospel more widely extended and generally embraced; God be more highly honored, mankind edified, and souls in greater numbers as ved." We should bear in mind that saved." We should bear in mind that though we are in a free and independent territory, yet we should not abuse the boon of liberty; our country being but young and just budding into existence, the neglect of proper precautions, at the pres-ent eventful crisis, might nip the vital germ and annihilate our expectations. conduct on the present occasion shall be reviewed by and held responsible to pos-terity: it behaves those in particular who may have families to provide for, to anjoipate the danger and remove the occasion scandal and misfortune from t progeny: and now that our municipal firmly resolve to rally round the ballot-box. and cordially execrating the prolific mother of avils, thus gloriously establish our character in the world as a sober, tempe-

rate, and a truly moral people.
PATRICK J. McCORMICK.

For the Oregon Speciate THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1848 Ms. Epros-I have just returned from in execution up the Valley. When a few ties this a.fe of Mary's river on Monday last, we were overtaken by a party of men, under the direction of Mr. John Saxton, just arrived from California. They were 15 days from the last settlement on the Sacramento, to the first in this valley. traveling the old California trail. There was no snow on the route. The party halted one day to rest, so that the jour-

ney was accomplished in 14 days travel. They started with about 100 berses, and were unfortunate enough to have 65 ta-