

Spectator—Extra.

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY:

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

At a Democratic Meeting, held at the Court Room, in Oregon City, pursuant to adjournment, on the evening of the 14th day of May, A. D., 1850, Hon. S. Parker was called to the Chair, and A. E. Wait and C. M. Walker, esqrs., were chosen Secretaries.

The meeting being ready for business, on motion of Hon. N. Ford, the committee, appointed at a former meeting, to draft a circular to the democratic citizens of Oregon Territory and report the same at this meeting, were requested now to report. Whereupon, the committee reported the following circular, which was duly accepted and adopted.

CIRCULAR

TO THE DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF OREGON TERRITORY.

Brothers:—

Far removed, as you now are, from those fondly remembered homes where a pure party spirit was wont to warm and animate your hearts, no doubt you have frequently thought and felt, that the day was not far distant when it would become your privilege and duty to buckle on your political armor, and again do battle in the time-honored service of Democracy.

In the opinion of this meeting, the day for organization, preparatory to such actions, is at hand! It is well known, that the great mass of the citizens of Oregon are democratic in profession and principle; but it is plainly seen, that no possible expedient will be left untaken to strengthen the hands, hearts, and ranks of the few whigs who reside in your midst! We, therefore, urge, as prudent and necessary, your co-operation with us in the thorough and efficient organization of a democratic party throughout the Territory. You believe that the principles of democracy are the only just principles upon which a government can be based, and you believe also, that from more than any other one cause, our common country owes its unexampled growth and prosperity to the inflexible attachment and adherence of the majority of its free and sons to the heaven-born principles of democracy. These are unquestionably true; and as a matter of duty to ourselves, to our beloved Oregon, and to our trans-mountain brethren of the great democratic family, we should all come forward, with pure zeal and joyous hearts, to the support, furtherance, and perpetuation of the unadulterated principles of democracy.

It is unnecessary here to define the principles of democracy. They are engraven upon your hearts—our young men are acquainted with them. It will be your pleasure to open that acquaintance into familiarity and love. As Democrats, your shield is Truth; your weapon, Justice, and your principles are Inalienable.

Organize—and Act!

A. L. LOVEJOY,
W. W. BUCK,
SAM'L PARKER.

On motion of Col. Jas. Taylor, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Col. Taylor, Gen. Palmer, and Hon. W. W. King were appointed said committee.

The following resolution was introduced by Hon. A. L. Lovejoy, and adopted.

Resolved, That the whig executive of the United States, in sending a commissioner into California, in the person of T. Butler King, under the pretence of assisting in the formation of a civil government, but in truth to act as an emissary to carry out the political principles of the Master, was a gross and a flagrant usurpation and abuse of executive power.

Resolution by Hon. G. L. Curry.

Resolved, That as democrats we know no distinction of birth; and that as a party, we hold that the rights of our naturalized citizens should be respected and protected.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following:

WHEREAS, We are credibly informed, that the present executive of the United States has removed from office the present Governor of this Territory, without any just cause assigned; therefore,

Resolved, That we reprobate the act of the removal of Gov. Lane by the President, for the reason (among many others) that such act was in direct contravention of his professions before the election, viz: that he had "no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish."

Resolved, We believe that Gov. Lane has faithfully, vigilantly, and honorably discharged all the duties incumbent upon him as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in and for this Territory; we know that he has endeavored himself to this people by his uniform kind, generous, and manly bearing as a neighbor, friend, and citizen, and we deeply regret his removal.

Resolved, That we fully and unanimously concur in the sentiments and recommendations expressed in the Circular adopted by this meeting;

that we heartily and earnestly recommend to our democratic brethren throughout the Territory, a prompt and efficient organization in every county.

The resolution and circular were responded to by several gentlemen present in short, appropriate, able, and eloquent addresses.

Resolved, That a central committee of three be appointed by this meeting, whose duties it shall be to correspond with the central committees of the several counties, and fix the time of holding Territorial conventions.

The central committee consists of Gen. A. L. Lovejoy, Col. James Taylor, and A. E. Wait.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Oregon Spectator.

SAM'L PARKER, Ch'm.

A. E. WAIT, Sec'y.
C. M. WALKER, Sec'y.

The Union.

If any of our readers think Mr. Thurston, in the letter published in our last number, has taken high ground against southern disunionists, let them read the following extract from the message of Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and they will see that among slaveholders themselves the same patriotic sentiments are boldly proclaimed.

The preceding remarks have been confined to the domestic affairs of our own State, but as nothing that concerns the Union can be alien to us, I am unwilling to close this communication without some reference to our relations and duties to the constitution and government of the United States.

This seems to be made more imperatively my duty, by the deplorable agitations and political excitements which have recently been but too manifest in the proceedings of one branch of Congress, and which, if they do not threaten and endanger the tranquillity and integrity of the Union, have excited solicitude for its safety.

Dear as Kentucky is to us, she is not our whole country. The Union, the whole Union, is our country; and proud as we justly are of the name of *Kentuckian*, we have a loftier and more far-famed title—that of *American citizens*—a name known and respected throughout the world, and which, wherever we may be, has power to protect us from the despotism of Emperor or King.

As a party to the constitution, Kentucky, interchangeably with the other States, pledged herself to abide by and support that constitution and the Union which it established. If that pledge were her only obligation, it ought to be inviolable. But the seal of Washington stamped upon it—the thousand glorious recollections associated with its origin—the benefits and blessings it has conferred—the grander hopes it now inspires, have, day by day, increased our attachment, until the mere sense of plighted faith and allegiance is lost in proud, grateful, and affectionate devotion.

I can entertain no apprehension for the fate of such a Union.

The approach of any danger to it would be the signal for rallying to its defence—the first moment of its peril would be the moment of its rescue. I persuade myself that there will be found in Congress, on the exciting subject which has given rise to the late agitation and alarm, a *wise forbearance*, and a *wise patience*, that will secure us from danger; and that the very men who, in the heat and contention of debate, have spoken most boldly the language of defiance and menace to the Union, will not be hindmost in making sacrifices for its preservation.

The Union has further security, in the parental care and guardianship of its present illustrious Chief Magistrate; and, far above all other securities, it has the all-powerful public opinion and affection of the people.

To Kentucky and the other western States in the valley of the Mississippi, the Union is indispensable to their commercial interests. They occupy the most fertile region of the world, eloquently described by a celebrated foreigner as "the most magnificent abode that the Almighty ever prepared as a dwelling-place for man." These States, already populous

and productive, are rapidly increasing, and in no long time must become the most populous and productive portion of the United States. They are remote from the sea; and to enable them, with any advantage, to dispose of their boundless productions and purchase their supplies, they will require all the channels and avenues of commerce, and of all the markets, ports and harbors, from Boston to New Orleans. Under our present Union we enjoy all these facilities, with the further advantage of a maritime force capable to protect, and actually protecting our commerce in every part of the world.

Disunion would deprive us, certainly, to some extent, and most probably to a great extent, of those advantages and of that protection. I cannot enlarge on the subject. A moment's reflection will show the ruinous consequences of disunion to the commerce of Kentucky and the other western States. The most obvious considerations of interests combine, therefore, with all that are nobler and more generous, to make the Union not only an object of attachment, but of necessity to us.

Kentucky is not invidious to the causes which have produced so much sensibility and irritation with her brethren of the southern States, nor is she without her sympathy with them. But she does not permit herself to harbor one thought against the Union. She deprecates disunion as the greatest calamity; she can see no remedy in it—none, certainly, for any grievance as yet complained of or to be apprehended.

Kentucky will stand by and abide by the Union to the last, and she will hope that the same kind Providence that enabled our fathers to make it will enable us to preserve it. Our whole history has taught us a convincing confidence in that Providence.

Land Monopoly.

But to return a moment to the present aspect of Land Monopoly in Great Britain. A few examples of the extent of this monopoly may be instructive. The following facts are reported from the electoral divisions of Birmullet and Birminghamtown, both of the Union of Belina and the county of Clare.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Area, | 182,376 acres. |
| Population in 1841, | 22,775 |
| Occupiers of lands, | 392 |
| Area cultivated, | 2,775 acres. |

Here are 182,375 acres, only 2,775 of which are the people permitted to cultivate, while out of 22,775 persons, 392 occupied the whole!

The following facts are reported from New Castle Union, in the county of Limerick:

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Area, | 171,662 acres. |
| Population, | 60,000 |
| Land cultivated, | 38,722 acres. |

Here we find abundant proof that Great Britain is not overpopulated; for if 60,000 persons can live from 38,722 acres, the whole territory of New Castle Union will feed over 250,000. Many other similar statements could be made. All Ireland stands thus:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Area, | 20,806,271 acres. |
| In crops for human use in 1847, | 5,238,575 acres. |

Here we find only a little more than one-fourth of the territory of Ireland cultivated for the support of man. Instead, therefore, of there being a necessity of starvation in Ireland, she has abundant land for the support of at least three times her present population. Abolish land monopoly, and it can be done.

We have the following facts in relation to England:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Area, | 32,342,400 acres. |
| In cultivation, | 25,332,000 " |
| Arable & Garden, | 10,532,600 " |
| Meadow and Pasture, | 15,307,400 " |

Here we see that three-fifths of the extent cultivated are devoted to the pleasures and aggrandizements of the wealthy few, while but two-fifths are cultivated for the supply of the millions. Besides all this, 7,000,000 acres are not under cultivation. A writer in one of the London Quarterlies estimates that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland can sustain in high comfort from 120 to

150,000,000 people!—And yet they devote hecatombs of human beings as a sacrifice to Mammon, while the population is not 30,000,000! Verily, this Land Monopoly

"Is a monster of such frightful mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

Trade and Travel to the Pacific.
The extraordinary increase of trade and travel between the Atlantic coast and the Pacific, since the accession of California and New Mexico to the United States, and the wonderful gold discoveries in the first named country, as a sign of the times of great import. Three years ago there was not an American steamship on the Pacific; now there are seventeen, and the number is increasing every day, to supply the wants of the traffic that has sprung up, as if by magic, between the two shores of our continent.

There are now regularly employed in this trade, on both sides of our continent, in the conveyance of the mails, passengers, and goods to California, the following named steamships:

| Steamships. | Captains. | Steamships. | Captains. |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| Tennessee, | Coles, | Philadelphia, | Gaughan, |
| Empire City, | Wilson, | Oregon, | Pearson, |
| Crescent City, | Stoddard, | Panama, | Bailey, |
| Ohio, | Nehensch, | Senator, | Bucke, |
| Falcon, | Hartstein, | Hartford, | — |
| New Orleans, | Wright, | West Point, | Hunt, |
| Isthmus, | — | Alabama, | — |
| Cherokee, | Lyon, | Uncorn, | — |
| California, | Budd, | Sarah Sands, | Thompson. |

—the two last named sailing under the English flag.

Some of these steamships are without an equal in any country. Five of them will leave this port between this time and the thirteenth of December. The Tennessee will leave on Dec. 1st, via Cape Horn, and will be permanently stationed on the line between Panama and San Francisco. The magnificent steamship Empire City will leave on the same day for Chagres; the Ohio will leave on the 13th, for Havanna and New Orleans, at which latter port she will connect with the Falcon, which has been plying for some time past, between New Orleans and Chagres; the Crescent City will also leave on the 13th, and so will the Cherokee; the steamship Philadelphia will leave that city on the 15th of December. It appears, then, that three of these steamships will leave New York on the 13th of next month, and one, on the 15th, from Philadelphia. In addition to these evidences of the increase of trade and travel with the Pacific, sailing vessels, with large numbers of passengers and great cargoes, are clearing nearly every day for the same destination, from every port on the Atlantic.

When we take into consideration the immense trade which has thus sprung up between those two points, within such a short time, and the immense number of steamships and sailing vessels which are needed for its use, and when we consider, too, that emigration promises to be on a still larger scale for a number of years to come, the mind is bewildered and lost in amazement at the prospect before us.—There promises to be no limit to the trade, or to the emigration that will flow thither, not from the Atlantic coast of the United States alone, but from every nation in Europe, as well as from China and the East. All we can say is, that a vast empire will be established on that distant part of our territory, peopled by all nations, yet with a preponderance of Americans. But the mind is lost when it attempts to fix a limit to its greatness and magnitude.

BRIG TARQUINA.—The passengers on board the brig Tarquina, on her passage from San Francisco to Portland, tender to captain Molthrop our thanks for his very kind and gentlemanly deportment, and take great pleasure in recommending his very superior and good accommodations, together with his urbane and pleasing demeanor towards his passengers to the traveling community generally.

M. M. McCarver, Alfred Jole,
Jno. W. McCay, Thos. Brown,
E. T. Jennings, J. B. Stephens & Co.
Jas. Terwilliger, W. B. Cooper
Jno. James Burton, H. D. G. Bryant,
William Stephens, Andrew W.
Henry Brown, Zadock N. M. H.
B. Welch, O. M. Sheldon, Quincy L.
Columbia River, May 6th, 1850.