

# OREGON SPECTATOR.

Vol. 4.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

No. 26

WILSON BLAIN, Editor and Publisher.

Oregon City, (O. T.) Thursday, July 11, 1850.

ROBT. MOORE, OF LAMAR CITY, PROPRIETOR.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**COUCH & CO.**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,  
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.  
October 1, 1849.

**STARK & CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.  
Agents to—Wm. S. Wetmore, Esq., New York.  
Messrs. Wetmore & Cryder, "  
Taylor & Merrill, "  
Wetmore & Co. Canton.  
Oct. 4, 1849.

**SHERMAN & STARK,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NEW YORK CITY.  
Oct. 4, 1849.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
**J. QUINN THORNTON,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
Office on the east side of Main street, opposite  
the Brick Store,  
Oregon City, Oct. 4, 1849.

**A. A. SKINNER,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
Office West side of Water Street,  
Oregon City.  
Oct. 4, 1849.

**J. D. & W. C. HOLMAN**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS,  
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.  
Office on the east side of Main street,  
Oregon City.  
Oct. 4, 1849.

**EMMETT & HOAR,**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Agents to—Couch & Co. Portland Oregon Territory.  
Jones M. Lusk, Oregon City.  
Stark & Co. San Francisco.  
January 21, 1850—49.

**GEORGE GIBBS,**  
COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
KNITTING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,  
Custom House Buildings,  
ASTORIA.

**W. H. L.** attend to all business confided to him  
in the preparation of legal papers, the  
loading and discharge of vessels, receiving com-  
missions for sales or storage, &c.  
REFERENCES:  
CAMPBELL & SMITH, Oregon City.  
Col. W. W. Loring, "  
L. D. M. Foster, Reg't Q. M., "  
Gen. JOHN ADAMS, Astoria.  
January 19, 1850—49.

**ROBERT CAUFIELD,**  
MERCHANT and general dealer in Dry  
Goods, Groceries and Produce, on  
Main Street, near the bridge.  
Oct. 4, 1849.

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Portland, March 7, 1850—49.

**W. T. MATLOCK,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Main Street  
House.  
Oregon City, Feb. 21, 50—49.

**ABRAHAM SULGER,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
REFERENCES:  
Gen. RILEY, U. S. A., California.  
Gen. F. F. SMITH, "  
David S. Brown & Co. Philadelphia  
P. H. Tyler, New York.  
Emmett & Green, San Francisco.  
January 21, 1850—49.

**GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.**  
MERCHANTS,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.  
GEO. ABERNETHY, HIRSH CLARK,  
JAS. E. ROBE.  
March 21st, 1850—49.

**SALT.**  
148 Sacks Liverpool salt,  
30 sacks Syracuse table salt,  
For sale by  
**GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.**

**TUALATIN PLAINS.**  
TO all whom it may concern, the subscriber  
has always on hand a full assortment of  
GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS,  
which will be disposed of at wholesale and retail  
sales to suit customers.  
Having effected arrangements for goods direct  
from California and the States, I offer great in-  
ducements to farmers and country store keepers.  
By prompt attention to the wants of the com-  
munity, he hopes to merit a continuance of favor.  
Town lots for sale.  
**ABRAHAM SULGER.**  
Hillsborough, May 16, 1850—17-ly.

## THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY:  
THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1850.

CONGRESSIONAL.  
FEBRUARY 22.—House in committee of  
whole, a bill to provide for deficiencies in  
last year's appropriations being under  
consideration.

Mr. THURSTON moved the following  
amendment:  
"For the management of the Indian  
affairs in Oregon territory, to be expen-  
ded under the direction of the President,  
\$10,000, to supply the deficiency in the  
appropriation made by the act of 14th of  
August, 1848."

The CHAIR decided that the amend-  
ment was out of order, on the ground that  
it provided a new object of expenditure—the  
purpose of the law of 1848 having been  
fulfilled.

Mr. THURSTON appealed from the  
decision of the Chair.  
The question now being, "Shall the  
decision of the Chair stand as the judg-  
ment of the committee?"

Tellers were demanded, and ordered.  
The question was then taken, (Messrs.  
Bissell and Deer acting as tellers,) and  
decided in the negative—ayes 53, noes 60.  
So the decision of the Chair was re-  
versed.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved  
that the committee rise.  
The question was put, and decided in  
the negative.

The question recurring on the amend-  
ment,  
Mr. THURSTON rose and addressed  
the committee as follows:

"I said, Mr. Chairman, if I can enlist  
the ear of the committee for a few mo-  
ments, I will state, as concisely as I can,  
the reasons for offering this amendment to  
the bill. The amendment proposes an  
appropriation of the small sum of ten  
thousand dollars, to be expended, under  
the direction of the President, for the  
management of Indian affairs in Oregon  
Territory, to supply deficiencies arising  
under the thirteenth section of the act or-  
ganizing the Territory of Oregon. And  
this sum, however small it may be, I  
should not expect to get, unless I could  
present to the committee a good reason  
why it should be granted; and what is  
the reason, sir?"

I wish the committee to understand,  
that although the white population in  
Oregon reaches about fifteen thousand,  
up to this time, the Indian title to a foot  
of land in that territory never has been  
extinguished. Consequently no man owns  
a foot of land in Oregon; but all of us  
are comparatively trespassers upon the  
soil. The laws of the United States, so  
far as the same are applicable, were ex-  
tended over the territory by the organic  
act, approved August 14, 1848. Since  
that time the whole territory, if not ac-  
tually, to all intents and purposes, an In-  
dian country, is governed by the laws  
regulating intercourse with the Indians.  
The governor, as superintendent of Indian  
affairs, feels himself bound to protect the  
Indians in their rights, yet it is impossible  
for him to do so, without disregarding the  
rights of the whites. The consequence  
is, that he is placed between two fires, one  
of which he is sure to receive. To en-  
force the rights of the Indian strictly,  
would operate ruin to the whites; while  
to protect the interests of the whites, as  
they ought to be protected, would be add-  
ing misery to the present wretchedness of  
the Indians. The whites are pushing  
their interests, and the Indians are im-  
portuning him for a redress of their griev-  
ances. The Indians could be pacified for a  
while, and would willingly give way to  
the whites, if they could receive the least  
evidence of the nation's regard for them.  
But to manifest toward them this regard,  
and to manage them properly, the gov-  
ernor of the territory must have some  
means at his command, by way of pres-  
ents, to get them to yield peaceably be-  
fore the settlements of the whites, and to  
punish them in case they commit depred-  
ations on the whites.

The act organizing the territory, was  
approved August 14th, 1848. That act  
made an appropriation of \$10,000, out of  
which, two agents sent here from Oregon  
were to be paid, and the balance expen-  
ded, under the direction of the President,  
for purchasing presents for the Indians.  
The payment of the agents exhausted the  
major part of the appropriation. We are  
now on the last half of the second year,  
since that appropriation was made, and  
yet this nation has had the magnanimity  
to expect the Governor of Oregon territory  
to manage swarms of ignorant, dissatis-  
fied, and in many cases, hostile Indians,

on principles of peace, with about \$3,000  
at his command. I will venture to say,  
Mr. Chairman, that the history of this  
Government does not furnish—and I hope  
in God never will again furnish—such a  
cold and heartless neglect, either of its  
own citizens, or of the Indians, as is to be  
found in its conduct toward Oregon.—  
Twelve long years have elapsed, sir,  
since, at the instance of this Government,  
American citizens began to emigrate to,  
and settle in, Oregon, yet up to this time,  
that number of thousands of dollars never  
have been expended there, either for  
whites or Indians.

But, to show you the embarrassments  
to which the governor of that territory  
must be subject, I hold in my hands an  
estimate, taken from his report to the de-  
partment, by which it will be seen that  
the number of Indians west of the Cascade  
mountains, scattered all round among us  
—a part of them located in our streets  
and living in our midst, to the great an-  
noyance of the people—amount to 8,448.

Here, sir, are the details:

Cape Flattery Indians.....	1400
Snowy Mountain Indians.....	500
Tribes along the western shore of Puget's sound	500
Tribes along the shore of Hood's canal.....	200
Three around Neskally, Puallep, and Sinau- nush rivers.....	550
Those living on the southern extremity of Whitely's island, called the Sinahamish.....	330
The Skogomish Indians.....	350
The Skogomish Indians.....	450
The Nooklumie Indians.....	500
The Chinook Indians.....	120
The Chinook.....	190
The Quenoi and Chehalis.....	300
Others living on the Columbia, not named.....	150
Those living on the Falls of the Columbia.....	130
Malala.....	100
Chickama Indians.....	60
Malala.....	20
Klaskan Indians.....	180
Calapooia.....	60
Tualatin.....	90
The Yam Hill Indians.....	15
Luckanook Indians.....	15
Umpqua Indians.....	300
The Klamath.....	300
The Clatsop Indians.....	300
The Clatsop Indians.....	30
Catalpa Indians.....	58
The Calapooia.....	200
The Nantico.....	50
Rogue River Indians.....	800
Yachans Indians.....	200
8448	

I have no doubt it is short of the actual  
number. This includes none of those  
herds and swarms stretching from the  
Cascade mountains to the Rocky moun-  
tains, a distance of some 800 miles in  
longitude by 49th in latitude. Yet you  
send a governor there, to rule these sav-  
age men for two long years, with the  
sceptre of peace, and invest him with the  
enormous sum of \$3,000 for all contin-  
gencies. And what are the contingencies?

For the last ten years, the white popu-  
lation in that territory have been promis-  
ing the Indians that the *Hias Bosten Tye*  
(the President) would come and pay them  
for their lands, and this was the story told  
them year after year, for the sake of  
peace. No sooner was it rumored abroad  
that this *Tye*, in the person of the gov-  
ernor, had come, than the news was car-  
ried on the wings of the wind to all parts  
of the territory, that the day of deliv-  
erance and doing justice had come. De-  
legations from tribes, and in some cases,  
whole tribes, bedecked in all the para-  
phernalia of savage grandeur, rushed  
from all parts of the territory to the seat  
of government, to see the great chief, this  
*Hias secum Titium*, Governor Lane, and  
what did they come for? Why, sir, they  
came to receive pay for their lands—they  
came to receive presents—they came to  
*seceive* with this *Bosten Tye*, and see if  
he had a *hias close tun-tun* (a very good  
heart) toward them; and no such con-  
vincing evidence of this could be given  
them, as some showy present. Such dele-  
gations as these have been visiting the  
governor ever since. But when these dis-  
tinguished chiefs come to visit our gov-  
ernor, they expect, as is their custom, to  
have some *close much-muck* (some good  
food.) This the governor must furnish.  
To do all these things, for two whole  
years, *three thousand dollars* are dolled  
out to him from the overflowing coffers of  
this rich and mighty nation. And this is  
not all the governor must do. He must  
not only reward and conciliate the de-  
serving, but he must punish the offenders;  
and here is an instance in point:

In the month of May last, one of our  
citizens, by the name of Wallace, was  
murdered by Indians from the Snoqual-  
nick and the Skey-whamish tribes, near  
Fort Nesqually; and others, I believe,  
were wounded. The murderers escaped,  
and could not be reached. Soon after this,  
J. Quinn Thornton, acting as sub-Indian  
agent, repaired to Fort Nesqually on busi-  
ness connected with the Indian Depart-  
ment. He offered a reward of eighty  
blankets to any Indians who would sur-

render the murderers. The reward had  
its desired effect—the Indians were bro't  
in, and surrendered to Captain Hill, of  
the United States army. Judge Thorn-  
ton had resigned his office, because the  
pay allowed him would not pay his trav-  
eling expenses, consequently the Gov-  
ernor had to appoint some one to prose-  
cute these Indians. But these murderers  
were under arrest—they must be tried,  
and as a means of awing the surrounding  
tribes, it was thought proper by Governor  
Lane—very properly, too, in my judg-  
ment—that these Indians should be tried  
and executed, if guilty, in the sight of  
their own and other tribes. Application  
was made to the Legislature, then in ses-  
sion, to provide for the holding a court at  
Fort Stillocom for the purpose, which was  
done. To vindicate the law, a prosecut-  
ing attorney had to be appointed *pro hoc  
vice*; and to secure justice to the Indians,  
another attorney appointed to defend them.  
The jurors had to be transported two  
hundred miles, and judges, lawyers, mar-  
shals, jurors, and all, had to be transport-  
ed to the spot—rowing their boats by  
day, and sleeping by the foot of a tree at  
night. But it was done—the murderers  
were tried, and two were convicted and  
executed within the gaze of their tawny  
brethren. And to show you the expense, I  
quote from the report of Governor Lane:  
"The total expense of holding the court at  
Stillocom for the trial of these Indians,  
amounts to \$1,809 51, reward of eighty  
blankets, \$480; making the sum total of  
\$2,379 51." This sum has been expen-  
ded to punish an atrocious murder.  
None will doubt the wisdom of the course,  
for it accomplished an end that it might  
have cost the Government a hundred  
thousand dollars to accomplish by war.  
Governor Lane did right in adopting this  
course; and who, sir, will say this Gov-  
ernment ought not promptly to make the  
appropriation asked, for the purpose,  
among other things, of paying this ex-  
pense? I know, sir, the magnanimity of  
this House too well, and its good feeling  
toward Oregon, to doubt its decision. Let  
this simple act of justice be done us, and  
I will trouble the committee no longer.

### For the Spectator. Patriotism in Oregon.

**Mr. Editor:**  
Rev'd Sir—Being one of those jam up, old  
fashioned politicians, and being a hewer of wood  
and a drawer of water, emphatically "one of the  
people," I beg your reverence to condescend to  
hear us once: for if we are nothing else, we are  
American patriots;—and I would rather be a pa-  
triotic American citizen of the United States,  
and dig potatoes for a livelihood, than to be John  
Bull himself. But I am getting ahead of my-  
self, and must therefore turn back to the place of  
beginning. I presume it is universally admitted  
that early culture and early associations are in the  
general very influential, and produce impressions  
never to be eradicated.

That there is much to be dreaded, and much  
to be hoped for, from those influences will not be  
controversial, by any gentleman of sane mind and  
self-respect. Hence the absolute necessity and  
propriety of giving such patriotic instructions, to  
succeeding generations, as shall qualify them to  
cherish and maintain charitably, intelligently,  
magnanimously and gallantly, the highest earthly  
boon which propitious heaven had in reservation  
for man—LIBERTY.

Patriotism is no novelty. No, it is older than  
the flood, and has been taught and practiced with the  
highest commendations from the Litterati in all  
ages and in all civilized nations. And when we  
descend to savage nations we find the same prin-  
ciples inculcated by patriarchal chiefs to their  
tribes, and rewarded by the fair one's encouraging  
smiles and plaudatory adulations: thus preparing  
the public mind for deeds of military daring, in de-  
fence of the national honor and national interest.

But under a government, and in a country like  
ours, these desirable and praiseworthy sentiments  
are not to be produced by a magical juggle of sounds,  
nor by a fortuitous concurrence of lucky incidents,  
but by the acquisition of solid and tangible facts;  
the greater portion of which are to be drawn from  
history—the history of the revolution, and other  
parts of the history of our own country, compared  
with that of others.

Shall I be told that it is wrong to teach children  
patriotism? Because, say they, it is inculcating  
prejudice. I deny in the most unequivocal terms  
both the one and the other. And such objections  
only show the misunderstanding on the part of the  
objector. Nevertheless, if it were true that patri-  
otic culture was fraught with the consequence  
above stated, (prejudice,) I should still regard it as  
an incidental and a necessary evil, and should con-  
sider its inculcation as being a superlatively vir-  
tuous and commendable practice.

But we should enquire first whether it is true?  
As we do not wish to carry unnecessary weight in  
this race of investigation, or to encounter more  
argument than truth and justice require; and we  
do not ask less.  
Patriotism is properly defined, "the love of our  
country." Whereas prejudice is "opposition to

another," with a desire to injure. "I will not do  
two things or continue which daily show that  
these are; nay, they are directly opposed to each  
other. And surely it does not follow, because I  
love my own country, that I hate any other, and  
all others, and wish to injure them!"

And how it ever came to be believed, that the  
inculcation of love, of any thing, is the inculca-  
tion of prejudice, I am wholly unprepared to dis-  
cuss. It certainly would require the most gross  
found and discriminating credulity; yet, he would  
have to be so sharp sighted as to see something  
where there was nothing. But some men are  
principles as others do ghosts, by moonlight—the  
specter is in their own morbid imaginations, and it  
does not require much alarm to produce a deluge  
of awful delusions and appearances. The  
more statement than of the facts, is all the argu-  
ment that is wanting in proof of my doctrine. It  
stands as an axiomatic principle—self evident—  
self supported.

The existence, therefore, of this patriotic  
principle, or the love of our country, entails no in-  
jury on any person or nation. It does not in-  
volve (necessarily) into the concerns and affairs of others;  
but leaves them where it found them, in the quiet  
and peaceable possession of their own rights and  
privileges. But it stimulates inquiry into the hap-  
piness and prosperity of our own country, and  
sharpens and brightens the investigation. It tends  
to redress the injuries in a righteous and just man-  
ner, and to remedy domestic evils. It secures the  
stability and perpetuity of every thing good and  
useful in our own government and country; and  
would fain learn from other governments, and other  
countries, any thing which might be profitably  
introduced at home for the general good and  
prosperity of all. Patriotism is the same in all  
countries, and under all forms of government; and is  
not peculiar to any. How would the national in-  
dependence of our own, or any other country be  
maintained, if men were so indifferent about their  
own country as they are of foreign countries? It  
is but an extension of the principle of family and  
neighborhood attachments, and the same and re-  
ciprocal sympathies thence arising. Am I not to  
love my wife and children more than others—does  
not that good book which you divine college men  
pathetically, teach men "to love their wives as  
their own flesh" in order to a proper defense and  
treatment, their children the same, and "my  
neighbor" also? That which, in the order and  
nature of things, is under our inspection, justifica-  
tion, and control, conferring the most exalted  
honors, and protects and defends us, surely, surely,  
merits our warmest attachment, protection and de-  
fence. This is our country, and this is our nation.  
L. CROOK.

**INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.**—This ex-  
hibition under the direction of Prince Al-  
bert, will be opened in London on the 1st  
of May, 1851. A fire-proof building, to  
cover a space of 15 or 20 acres, will be  
erected for the purpose on the south side  
of Hyde Park. The production of all  
nations will be classified and exhibited to-  
gether. They will be received between  
the first of January and March next pre-  
vious to the exhibition, and kept stored at  
the expense of the Royal Commission,  
but at the risk of the exhibitors. At a  
meeting in Westminster, attended by for-  
eign ambassadors and numbers of the  
British aristocracy, the American Min-  
ister welcomed this great world's practical  
Peace Convention as a means whereby  
the people of all nations shall see each  
other face to face.

**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN—REPORT OF HIS  
SAFETY.**—We are indebted to Mr. John  
Randall, fur merchant in Water street,  
for the following information forwarded  
by his agent or correspondent at St. Paul,  
Minnesota territory.

**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, March 12.**  
A dog train arrived here yesterday,  
from some distance above Lake Superior,  
bringing news that an American vessel  
had been seen by some of the Indians, and  
had sent letters saying that Sir John  
Franklin was found. The particulars  
cannot learn.—However, they say he is  
safe.—[New York Commercial.]

**NEW YORK CITY.**—The city of New  
York has a larger population than either  
of the States of New Hampshire, Con-  
necticut, Vermont or Michigan. It has  
the population of New Jersey. It has  
more than the three States of Arkansas,  
Florida and Texas put together. It has  
also more population than the States of  
Rhode Island, Iowa and Delaware, added  
with that of Oregon Territory.

**OHIO BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—The  
establishing a State Board of Public In-  
struction, passed both branches of the  
Legislature of Ohio and is now a law,  
provides for the election by the Legisla-  
ture of five persons, one to go out of each  
of the five counties, to constitute a Board  
of Education. School teachers are to  
pay one dollar each for their services,  
and this is to constitute a fund for the  
payment of the members of the Board  
for their services.