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Literary Interests of the
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Oct 4, 1850.

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Oct 4, 1850.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK CITY,
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Oct 4, 1850.

LAW NOTICE.
J. QUINN THORNTON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office on the east side of Main street, opposite
the Brick Store,
Oregon City, Oct. 4, 1850.

A. A. SKINNER, BENJAMIN STARR
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office on West side of Water Street,
OREGON CITY.
Oct 15, 1850.

J. D. & W. C. HOLMAN
HAVE formed a partnership, and will keep
on hand a variety of Dry Goods and Gro-
ceries. They would select a small portion of cus-
tomers.
Oct. 1, 1850.

GEORGE CHORS, BENJAMIN STARR
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PRINTING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,
Custom House Buildings,
APRINTS,
OFFICE.

WILL attend to all business connected with
the preparation of legal papers, the
leading and discharging of vessels, receiving con-
signments for sale or storage, &c.
REGARDING.

CAMPBELL & SMITH, Oregon City,
Cor. Wm. W. Lewis,
L. D. M. Faber, Rep. U. S. M., "
Main Street, near the bridge.
January 10, 1850—14

ROBERT CALFIELD, BENJAMIN STARR
MERCHANT and general dealer in Dry
Goods, Groceries and Produce, on
Main Street, near the bridge.
Oct. 1, 1850.

W. W. CHAPMAN, BENJAMIN STARR
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Portland, March 7, 1850—14

W. T. MATLOCK, BENJAMIN STARR
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office on Main street, opposite the Main Street
House,
Oregon City, Feb. 21, 1850—14

ABRAHAM SULGER, BENJAMIN STARR
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
REPRESENTING,
Gen. R. S. U. S. A., California
Gen. P. L. SMITH, Oregon.
Davis S. H. Bacon & Co., Philadelphia.
E. L. T. New York.
Eschert & Green, San Francisco.
January 21, 1850—14

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO., BENJAMIN STARR
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
GEO. ABERNETHY, JAMES R. ROSS,
HIRSH CLARK,
March 21st, 1850—14

SALT.
143 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
prices 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 favors.
If Town lots for sale.
ABRAHAM SULGER,
Hillsborough, May 16, 1850—17-ly

GABRIEL WINTER, B. G. LATIMER
WINTER & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
June 27, 1850—20U

OREGON SPECTATOR.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."
Vol. 4. Oregon City, (O. T.) Thursday, August 8, 1850. No. 23.

ORATION
DELIVERED AT YAMHILL FALLS, JULY 21st,
BY W. L. ADAMS.

Fellow-citizens:—Although seventy-four years have elapsed since the occurrence of those events which have called us to-day, it affords me pleasure to witness that the circumstances of that eventful period are still green in the memories of my countrymen. The interest exhibited on the present occasion is enough methinks to satisfy an impartial observer, that we not only appreciate the form of government under which we live, but that we are still determined to cherish the fond recollection of those illustrious patriots who purchased with their ease, their property and their blood the boon of civil and religious liberty, which we are proud to point our children to, as the gift of our revolutionary sires, committed to us and them to be transmitted untarnished to posterity. Each revolving year that has closed, since the fiat of a nation determined to be free was sent forth to the world, embodied in the declaration of independence, has furnished additional testimony in favor of the wisdom that originated the basis of the federative compact, and of the efficacy of our constitutional policy in perpetuating and augmenting the national strength and honor. Methinks that if the immortal Washington and his revolutionary comrades could, at the time they left the stage of action, have been permitted to look through the vista of coming years, and trace the operations of that system of government which with fear and trembling they set on foot, until it had secured for the nation at home and abroad the permanency, the happiness and the splendor which our eyes are this day permitted to behold, they would, in an hour of transport, have exclaimed with Seneca of old—"New Laws, better than any ancient or modern laws, for man eyes have seen thy salvation." Could they have seen the tree of liberty which they planted and watered with their blood, thriving under the careful nurture and jealous eye of their children, until its lofty top had reached to the heavens, and extorted the praises and admiration of every political institution in the family of man,—extending its green branches from ocean to ocean, and this day offering protection to a host of their shipwrecked and perishing brethren, as they gathered on the shores of the Pacific for the purpose of responding to the shouts of joy and praise to the great Author of national destiny sent up by their trans-mountain brethren; could they have seen, I say, that the lapse of three quarters of a century had not obliterated from the minds of their descendants the conflict of freedom of the toil and privation they suffered whilst passing through those tragical scenes of which they form no great a part, and that their children's hearts still warmed with gratitude and their bosoms swelled with emotion whilst enjoying their gift and celebration; could they have seen, they would have thanked God for having more than realized their fondest hopes and most sanguine expectations. They never felt half the exultation, whilst their success in endeavoring to snatch the scepter from the hand of despotism and establishing an independent form of govern-ment, as they did about the permanency of the institutions they might establish. They knew full well, that for all the materials that told of the wrecks of other governments, a sup in which they, had launched themselves and their posterity, on the broad ocean of national existence. The sword of despotism, their children and the world have witnessed with astonishment. The political sager of all nations, when they saw her for the first time boldly unshowering the wave, and flying away before the providential breeze that filled her sails, whilst they suppressed their astonishment, expressed their fears and expectations, that she would dash upon the rocks around whose base lay scattered the ruins of so many ill con-structed and ill guided crafts, whose fate had long before sealed the world of the impracticability of self government.—For more than seventy years she has continued under the auspices of heaven to ride triumphant, and steering clear of all on-tangling foreign alliances, whilst she sheds the blessings of civil liberty on all with whom she has intercourse, she continues to float, whilst those who predicted her speedy ruin have grown gray with watch-her, and finally gone down to their graves under the full conviction that they were false prophets, and the heaven favor-eds of America, who first snatched the lightning from the clouds, had effectually wrested the scepter from the hands of tyrants, and placed it in the shrine of a free and sovereign people, where they might gaze at it as often as they approached the ballot box.

The system of national policy, which constitutes the charter of our liberties, more perfectly combines the elements of national prosperity and greatness, and is better calculated to perpetuate the bless-ings of liberty to all classes and com-munities, from the landholder to the beg-gar, than any system recorded on the pages of history. While each state is recognized as holding a sovereign power over its own internal policy, and left free

to enact such laws as shall best suit the circumstances of her locality, the char-acter and occupation of her citizens, she is bound by a community of interest and the articles of federal compact to a union with the whole, by perpetual bands so strong that they can never be sundered. Whilst the powers of the general govern-ment, are entrusted to hands chosen by the voice of popular sovereignty, and limited in their exercise to such enactments as shall be esteemed conducive to the general good, the executive, legislative, and judicial departments are so wisely constructed and associated in their mut-ual dependencies and connections, that each branch serves as a sort of conserva-tive or regulating power to hold the others in check and guard against dangerous in-fringements on the constitution. The re-suming quality of the whole system, and that which so endears it to the heart of every American citizen, is, that the whole machinery of government is in operation solely for the benefit of the people; and the control of that government within the limits prescribed by the constitution, is placed entirely in their hands. The people are not long compelled to groan under the abuses of power, committed in trust to the heads of department, without the hope of a speedy redress of grievances. The fact that merit, or intelligence and virtue are the only qualifications sought after by the people in conferring offices of honor and trust, is a great reason why our legislative halls and executive chairs have been filled with the most bril-liant talents and the most erudite states-men and jurists that any age or nation can boast. The opening clouds of the declaration of independence, in asserting the then novel doctrine of the political equality of all men, like the warning of De-shazzars wall, animated to those who had hitherto over their credulous of blessed superiority that they were weighed in American balances and found wanting; and the seventh, together with the thir-teenth article of the constitution, gave to posterity the assurance, that such ex-cedents should only belong to the age of knightly chivalry, and should never be thrown in the scale to weigh against the "inherent and natural worth" of the human race. For fathers have their children's trust in a certain measure of responsibility imposed upon their shoulders, and care-fully regulated and controlling the ma-chinery they had invented and put in motion until the general government became consolidated, their children had acquired a knowledge of its operations and began to reap the inestimable blessings which came pouring upon them through every conduit that carried the life's blood from the heart of the Union, refined, toll worn, from the scenes of political life, having their heads crowned with a diadem of honor associated with the state of their own responsible actions, and having their countrymen upon the basis of their own merit and assented in every year of their put up to heaven for friends they loved as their own children. Al-though the best of these veterans of Lan-don liberty has gone down to the grave, and although we are no longer honored by their presence and cheered and en-couraged by their voice on such occasions as the present, yet like an Abel of old, they being dead yet speak. Yes, fellow-citizens, methinks that if the shades of the departed could be permitted to revisit our world, the untried spirits of the illustrious heroes would thus say:—"The bounds of death, and revisiting the theatre of their former action, one or more of them would be despatched by the passing genius of our government, across the intervening mountains as a guest to that little band of hardy pioneers, who, leaving the great family at home and braving the dangers and hardships of a long and perilous journey through desert plains inhabited by warlike savages and over the most rugged mountains whose tops are periodically white with snow, have succeeded at length in unrolling the stripes and stars to the Pacific breeze, and have assembled to-day to bear testi-mony to their unflinching attachment to the system of government under which they were born, and under which they still desire to live, and which they are this day ready to support with their last drop of blood. With what persuasive eloquence would such a guest and such an orator be supposed to address us. Methinks that he would carry us back to those perilous times that tried men's souls, and from the summit of Bunker hill would point us to the arena of combat, where our honored sires, led on by the immortal Washington, bedewed the earth with their blood and volunteered to lay down their bones to bleach on the battle field, as the price at which our ransom from British tyranny was purchased, and which secured to us the priceless boon of civil liberty. He would tell us that the smoke of conflagration that then enveloped the hill tops of the whole country, reflected the lurid glare of the watch fires of liberty that blazed on the roof of every hamlet from Boston to Charleston. That amidst all the discour-aging and trying scenes through which duty called them, their lion hearts never faltered, and they never swerved for a

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entirely free from those extremes of heat and cold so efficacious in racking and debilitating the constitution, thereby rendering it a prey to disease and hastening on premature old age and sudden death. Our never falling crystal streams, fed by the eternal snows of the mountains on every side, furnish abundant facilities for sup- porting all the machinery necessary to render the resources of the country avail-able as fast as they are developed. We have the only great river on the Pacific slope of the continent leading from the ocean to the Rocky mountains, forming a natural line of communication with the great Mississippi valley, by which we are of which has already attracted the atten-tion of, and will no doubt excite the cur-iosity for us the fostering care of the general government. Our harbors, deep and easy of access; our forests of the finest timber have the admiration of the world. Our mineral resources are not as yet ex-posed, but no doubt exist of their abun-dance. Oregon possesses an unlim-ited quantity of resources when properly developed, to furnish all the necessar-ies and carry on a heavy and suc-cessful trade. She has a permanent population of millions of freemen, and every inducement to those who would appreciate her charms and develop her resources. Her pure, invigorating atmosphere, and fountains of water, contribute to universal health that gives glow to the countenance, and that elasticity and buoyancy of con-ductive to happiness and intel-lectual pursuits. Her wondrous scenery, that affords a feast to those who love to linger bewitching labyrinth, is peo-pled with stamped her children's promise of genius. From all that we have before us, we think we are in the conclusion, that Oregon in no distant day, to become a numerous, wealthy, refined, intellectual population. Her pro-sperity, even while under her present system of policy, can of-fer every possible reliance upon the country, and entirely through the security of her own wisdom, by- ing a wholesome government, by the execution of such legal pro-visions as were adapted to the of the times, have not only her citizens possess the ele-ments of the wisdom of her legisla-tion. Let us then, fellow-citizen, to let our hearts to the Bountiful good, endeavor to convert the has conferred us, to our own children's advantage. Let us share of the profits of our flocks and our herds to the raising of our children, to stand upon an equal place with our fathers. Let us be diligent in their intellectual, political, is no son of America. To the honor of the nation to be as such, the sentiment has not only been pondered, but embraced and universally acted upon. In vain may we examine the pages of the present civil geography of the world, or search the historical records of the nations of antiquity for a parallel to the universal diffusion of light and knowledge which we find in our own country. Could our fathers have had the assurance that the virtue and intellectual advancement of their children would have kept pace with the augmentation of the government, they would have witnessed the setting sun of their existence without feeling a pang of solicitude for the security of those institutions they had so dearly purchased. It behooves us then, fellow-citizens, whilst we are in common with our trans-mountain brethren, have at last been admitted to the participation of the protection and blessings of the general government, and having become constitutionally identified with them in national interest—I repeat, it behooves us to act well our part in putting forth our strength to stay the ark that enshrines the palladium of our common liberties. We, of all people who have ever inherited and enjoyed the common fruits of the American alliance, are placed perhaps among the most favorable circumstances for the full and perfect enjoyment of its benefits, and have the most abundant reason to cherish sentiments of the purest devotion and most devout grati-tude to him who holds the keys of na-tional destiny. A glance at the physical features of the country which we have chosen for a lasting possession, is enough to show that in the aggregate of local advan-tages we have been amply rewarded for all the toil incurred in our laborious pilgrimage through the barren wastes and howling wilds that intervene between us and the deserted barrens in the land of our kindred and friends. We have a soil sufficiently productive to pour into the bosom of the agriculturist the ample reward of an abundant sustenance for the smallest amount of labor. We enjoy a climate exceedingly mild and salubrious

Caosa.—In the northern counties of Indiana and southern Michigan, the crops are said to be in an excellent condition. The valley of St. Joseph will pour out an avalanche of wheat should the remainder of the season prove favorable. The accounts from all parts of Ohio are flattering for a good crop of wheat and fruit. In the neighborhood of Gallipolis the wheat fields promise more than an average yield.

Chambers.—Chicago has become a city. Capt. M. E. Taylor of Baltimore has been elected Mayor. This movement on the part of the Americans, will make the people of New Grenada open their eyes.

Baltimore.—The City Council of Baltimore have prohibited tobaccoists from keeping open their stores and disposing their goods on Sunday, under a penalty of \$10 for each offence.

San Francisco.—The City Council of San Francisco have prohibited tobaccoists from keeping open their stores and disposing their goods on Sunday, under a penalty of \$10 for each offence.

Boston.—The City Council of Boston have prohibited tobaccoists from keeping open their stores and disposing their goods on Sunday, under a penalty of \$10 for each offence.