

Rev. G. L. Walker
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Address

OF SEN. DANIEL S. TRUSTON, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS IN OREGON TERRITORY.

(CONTINUED.)

It is our duty not to live exclusively for ourselves, our posterity have claims upon us that are binding, and which we have no moral right to disregard.— They demand at our hands to bequeath to them the patrimony which our fathers left us, and they demand it with interest, with interest it should be given up to them. While it is in our hands, we put it in our own, we owe it to them to improve it, and to transmit to them accordingly, not only our own individual demands, but the right of our children to receive, that we should make the earliest preparation possible for the comfort and convenience of life, with moral, mental and physical. Hence we are not to be satisfied to amuse our children as fast as we make it. He who spends more than well regulated wants would require, not only violates his duty to himself, but robs his children of what they have the right to expect. Not that I would favor state laws, restricting one's liberty over his own property, but I would inculcate a moral duty which, if obeyed, would obviate even the pretence for such laws. I would inculcate the principles of the moral law, in which there is found no rights to squander. By that law, we are bound to provide for ourselves and families, at present, and to provide for the interests of our posterity in future. Some persons, when they have grown old, refuse to set out orchards, plant shade trees, or to do any thing, of which they will not probably enjoy the benefits. "I had to look out for myself, let my children do the same," is a common saying with them. No notion is more erroneous.— Many of us would have been glad, in our outset in the world, to have received something to lean upon. This may be true of our children. What we thought, they will be likely to think. Some say property left to children will be an injury to them. Not necessarily. Would it not be best to educate our children, that these bequests will be a blessing to them? Others say, they will quarrel about it. I reply, not if they understand and practice the duties of life. Leave them with mind and morals, and money may be intrusted to them with safety.

Laying aside our duty to our children, an early preparation for the comforts of life are demanded by the strongest considerations of self interest. Age brings despondence. Then it is, that the comfortable fire, pleasant residence, and all the comforts attendant on easy circumstances in life, are ministering angels. They are beds of ease, or which we are moving to the grave. All who feel old age with its heavy burden twining around them realize how important it is to have to lean on. I remember that old gentleman of sixty, poorly clad, poorly fed, his eyes sunken, his limbs shaking, falling all day in the rain and cold, for his old bed. Now see him, while dusky night is lowering her sable mantle on earth, fatigued, weary, exhausted, with faltering tread weaving his way to his humble cabin. He arrives there and enters. He sits down upon a stool perhaps, his limbs shake, and sorrow is depicted on his countenance. Don't you pity the good old gentleman? Imagine him now, at the same age, surrounded with all the comforts of life, now walking in his garden, leaning on his staff, with his grand child and little dog playing by his side, and now walking into his field to visit his son at labor, and impart to him the wisdom of years; now he returns to his house, with happiness smiling from the furrows of his aged cheek, and, seated, seriously but serenely traces through his glasses the sacred lines of the Book of Life, and meditates deeply on his approaching end, and the ways of the just. Which condition would you prefer? Many a man has found himself at that age in the first condition, who, if he had his life to live over again, and the aid of his experience would be sure to find himself in the second. You see my point. Does it not admonish us to labor diligently in the cool of the day, in the morning of life, so that when the scorching sun of noon descends upon us, and the weariness of evening shall weigh us down, we may enter into the shade of our own making and be happy in the enjoyment of what our diligent hands have gathered together?

I have now briefly touched upon religion and morals, education, temperance, industry, and economy, as subjects worthy of our consideration while striving to build up a state. Leaving these, let us consider a few other subjects which are worthy of our attention. It is important for us, in Oregon to enquire, not only how we can make money, but how we can keep it. Since I have been in the States, I have carefully watched the movements towards the Pacific coast, and have studied the motives of emigrants. The result of my observations enable me to say, that, as a general thing, this motive is anything but a desire to improve or benefit our coast. A wild speculation is the moving cause, and the study is, not how California and Oregon can be built up, but how they can be most successfully rifled of their treasures. I say generally. There is steady emigration towards Oregon, by a class of persons who contemplate making it the home of themselves and children. This is not so generally the case of the emigrants to California. I don't believe one in a thousand go there with a view to permanent residence. But while she is visited every month with a fresh swarm of flies which come to suck her blood, and be off again, we in Oregon are not free from this evil. Many will come to us, even under the pretence of remaining, but when they have sucked our blood, when they have hoarded our money, and are bloated with the profits they have made off of us, they will turn their backs upon us, laugh that they have swindled us, and wander us and our country in return. I am told, that a merchant in your midst, who is now reaping profits from your trade, and who intends to reap more of it, has even discouraged emigration to our country, and in the language of my correspondent, "Told a discouraging story about living there." And who do you suppose it is?—What viper any you have been warming in our bosom to bite us in return? I leave you in the dark at present. It may cause you to examine the animal before you embraces him. But you have colder blood than I have, if it don't grow warm at the announcement. Such speculators we have, and we shall have more of them, and I hope you will attend to their case. I have in all cases discouraged any one from going to Oregon who would not go to make the country his home. I have done this, not by slandering our country, but by telling them plainly, that we did not want them among us. We want actual and permanent settlers, and not temporary speculators; and if you consult the interests of Oregon, or of yourselves,

you will hunt them out and discontinue them as much as possible. I greatly fear, that our neighbor, California, will be rifled by such persons, and that she will be ultimately left as poor as the poorest. This will be inevitable if her mines go out. If her money could be invested in the territory she would flourish. If her mines were exhausted, and would make these territories, she would become great and powerful, as it is now the teeth of her money, and probably more, leave the state never to return. She wishes others, while she herself becomes every day poorer. There is great danger of Oregon moving on the same track. Let us see how we can avoid it.

A general answer to this enquiry may be given, that the danger may be avoided, to a very considerable extent, by increasing our population;—population does not only increase the value of their home; making all the money we can, and managing to keep it from leaving the country. An answer in detail is desirable. Money hoards money when combined with labor, and the difference betwixt making our money at home, and producing in the country what we want, and sending it abroad to bring those necessaries, which may be profitably produced among us, may be illustrated by the story of killing the hen for her egg. In both cases you destroy the generating cause.— In my judgment, therefore, we should turn our earliest attention to the production at home of all the articles of consumption needed among us, which our country can profitably produce. Every dollar's worth we produce at home is keeping as much money in the country. Suppose ten thousand dollars were paid for a cargo of salt imported into Oregon. This amount of money would leave the country, the amount of circulating medium being diminished to that degree, and so soon as the salt is consumed, in a shape not to reproduce money, that amount of capital would become extinct, so far as Oregon is concerned. But suppose the ten thousand, had been invested in working our salt mines, and instead of the cargo, we had bought the salt at our mines. In this case the ten thousand would have changed hands, yet it would remain in the country and be a part of the producing power of the state, and in this case, after the salt is consumed we have the money still. This supposition is based on the fact that the mines could be profitably worked. All of us in Oregon are partners in the concern, and our individual property makes up the joint stock of the company. When one of us puts with our money to a partner for an equivalent from his individual property, the money paid, though passing from the hands of one partner to another, still remains a part of the joint stock, and the profits made by the producer of the article consumed, go to swell its amount. Not so when we buy of one not a member of the firm. This rule will apply, only when a member of the firm can produce and sell to another member as cheap as he can be expected to in favor of the partners. I therefore repeat, whenever we can profitably produce the article at home, we should do so, in order to retain our money for investment in Oregon.

Pursuing this line of policy, what will be our duty as to the timber of Oregon. This timber is one of our greatest resources. We should husband it with great care. It may appear inexhaustible now, but such is far from being the case. It will melt away before time and settlements, never to return. Its actual value is so much wealth in Oregon. Just so fast as this timber leaves the country in manufactured lumber, not to return to the country again in cash or property for investment just so fast is the actual wealth of Oregon diminishing. It stands in the same relation to us that the mines do to California. It is the property of Oregon, subject to the ground money of the government, and with this qualification, it may be said to be the joint property of us and our posterity. Estimate it in dollars, and then say with what reception one would meet, who came among us to rob us of a portion of this money for the purpose of removing it from the business of the country never to return. But what better does he do, who comes to cut and manufacture our timber without an equivalent, and removing the proceeds forever from the country. Were this course pursued indefinitely long and extensively, the time would come when we should have no timber, or any thing for an equivalent. To this extent our country would be impoverished. To guard against such a disaster to the property of Oregon, I must urge it upon you to turn your attention to the subject.— You should guard these forests as carefully as a farmer his orchard, as he gathers from the latter his annual crop of luxuriant fruit, so we, and our posterity after us may gather from these forests harvests of gold. I will do what I can to prevent these timber lands from being brought into market except to actual settlers, and to them in limited quantities. No man should be allowed to monopolize this timber, or the lands of our Territory.— How much of this timber is annually destroyed by fire? Against this you should guard by your laws, framed by your wisdom to meet the case. And I may add, that no one interest in Oregon more urgently demands the attention of the Legislative Assembly. To name it, is, I am quite sure, sufficient to secure your action. I have no doubt it will meet with all that consideration commendable in the founders of a state.

How idle it would be for us to depend on the states for our horses and cattle. How fast it would rid Oregon of her money. And why idle? Because we can produce our own stock, and keep our money for investment in the state. But is it not equally idle to buy our stockings, our boots and shoes, our coarse clothes, and farming tools, our furniture, and many other things, which we can produce as easily as our stock? Unquestionably. Who can raise better wool than we? Who tan better leather? Who make better boots and shoes? And who more substantial farming tools and furniture? Nobody. Yet for all these things, and many more which we can produce in the greatest abundance, we are daily paying away our cash to the importer who takes it away never to return. Thus, there is a continual draw on our resources, and if it is continued, all these which are limited, as our timbers, will have an end, and then where shall we be? Formless and pennyless. It is easily perceived, that just in proportion as our exports of cash, exceeds our exports of cash producing articles, just in that proportion is our circulating medium diminished, and this process followed up will find our coffers empty, and then follows one of those "hard times" when "money is tight," and then steps in the capitalists to shove you of your remaining locks. Aristocracy follows in course, the industrial portion of community is crippled and on their ruins arises the order of classes, and the masses become slaves. Need I entreat

you that, to take your attention this way, and provide for yourselves while there is time? Let us go to raising wool, introducing carding and cloth dressing machines; let us have tanneries and shoemakers; machine shops, foundries, and all the paraphernalia of a thriving, producing, and self-sustaining community. What aristocratic car do I allude, when I say our women might as well hold our stockings as to buy them? And what car, when I say they may spin and weave and make our coarse clothes? Do I say? If so, make a ripe candidate for the order of the would be aristocracy. Why not so well pay our neighbors ten dollars for a pair of boots who will keep the money invested in the country, so to pay it to an eastern merchant who will take it away? In the one case the boots are gone, and the money is; in the other, the boots are gone, and so is the money. And why not carry out this principle of a home reciprocity in all cases where we can profitably produce the articles desired? I will leave this point, fellow citizens, to your wisdom. It is certainly worthy of your thoughts, and I have no doubt it will convince them. Your own interest demands it, and to distrust the cause of your action, would be to question your wisdom.

But there is another direction in which you must turn your attention. Oregon is to become a commercial state, and the same rules will apply in this branch of industry as apply in those I have just been treating of. We must become our own carriers, or pay others for this service. Yet all the money we pay non residents for freight passes from the country. Our circulating medium is diminished in proportion, and to this extent is the productive power of the country weakened. The revenue is less, if we are our own carriers. The freight money merely changes hands—it still remains a part of the common stock.— And this is not all.— If we own our own vessels, we repair them at home, and we would be likely to build them at home. Hence we not only save our freight money, but we generate another branch of business; our shores and dock-yards would resound with the axe and hammer of the ship builder, all the minor occupations attendant on the trade would follow in course. We should not only own our sailing vessels, but we should be up with the times—we must have steam vessels, tracking the ocean to San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands, and to our neighbors north. The owners of these branches of business being our own citizens, their own desires for popularity as a means of success, and their personal interests in the country will prompt them to accommodations and attentions to our wants.— Whatever the profits, it all goes to swell the capital of Oregon. By becoming a commercial people, we shall have ready at all times, the material for ship building and repairing; we shall have light houses and harbors; we shall have on hand

the material, will make our ports the rendezvous of the whole navy of the Pacific. This, in its turn, will open a grand market for our farmers; and being able to be supplied in every particular in our ports, Oregon will become the residence of the captain and crew of whalers, and in this way the enormous amount of capital now invested in the whale-buoy on the Atlantic side will make its home in Oregon forever. I leave you to follow out the comparative future results. It is all reasonable, yet it is magnificently grand to contemplate.— And I cannot leave the point without most urgently recommending you to head your energies to the accomplishment of this object.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DEPARTURE OF SUPPLIES.—Captain Waldo will leave this city for Johnson's Rapids on Bear river, this morning at nine o'clock, on route to meet the immigrants with supplies. He takes with him a large train of beef cattle and mules.— Should any person now in the city be willing to volunteer their services—without compensation—in the laudable effort to relieve the suffering immigration, they will be supplied with mules and provisions until they return. Should any person be willing to offer his services, he will please report at the office of Johnson & Forman before the time above stated.—[Sac. Transcript.]

IRISH WIT.—A poor girl drove a donkey laden with turf into Saniskillion, a few days ago, and having disposed of them, she went into a shop to purchase some articles, leaving the ass at the door. A gallant officer of the 87th Regiment, who happened to be passing shortly after, called out indignantly for the removal of the obstruction—"I say, girl, what makes you keep your ass on the sidewalk. Remove it immediately." "Well, sir, said the girl in apparent good humor, "if you had staid at home you would not have found' reason to fall out with your brother."

AUSTRALIAN FLOUR.—We have had exhibited to us, by Messrs. Hort Brothers, Front street, a sample of Australian flour, which, as far as we are able to judge, is a very superior article. It is sweet, very fine and white. The trade between California and Australia, is becoming quite brisk, and, in many kinds of produce, it will rival the trade with Chili or Oregon. Labor is so much cheaper in the Australian colonies than in our own country, that the revenue laws will not be much encouragement for Oregon to cultivate grain for export. In Van Dieman's Land, a good laborer on a farm gets only \$8 a month.—[Sac. Transcript.]

The assessors of San Francisco have reported the value of the Taxable Property of that city, at three hundred millions of dollars.

Unparalleled Discovery.

GOLD IN 'TUN LUMPS.—The Pacific News publishes the following tremendous statement, which we copy in order to show how much bigger gold stories they have in California than we have here. The News itself is evidently taken in. We may look for Sinbad's Diamond Valley as the next discovery.

"A party of emigrants by way of the Salt Lake arriving at Los Angeles, gave an account of the existence of gold on that route, east of the principal mountain range, when a company then fitting out for a spot about sixty miles from the Pueblo, changed its determination and proceeded in search of this other. The route lay in a northeast direction from the place of departure, and full of difficulties.— Striking the Manahue river, they followed its course some distance, crossing and recrossing as necessity compelled, some days as often as fifteen times, leaving it where it makes a bend to the southeast, towards the Colorado, into which it empties. Obstacles were encountered at various points of the journey almost insurmountable in the shape of mountains of rock, which they had to climb, and mountains of snow which they could not avoid; narrow gorges through which they had to pass, and still narrower cliffs along whose crests nothing but a mule could pass with a prospect of safety, and where the slightest misstep would land rider and all, hundreds of feet below; but they pushed on about two hundred and thirty miles from the Pueblo, the point for which they started. Here among the eastern spurs of the Sierra Nevada, they found the object of their search—gold—and silver too; and in such quantities as they had not dreamed of—a perfect mountain of rocks with silver and gold mingled and commingled in solid masses weighing from one to many tons. The quartz proved to be exceedingly hard, to such a degree that, during their short stay, all the implements made for this particular purpose before starting, were completely worn out

The strangest part of the whole discovery is yet to be told. These large holders of gold, silver and quartz have the gold in the south and the silver in the north end. No exceptions were found in their examinations, the silver being the most abundant of the two. In the words of the person who was on the spot, "there is enough silver there to sink every ship in this harbor."

We publish the above statement, not with the view of having our readers believe it, but to show them the policy pursued by the press, to fool the green ones. We would much rather see such a story as the one alluded to published, than those containing lesser truths, as it is so out of the whole nature of things, no person of any intelligence, will believe it. A similar game to this has been practised ever since the first establishment of a newspaper in California. The consequence has been that a great rush, attracted by like stories, to the land abounding with gold has been made; much to the injury of the Atlantic states and to the great discomfiture of a large number of hardy, sensible and intelligent adventurers. We are pleased to see the San Francisco Courier pursuing an honorable course in this matter; and that at their hands the public are more likely to receive reliable statements.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S FAMILY.—It is stated that the recent calamity that has occurred to this interesting family, has incited their old friends in Boston to raise for them a handsome donation, as a testimonial of continued friendship. The widow of the late Dr. Parkman heads the list with \$500, which has already reached above \$20,000.

"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said I to him once.

Old Newman looked down, and his wife took up the reply.

"Never to signify; and if he has, I deserved it."

"And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him as often."

"Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry of the world cannot excel, "how can a wife scold her good man who has been working for her and her little ones all the day? It may do for a man to be peevish for it is he who bears the crosses of the world; but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best for her own sake—for nobody can scold when the scolding is all on one side."