OREGON SPECTATOR.

D. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR.] "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." [J. FLEMING & T. F. McELROY, PUB.

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POETRY.

For the Spectator.

A Theme for Thirty Days.

When coldness wraps the suff'ring clay;
Or whither strays the immortal mind,
It cannot die—it cannot stay, but leaves its
Darken'd dust behind.

BYRON.

Ye Gods! accord me now a theme, prodigious,
Sublime, accord.

DAY THE FIRST.

Immutable! comprehensive, powerful, yet strange!
Through my madden'd ocean of thought to range!
Rushes waves tumultuous and snow white foam,
The sea-gulls play ground, "Home, sweet home."
Life's ocean alone & worlds of thought so dark!
My present self, for I have more selves, frailty's
only bark.
I've rigg'd ship, weigh'd anchor, unfurl'd the snowy
sail;
Behold black clouds, and further, on behold th'
rustling gale—
See! see! with lightning speed, the blast sweeps
o'er the sea!
Welcome! thrice happy welcome! Ye waves of
thought so free!

DAY THE SECOND.

This day is "dark and dreary," the Winds are ever
ing by!
The wind's like hurricanes, the waves roll moun
tains high!
My wild imagination [illegible] the tempest
storm!
It smiles at the [illegible] alarm!
Has struck [illegible] the storm in its onward
way.
My bark, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Neither ripple [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
With [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

November [illegible]

Public Meeting at Syracuse.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Santiam at Syracuse, Nov. 14th, pursuant to adjournment from a previous meeting, for the purpose of getting up a remonstrance against a petition which [illegible] people of Salem have [illegible] in the Spectator that they will present to the Legislative Assembly, at the approaching session, for leave to take a portion of the water from the north fork of the Santiam into the head of Mill Creek, and [illegible] get [illegible] better knowledge [illegible] which some think to have [illegible] residents of a [illegible] out as a [illegible].

Mr. N. B. Evans was called to the chair and D. Chamberlin [illegible] Secretary.

On motion, the documents presented by the committee of the previous meeting, viz., a remonstrance and a report from the committee of the citizens who stopped the work of turning the Santiam water into Mill Creek, were read and unanimously adopted.

On motion, a communication [illegible] to the meeting was read and unanimously adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the report of the citizens committee, together with all the communications [illegible] in substance in the report, be sent to the Oregon Spectator, with a respectful request for their publication; and further

Resolved, That the [illegible] accompany them.

On motion, the remonstrance was [illegible] for signers; and after [illegible] adjourned.

N. B. EVANS, Ch'n.

DAVID CHAMBERLIN, Sec'y.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

To all whom it may concern—

Know ye, that a certain Charles Craft & Co., did commence the work of opening the banks of the north Santiam for the purpose of conducting the water of said Santiam out of its natural channel, the new into the natural channel of the Salem Mill Creek, and down said Creek to the Salem mills; and thus depriving the whole Santiam valley of its own natural rights.—Therefore, on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of the Santiam valley, after previous notice having been given, convened together under the shade of a certain oak tree, not far from the place where the aforesaid Charles Craft & Co., were at work, as above stated, for the purpose of consulting what to do and how to do. After the company had been called to order, it was unanimously agreed that a committee of three be appointed to proceed immediately to the place where the said Craft & Co., were at work, as before stated, and make a respectful request of said Craft & Co., forthwith to leave off or quit the work in which they were engaged, and receive his answer, as to whether he would quit or not, and report back immediately to the company what the said Craft & Co., concluded to do. Whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: E. E. Parish, Jacob Conser, and Napoleon Evans. The committee, after receiving the above named instructions, proceeded immediately to the house in which said Craft & Co., had their boarding, and found said Craft & Co., in the house, eating their dinner. The committee proceeded to state to Mr. Craft & Co., its business, viz: to request Mr. Craft & Co., in the name of the citizens of the Santiam valley, to forthwith discontinue the operations or business of attempting to take the water out of the Santiam. The words used by the committee were these: "Mr. Craft, we are a committee appointed, or elected, by the citizens of the Santiam valley, to come and make a respectful request that you forthwith desist from this work of attempting to take away the waters of the Santiam, and receive your answer. Mr. Craft asked the committee by what authority this is done, the committee answered, We do it by the authority of the citizens of the Santiam valley, in view of their natural rights which they are unwilling to have taken away.—Mr. Craft then made sundry inquiries relative to the company from which the committee had come; talked of taking down their names, &c.; then on being asked again for his answer as to whether he would desist or not, he then answered as follows, viz: that he could not quit the work unless he was forced, but stated that he would not fight, but if he left off work without being forced that they could not get pay for the work they had [illegible] if they were forced to quit they would [illegible] what work they had [illegible]. The committee then said to Mr. Craft, that he (Mr. Craft) said that he would not fight and that we have not come to fight, what are we to do? What, will you [illegible] [illegible] quitting? Mr. Craft answered that if the company [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible] that they [illegible] Mr. Craft & Co. [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible] that [illegible] then [illegible]. The committee replied that they had no [illegible] [illegible] immediately to the company and [illegible] Accordingly [illegible] the company [illegible] the report of the committee [illegible] to proceed immediately to the [illegible] and Mr. Craft & Co., and comply with the proposition of Mr. Craft, on their part, which is to say to him, Mr. Craft, that he must quit forthwith and leave. Accordingly the whole company proceeded in good and peaceable order to the house where Mr. Craft & Co., were left by the committee. But before the company started, a request was made that no gun, or other thing [illegible] should be [illegible] [illegible] company. When the company [illegible] at the house, Mr. Craft was [illegible] of the [illegible] a formal introduction to the citizens of Santiam valley and Mr. Craft.—The citizens of the Santiam valley then [illegible] to Mr. Craft [illegible] with him was to say to him that he must forthwith quit the work that he was about, and leave, and let their river alone, as they would not suffer it to be turned out of its channel, and carried off. Upon which Mr. Craft asked by what authority they made the demand? They answered, by the authority, and in view of their natural rights as citizens of the Santiam valley. The company then all left peaceably and in good order.

The above is a true and faithful statement of the facts in the case. Now we [illegible] true, and honest statement [illegible] to an honest, disinterested, and enlightened public to decide whether what we have done was not our duty? and if so, ought not the public to unite with us in our remonstrance to the Legislature against such Legislature granting a charter, authorizing any company, taking away [illegible] noble Santiam. The [illegible] time already wasted in preventing this unrighteous deed, is a heavy drawback on our operations, as our time to us is worth more than money.

Signed by the committee,

JACOB CONSOR,
E. E. PARRISH,
N. B. EVANS.

SANTIAM TROUBLES.

The course pursued by some of the citizens of the Santiam, to hinder the throwing of a portion of the waters of the Santiam through Mill Creek, to increase the water privileges at Salem, was not hasty nor taken without consideration. In examining the facts of the case, there were thought to be reasons justifying the proceedings. The people of the Santiam would be injured, and the benefit to the people of Salem would be only through the injuries inflicted on the people of the Santiam; and the amount of damages could not well be estimated, much less satisfied; and without infringing on the rights of Salem, nor doing it any injury, the Santiam adopted a course that was thought to be the best and only practicable course for the security of our rights and safety of interests.

Some, partially acquainted with the circumstances upon the first view, or a prejudiced account, might differ with us in judgment. On this account, and because our proceedings have been done in all good conscience, and wishing to commend it openly to the good judgment of every impartial man, we now here undertake [illegible] fair. Most of us understand authentically, that about the year 1844 or '45, before the Santiam was settled, or at least before more than three families had settled within eight or ten miles of the Santiam, the project of letting water from the Santiam into Mill Creek was agitated by some living in the present town of Salem, who had then possession of the Mission mill property. In the course of events they obtained a charter continuing several years, in favor of the project, but it died without being acted upon. Notwithstanding the much talk, and the plans time after time, there was nothing done, and the people lost confidence in the carrying out of the business, and every thing about it was regarded as very uncertain. It was under these circumstances that the Santiam country was settled, and no arrangement of business was made or carried forward having in it any provisoes, allowances or calculations of derangement from this affair. The advantages or disadvantages [illegible] from the success or failure of the plan, were scarcely thought of by the mass of the people. In this state of affairs, we heard that the business was actually to be carried forward; the arrangements were actually made, and the men employed had actually gone on the ground and with hands and implements had commenced the work. Then commenced a hasty inquiry; and, by those settled on the Santiam, well acquainted [illegible] and not altogether unacquainted with Salem, its localities and people. We could not see what right those men occupying the work done, had [illegible] of importance from their natural channel, without ever returning them again to its channel, and above where those waters were already in use, and needed by mills; and this done without a law, charter, liberties, restrictions, [illegible] consent of the people interested. Their [illegible] charter was an acknowledgement of its being public property, and also that it could not be put to private individual uses without the consent of the public through their representatives. It follows then, that they were infringing on the rights of the public.—That they had no law, has been acknowledged, we understand, by legal men. But most strange, the people on the Santiam, and interested, were not regarded; no inquiries as to concurrence or otherwise were made, not even a knowledge of the business beyond necessity was given. This appeared to be running over us with impunity, without even a shadow of respect [illegible]. As to the right, any person or persons would have the same to turn Mill Creek into the Santiam for private interest in mill privileges, (which [illegible]. We ask what right, natural or acquired, have they, [illegible] the Santiam?—We [illegible]. As natural public [illegible], they belong to the Santiam [illegible], and not to Salem; as much [illegible] belong to our government [illegible] of others. We [illegible] a right, properly, [illegible] the water alone.

But aside from this question of right, it is argued that the small quantity taken out, would do no harm. We believe, on [illegible] that it would. The present want [illegible] is considerable, to keep the present mill running during the summer [illegible] Mill Creek must be tapped [illegible] above, to let water out into another creek or branch that is entirely dry in summer, for a mill erecting there, which will require water sufficient besides the water to run it. The amount to be taken out under the late contract, was according to calculation, a sufficiency merely to meet these wants. This would have been probably the case, though some interested doubted it. They were to let a body of water fifteen feet wide and two feet deep into a slough, by throwing a dam seven feet high across the Santiam, then cut through the main bank twenty feet wide and two feet deep, below the top of the dam, being forty cubic feet of water. This would then flow over a loose gravelly country, without any cut channel for several miles, and fall eventually into some of the head waters of Mill Creek. Probably enough, besides the great necessary waste, may get to the mills of Salem to carry one entirely, and another in part, through different streams. Perhaps this is not so small a quantity of water as some have imagined, and we believe this will affect the Santiam. The north fork, like the main Santiam, has numerous fords, and some on the north fork are so shallow that legs cross; showing to us, and those acquainted with it, that a body of water two feet deep and twenty feet wide taken out of such places, would make a stream of altogether a different size. Below this point of outlet there are two mills in operation, (one more in number than at Salem), another is about going up; and on the main Santiam, at Syracuse, a large one is nearly ready to run. Those two in operation are much hindered in the dry season for want of water, although with improvement they can have plenty; but if this water is taken out, it would materially affect such arrangements, to the great detriment of the mills, and perhaps to their total failure in summer. This enterprise threw a dampening influence over the energies of those about to erect their mills, and at Syracuse it would probably cause additional [illegible] to supply [illegible] mill race. Is it not clear, then, that it would be taking from the Santiam mills to supply those at Salem? This the contractors knew, and talked of paying all damages, and they were about to buy out entirely one mill owner.

Are not these last facts conclusive proof of the convictions of both sides, as to the injury to the Santiam. Another point we will notice. Most of us believe that steamers of light draught, running the upper Willamette, can and will come up the Santiam as far as Syracuse, thus making that a near centre point of deposit for a large and very interesting portion of the country; for this purpose we need all the water the Santiam affords in summer. There is on this subject a strongly interested state of feeling. The interest of every person on the lower Santiam is thus affected. This, then, is the present state of affairs, a very different state to that of the time of their charter, when there were no mills and but few people to be affected. Thus their objection that the small quantity taken out will not affect us, is disproved, and the contrary proved, as they have themselves sometimes unintentionally admitted. Let me notice here another thing. But one safety gate was to be put in, and were the winter freshets of the Santiam to get the advantage at that point, it would come sweeping down through the prairies with a fury and destruction we wish not to see. The farmers there will sell their places cheap should the work succeed. We know there is fear on this account.

If we wish to notice prospects ahead, some object to present actual damages, to individuals here, can only be met; the damages to the community, individually or collectively, which could not well be estimated, must be lost, and Salem's prospects and anticipations must not come out in the controversy. But it is proper and necessary for us to notice them. The proprietors at Salem have pointed out numerous water privileges for much and various machinery, but which yet lack the water. Were the Santiam turned, this desideratum would be supplied, and it was thought that sufficient water sites could be sold to pay all expenses in turning in the water; and no doubt there could be, and enough machinery put up on both streams to use up the whole of the Santiam, and more too; and Mill Creek would then be large enough to take down their saw logs to them. This increase of water could be gained fast enough by the constant wash of the water running thro' their channel, especially if a little helped. Was there not something of this kind thought of, when they contracted for the channel to be fifteen feet wide in the first part, where there was the most wash, and twenty feet wide, and of the same depth, in the second bank, where there would be less wash. Thus, although the whole of the Santiam could be used in the same way at Syracuse, and used very extensively between that place and their outlet, these individuals would at once check farther improvements below on the north fork, and eventually leave us but their leakage, destroying our navigation and water privileges, compel our people to yield to the monopoly at Salem, and largely reduce the value of our lands and property. We wish not to see this, for when this country is crowded with population, like the valley of ancient Egypt, American industry will make the Santiam a large contributor to their wealth, power, and glory, it being much more beneficial to the community at large, where it is, than if turned to one point. Their success would be a precedent for the turning of the South Fork, by a different channel to the Willamette, (which has been talked of) leaving but little of the Santiam in its original bed, producing most mischievous consequences.

These facts aroused us when we heard of the business, and we considered that should the work be accomplished, without our stopping it, the water effectually turned, the channel washed, and machinery depending on it at Salem, it is probable that it would be generally looked upon as Salem's acquired rights, it would matter little whether they were acquired justly or unjustly; how much or how little would be the injury to our country, they had gained the right, and law or Legislative action would be indifferent and entirely inactive about restoring the water back again for our benefit; though we might undertake an action against them, which we would hardly have the courage to do, when the thing was so far gone, for it would then be looked upon more in the light of a new natural channel, than a trespass, such as it would now really be. For this reason we thought it absolutely necessary to stop it at once. If the business was accomplished, our influences, in all probability, would not be sufficiently counteracting to hinder their legalizing it, and all with us would be lost. They seemed to depend on the course they took as the safest for them. Legal men said that although they were without law, no law could be brought against them for some time, as there was no judge in the country, and consequently no courts held, by this means giving them sufficient time to accomplish their work. What course was to be pursued? No legal course, for there was none that we knew of. Individual and party remonstrances came repeatedly [illegible] employed, but they would not desist. We determined in the absence of law to do as they did, and take the business into our own hands, without going against law.

The committees' report describes our proceedings. J. Y. A.

At the request of a Lane friend, we publish the following from the New York Evangelist.

A Disciple Found.

He had long been absent. He began to drop off from those places where disciples are usually found, some time since, and at last he dropped quite off—totally disappeared. His best friends soon began to be alarmed at the aspect of the case. They beat the bush well about all those places where they had been accustomed to meet him, but they could find nothing of him. We had the bell rung several times in a week—which agency had caused his appearance quite regularly aforetime, but it seemed of no avail. There was not a religious privilege we enjoyed, but we looked to his usual seat in hope—but it was vacant still. We could hardly bear the thought of loosing him. We had no disciples to spare. Moreover, we thought he had fallen into bad hands. We knew there was a cunning and powerful villain lurking about the village, 'seeking whom he might devour," and we were alarmed at the idea that, possibly, he had fallen into his hands. And these painful suspicions were increased as we noticed that our anxieties about the missing disciple were thought very lightly of—were even the subject of banter and ridicule, by certain people of the place. We therefore conjectured that these people knew our brother had fallen into bad hands. They seemed willing we should never hear anything further about him.

We however kept on ringing the bell regularly; in hope that the sound thereof might reach him in some place where the above named villain might have secreted him, though we know that one of that villain's arts was to make people dreadful deaf to all sounds of that sort. We kept on thinking about him too. His absence made such a gap in our little circle, that we could not help thinking of him. And it saddened us too, not a little, to think what a rough handling he would be certain of if he had been kidnapped as above stated; for some of us had had some painful experience in that matter.

But one pleasant evening, when we were all together, of one accord, in one place, who should walk in but this very identical lost disciple! He had been gone so long, and we had so nearly given him up, that we could hardly believe our eyes. We were amazed. We looked sharply, in our unbelief, but it was verily he.

He looked as if he had been lost. He looked like a sheep that had strayed away from the green pastures and still waters, to barren regions, seeking for rest but finding none. And he talked about his absence from us, as if the departure had been an evil and a bitter thing. He had not gained a particle of the good he counted upon in leaving us. His abandonment of the prayer-meeting had made him ashamed to see any of the faithful saints, and he had kept out of their way, and in doing so he had fallen directly into the hands of the cunning villain above referred to, and confirmed our fears about the illtreatment he might have received.—Besides, the bell which used to bring him to our weekly meetings, troubled him.—Its sound often reached him, though he tried not to hear it. And often it was as dismal as a funeral knell in his ears, because it reminded him of broken vows and of forsaken saints.

But not to be tedious, the disciple is found. He has enough of wandering from the path and place of duty. We trust he will stay found, and that some other disciples, lost in a similar manner, may be found, by the record we have now made; and be brought back again to duty and happiness. PASCAL.

☞ A gallant cotemporary thinks this world would hardly be worth living in were it deprived of women. Listen to rhapsody; "who would remain in a garden from whence the flowers have been taken, or in a grove from which the birds have departed, or beneath a sky which the stars had forsaken? Let cunics prattle as they may, our existence here without the presence of the other sex would be only a dark cheerless void. The light, the smiles and affections of women, are the bow of beauty and promise which spoons the life of man from his cradle to his grave."

☞ There is a girl at Saratoga, so handsome and so proud, that she says there is only one thing worth looking at, and that's a mirror.

A bad reflection.

☞ "What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," replied a bystander, "because he sees another puppy in your boots."

An old lady of Pennsylvania had an unaccountable aversion to rye, and could never eat it in any form, "till of late they got," she said, "to making it into whiskey, and I find I can now and then, worry down a little."

Eloquent Extract.

From the late speech of Hon. C. L. Dunham, of Indiana, we take the following eloquent peroration:

Sir, I have heard honorable gentlemen coolly attempt to calculate the value of the Union, its value in dollars and cents; this Union purchased at a price in suffering, toil, and blood, in comparison with which the mines of the Indies sink into insignificance! The value of this Union, in comparison with the moral influence of which upon mankind, the wealth of the universe is but as the dust in the balance! This Union, which is the germ that is leavening the world with the spirit of freedom! This Union, which is the nucleus of the liberties of mankind, which is at once the model for the oppressed, and the asylum for the unsuccessful [illegible] by [illegible] our [illegible] dove from [illegible] wing, having [illegible] Why, sir, what was this Union [illegible] years ago but thirteen feeble colonies upon this Atlantic coast? "Westward the star of empire took its way." The hardy sons of liberty scaled the rugged heights of yon blue Alleghanies, and poured themselves into the immense valleys below, and already are they filled with as noble a race as the sun of heaven ever shone upon. Still westward they take their way. They have scaled the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and poured themselves down their western slopes to the shores of the majestic Pacific, and already are our ears greeted with the hum of the industry coming up from those distant hills and valleys; already, as if by magic, rich and teeming cities, prosperous villages, and thriving hamlets, are springing up all over that country, bedecking it like the glittering jewels of some gorgeous diadem. Soon the immense commerce of Asia and the Indies, which has so long supplied the coffers of England, and sustained her tottering power, will pour its glittering treasures in upon that western coast, and through yon rocky barries into the laps of these our eastern valleys. Whilst yet we deliberate, sir, States are springing into existence, as if in obedience to the fiat of Him who speaks and it is done! Calculate the value of such a Union! As well might you attempt to number the [illegible] upon the [illegible] of yon blue arch [illegible] possible that any man who claims to be an American citizen, in whose veins courses American blood, in whose bosom throbs an American heart, who has felt the exhilerating influence of the genius of our free institutions, can fall so low as to attempt to calculate the value of such a Union? Sir, such a man has not soul enough to appreciate the value of this Union, which is a pearl above all price, and his efforts to do so should be listened to as the unmeaning babble of a maniac.

☞ On Monday last twenty-five Sious lads, from the age of six to fourteen, under the direction of an old Indian, gave a begging dance, in front of several stores in St. Paul. Their juvenile voices kept good time and showed good culture. Pity these boys, instead of exhibiting themselves here, dressed only with a breech clout and paint, could not be put to a good New England farm school, be clothed and put in a right mind. When will Government learn that the only method of permanently benefitting the Indians, is to institute farm schools, and *compel* them to work, and study their books? How many white boys, think you, would make good citizens, if they were allowed to spend their youthful days in idleness, or fishing and gunning? If you would change the habits of the wigwam, and train him among whites, exactly like a white child, and the thing is accomplished.—*Minnesota Pioneer.*

THE NEW PATENT MOUSE TRAP.—The August number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute contains the specification of a patented mouse trap. The improved mode of body snatching is as follows:

A savory piece of toasted cheese is suspended by a hook. Enter rat. A small mirror is so adjusted that he sees his shadow in the glass, (just as Richard) and not recognising himself at first sight, thinks that some other rat is aiming for the cheese. He rushes in to head off his rival. The board he treads on is a deceiver. It is supported by a weak spring, (probably a patent truss) which yields under his weight, and precipitates him into a lower story of the trap, when the floor flies up to resume its place. Another rat comes along—sees the reflection of his predecessor, as well as his own, and thinks two rats are fighting for the cheese. In he goes—down he goes, and so on, *toties quoties.*"

☞ An Irish soldier being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland, replied that he was in the hospital nearly all the time he was there.

☞ The Branch Mint at California failed in Congress.

Talent without tact has been said to be like a fiddle without a fiddlestick.