OREGON SPECTATOR.

D. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR.) "Westward the star of [illegible] the course of empire takes its way."

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THE OREGON SPECTATOR:

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

D. J. Schnebly, Editor and Prop'r.

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POETRY.

Be Kind.

Be kind to thy father; for when thou wast young,
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father; for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray;
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold—
Thy father is passing away!

Be kind to thy mother; for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
Oh, well may it then cherish and comfort her now,
For loving and kind has she been!
Remember thy mother—for thee she will pray
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness, then, cheer her lone way,
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother; his heart will have death
If the smiles of thy joy be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to your brother, whoever you are;
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament purer and richer by far
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister; not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love;
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,
And blessings thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,
More pleasant than wealth or renown.

Panorama of the Garden of Eden.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The trees of Eden! sweet it were
Their bowering shades to see,
And know no hand of men might dare
To wreck their canopy—
And 'neath their umbrage pure and fair,
Recline awhile—*and here they are.*

"Which is the tree of knowledge? say!"
A dark eyed girl inquired,
Who, dazzled by the pencil's ray,
The magic scene admired.
"We cannot tell, my child—but know
Who rashly plush'd and caused our woe."

Oh! Eden's birds! how bright ye gleam,
Within your blest abode;
Building your nests by grove and stream
Where archer never strode,—
In vain we list your song to hear,
That burst on Adam's sinless ear.

And Eden's flowers, so rich and rare—
We must not cull their gems,
Nor of the luscious fruitage share
That bows the loaded stems;
Yet may we plant, in Christian's love,
Right seeds for Paradise above.

A USEFUL SOFA.—A Cincinnati paper describes a sofa which is susceptible of being changed by sections into twenty-five different positions. It can be formed into an arm-chair, with stools, writing desks, &c., and in a minute's time be disposed into its original shape—an excellent contrivance for bachelors or invalids.

There are two peonies in the garden at the President's house at Washington, which, together, contained, this season, three hundred and forty-five flowers.—Some measured twenty-one inches in circumference. The bunches were very large, and grew from seed sown 12 years ago.

For the Spectator.

MARION COUNTY, Sept. 2, 1851.

MR. D. J. SCHNEBLY:

Sir—The all absorbing question of the day, among the brotherhood of the quill, appears to be for and against the drawing of political party lines; while the more considerate of their readers throughout the country feel more deeply impressed with the necessity of drawing township and sectional lines in Oregon at the present time. Consequently the former is thought to be by the moderate and thinking part of community, [illegible] women and children, of the Territory generally. Well, that portion of our fellow citizens who are waiting in anticipation of honor and lucrative situations at the hands of the people, strained up those chords in 1849, during the first session of the Legislature that met after our present organization. They called a meeting at Oregon City, appointed a *cheerman*, made speeches, passed resolves, issued a circular calling upon all of the true faith to enlist in the good cause, as there was a change in the administration at Washington, and danger was abroad in the land. They also appointed a central and corresponding committee, created a sufficient fund to defray all necessary expenses, and recommended to the different counties the necessity of immediate organization. As nearly all the members of that Legislature participated in this meeting, representing their different counties it follows, as a matter of course, that they belonged to the new faith. Being present at this jubilee, seeing and hearing what was transacted, I have always believed they were in good earnest, and that those favoring the project, had since that eventful meeting, drawn the line as taut as their physical and mental abilities would admit. One of the orators upon the occasion, said that he thanked kind providence that the the time had at length come, when he was once more permitted to declare his political views in a party meeting. Another said he was a locofoco, as some pleased to call him; but he could not help it, for he had imbibed those principles from his mother's milk. Now, those political bubbles having been sent afloat by the members of the first legislature, I presume it is the intention of those favoring the scheme, to show up to the people of the Territory the many wise and salutary laws that have been brought into existence by this rare specimen of congregated Solomons. The few laws that it has been my good fortune to see emanating from those party line men, I must confess differ very materially from those generally enacted under our republican form of government. For instance, the Legislature of '49, after being in session a short time, resolved itself into committee of the whole, and then resolved to adjourn a sufficient length of time to return to their homes, cut and secure their crops; then further resolved that Uncle Sam should pay them $3 per day during the recess for cutting their own wheat, whether they had any or not. Then after meeting again, pursuant to adjournment, they advanced many very forcible arguments to justify this latter resolution, this unprecedented mode of paying harvest hands. One of their strongest points, I remember, was this, which I believe not one rational man in the Territory doubted for a moment—that while at home among their constituents, conversing with them upon their many wants, that they had done the Territory more service than when in actual session at Oregon City. Again, when Congress passed an act organizing the Territorial Government in Oregon, that body thought in justice to the foreigners, many of whom had been living in Oregon under the joint occupancy, from 20 to 30 years, without an opportunity being afforded them of becoming citizens, gave this class the right of voting at the first election, upon their filing their intentions to become citizens, &c.; and that this power should be vested in the Legislative Assembly, thereafter to say who should be legal voters at the next ensuing election. Those foreigners were principally Canadians, had taken part with the Americans in forming and sustaining our Provisional Government, and when the Territory was in an Indian war, those people came forward in her defence; they organized and equipped a volunteer company, and immediately repaired to the scene of action. Besides contributing generously from their private means towards a successful prosecution of the war. But in the wisdom of the ruling portion of this august body of [illegible], it was not thought Democratic, or rather, to satisfy the narrow-minded [illegible] and fear of a few individuals, they must not continue to this class of pioneers, the [illegible] which Congress had once given them, the inestimable rights of freemen. And accordingly the elective franchise was [illegible] drawn, and now the same individuals [illegible] ty organization in this county, have actually selected one of those foreigners to act with them upon their committee of vigilance, while others of the same committee have said by their votes in a legislative capacity, at the time of the Territorial party line organization, that this man was unworthy, and therefore should not exercise the rights and privileges of an American citizen for five years to come. Oh! consistency, though priceless jewel!

Now there are probably some 3000 voters scattered over the Territory among whom are a few designing men, and in order to gratify their own selfish ambition, seek to disseminate political dissentions among the people, while all must know that the continual braying of party names at this time in Oregon, can result in no good, but will produce the contrary effect.

There are many good and able men in Oregon of both political parties, who desire the promotion and prosperity of the country above self, who think it folly in the extreme to encourage a scheme which must entail upon those political broils and local prejudices that all passed experience should teach our helmsmen to steer clear of. But if the legislation of which we have had a foretaste, can only be promoted by the drawing of party lines, map those of the brotherhood who favor the cause, hasten the time when partyism shall be proclaimed from 42 to 49 North, and from the mouth of the Columbia to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

OFFIDAN.

For the Spectator.

MR. SCHNEBLY:

The time for the people of Oregon to form a State Government, is not far distant, and it becomes the duty of the citizens to look forward to the general prosperity of this, their adopted country and future homes, not only on the especial account for their own immediate interests, but also to have an eye single to the interest of their posterity. In doing so, they will have several important measures that will naturally be brought to bear, and none of more importance than the subject of Slavery.

To call up this question at the present, may, to some, appear to be out of time. For my own part, (an isolated individual) I am opposed to the principle of slavery, and in this enlightened age of civilization, and more especially in a government like ours, whose boast is its republican principles, and its free institutions, to hold in bondage (and that perpetual) a part of the race of man, is revolting in the extreme. Yet the evil does exist, and [illegible] the country of so great an evil, has employed the time and engaged the attention of the greatest statesmen that any government has ever been able to boast of, and notwithstanding all the talent and energy that has been engaged to devise ways and means to rid the country of that which is a curse to any people, they have so far been able to do nothing more than keep the all-absorbing question in agitation, to cause the nation to tremble from its centre, for the safety of its institutions, and to bring misery and suffering upon that unfortunate part of the human family, the colored race, by crowding them up in a few States, like cattle in their stalls, by thousands, on old worn-out farms, that will not produce a spear of grass to the individual. And yet we hear the fanatics in every portion of the government, preaching terror to the people for wanting to extend the privilege to the black man to emigrate to new and fertile countries, where they can fare in all respects as sumptuous as the white man that holds them as property. This principle, advocated by men professing to be actuated by feelings of sympathy for their sufferings, [illegible] humanity to exert their influence and employ their means to extend relief. The all-perplexing question now arises, in what way can relief be afforded? By every man in Oregon that has "Providentially" obtained from the mines of California, a and sufficient to buy one negro from their task-masters of the South, where nakedness and hunger are the daily companions of those people, and bring them to Oregon's fruitful soil and salubrious climate, and then, and not till then, can the vegetarian, the philanthropist and the man that boasts of his charity, say that he has done all that he could, to relieve suffering humanity. S.

For the Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:

Sir—I noticed in the last *Statesman*, a threat of defiance to law, court and everything else that is gentlemanly and in order. His boasted independence in one column chimes so well with his whining in another; the latter would do credit to a whipped hound. I have looked over his paper, and found no less than six allusions to respectable men, (yourself among the number) with an attempt to bring reproach upon them. In the name of common sense, let me ask, is this Democratic? Remember he says he prints a Democratic paper, to preach against [illegible] of his cause. Such a way of proceeding is, according to my opinion, in very bad taste. I have too good an opinion of the people of Oregon to think that they can relish such slang.

Now if he can give some plausible reasons for crying down any Whig he may attack, I will be with him. But if the *sin* of being a Whig is all the cause he can muster, and if abuse is the only kind of ammunition he has on hand, I must be excused from coinciding with the man who attempts to teach us Democracy.—In politics I have been termed ultra, in my opinions; but I have always been willing to accord some decency to those who differed from me. I have not commenced this article for the purpose of puffing you, nor do I wish to defend any person who has incurred the displeasure of the *Statesman*. I think you are able to uphold and defend yourselves. I only ask space to give a few gentle hints to those who are what might be called rampant politicians.

Since I have been a resident of the country, say three years, some flagrant wrongs have been committed by men holding *privileged* positions; but the accused were not hunted down with bloodhound ferocity for their sins of omission, and commission. Democracy was just as triumphant in the country then as it now is. It seems to have undergone a change within the last two years. The recently imported article of Democracy has got spoiled coming round the *Horn*, or it was tainted before it started. I find, sir, it won't do to mix with the old resident article. You have been in the habit of calling the imported article, Chicopee Democracy. Not having resided there, I am not able to say whether it is current in that section of the country or not. I am satisfied of one thing—it is "unsuited," as you say, "to this latitude."

You may charge me with being a Whig or you may call me a Democrat; my remarks will apply to both sides, and they are as much intended for you as any person else, when you commit the errors of which I have complained. Probably I shall have equally as much cause to complain of you when you turn political demagogue. I have kept a close watch upon the papers in the Territory, and shall not be asleep whilst the organization of the parties is progressing. I may have to treat of this subject again. By your per- [illegible] meet with an [illegible] sentiment illustrated in so appropriate a figure and expressed in such beautiful language:

CHARITY.—Night had kissed the young rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dew drops hung upon its blushing bosom and watched its sweetest slumbers. Morning came, with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose, and it awoke joyous and smiling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of health and youthful innocence. Then came the ardent sun-god, sweeping from the east, and he smote the young rose with his scorching rays, and it fainted. Deserted and almost heart-broken it dropped to the dust in loneliness and despair. Now, the gentle breeze which had been gambolling over the sea, pushing on the home-bound barks, creeping over the hill and dale—by the lone cottage and still brook—turning the old mill, fanning the brow of disease, and frisking the curls of innocent childhood—came tripping along on her errand of mercy and love; and when she saw the young rose she hastened to kiss it, and kindly bathed its fainting head in cool refreshing showers; and the young rose revived, looked up, and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze; but she hurried quickly away; her generous task was performed, yet not without reward, for she the [illegible] perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose: and the kind breeze was glad in heart, and went away singing through the trees. Thus real, true charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it refreshes, and unconsciously reaps a reward in the performance of its offices of kindness, which steals upon the heart like rich perfume, to bless and cheer.

☞ Woman is just what man makes her. Show her that you admire usefulness more than tinsel; that you wish for a companion instead of a plaything: that you esteem beauty of the mind more than personal beauty: and she will educate herself so as to be worthy of your respect and affection.

[illegible] as revolting to my feelings, as [illegible] of slavery itself. If man [illegible] much for the slave, let them [illegible] make their condition [illegible] never so gen them up in [illegible] But let them go so, be [illegible] many glass, and give them [illegible] For the enjoyments, [illegible] the luxuries of life. [illegible]

[illegible] ☞ Horace Greeley was [illegible] accounts, sojourning in [illegible] letter to the Tribune, [illegible] 11, has the annexed paragraph:

While Great Britain and [illegible] States have undertaken to [illegible] other in Free Trade, [illegible] the principle of [illegible] a division in her Commerce [illegible] and she is consequently [illegible] leave the wealth [illegible] The Californian ships [illegible] come to New York in [illegible] but on that Gold Region [illegible] running [illegible] to [illegible] were in part bought [illegible] for "Millions" [illegible] France has similar [illegible] Grain supplied to [illegible] fabricators of the [illegible] ly reached the bank of [illegible] is on its way to Paris. A [illegible] the golden harvests of the [illegible] the Sacramento and [illegible] their reaping place here.

☞ A newspaper [illegible] Its best articles are [illegible] get ahead [illegible]