

OREGON SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY, (OREGON TERRITORY) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1858.

THE OREGON SPECTATOR

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Spectator, in Oregon City, Oregon Territory.

TERMS: IN ADVANCE. For one year, \$5.00; for six months, \$3.00; for three months, \$1.50. Single copies, 10 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For every additional insertion, 50 cents per line. For every additional insertion, 50 cents per line. For every additional insertion, 50 cents per line.

The Insurrection in China

A letter written on board the Hercules the vessel which carried Mr. George Bonham on his visit to the Chinese insurgents at Nankin, tells very quickly a tale of wonder. It is possible to doubt after perusing it, that the epidemic cholera and the influenza, which for months have been scourging the Chinese empire, are the result of a pestilence which has been introduced into the country by the Chinese themselves. There is no doubt that the epidemic cholera and influenza, which for months have been scourging the Chinese empire, are the result of a pestilence which has been introduced into the country by the Chinese themselves. There is no doubt that the epidemic cholera and influenza, which for months have been scourging the Chinese empire, are the result of a pestilence which has been introduced into the country by the Chinese themselves.

whose letter we publish to day, is evidently disposed to put the most favorable construction on the faith of persons with which he thinks it his business to establish a religious identity. But we must confess to some grave suspicions that our missionaries and our merchants in China will not find their difficulties ever when it has become profoundly Christian.

It may be proper to hope for the best; but if, on the one hand, there be in Christian faith a power of extricating itself from accidental errors, and if the Bible must either be received or rejected altogether, on the other hand, there are too many examples of alliance between truth and error long surviving the circumstances of its origin. It may or may not be true that, beginning with the 26 wives claimed by the Prince of Universal Peace, the inner-gate hierarchy practices a carefully graduated polygamy; it may or may not be true that they believe in revelations bidding them to destroy women and children and forbidding opium and tobacco; but there is a most suspicious resemblance between these alleged features of their creed and those of the Arabian and the late American impostor, Mahomedanism, with all its self-concocted sermons, and its bewitching tales, and its hundred and ten thousand years, and Mahomedism is by no means the greater the knavery, and, if all be true that is reported of the sect set in China, which has sprung up with the rapidity of an aerial fire, we shall find its religion of mere worship, of adulation, and supple flattery, but a poor compensation for its license in the passions of vengeance, sensuality, and thirst of domination. Happily, as we think, these new religions are themselves disposed to give us some time to arrange our own affairs, before we commit ourselves to too close a sympathy. The prevailing questions of etiquette, which seem inseparable from Oriental negotiations, has presented itself at our very first communication with the insurgents' chiefs, and men who did not think it below their dignity to come out and see the departure of our soldiers, to offer their best horses and carriages, and to assist their way till the narrow, never-ending found in the mission of some trifles or fancies an insuperable bar to negotiation. Of almost ostentatious plainness of manners, some of them educated, it is said, at our own missions, and as puritanical in their civil as in their religious system, they are already at issue with us as to the footing on which their chief representative will deal in our dealings with this new Power; it may be to show that we may spare ourselves the trouble of a prescriptive compromise with so questionable a form of Christianity. There will be a time for us to look about and see the turn it takes, and whether it be a Luther or a Mahomet who has broken the idols of China.—*London Times.*

The Women of Nantucket

Iceland has developed a peculiar style of character. The women of Nantucket (says a correspondent) are as remarkable for their energy of character, self reliance and independence as the men, combining with these qualities the gentler affections and graces of true womanhood. These characteristics are developed by necessities of their situation as the heads of families, having the sole care and management of them during the long voyages of their husbands at sea. They are thus obliged to attend to the moral and intellectual training of their children; and as there is a great preponderance of numbers on the part of the female population, they enjoy great freedom and independence; share equally; and more than equally, the advantages of the schools, churches, public libraries, and lectures, and are on the average, superior to the men in intellectual culture. Nantucket is celebrated for its literary clubs, and its reading and social improvement societies, in which women bear much the larger part. At the Lyceum they have appeared as lecturers, and talented women from abroad are as freely invited to visit the island in the capacity of public speakers, as men. In the Unitarian Church several of them have been invited to the pulpit, and have discharged upon religion and philanthropy, to the entire satisfaction of the intelligent congregation that worships there. In the early history of the island, there were noted women who acted an important part in its public affairs; and there are some now living who are capable of filling any station in human society or government with distinguished ability. Of these Lucretia Mott, the eloquent Quaker preacher, and Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, are already a resident of her native island. Do not these facts furnish a strong argument in favor of the movement for the right of women to a larger sphere of activity, to equal education, and the right to a voice in the government under which they live? Is it said that such an extension of their privileges will render them masculine and unlovely? We are able in the case of Nantucket to contradict the assertion with stubborn facts. While our women are superior in fortitude, energy of character and intellectual culture, they are not inferior in any of the graces of true womanhood. In all the gen-

der affections, in devotion to the duties of home, in generous hospitality, and in a friendly interest in all just reforms, they are not surpassed by any community in New England. And, moreover, they have no lack of physical beauty, though this is less esteemed among them than in many other places where it is also the only charm of their sex. And I must mention an interesting fact, which will go far to show what will be the voice of wisdom on the great question of an equality of rights with men, when they have become emancipated from the thrall of custom and opinion. From this community, which I have thus described, a larger petition was sent to the Constitutional Convention of this State, asking that the right of suffrage might be extended to women, than from any other town in the commonwealth; and this petition was extensively signed by both sexes. And as I may mention, also, that there is a large subscription list here to the *Lib*, edited by Mrs. Pauline W. Davis, of Providence, and devoted to this movement, than in any other town in the U. S.

FISHMAN.—We perceive amongst the arrivals, that of the schooner *Queen of the West*, from a fishing cruise, with seven hundred fish to master. From information which we have received from authentic sources, we have every reason to believe that the Ocean Fishery on our coast, is destined, at no distant date, to become a pursuit of extensive importance. By almost every arrival from the North, we have assurances of the existence of large banks, thickly populated with cod fish and halibut, and the neighborhood of Port Townsend is said to abound with them. Sailors are not in enormous numbers, and we have in our population, many who have been accustomed to the kind of fishery on the coast of Europe. No doubt exists that hundreds of these men could find lucrative employment in pursuing their former avocations on our shores.

The salmon fishery on the Sacramento alone, has already been estimated at one thousand tons for this season, by those engaged in the business, and has proved a money making enterprise, even when they have been selling at the lowest prices they have reached in our market, viz., one cent and a half per pound, and so sanguine have those become who are already embarked in this enterprise, that they are making active preparations to carry it on next year, on a much more extended scale.

There is no more doubt of the existence of cod, halibut, salmon and mackerel in the Pacific Ocean, and within easy reach of our port, than there is of that of salmon in the Sacramento, and there is no manner of question, but that the capture of these members of the fishy tribe would prove quite as lucrative, as does that of the salmon.—*Nas.*

Mark or Mud Grafting.

As this season is now grafting in which fruit trees and other grafting is generally practiced, I would suggest, for the benefit of persons engaged in that operation, a plan which I have successfully adopted for the last two seasons. And without supposing it new (although it is not the one usually recommended in books) I will describe it and its advantages over the common cleft grafting. I have no doubt it is described among Mr. Thomas's fifty methods; but never having seen those, and supposing a majority of grafters in the like predicament, I am induced to give it publicity.

This system, however, only applies to trees of half an inch or more in diameter. For smaller stocks and roots, whip-grafting and cleft grafting are preferable. In consequence of the numerous mistakes of nursery men from whom I have purchased trees, after fruiting a large portion of my trees, and pears, I have been induced to graft many, which I did in the usual way, by cleft grafting and having regrettably lost about thirty-three per cent, by the wind blowing them out, after making a few, vigorous growth of more than two feet, I came to the conclusion that I must adopt some other method, which I have adopted for the last two seasons without having a single one blown out. I saw off the limb or stock square across, and pare it smooth, the same as for cleft-grafting, without splitting the stock, but merely the bark, one-half or three-fourths of an inch down, on one or more sides, according to the number of grafts which I wish to insert, and after preparing the scion or graft, taking as usual three buds; though when they have been scarce I have used only two, and in several instances only one successfully. Cut the graft diagonally across, with a slope of about an inch long, then with the point of the knife open the bark at the top of the slit sufficiently to introduce the cut point of the graft, push it gently down until no more of the cut portion is visible, tie up and wax in the usual way, and the operation is finished; at the end of the season of growth you will find that your graft has grown firmly to the side, being almost as strong as any other lateral shoot; and if you put two or three in, by the end of the second or third season the whole top of the stock, if not too large, will be covered by the graft, and look perfectly natural; whereas cleft-grafting, owing to the split in the stock, never fills up; moisture gets in, which,

producing disease, ultimately causes the tree, frequently when it has attained full growth, to split and fall down. I have lost no less than four out of a row of ten twelve-year old *Bellefleur* apple trees this last season, which were grafted five feet from the ground in the old way. As a covering for the graft, I always use cheap muslin dipped in hot grafting wax, cut in strips from one half to one inch wide; it saves tying and time, and is much safer.

A scion can be inserted on the side of any limb by opening the bark in the same way as for budding, or a graft neatly fitted into a girdle hole on any part of a stock or limb will answer equally well; in fact, it is a beautiful method when you wish to fill up with a limb any naked space, for the sake of symmetry.

T. V. PICTICOLAR.

March 10, 1858.

The undersigned has practiced bud or bark grafting upwards of eight or ten years successfully, and has never seen but one blown off by storm, which originated from a shoot growing up by the graft, and robbing it of nourishment to perfect the union of the bark. He has grafted on smaller and larger sizes, than are described in the above letter, apple, pear, plum, and apricot.

J. JOSEPH SMITH.

Washington, July 15, 1858.

Greek Eclogy on Clay and Webster.

The National Intelligencer publishes a translation from the Greek, of an eclogy on Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, made by Miss Elizabeth, of Crete, a young lady, who, not many years ago, embraced the Episcopal creed, and is now a missionary among her countrymen at Athens.

Charmante's Speech in the Greek House of Representatives, upon the death of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, delivered December 17, 1852.

On this day's session in the House of Representatives, Mr. Charamon, Deputy of Lania, having taken the floor, proposed that the House should express its regret on hearing of the death of two of the great men of the United States, namely, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster; and that their names be inscribed on the walls in the presence of the Chamber.

The honorable Deputy introduced his proposition in the following address: "When the wise government of a great nation is bereft of a man whose name is respected for his wisdom, goes into mourning, lamenting with its people the death of one of its citizens, that citizen truly must have been a great man! And the privation of a great man is an irreparable loss to all mankind. We took up arms to shake off a heavy yoke—a yoke of reproach, and one difficult to be borne; and the security of our enterprise immediately found protection in the other hemisphere, where, among many, two truly distinguished men had effectually raised up their Christian voices in behalf of the grievously suffering Greeks. Who, among us, the surviving combatants, has forgotten, or who among our youth has not heard from his parents that, independently of the ravages of war, *Jamies* and *strokes* were doing us, and who does not know that the bread and clothing of the Americans of the United States saved multitudes from the grasp of Charon? And who doubts that if the noble and generous-minded citizens of the United States had lived in our hemisphere, the Greek contest would have been terminated sooner and with more success?"

"The happiest man in the world is supposed to be 'an oligarch at a dinner.'" In our opinion, this rule is too limited. A oligarch is not only happy at a dinner, but in every other position. A dinner may be good, but it is never long-lived. Whatever he comes to know in his and his family. Give him a dollar, and he has more than an hour he will lay even challenge of it out in yellow neck ties or a cravat. There is something in the Athenian that sheds trouble as a drink would water. Who ever knew a "quitted oligarch" to commit suicide? The oligarch is strongly given to love and jealousy; but he has no taste for cynicism. He may have his all by betting against a roulette, but he doesn't find relief for his misfortune; when do, by retreating to eternal flames or a new bed-cord, but by visiting "de filijs suis," and participating in the many pleasures of "de occupational conversation de clar'ant."

"But a negro has a soul," said the corporal, dubiously.

"I have no doubt of it," said my uncle Toby; "but the worst of it is that the poor negro has at present nobody to stand for him. Into whose hands God may send put the whip," &c., &c.

"A negro is not a man. He is a beast."

"Rather a strict disciplinarian was the 'low carpenter of whom we heard tell a few days since.' 'Boys,' says he, 'when the bell strikes for noon, you can drop your work; but when the bell strikes for one o'clock, I want you to take it up again.' It was not long before the bell struck for noon, as one of his hands was driving a nail, he immediately dropped the hammer, leaving the nail half driven. When the bell struck for one, he completed the driving of the nail. This was more satisfactory than the performance of another workman who was on a ladder some twenty or thirty feet from the ground, with a bundle of shingles on his back, when the bell struck. He immediately let them go and started for dinner. As the market reporter says, shingles had a downward tendency about that time. At one o'clock he commenced gathering up the scattering shingles. 'Boys,' says the boss, 'we will make carrying shingles an exception to our rule.'"

"The speedy retirement of Santa Ana to his cook-pit and 'oligarch leisure' at Carthage may be looked for. Dates from Mexico to the 5th inst. says that four of his largest States have declared against him, and that a general revolution will follow his arbitrary course. He arrests persons on the slightest suspicion, and executes them without trial or warning. The priests will not loan him a cent, and are ready to raise the standard of revolt if he undertakes to meddle with the church property. It would be an already raised an army of 50,000 men, and is sending many of them to the frontiers. He will probably find, if he cannot raise money to pay them well, these soldiers the readiest instruments for his own destruction. Harrow had better be on the spot for his other leg."

THE DEAD OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The whole channel of the Mediterranean must be strewn with human bones. Carthaginians, Syrians, Egyptians, Sidonians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans—there they lay side by side, beneath the eternal water, and the modern ship that steels freight from Alexandria, sails in blood without further notice. It may be the corruption of the dead that now adds brightness to the phosphorescence of the waves.

All told me in the east that a superstition existed on this subject which represented the spirits of the departed as hovering, whether on the land or water, over the spots where the ruins of their tabernacles are found; so that in plowing the Mediterranean, we sail through armies of ghosts more multitudinous than the waves. These patient spirits sometimes ride on the foam, and at other times repose in those delicious little hollows which look like excavated cornucopias, between breaks of the waves. It is their union and thronging together, say the Orientals, that constitutes the phosphorescence of the sea, for whenever there is light, the billows flash with the luminousness of polished generation, that concentrate, and were, the starlight on their wings.—*St. John, Here and There.*

A New Type.

Mr. Quincy A. Brooks has placed before us the branch of a tree or arborvitae, accompanied by the following communication: "A strange and beautiful tree has been discovered in Washington Territory which is not known to exist in any other part of the habitable globe. This tree is destined, I think, to make some noise in the world. It is remarkable because it is not found elsewhere, and on account of its great beauty and fragrance. The tree varies in height from one to seven feet; the leaf resembles that of the pear, whilst the trunk and branches look like those of the orange tree. The upper side of the leaf is thinly coated with a gum having the appearance of oil, and of the consistency of honey. Handling them causes the gum to adhere slightly to the fingers. The gum, as well as the leaf and bark, are highly odorous. The fragrance, which is

quite strong, resembles that of orange or the bark, and a few leaves scattered in the garden, produce a smell, which is not only agreeable to the senses, but is also very refreshing. The tree is not only very ornamental, but is also very useful. It is very hard and durable, and is well adapted for the construction of houses, and for the manufacture of furniture. It is also very useful for the purpose of making paper, and for the manufacture of various articles of wood-work. The tree is very common in the mountains of the Territory, and is found in great numbers. It is very hard and durable, and is well adapted for the construction of houses, and for the manufacture of furniture. It is also very useful for the purpose of making paper, and for the manufacture of various articles of wood-work. The tree is very common in the mountains of the Territory, and is found in great numbers.

This will certainly make a very valuable and desirable ornamental tree to grow in our gardens, around our dwellings, and the public squares, or to form a hedge-row. Its intrinsic value for the purpose of making paper, and for the manufacture of various articles of wood-work, is also very great. It is very hard and durable, and is well adapted for the construction of houses, and for the manufacture of furniture. It is also very useful for the purpose of making paper, and for the manufacture of various articles of wood-work. The tree is very common in the mountains of the Territory, and is found in great numbers.

Scientific gentlemen can procure further information and new seeds of the plant, by addressing Quincy A. Brooks, Esq., Olympia.—Oregon Times.

Strong Minded Women.

I place myself on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and insist upon our Revolutionary spirit, that Tyranny without Representatives is Tyranny. Well! here we are, an independent American woman, educated for, and living by the practice of Medicine. I own property, I demand of the government that same as that it should allow me an equal vote with the other tax payers in the disposal of the public money. I am certainly not less intelligent than thousands who, though merely able to read their bibles, are entitled to vote; I am allowed to vote in any Bank or Insurance Company where I choose to be a stockholder; Why ought I not to vote in the disposition of Public Money raised by Tax, as well as those men who do not pay taxes—or those who do either.—*Harriet E. Hunt.*

There, you bleed with striped loaves—so commonly called "birds of justice"—in argument, in behalf of "woman's rights." appeared out of the very whirl of our glorious Declaration of Independence, and said: "which will curtail the remains of our old grandmothers, who in the simplicity of their minds, were content to leave to the rougher sex, full power in the political arena. Miss Hunt is evidently a strong minded woman, knows her rights and dare maintain them. She has no time to curb her; no small responsibility had borne crying for sugar-sweet and molasses, and no dishes to wash, pots to dust, or chambers to sweep, upon which perplexities trouble Miss Dr. Hunt. Her plans with the milk of human kindness, and full of woman's rights, the combats of medicine, "hold me or I burn," and with inevitable gross proverbs the popular character of the Yankee girl "law of the land" as occasion offers, whether in the pulpit or on the stage. Now we can't deny that the Miss Dr. makes out a pretty strong case on her side of the question, and in order to settle the matter amicably without further argument, we submit whether these "strong minded women" had not better be permitted to vote. The thing can be easily managed. Congress has prescribed districts in order to distinguish the sexes, another form must be adopted to distinguish the "strong minded women." This plan will be submitted to a few members, since they are only those who are husbandless or childless—a calamity which is not apt to befall American women—or those who are an "happily married" as to female friends and children, to prove their independence of moral and religious notions. We propose to give three persons a distinct style of dress, by allowing them to wear a badge of honor, (f) upon which shall be written "woman's rights" men; and the wearing of such badge, shall entitle the person to a vote. It may be objected that there is no necessity for such distinctions, or any mark by which these "strong minded women" shall be known; to reply we must answer that it is due to women and mothers, that their moral efforts should be protected, and that the sanctity of conjugal and maternal affection should not be endangered by competition with a class, who have separated themselves from the blessings of home, and the sweet influence of domestic life. We leave Miss Dr. Hunt, with a profound sense of her wrongs, and the honest sympathy for her rights, and while we think our plan will administer an efficient remedy, we wish it understood that we have given our ultimatum in the concession of the right of "strong minded women" only, to vote.

"A full respiration or two, previous to attempting to speak, is said to be an infallible remedy for stammering."

"The Wellington Fund, for erecting an asylum for widows and children of military officers, was £100,000."