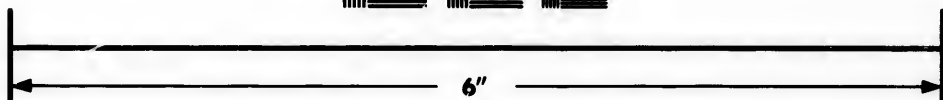
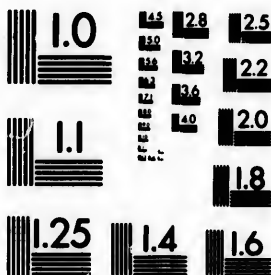


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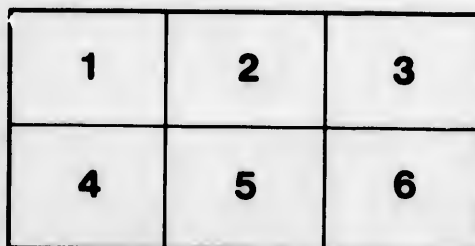
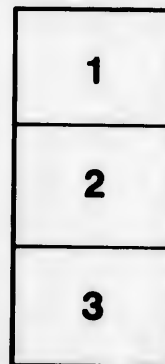
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embittering party hatred among brethren, disseminating slanders the most vile and absurd against the most virtuous characters: and shutting out from the poor and ignorant every avenue of truth. To promote his selfish purposes, he adds fuel to the infernal fires of faction, and breathes new fury into the flume. He is ever ready with cant of patriotism; but his base hypocrisy is only assumed to make his treachery more sure of its aim. He is a serpent stinging the bosom of his country in which he has been warmed.

Of the wickedness of deceiving the people for party ends, we cannot speak too strongly. Base and ignoble as this is, there are many now in Oregon engaged in it; and the ignorance of the foreign and amalgamated population who are subjects of it, makes it an easy task, requiring no talent whatever, unless a false heart, and a traitor's tongue be a talent. Many of those alien voters can neither speak nor understand our language. Some perhaps paupers, some convicts or refugees from Justice, gladly rejected by their native land, and thrown recklessly upon ours. All these without discrimination, are permitted to exercise the same portion of Oregon sovereignty, as native Americans. Upon matters most deeply affecting the welfare of our country, and requiring an accurate knowledge of our affairs, the question is frequently decided for us, by their votes. Such for instance, as the amendment of the oath of office, and other equally important matters, are left to the wise discretion of a host of ignorant unlettered aliens, whose interest it is to sustain the form of oath now existing.

Worse yet, some designing demagogue, (whether foreign or domestic we cannot tell,) has succeeded in misleading some true Americans upon this subject.

Each year's experience as it records itself in the history of our country, proves conclusively, to every reflecting mind, that, as things now exist, the government of Oregon, is every year becoming more extensively mature in corruption, and unless we can find some means to correct the evil, it requires no prophetic eye to see that the days of our voluntary government are numbered. The ballot box, which is the type and outward representation of liberty, unless guarded, will become the avenue through which anarchy and destruction will come upon us.

The results of our last election, in Tual-

tin Co., are decidedly ominous of the most fearful and precipitate anarchy. A gentleman of tried ability and indubitable character for stability and true devotion to the interests of his country, and uncompromising republican, a zealous advocate of National and Individual Rights, having been the honored agent of a free and enlightened people, to ward off base subterfuges of foreign emissaries through almost all the sessions of the legislative assemblies of Oregon, has, by some uncalled for and unaccountable turn of public sentiment, (most unfortunately for Oregon,) been exchanged for an adherent to his Holiness the POPE of ROME; and this too by a nominally Republican and Protestant Constituency. But this old Veteran of Democracy referred to, is now unambitiously enjoying all the blessings of rural retirement, at that peaceful retreat which his own industry has constituted a happy and comfortable home. Long may he live to enjoy the happy consciousness of having faithfully served his country in a time when such faith was most called for.

G. W. C.

MRS. WHITMAN MASSACRED UPON THE EVIDENCE OF AN AMERICAN!!!—ONE AMERICAN SHOOTING ANOTHER. &c.

In the March No. of "*The Friend*," we have the following letter:

Fort Vancouver, 9th Dec., 1847.

S. N. CASTLE, Esq.,

Sir,—It is with feelings indescribably painful that I hasten to communicate to you, for the information of the Board of Missions, intelligence of a disastrous event which lately occurred at the missionary station of Waiilatpu. Our estimable friend Dr. Whitman, his amiable and accomplished lady, and nine other men and youths in the mission employ, were murdered on the 29th ult., by the Cayuse Indians, with circumstances of the most revolting cruelty. The lives of the women and children, with the exception of the lamented lady already named, were spared. The mission being situated in the Cayuse country, they had a peculiar interest in protecting it from harm, in gratitude for past favors and for the blessings of religious instruction so assiduously dispensed to them and to their fami-

lies; yet those very people, the objects of so much solicitude were alone concerned in effecting the destruction of an establishment founded solely for their benefit. The Cayuse are the most treacherous and untractable of all the Indian tribes in this country, and had on many former occasions alarmed the inmates of the mission by their tumultuous proceedings and ferocious threats; but unfortunately these evidences of a brutal disposition were disregarded by their admirable pastor, and served only to arm him with a firmer resolution to do them good. He hoped that time and instruction would produce a change of mind—a better state of feeling towards the mission; and he might have lived to see his hopes realized had not the measles and dysentery, following in the train of immigrants from the United States, made frightful ravages this year in the upper country, many Indians having been carried off through the violence of the disease and others through their own imprudence. The Cayuse Indians of Wailatpu being sufferers in this general calamity, were incensed against Dr. Whitman for not exerting his supposed supernatural powers in saving their lives.—They carried this absurdity beyond that point of folly. Their superstitious minds became possessed with the horrible suspicion that he was giving poison to the sick, instead of wholesome medicines, with the view of working the destruction of the tribe, their former cruelty probably adding strength to this suspicion. Still some of the more reflecting had confidence in Dr. Whitman's integrity, and it was agreed to test the effects of the medicines he had furnished on three of their people, one of whom was said to be in perfect health.—They unfortunately died, and from that moment it was resolved to destroy the Mission. It was immediately after burying the remains of these three persons that they repaired to the mission and murdered every man found there.

This happened about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Indians arrived at the mission one after another, with their arms hid under their blankets. The doctor was at school with the children, the others were cutting up an ox they had just killed.—When the Indians saw they were numerous enough to effect their object, they fell upon the poor victims, some with guns and others with hatchets, and their blood was soon streaming on all sides. Some of the Indi-

ans turned their attention towards the doctor; he received a pistol shot in the breast from one, and a blow on the head with a hatchet from another. He had still strength enough remaining to reach a sofa, where he threw himself down and expired. Mrs. Whitman was dragged from the garret, and mercilessly butchered at the door. Mr. Rogers was shot after his life had been granted to him; the women and children were also going to be murdered, when a voice was raised to ask for mercy in favor of those whom they thought innocent, and their lives were spared. It is reported that a kind of deposition made by a Mr. Rogers increased the fury of this savage mob. Mr. Rogers was seized, was made to sit down, and then told that his life would be spared if he made a full discovery of Dr. Whitman's supposed treachery. That person then told the Indians that the doctor intended to poison them, that one night, when Mr. Spalding was at Wailatpu, he heard them say that the Indians ought to be poisoned, in order that the Americans might take possession of their lands—that the doctor wished to poison them all at once, but that Mr. Spalding advised him to do it gradually. Mr. Rogers after this deposition was spared, but an Indian, who was not present, having seen him, fired at and killed him. An American made a similar deposition, adding that Mrs. W. was an accomplice, and she deserved death as well as her husband. It appears that he concluded by saying that he would take the side of the Indians, and that he detested the Americans. An Indian then put a pistol into his hand, and said to him, if you tell the truth, you must prove it by shooting that young American; and this wretched apostate from his country fired upon the young man shown to him, and laid him dead at his feet. It was upon the evidence of that American that Mrs. Whitman was murdered, or she might have shared in the mercy extended to the other females and children.

Such are the details as far as known of that disastrous event and the causes which led to it. Mr. Rogers' reported deposition, if correct, is unworthy of belief, having been drawn from him by the fear of instant death. The other American who shed the blood of his own friend must be a villain of the darkest dye, and ought to suffer for his aggravated crime.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Ogden proceeded towards Walla Walla with a strong party

of the Hudson's Bay Company's servants to endeavor to prevent further evil.

Accompanying you will receive a copy of a letter which I addressed to Governor Abernethy immediately after the arrival of the melancholy intelligence at this place.

All that can be collected will be considered important by the friends of doctor and Mrs. Whitman in the United States, who will be anxious to learn every particular concerning their tragic fate. It will be a satisfaction for them to know that these eminent servants of God were faithful in their lives, though we have to deplore the melancholy circumstances which accompanied their departure from this world of trial.

I remain, Sir,

Your very ob't servant,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

Upon the above we feel called on to make some remarks, as also upon some other items of information bearing upon the same subject.

From our long acquaintance with that gentleman, we were not prepared to expect such a report.

We have ever regarded the H. B. Co.'s enterprises, as very much consolidated by Papal priests, but we were not prepared to see so much evidence that gentlemen in the high responsibilities of that Co. can hold their places only as they conduct everything to the satisfaction of the Papists. If Protestant gentlemen, even at the head of the Co.'s operations, cannot report such dreadful affairs, only as they studiously regard the liking of that *fell fraternity*, how long before the conviction must every where be established, that the H. B. Co. is in some way or other papistically organized? True, we have been told that the English church service is required by a standing regulation of that Company at their several posts. This is true also in the colleges of England, where that Romarism, in the form of Puseyism, obtained a governing possession. If we mistake not, we were, soon after the measure, told by one present when the letter from Mr. McBean in charge at Walla Walla, was opened at Vancouver, that some exclamations escaped Messrs. Douglas and Ogden, on reading the awful contents, expressive of the conviction that a *difference* in religion, had done this awful deed; such for instance, as one of them raising his

hands, (when the other was reading a trying part of the disclosure,) and exclaiming, "O God see what a difference in religion will do" or words to such effect.

In 1841 we were frequently told at Vancouver, that it was contrary to their principles, to justify any persons stopping in the vicinity of the Indian missions, *unless they were under the command and control of those missions, as it was sure to produce a difficulty between the Indians and the mission, and very likely to end in serious consequences.*" This was the reason given, why they would not go into business relations with C. M. Walker, who stopped his family at the Dalls; and this lack of business opportunity, we supposed at the time, was the reason why he had to leave that place.

Now Mr. Douglas was sufficiently acquainted with Indian character, to expect just such results from such an opposition in religious matters upon their superstitious minds.

Now who can read the above letter without seeing two things,—

1st. A soul tenderly alive to the awful tragedy he was narrating.

2d. Such a presentation of the whole affair as to produce the conviction, that the causes (so far as foreign to the Cayuse,) were to be found in the mission itself and the Americans?

True, the most of this was studied and arranged at Walla Walla, and forwarded after considerable time for maturing it at that place, to Vancouver as the basis of the whole matter to be given to the world.

We cannot, however, but notice some things given by Mr. Douglas upon his own responsibility.

"Yet these very people, (the Cayuse,) the objects of so much solicitude were alone concerned in effecting the destruction of an establishment founded solely for their benefit."

Were alone concerned in effecting, &c.— Now here is the most positive testimony given, that *none but the Cayuse* were in any way concerned in effecting the destruction of the establishment, &c. The subject admits only of *negative* testimony. When best informed on the subject, he could only say, "I do not know of others being concerned in effecting, &c. I do not believe or think any others were, &c.," but to give *positive* testimony that they *alone* were concerned in effecting, &c., he cannot, and before a court, such an attempt would be the

source of the greatest embarrassment. It would seem that this was the first plan hit upon for clearing the Romanists; but before he closes, it would seem that this had been forgotten, and another expedient adopted to prove that the Romanists were not the cause, by making the Americans themselves the cause.

"The Cayuse are the most treacherous and untractable of all the Indian tribes in this country." Mr. Ogden bears this testimony of that people, when addressing their chiefs on this same subject.

"It is now thirty years we have been among you; during this long period we have never heard an instance of blood being spilt until the inhuman massacre which has so recently taken place."—*Oregon Spectator*, Jan. 20, '48.

Of how many tribes could Mr. Ogden or Mr. Douglas bear such testimony?

"*Most untractable of all the Indian tribes!*" Where is the tribe that had made more improvement in civilization and religion, until religious contradictions and misrepresentations, in the garb of holiest sanctity at length, in an evil hour, finally phrensied them? "The mission, says Mr. Douglas, was situated in the Cayuse country; they had a peculiar interest in protecting it from harm." Did not Mr. Douglas know that the interests of the Cayuse people called on them, so far as they could judge from offers made them, to get rid of that mission and accept of a new mission held up to them as every way more to their interest and advantage? Indeed Mr. Douglas was the first man that gave us the astounding information, on the 21st of Sep. last, that the priests and jesuits just arrived from Europe, had the week before gone up the river to establish a station at the U-tilla (among the Cayuse,) another at the Yankama, another at the Dalls, and, (if we do not forget,) another at Sahaptin, a place occupied by a part of Mr. Spalding's people. We enquired "Mr. Douglas how did you obtain this information?" "They told me so themselves as they stopped to add to their outfit on their way up," was the answer. Now here was a cluster of stations to be established upon the operations of Mr. Spalding, and Dr. Whitman; and (as Mr. Douglas' acquaintance with history must have shown him,) designed at some rate or other, to oust those long established enterprises.

For a month previous to that time, Mr.

Douglas, as well as we, had had the opportunity of studying from the *Spectator* of Aug. 19, '47, the following most frightful piece of information we have seen published in Oregon; especially to those acquainted with the objects and history of the Jesuits.

"*Arrival of Bishop Blanchett*,—The ship *L'Etoile du Matin*, (Morning Star) Captain Menes, five and a half months from Brest, France, direct, arrived in the Columbia on Saturday last, bringing as passengers, Bishop Blanchett, five priests, three jesuits, three lay brothers, two deacons and seven nuns. No European intelligence of importance."

Here was a vessel more fearfully equipped against our institutions, civil and religious, than ten vessels would have been armed and ammunitioned.

We knew the Jesuits never suffered themselves to be known under that name, until they regarded their objects so far obtained as to make it advantageous to threaten their opponents. We knew this was particularly their state, since having been so many times banished from European kingdoms, and the Pope having been compelled to put down the order, and to wait until the nations had become confiding (not expecting them again to come into operations,) before he could re-establish the order, and send them as his emissaries through the earth. We knew that Bishop Blanchett had been long acquainted in Oregon, and that in going to Europe, he had had, as did the bishop of Cincinnati on the other side of the mountains some years since, an opportunity to make out and perfect a system of operations for this side of the mountains. We had known from our first acquaintance in Oregon nine years since, that our people were generally not only sleeping on this subject, but sleeping on a volcano; but notwithstanding all this, we were astounded, and almost struck dumb, (as doubtless intended to strike the whole country,) to see from this announcement, that they regarded the civil and religious possessions of the country so far accomplished, that they could openly declare themselves, or suffer their friends to declare them, JESUITS.

Now, as a Protestant of the church of Scotland, so deservedly high in his reputation, and so well versed in the history of his own church's struggles with that awful power claiming infallibility in support of her principles, which make it her declared duty to persecute and extirpate the protes-

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tants and all their pretended powers wheth-
er regal or otherwise, and knowing the
force with which they had gone upon that
ground, and that they were openly permitt-
ing themselves to be known as jesuits, and
knowing the bloody means which their in-
fallibility had long since unchangeably estab-
lished, to be used whenever and wherever
darkness or power would admit of it,—we
say how could our much esteemed and long
proved friend, under such circumstances,
declare to the world, that he had given in
that letter "*as far as known*, the causes
which led to that disastrous event?" Does
he say that he needed direct and competent
testimony before he could speak? but had
he not their own testimony that they were
going with sufficient force and purpose to
establish four stations as above? and was
he not giving a mass of most unreliable and
professedly Indian testimony that bore most
prejudicially against the Americans? Why
did he not (if he would give details as far
as known,) give the world the fact, that
Mr. McBean's letter also stated in some
form, that the Indians reported themselves
as starting three parties, one to the saw-
mill, one to Mr. Spalding's station, and one
to Mr. Hinman's station at the Dalls, for
the avowed purpose of cutting off the fam-
ilies at those places? Was it not because
this would reflect, not upon Americans, but
upon Mr. McBean, a Roman Catholic, who
had written this information, and sent his
express right past Mr. Hinman and the other
American families at that place, without
the least note of warning to them, as to the
Indian report contained in the letter, that a
war party was to be expected soon to cut
them off, or that the station at Waialatu
had been destroyed? This having been
hidden from Mr. Hinman, resulted in his
joining that express at his place, and com-
ing down to Vancouver with it, and being
present when the letter was opened, and
the soul-petrifying announcement read, that
a party was to perform for his station what
they had already performed for the Doctor's.

Two days before Mr. Douglas wrote this
letter for the Islands, it appears he wrote
one to Gov. Abernethy which appeared in
the Spectator of Dec. 9th, '47, in which we
find the following,—

"A copy of Mr. McBean's letter here-
with, will give you all the particulars,
known to us, of this indescribably painful
event."

In publishing this copy of Mr. McBean's

letter, the Spectator gives no announce-
ment of having garbled this letter, and we
had supposed they published it in full, as
they obtained it; but no account of the
three parties appears in it.

Mr. Hinman enquired in the 2d No. of
the American, of those able to answer to
the public, as to the propriety of sending an
express past his station, without addressing
him a note announcing to him their danger
at his station; and also the propriety of
withholding from the public such parts of
Mr. McBean's letter as spoke of the three
parties about to start for massacring the
other stations. To satisfy ourselves that
there could be no mistake as to Mr. Hin-
man's having heard correctly read from
that letter, that three parties were about
leaving on the awful business specified, we
enquired of our friend P. S. Ogden, Esq.,
second in charge at Vancouver, who was
present at the first reading of the letter, as
to how he accounted for Mr. McBean's
having written such information in that let-
ter, without informing Mr. Hinman of the
same thing by same express? He instan-
tly replied, "It was but an Indian report at
the best" and that Mr. McBean had by
this wise course saved the lives of his Loats
crew as they went up, as an alarm at that
station would have made it impossible for
his boats' crew to have got by the Indians
at that place: But Mr. Ogden sold ammuni-
tion to the same Indians on the way up
with his boat, on the ground, as specified
in the Spectator by Mr. Douglas, that that
people were friendly. We however at this
time, only speak of this, as Mr. Ogden's con-
firmation of Mr. Hinman's declaration that
*that letter did contain an account of three
parties being about to leave as specified a-
bove.*—Ed.

[To be continued]

—o—

To Correspondents.—W. J———, has
been received and will appear in our next.

R. W. F. on Education, also in our next.

A Bachelor, and C. W. F. soon.

A. Evans, on creeds, *continued*, probably al-
so in our next No.

We have received a long communication
from the able pen of our friend P. H. Bur-
nett, Esq., touching the massacre; some four
or five pages of which, we shall be happy
to give in our next, the whole being too
long for one No.

