THE OREGON SPECTATOR:
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to the Moral, Social and Literary Interests of the PEOPLE OF OREGON.

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October 4, 1849

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LAW NOTICE.
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AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office on the east side of Main street, opposite the Bank Store.
Oregon City, Oct. 4, 1849.

A. A. SKINNER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office on West side of Water Street,
OREGON CITY.
Oct. 18, 1849.

GEORGE GIBBS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL AGENT,
Custom House Buildings,
ASTORIA.
January 10, 1850—tf

W. T. MATLOCK,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office on Main street, opposite the Main Stone House.
Oregon City, Feb. 21, '50—tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT
PORTLAND, OREGON.
REFERENCES.
Gen. Bragg, U. S. A., California.
Gen. P. F. Smith, " Oregon.
Daniel S. Brown & Co. Philadelphia.
F. H. Tress, New York.
Ransom & Greene, San Francisco.
January 24, 1850—tf

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MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
GEO. ABERNETHY, JOHN S. SMITH.
March 21st, 1850—tf

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WILL transact and execute all orders of country merchants for the purchase and supply of goods, the sale of produce, forwarding and general agency and commission business.
aug8-49-tf

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HE proposes to execute all orders for the construction and repair of machinery. Blacksmith work in general, and turning in iron on reasonable terms.
aug8-49tf

W. W. CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

GEO. P. PORTER,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT.
Office back of Banks & Barlow's store.
Oregon City, July 25—tf

A. HOOD,
MERCHANT AND TRADER.
OREGON CITY.
January 24, 1850—tf

OREGON SPECTATOR.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Vol. 5. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Thursday, September 19, 1850. No. 2.

Pacific Railroad.

We understand, says the *St. Louis Republican* of June 27th, that the President of this Railroad company, has received authentic information that the Public Land committee of the U. S. Senate are unanimously in favor of Col. Benton's bill granting public land to this State in aid of the Pacific railroad, St. Joseph and Hannibal road, &c., and that there is every prospect of its passage. The plan is, to make the grant to the State, though the President of the Pacific road applied for a direct grant to the company, believing that such a course would save both time and trouble. In the event of the grant to the State, the friends of the bill look to an act of the State Legislature to make the company its agent to administer the grant.

It will be interesting to other States to know that one of the consequences of this act will be to secure a general provision, in which the Public Land committee unanimously agree, so that other States will be put upon a like footing. This provision is to come from Gen. Shields of Illinois, when the bill comes up, and will strengthen the prospects of the whole grant in both Houses of Congress.

The following is a copy of the provision which Gen. Shields proposes to add as an additional section to the bill:

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted.—That in order to equalize the grants of public lands for objects of internal improvements to each of the States in which the public lands are situated, in proportion to the area of such States, there is hereby granted to each of said States, which has not heretofore received its full quantity, a quantity of the public land, which, together with the quantity heretofore received, will make the whole amount equal, in proportion to the area of such States, to the quantity hereby granted to the State of Missouri, the same to be appropriated by the Legislature of such State to railroads and works of internal improvement, within the limits of the same, and to be selected in the manner and under the restrictions provided by this bill for the State of Missouri.

We take occasion to remark, in relation to the remuneration required of the Pacific railroad, Government free of toll, that is to say, the carrying of troops, stores and munitions, to be an unwarranted charge, will probably prove compared with any other road. This will be the central route, and more available to the Government, and will be more used by it, than any other road. It seems plain, therefore, that the bill asks too much of the Railroad Government in return for the grant. The work than one ought to remember that this Government, and will be more used than any other road. It seems plain, that the bill asks too much of the Railroad Government in return for the grant. The work than one ought to remember that this State is going to enhance the value of the public land so much that it could afford to grant, unconditionally, that the Pacific in aid of the work, all the land adjacent to the road has asked for.

The work is now progressing. All the Engineers now in the field are intended to be employed are road is very busy. The President of the county upon a visiting and addressing every to learn, in the line, and, we are happy of the C meets uniformly with the favor of all parties. County Courts, and of the people.

This is a work in which all parties can engage, and probably agree. It will open a new era in Missouri, and she will take new rank with her sister States. We are pleased to see that the prospects of carrying the road through are every day growing brighter and brighter.

We trust the city of St. Louis will not forget her full duty, and that the citizens, especially, will not fail to obey the instructions of the people.

Mr. Webster in a late speech in the Senate, drew forth applause from all parts of the chamber; at the conclusion of which, resuming his course, he said:

If there had been any thing like a document contained in the various arguments and strictures on his speeches, he might have been induced to stop and examine it. But upon examination it would be found that all these strictures upon his course, his conduct, but idle speeches, &c., were nothing but vague and empty declamation. With regard to the comments contained in the press it would be of but little use to reply to them.—But, if any one would undertake here to point out any inconsistency in any thing he had done, he would be ready that person in debate, and he would be ready to stand or fall by the result. His object here was peace, his desire reconciliation. He was not here to make one for the north, or a case for the south. He was against any agitation north or south, and desired to put down all such. He was an American. He knew no particular locality in the country. He was for the Union—for the whole of the United States, without any sectional distinction; he was for the whole Union, and God willing, would be so to the end of the chapter. [Applause in all parts of the chamber.]

No Licenses in Auburn.—The Common Council of the city of Auburn have by a unanimous vote, refused to grant any licenses for the sale of ardent spirits, for the ensuing year.

Congressional Printing.—It will be seen by the following that those who have charge of the Congressional printing, are turning things vastly to their own account. From the New York Tribune we gather the following strictures upon its mismanagement:—

Mr. Benton said that the report had been previously printed as a common document, under the rules of the Senate, and that 1250 copies cost less than $600; and yet, afterwards, when it was reprinted, with a few words added, 10,000 cost $24,000, which, however, was most graciously reduced to $12,000, which was twelve times as much as it was worth.

Mr. Hale being asked if the establishment found their own charges, said they did, and charged $21,600, but one of the firm wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Senate, consenting to receive the sum of $12,600. Mr. Hale further said, a fair price for the work, as he read the contract, would have been about $400!

Mr. Borland said the statement of Mr. Hale was correct, but it was proper to say that the charge of $38,000, which was reduced to $12,000, did not come before the committee on Printing, &c.

Cotton Factories South and West.—It has been estimated that there are now in operation in Georgia forty cotton mills, employing near 60,000 spindles, and consuming 45,000 bales of cotton annually. In this estimate, which seems to be below the true mark, no calculation is made of the paper mills, bucket factories, iron establishments, flouring mills, &c. In Tennessee, it has been reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that there are thirty factories, employing 36,000 spindles. In South Carolina, the Hon. Wm. Gregg says there are sixteen factories, containing 26,500 spindles and about 700 looms, consuming 15,000 bales of cotton per annum. He estimates the capital invested in these establishments at about one million of dollars, and the number of operatives they give employment to, at 1,600. There are in Alabama twelve factories, with a capital of $300,000, containing 12,500 spindles and 300 looms, and consuming about 5,500 bales of cotton annually. It is said that machinery for others is contracted for, sufficient to make the number of spindles 20,000, and the looms 550. In these four States there are ninety-eight factories and 140,000 spindles. On the Ohio river it is estimated that there are factories which, taking them in the aggregate, run 100,000 spindles.—[Scientific American.

Frankness and Courtesy.—Judge Johnson of Cincinnati who gave up his office to take the stump as the whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, began his work by a speech at Columbus in the following honest and straight forward manner:—

He commenced by saying that he was a candidate for governor of the great state of Ohio, not by any act of his own, but by the kind partiality of his friends—and it would be ridiculous affectation in him to say, now that he was nominated, that he did not desire to be elected. He desired the vote of every honest man, though he presumed he should not get the votes of all such. He should go into the canvass with zeal, and labor to the last. He was glad to say that he had an honorable opponent in Judge Wood, a gentleman and a man of talent. It would be an honor to beat him, and no disgrace to be beat by him.

A Missing White Boy Found with a Tribe of Indians.—Some two years ago a Scotch couple named McDonald, living in Pictou, Nova Scotia, lost a son aged six years. The boy when last seen was in the woods, and as, after a thorough search he could not be found living or dead, it was generally supposed that he had been eaten up by bears, which were quite numerous in that vicinity at that time. There the matter rested, and soon after the father died. Within a short time, however, the widowed mother has received information that a white boy about eight years old is living with a tribe of Indians located at some distance above Pictou. The Indians can give no satisfactory account of how they became possessed of the boy, who, upon being questioned, answered with a Scotch accent that his name was McDonald. The mother, satisfied with the description of the boy, is now on her way to the location of the Indians to reclaim him as her lost son.—[Boston Trav.

Licensing in Providence.—At the late municipal election in Providence, the question of licensing to sell spirituous liquors was submitted to the people and decided in the negative, yeas 71, nays 142.—[Boston Trav.

No less than six ladies had their pockets picked in Boston on Friday last. All three robberies were perpetrated in stores by female thieves, who are said to be numerous in Boston at the present time.

The Corydon (Ia.) Gazette, fears that the peaches and other early fruit in that section, are all destroyed.

Spare Cows and Dairy Farms.—We farmers who raise milk for the market, and gentlemen who keep but one cow to supply their own family with milk, the inquiry is important: How can cows be made to give milk every day for a number of years? This object may be accomplished by spaying them, a surgical operation which it is not proper in this connection fully to set forth. For a minute description of it, we must refer our readers to treatises on veterinary surgery. The effects of the operation are similar to those of castration upon the other sex. Spayed females bring forth no calves. Spaying, says M. Morin, in his veterinary surgery, induces permanency of milk, increase of quantity and improvement of quality; richer, more butter, superior cheese, better taste and flavor.

Reason' book of the farm thus sums up the advantages of spaying milch cows. 1. Rendering permanent the secretion of milk, and having a much greater quantity. 2. The quality of the milk is improved. 3. The dangers incident to breeding are avoided. 4. The disposition to fatten is increased, even when giving milk, and when from excess of age or injury, the secretion of milk is checked, a very short time is requisite to put the animal in a state fit for the market. 5. When fattened, the meat is of a superior quality.

This operation is less practised in our own land than in many European countries. We have seen occasional notices of it in the dairy districts of New York; but we think it worthy the attention of the two classes to whom we referred at the commencement of this article.—[Puritan Recorder.

Murders at St. Louis.—Thirteen persons, charged with murder, are in confinement in the jail in this city, namely: Gonzalve and Raymond de Montesquieu, Nicholas Motne, Jonathan Solomn, John Dunn, Te-ho-ray-tosh and I-thi-thi-i-mar, two Pawnee Indians, and Ke-co-tah, a Sac, Adam Dunn, Michael Graham, Jno. Thomas, Jas. H. Cassidy and Geo. J. Landown—the two last under the sentence of death. In addition to this, four, charged with the same offence, are awaiting their trials on bail, viz: Mathias and Jacob Moorhbacher, George and Pink Stevens—total 17.—St. Louis Rev.

Singular freak of Fortune.—One of the officers of the United States Ship Ohio, who was paid off last week, in gold, took a cab at the gate of the Navy Yard, and was set down at the Revere House. Subsequently, on counting over his accumulations, he found that he was short just $1,000 the amount contained in one of the bags that had been given him! An inquiry was immediately instituted for the driver of the cab, and on finding him and searching the vehicle, lo! the missing bag of gold was found under one of the seats. The cab had been used frequently, and carried numerous passengers during that day.—[Boston Mail.

A Wholesale Operation by Female Pickpockets.—This morning, Miss Sarah Ann Pray, School Teacher, Edst Boston, was robbed of a head purse, containing $0.55, at a store on Washington-st. Miss Pray had just taken the money from the Savings Bank to make purchases of wedding dresses, &c., she being about to be married. Near her in the store were two girls, pricing a piece of silk. Up to this time she had kept her hand upon the purse in her pocket, but let go of it to examine the silk. Immediately afterwards she found that her purse was gone, and the two girls who were near by her side but a moment before, were missing.—[Traveller.

From Newfoundland.—Halifax papers of the 4th inst., received at Boston, contain the following news from Newfoundland: About seventy sealers had returned, full fished, or having on an aggregate, two hundred thousand seals. It is expected that this important branch of industry will yield above the average of former seasons. A bill for vacating the seats of members has passed through the Legislature. There had been very heavy falls of snow in April. His Honor the Speaker returning from his parliamentary duties to his residence in the country, accompanied by his servant, missed his way and came very near perishing, being obliged to abandon his horse and sleigh, which became completely embedded in the soft snow. The "lifeless remains of poor Bucephalus," says the newspaper chronicler of this event, "were found on the same spot on the succeeding morning." Three men who got adrift on some ice, and were being carried out to sea, were rescued with some difficulty. Nails are now being manufactured at Saint John's.

The emigration westward is not altogether confined to California. The steamer Zachary Taylor, from Pittsburgh, brings a party of 78 who are going to settle in Iowa.

Dr. Hawks, formerly Rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, has announced his intention of emigrating to California, and given his New York congregation notice to that effect.

State Convention.—One of the best modes of ascertaining the success of dairies, is to think the matter about an inch deep into clean river sand—with properly prepared milk about an inch below to receive the cream as soon as they strike. The clean sand prevents cream from rusting. A correspondent of the Horticulturist succeeded with this when every other mode failed—and says he does not lose one in twenty.

We can scarcely credit the following statement extracted from the Charleston Mercury. But if it be true, it will excite a degree of indignation in this country, which the most abject apologies from Spain and the authorities of Cuba could scarcely appease. If it be true, it will not be long before a perfect avalanche of "Yankees" will be willing to run the risk of a suspension in the air by the thumbs, in a second invasion of Cuba.

Efforts have been made, by torture, to extort confessions from the captains of the *Georgiana* and *Susan Loud*, but in vain. They declared repeatedly that they regularly cleared from New Orleans for Chagres, as was confirmed by their papers, that they had no knowledge of the character or objects of their passengers until the steamer *Creole* came alongside, when a number of them went on board that vessel, and that they were proceeding on their course to Chagres when they were captured by the Spanish steamer.

The captains were then suspended in the air by cords attached to their thumbs, but despite the torture, they persisted in their statements.

Among the prisoners was a young lawyer from one of the western States, whose symptoms of trepidation gave expectation that by working on his fears confessions might be obtained that would tend to criminate his companions. A halter was accordingly placed round his neck, and cannon balls attached to his feet, and with the threat of immediate death hanging over him, under promise of pardon for himself and for some of his companions whom he named, he made certain disclosures, upon which the authorities based their further proceedings.

The way Mayor Barber does it.—In Pittsburgh, on Wednesday last, two sisters were brought before Mayor Barber, in a beastly state of intoxication. The Mayor sent for the man who sold the liquor, and imposed upon him two five dollar fines.

A Landlord Frightened.—For some weeks past, a well-known landlord of this city was in the habit of dunning in a most unmerciful manner one of his tenants. A few days ago the tenant sent a note, in substance as follows, to him.

Dear Sir—If you will call on me, back room of third story, at 4 this afternoon, I will pay you.

Yours truly.

The landlord had read the testimony in the Webster case, and at once took the hint. He has not troubled his tenant since.—[Pica. Post.

People take liquor in winter to cure a cold, and liquor-ice in summer to get cold.

Obsequies of Commodore Rogers.—The remains of the late Com. George W. Rogers, who died in 1832, while in command of the United States naval forces on the Brazil station, were received in New London, and committed to their final resting place, with impressive ceremonies on Wednesday last. An imposing procession was formed, which proceeded to the North Burying Ground, where the remains were deposited, after the performance of ceremonies by the Masons, and religious services conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Hallam and Willey. The procession marched back in the same form, halting at the residence of the widow. During the procession, the church bells were tolled and dirges of the United States Brass Marine Band trembled upon the ears of thousands with a mournful cadence.—[New London (Conn.) Star, June 7.

There is hope at last for Ireland.—Queen Victoria has given a compliment to it, by calling her last young prince, "Arthur *Patrick* Albert."

A printing establishment in New York has issued ten millions of copies of newspapers, from a single set of types. This is the most remarkable instance of durability on record.

Power of Invasion.—The island which now constitutes the city and county of New York, was purchased of the Indians in 1626 for twenty-four dollars. This seems cheap; yet if that sum had been invested at compound interest at 7 per cent., the accumulated capital would now amount to sixty-four millions of dollars, or more than the city and county of New York is now worth, deducting what had been expended on the real estate since it was purchased from the Indians.

The man that talks of drawing off the Hudson and building a railroad on its bed, has gone to Norway, to get the mosquitoes to lick it up with.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
One square (16 lines or less) one insertion, $1 00
For every additional insertion, 50
A liberal deduction made to those advertising by the year.
The choice of location for business men, is confined to the single square on which the Spectator office is located, all field and choice.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.
Corner of the street and the Upper Square.

Miscellany.

'First class in philosophy—Class show your books.' 'Boys, bring out your kingdoms in nature.'

'Now, Tom,' 'Name them.'

'Kingdom, animal, vegetable and mineral.'

'Tom to analize animals.'

'Tom—the animal, vegetable, mineral and mineral kingdoms.'

'Good, go up head. Bobby—What is meant by the animal kingdom?'

'Lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, alligators, monkeys, horses, cows, hogs, chickens and [illegible].'

'Very well—that will take [illegible] for your last remark. Sam—what is the mineral kingdom?'

'The hull of Cincinnaty.'

'With multitudes up [illegible].'

'What is vegetable kingdom?'

'Garden sass, potatoes, onions, beets, yeast, and all kinds of grasses that's good for cooking.'

'And what are the pizen, and hemlock and stuff—what they vegetables?'

'No sir-e-e—you can't think [illegible] them's raw logs, and freezing [illegible].'

'Boys, give me a piece of [illegible] and you can have an hour's intermission—except Hobbs.'—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Laughing in the Pulpit.—Said Mr C., a Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near procuring my dismissal from the ministry. About one of the first discourses I was called to deliver, subsequent to my ordination, after reading my text, and opening my subject, my attention was directed to a young man with a very flaxish down, and a head of accordingly red hair. In a slip immediately behind this young gentleman sat an urchin, who must have been urged on by the evil one himself, for I do not conceive the youngster thought of the just then was playing off on the square dandy in front of him. The boy held his handkerchief in the hair of the young man about as long as a blacksmith would a nail out in the heat, and then placed it on his head and commenced pounding his finger in imitation of a smith making a nail. The whole thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the only time that I ever disgraced the pulpit with anything like mirth.

Trying to be genteel.—Mrs. Swisshelm, the editress of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, says, in a late number of her paper:

'I once boarded in a "genteel boarding house" in Louisville; there were two young ladies and a piano in the boarding hall, and parlors handsomely furnished. The oldest young lady, the belle, wore a summer bonnet at ten dollars—a silk and blond concern that could not last more than three months—silk and satin dresses at two, three and four dollars per yard, and five dollars a piece for making them, and the entire family, women, boys and babies, slept in all, slept in one small room, with two dirty bags of pine shavings, two straw bolsters, and three dirty quilts for bedding; no sheets; and there on the wall hung the pea-green and white satin, the rich silk lace dresses. Those ladies did not work, but played on the piano, embroidered and cards; and yearly broke their hearts the week we were there, by some another, who I presume lived just as they did, called on them, with a gilded clumsy gold chain on her neck. Rather than them had one, and Miss Lebbidy, the belle, could not go to supper, and had a fit of sulks, to console her for the want of a chain.'

Extraordinary Marriage.—A Mr. Hopkins of Lowndes county, Miss., aged 80, recently married a Miss Matthews, aged about 20. What reason this alliance so extraordinary is, that both parties are so afflicted with rheumatism that neither has walked a step in twenty-five years, and the bride is unable to dress or undress herself. The reason assigned by Mr. Hopkins for marrying Miss Matthews is, "that some two years ago he married a woman that could walk, and she run off with a stage-driver, and he wanted a wife he was certain couldn't get off."

A Philosophic Negro.—A negro named London, who lived in Concord, N. H., and died at a ripe old age, was accustomed to expound his religious philosophy with more distinctness than the transcendentalists, and far more forcibly; in this manner:

"When God made me he breathed into me his own breath. Now God no put me in hell, because if he do, he put his self in."

A poor woman who lived in the old country, had two children, one of whom dying, she caused it to be buried there; soon after coming to America, the other died, also, and it was buried here. Wishing to commemorate the place, she put up a gravestone with the following inscription:

"Here lie two children dear—
One in old Ireland, 'tother one here."

A mathematician being asked by a wag, "if a pig weighs two hundred pounds, how much will weigh a large hog?" replied,

"Jump into the scale and I will tell you immediately."