

A pretty good description of the people of Oregon Territory will be found on our first page. We should have preferred a shorter introduction; in as much as it was intended for publication. Anybody calculated to shed light upon the history of any portion of the territory, we shall publish. It should be remembered that such accounts should contain nothing that is not of interest to the general reader.

A good article upon the cessation of California will be found on our first page. It is a little out of season, but is well written, and contains some good ideas. The writer possesses the right kind of spirit; he is, in what might be termed, a simon-pure republican.

The attention of the boys is directed to the article headed "Extraordinary Disposition—Cupid in a Triangle." It will be seen that it is not good policy to have agents in love matters. Those who are here for a limited time, if there are any such, and have left behind a dulcinea, would do well to consider the hints contained in the article referred to.

Milwaukie, says the Star, contains over five hundred inhabitants, with fair prospects of a rapid increase.

A friend at our elbow hints that there must be something in the wind, and adds that not having been blessed with an income since marriage, he only asks to be convinced of the fact and he will buy a lot these, improve it and live upon it. The next paper we hope will inform this curious individual whether there is anything peculiar in the atmosphere of Milwaukie.

The people of the interior are getting sharp, or wish to become so, judging from the number of grindstones that are daily going out of town. It is just as we predicted; the merchants of the interior have saved 25 per cent on the original cost, and the freightage and risks from California here. Thus Abernethy, Clark & Co., by keeping up a supply, will save to the consumer about 50 per cent; which, instead of leaving the country and passing into the hands of San Francisco merchants, remains in the Territory, and forms a part of the circulating medium. Good.

On the 9th inst., was found, among some drift wood, near the shore of the Callaghan river, about one and a half miles from Albany, Linn county, part of the bones of a human body. It had decayed so much that its identification was impossible. There are some conjectures as to who it was. It is supposed he was drowned in attempting to cross the river. There was found near the body a part of an old box coat of brown cloth, a pair of shoes, part of his pantaloons of coarse corduroy, in small pieces, were found. In one of the coat pockets were found three razors, a tobacco box, and a small iron bolt.—There were found also two small purses of money near the body, one contained seven dollars in silver; the other contained forty dollars in American gold coin, and nine dollars and fifty cents in gold dust.—The money is in the hands of Mr. George Cline, Albany, Linn county, O. T.

The "Western Star" is the title of a new paper, the first number of which is now before us, just started at Milwaukie by Lot Whitcomb, Esq., proprietor, John Davis Waterman editor, and Western and Carter printers. The paper is well gotten up and presents rather a pretty face in its new suit. The paper comes out flatfooted Democratic. From the leading article we make the following extract: "In politics we are Democratic—and shall be governed by the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy—advocating 'measures, not men.' In regard to the progress of the free institutions with which our country is blessed, we stand at this point of time, looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may at once indulge in grateful exultation and cheering hope. From the experience of the past we may derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and just will now admit that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error."

Under the new constitution of Kentucky, the State elections, held but one day instead of three, as formerly.

**Census Items.**  
Mr. O'Neil, who is at this time engaged in taking the census of Oregon Territory, has furnished us with the following statistics and incidents gathered whilst on his tour through the upper counties. The population of Linn county averages about 7 to each family, and strange to tell, there is quite a number of bachelors in the same. He found one family containing twelve children, hearty and well to do, the product of 18 years; and another containing 9 children in the space of 11 years. He visited a number of families the mothers of which were but 14 years old, and several the mothers of which were only 13 years old. One family, in King's valley, Polk county, the mother of which had three children at a birth, about five months previous to her death, two of whom were still living, the other having died a short time before his visit. Three families by the name of Applegate, residing in the Umpqua valley, contained 39 children; the distribution being near equal between the three. There was one family, the father of which after giving in the names of nine children, was interrogated whether there was any more, replied, "Yes, there are four or five more, but he being unable to call over their names was obliged to send for their mother, by whose assistance the catalogue was completed. Mr. O'Neil called upon another family, the lord of which being absent (it should be remarked here, that it is necessary to inquire the birth place of the heads of families), his housekeeper, a colored woman, was interrogated as to the state in which he was born, well assuming rather a knowing look, "I don't know exactly what state, but I think he was born in the state of Bellemoney, I don't know if it joins Kentuck or not, I've heard him often talk about it." He was a native of Ireland. Another being asked what state he was born in, replied, that his father had moved around so much when he was a baby, that he was unable to answer the question correctly.

The county of Yam Hill contains a population of nearly 1500 souls.

**The Pacific Mail.**  
INTERCOURSE WITH OREGON.—We now have a regular communication with Oregon, and a regular monthly mail will in future be conveyed between this port and that territory, to take letters and papers from all parts of the Union. This is what we have wanted. The first mail from Oregon came through by the last steamer. It left Columbia river in the steam ship Carolina, on the 29th of June, and reached San Francisco on the 1st ult. It was there transferred to the steamer Carolina, and left Chagres on the twenty-sixth ultimo, in the Georgia, which arrived here on the 6th inst. Thus, in a little less than forty days, the mail was conveyed from Oregon to New York. This is quick work. The service on the Pacific side is performed by Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall's train packets.

The above, from the N. Y. Herald, is well enough as far as it goes, but it does not reach fully our wants, nor even our desires. We want a semi-monthly mail communication with the states; we want a semi-monthly mail to Astoria, so that we may not be dependent upon chance to get the mail to and from that place; we want a reduction of letter postage from 40 to 10 cents per single letter; and, in fact, we want post offices and routes established all through the country above, for the better and more full transmission of news. We care not so much about which place is to be made the heart, from which the great arteries are to lead. But we should like to see the people accommodated.

Information has lately reached us that no allowance can be made, from the present limited authorities of the postal agent, to carry the mail on any route varying from the main route, through the country above; and that we have been the means of leading people, now unprovided for, into error, by stating that an allowance of \$10 per mile would be given to any person who would carry the mail on the east side of the Willamette. We are not aware of having misquoted the language of the postal agent; and if we had done so, we would have, at any time, made any correction, if we had had the black and white for doing so. We have no wish to misrepresent any person, and the postal agent can have a chance to right the matter at his earliest convenience.

**A LARGE TURNIP.**—Mr. Williamson, of the Bute Farms, Washington county, has sent us, of his own raising, the largest solid Turnip, we ever saw. Its weight is 10 pounds. If there is any person that can beat it, we have only to say let him shell it out.

Mr. K. says there are all kinds of Bugs afloat this year; the biggest one he has seen is one called a *Humbler*.

G. W. Johnson, Esq., so long a sub-editor of the National Intelligencer, and a classical writer and critic of note, is now connected with the Louisville Journal.

**To Persons about to Emigrate.**  
Persons about to emigrate from the states, if they are situated as we were previous to starting, may be benefited by paying some attention to the observations contained in this article, which we write for their advantage. Accurate information respecting the overland trip, is greatly needed in the states, as no two articles agree in their reports. Persons are apt to write pretty much as they feel. The trip throughout is one of great excitement. No person should start in a company consisting of more than eight or ten wagons. Care should be taken too to select such persons as are well known. To this we would direct special attention, in the formation of messes. Many difficulties arose on the road last season from inconsiderateness in this particular. Persons of dissimilar tastes and dispositions were thrown together, by accident and otherwise, which made the journey exceedingly trying and vexatious. Hastiness in making up messes, was the cause of turning many good fellows loose, unprotected and unprovided for on a desert, and hundreds of miles from any reliable assistance. No person should trust to chance, as all companies, under the most favorable circumstances, have enough to contend with, much less to attend to the wants of others. Expect no sympathy from any quarter, save from that with which you are immediately connected. Even the most tried friends will experience difficulties on the way; yes, thousands of them that we cannot express in our limited space; such as cannot possibly occur to the minds of persons not initiated. Hence our reason for enjoining a timely precaution in forming companies, and messes particularly.

If there is anything of evil in the emigrant's composition, it is only too apt to be augmented by every-day occurrences. There are thousands of things that will cause a difference of opinion, which will have to be discussed and settled one way or another; and although each may be actuated with a desire to proceed on the journey as fast as possible, with safety to themselves and stock, yet, there will differences arise as to the means best calculated to bring about such a state of things. Persons must learn to bear and forbear one with the other; new difficulties will continually present themselves; these must be met, and it behooves each one to contribute his best endeavors to overcome and avert them in such a way as to conduce to the true interests of his company. They must expect to differ as to the time of starting, the time for breaking up camp and as to the place where, the fitness and unfitness of grass; the probable chances for better grass a little in advance, or a little in the rear; the possibility of obtaining, by a prolonged drive, better water or a greater abundance of wood. These are things that must necessarily come up. It is necessary then to counsel with one another, that each one, where the parties are equally interested, may have an opportunity afforded him of helping to determine the movements of the company.

The early emigrant enjoys many advantages of which it is not possible for him, who waits until every person has started, can avail himself. We suggest early starting not only that better grass may be had for stock, but it will enable them to reach their journey's end in season, and avoid the snow and rain which falls in the Cascade mountains in the fall, beginning not infrequently as early as the first of October.

The early emigrants all arrived here in good time the past season; some of whom reached here about the first of August, and they got through with nearly or quite all their stock, except what was stolen by Indians. The company, of which we were a member, had the good fortune to get through without the loss of a single head; notwithstanding the trip was performed in about 91 days, and that too with a team composed entirely of horses.

The emigrant will find the journey, though tedious from a sameness of scenery for the first 800 miles, comparatively easy, with good roads, judging from the existing state of things during the past season. After crossing Green river the tug of war comes. Here a word of warning may be necessary. There is a set of mountaineers that haunt the crossing of this river, who will, if the least chance is afforded, steal your stock, (to our own knowledge two yoke of oxen were stolen and secreted about 9 miles above the crossings.) It will be well to keep an eye upon the boys that dress in buckskin—they say they belong to Salt Lake. A strict look out is of the utmost importance within 20 or 30 miles of this river.

**Too True.**—We often hate people, not because they have injured us, but because we have injured them. Having done them wrong, we try to become angry, that we may dignify our baseness by calling it courage.—[*Albany Dutchman.*]

**Correspondence.**  
OREGON CITY, Nov. 26, 1850.  
**Editor of the Spectator:**  
DEAR SIR—You were kind enough to give place to my short note on the subject of locating the seat of Government of Oregon, I will therefore proceed to make the suggestions mentioned.

Any question in which the people take a deep interest, that becomes the subject of Legislative action, is of too much importance to be passed upon without the most profound consideration. I have not, however, the slightest doubt that the Representatives of an enlightened people like those of Oregon, will not aim to do right on every subject that comes before them. Believing this, I proceed to suggest as follows:

That this Legislature pass a law authorizing the people to vote at the next general election, or sooner, for a place of their own choice for the location of the seat of Government of Oregon. At such voting should no one place receive a majority of all the votes cast, then take the two places having the greatest number of votes, to be voted for exclusively at a subsequent time, to be fixed by the Legislature; that place receiving the greatest number of votes at this second voting, to be the seat of Government for Oregon.

I make these suggestions with the fullest belief that should the Legislature fix the location, directly, without referring it to the people, such location will be temporary; besides, engendering local prejudices that should always be avoided by a people so well disposed as the people of Oregon.

I have the honor to be, &c.,  
JUSTICE.

MILWAUKIE.—For the benefit of strangers and business men abroad, who may wish to subscribe or write for our paper, or having other business matters, will find us located upon the Willamette river, about half way between the two flourishing towns, Oregon city above, and Portland below.

Milwaukie, as a town, is but little more than one year old, and numbers more than five hundred inhabitants, with fair prospects of a rapid increase. There is in this place, a good school, post-office, tin-shop, cabinet manufactory, shoe-shop, blacksmith shop, three stores, printing office, warehouse, three taverns, two saw-mills, a saw mill and grist-mill being built, also a steamboat for the river navigation, between Oregon city and Pacific city, touching at every point where there is business. W. L. HANCOCK, master builder, to whom great credit is acknowledged due, by every one who has examined the same, has kindly furnished us with a statement of her dimensions, which are as follows:

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Length             | 160 feet.         |
| Beam               | 24 feet.          |
| Depth of hold      | 6 feet 10 inches. |
| Breadth over all   | 42 feet 7 inches. |
| Diameter of Wheels | 19 feet.          |
| Length of Buckets  | 7 feet.           |
| Dip                | 1 foot 8 inches.  |
| Draft of Water     | 3 feet 2 inches.  |

She is to be fitted with Berths in after and lower Cabins, and State Rooms in Ladies' Cabin and on the Guards.

She is well arranged for the accommodation of passengers—a fine model, and no pains have been spared to make her strong and well adapted to the wants of the country. She will be ready for launching about the 30th of December next.

GENIN TO JENNY LIND.—The following graceful and tasteful letter accompanied the riding hat, gloves and whip, the presentation of which, to Jenny Lind, we have already noticed:

214 Broadway, New York, Sept. 4, 1850.  
P. T. BARNUM, Esq.—Dear Sir: May I ask you to present to Miss Jenny Lind, with my respectful compliments and as a slight token of the admiration which, in common with my fellow-citizens, I feel for her moral worth and distinguished talent, the accompanying specimen of a branch of manufacture which has been brought to a high state of perfection in this country. You will, perhaps, remember that, some time previous to Miss Lind's arrival, I intimated a wish to furnish her with a riding hat, to be manufactured in my establishment, after a design I was then preparing. The hat I now send is the result of the intention then expressed. I trust the style of the *chapeau* will meet Miss Lind's approbation, and that she will find it a light, agreeable and graceful appendage in her excursions on horseback. If this should be the case, I shall be sincerely gratified, and shall facilitate myself not a little on being the first to crown the Queen of Song on the shores of America. Oblige me by expressing to Miss Lind my heart felt wishes for her happiness and prosperity, and believe me, my dear sir, yours truly, J. S. GENIN.

P. S. With the hat I send a pair of gloves and a riding whip, as its appropriate accompaniments.

We have been shown Miss Lind's autograph reply, in which she thanks Mr. Genin very heartily, compliments him on the fine specimens of American manufacture, (which, she says, she will have great pleasure in wearing on future occasions,) and wishes him, of course, the most liberal patronage and the most brilliant success. If Mr. Genin does not sink under such a weight of honor, it is a sure sign he can swim any tide. We should like to know how many orders for riding hats he will have within the next month.—[*N. Y. Tribune.*]

Six quarts of charcoal, finely pulverised and put into a cistern of the capacity of fifteen hogheads, will make the water perfectly sweet at any time. Well worth the trial.

**Fashion free Again.**  
THE LAST OF THE COCKED HATS.—The account of the winding up of the fashionable season at Newport, published exclusively by us, intimates that the ball, on the whole, was a failure. Nothing better could be expected. The fashionable watering places of the first class, as they are called by some persons, have been failures this season. The Saratoga ball was a small affair. Such must be the result when the resorts of fashion are turned into arenas for little cliques, coteries, and quarrels. At Saratoga, many persons assembled and resided for several weeks, seeking pleasures *el dorado*, and finding nothing but envy, spleen, uncharitableness, millinery and misery. Strife took the place of enjoyment; and when the various bloods of various families were so tempered as to promise a fusion of fashionable elements, the result proved that the simple enjoyments of a ball could not be indulged in with any real satisfaction.

The same phenomena have attended the scenes at Newport during the last two months. The pride of birth, the pride of place, of wealth, of folly and of frivolity, have established and carried on a series of little fashionable marches and counter-marches, very amusing to a stranger for a single day, while he could endure such exhibitions, but ending in nothing but a more attempt at a ball, in which the many elements mingled in most admired confusion. A tame beginning—a comical continuation—and a contemptible conclusion—all growing out of a narrow mindedness and small talk. The real fashion of the country, which has principle, manners, elegance, education and refinement, has shunned Saratoga and Newport. It has been found in the full flush of enjoyment at some of these more retired resorts which are less notorious. For instance Lebanon Springs—deservedly called the Baden-Baden of this country—and the White Mountains of New Hampshire, which are the Switzerland of New England, have been visited by large numbers of sensible people of fashion. At Lebanon Springs there has been the most delightful society, and something like freedom combined with elegance of manners. Dancing and picnics have been enjoyed, not endured. The beautiful mountainous region has echoed to the flying feet and merry voices of happy hundreds, free from the fetters of absurd and ridiculous conventionalities. At this beautiful resort, hereafter, we may expect the truly refined and intelligent of the country, who seek to benefit their health during our summer months, while they delight in the pleasures of charming society. As the White Mountains prove more accessible by railroads, there will be also, a large number of pilgrims next season. The high ground, the Alpine scenery, will be attractive; and as new and commodious hotels have been erected, this region will be more widely opened for the delight of the worried denizens of cities, seeking health and invigorating air.

The curtain has now dropped on the fashionable drama. The comedy has been rather farcical. Elegance has yielded to absurdities and pedigrees. Quarters have formed the staple of variety, and all will pack up their wardrobe and return home, after playing their respective parts according to their several talents. The ladies who have caught *beaux* will not strive to keep them, and those who have not obtained them, must wait patiently till next year, when their cherished hopes may be realized. All will enter upon the usual sober life of autumn and winter in the metropolis; and though affection may be gauged by one's admiration for Jenny Lind's vocalization, yet we cannot but hope that many new matches will be made upon this new principle of measuring the qualities of the heart. Some little additions to the ordinary excitement of the Indian summer, however, may make the metropolis a shade livelier, as the brokers say, for a few weeks to come. Let fashion rage. Music will triumph.—[*New York Herald.*]

**THE WAY IT MAY BE DONE.**—The mode by which public business can be obstructed, and the functions of Congress, as a legislative body, be totally suspended, by a determined minority, may be illustrated in the following way: A motion to adjourn is made—it is a privileged motion; the yeas and nays are called, which may be lost. In repeating this, as fast as one set of yeas and nays are taken, an adjournment may be moved again. But a surer way is to demand a call of the House, and then the yeas and nays may be called *ad infinitum*, thus—as soon as the first name is read, a member may move a suspension of the call thus, and thereupon ask the yeas and nays, of which thirty or forty will rise in support. The suspension of the call being voted down, another may move an adjournment, which would likewise be voted down. The call of the House would proceed—that is to say, one more name would be called, when another motion to suspend the call would be made a pretext for another call of the yeas and nays, and then would follow a motion to adjourn, and the yeas and nays again, and so the whole day may be fooled away. A leading member has computed that the yeas and nays may be demanded and ordered 900 times during the progress of a single call of the House.—[*N. O. Picayune.*]

**GETTING LOGWOOD FORBIDDEN IN HAYTI.**—We understand from Capt. Ackerly, of the schooner Silas E. Hand, arrived yesterday morning from Gonaves, that the American Consul at the latter place informed him that the Haytian government had forbidden any further cutting of logwood in Hayti. Everything remained quiet at the departure of the S. E. Hand.

Think not of doing as you like; do as you ought to do.

Poets are the chemists of sentiment, who analyze and purify it.

**A New Phase for Anti-Slavery.**  
The New York Herald gives the following decision of a Pennsylvania Judge. It places the relation of master and slave in a new light—a breach of trust is not considered a crime—

The recent exhibition at Harrisburgh in the capture and subsequent release of several fugitive slaves from Virginia, will only tend to create a greater excitement at the South, as well as in Congress, and retard the action of that body from a co-operative action for the settlement of the question in which the country is now involved.

The slaves referred to escaped from their owners in Virginia, and were discovered in the capture and subsequent release of several fugitive slaves from Virginia, will only tend to create a greater excitement at the South, as well as in Congress, and retard the action of that body from a co-operative action for the settlement of the question in which the country is now involved.

The judge before whom the examination was had, in an elaborate opinion, expressed no doubt that the fugitives were the property of the claimant, and they had a right to take them, using all necessary force; but he could not hold them upon a charge of larceny, as the law did not hold a servant as guilty of theft in stealing his master's horse upon which to escape. This is certainly a new construction of any law we ever heard of read of, and if sustained, will open the way for a general system of legal robbery and plunder, upon the hypothesis that what belongs to the master is the property of the servant. It is only necessary to be employed to make one virtually the servant of another, and that will give the employer the right to appropriate to himself as much of the goods of the employee as he may feel disposed, without the knowledge or consent of such employee; and upon the decision of the learned Pennsylvania judge, no crime is committed, because the property of the master is the property of the servant.

Surely, a second Daniel has come to judgment, and the wisdom of the great Athenian is thrown entirely in the shade, by this wise and impartial counsellor.—He gravely asserts that the master has a right to take his slave wherever he can find him, except under the eye of the court, but if that slave has been guilty of an incursion upon the right and property of the master, it absolves him from all charges of theft, and he cannot be a fugitive from justice. If, as he says, the master has a right to seize his slaves, why should not the law protect the master in his seizure, and not allow a reckless mob to take from him his right? The laws in many of the states are complicated, but Pennsylvania law, as administered in the arrest and restoration of fugitive slaves, is certainly the most incomprehensible, and peculiar only to that state.

Many of the states are holding constitutional conventions for the purpose of reformation, and we should suppose Pennsylvania might profit some if she could get up a convention to reform into the judiciary, men who could comprehend the laws of the United States as well as her own laws, in a spirit of liberality and justice.—[*N. Y. Herald.*]

**THE TARIFF.**—The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, writes that Mr. Toombs, of the Committee of Ways and Means, is to offer a resolution, that it is inexpedient to legislate on the Tariff at this session, and adds—

I learn that another member of the committee intends to move, as a substitute for that resolution, a bill in virtual accordance with the terms of the amendment which some members propose to offer to the pending appropriation bill. It is a very short and simple bill, consisting of only two or three sections, and providing, in brief, that the ad valorem duties of the present system shall be levied on a fixed basis, namely, upon the prices ruling on the average in the year 1846, at the ports where the goods are entered; and that in cases where goods are entered, of the same description as others manufactured in the United States, of foreign raw material, an additional duty of ten per cent. shall be charged.

The effect of this movement will be to bring out the relative strength of the tariff and anti tariff parties in the House.

**RIO JANEIRO.**—A letter from Rio Janeiro says that the vessels burned by the British ship Cormorant had not the remotest connection with the slave trade, being lawfully engaged in the commerce of the country. A small smack, trading as freighter for the past twenty years, was seized by the war-steamer Sharp Shooter, and burned. Two men were killed by the fire from the fort, which the British returned, and soon brought the fort to the ground. The Brazilians are said to be highly exasperated, and issued placards calling upon the people to kill the English. Since the affair, the Chamber of Deputies passed a law, by a unanimous vote, imposing an additional duty of 60 per cent., making the whole duty 90 per cent. on British goods, to take effect in three months.

**NAVIGATION OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.**—Professor Rache has sent to the Hon. Mr. Thurston, the representative from Oregon, a list of 87 vessels, of tonnage varying from 60 to 700, which have entered the Columbia river between the dates of April 4th, 1849, and June 25th, 1850, and gone out of it over the bar safely, except six.—These latter met with disasters, but Lieut Bartlett, of the Coast Survey, who made out the list, states that they could have easily been avoided.—[*N. Y. Sun.*]