

Little impy wishes us to say to the readers of the Spectator, that he will serve them with an address on the incoming of the New Year. So prepare your pewter, that the Devil may get his due.

Copies of the "Land Bill" may be had in pamphlet form by calling at this office.

Both branches of the Legislative Assembly adjourned, on Saturday last, to Monday, the 30th inst.

The third number of the Oregonian has come to hand, and instead of its having been a disappointment, it is a very nice, neat, and interesting. Our friend is progressing. He has mounted the critic's tripod. His good natured personalities towards us we appreciate. We hope he will be sustained in his efforts at criticism. He says he can boast of larger turnips. We set it down that Dryer is ahead. He has outstripped us too in building towns on paper. We shall commence building our towns after we get a report of the census. 1500, ahem!

BALE VENTURE A CHEAT.—The impositions that are practiced upon the uninitiated persons, wishing to come to Oregon, by the advertisements of sailing vessels in California, call for reprehension at our hands, loud and strong. It is by no means infrequent to see advertisements in the San Francisco papers, of vessels about to start for Oregon; that they are prepared to convey passengers to the highest navigable points, Portland and elsewhere, by means of tow-boats—all too without extra charge to the passengers. Their advertisements cheat the passengers into the belief that for a specified sum they can and will be landed at any point above Astoria, and below Portland. Persons making engagements of this kind are invariably doomed to disappointment, for there has not been, nor is there even now, a tow boat in the Columbia. The press of California might subvert greatly the interests of the public by speaking known these facts.

We have heard frequent complaints of this kind, and have had occasion to notice the wicked deception practiced by the Emily Farham, upon a large number of passengers. Since that time other complaints have reached us, and we are credibly informed that this kind of deception is practiced to a very considerable extent, by the captains of sailing crafts. We hope some of the city papers below will have the independence to expose this cheat, and not allow such unprincipled men to thus hoodwink the unsuspecting public, who are desirous of availing themselves of our fine climate, beautiful country, and of, not exactly voting themselves a farm, but what is easier and better, getting one without money and without price.

The press of New York and Boston are still teeming with praises of Jenny Lind's virtues. The universal favor with which she meets everywhere, makes her transit from place to place of more than common interest. She was, according to our latest dates, singing to crowded houses in Boston. The following tribute from one of her own sex, in the Boston Traveler, is a credit to the author, and does nothing more than justice to the Nightingale: A lady in New York, who we are assured is by no means an enthusiast, but of a very common sense and of a very unassuming character, writes to her friends as follows: "We just last night to hear Jenny Lind! I cannot express to you my delight. At the last song, I should have cried heartily, had I had a good opportunity. I did not; but this morning I read an account of her concert last night, and I did have a good cry alone in my room. I never heard any one sing before, and never expect to again. I wonder anyone will ever do so absurd a thing as to attempt to sing to those who have heard Jenny Lind. I will say nothing more, for it is folly. I cannot praise her enough, but I hope you will all hear her, as she goes to Boston soon."

The Senate did not go into Executive session to-day as was anticipated.—The Oregon bill occupying occupied most of the day, and was finally passed. One of the most important features is the donation of 640 acres of land to each settler now in Oregon with a family, and of 320 acres to single men, and of 160 acres to single men with families, and 160 acres to single men, which last Col. Benton hoped included widows, who shall go to Oregon prior to 1853.—[N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 17.]

Blacksmithing vs. Gold Digging.—There are few countries where labor is more amply rewarded than in Oregon. Mechanics of all kinds, even at working by the day, can earn from \$5 to \$12 per day. Carpenters' wages have been, for some time, from \$8 to \$12 per day. The mechanic, here, has no cause of complaint, unless it be the difficulty of obtaining materials to carry on his business. There is, probably, no other trade that pays better than that of Blacksmithing.

It gives us pleasure to record the facts connected with the labor of two men—Franklin Little, of Washington City, D. C., and Charles P. Ludwig, of St. Josephs county, Michigan—who have recently left Oregon for the States, with over \$12,000 made by fair hammering, in little less than 18 months! They commenced business together on the 20th of February last, with but little capital—building their shop, making their tools, except anvil and vice cutting wood, burning coal, boarded and lodged themselves. We are informed of good authority, that they made 42 Diamond Plows from the bar, laid with steel and finished complete in seven days the latter part of November, commenced at sunrise, and working no night after o'clock—the plows averaging 35 pounds. This, at the customary price, would \$1470. Deduct for cost of material \$2, leaving a neat profit of \$1200—the largest amount of money ever made by men, by fair mechanical labor, in the Territory; and we doubt very much if it is a parallel case in any country. Digging is a fool to it in a general way.

These two men lived economically, boarding and lodging themselves in a room adjoining the shop. They worked for their money, and saved what they got. It is too frequently the case that young and industrious men make out well; that is, they possess the gift of making money, but not of retaining it. The temptations for gambling and dissipation are too strong for their weak moral nature.

This affords an example to those who are now here, worthy of imitation. They labored hard, early and late, and are now in the full enjoyment of a large recompense. We do not mean however, that persons should labor to amass a fortune to take away to some other place to spend. As much can be said in favor of this country, as respects health, climate, soil and productions, as can be said, with truth, of any country; and when age is taken into consideration, it casts all others in the shade.

It shows too what can be accomplished by honesty, industry and economy. They were both men of intelligence; they read the papers too; and though not clad in garments calculated to win respect they were sensible, and by their uniform good conduct, merited and received a reasonable share of respect and confidence. They both, unfortunately, left families behind, and were compelled to return. But they, unlike many we could name, will be able to administer some solid comfort to their families in the shape of dollars. May success attend them through life, and their homes become doubly comfortable on their return. They have got nothing more than they deserved. May their experience benefit others engaged in like pursuits.

LAND IN OREGON.—The bill to grant the public lands of Oregon to actual settlers, which has passed the Senate, provides for the donation of 320 acres to each family, native or foreign, whether naturalized or not.—[Louisville Democrat.]

There is a slight mistake in the above. The bill does not make grants to any alien who has not declared his intention to become an American citizen. The reverse is only too true to suit the situation of quite a number, who, though they have been residents for some time of the public lands, are in rather a peculiar fix by having neglected to declare their intention to become American citizens, previous to the first of December 1850. This does not, however, so cut them out as to debar them from providing, at this late day even, for a less portion. They will yet be able, partially, to avail themselves of the Government's munificence in the way of grants. There has been quite a business driving of late, by the French settlers, of declaring their intentions. Many of them have fine claims, that are in a good state of cultivation, but the occupants neglected, until lately, to take the oath of allegiance.

MODEST.—They had a convention of the N. Y. Tribune, the "united democracy" (Free and Slave) of the XX1st District, Ohio, on the 6th, to nominate N. S. Townshend for Congress. Townshend was himself chairman of the committee on Resolutions, on whose report the Convention resolved. That the gratitude of all lovers of Liberty is due to Thomas H. Benton, and those Senators who, with him opposed Slavery Extension, and defeated the shameful compromise of the Omnibus bill.

Chumbling.—We are glad to see the people of Oregon City bestirring themselves in regard to this evil, and therefore cheerfully give place to the proceedings of a public meeting, held a few days since, designed to protect the character of the city, and the interests of its citizens from the inevitable effects of this enormous vice, rapidly increasing in this Territory. It cannot be denied by any observing mind, that this unwholesome, withering, and blighting practice, exists to a considerable extent not only



—not thankful for small favors—backed out. After all this had taken place, the Spectator office was selected to do the printing, provided it can be done for the amount named in the last bid. As to the amount of printing to be done, no estimate can be made. The only correct way of legislating is by printed bills, where it can be done; but we were not to be guided by precedent or example.

The St. Louis Republican, one of the most valuable papers in the western States, is being appreciated on the Pacific. We have been a reader of the Republican for some years, and have ever admired its manly and dignified course. Its success in California, we are glad to see, is on the increase. We extract from the Republican the following:

CIRCULATION OF THE REPUBLICAN IN CALIFORNIA.—We had the gratification, on Sunday last, to receive an order for one thousand additional copies of the Weekly Republican, for subscribers in that section. This, added to our previous subscriptions of several thousand, gives us a circulation of which we feel gratified, and places us on an equality, if not with the largest list of papers sent to that section. The demand has now grown so large, that we shall, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, issue a paper expressly prepared for circulation in California.

THE TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce—an anti-tariff source, it must be borne in mind—writes as follows: "Nothing more is likely to be attempted with the Tariff at this session. Mr. John Davis, of Mass., has offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the operation of the tariff of 1849, and Mr. Ashmun has given notice of a project to increase the rates of duty on bar, wrought, rolled and hammered iron, and to repeal duties on certain raw materials which enter into domestic fabrics. It is generally considered, even by the protectionists, that Mr. Vinton's scheme was injudicious. It is not pretended that the passage of that, or any other scheme, would give immediate relief to the depressed iron and other manufacturing interests; but that it would prevent importations which, if excessive, will cease of themselves. The over-production of iron, and cotton cloths and printed cloths, has glutted the market, and the market must be relieved before iron and cotton manufactures can go again into full operation. The protectionists lay much stress upon the allegation that gross and extreme frauds on the revenue are committed under the present system of valuation; and Mr. Corwin is to be called upon for statements in evidence of the fact."

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The owner of a fine building was informed by his tenant that "mysterious knockings" had been heard on the premises, similar to those in Stratford and Rochester, and expressed much apparent alarm at the circumstance. "Very well," said the gentleman, "I'll put a stop to their 'spiritual' operations; and the very next time you hear any mysterious knockings, consider it a notice to quit the premises! I want no tenants who entertain such company." It is unnecessary to say they have not been heard since.—[New Haven Register.]

Communications.—For the Spectator. Mr. Editor.—Under the head of "embezzlement" in the last number of your paper, you state that it appears from an examination before the Hon. Judge Strong, that Mr. Charles Kenney "was in charge of the ship Albion and her cargo from the time of her seizure until she was sold," and that blankets, clothing and provisions of various kinds had been purloined, lost or used by Kenney in part, and in part by

others. I will leave you, sir, to explain, your memory being better, perhaps, on what was said against me, than what was said in support of me. Sir, all I ask of any gentleman in using my name when in the Council, is to quote me correctly. I hold myself responsible to my constituents for all my acts whilst in the Council. Neither do I think any gentleman should directly or indirectly attempt to make a false issue between the public in any matter. A relation of facts are the best breast work any man can erect. If you had called on me for a copy of the resolutions, you should have been acquainted with them. I transmit to you a copy of the resolutions offered by me. By publishing them, and the above remarks, you will render me a favor.

F. WAYMIRE. Whereas, The citizens of the United States, residing in Oregon, have endured hardships and privations, together with great sacrifice in effecting a settlement in Oregon. They not only left the places of their birth, their native homes, and the graves of their ancestors for thousands of miles behind, but they launched their property, their own lives, and the lives of their helpless families on the great plains, surrounded by the howling savages, and pilgrim-like, pursued their journey to the shores of the great Pacific, and there commenced, progressed and succeeded in effecting a permanent settlement of the important question that has for the last quarter of a century baffled the skill of the greatest diplomatists of the present age; the settlement of the Oregon boundary question; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in testimony of contributing to the settlers in Oregon for the many difficulties and privations by them encountered, and in compliance with an implied assurance often and since manifested, have, finally, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1850, passed an act to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and making donations to settlers of the said public lands, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Council (the House of Representatives concurring therein) that in token of respect for the ability, talent and industry of the Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, our Delegate in Congress, we have the fullest confidence that his talent and industry has contributed much to the procuring the passage of a bill rendering such general satisfaction. That he is entitled to our respect and confidence. Be it further resolved, That said act merits our decided approbation; that no slanderous publications against the said Samuel R. Thurston or said act, ought to have any weight with the sovereign people, for whose rights and interests he has so nobly and manfully devoted his time and ability; and has finally accomplished, in the space of the first session of Congress to which he was a Delegate, the passage of a law, enabling his constituents to obtain that which they are so justly entitled to.

We give Mr. Waymire the full benefit of his explanation, but we are not willing to admit that we have misquoted his remarks as uttered in debate. The reader has, by this, an opportunity of judging how far (from memory) we misquoted the resolutions. The discussion, as it was carried on, would have led any person, he be never so impartial, to deduce the same opinion. We are sustained in our report by several spectators who were present at the time. We did not pretend to give all that was said, our only aim was to give an abstract of it. And we regret now that we did not report our friend Parker's full speech. We merely alluded to what was said in reply to persons taking the negative side. Not having been there at first, we think Mr. Parker entitled to the benefit of this explanation at our hands.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—Within the last twelve months the family of ex-Senator Norvel, of Michigan, has been nearly blotted out.

The first calamity was the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Miller, the only daughter we believe, under circumstances the most painful. Next the sudden death of Mr. Norvel on his return from a protracted search for his daughter. A few days since, a son and the only one, died at Saratoga. A short but sad history of a family which but a few months ago saw nought in the future but the brightest promises of hope.

It has been pretty satisfactorily ascertained that Mrs. Miller went to Europe instead of over the Falls.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

WE are in the enjoyment of the most delightful weather. Hurrah for Oregon!

Council Chamber. Mr. Editor.—In looking over the debates you say took place in the Council on Monday last, I was truly sorry to see statements there made, which will, if not corrected, place me in a ridiculous position before my constituents and the citizens of Oregon. The resolutions then purporting to be offered by me, are in no particular correct, but, on the contrary, entirely false.

I will leave you, sir, to explain, your memory being better, perhaps, on what was said against me, than what was said in support of me. Sir, all I ask of any gentleman in using my name when in the Council, is to quote me correctly. I hold myself responsible to my constituents for all my acts whilst in the Council. Neither do I think any gentleman should directly or indirectly attempt to make a false issue between the public in any matter. A relation of facts are the best breast work any man can erect. If you had called on me for a copy of the resolutions, you should have been acquainted with them. I transmit to you a copy of the resolutions offered by me. By publishing them, and the above remarks, you will render me a favor.

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Queenston Suspension Bridge. We learn from a correspondent of the Tribune, that E. W. Serrell, Esq., of this city, is going on with the Queenston Suspension Bridge. The road, the piers, and the towers (as they are called) on both sides the Niagara are completed, and while I remained, a rope and the first wire was carried across. The bridge is to be suspended from ten cables of iron wire, made in Jersey City—No. 9 wire, 150 strands to the cable. Three cables are ready to be thrown across the stream; and the bridge, calculated to sustain a weight of 500 tons (as I am told), will be ready in two months of the supply of wire is kept up. Four additional cables will be used, if required; and if railway cars are to cross, I say give us the additional four by all means. The saddles of the towers are prepared to receive them, as the Great Western Railway (that is to be), its directors, think them necessary. The suspension, by which the carriage way, or platform, of 20 feet in width, is fastened to the cables above, are to be iron rods, not wire. From tower to tower the distance across is 1,044 feet—the bridge or platform below is 800 feet long. When the bridge is finished the ferry will be useless, unless the toll for crossing is very high. Twenty five cents is charged at the other suspension bridge, which is elevated nearly three as high above the stream, and is and will long continue to be, one of the wonders of the Niagara frontier.

INDUSTRIAL CASTINGS.—Stillman, Allen & Co. (Novelty Works) yesterday cast one of the enormous bell plates of the steamer Humboldt, of the Havre Line. No less than 80,000 pounds of metal was used.—when the vast reservoirs of molten metal were filled, and all was ready, the gates were opened and in two minutes the mold was charged. The pouring of the two rivers of glowing metal, the escape of gas and flame from the mold, the sparkling of the fluid as it rushed up from the vent holes and ran along the trench below, made up about as good a representation of the eruption of Vesuvius as one could desire. The casting will not be opened probably before to-morrow, and then it will be very hot. A number of ladies and gentlemen were invited to witness the scene, and were well repaid for their attendance.—The twelve hundred laborers at the Novelty Works are driving a large amount of work; of which, more anon.—N. Y. Tribune.

EXTINCTION OF A WHOLE FAMILY.—Misfortunes never come singly. A most heart-rending instance of this truth came to our knowledge on Monday. A family called Kaufman, consisting of five members, part of whom reached this city last week, have all, with the exception of one, been swept into eternity since leaving their home in Germany, a period of about fifty or sixty days. As they embarked at Havre for this country, an older son who had just finished his education for the practice of medicine, fell overboard and was drowned.—Three or four weeks after, as the vessel neared New Orleans, the father, Mr. Philip Kaufman, fell a victim to the ship fever. The mother, almost heart-broken, immediately on reaching the city, brought her youngest son, a boy of about twelve years of age, to the hospital, laboring under the same disease, and the day following she and a younger daughter, the only surviving child, accompanied his remains to the cemetery. Three weeks only elapsed, and the two had got to this city, when the fell destroyer again made his appearance. The mother expired last Saturday of a typhoid fever, induced and much aggravated, it is believed, by her sorrows. A little girl, five or six years of age, homeless and penniless, is all that there is left now of the family. A Mr. Samuel Lundsen, a worthy mechanic, has adopted the child, and intends, we learn, to raise it as one of his own. His course does him honor, and is indeed worthy of imitation.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

A correspondent informs the New York Post that Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall have issued a circular to several houses in California, announcing the intention of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reorganize, with an increase of its capital to \$2,000,000. They offer to sell all the ships on their line to the company, as it is to be organized by the new subscribers, at their original cost, and the outfits also at their original cost, their wear and tear being taken to be equal to the expense and delay of sending them from the Atlantic seaboard to their Pacific stations.—They also announce that they have reserved \$500,000 of the stock for their friends on the Pacific who may wish to subscribe. These circulars invite subscriptions. The Post's correspondent suggests that Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall have probably adopted this mode of selling out.—[Holt Sun.]

LET LOOSE.—The man that was arraigned before Esquire Roll a few days ago for robbing a hen roost, was discharged yesterday morning. It appeared in evidence that the defendant went to the house where the chickens were taken from, to see his sweetheart, and that some more favored lover had got there before him. His sweetheart, in order to be rid of him and escape suspicion, for she wished to keep in his good graces, made him a present of a couple of pet chickens, which his cupidity led him to accept, if he would then depart, telling him that the family might be disturbed if he persisted in remaining. He departed, but had hardly reached the street when he was arrested by one of the police and taken to a station house until the following morning, when he had his examination, from which we had the above facts. The Esquire dismissed him, with the caution not always to depend upon the oily tongues of lovers. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Hedges & Marlow, HAVE just received, by Schooner Merchantman from San Francisco, the following articles, which they offer for sale at their Store in Canemah, viz: Women and Children's Shoes and Brogans, Lined Oil, Copal Varnish, Paints, (white, blue and green), Assorted Tin and Wood-ware, Soap, Raisins, Sardines, Sugar, &c. &c. Canemah, December 26, 1850-1851