that any judge of election [illegible] to take the oath prescribed in [illegible] judges of election [illegible] be liable to the penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the Territory, or of any person who may sue for the same, the amount recovered to be paid into the County Treasury. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the judges from refusing to receive the vote of any person, when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a majority of them, that, in taking the said oath he shall have sworn falsely. And if any judge of election shall order to be received the vote of any person who, being challenged, shall not take the oath or affirmation prescribed by law, such judge of election so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the Territory, or of any person suing therefor, the amount to be paid into the County Treasury.

Sec. 24. When any vacancy shall happen in the office of member of Council or House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of the County, if one county only compose the Council or Representative district, as soon as he shall be informed thereof, to notify the Governor of such vacancy; and if there be no more than one county contained within the limits of such Council or Representative district, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of the senior county in such district, so to notify the Governor; and the Governor, immediately upon his receiving such notification, shall proceed in the same manner as is prescribed for other cases in the nineteenth section of this act.

Sec. 25. There shall be allowed out of the County Treasury of each county to the several judges and clerks of election, as a compensation for their services, two dollars per day; and the person conveying the polls from the place of election to the clerk's office, the sum of twenty cents per mile for going and returning.

Sec. 26. If a vacancy should occur in the Council or House of Representatives of this Territory from any cause, and if the county or counties composing the district in which the vacancy may have occurred, should have been divided after the election of the member whose seat is vacant, and before the election to supply the vacancy, such election shall be ordered in every county in which any part of the original county or district may be situated. But no person shall be permitted to vote at any election who does not at the time reside within the limits of the original county or district in which such vacancy may have occurred: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to permit any person to vote, so residing within the said limits, who has not the other qualifications of a voter.

Sec. 27. In cases of election to fill vacancies, as provided for in the preceding section, the returns shall be made by the clerks of the boards of county commissioners of the different counties, within twelve days, to the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the county composing the district; and certificates of election shall be made out and signed by the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the different counties in which such election may have been held.

Sec. 28. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed the House of Representatives, January 27th, 1851.

Passed the Council, February 3d, 1851.

RALPH WILCOX,
Speaker H. R.

WILLIAM W. BUCK,
President of Council.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original roll in my office.

E. HAMILTON,
Secretary of Oregon.

At a meeting of the citizens on Columbia Bottom, in Clackamas county, preparatory to the coming election, it was voted to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner in that part of the county, and to ask the other Precincts to join them in the nomination, believing that it is for the interest of the people that the Commissioners be chosen from different parts of the county.

Edward S. Leavitt was nominated as their candidate.

All who are interested in this arrangement are invited to join us in supporting him at the election.

E. L. QUIMBY, Chairman.
Edward S. Leavitt, Secretary.
April 26, 1851.

The Ohio Convention has adopted an [illegible] in their constitution which debars [illegible] legislatures from licensing the sale [illegible] drinks as a beverage, and [illegible] on them to protect [illegible] evils of such sale.

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY:

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1851.

D. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR.

For Delegate to Congress,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE.

☞ Todd & Co. have our thanks for late papers in advance of the mail. We are also indebted to Messrs. Allan, McKinlay & Co. for the first papers containing accounts of the fire at San Francisco.

☞ Messrs. Allan, McKinlay & Co., have removed their store to their new and commodious building on Main street. It is one of the best and most substantial frame buildings in the city. It is convenient, suitably located, and in every way well adapted to the business wants of the community. They have quite a large stock of goods to dispose of at wholesale and retail; and they say they are going to make it a matter of saving for the people to buy of them. *Wake mica ticey?*

☞ The Hoosier made the portage around the falls in less than a day after it was undertaken, and is now safely moored at Canemah wharf, where she is being fitted up for the upper Willamette trade. She will probably be in readiness in less than a week's time. The folks at Salem are requested to have their cannon unspiked.

☞ We are requested to announce that a public meeting will be held at the Oregon House, on Saturday evening next. As matters of interest will then be discussed by W. W. Buck, Esq., we hope to see a full turn out of the people. Don't forget the time—7 o'clock, Saturday evening.

☞ There is *spell* of whitewashing to take place in this city soon—subject, the conscience of our neighbor. As it has been strained so often to its utmost tension, it is proposed that an India-rubber one be procured with as little delay as possible. Who'll give a dime towards it?

☞ The mail route from the Dalles to the Salt Lake was bid for at $8000. We fear that that sum will not pay. We were in hopes our mountain friends, Newell & Kraig, who are well acquainted with the habits and customs of the Indians, the route, etc., would have been the successful bidders: Their bid was made at $10,000.

☞ Bro. Waterman paid us a visit on Monday last, and as he honored our neighbor with a visit too, we hope he will not omit to mention the fact. He was in fine spirits, and we think stands a chance of becoming a member of the next Legislature.

☞ We may expect a detailed account of our neighbor's pleasure trip to Portland on the Hoosier, one day last week. We understand he had a splendid time of it—that the ladies were beautiful and entertaining, and the edibles delicious.

☞ Our neighbor thinks he has satisfied the people at Salem that Gen. Lane had not intended to run as Delegate to Congress previous to hearing of Mr. Thurston's death. He may succeed in making persons at a distance, think so, who were not present when he addressed the people in this city; but every one present knows that the *reverse* of what our neighbor says, is the fact. He came out for Gen. Lane in his last—he is truly the *eleventh* hour man. He no doubt thought it was better late than never.—Bro. Waterman, like a man, came to the work at once.

☞ The steamboat Willamette, was expected to arrive at this place during the first of the week—a rumor of this kind having been extensively circulated. The Willamette is not yet put in running order, though she was dispatched to Astoria for the mail on Sunday last. We understand she will be thoroughly fitted up for running in about two weeks.

☞ Mr. James Fulton says he did not wish to withhold from us money due on subscription. He was not aware that he overrun the year for which he had paid, and he is ready and willing to pay the little balance. That is the voice of a man. This evidence of a disposition on his part to do the clean thing, raises him very much in our estimation, and we think him now a very clever fellow.

☞ The Smithsonian Institute Library contains 4233 volumes of books, 765 pamphlets, 1383 engravings, and 207 maps, charts, drawings, &c.

Treaties 5 and 6.

The Commissioners have closed their business at Champoeg, after a session of about five weeks, and have returned to Oregon City. Treaties have been concluded with the upper and lower bands of the Molala Indians, for the cession of the western slope of the Cascade range of mountains, and all their lands in the Wahlamet valley, from the dividing ridge between the Clackamas and Molala rivers to the head waters of the Wahlamet. This tribe, contrary to general belief, made no claim east of the summit range of the mountains, while on the other hand their range extends some distance into the valley below the line of the fir timber.—Their numbers, too, are greater than has been supposed, the northern band consisting of 58, and the southern of 65.

In the case of the first band, a reserve was made of a tract lying between the old Klamet trail and the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and extending from the divide between the Clackamas and Molala to Silver Creek. The consideration of the sale of their remaining lands [illegible] 000, payable in 20 annual instalments, $300 to be in cash, and the remainder in clothing &c., with a present on the ratification of five Indian horses for their head men, and five rifles at each of the first three payments.

The Santiam or southern band, reserve a small tract commencing on the fork of Santiam river above the Callapooya reserve, thence southward along the base of the mountains to the second creek; thence up the creek to its source and eastward to the summit of the mountains; thence north to a point due east of the north fork of the Santiam; and thence west down that fork to the place of beginning.

The consideration of the last purchase is $20,000, to be paid in 20 annual instalments; $200 in cash and the balance as before, in goods, with a present of ten rifles and a horse, on ratification.

The chiefs respectively recognized are, by the first, Quai-eck-ete, Yulkus and Crooked Finger; by the second, Kost-nah.

The claims of white settlers within the reserves, are preserved to them; but these are very few, the lands excepted being chiefly mountain country. Both purchases are important, as the first includes a tract coming down within a few miles of Oregon City, and the latter is absolutely necessary to settlers in the eastern part of the upper Wahlamet, from the fact that the only timber there, is upon or at the base of the mountains.

☞ The elegant steamboat, Lot Whitcomb, paid our city a visit on Monday last, remaining at our wharf until Tuesday morning, when she left for Astoria with quite a number of passengers from this place. Many of our citizens greeted her upon arriving at our wharf, it being her first visit to this city, and also the first steamboat that has made its appearance this high up the Willamette (if we except the Hoosier.) A new era in navigation is about to dawn upon this portion of Oregon, and we confidently hope that it will give an impetus to business hitherto unenjoyed by our citizens. The ease with which the Lot Whitcomb came over the rapids, warrants the belief that she can become a regular packet between this city and Astoria.

We have arrived at that period of progress that requires that the business shall be done in the way we have mentioned. If the proprietors of the Lot Whitcomb expect to make the running of the boat profitable, they must do it upon a more enlarged and liberal policy than they have previously done. It is utter folly for any man or any set of men to think that our citizens will so much disregard their own interests as to sacrifice them to those that may exist out of herself; or in other words, if they do not accommodate themselves to the requirements of the country, our citizens will take the matter in hand themselves, and run their own freight and passengers to and from this city.

The Lot Whitcomb, we understand, went down over the rapids without throwing off steam, and was managed with ease, nothing occurring to create the least feeling of unsafety. There is still a very strong current at the rapids. The Clackamas river has been very high for a week and more; which, it is said, has had the effect to greatly increase the current of the Willamette, at the head of the rapids. But the current has been somewhat lessened by the back water from the Columbia river; the annual rise of that river having already begun.

The late rains during last week caused a small rise in the Willamette; and the depth of water on the rapids, is reckoned to be about 12 feet in the shallowest places.

At a public meeting held in Milwaukie last week, John Orvis Waterman was nominated by ballot for Assemblyman.—He having received 40 votes out of the 61 cast.

The Conflagration.

San Francisco again in Ashes!—San Francisco was visited on the evening of the 3d inst., with another terrible and most disastrous fire; exceeding in extent all the previous fires combined. In the short space of 18 months, no less than four great fires have occurred in that city.—Almost the entire city is in ruins. An immense amount of goods has been consumed. Many commodious and elegantly built edifices have been burned; some of which were considered fire-proof; there being nothing now left but damaged walls, scattered about in various parts of the burnt district.

All the printing offices have been reduced to ashes, save that of the Alta California, the walls of which became so hot that it was impossible to remain inside.—From the Alta of May 5, we make the following extract:

"The boundaries of the fire is nearly as follows: commencing on the west side of Portsmouth Square, it extended down Clay street; then to the east, along the south side of Kearney, to Jackson; down the east side of Jackson, to Montgomery; along the south side of Montgomery, to Pacific; down Pacific, to Sansome; along Sansome to Broadway; thence diagonally, over the high ground of Clark's Point, nearly to Vallejo; thence eastward, across Battery, to the Bay; thence, following the shore of the Bay, to Battery, leaving the two corners on the north side of Battery and Pacific; thence westward, along the north side of Battery, across Jackson, Washington and Clay streets, to Long Wharf; down that beyond the Whitehall house, about half way to Front street.—From the place of beginning, the boundary runs up Clay nearly to Dupont; thence west to Sacramento; down the west side of Sacramento to Kearney, westward, south side of Kearney, to Summer street; down that, to Montgomery; west, along Montgomery, to Pine; down Pine, to Sansome; east, along Sansome, crossing California—sparing a corner on each side of Sansome; thence, down California, to Battery; eastward, along Battery, to Long Wharf. Nearly every building within this line, a distance of over a mile north-east and south-west, by a half mile from north-west to south-east, was destroyed. Eighteen large squares, excepting a few buildings, and large portions of five or six others, have been completely destroyed. The plank streets are ruined, and in many places entirely impassable, except on foot. Such is this anniversary of the great fire of May 4th, 1850.

For the want of space we are unable to give a detailed account of the fire. We give the following, however, as among the most important that has reached us, at our present writing, through the Alta California:

It is impossible to give in one or two numbers of a paper all the incidents of the fire, but we publish the following today, and may continue them hereafter:

The officers of the Custom House saved the specie of the office by casting it into a well. About $1,000,000 were saved in this way.

A. J. Cost, naval officer, Mr. Brown, appraiser, Mr. Green, collector, and a number of others in the Naval department had all of their private effects destroyed. The books and papers of the department were nearly all saved. The money was placed in the vault.

The large U. S. bonded warehouse, erected by Cross & Co., containing about two thousand tons of merchandise in bond, was saved through the exertions of Mr. Anderson, the Inspector.

Gen. James Wilson, although severely burned, is considered by his physician entirely out of danger.

The banking houses will all resume business in the course of the week.

When Burgoyn's safe was opened $1,500,000 was taken out not singed or damaged in the least. The books and all the papers, deposits, &c., came out fresh and free from the least blemish. This firm has stood the test of fires and panic, and now stands as firm with the exception of the loss of their building, as it did a week ago. They will resume business immediately.

The fireproof building of Gibbs & Co., on Long Wharf, was but slightly injured by the whirlwind of flames that surrounded it. A great deal of judgment was shown in the management of this building. Its escape from destruction is a powerful argument in favor of fireproof buildings.

Wells & Co.'s building was consumed, in consequence of goods being stored there and the doors being left open leading to the upper stories.

Mr. Argenti has most liberally formed at his own expense, a patrol of guard to protect the ruins of some of his neighbors. His own building being entirely whole and in a perfectly safe condition, requires no other care.

A guard of thirty has been furnished by Captain Hunter, of the Revenue cutter Polk. They are stationed in the vicinity of the Custom House.

Dewit & Harrison, in lieu of water, used 80,000 gallons of vinegar in preserving their warehouse. It was entirely saved. The brick building of Gildemeester, Ee Freemery & Co., on Montgomery street, came near being burned down.—Owing, however, to its rear walls being very thick, it was saved. The city observatory on the roof burnt without communicating fire to the building. J. Herzberg, J. W. Osborne, Barrett & Sherwood, W. O. Blake, and Mr. Benham had rented parts of this building.

Mr. James, Mr. Naglee, Frost and nine others, while endeavoring to save Naglee's building, where they were rendering assistance to save the building and property, had their retreat cut off by the surrounding flames enveloping the building. There they remained several hours in a most perilous and forlorn situation, expecting every moment to be buried in the ruins and consigned to a dreadful fate.—While in this predicament one of the party looked through a window or small aperture, and saw a man endeavoring to escape from a neighboring building—he became enveloped in flames—he fell, exhausted and was consumed.

Among the greatest sufferers we find the names of the following persons with their estimated losses:

J. B. Bidleman, Montgomery street, brick store, Jackson street, and on Montgomery street, three large stores filled with merchandise. Loss $300,000.

Sannonstield Ba[illegible], Montgomery street, $150,000.

Frederick & M[illegible] street $75,000.

Haight & W[illegible], $55,000.

J. B. M[illegible], 223 Montgomery street, $25,000.

Taafe & M[illegible] corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, $45,000.

Wm. M. Tileston, $25,000.

Ripley & McCullough, $20,000.

John Baldwin, Ex. and Dep. Bank, $20,000.

C. R. Story, Dupont, Merchant's Exchange, $35,000.

Robert Rodgers, Importer, Clay street, $30,000.

Brothelot & Crouse, corner Sansome and Jackson streets, chiefly consigned, merchandise, about $30,000.

Building owned by James Cornell 25,000.

W. V. Bokee, China goods, $50,000.

Starkey Brothers, $150,000.

Hatton & Co., corner Clay and Sansome streets, lost building and large stock of goods, $40,000.

Ottonhumer, Hinch & Co., $130,000.

Mathewson, Russell & Co., $20,000.

Cross & Co., building and merchants, $55,000.

Capt. Folsom, about $65,000.

Kelsey, Smith & Risley, $125,000.

Shelton, Daniel & Co., Washington street, above Beck & Palmer, corner Clay and Leidesdorff streets, $75,000.

Thomas Maguire, $40,000.

Woodworth & Morris, store and merchandise on Clay street wharf, and house on Washington street, $30,000.

Mr. Editor:

Your remarks in last week's Spectator, under the head of "Intelligence from the Mines," might by some be construed as a slight censure on the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to publish the following letter, which I addressed to the Indian Department as long ago as December last.

Very respectfully yours,
ANSON DART.

Office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Oregon City Dec. 30, 1851.

Sir—I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a letter from Jessee Applegate, addressed to H. H. Spalding, Indian Agent for South-western Oregon.

Mr. Applegate is a gentleman of high standing, and one of the oldest settlers in Umpqua valley. I am fully persuaded that it is indispensably necessary that there should be a detachment of United States Troops sent to the Umpqua with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Spalding's letters to me on this subject are numerous and lengthy. I could not, therefore, better condense his views as to the necessity of sending troops to the Umpqua, than by transmitting a copy of Mr. Applegate's letter.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
ANSON DART.

Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

The constructive mileage will be paid, we are told, at the present call session of the U. S. Senate. There are some Senators, however, who will not touch the unclean thing. The extra pay, we are told, was tendered to Mr. Clay, (between four and five hundred dollars,) but he peremptorily refused it, as he has, we believe, for all sessions where no actual travel has been performed, since he took his seat in the Senate.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ An Irishman, speaking of a jury's verdict, said, "It was received with suppressed cheers."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The observations were taken at seven o'clock in the morning, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and at sun set. The wind—n for north, s for south. Easterly and westerly are included in north and south.

1851	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	S. set	Weather, A. M.	Weather, P. M.	Weather—Sun Set.
April						
s 14	53	67*	59*	cloudy	light clouds	light clouds
15	50	64	60	cloudy	clear	clear
16	51	56	51	hazy	cloudy	rain
17	46	55	51	cloudy	rain	clear
18	46	56	51	cloudy	cloudy	clear
19	46	62	61	cloudy	clear	light clouds
20	49	51	53	hazy	hazy	hazy
21	49	53	53	rain	cloudy	hazy
22	47	53	46	rain	light clouds	light clouds
23	42	52	47	light clouds	light clouds	clear
24	39	57	53	light clouds	light clouds	clear
25	47	62	57	hazy	hazy	hazy
n 26	53	59	57	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
27	[illegible]	61	60	light clouds	clear	clear
28	50	69	64	light clouds	clear	clear
29	64	76	65	clear	clear	clear
30	68	81	71	clear	clear	
May						
s 1	59	81	67	clear	clear	clear
2	60	81	71	clear	clear	clear
3	59	72	62	hazy	clear	clear
4	55	55	55	Cloudy	rain	rain
5	54	58	57	clear	clear	light clouds
6	49	51	50	rain	showery	hazy
7	45	56	50	rain	hazy	hazy
8	50	55	50	showers	showery	hazy
n 9	46	58	54	cloudy	light clouds	clear
10	48	65	59	cloudy	clear	clear
s 11	53	61	60	cloudy	light clouds	clear
12	45	55	50	light clouds	light clouds	clear
13	49	59	54	light clouds	light clouds	clear

The above table commences the 14th of April, and ends the 30th of May, 1851, both days included, making 31 days. To be continued monthly in Linn City, opposite Oregon City, by [illegible].

News Items from the States.

We cull from the *Alta California*, the subjoined items of news from the States:

Postal Reciprocity with Canada.—The negotiation which we mentioned a few days since, on foot between the Postmaster General of Canada, and the Postmaster General at Washington, has, it seems, been eminently successful. An arrangement has been effected, by which direct sealed bags will be made for the chief places in Canada. The postage to to be the same in each country, a letter not exceeding half an ounce will be charged five cents to the lines from any part of the United States, and five cents to any place within the United province of Canada; the postage to be pre-paid or not, at the option of the person sending the letter. The postage on newspapers and pamphlets to be prepaid to the lines as heretofore.

Death of Gen. Brooke.—A telegraphic despatch was received from New Orleans at the War Department, March 20, announcing the death of Brevet Major General George M. Brooke, which took place at San Antonio, Texas, on the 19th ult. We are not informed of the cause of his death.

We regret to record the death of M. M. Noah, one of the oldest and most respected editors of our whole country. He died in New York, about the 25th ult., and was buried with unusual pomp and ceremony.

J. S. Skinner, another man of intellect and kindness of heart, is also dead. He was killed on the 21st ult., in Baltimore, by falling through a doorway in a cellar of the post office. He was at the time, and had been for some years past, editor of one of the best agricultural and mechanical papers published in the Union, and known as "The Plough, the Anvil and the Loom."

Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, died in Washington city, on the 22d ult., at the age of 17 years. For many years Mr. Hill exercised a very powerful political influence as the leader of the Democratic party, in New Hampshire, where he edited the New Hampshire Patriot.

The Grand Jury of Boston have indicted the prisoners charged with aiding in the late fugitive slave rescue. The jury comes from different parts of the State.

A letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, written by order of the President, in reply to the order of the City Councils, in regard to preventing further resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, was read at the meeting of the Council last night.—The President, the letter says, is confident that the great majority of the citizens of Boston are loyal to the Constitution and will rally to the support of Law and Order.

Mr. Webster was invited to a great dinner at Annapolis, Md., which he attended on the 26th ult., and where he made a speech that some of the papers pronounce to be one of the greatest of all his speeches.

Charlotte Cushman and Jenny Lind were both at St. Louis at the last dates, and both highly successful.

Fire Proof Buildings—Argenti's.—The wisdom of constructing fire proof buildings properly, is manifested in the preservation of the interiors of several of them, and by none more than that of Mr. Argenti, the banker. The roof of his building was so constructed that he could and did bury it in water a foot deep. In all other parts it was perfect, and perfectly unscathed came out of the fiery trial. Mr. Argenti with his faithful clerks and some true friends, remained in the building through the entire night and fire, and we are pleased to hear that he is fully prepared to transact business this morning as usual, as though nothing unusual had occurred. We refer to this fact as alike creditable to Mr. Argenti's foresight and daring, and especially as an incentive to all those who shall hereafter construct such buildings, to be careful to have them complete in every part. In another part of our paper we have referred to several similar instances of preservation, among which are Messrs. Gibbs Cook Brothers & Co., Howard & Green, &c.—[*Alta.*

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.—We learn from Messrs. Gregory & Co.'s special agent that the custom house officers at Mazatlan seized, on the 9th ultimo, at that port, upwards of $[illegible] worth of contraband goods. This is a singular event in Mexico.—*N. York Herald.*