

THE SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY:
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1851.

D. N. SCHENLEY, EDITOR.

The election passed off very quietly in this city on Monday. Though there was some electioneering for Assemblymen, yet bloody noses and angry contentions, were pleased to say, was totally avoided. For members of the Legislature there was considerable interest manifested, and no one, even the most knowing, could conjecture, with any degree of certainty, at the close of the polls, who were the successful ones.

Messrs. Hedges & Barlow have received the contract for carrying the mail from Oregon City to Marysville, via the river. The contract was let at \$9000.

Two steamers are now in the Columbia river on the bark Success: the one a propeller, the other a steamboat; they are to be placed upon the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

The office of the Western Star has been removed to Portland, from whence it is to be issued in future. The paper will be issued as usual, on Thursday. The removal will cause no delay as to its regular appearance; so the editor informed us.

There is no liquor sold by any of the proprietors of the different hotels of this city. This is certainly encouraging to the laborers in the temperance cause.

The Propeller Black Hawk runs her regular trips between this city and Portland, daily.

The Hoosier is to perform, it is said, between this city and Dayton. She is to go up one day and return the next. We are pleased to see so much of a convenience for the accommodation of the traveling public, with fair prospects of having it extended at no very distant day.

On Wednesday of last week, Ex-Governor Geo. Abernethy returned to this city after an absence of nearly a year, in good health; leaving his family in the States. We return thanks to the Ex-Gov. for his papers from the States.

Todd & Company furnished us papers of the latest dates from the States and California some six hours in advance of the mail. Though they came too late for our last issue, we appreciate the endeavor to serve us with the latest news from the West. This is the kind of spirit we would like to see.

Mr. Ferguson deserves our thanks, too, for late papers. Gregory's Express, as usual, furnished us with a full file of the Alta California. Success to the enterprising firm.

The keel of a new steamboat about being built, was laid at Canemah a few days ago, by Messrs. Hedges & Barlow. She is to be 100 feet in length, with 20 feet beam. She is to have placed on her two engines of 40 horse power each. She is destined to run the upper Willamette to the head of navigation. A steamboat of such capacity is much needed at this time.

WILLAMETTE.—On a hasty visit to this place a few days since, we noticed the skeletons of some four or five buildings in the course of erection.—Oregon Spectator. These are just the kind of "remains" that gladden the eyes of pioneers.—Chicago Journal.

The kind of skeletons that are to be seen moving about the streets of Chicago, after a few years' residence, are not much calculated to "gladden the eyes" of newcomers there.

A fine and substantial bridge has been erected over the north fork of the Platte river, 100 miles above Fort Laramie, directly on the route to Salt Lake, Oregon and California. Immigrants will not be subjected to the same delay this year, that they were last.

Blunt things sometimes cut best. It is no recommendation of a paper-knife that it is sharp. So, it is not always the keenest wits that are most effective in life or conversation.—Exchange.

The cutting wit of our neighbor as applied to us, suggested the insertion of the above; it is therefore made for his especial benefit, with the hope that he will have mercy on the "easy." A little of it is intended for our post master, whose crucifying poetical stab has used us up "intirely." We sing dumb.

We learned a few days since, from a returned miner, that a lump of gold worth \$3,300, was found a short time since in the Chase diggings. That will enable the fortunate man to fill one pocket with a rock.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.—At the election on Monday, June 2nd, Gen. JOSEPH LANE was elected Delegate, to represent Oregon in Congress for the next two years. His opponent, Dr. W. H. Wilson's vote will not, when the result is fully ascertained, reach 400, whilst that of General Lane will be, probably, about 1000.—They are both Democrats.

On Friday last, Anson Dart, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs, left here, accompanied by his interpreters, secretary, and other assistants, upon an expedition among the Indians east of the Cascade Mountains. He took the steamer Lot Whitcomb to the Cascades, at which place boats were to have been in readiness to convey the party to the Dalles of the Columbia.—At this place he expected to meet delegations from a number of tribes east of the mountains, who are disposed to remonstrate against the removal among them of any of the tribes from the east side.

At the Dalles he will investigate the claims of the Mission Society on the government, and also those at Walla Walla and in the Cayuse country, for losses sustained. From thence the route will lead through the country of Nez Perces, Couer de Laines—thence through Okanagan, and across the Cascades to Puget's Sound, and after visiting the Indians of that neighborhood, he will return to Oregon City by the Cowlitz, Columbia and Willamette rivers.

It is expected that the trip will occupy about two months, and will be a very interesting one—that much useful information will be obtained, and a good feeling produced among the Indians by his visit. Permission has been asked of the Superintendent by the Nez Perces and Flathead tribes for an ally, to wage a war of extermination upon the Snake Indians, for long continued aggressions upon their possessions—plilaging and daring robbery being among the counts. They are very solicitous to get the asked for assent; but the Superintendent has sent them word that he came as peace-maker, and could not countenance or tolerate any such warlike designs.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL FAILED.—The papers of the western States are lamenting the loss of the river and harbor improvement bill in the Senate, at the close of the late session of Congress. Gen. Cass comes in for a liberal share of abuse for contributing to the bringing about of such a result, by offering amendments to amendments, with no apparent design other than to cripple and retard its passage and have it passed over with the other unfinished business of the session.—The west has been peculiarly unfortunate in obtaining appropriations for the improvement of her rivers and harbors; it appears, too, that in the choice of representatives there is an equally great misfortune; even some of the most prominent members oppose the very interests for which they are sent to Washington to protect. The only course left to be pursued with such men, is to give them the go-by, as they did Col. Benton, when they prove themselves unworthy of the trust and confidence reposed in them. Until some such course is adopted, it is useless to expect an impartial and proper representation. When a representative places his individual interest above that of his country's, he is not fit to serve in the capacity of a representative.

Our neighbor seems disposed to harrow up things connected with the act of the dead, which, if investigated, can result in no good to the living, nor reflect any credit on the former. It was our wish that this matter should have been left to sleep with the dead, and, if possible, sleep the sleep of death; but our neighbor is evidently guilty of an indiscretion, and evidences more spunk than manners, by his pretended sympathy for the living.—It is a matter that does not concern us one way nor the other; but as it has been submitted to the department, and instructions solicited, they will be forthcoming in due time, to properly govern the actions of the parties interested.—What our neighbor expects to gain by agitating the subject of illegal franking, is more than we can divine. We have heard several reasons assigned for his course, some of which are not so creditable—delicacy, however, forbids their being mentioned.

By his advertisement in another column, it will be seen that A. H. Frier has taken charge of the Oregon House. This house has been newly fitted up, and the proprietor is enabled to make his customers comfortable. Hotel keeping is not a new business to Mr. Frier. His experience in the business should enable him to the confidence and patronage of the public. It is with pleasure that we announce the fact that liquors of any kind are not sold at this house, and it is but justice to Mr. J. L. Barlow to say, that the sale of liquors had been stopped some three or four months previous to the close of his proprietorship. By this move he has been the means of confining the retail of spirits to their more befitting places. Mr. Barlow deserves the thanks of our citizens for setting this good ball in motion. May his shadow never grow less.

Grace Greenwood is of opinion that Gen. Houston would fill the Presidential chair pretty well—"only let him be under bonds not to whittle the arms off."

On Friday, the 30th ult., the steambot Lot Whitcomb, started from this city on a pleasure excursion to the Cascades, stopping at Milwaukie, Portland and Vancouver, thereby affording the people of those places respectively, an opportunity to visit the place of wonder and curiosity, on the Columbia river. Quite a respectable number went from this place, of the sterner sex; but the number of ladies, owing to the threatening aspect of the weather, was small. Milwaukie did much better; she contributed largely of her fair sex, who added much to the gaiety of the trip. We are sorry to say that Portland had not a single lady representative. We thought it liberal, to say the least. Vancouver was unrepresented by ladies too. The boat proceeded within three miles of the Cascades, the water for that distance is a succession of rapids. Some of the party visited the Cascades; but the ladies mostly preferred picking strawberries, a fine patch lying within sight of the boat, scrambling over the rocks that lie in the way. We, individually, went to the end of the string—took a ride on the rail road, which being down grade went at locomotive speed. The road is completed for about three fourths of a mile.

We were agreeably surprised to see the extent to which improvements have been carried at the head and foot of the Cascades. A steambot is being built there, to run from the Cascades to the Dalles. It is 60 feet in length and 14 feet beam. The Cascade company have had a saw-mill in successful operation for some time. A flatboat is being built for the use of a ferry across the Columbia about Siskiyou above.

We were truly delighted with the trip. The officers of the boat are gentlemanly and obliging, and were, during the entire trip, solicitous to make all on board comfortable. It never has been our lot to meet with so orderly a crew, and everything seems to be reduced to a system and to work harmoniously.

The boat returned to Milwaukie on Saturday. In passing Vancouver Gov. Ogden returned the salute by firing seven guns! The best feeling prevailed all the while. The party returned highly delighted with the excursion, having seen much on the way to admire. No accident occurred, if we except the loss to the boat of several buckets out of one wheel. This accident caused the Lot Whitcomb to stop at the foot of the rapids and transfer her passengers to the Propeller Black Hawk.

With one exception the editorial corps were fully represented; bro. Waterman's engagements being such that he could not be one of the number. A friend suggests that the Star set rather late last Friday night.

From a private letter we received per the last mail from Illinois, we make the following extract, written by one who traveled the overland route to Oregon last season, and after a short stay of four or five months, returned to his home in his family, with the intention of making Oregon his future home:

"There are a great many people on the move for Oregon. I am besieged by anxious inquirers about Oregon, on all sides, every time I make my appearance in the streets of Peoria. I have replied to their oft repeated inquiries until I am sick and tired of answering them. 'The people here are unwilling for me to tell them that it is a good country, because it takes away so many of their citizens. I don't tell them any big stories, nor advise them to go. I just speak of things as they are, and leave each one to form his own opinions. There will be some 15 or 20 families from this [Peoria] County alone who start for Oregon. California is dead! dead!! I do not hear it mentioned at all.

OREGON.—Five persons were upset from a bateau of wheat in the narrows of Rock Island, in the mouth of the Columbia, on the 25th of January, and drowned. Their names were S. M. Morris, George R. Ritchey, James Browner, Albert P. Duncan and Wilson Hupp.

The muddy-headed editors that preside over the columns of the Chicago Democrat, from which we clip the above, scarcely ever quote from our paper without misrepresenting it. Had not the Democrat been guilty of previous misrepresentations, equally erroneous, we should not thus notice it. The narrows of Rock Island alluded to, are four miles above this city, on the Willamette river, instead of "in the mouth of the Columbia." Bateau do not often venture out at the mouth of the Columbia, for the very best reasons in the world.

DESPERATE BACHELOR.—An Oregon editor, after announcing the arrival of a bevy of ladies who have emigrated to that territory for the purpose of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," generously offers his services to any one of them who will be kind enough to accept his person and services in superintending the establishment. The editor knows how to give a hint, and if he sits married shortly, it will be no fault of his.

The above from the Stockton Journal, places Bro. Waterman in such a predicament as all bachelors should be placed in—if he backs out he is less of a man than we have taken him to be. There is no shifting of it—we want to see him walk up to the article without faltering, with a firm step and determined resolve to do as all right-minded men do. There is one thing certain, he will never be a complete man until he fulfills that part of the scripture that enjoins marriage.

PUBLIC MEETING AT STELLACOM.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Louisa County assembled at Stellacom, May 15th, 1851. The call to order was succeeded by the election of William P. Daugherty, Esq., President, and Joseph S. Broshares, Secretary.

On motion, D. F. Brownfield, Esq., briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which were submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we make public the true character and origin of the Puget Sound Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That W. F. Tholmie, the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Fort Nesqually, represents himself as being the agent, and also a member of said society. The principal members he represents are, Dr. John McLaughlin, and George Roberts, American citizens.

Resolved, That from the year 1846 to the year 1850, said Tholmie for and in behalf of said society, now claims and reserves all that scope of land west of the Cascade range of Mountains, bounded north and south by rivers Pualip and Nesqually, including an area of more than 600 square miles, all which he claims the public to respect, as the possessory rights of said society by the treaty of 1846.

Resolved, That since 1850 to the present, the said Tholmie diminished the former boundaries of the claim of said society to an area of 144 square miles.

Resolved, That said society have no fields, no barns, no houses, no gardens, nor is there any person or persons engaged at any pursuit whatever, for said society, within the boundaries of said claim.

Resolved, That said boundaries include the lands and improvements of many of the citizens of the United States, who come under the provisions of the late Oregon Land Bill.

Resolved, That said citizens receive warnings and threats in their turns to leave their premises! Though scanty homes, the said Tholmie would use the first means in his power to eject them.

Resolved, That such conduct is greatly inimical to the speedy settlement and prosperity of the country. And such treatment to an American citizen, and that on American soil, is more than a freeman will bear. Therefore, we call on our brethren freemen to unite with us in their influence to the General Government for a speedy adjustment of our rights, and not leave the burden to our own impotent hands.

Resolved, That we regard the Puget Sound Agricultural Society as being a system of fraud and pre-empt invention by the shrewd cunning of Englishmen of influence, who foreseen the policy influencing their Government at the settling of the boundary question, to urge as a proposition the donating themselves a large scope of land.

On motion, Resolved, That the secretary be directed to furnish the different presses of the Territory, a true copy of the foregoing resolutions, and respectfully request their publication.

W. P. DAUGHERTY, Pres.
JOSEPH S. BROSHARES, Sec'y.

For the Spectator.

The steamer Hoosier, I am informed, made an effort on Thursday last to visit Lafayette, with a party on board from the town of Dayton, who were invited by the captain to take a trip on his boat; but upon a thorough trial, found a lack of water, and the little party returned to the town of Dayton, where they were pleasantly entertained by Cris Taylor and lady.—Captain Swain pronounces Dayton the head of navigation, on the Yamhill river. The party tender their respects to the Captain of the Hoosier, and take great pleasure in recommending him, as well as the Hoosier, to the traveling public.

The Hoosier can run any season of the year as far as Dayton, with all the ease imaginable. She will run regularly between Oregon City and Dayton, making a trip every two days. This will be a convenience that has long been wanted, and since it has become a regular one, will be fully appreciated, by not only travelers, but the business men generally of the upper country.

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer" of March 29, announces that "the Cincinnati and Western-Rail Road Company is being organized. The object for which the character was granted is to construct a road from Cincinnati west, to connect with the junction road in Indiana, and by that line to Indianapolis."

We would like to be informed what kind of a character was granted to the company. The company must have been hard up when they called on the Legislature, composed as it was of such discordant material, to give them character. If such a grant had been asked of the late Legislature of Oregon, it might have been piled up consistently both high and strong.

The Louisville Courier says: "Some twelve or thirteen bags of mail matter, weighing upwards of thirteen hundred pounds, all going to Mr. Senator Borland, of Arkansas, under his own frank, went from our city Post Office to the mail boat going south.

These were eighteen three bushel bags received at the Linn City Post Office at one time, and franked to one individual, which had to be transported across the isthmus at an expense to the Government of 30 cents per pound.

The river has risen during the past week several inches, at this place.

We return thanks to our numerous friends for their promptness in furnishing us returns of the election.

OREGON CITY PRECINCT.—For Delegate to Congress.—Of the votes polled, Joseph Lane received 529, W. H. Wilson 18; and 6 scattering.

For Coroner.—A. I. Lovejoy received 322 votes, (no opposition, W. W. Buck having withdrawn), scattering 4.

For Representatives.—George L. Curry received 187 votes.—A. E. Wait, 151.—W. T. Matlock, 105.—M. Crawford, 102, and M. M. McCarver, 100.—scattering 5.

For Judge of Probate.—Hector Campbell received 202 votes.—Geo. Rees, 43.—and S. K. Barlow, 35.

For County Commissioners.—Edward S. Leavitt received 190 votes.—Benj. Jackson, 130.—D. Trullinger, 90.—and J. B. Price, 30.

For Treasurer.—Robert Canfield received 169 votes, and L. D. C. La Tourette, 53.

Assessor.—Daniel Stewart, 100.—H. Baker, 70.—Trullinger, 15.

For Justice of the Peace.—G. Harrison, 34.—Wm. B. Campbell, 91.—I. F. Carter, 7.

Constable.—Biglow, 73.

MILWAUKIE PRECINCT.

For Delegate Joseph Lane had 70.—W. H. Wilson 6.

For Council A. I. Lovejoy had 70.—scattering 2.

For Representatives.—A. E. Wait had 53.—W. T. Matlock 67.—G. L. Curry 51.—M. M. McCarver 17.

For Judge of Probate Hector Campbell had 66.—S. K. Barlow 3.

For County Treasurer Robert Canfield had 62.—L. D. C. La Tourette 6.

For Assessor G. Trullinger had 56.—D. Stewart 7.

For County Commissioner D. Trullinger had 57.—E. S. Leavitt 64.—Benjamin Jackson 5.—J. B. Price 6.—scattering 4.

For Justice of the Peace J. L. Brown had 59.—W. B. Campbell 8.

For Constable S. N. Chamberlain had 48.—T. D. Biglow 4.—scattering 1.

For Collector T. Wattenburg had 4.

For County Commissioner D. Trullinger had 57.—E. S. Leavitt 64.—Benjamin Jackson 5.—J. B. Price 6.—scattering 4.

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From the New York Sun, April 19.
Terrible Earthquake in Turkey.
Terrible Destruction of Life and Property.—Accounts from Malta announce a succession of terrible earthquakes, which have been felt at Makri, a city of Adolia, Turkey, on the Mediterranean, and at the far-famed city and island of Rhodes, which is situated 50 miles out from Makri and the Turkish coast. Rhodes is nearly in the same latitude as New York, and is distant from here six thousand miles. Its population is 25,000. The English Mail steamers connecting with the Overland route to China, pass near Rhodes. The first shock was felt on the 29th of February, between five and half past five p. m., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overthrowing the officers of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the Tower of Araya Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parts of the fortifications sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock—others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east.

At Makri, on the main land, and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heart-rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores, lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground, fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapors exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole feature of the earth's surface.

The town of Levisay, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labors of the day. The village of Chorge has nearly met with the same fate the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Elenide, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated. The survivors at Makri alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, had fled for safety on board small craft and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of storerooms, most of which has been removed to Simi Rhodes, and other islands.

At Samoson a smart shock was felt on the 25th of February, but it caused no damage. Our readers will remember that the famous Colosseum of Rhodes, which in its day was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, was thrown down by an earthquake 254 years before Christ, and 50 years after its erection, being of the enormous weight of 779,000 lbs.

MORE OUNDERDUNKING.—The New York Day Book says that some time since a high church clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church went from Troy to take charge of a congregation in Connecticut, within a hundred miles of New Haven.—By his zeal and efficiency he soon raised the prospects of the congregation and put everything in a prosperous condition. A few Sundays ago, he gave notice that he was about to preach his farewell sermon—having accepted the pastorage of the St. Thomas chapel in Brooklyn. Previous to this change of the field of his usefulness, it is reported that the clergyman in question had inveigled and seduced the daughter of one of his wealthiest parishioners—having visited New Haven in company with the girl, who was discovered in his room under the bed. Attempts were made to hush the matter up, but without success. A committee of Connecticut clergy have visited Brooklyn and stopped the delinquent's game there, and an ecclesiastical court was held with closed doors, at which the matter was laid over for two weeks.—[Albany Knickerbocker.

AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The wealth of a well stored mind, the big hand and stout arm of the industrious mechanic are worth more, for the perpetuation of our glorious principles of government, and for the prosperity of our country, than all the gold in the world. Already have their scientific researches their unceasing and untiring energy, their many inventions, and their numberless improvements in machinery, given to our young Republic a glorious name and proud position among the nations of the earth. This class have contributed largely to the wealth and to the name of our country. Trace it all out, lay bare the thousand secret springs of prosperity, follow up cause and effect as they fall in succession under your observation, and you will find American mechanics and artisans have proved to be, in their energetic and industrious career, among the principal agents in effecting American greatness.—[Scientific American.

WROUGHT IRON CANNON.—An important discovery has recently been made by a young man residing in Buffalo, of a process for the manufacture of wrought iron cannon, which bids fair to eclipse all previous inventions for adding to the terrors of war. The process is very simple, is beyond the chance of failure from over heat or any other cause; and its cost is 25 per cent. less than the best and cheapest methods for casting, while the strength is far greater in proportion to weight than has heretofore been attained either in wrought or cast iron cannon.