

The U. S. Mail arrived in this city on Tuesday morning last. The steamer Columbia, 60 passengers, arrived at Astoria in 70 hours from San Francisco. The expenses furnished us with papers from the States and California in addition to the mail. The was a tight race between Todd & Co.'s and Gregory's enterprise. Todd & Co. came in a little ahead. We return them severally our thanks for the papers. Gregory sent us a great variety. Mr. Ferguson will accept our thanks also for his favors.

The movement about the mines has not yet subsided, men are going to and returning weekly. Stephen Meek returned to this city a few days ago with quite a handsome return for his labor, having averaged near about \$400 per month. Mr. Meek is an industrious man—he made his money by "the hardest kind of digging."

Some unknown friend has sent us by the Captain of the Hooper, some tall specimens of green oats and wheat; the wheat measures over six feet in height, and the oats is the tallest we ever saw; it measures over six feet and a half, the stalk measuring between a quarter and a half an inch in diameter. Can these specimens be beaten?

So little confidence have our citizens in the editor of the Statesman, that they refuse to advertise in the paper. The editor several weeks ago complained of it. He has advertised the "List of Laws" from the commencement of the paper, running through eleven numbers, when it was only ordered three times. To have standing matter, he fills several columns with prospectuses and patent medicines; for which he gets nothing and which no person reads. He likes to have things in his paper, patent medicines, quack nostrums, and falsifying editorials, make up the sheet called the Statesman.

An Episcopal Church was organized in this city on Sunday last. A vestry was elected, and Rev. St. M. Walker chosen pastor. The use of the Congregational Church was obtained on the condition that the further use of it granted, while not occupied by its regular pastor. Services will be held there twice a day every four weeks. A large congregation is said to have been in attendance.

The organ of the Democratic party has moved to Portland, and has appeared under a new name, having dropped the name "The Western Star," it has assumed the name "Oregon Weekly Times." There is a moderation and manliness about the Times that we admire; but the disconcerting, equivocating, and dishonest course of the Statesman merits nothing other than our supreme contempt. Success to the Times in everything save politics. There is evidently a muse brewing between the Times and Oregonian. Hold your tongue. Don't let the Times get out of jail.

As far as we have learned, with very few exceptions, we have reason to believe that the members elect are such men as the Territory greatly stand in need of at this particular time. The members of the last Legislature, the great majority of them at least, had rendered themselves odious to the people of the Territory. We congratulate the country upon the favorable change that has been wrought in the public mind. It will be a practical lesson for the new Legislature that will effect much good. It will teach them that the people require something else at their hands other than the business of whitewashing. According to the expressed views of some of the old members, the most important resolutions passed by the last Legislature were the whitewashing ones. We pity the weakness of the men, at the time it originated, who took the lead in the bungling whitewashing process. Such things are too often carried to extremes.

The following additional returns have been received. We shall publish the full vote as soon as the official account is made known:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Number of Votes. Includes Yamhill County (305), Lane County (47), and Douglas County (110).

NEW IMMIGRANTS.—The Rev. Mr. Goodell, captain of the company who have just arrived in Oregon, numbering in all some 105 persons, gives a dreadful account of the treatment received from the Mormons at the Great Salt Lake. The people are represented as being disolute and immoral to a shameful extent. We learn from Mr. Goodell that they have appointed missionaries for South America, California, Oregon, and numerous other countries. The object appears to be to make proselytes, with the view to join them at the Salt Lake to increase their numbers. The two missionaries appointed for Oregon, it is expected will soon arrive to enter upon the duties of their mission. We cannot think for a moment that we have men among us who will join them and be enticed to go with them, after obtaining the facts about their manner of living and their gross immoralities, which outvie in practice, the seraglio of the Turks and Persians.

The principal part of those arrived are families. There are some 30 families among the number. They left the Salt Lake about the last of March and arrived at the Dalles of the Columbia on the 2nd May, having been 62 days on the road.—The Oregonian learns that "they practice polygamy to a great extent. Some of the prophets are represented as having as many as 80 wives; all take unto themselves as many as may please their fancy and their means will support." Think of a harem in a country belonging to the United States.

Since writing the above we have received the following from Mr. Goodell, who has promised to give us, as soon as he gets leisure, a more detailed account of the state of society, &c.:

The number of our company, said he, is 105; of them 49 are men, 10 women and the rest children, included in 10 families. Being compelled to winter among the Mormons, it gave us an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their manners and customs. Concubinage, polygamy, and incest, are common among them. It is not at all uncommon for a man to take for his wives a mother and a daughter at the same time. Polygamy is publicly advocated by the leaders. Brigham Young, according to the testimony of Mormons themselves, has over 50 wives.

Between 900 and 1000 persons, immigrants, wintered in the Salt Lake valley—most of them were bound for California. They all suffered more or less of injustice and wrong from the Mormons. The liberty of speech was denied them. Their lives were threatened by the heads of the church, if they said aught against the religion or practices of the Mormons. The most unjust measures were resorted to to rob the immigrants of their money. One man who ventured to say "that if a man in the States had as many wives as Young, he would be called a wicked man," was immediately arrested and fined \$50 and costs.

To exp the climax, an unjust and cruel tax was imposed upon them. After they had left their settlement, they were followed 60 miles from their city by the State Marshal, with power to assess their property and collect the tax at the same time—authorized to seize their teams if the tax was not promptly paid. This tax was 2 per cent. on every kind of property they possessed—even to the beds—valued at the prices put upon such property in Salt Lake valley. The immigrants had to pay from \$15, up to as high as \$50 and \$60 each. This, considering the circumstances in which they were placed, they felt severely.

The Mormons are opposed to the Government of the United States—speak against it publicly and privately, and predict its overthrow. The health of the immigrants was generally good. They found no snow to impede their progress until they reached the Cascade mountains. Their teams and some of their families are trying to make their way across the mountains.

They had considerable difficulty with the Snake Indians. They were fired upon at different times by them—they appeared very hostile. It is feared that small parties coming through this season, will suffer severely from them. Only a small portion of this company have as yet arrived—those here came by water, having left their teams at the Dalles.

EMIGRATION.—There are four vessels fitting out in London, and seven in Liverpool, giving a free passage to married people who wish to emigrate to Oregon. We have received the above information from a private letter written in Bristol, England.

Godley's Lady's Book for May has been received. Godley seems determined to keep even with, if not at the advance of the times. The embellishments of the Lady's Book are superb, far surpassing all its contemporaries; every number furnishing something original. That kind of enterprise will always succeed.

Several parties have been up exploring the Tualatin river, with the view of learning what may be necessary to render it navigable for a small steamer. Mr. Murray, the owner of a propeller, on its way to this city, is one among the number.

Punch says that it is adding insult to injury for the tax collector to call upon a blind person for the payment of the window tax.

CONSTRUCTIVE MISLEAGE AND FRANKING.—The bill abolishing constructive misleage did not take effect at the last session of the Senate, and those Senators who chose, took the usual extra pay. It 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 first took his seat in the Senate.—Sf. Sentinel.

Many of the Senators, as usual, received their constructive misleage. This old practiced sin has leeches the national Treasury of thousands of dollars. According to the reasoning of our neighbor, inasmuch as it has been practiced for years, it is all right for members to continue to receive it, whether they perform the journey or not. Although our neighbor pretends to be a progressive, Barnburning Democrat, yet he would pronounce this movement an innovation—thus with him, a wrong persisted in becomes right. He is as much of a Hunker as New York or California can turn up.

He admits that matter for the Territory has been illegally franked; but this, to him, is no new occurrence—it is "practiced by all the members of Congress." We would ask, has there ever been uttered a more base slander than is contained in that assertion. The abuses by John Wentworth of the franking privilege, was notorious throughout the States several years since; it brought down upon him unmeasured contempt from all quarters. The discovery of the violations committed by mailing letters other than those written by persons entitled to the franking privilege, caused the enactment of the strictest laws respecting the franking privilege. In the counts charged of illegal franking, nothing has yet been said concerning the letters and prospectuses (preannouncing the birth of the Statesman) that have been smuggled into the country. Nor was the fact made known that A. Bush was smuggled into the country under the cover of a frank, with scarcely a dollar in his pocket. Nothing was said of the large library directed to Wilson Blain, Linn City, last fall, which remained in the Oregon City post office some two or three months, and which called forth the astonishment of every person conversant with the facts.

Now we venture the assertion that a like imposition on the Department has never been practiced, in the space of two years, through a single post office, of an individual, as has disgraced the Linn City office. An attempt has been made to cover it up and keep it from the eyes of the public; but a course is being pursued that makes it necessary to expose the facts, much to the dissatisfaction of our neighbor and his abettors. They may endeavor to smother it up; but by so doing they will only involve themselves in greater difficulties. Russel and Bush were commissioned and sent here expressly to regulate and straighten things. Russel played his part beautifully, fulfilled his destiny and vanished; Mr. Bush stepped into his shoes, makes a drive at all men in authority who are not tainted with the patent, double distilled, Chloroceph democracy, lives out an ephemeral existence, the sequel of which will be told hereafter.

Witness the course of our neighbor! Scarcely had the election passed over before he began to fire upon the independents and those who opposed the line of policy marked out by the persons who originated the scheme of starting the Statesman; the object of which was to turn up Jack and demolish things. The one man power, exercised according to the strictest rules of the one-horse Democracy, marks every feature of this model editor's scribbles. He thinks his being franked to the Territory for a specific purpose, was a god-send to the people of this benighted region. He is making the wilderness bud and blossom with a vengeance. Having been schooled with James Gordon Bennett, Mike Walsh, and other like worthies, he has taken the Herald, as it used to be, and the Subterranean Democrat, as his polar stars. Self-conceited and puffed up with inordinate vanity; he treats with utter contempt the good sense of his intelligent readers, by pouring forth, weekly, his fulsome and libellous scribbles.—Does he suppose that such assaults upon decency as he commits in his every issue will be tolerated in a virtuous and intelligent community? It is passing a very sorry compliment, indeed, upon his readers, to suppose that they delight to read his foul-mouthed slanders. There has not been an issue of the Statesman that has not abounded with false statements and slanders, both editorially and by pretended correspondence. We greatly mistake the good sense of the people of Oregon, if they can be interested and edified by an everlasting sing-song of scandal and vituperation. Thus he insults his readers weekly, without once thinking of the contempt he is bringing down upon his own head, by pursuing a course begun in iniquity and continued in scandal, and prompted from the beginning by hollow-hearted and base selfishness—an unholy ambition totally unworthy of the age and country we live in.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—The Misleage Sentinel draws a comparison between California and Oregon, and arrives at a sensible conclusion respecting the advantages and progress of this country. There is no country on the globe that offers such inducements to the farmer as Oregon. It not only places at his disposal the means to acquire a comfortable and easy living, but furnishes a tract of land in fee simple, such of the vacant lands as may be wished, in a country that has not its equal in America, in point of health—as good water as springs from the earth, a good market for everything he can raise; thereby affording him the best opportunity anywhere to be found to actually make money. Such advantages cannot be too highly appreciated. A correspondent of the Sentinel is fully convinced that Oregon is the New England of the Pacific, as the following will show:

"Of Oregon, we hear little—but, in the long run, that is to be the most important region of the two—for mining countries in the precious metals, are proverbially thrifless and unimproving—and although our race, by northern energy and perseverance, may, in some degree, change the course of past experience, as to the fate, and progress, and advancement in steady industry, of the golden California—I had rather take my chance in Oregon even now, than in California. Oregon, the New England of the Pacific, with a more favorable climate and sunnier skies—but still a country for free agricultural labor—that labor which is the source at once, and alimant of power, prosperity and freedom—honest, free agricultural labor—Oregon will reap much of the benefit of the California treasures, in exchange for its lumber, its wheat, potatoes, and other fruits of the earth and of the orchard—and the population of Oregon, determined in their emigration, not by the dazzling vision of golden sands and sudden wealth—but by the sure yield to the aims of strenuous and well directed labor of the means of life—such a population will be more orderly, economical, and good to live among—than the hap-hazard agglomeration of adventurers, brought together by the search for gold.

"If men will abandon this Atlantic slope—and cannot find in Wisconsin, or Iowa, or Minnesota, lands new, and cheap, and fresh, and far enough off—let them go to Oregon—and on the banks of the lower Columbia, or the Willamette, lay their foundation in broad farms, and herds, and flocks—and they will not repent at leisure the impulse of the hour."

The news from the Atlantic States is of but little importance, except the accounts of the discovery of another Cuban expedition at New York and the arrest of its leaders.

The accounts from the island of Cuba, in connection with this movement in the United States, state that the authorities are fully prepared to resist the invaders. The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston from Havana on the 25th ult. Much excitement continued to exist on account of the invasion which was expected to have landed on the 19th inst. The Captain General had received a despatch stating that an expedition had sailed from New Orleans. The troops were sleeping on their arms, horses were ready saddled for express, and one steamer kept her steam up continually, but when the Isabel left nothing had occurred. One Spaniard had been condemned to death, having been detected in bribing a pilot to assist Lopez.

Jenny Lind was insulted at Pittsburg by some mischievous boy throwing stones into her carriage, and in the windows of her dressing room. She gave one concert which netted \$9000, and was announced for another, but left the city without giving it, considering herself grossly insulted. The citizens were greatly mortified and disappointed.

Hon. R. M. McLane sailed in the Ohio for California, where he goes to attend to professional business.

CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Washington papers publish the full official returns of the Census of the District of Columbia, according to which the population in the aggregate is 51,070, composed as follows: Washington City, 46,001; Georgetown, 8,306; Rural Districts, 3,363. The total white population is 39,927, of which number 20,915 are in Washington City, 5,741 in Georgetown, and 2,131 in the Rural Districts. The total free colored population is 9,973, of whom 8,073 are in Washington City, 1,500 in Georgetown, and 340 in the Rural Districts.

Judging from the reports of the papers in various parts of the States, the immigration by land will be large to Oregon this season. The N. Y. Tribune has the following on this subject:

IOWA—EMIGRATION, &c.—A correspondent at Council Bluffs writes that the Emigration from Iowa to California this Spring will be small, to Oregon considerable, and to Salt Lake very large. To the latter place the emigrants will be principally Mormons. Villages are rapidly springing up in various portions of the State. The region around Council Bluffs, although it has not yet been surveyed, is improving with marvelous celerity. Fuel and timber are not abundant, but it is believed that a few years will afford a sufficient supply, if the fires can be kept from the Bluffs. There is nothing new in political affairs.

The Alton Telegraph is now issued tri-weekly, and is one of the best papers in Illinois. We welcome its appearance among our exchanges.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

To the Public.—The extraordinary course which the editor of the Statesman has found pleasure in pursuing the last three weeks, in filling his columns with grave charges of crime said to have been committed in the discharge of my duties as Post Master at Linn City, has, it is to be presumed, so less astonished his friends than created surprise throughout the community; in reply to which I only deem it necessary to say that each and every of such libellous charges and slanderous statements are false, and were known to have been such at the time of uttering them, and made no less for malignant purposes than without any justifiable object whatever. If this shall be made to appear so in due time, I shall look with confidence to an enlightened public opinion for a full measure of condemnation upon the head of one who has violated not only the laws of the land, but the laws of truth and justice, due from the conductor of a newspaper toward all men, whether in or out of office. My action to arrest what I suppose to have been a gross violation of the Post Office laws, by an individual then high in office, was begun before his decease, and admitted to the proper Department for either approval or disapproval. A large increase of such fraud came to my knowledge after that event, and after my submission of the subject to the proper authorities; and, it can hardly be expected from me now that either threats or charges of crime made against me by indiscreet friends of that officer, will prevent me from pursuing in the premises just that line of conduct, plainly pointed out by the law regulating my duty, and enforced upon me by the obligations of my official oath. It might naturally be supposed that common discretion on the part of professed friends, having any reference whatever to tenderness towards the memory of the dead, would whilst the subject of these frauds was undergoing investigation at Washington, at least stay for a brief season such outrageous assaults as I have been the victim of from this comparative stranger and stripling. And further, one would suppose that as little publicity as possible to such turpitude in abusing the franking privilege, after what has transpired, would be the result not less of correct taste than honest friendship. But it has seemed good to the editor of the Statesman to do otherwise. Whatever consequences may follow, I am entirely guiltless of it. It has not been an affair of my own seeking; and, while such indiscretion must be seriously regretted by every right minded man in the country, and while from self-respect I am precluded from saying more in answer to the improper time, worse taste, and gross manner of such attack, I shall wait with patience for a full vindication, by the only rightful authority, of my official conduct. A discriminating public will ask no more, and what I feel as due to myself demands no less from me than the foregoing statement. And here I leave it until I hear from the P. O. Department.

JAMES M. MOORE. LINN CITY, June 12, 1851.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

ED. SPECTATOR: Sir—I see a remark in the Statesman, charging Mr. Moore, Postmaster at Linn City, amongst other things with publishing the secrets of the P. Office. Now, sir, I have examined both of Mr. Moore's statements in the Spectator, and can find nothing in either of them, but what if true, the public should know. If an attempt has been made to commit frauds upon the Department, I am not sure but it is the duty of the P. M. to expose said frauds, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators to justice. Those very frauds will cost the citizens of Oregon thousands of dollars in the way of postage. We all remember the speeches made in Congress upon the late postage law, and the vast amount of mail matter that was brought to the Pacific, and the tremendous expense of transporting it across the Isthmus, was taken into the account in fixing the rates of postage that we, the people of Oregon, will have to pay. It is at least a third more than it would have been if these and similar frauds had not been committed. I can see no good reason why a privileged person should be screened "when he transgresses his privileges, and for private gain."

RITCHIE'S "UNFORTUNATE CONTRACT."—Mr. John C. Rives, of the Washington Globe, laughs at Father Ritchie's whining over his "unfortunate contract" with Congress, and offers to take the job off his hands, give better security, print the work on better paper, in better time, and in better style than the portion already finished; and besides to pay Ritchie \$1000. Yet Ritchie wants \$100,000 to save him from ruin.—Chicago Democrat.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Missouri Republican says that this road will be commenced at an early day, and prosecuted with energy, although the grant of lands asked from Congress has been refused. It adds that there is already an actual capital of more than three millions provided for the commencement of the road. Three routes have been surveyed and reported to the Directors, but it is uncertain as yet which of them, if either will be adopted.

PETITION AGAINST BLOOD-LETTING.—A Dr. William Turner, of New York City, has petitioned the Legislature of the State to pass a law making the use of the Lancet in disease a penal offence. He says he has practiced medicine for half a century, and that his experience convinces him that the habit of bleeding is destructive of health and life. We may put down Dr. William Turner as a very modest member of the faculty.

"THE WORLD OWNS EVERY MAN A LIVING"—is a profound lie, cunningly masked in the guise of truth; and if acted upon, in the manner that reckless and desperate men define it, would break through all those checks and guides by which the gains of honest industry are now protected, and lay society open to incessant attacks from all those who are too idle to work, too proud to beg, and too "high-spirited" to false again—to graduate their expenses to the condition of their circumstances.

"Strive (honestly) and Thrive" is the true maxim. Let every man work resolutely, tacking all his energies to attain perfection in the particular business, or profession, to which he may have devoted himself. Let him be just in his dealings—strictly correct in his personal deportment—courteous in manners—and liberal within the compass of such means as he can really call his own, and the world will certainly yield him the living he has faithfully earned. One great element of success is, however, yet to be mentioned. He must learn to say No! It is the most difficult word in the English language to pronounce firmly, and at the proper time and place; but still, whoever would pursue a successful course in life, must learn above all other things, to say no, when he feels he is about to do a doubtful, or a foolish thing, let him learn to say—"No!"—[Arthur's Home Magazine.]

Whenever he is tempted to exceed his appropriate sphere of action—whenever he is tempted by the temptations of his family, or his own rising ambition, to live beyond the actual and certain profits of his regular business, at the risk of failing in his duty to his creditors—in short, whenever he feels he is about to do a doubtful, or a foolish thing, let him learn to say—"No!"—[Arthur's Home Magazine.]

A LESSON FOR GIRLS.—An intelligent gentleman of fortune, says the Bangor Whig, visited a country village in Maine, not far from Bangor, and was hospitably entertained and lodged by a gentleman having three daughters—two of whom in rich dresses entertained the distinguished stranger in the parlor, while one kept herself in the kitchen, assisting her mother in preparing the food and setting the table for tea and after supper, in doing the work till it was finally completed, when she also joined her sisters in the parlor for the remainder of the evening. The next morning the same daughter was again early in the kitchen, while the other two were in the parlor. The gentleman, like Franklin, possessed a discriminating mind—was a close observer of the habits of the young ladies—watched an opportunity and whispered something in the ear of the industrious one, and then left for a time, but revisited the same family, and in about one year the young lady of the kitchen was conveyed to Boston the wife of the same gentleman visitor, where she now presides at an elegant mansion. The gentleman, whose fortune she shares, she won by a judicious department and well directed industry. So much for an industrious young lady.

A BEAU BRUMMER AMONG THE WORKMEN.—A correspondent of the Sunday Courier thus describes an eccentric individual in New Orleans:

"We have a man here of the name of Ducean, who has a most singular taste in regard to clothing and jewelry. He wears an immense white broad-brimmed hat, and a gold embroidered suit of clothes that cost, in Paris, over \$800. He has a gold watch-chain that would fasten an elephant; five or six pounds of rings dazzling on his fingers; his boots are encased in silver coats of mail, and he carries a cane bedizened with massive chunks of silver.—There is an amiable bearing about the man that warrants me in considering his a most singular fancy, and not a christian love of notoriety. He is a cleanly, hard-working stevedore, and the jewelry on his person is valued at \$9000, which he wears only on a Sunday. There is no dirty misanthropy about him, so often mistaken for true democracy, but a desire to gratify this odd fancy with some propriety.

SHADRACH.—We take the following paragraph from a letter from Boston to the New York Express:

Shadrach, the fugitive slave, the improvement of whose bodily comfort and worldly estate was so dashing an object with the higher law-yers, heretofore, a few weeks since, has (it is said), sent word to his "friends" in this region, that he is in distress for the means of subsistence, in the new and happy refuge to which they so benevolently consigned him. And he is so much an object of charity that certain negro singers, who are just now delighting the good people of Montreal with their sweet minstrelsy, have given a concert for his benefit in that city. A curious commentary upon the philanthropy of the present enlightened age!

The Baltimore Patriot thus gently hints that some of our Missouri legislators entertain some queer notions:

The wisdom of some legislators of the present day, must mark it as an era in legislation. The climax of fame, in this regard, was perhaps reached the other day in the Missouri Legislature, when a member offered a resolution to petition Congress to prohibit steamboats being insured! He intimated that the boats were often blown up for the insurance! The resolution was rejected, but the move had 20 supporters out of 97 who voted.

MR. WEBSTER.—The Boston Mercantile Journal, speaking of the change of sentiment in that city, says: "There are thousands in the community who were dissatisfied with the speech and position of Mr. Webster in March last, who now recognize to the fullest extent the wisdom of his course. The film of prejudice and passion have been removed, and they now recur with a shudder to the danger from which the country has been already delivered."