Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851.

D. J. SCHNEBLY, EDITOR.

☞ The Statesman has given it out that the Spectator is about "to yield up the ghost"—it is as good as dead. Probably it will live long enough to expose more of the rascality of the would-be-teacher of Democracy, who has *little* correspondents at hand, ready moulded, to do all kinds of dirty work; they are scattered all over the Territory. What a great thing it is to have numerous friends who are at all times ready and willing to take up the cudgel and go into an editor's sanctum and help him to "do battle" against his cotemporaries. But among all the defences put up for the literary Napoleon, we have not seen the first word of "aid and comfort" offered as an apology for the detention in printing the laws. Why do not some of these supple and obliging correspondents relieve the Statesman editor of some of the charges the people are bringing against him for said delay? Not a line has been written by way of explanation. The work, it was said, could not be done in the Territory. For *expedition* it must be sent to the States. Whether or not we are to get them before the Legislature meets again, the Statesman has not informed us; but it looks extremely doubtful.

☞ Mr. J. Wesley Jones, being engaged in taking views of the route across the plains and prominent places on the Pacific coast, desires us to state that he wishes some artist or daguerreotypist, to take some 50 views of different scenes in Oregon, viz: the important towns, and the most interesting mountains and river scenery; for which he will pay $5 each for "half plate views"—delivered at any of the eastern cities or St. Louis, the coming winter. Persons wishing to embark in the enterprise can see Mr. Jones' letter by calling at this office. We quote from the letter the following paragraph, which contains some directions as to the mode of sending them:

"The plates may be sent naked in grooved boxes—well soldered; Daguerreotypists understand this. There must be notes accompanying each picture—of the color of the prominent buildings—or trees—or rocks, &c. &c. Also of the character of the country it represents, and its whereabouts or geographical position.—This any school boy could soon do. Anything historical or legendary concerning any particular place, we will be glad to get, and make proper allowance for it fairly gotten up.

☞ Gen. McCarver, we understand, has on the way here a propeller, and we have been told that it was the intention of the owner to place her on the Tualatin river. We are pleased to see the idea of Tualatin navigation gaining ground so fast. We have not seen the General, but presume the statement may be relied upon.

☞ The Propeller Washington, on her downward trip, one day last week, twisted off the shaft of one of the propellers, by coming in contact with the bed of the river in a shoal place. She made two trips afterwards, notwithstanding the deprivation of one of her propellers; and made very good time too. The Washington is much the largest boat of the kind in use here.

☞ The New York Illustrated News, though not equal to the great London Illustrated News, makes a fine appearance and may be set down as a pretty fair beginning in the way of illustrations. We hope it may succeed well, as it deserves to.

☞ The Propeller Black Hawk, has been taken below the rapids to be run in the lower trade for a "spell." We are sorry to see this; but as it is a matter over which we have no control, we have nothing more to say.

☞ The editor of the *Oregonian* has been shown two large specimens of gold, dug on Scotts river, one weighing $1030, the other over $900.

☞ We learn from the *Oregonian* that four immigrants were drowned in the Columbia river above the Cascades; three of them near the mouth of the De Shutes river and Wm. Brown between the Dalles and the Cascades.

☞ [illegible] would appreciate the power of [illegible] look at India, where 10,000 [illegible] 10,000,000 blockheads in [illegible]

Bloomerism no Go.

We have read many amusing notices of the new costume as exhibited in different parts of the country. The great majority of the editors approve of the Turkish style. A few have the good sense and independence enough to denounce it as a mode that has a tendency to compromise the dignity of the fair sex. As it is a matter that interests the ladies and one that concerns them alone, we shall let them speak for themselves by copying the following extracts, which suit our ideas exactly. Mrs. P. W. B. Carothers, of Illinois, writing to the Chicago Tribune, remarks:

"That the sweeping skirts our young ladies wear, are altogether inconvenient, and that their waists are too long for the flowing lines of grace, I admit, and hope a reformation something *short* of the thin dress worn forty years ago, in my young days; but I should indeed blush for my fair country-women if they could find no medium between the flowing robes, so gracefully veiling their limbs, and the horrid breeches!

True, some ladies say "the dress is only for the street, and church, and evening parties," and the Ballot Box and Public Forum we add. Well, let ladies, who wish to denude themselves of the distinguished mark of their sex, do it as early as possible. We know not what the men think, but we read the characters of such women, and they are by far *too* progressive for us and our old fashioned notions of "fold on fold" to drape the female figure.

I have given six men to my country, to till her soil, to fill her channels of commerce, to engineer her canals and railroads, to build her houses, and I cannot now so far relinquish the proud mother patriotism of my life, as to doff the gown and assume the trousers, or even to allow it to be started in a public print, so widely read as yours, that I approve of any such ultra exhibitions of our sex's unfitness for the breeches. Who would be a father that could be a mother?"

☞ Mrs. Swisshelm, in the Saturday Visitor of the 14th ult., has the following in relation to the new costume and Mrs. Bloomer:

"We find quite a number of our exchanges setting us down as an opponent of the change in dress. Some one goes so far as to say we were the first to propose it, and then because Mrs. Bloomer took the lead in its adoption, we got jealous.—Well, it would not be wonderful if we should be a little jealous of Mrs. Bloomer, for folks say she has very pretty little feet which look quite bewitching in the new costume, while our 'understandin' is lengthy, and would naturally suggest to all beholders the propriety of abbreviations if we should dispense with the ruling skirt. We cannot tell what right Mrs. Bloomer has to have nice, little, short feet, and do think it sufficient grounds, not only for jealousy, but for downright hostility. As for the new dress it strikes us as a mere matter of taste. The only particulars in dress we have opposed is the present shaped bodice, skirts which do not rest upon the shoulders, an unnecessary quantity of them, and a masculine costume. We never suggested the adoption of the Turkish dress; but think it very convenient and appropriate in many places, and on many occasions; but do not think we should ever like it, for 'full dress' or an evening costume. It would be good to work and walk in, but really we have not dignity enough to bear up against the consequences of its adoption. We made one of the dresses, put it on and ran up the hill to show it to two or three neighbors. The first man we met was one who had been almost a member of our family for seven years. He stood and looked until we came close, then exclaimed—"Well I do know you I believe; but indeed I thought it was Mary G——."

"Now, Mary G—— is a niece of ours, about thirteen years old, and it did strike us that for a woman of thirty-four to be taken for a Miss of thirteen, until she came close enough to show the wrinkles on her brow, was rather antiquated juvenility.—Young girls and women who have not passed the prime of life may look very well in Turkish trowsers. We would like to see them on such as they become, just as we like to see other women with pretty collars, but never wear one ourself."

A MAGNIFICENT 'BLOOMER.'—The Republic gives the following account of a young lady who lately promenaded Pennsylvania avenue, in the new costume:

The wearer was a young lady, aged about 14 years. The dress was extremely fanciful, and was something like this: The trowsers were made of deep pink satin, covered with white figured lace, full, and drawn at the ankles, from which frills of white lace fell on white kid boots. The tunic fairly reached to the knees. This was likewise of materials similar to those of the trowsers. Around the hem of the skirt was a quilling of pink riband. The sleeves were full and tight at the wrists. Frills partially covered the white kidded hands, in the right of which was a large and beautiful fan. The front hair was braided and turned back. On her head was a roll or turban of pink silk and white lace. A brilliant ornament in front of it clasped the barrels of two white feathers tipped with red, which gracefully waved as she walked, somewhat embarrassed, with a male friend supposed to be her father. Two companions, a lady and a gentleman, followed in the rear. The lady, it is said, resides in this District.

There were not very many persons on the avenue at the time of the display;—but those who were, availed themselves of the opportunity to take a good look at the lady and the costume, both of which were pronounced decidedly pretty.

A Great Invention.

We have had the pleasure of looking into and examining the workings of a machine for sewing, of all kinds, lately invented, and now in use in many parts of the United States. Our friend and fellow townsman, Mr. Jacobs, formerly Foreman for Mr. Burdell, is the agent for the sale of them in this city and vicinity, and at his request we have seen it in practical operation on various kinds of work. We confess it is the most perfect and admirable specimen of Yankee ingenuity and skill we have ever seen; not excepting machines for making cards, or pins. We have not enough skill in Mechanics to describe this wonderful invention. We can only say it is built of iron and brass, all parts of it appear to be of the most substantial character, and very little liable to get out of repair. It is compact, not occupying much if any more room than an ordinary apple paring machine. It is propelled by a treadle, worked by the heel and toe of the foot. The cloth to be worked is laid on a plain metallic surface, and the needle pierces it and makes its stitches in an ordinary rate of motion, to the number of seven or eight hundred per minute. It can be driven to twice this speed. The cloth is moved on a cylinder just such a distance between each stitch, so that these are perfectly uniform in distance from each other, and all on the same seam precisely alike. It can be graduated to make the stitches close, so close as to touch each other apparently, or to make them an eighth of an inch apart. The thread can, by a simple process, be drawn tight, or be left more loose. The [illegible] are sewed very firmly. They do not rip so easily as ordinary sewing, and can be made just as strong as the thread will allow. Any shaped seam may be sewed either straight ahead, or crooking in any direction. The only thing it cannot do is to make button holes and sew on buttons. When once started, it can easily carry thread enough to run it half a day without stopping. We have seen the bosom of a fine shirt that was stitched by it. [illegible] is so accurate as an accurate machine and of course, in all that class of sewing where the stitches appear, as on satin vests, quilting, &c., the work is certainly superior to that of the most experienced hand.

These admirable machines are manufactured by J. M. Singer, of New York, and we learn they are rapidly going into use all over the East. Some half dozen have already been sold in Columbus, and from the appearance of things now, the sale has but just commenced. Private families are being supplied with them.—We commend Mr. Jacobs, and this wonderful machine, to the attention of our citizens. But what will become of three fourths of the tailors and seamstresses of the country? We decline to go into this branch of the subject at present. This new invention is undoubtedly one of the greatest labor saving machines of the day, and can hardly fail to work a complete revolution in this branch of business.—*Ohio State Journal.*

☞ We are requested to state, as a large number of transient newspapers have collected at the distributing office, Astoria, on account of their not being prepaid and being without the post mark, that persons sending newspapers must prepay them, and it is the duty of the postmasters to stamp the credit and the post office from which they are sent on the wrapper. It is important that persons sending papers to their friends in the States should not only know this, but they should observe it; otherwise they will fail to reach their destination. The postage on transient newspapers is 10 cents each. To California 4 cents.

Letters for the States prepaid, 6¼ cents; if not prepaid, 10 cents; to California, prepaid 3 cents; if not prepaid, 5 cents.

It will be seen by the above that the postage on transient newspapers is almost double that charged on letters; whilst under the old arrangement letters are charged more than four times as much as newspapers.

"Don't think of love till your upper lip ripens into a moustache; nor of matrimony till you have harvested your wild oats. Husbands, like wines, are all the better for a little age.

The latter sentence corresponds with our notions to a fraction. "Delays are dangerous"—we have acted on the reverse policy. Bro. Waterman shouldn't follow suit. "Circumstances alter cases." The land donation is a new order of things. We hope our brother will improve the opportunity, by making hay while the sun shines.

☞ We noticed a few days ago, in front of Mr. Coffin's new building, Portland, a brick pavement being laid down. If we mistake not, this is the first one of the kind in Oregon; at any rate, is the first that has come under our observation.

☞ The people of Puget's Sound are expecting the Dry Dock for the Pacific Coast, to be located in that part of Oregon. The harbor there is unsurpassed by any other on the entire Pacific coast.

☞ A Post Office has been established at Lebanon, Marion County. Joseph Hunt has been appointed Post Master.

The Lot Whitcomb will leave the foot of the rapids on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock, for the Cascades.

CINCINNATI, O. T. SEPT. 13, '51.

Editor Spectator:

SIR—In your paper of Sept. 2, we have noticed an article over the signature of 'A New Comer,' dated Rickreal, July 15, '51, concerning the name of the stream that runs through the centre of Polk county and empties into the Willamette river between Cincinnati and Salem. After making sundry enquiries concerning the naming of it he goes on to state how it is called and written by different persons in different parts of the country, and states that yourself and [illegible] write it La Creole, and that the Editor of the Statesman calls it Rickreall, and the people that reside upon it (except Mr. Shaw and vicinity) all spell and call it Rickreal. [illegible] Rickreall, and he might have added [illegible] Rickreall, showing [illegible] different ways of spelling the name of the stream.

Now, sir, it appears from the [illegible] paragraph that the gentleman is [illegible] of having a name for the stream that it may be known by, we would suggest to him, and all others, the propriety of calling it La Creole, that being the name by which the stream was [illegible] among the early white [illegible] a name [illegible] and having been given to it as we have the history, by the early French [illegible] and traders; for the stream had no [illegible] name as we could ever ascertain [illegible] natives, except [illegible] name by which all of the country South of the Yamhill [illegible] It is true that we have not the [illegible] an United States [illegible] France, but we have the authority, as far as we can ascertain, that La Creole was the name that was [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] Creole.

The United States [illegible]

[illegible]

A State [illegible] convention held at Columbus, Ohio, [illegible] the following ticket was formed:

For Governor,
SAMUEL F. VINTON,
Of Gallia County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY,
Of Carroll County.

Secretary of State,
EARL BILL, of Erie.
Attorney General,
HENRY STANBERRY, of Franklin.
Auditor of State,
JOHN WOODS, of Butler.
Treasurer of State,
ALBERT A. BLISS, of Lorain.
Public Works,
DANIEL S[illegible], of Lucas.
JOHN MADEIRA, of Ross.
DAVID H. LYMAN, of Muskingum.
Supreme Judges,
S. J. ANDREWS, of Cuyahoga.
C. C. CONVERS, of Muskingum.
PETER ODLIN, of Montgomery.
BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton.
GEORGE B. WAY, of Defiance.

One little "garden patch" of ours has been profitable, very—this season. The bugs ate up the cucumbers, the chickens ate up the bugs, the neighbors' cats ate up chickens—and now we are in search of something that will eat the cats. Can any of our agricultural friends aid us.—[illegible] *Union.*

☞ Judge A. A. Skinner has received the appointment of Indian Agent, vice H. S. Allen, resigned, and Mr. E. A. Sterling takes the place of the Rev. Mr. Spalding.

☞ We have noticed, during the last week, the arrival of a large number of immigrants. A train of 6 or 8 wagons, a portion of the Missouri train, crossed the river at this place last week, and have taken up temporary quarters in Yamhill county. There are more or less arrivals every day. A large number is still in the mountains. Mr. Trevitt gives information of the murder of almost an entire family of immigrants, near [illegible] river, [illegible] Fort Hall. Among [illegible] was a young lady, who after [illegible] was brutally violated by the Indians who murdered [illegible] [illegible] the worst [illegible] yet been told.

Since writing the above we have learned that Mr. [illegible] [illegible] between Fort Hall and [illegible]

The Isthmus.

ANOTHER [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] —*Sir Humphrey Davy.*

WAR UPON MUSTACHIOS AND GOATEES.—The Secretary of War, we understand, has issued an order for the enforcement of an old order of the Department, prescribing the size of whiskers on the faces of army officers, and forbidding the exhibition of mustachios and goatees. The growth of hair among the small officers of the army and volunteers has glutted the market—the supply is greater than the demand.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE MICHIGAN DESPERADOES.—The trials still continue at Detroit. The testimony develops as villainous a set of rascals as ever disgraced Italy. Among other oaths which the members of the gang were compelled to take, was the following fiend-like one: "Should *my wife, my father or my sister* be on board the cars, I will not cease my efforts for the destruction of the Railroad property.

CAUTION TO LADIES.—A Cincinnati paper states that Dr. Muzzey was one day called on to perform a singular operation upon the head of a young lady living on John street. It appeared that she had been in the habit of twisting and tying her hair so tightly that the scalp had become parted from the skull, and it was found necessary to open the scalp to remove the matter which had accumulated beneath. This is the first case of the kind we have ever known.

Varieties.

They have a Mr. Emmons in East Haddam, Ct., who weighs five hundred and thirty-nine pounds, or about one hundred pounds heavier than Hon. Dixon A. Lew[illegible] is was. Mr. Emmons is of fine personal appearance, of elegant proportions, and said to be one of the best judges of horses in the seven counties, besides being a great favorite of the ladies.

A quaint old gentleman, of an active, stirring disposition, had a man at work in his garden who was quite the reverse.—"Mr. Jones," said he to him, one morning, "did you ever see a snail?" "Certainly," said Jones. "Then," said the old boy, "you must have met him, as you could never overtake him."

POPULATION OF LONDON.—By the late census the population of London was ascertained to be 2,363,141, of which 1,[illegible] were males, and 1,258,785 females. In 1841, it was 1,948,369, of which 912,000 were males, and 1,036,[illegible] females. Here's 151,000 poor girls must do without husbands.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND LUXURY.—The quantity of cigars imported into the United States *per annum,* from Havana, is said to be Seven Hundred Millions, averaging in value twenty dollars per thousand, making the enormous sum of fourteen millions of dollars, which we pay for principally in specie.

A RICH INCIDENT.—An English journal informs us that a keeper in a managerie, while in a state of intoxication, was grappled by a bear. An elephant, who was looking on, seized bruin by the nape of the neck, and held him suspended till the drunken two legged brute escaped.

DOCTORS.—According to the Medical Times, there are in London 2574 doctors of medicine, 187 surgeons, 52 homœpathists. This gives about one doctor of medicine to 914 inhabitants, and one surgeon to 12,[illegible] of the population. Of the doctors of medicine, 646 are authors.

The Picton (N. S.) Chronicle mentions the death, at East River, of Mr. John Chisholm, of dropsy. He had been tapped [illegible] times, by which the enormous quantity of [illegible] gallons of water were taken from his body.

The best [illegible] made at an impropriety in a lady's dress was by Talley[rand]. During the Revolution, when asked [illegible] his opinion of her dress, he [illegible] began too late and ended [illegible]

Some western villain has concocted the following conundrum: Why are certain ladies of the present day like the "forlorn hope" of a besieging army? Because they are [illegible] throw themselves into the *breeches.*

A [illegible] occurred in Pennsylvania. [illegible] and was so powerful that [illegible] a sheep a long way up into the air. The poor brute fell, after taking its aerial ride, and was instantly killed.

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage:—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

The Lord's Prayer is the most diffused [illegible] in the world, being familiar to [illegible] languages, including [illegible] in America, and the Grebo [illegible] coast of Africa.

Mrs. Partington says that nothing de[illegible] her so much as to see people who [illegible] to expect salvation, go to church [illegible] their prayers when a reflection is [illegible]

LADY FRANKLIN.—We regret to learn that the health of Lady Franklin is very precarious—the heart sickness arising from hope deferred is rapidly wearing away her life.

The man who first introduced the fans [illegible] Scotland, was denounced [illegible]—he was getting up gales of wind when Providence willed a calm!

Marrying a woman for her beauty and [illegible] is like eating a bird for its singing. Young men, note this down in your memorandum book.

AN OLD 'UN.—A horse thief, eighty-four years old, is now in the Kentucky penitentiary, under a sentence for ten years.

A compositor out West, setting up the editor's obituary, says:

He died, alas!
Unwept, unhonored, and unhung.

AGGRAVATING.—To see a good-looking man wrestling with your wife in a waltz, without having the privilege of going up and tightening his neckerchief.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—There are 240 mills in Lancaster county, Penn., and wheat enough raised to keep them all busy.

Major Jack Downing, a real Yankee, says the Americans understand the copy-right law to mean the right to copy.

If you'd be cheerful, be busy. Indolence and low spirits are as nearly related as whiskey punch and deviltry.

At Genoa, it is said, every attorney takes an oath to undertake no cause which he does not consider just.

A guilty conscience paralyzes the energies of the boldest mind, and enfeebles the stoutest heart.

Two things can never be successfully counterfeited, modesty and common sense.

Slander is the revenge of a coward;—dissimulation has no defence.

Crimes shock us too much; vices almost always too little.

Riches got by deceit, cheat no man so much as the getter.

Few envy the merit of others that have any of their own.