

WARNING

In this office, a boy of industrious habits, and about fifteen years of age, is known to be at printing. Address, the editor of this paper.

Oregon.

The western portion of the United States is a district of country towards which the eyes of the whole world are turned with much of interest and expectation, watching the development of those resources which have hitherto astonished nearly all observers, and especially the inhabitants of the old countries. Accustomed as those latter are to a settled order of procedure for the accomplishment of a given purpose, and inclined to adhere with a tenacity seldom overcome to long established usages and customs, they conclude moving along "in the even tenor of their way," following the example of those who went before them; while our empty headed pioneers who lead off into the wild districts of the far west, surrounded with difficulties and inconveniences on every side, rise by the strength of their determination alone, superior to every obstacle, and advance with rapid strides to the attainment of wealth, honor and distinction.

The history of our western States affords a wider field for reflection, and is attended with more useful lessons of practical life, than the annals of some of the old countries for hundreds of years. Among other actions of the western country perhaps none are at this time attracting more attention abroad than the Territory of Oregon; every move that takes place within her borders of a public character, being closely scrutinized for the purpose of gleanings something indicative of the progress she is destined to make in all things leading to the development of her resources; and the encouragement of those institutions best calculated to render life within her limits desirable. Relatives thousands of miles behind have their anxious gaze fixed upon the great valley of the Columbia, looking with a food solicitude after some adventurous son or daughter whose enterprising disposition induced them to rend those endearing ties that bind us so strongly to the scenes of our childhood, and seek a future home among strangers in Oregon.

The fair reputation our territory has always enjoyed for the industry and order of its citizens, and the superior advantages the country itself affords, is also attracting the attention of numbers abroad; and although the inducements for temporary immigration, for the purpose of the easy and rapid acquirement of fortune, have in a great measure passed away; yet the present indications of a sure return to the prosecution of those agricultural pursuits destined to enrich our country, is exercising its influence upon the more sterling class in the States and elsewhere, who are casting about them for information, to the end that they may emigrate to some country where they can hope to be benefited by the change. That our course then in the guidance of the young and plastic affairs of the territory should be such as to place and keep them in a sound and healthy condition, and thereby command confidence in the continuance of our progress and prosperity must be apparent to all. By a frequent review of the past and avoidance in the future of such errors as may be discovered, we will be greatly assisted to this end.

The extraordinary state of monetary affairs that has existed on this coast during the last three years, resulting from the discovery of the mines in California; and our citizens leaving their farms, to mingle in the more exciting scenes attendant upon the life of the gold hunter, has prevented the growth and advancement of our territory in an agricultural point of view, to that extent it would otherwise have attained. The disposition, however, to run to the mines is fast wearing away, and already the neglected farms throughout the country, are beginning to bear their legitimate fruits, and new localities being made and brought under cultivation. Agriculture and manufactures together with the exportation of lumber, coal, &c. is plain, constitute our main sources of revenue; and probably no territory of equal extent, embraces within its limits, more natural advantages for the prosecution of those important

branches of industry, than does ours.—The abundant water power that surrounds us, for driving all kind of machinery, and the ease with which it can be used, speaks for Oregon in the future, a high place on the list of the manufacturing States of the Union; and that she is destined to become the New England of the Pacific coast, is evident to all. Every community in order to become truly prosperous, should possess within itself the means of supplying its own wants, and perhaps no country approximates nearer to this state of things than does this.

The present dull state of trade is the result of the want of attention to these very sources of permanent revenue. The money that flowed into the country from the mines in California had the disastrous effect to stop further production, and since that time we have been continually exporting gold and silver to pay for the imports of merchandise necessary to supply the wants of the country. This has taken place and still continues to such an extent, that we find at this time a scarcity of money in the country, and productions as yet being limited in amount, an inability to exchange for the articles imported, is the consequence; and hence the complaint of hard times and dull trade is daily growing louder and more frequent.—In order to remedy this evil a return to our legitimate calling must take place, and instead of continuing as we have been of late, altogether a consuming people, we must turn the tables in our own favor, by making our exports equal, and them exceed our imports; and in the same ratio as we shall succeed in accomplishing this, will be the measure of our prosperity.

We should immediately relieve ourselves from the present system of endless traffic by which most of our wants are supplied. Commissions are now paid by our people upon almost every article used by them, which themselves amount to, and frequently exceed the original cost of the article itself; and a more ruinous condition of things could hardly be devised. Let our people encourage then by all proper means the establishment among us of manufactures, the cultivation of the soil, and the development of those resources with which we are surrounded, and by so doing render the commerce of the territory a source of revenue and profit to the country, and a means of increasing our capital, instead of daily diminishing it.

Our soil for agricultural purposes—the abundant facilities with which we are surrounded for manufacturing, and favorable location for commerce, are perhaps unsurpassed; and when these interests shall receive the attention their importance demands, then, and not until then will Oregon progress with rapid strides towards the attainment of that elevated position among the members of our confederacy, which her great resources seem to have marked out for her.

DROWNED.—We learn that three negro men have been engaged for some time past in selling liquor to Indians, a short distance from Milton, Washington County, and that the citizens of that place were so much annoyed by their continued drunkenness and debauchery, that several of the citizens started in a boat to take the negroes into custody. This they succeeded in doing, and when taking them before the magistrate, by some means the boat was capsized, and one of the negroes drowned. For want of sufficient evidence to commit them, the other two were discharged. Upon the examination it was stated by the negroes, that they were in the employ of a resident of this city, and that the liquor they were engaged in selling was his property.

Who is this person in our midst, thus engaged in secretly violating the known laws of his country? All are interested in the answer of this question, and if a continuance of the same offence is persisted in, we shall feel compelled to answer it publicly.

Gen. Apathy made so good a run at the recent election in Ohio, that he is talked of as a candidate for the Presidency. We don't believe he can be best.—Commons Reporter.

Then why does he always get best, and get so best with him? It won't do—in a Presidential year, Gen. A. is sure to be nowhere.—New York Tribune.

Yes, general apathy has been the means of defeat of the whigs in a great many instances; and if general apathy exists on the part of the whigs in the States, they will sustain defeat, as they have done in many of the State gubernatorial elections, in the next Presidential contest. Let the renowned general be over so great a man the whigs should oppose him with their whole might.

Local. Business tolerable—weather wet—river high and rising—health good—mud in the streets, awful!

Send This! Well said.—Punch says it is fearful to reflect how many persons rush into matrimony totally unprepared for the awful change that awaits them! A man may take a wife at twenty-one, before he knows the difference between a chip and a loghorn. We would no more grant a marriage license to anybody, simply because he was of age, than a license on that ground only, to practice as an apothecary. Husbands ought to be educated. We would like to have the following questions put to young and inexperienced persons "about to marry":

Are you aware of the price of coals and candles? Do you know which is more economical, the stich bone or the round? How far, young man, will a leg of mutton go in a small family? How much dearer, now, is silver than German ware? Do you know the price of a four-poster? Declare, if you can, rash youth, the sum per annum, that bonnets, veils, caps, ribbons, flowers, pelicans, cardinals, cuffs, gloves, corsets, bustles, &c., would probably come to in a lump? If unable to answer these inquiries, we would strongly advise you to "go back to school."

The wholesome counsel contained in the above, we would recommend to the attention of young people generally, and hope some who have rushed into matrimony in such haste may be induced still to "go back to school." It is an undeniable fact, that very many instances of marriages have taken place among us, without its relations being sufficiently considered before-hand, and we fear some of these will surely lead to unpleasant and disagreeable consequences to all concerned. There is a proper time for all things, and the idea of a young girl's marrying at the age of 14 or 15, as has frequently been the case, does not there very much with our ideas of the suitable time to "go back to school."

We believe in obeying the scriptural injunction; therefore, marry a woman who pleases, but let the children alone.

The steamer "Eagle" and "Washington" have been plying regularly for some time between this city and Portland, and the steamers Multnomah and Canemah have continued their trips uninterrupted to Marysville for the past six weeks. The former make daily trips, and the latter one trip each a week. The convenience thus afforded to our business men is being duly appreciated; and the increase of business seems fully commensurate with the additional facilities.

GREEN OATS—SECOND CROP.—We saw a field of oats, some ten miles below this city, immediately on the bank of the river, between 2 and 3 feet long, and all headed out, presenting the appearance of that kind of grain in the middle of June. It is the second crop this season from the same sowing, and what is still more remarkable, it was green and fresh looking on the 18th of December.

Two of the thirty-six Hungarians who were hung in effigy lately by the Austrian Government, arrived in this country last week. They were Madarasz and Baron Melesenyi, and are now on their way to Wisconsin or Iowa, to form a colony somewhere in the West.

That cake we received from the Bakery of Wm. Bell, at Canemah, was the best we have had in Oregon. We would advise all lovers of the good things, generally found in his line, to give him a call. Read his advertisement on another column.

The first number of the "Oregon Monthly Magazine," to be published at Portland, Oregon Territory, will make its appearance about the middle of January next. See prospectus in another page of this paper.

The mail for California and the States leaves this city Monday morning, Jan. 5th, 1858. It leaves Portland at 3 p. m., of the same day. See advertisement of the steamer "Willamette" in another column.

By the *Polynesian*, of Nov. 15, we learn that business at the Sandwich Islands was dull at that date, prices low and falling, and a scarcity of money felt by all. Better times, however, were anticipated.

There is to be a New Year's Ball at the Oregon House in this city, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 1st, 1858. A pleasant party is anticipated.

We regret to announce that the Hon. J. M. Jones, of the Southern District Court, is lying dangerously ill at San Jose, little hopes of his recovery.—California Courier.

Judge Jones died on the 15th of Dec. There is only one linen factory in the United States, and this is a small one, at Webster, in Massachusetts.

The following, from an exchange paper, is, in our opinion, well worthy of consideration. The evils therein mentioned, have long called for correction, and if the ladies will be guided by the counsel contained in it, and treat all who have thus injured and insulted them with the scorn and detestation their conduct deserves, instead of continuing, as heretofore, to countenance their conduct by mixing in society with them, it would soon correct, in a great measure, the evils alluded to. At present, while the innocent victim of deceit is spurned by all, and treated as a cast off by her own sex, without a ray of hope to light her future career, or to invite her back to the ways of virtue, the destroyer of her happiness is still admitted into decent society, as though nothing had happened:

AN EXAMPLE IN HIGH PLACES.—Victoria, Queen of England, has caused notice to be given to Lord Malden, that his presence at the court of her Majesty will be dispensed with henceforth. The reason for this is found in the fact that Lord Malden recently seduced the wife of one of his friends. The Queen wishes it understood that the corruptors of the conjugal relations and the invaders of the peace and happiness of the houses of England, cannot be allowed to approach the person or enter the presence of the Sovereign, no matter how exalted the rank of the offender. Thanks to the English Queen for this example of just indignation. It is worthy of the wife and mother, worthy of the Queen of a great and enlightened nation.

The time has been when it was no disgrace in the eye of the English Court, for its aristocracy to violate the sanctity of virtuous homes. That time is passed, we trust, forever; it will certainly not return while Victoria wears the crown. Would that the example of the Queen might be rigidly followed by ladies of every rank. Too long have the ladies endured these loathsome excesses upon society. Fashionable rakes have been welcomed and honored by the sex they have insulted, instead of being scorned and loathed as they deserve to be.

Letter from Gen. Scott. WASHINGTON, March 29, 1851.

Sir: I have received your letter (marked "confidential") in which, after committing the error of supposing me to be fully before the country as the whig candidate for the presidency, you proceed to interrogate me on many points of grave public interest.

Permit me to say that, considering we shall probably only have a whig candidate for the presidency through a national convention, and that I cannot be its nominee except by the force of the unsolicited partiality of large masses of my countrymen—

Considering, also, that if my character or principles be not already known, it would now be idle to attempt to supply the deficient information by mere paper professions of wisdom and virtue, made for the occasion—

And considering that, if I answer your queries, I must go on and answer others already before me, as well as the long series that would inevitably follow, to the disgust of the public—

I will beg permission to close this acknowledgment of your letter by subscribing myself,

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Eq., Harrisburg, Pa.

P. S. I must add that I write and say nothing on public subjects which I am unwilling to see published. W. S.

THE EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS.—Hunt's "Merchant's Magazine," has a conclusive article on the profits of Rail Roads, their enhancement of property, and the security for constructing them. It reasons thus: A railway traversing the level regions of the west, costs say \$12,000 per mile. If a breadth of ten miles on either side was worth \$5, and rises to \$25 per acre, as it will probably in a few years, the value thus created is worth fifteen times the cost of the road. Such an enhancement is only the natural result of a railway. In a new country at the same time that it multiplies the per cent profit on all the products of the land, it augments the amount to a degree only limited by the capacity of the soil. A new country is enriched by railways far more than an old one. Thus in England, land has already nearly reached its maximum value, before her costly system of railways was constructed. The western states, on the contrary, rest like unworked mines awaiting the development of their boundless resources.

SINGULAR GEOLOGICAL FACT.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, whenever the earth is dug, and the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being affected neither by rains nor droughts. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets, and mosaic work. Below this again, is a layer of earth, and at thirty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, and with leaves and walnuts still upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetables, trees, and animals as before.

Read Men's advertisement in to-day's paper.

Correspondence of the Spectator. CHASTA BUTTE CITY, Nov. 25th, 1857.

EDITORS SPECTATOR.—In accordance with arrangements made with you a few months since, I hasten to inform you and your readers of what is going on here. Chasta City, early in July, was but a small place, containing some 30 houses, since that there has been about 100 buildings put up, and the number is still increasing. The city, I think, presents a more flourishing condition than any mining town I have seen in California, for its age. Even Nevada city, which last winter contained some 20,000 inhabitants, as it was estimated, did not at this time last year appear any more flourishing than this city does at the present time. The miners are still working about the creeks and water courses, being forced to work there for want of water in other places—some are making money very fast—others \$4 or \$5 per day. It is believed, by most persons here, that as soon as the rainy season sets in, and miners are able to prospect, there will be rich diggings discovered here, as the country bears every appearance of containing rich deposits of gold hitherto undiscovered; but for want of water they have not been brought to light. On Humbug Creek, about 8 miles from here, the miners are doing well, rich diggings having lately been discovered there. Many miners are waiting for rain, that they may work places which they have prospected, and believe will pay—others have formed companies, and, by the help of the plough, have thrown up acres of top ground, and are also waiting for rain. Most of the miners have been preparing for winter, building houses, &c. Money is rather scarce here at present, owing to the facts that the constant arrival of pack trains from Reading Springs and Oregon, loaded with all kinds of goods, being immediately bought up by our merchants, and active mining operations having been sometime suspended for want of water, having drained the country of large quantities of dust, and left us with a limited amount in circulation.

We had quite a little "stir up" here last Sunday, occasioned by the attempt of one negro to shoot another; but, owing to the timely interference of a third negro, by throwing up the muzzle of the gun, the contents of the barrel passed through the roof of the house, and coffee's life was saved. As is invariably the case upon occasions of this character, a crowd soon gathered, and the word soon given to seize the negro and punish him. He was accordingly captured, and taken tied to an unfinished building, where a Judge was immediately chosen, and counsel elected for both sides, a jury empaneled from the crowd, and an impartial trial given to Mr. Nigger, which resulted in a verdict against the woolly gent, and sentence that he should receive fifteen lashes upon the bare back. The sentence was immediately executed upon him, and the whole thing occupied perhaps an hour—after which, the show being over, the crowd adjourned to meet again upon the next occurrence of a similar nature, and the probability is, that they will soon have the pleasure of meeting again.

About four weeks ago we had a spell of rainy weather, which lasted about a week. Since that we have had a fortnight's clear weather; but within a few days past, have been threatened with rain. Beef retails here from 20 to 25 cts. pr. lb.; Bacon 75; Eggs \$1 50 to \$5 50 pr. doz.; Flour 30c pr. lb.; Tobacco \$1 50 pr. lb.; Dried Apples and Peaches 40c pr. lb.; Sugar 40c; Salt 50c; Pepper \$1 00; Green Coffee 45c, do burnt, unground coffee 55c; Ground Coffee, papers, 60c; Shoes \$3 and \$5; Boots \$4 a \$10; Potatoes 35c pr. lb.; Onions 30c do.

Yours,
PICK AXE.

CRITTENDEN'S VALOR.—From a Havana letter, in the Providence Journal, we quote the following in reference to the execution of Crittenden: "One fellow went up to Crittenden and stroked his beard, at which the latter, with perfect coolness, spat in the aggressor's face, and a Spanish officer who guarded him being incensed with the cruel conduct of the people, struck the insulted Cuban on the face with the butt of his gun. Finding the difficulty in keeping the mob in prudent limits, the General ordered that no more prisoners should be brought to Havana. Crittenden asked, as an only favor, that he might be shot as corresponded with the honor of an American officer, one who had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and as his scars would show; he said he was resigned to meet the justice of the law, for he did not fear death, but he feared the disgrace of being shot like a pirate; the favor was refused, and he with fifty-one were shot in the back; they were all made to kneel except the hero, Crittenden who would not, and he received his death standing."

Public Meeting at Champeong. At a meeting of the citizens of Champeong and vicinity, held at the house of Edward Dupuis, Esq., pursuant to notice on the 25th day of December, 1851, for the purpose of getting an expression of public opinion in reference to the course of our Federal Officers, and the proceedings of the members elect to our present Territorial Assembly, commenced by consent, at Salem, Dec. 1st, 1851.

Robert Newell was called to the chair; and Edward Dupuis appointed Secretary. On motion of W. H. Rees, a committee of six were appointed by the Chair to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, whereupon the following persons were chosen: W. H. Rees, B. G. Durette, D. Crawford, E. Dupuis, J. S. Smith, James Henshaw. The Committee retired some three hours, and reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Territorial Government of Oregon, seems to be disorganized by a total separation of the Legislative from the Executive and Judicial departments of the country, in open violation of the Territorial Constitution, and the long established principles of law upon which the free institutions of American Liberty were founded; and this deplorable state of affairs appears to have grown out of an act of the Legislative Assembly, passed February 1st, 1851, entitled, "an Act to provide for the selection of places for the location and erection of Public Buildings of the Territory of Oregon. And whereas, said act does away with the temporary Seat of Government at Oregon City, and established the same permanently at Salem—and whereas the constitutionality of said Act having been questioned by the Executive, the bill failed to receive his concurrent action, and having subsequently in due form been brought before the Supreme Court of the United States in and for the Territory of Oregon, and pronounced by that authoritative tribunal to be null and void, on account of its repugnance to the constitution of Oregon, as provided by act of Congress.

And whereas, the present Legislative Assembly, disregarding in toto a Judicial decision of the Court, by assembling at a place other than the Seat of Government, in open violation of law and order. Therefore—

Resolved, That we disapprove as unwarrantable and unjustifiable the hostility manifested against the Federal officers of the Territory, by a majority of the people's representatives, and particularly that in disregard of the decision of Judge Nelson and Strong—which decision we declare our firm determination to abide by, and uphold as the supreme law of the land, and reversed by a Superior Court at the city of Washington.

Resolved, That we regard the faithful observance of the Territorial Constitution and legitimate laws, as administered by the proper authorities, as the surest and strongest bulwark of the liberty and happiness of the people, and every law-abiding citizen within our borders should inviolably observe the obligations they impose—and by cherishing those sentiments of fraternal regard, which characterize us as a people in days of peace, in the absence of the strong arm of our present government, and upon all occasions hold us together as a happy, united, and law loving people.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are most cordially tendered to the Honorable Columbia Lancaster, of the Council, and the Hon. A. E. Watt, Maloch, Kinney, and Brownfield, of the House, for their determined effort to sustain the Territorial Constitution and Laws as adjudicated by the legal tribunals of our common country.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that O. C. Pratt, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Oregon, by his meddlesome course through the public journals and otherwise, has been instrumental in bringing upon us the present unhappy and excited state of public sentiment, by encouraging the people and their representatives to disobey the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of the United States, throughout the Territory, to express their disapprobation of the course pursued by the Legislative Assembly convened at Salem, in the attempt to set aside the decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon.

On motion of W. H. Rees— Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be prepared by the Secretary and forwarded to the general public journals of the Territory, with a request that the same may receive a place in their respective columns.

ROBT. NEWELL, Chairman. EDWARD DUPUIS, Sec'y.

MOVED ON.—If you are ever to be anything, you must make it yourself. The world is getting too practical to help drones and push them along, when there is a busy hive of workers, who, if anything, live too fast. You must lift up your own feet, and if you have cloths on, which clutter about your heels, they will soon be worn off and left behind in the dusty pathway. Mark out the line which you follow—let the truth be the object-glass—follow the surveying chain—and estimate the level with which you lay out your field; and thus prepared, with prudence on our hand, and perseverance on the other, you need fear no obstacle. Do not be afraid to take the first step. Boldness will beget assurance, and the first step will bring you so much nearer the second. But if your first step break down, try again, you will be surer and safer by the trial. Besides if you never move, you will never know your own power. A man standing still and declaring his inability to walk, without making an effort, would be a general laughing stock—and so morally, is the man, in our opinion, who will not test his moral and intellectual power, and then gravely assure us that he has "no genius," "no talent," or "no capacity." A man with seeing eyes keeping them shut, and complaining that he cannot see, is the trumpeter of his own inability.

A Talking-Match lately "came off" at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours, the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and Judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked in the morning, they found the Frenchman dead, and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.