

yes, Juddy, I'll take 'em off—I'll take 'em off—indeed I will."

"Oh don't, Juddy, don't; and I'll never be a Bloomer again," imploringly screamed his wife, wiping the cold perspiration off her face, and sinking at the feet of the bed.

"You're sure you'll never put them flap-jacks on your legs again?"

"Never!"

"As true as you're name's Betsey 'Melia Doughkins'."

"Never!"

"Then I want take your red shawl, and your blue gown, nor the Sunday fan, and ride straddle into town on the gray mare."

"No, no—don't," she blubbered.

"I won't."

"And in less than half an hour, though Mrs. Rhudy Tute told her she was 'an astomishin' weak woman.'" Mrs. Doughkins shed the costume, and resumed the good old shawl of every day life, much to the satisfaction of her husband, who gave her a kiss, looked black at the visitor, stroked his hairy brow, and vowed, that after all was said and done, he was that "condarrested" a better alive, if people would not put a wife with new notions."

It is almost needless to say, that Mrs. Juddish Doughkins has never since attempted a "Bloomer."

**HENRY CLAY AND TOM MARSHALL.**—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Frankfort, gives the following graphic description of the meeting and reconciliation between Henry Clay and Tom Marshall, the two great Kentuckians, who have long been estranged. The letter says:

"Fortunately, I obtained a seat where I could observe most things of interest, and as I sat phrenologically and physiologically revolving in my mind the various spectres and substances of human nature, I saw a tall, reverend, dignified, and noble form, though bent with age and the toils of a life-time of a patriot, move slowly under the heartfelt applause of admiring and thankful countrymen to the seat from which he oft arose, and with more than Tully's tongue made nature tell the world he was a man—he was Henry Clay. To have witnessed the effect of his presence before the vast concourse of Kentucky's congregated intellect and beauty, would have made an enemy admire and drop the hate he boarded against a man so truly great. I saw a tear shed there then. A man whom Kentucky too hath loved, though he was a prodigal son and left the hearth-stone of his political father, was seen sitting at a distance watching with nervous irritability and excitement the nobility of soul presented to his mind by the great character before him. Well might he have looked upon him. The two great intellects of our State, though estranged, were there, and to be friends again. I watched younger of the two, for I knew him well and long, a man to whom my countrymen have listened with wonderful amazement, as his eye was kindled by the fire of his own peculiar genius, and his brow shined that dignity his great brain purposed time and again; he finally arose from his seat under the influence of the ten thousand thoughts revolving in his own great mind, and in front of that audience approached Mr. Clay and shook by the hand as his friend—Thomas F. Marshall.

What a scene for reflection was there—the man to whom nature looked as the fitting one to commune in a dissolving hour with our great son, was fixing himself again in the heart of the great man, the cloud shall fall upon him. Bless thee, Marshall! You belong to us again, and when a nation shall mourn the death of Clay, thy tongue shall speak dreared malediction; 'tis the only one fitted to make more tears fall. When he is gone we will look to thee as one worthy of our admiration—that kind of admiration Mr. Clay alone calls forth.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 2, '52.

**TO EDITOR OF SPECTATOR:**

Our citizens wrecked on Charlott's Island, and there retained a pretty long time, have been released and are fortunately arrived in this place. They all got here alive. Five blankets were given for every American. It was only paying them for the trouble and care bestowed upon them after the shipwreck. In fact our citizens have been always well treated by the Indians. They always had plenty of salmon and potatoes for food. So has terminated that unfortunate accident which has been represented under a very sinister aspect for want of information. So much for the savage tribes of Queen Charlott's Island!

We do not know yet how the affair at Cape Flattery will be settled—where the Indians saw a ship on ground, plundered the whole cargo and set fire to her. There is talk of a man of war going to punish the guilty tribe.

**A GIANT.**—The Ohio State Journal gives an account of a huge specimen of humanity, a giant, which it avers is a giant; and one of the greatest living curiosities extant. He stands about eight feet high, weighing four hundred pounds, with good proportions, and yet he is a beardless boy, and is still growing. He is a sight worth seeing, as it is only once in an age that such a person is permitted to grow.

Circumstances which we were unable to control, prevented us from issuing a paper last week. We shall endeavor to prevent a like failure again.

# Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY.  
Tuesday, February 24, 1852.  
D. J. Schuchly, Editor.

## Ambition Justly Rewarded.

During the past two years great excitement has prevailed in the National Councils of this great Republic, caused by the open and flagrant violations of the Constitution. This disobedience, on the part of a few, we are happy to say, produced no unnecessary alarm in the public mind; although the ferment rose to an unprecedented pitch, and the representatives of the people predicted that the most dire consequences would inevitably befall the country. Disunion was to have taken place, the Constitution was to have been amended—there were secessionists and nullifiers in the South—there were "higher law" men and disunionists in the north—the hotspurs on both sides would have fanned produced revolution and discord; but the public pulse continued to beat with a healthy stroke, and the destructionists were all most gloriously defeated in their expectations.

Benedict Arnold, through ambition, died as a traitor should—universally despised. John C. Calhoun spent a good part of his life in the cause of nullification, and although a man of towering genius, his over-ambition impaired his usefulness and greatly circumscribed his influence. T. H. Benton led the democracy of Missouri for many years despite all opposition, but as he advanced in years the confidence of the people in him waned. So confident was he of success in his own State, he took the field and battled most fiercely in an unholy cause; but all his manœuvres availed him nothing—his inconsistency was too apparent to be brooked by a confiding public. His political death was sealed by his own acts and deservedly too.

Have we in Oregon an Arnold, a Calhoun, or a Benton; we do not mean in mental capacity; but have we any ambitious aspirants in the political field, whose recent acts give the lie to all their former professions, and who are nothing more than a bundle of inconsistencies? Do they need to be pointed out? Cannot the reader say at once, with an emphatic yes, we have, and is it necessary to say to Judge Pratt, thou art the man? A political Judas most surely, who would fain barter away the best interests of his country, to enable him to ride into power! A misguided effort surely. What would the public think of us if we were to avow in our next number that we have become a rank abolitionist? Would not the people think that our past course branded the movement as a false one, and that some sinister motive caused the sudden change in our principles. Would it not be right for them to do so? Most certainly it would. Now what else could Judge Pratt expect than that the people should condemn in unmeasured terms, his slavery to public opinion, by employing all kinds of gull-traps to cheat it.

The way of the transgressor is hard, so likewise the way of the political cheat, whose motives are of hellish darkness.—"He that soweth tares shall reap corruption." Judge Pratt has been sowing tares, for which a political death awaits him.—His course would damn any man. It is fraught with elements of its own destruction. We have never seen anything else but political suicide as the ultimate result of such baseness. Our prayer is and "we will ever pray," that justice may be awarded to all such political manoeuvrers. So mote it be.

For a month past we have enjoyed the most delightful weather, the sun shining out the greater part of the time. So mild has the weather been that the buds have swollen, and some of the forest bushes are actually leaving out. This winter has been remarkably mild, and at this time, Feb. 21st, vegetation generally is as forward as at the first of April, last year. We have seen delicate flowers, the growth of the last month. Persons having experienced the chilling winds of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, know how to appreciate our climate.

We learn that JUDGE NELSON, at the earnest solicitation of a number of the citizens of the Territory, has withheld his contemplated resignation. We may therefore expect that his duties as the Judge of the second district will be discharged by him. The court in this county commences on the first Monday of March next.

When our paper went to press the mail from the State had not arrived.

The Statesman fears that the "federal board" is going to take charge of the Spectator. It illy becomes that paper to speak in advance for us, when it knuckles to the "one-man-power" to a most shameful extent. A few weeks ago we recognized some four or five columns of what purported to be editorial, as the writings of a certain immaculate associate, the head and front of the transcendent clique. The following hit from the Indiana Madisionian is so appropos to the course of our neighbor and the occasion of this article, that we transfer it to our columns for the special benefit of the Mormon paper, the Statesman:

We are not so weak and demagogical as to be scared at the course and ungentlemanly charge of being under the influence of leaders. The guilty creature, who is ever willing to barter himself for money, is generally loudest in proclaiming his own independence, and always writes at the charge. The humbug cry of the freedom of the press assailed in a country like this, where, even the fool knows, that the Government itself cannot bribe the free expression of opinion, or interfere with any man's rights to print and publish a paper, is another clap net spread by those subversive knaves to gull the ignorant, and frighten children and the old ruffians we may chance to have, among things calling themselves men. These stale and silly ories are the never failing signs of a weak and imbecile mind, or stamp at once the demagogue upon their utterer. With an approving conscience, we are never troubled with these vile epithets that none but a subserfent tool, or an ignorant clown who knows no better, could use.

Public meetings are being held in various parts of the Territory, approving and disapproving of Judge Pratt's agency in bringing about the confusion that exists as to the making and executing of the laws. Judge P. nullifies the acts of the majority; the very Court of which he is a member. He has set himself up as the paragon of wisdom, and arrogates it all to himself. He is the head and front of the transcendentalists, with the Statesman for his "right bower," and the Yamhill member of the Council for his left—the man who fathers the Judge's memorial to Congress—the man who stultified himself before his constituents. As to the memorial of Mr. Deady we have nothing to say of the subject matter; but the spirit of it is malicious, and the style of bar-room coarseness. When peop. pray and "ever pray," they ought certainly to be a little more humble and exhibit a little more generosity and honesty of purpose than is embodied in it. It is full of passion—bitter invective and coarse personalities—more becoming an enraged and riotous populace than a legislative body. If the grievances complained of are so apparent and necessary, why not treat them candidly, decently and fairly, without letting the feelings that dictated it run riot and commit all manner of indiscretions; which have embodied the whole affair with the elements of its own defeat.

The Statesman claims great powers of mind for Judge Pratt, and thinks him the very man for the crisis, and where a crisis is wanting the very individual to make one. We agree with that paper in thinking that he has made a crisis, and one too that has destroyed his future prospects. We admit that we have been badly fooled in our estimate of Judge P., but we are determined not to "stay fooled" and follow him in his iniquitous course. Our little service shall be rendered very willingly to the putting down of all such humbuggers of people's rights and opinions. His organ, the Statesman, will find it necessary to abandon him before six months shall have passed away.

A large meeting was recently held at Portland to take into consideration the removal of the Mail Steamship Company's head quarters from that place down to St. Helens, on the Columbia. It was resolved by the citizens of the former place, that they will, for the future, in no way patronize the vessels belonging to that company. A large amount of indignation was spent on the occasion, which will, no doubt, effect but little the determination of the company; which is so much of a monopoly that it generally manages its business to suit its own immediate interests.

The Jas. P. Flint has become a regular packet between this city and Portland. This addition has been much needed of late. A large amount of freight has collected on both sides of the river and is awaiting shipment. Large quantities of grain, principally oats, some wheat, have been purchased by Californians for that market. We learn that a great deal of the oats is intended for seed. There is quite a demand for onions. Potatoes are not inquired for.

**A CHANGE IN THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.**—It is extremely doubtful whether a set of devils, in their Pandemonium halls, could have devised a more sure plan to upset the peace and harmony of this country, than did the Salem meeting in passing a bill to change the Judicial districts. It appears as though they bent all their minds to this end. Not content to confine themselves to their legitimate sphere of endeavoring to strengthen and harmonize the discordant feelings of all parties, they must throw this fire-brand into the peaceful bosom of the Territory in order to set brother against brother and son against father. In this act we clearly see the finger of that evil genius of whatever clime he is in—O. C. Pratt.—The following is descriptive of that individual soliloquizing to himself—than which a truer picture never was written:

Ye powers of fate! some guardian demon send,  
To guide my mind, my footsteps to defend;  
While I shall tread the dubious doubtful road,  
That leads me to that blasted destined shade,  
Of lasting fame and soul delighting good,  
Where I in vision have so often stood.  
Ah! would this guardian power but do go grant,  
The boon for which my soul doth hourly pant,  
Without subjecting me to toil and shame,  
To mingling with a vulgar crowd of fools,  
And operating with such clumsy tools,  
As to expose and dull around my shop.  
Oh! would the gods the course of nature stop  
For one short hour, and in the dread of throe  
Of nature, hurl the cursed wings below,  
Deep in Tartarean gulf, in burning chains,  
To howl, and gnash their teeth, with endless pains,  
Then from chaotic ruin, could I see  
My kingdom rise, and spread from sea to sea,  
The Legislature might to the devil go,  
To find a home with damned whigs below.  
Oregonian

The navigation above and below the falls still continues good. Water is plenty. Upon the shoalest bars above there is nothing to spare, when the boats are fully laden. The business is rapidly increasing on our rivers, and the boats are all doing a good business, and the traveling has kept full pace with the advance in business. A large portion of the trade with the mines passes up the Willammet Valley. The staple article of transport for the mines appears to be "red-eye."—We think the water must be bad to need so much liquor to qualify it.

**ERRATA.**—In the Surveyor General's letter published in our paper of the 10th inst., in the third paragraph from the top, in the sixth line, which reads "intersection," should be read "intercession."

**Letter from the Mines.—Difficulty with the Indians.**  
We are under obligations to Crouch & Co's Express for the following letter from Shasta Butte City:

SHASTA BUTTE CITY,  
California, Jan. 21, 1852.

**TO EDITOR OF SPECTATOR:**  
Sir—An event has occurred in this vicinity which should be made known to the world, to prove that there are some individuals who neither respect law, order, nor the stipulations of the Treaty made with the Indians in this section of the country. You may rely upon the relation of facts which follow as being authentic. They are from an individual who has acted a prominent part in the latter part of the proceedings. The facts are these—

On Sunday last several Indians of the Klamath tribe visited Humbug Creek and were on their return on Monday, when a party of three men followed them up the creek as far as Free Town. Finding the Indians in a Ten pin Alley, they commenced an attack upon them by snapping two caps of a revolver at them. The Indians ran, and as they were running a man named "Howe," from Oregon, shot a rifle at one—the ball entering the body under the right armpit, passing through the chest, came out under the left one—killing him almost instantly. Dr. Janssen was sent for but arrived too late to be of service.

The ballance of the Indians fled to the mountains, but after while returned; when, in order to appease them for a time, six blankets were given them by the miners. A meeting of the miners was convened, at which it was resolved to arrest the perpetrators of the outrage. Two of the party are now in custody, but the principal offender—Howe—is still at large, but a committee are in search for him. A messenger was despatched for Mr. McKee, the Indian Agent, to meet the Indians at Free Town to-day, for the purpose of settling the affair amicably if possible. Mr. McKee has not arrived as yet. The excitement among the better thinking portion of the miners is intense. A description of the man who has thus in all probability, (by his rashness,) brought on another Indian war, may be of service. Howe is about 5 feet 4 inches high, thick set, sandy complexion—his eyes have the appearance of having been sore for some time.

God grant that the spirit of retaliation may be allayed in the Indian, for the sake of those of our fellow citizens who are now on the Klamath prospecting.

Mining in this region is quite good on an average. The men on Humbug are making 16 to 24 dollars per day to the hand. Nothing more of importance. I forgot to mention that the provocation alleged was that the Indians had stolen some few articles of little or no value. Yours truly,  
FERRIS.

**The Land Law.**  
As there have been many inquiries made of late for our paper containing the Land Law, we re-publish such parts of it as interest the settler.

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted.** That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every white settler or occupant of the public lands, American half-breed Indians included, above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law, of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one-half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one-half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right; and the Surveyor General shall designate the part enuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act, so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late Provisional Government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children or heirs of the deceased, shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except where the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon: *Provided*, That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act until he shall produce to the Surveyor General of Oregon, record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law, or pass to his devisees, to whom, as the case may be, the patent shall issue: *Provided, further*, That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: *Provided, further*, That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: *Provided further, however*, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming rights under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but *needly* to secure them the election and confine them to a single grant of land.

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted.** That to all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory, between the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and to all white male American citizens, not herein before provided for, becoming one and twenty years of age, in said Territory, and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing section, and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one-quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one-half section, or three hundred and twenty acres, one-half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right, to be designated by the Surveyor General as aforesaid: *Provided, always*, That no person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted.** That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor General, to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts claimed by him respectively under this act, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions; but where that cannot be done it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor General to survey and mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant; the charge for the same in each case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands. The Surveyor General shall enter a description of such claims in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and note, temporarily, on the township plats, the tract or tracts so designated, with the boundaries; and whenever a conflict of boundaries shall arise prior to issuing the patent, the same shall be determined by the Surveyor General: *Provided*, That after the first of December next, all claims shall be bound-

ed by lines running east and west and north and south: *And provided further*, That after the survey is made, all claims shall be made in conformity to the same, and in compact form.

**Sec. 7. And be it further enacted.** That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor General, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement; and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late provisional government or not, shall prove in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue a certificate under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled. And the said Surveyor General shall return the proof so taken to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and if the said Commissioner shall find no valid objection thereto, patents shall issue for the land according to the certificates aforesaid, upon the surrender thereof.

**Sec. 8. And be it further enacted.** That upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the four years continued possession required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts; and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent.

**Sec. 9. And be it further enacted.** That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen and thirty six, shall be valid, or allowed if the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same, nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land except for a military post, or to a mining claim, or to any other land reserved for Government purposes, unless the residence and cultivation there of shall have commenced previous to the date of the survey of the same for such purposes.

**Sec. 10. And be it further enacted.** That all persons claiming land under any of the provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall make affidavit before the Surveyor General, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent officer, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation, that they are not acting, directly or indirectly, as agent for, or in the employment of others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or by which the said land shall come to the benefit of any other person.

And all affidavits required by this act shall be entered of record by the Surveyor General in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and in proof before a court of competent jurisdiction, that any of such oaths or affirmations are false or fraudulent, the persons making such false or fraudulent oaths or affirmations shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

**Sec. 11. And be it further enacted.** That no mineral lands, or lands reserved for salines, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act—and that such portions of the public lands as may be designated under the authority of the President of the United States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act: *Provided*, That if it shall be deemed necessary in the judgment of the President to include in any such reservation the improvements of any settler made previous to the passage of this act, it shall in such case be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause the value of such improvements to be ascertained—and the amount so ascertained shall be paid to the party entitled thereto, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, September 27, 1850.

**Heavy Damages.**—In the case of John and Horace Beardsley vs Louis Tappan, for slander, in New York, the jury has brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs, for \$10,000. The slander consisted in giving information, through the defendant's Mercantile Agency office, disparaging and injurious to the plaintiff's credit and standing in trade.

"Why, you'd better knock the door down! what do you want?"  
"Oh, my darling, don't let me wake any of your family; I'm just usin' your knucker to wake the people next door; I'm locked out, d'y'e see, and they've niver a knocker."

What is the difference between the Emperor of Russia and a beggar?  
Ans.—The Emperor issues manifestoes while the beggar manifests toea without his shoes (issues). The author of the above, it is understood, has left his country for his country's good.