SPECTATOR.

C. L. Goodrich, Editor.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY:

Friday Evening, July 21, 1854.

[☞Public meetings, of all kinds, wishing their proceedings published in this paper, must pass a resolution to that effect.]

[☞Persons paying money to this establishment on subscription are requested to obtain a receipt from the publisher or authorized agents.]

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[☞Advertisements for this paper must be presented before 4 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, to insure insertion the same week.]

[☞All communications will be rejected unless the author's real name (for the Editor's benefit) accompanies the manuscript.]

For President of the U. S. in '56

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President in '56

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

Personal.

Having learned that the article of last week in relation to the recent Court in this city has been attributed to some members of the Bar here, and other gentlemen, I state explicitly, that I wrote it myself, and no one else saw it (having put it in type myself, the greater part of it was not *written* at all) until it came before the public. I thought it was based on good ground, and if I was mistaken (which I don't yet know,) nobody else can be blamed. C. L. GOODRICH.

Port Orford Gold Mines.

A rush is being made for the Port Orford diggings. Late news has been received informing our people that the Coquille river, in the southern part of this Territory, is the scene of great excitement at this time on account of extensive and rich gold deposites having been very recently discovered, and that good wages can be made. Several of our citizens are leaving this week, and many making preparations to start, in a few days, for this new speculating field. We hope that all the favorable reports may prove true, for we should hate to see so large a delegation, even from "Pike," humbugged; and much more the enterprising inhabitants of the Willamette Valley.

In the meantime, will not our farmers have to make more than usual exertion to obtain hands in harvesting their grain?—The wheat is just ready to commence upon, and, of course, will have to be attended to.

The effect which those mines will have on this Valley cannot be other than derogatory to its general thrift and improvement unless enough stay here to keep things, at least, in as good condition as they are at present, and by so doing prevent any retrograde movement. While if those who are not thus compelled to remain at home, can go and make money, and then bring it here, it will be gaining individual wealth, and not tending to so ruinous consequences as scenes heretofore enacted may have been. But we hope, in the excitement which will naturally arise, if subsequent news should corroborate all the statements lately received, that men will not run crazy in their haste to get away, but have presence of mind enough to secure the "certainties" first, before going blindly into that which is invariably uncertain. It is their wise course to follow, and a duty which they owe to themselves.

Reports may be of the most favorable character, and may be based on some foundation, too, but yet it is something no man can see exactly until he is there. No man knows whether he can make money at mining or not until he tries it.

In view of these facts, which all can understand, should not the people of this Valley consider well the consequences before acting? We know that heretofore nearly all who have went to the Port Orford mines have had "their trouble for their pains."—We have as yet no positive evidence that these late reports are not as groundless as have been all those before them. Not until proof shall have been laid before our eyes would we think it best for other than those of the unsettled and adventurous ones to make their way into these new mines.—It is well that some should go. The country must be prospected or the gold may never be found; but, for our whole population, or any considerable portion of it, to go and leave any business which should be attended to here, without first knowing the truth of these favorable statements, is surely nonsense.

A day or two since, a farmer informed us that some would probably go and leave their ripe grain standing in the field. We can but disagree with him, for we should doubt the saneness of any man that would go that much in opposition to common sense at this time, when, at the most, he is not positive of making as much in the mines as it would pay him to go salmon fishing!

We believe in humbug, but we know that discreetness has to be used in some places as well as others, and PERHAPS when those speculators find that their [illegible] gold claims, mining tools, provisions, &c., do not go off quite as fast as they had intended, to persons coming in, they may find that THEY have been humbugged, instead of others who they had supposed more verdant. Such has been the case, it might occur again. But until we know wouldn't it be well to "wish it was so" and at the same time rather "think" it is not.

☞The steamer Wallamet in on the "ways" preparatory to her fearful launch over the Falls. The time is looked for with anxiety when she is to slide from the upper into the lower Willamette river. It is hoped she will come safely over. We are informed that the proprietors expect to get her over by the latter part of next week.

☞Our compliments to MRS. WINSTON for the latest delicacies of the season, of the strawberry class.

WEATHER.—Thermometer indicates the mercury as standing at 80 in the shade, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. A fine breeze from the north constantly blowing up the river. Delightful—Oh! Ice cream trade brisk; selling at two bits per glass.

☞We have received two numbers of the "Democratic Standard," a new Democratic journal just started at Portland. It makes a very neat typographical appearance, and we hope will be ably edited.—While we wish it success, we must say, that strong fears are entertained that the market for Portland newspapers was glutted before the "Standard" commenced.

☞The following is an official statement of the amount ordered to be paid, at the July term, 1854, of the board of Co. Commissioners of Clackamas county, and for which county orders are issued:

For support of	Poor	$277,00
"	Criminals	694,19
"	Jury	25,50
"	Clerks of Dist. & Co.	177,40
"	Co. Com's.	51,20
"	Sheriffs	143,85
"	Roads	128,50
"	Elections	213,20
"	Coroner	18,00
"	Probate judge	27,00
"	Pros. Atty.	42,00

Am't ordered paid July term—$1797,84

☞We notice that our enterprising townsman, Mr. P. H. Hatch, in performance of his duty as street supervisor, has commenced repairing and lengthening the sidewalks; and we understand he intends grading a portion of Main street. There is no one that deserves more praise for his labors to improve and beautify our city than Mr. H. and we hope that his endeavors will be appreciated and justly rewarded.

☞We are detained to a late hour this evening waiting the arrival of the Columbia. She is hourly expected.

☞Col. White, of Canemah gave a splendid cotillion party last evening. About thirty couple in attendance. [illegible] nothing happened to mar their pleasure, and all appeared well satisfied.

The Newest Political Movements of the Day.

The breaking up of some of the old parties, and the disorganization of others, on account of the treachery and imbecility of their leaders, give an opening for the formation of new parties, with novel principles, novel tactics, and novel platforms.—And it now appears that the present opportunity is to be improved to the fullest extent.

We have heretofore given a full history of the native American party; and from that statement it may easily be seen that the native party grew up on account of the corruption and demoralization of the old parties; and the temporary success of the natives in this city when James Harper was elected Mayor, grew out of the disgust which a great majority of the voters experienced at the conduct of their former political leaders. This is precisely the case at the present time. The total defeat of the whig party in 1852, when Gen. Pierce was elected President, gave to that party a blow from which it has never recovered. Gen. Pierce has abandoned all the old democratic principles, and he has been abandoned by the democratic party. So the utter demoralization and dissolution of the democratic party, and the Waterloo defeat of the whig party, have left a large number of people without any party at all. It has opened the way for new parties.

The opportunity thus given has not been neglected. We find two distinct parties now in the field, each claiming the favor of voters at the ensuing election. The first of these organizations is the temperance or teetotal party, and the second is produced by the revival of the old native party under a new name. The temperance or teetotal men have founded their party entirely upon cold water principles, and their professed object is to bring about the enactment of a law making the sale of intoxicating liquors a criminal or penal offence. This is a very excellent idea as far as our social welfare is concerned, but one of doubtful expediency when considered from a legal point of view.

The native organization is chiefly composed of old politicians from both parties, who are again struggling for supremacy, supported by young enthusiasts. Their first principle is opposition to the appointment of foreigners to any public office. This party has also gained a large number of adherents by exciting the old feeling of Protestant hostility against Roman Catholic principles and progress.

At this moment both these new political combinations—the tee-total and native parties—are in a state of parturition; and they will owe their birth to the downfall of one of the old parties, and the utter corruption of the other—the latter calamity being brought about by the breaking up of the present administration at Washington. Of the new parties, the temperance organization will probably have the greatest numerical preponderance. The tee-totalers will muster more votes in the small towns and villages in the interior of the State. The natives or Know-Nothings as they are now called, will bring out their greatest strength in the cities and principal towns. The Know Nothing organization made its first demonstration during the last election, when it was stated that this party could command five thousand votes. Their work was done entirely in secret, and nothing was known of them except what might be gathered from the lips of some "leaky vessel" who had been, unluckily for them, introduced into the mysteries of the order. Yet, at this time, the natives threatened to derange the plans of both parties, and almost defeated the election of one of the strongest men on the whig ticket—Mr. Blunt—the candidate for the office of District Attorney. The native candidate, Mr. Shaffer, lacked less than a hundred votes of an election, and very few persons were aware that he was to be a candidate until the day of election. There are several native American orders—the Order of United Americans, United Sons of America, Guard of Liberty, and so forth; one of these organizations threw Mr. Shaffer overboard at the eleventh hour, and voted for Mr. Blunt.

Since that time the whig and democratic leaders have been very much puzzled to account for the movements of this new party. It is stated that the order called the Know Nothings has, in this city, from sixty to one hundred lodges, and they are said to have enrolled from ten to thirty thousand voters. Their meetings are held in secret, the members are notified by means known only to the initiated, and their mode of operations is founded upon one word—silence. By working in this mysterious manner they hope to be able so to organize their forces as to carry every election, in the city at least. In their private meetings, the very existence of which is unknown except to those persons who are entitled to be present, they have long debates and agitating discussions as to the best means to be adopted in order to carry into effect the peculiar principles which they avow to each other, but never in public. It is difficult to find any person who is willing to say that he is a member of this Know-Nothing order, as it is called.

It is, however, a fact that this order is bitterly opposed to Irish and German naturalized citizens, Roman Catholics especially; in fact, the order is hostile to all persons of foreign birth, no matter where they may have originated. There can be no doubt that the native citizens entitled to a vote, outnumber the naturalized citizens—the proportion is three natives to one foreigner.—This fact shows conclusively that a combined movement on the part of the natives would carry the city by a sweeping majority, at any election, and produce considerable effect on the State. According to all accounts, if the Know-Nothing party continues to increase as it has heretofore, it will number in the city one hundred or a hundred and fifty lodges, and enrol on its lists thirty or forty thousand persons entitled to vote. This would give them the city. The only party which will be found to make a strong fight against them will be the temperance men, and they will not be able to control many votes in the city, as they cannot bring to bear here the same moral influences which they will find very effective in the country.

There will be a curious and novel scene at the next election in this State. The democrats have two organizations, each of which will act against the other. The whigs will be divided on the temperance question—all the old organizations will lose much of their strength, and it seems highly probable that the new party will catch all the floating material, which will go to swell their vote to an extent that will surprise the old politicians.

Among other curious events of the day, it seems that the Irish and German residents of this city have followed the example set them by the natives, and have organized their secret political associations in every ward, upon the same general plan. The Irish are divided into two parties—one of which occupies Archbishop Hughes' platform, and the members of the other call themselves Young Irelanders. Among the objects of the last named party are these: the incorporation of Canada as part of this republic, a revolution in England, and the liberation of Ireland. The Germans are chiefly agitated about their lager beer saloons, and are very much incensed at the idea that their liberty to drink as much of that beverage and at any time and place, as they see fit, should be in any danger of restriction. Altogether, the position of parties in this State makes up a very curious chequer-board, and the oldest players may well be puzzled to solve the problems presented to them.

What with the various organizations, sub-organizations, managing committees, committees which cannot manage at all, political societies, secret orders, dismembered parties, and disgusted partisans, we have a battle before us which defies ordinary calculations as to results; at any rate, the event will be striking enough to command the undivided attention of the leaders at Washington, and prevent them from agitating the slavery question for a year or two to come. —*N. Y. Herald.*

☞There are half a million more [illegible]

Woman's Rights.

We have heard of sensible "old maids," and we have seen and conversed with some of them. The most sensible of this class that ever we listened to, has had some of her sound sense utterances on the subject of Woman's Rights, published in a late number of the Ladies' Repository. From the article referred to, we take a few sentences for their intrinsic worth, and as a specimen of the whole. She starts with the observation that the more womanly a woman is, the more her influence is felt. The very moment she shows herself manly, that moment she fails to effect the purest and holiest results of character. By womanly, however, she does not mean weak or childish or baby ish or insipid.

She assents to the truth of the old saying, that woman's life is of the affections; not, however, in its narrowest sense of selfish and instinctive attachments, but in that wide sense which embraces everything animate and inanimate, worthy of being loved.—"Woman's love is her strength, not her weakness. So at least it would be under a healthy developement. That it is not so is the mistake of her education. I have often been astonished to see at how early an age young girls begin to think of love and marriage. I don't know as it can be helped; or if it could be, I don't know as it would be expedient to help it. Nature is the best teacher. If one could be left to nature with regard to these things, the development of woman would be more true and more perfect in her peculiar sphere—the affections. But in these days nothing is left to nature. I have no objection to the young girls thinking that love and marriage is her probable destiny—is, in fact, the highest destiny. It certainly is. It will do no good for you to bid her not think of such things! You cannot prevent it. You may rebuke and censure, and thereby teach concealment and instill false and unworthy ideas; but you cannot change the immutable law of nature, which is the law of God."

It is woman's nature, the affectional, double predominates as this 'old maid' maintains. As she says, we do not find the want of strong intellect in woman, [illegible] she have been women [illegible] devotion to others, self-sacrifice, we [illegible] still say she is womanly; but if a man be wanting when we look for strength, [illegible] and power, then we are disappointed. [illegible] woman's judgment manly. How we all like this word manly, and how much better the [illegible] The more womanly a woman [illegible] in a man."

On the foundation thus laid down our 'old maid' [illegible] the [illegible] of 'woman's rights.' Woman has a right to have [illegible] for her affections, to have [illegible] given and [illegible] her nature satisfied. [illegible]

As to saving she is satisfied without the [illegible] it is all folly, says our sensible old maid, "she may make the best of her condition without them, but she feels she has not her rights. When she looks for strength, firmness, decision, unbending sense of rectitude in the man she loves, joined to respect, tenderness, and devotion to herself, if she finds them not, her nature rich in its own affection and the tender charity which springs from it, may strive to conceal even from itself the want and the deficit; but she feels she has a right in nature to demand more. She acquiesces, but she is not satisfied. She feels in the depths of her being that she has not her rights. No legislation can give her these. All the knowledge of all the sciences; a free entrance to all the avenues of learning, to colleges, to the professions, to the arts; the right of going to the polls; of speaking in public assemblies; of haranguing in the market place—everything may be granted her, and yet the inalienable right of her nature to the proper development of her womanly faculties being denied, she is still unsatisfied. A mistake of her own—the result perhaps of inexperience, perhaps of false education, perhaps of society—has made her life, in one sense, a failure; at any rate, it has been a disappointment. Let any single woman, if she dares, in the face of ridicule and scorn in this hard world, speak the truth, and she will say, that with every advantage of wealth, education, position, [illegible] something more and higher [illegible] human legislation can give her. And let many a married woman who is not happy, tell plainly what it is that makes her lot bitter, her life a disappointment, her heart an aching void—it is not that she cannot go with her husband to vote on election days, or share with him the labor of providing for the family. [illegible] and devoted—that her nature requires to call out all its capacity of devotion."

Nothing then can make up to woman the want of something worthy to be loved. The old maid may be a Miss Kindly, and do deeds of use and kindness to all the neighborhood; and she whose partner is not worthy and cannot draw out her esteem and love, may find in the delights of maternal affections and duties a blessedness that will go far towards compensating her for her great want. But each of these is denied or deprived of her first and most momentous Right.

Woman has another right—the right to be loved. As her title to this depends on herself and her cultivation of lovable qualities, and not on man, there needs but little said about it in the present connection.—*T. S. Arthur.*

☞Women engage themselves to the men by the favors they grant; men disengage themselves from the women by the favor they [illegible]

☞The town of Newport and Covington have had it been the scene of a [illegible] sabbath day [illegible]

Spain Proposing to Join England and France--The Terms.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Madrid, May 6th, sends a very startling report, in the truth of which the United States is vitally concerned. It may be false, but, if true, is likely to be the precursor of trouble between this country and the western powers. He says:

"I hear a report at the last moment that application has been made to the Spanish Government to supply a garrison for Rome, in order, I presume, to release the French troops now there, and render them available for service in the East. If this be true, it is to be supposed that Austria has completely joined the Western Powers (of which, up to this moment, we have no positive information here, for otherwise it seems improbable that France would entrust Rome to a Spanish garrison. I am also positively informed that *a letter has been received by the French Ambassador here, expressive of his government's sympathy with Spain in its present unpleasant dispute with the United States.* I have strong reasons to believe that this information is correct, and its reaching me simultaneously with the rumor of Spanish troops going to Rome, reminds me of a report current here some time ago, but never authenticated, that Spain had expressed a willingness to send 20,000 men to Turkey, if France and England would guarantee to her the possession of Cuba."

A Bold Crime and Lucky Escape.

The particulars of the robbery of Mr. Pollard, a money dealer in Charlestown, Mass., are thus given in the Boston Times:

He had just blown out his last light and was about leaving the building, when he heard footsteps at the bottom of the stairs followed by a voice asking, "Who is the boss?" to which Mr. Pollard answered, "I am he." They then ascended the stairs, but it was perfect darkness, and Mr. P. could not distinguish them. One of them said, "Do you want a journeyman?" Mr. Pollard was replying to the question, when they seized him and placed the plaster upon his mouth. They then made him stoop down until his wrists were about even with his ankles, and lashed him in that position. After robbing him, they scattered a lot of [illegible] on the floor, and turned spirits of turpentine upon them and set them on fire. Mr. [illegible] knowing that it was his only chance of escape. The robbers locked the outside door and took out the key, so that Mr. Pollard's screams could only reach him [illegible] As soon as they found him [illegible] and in the excitement [illegible] fire, they [illegible] The [illegible] however, remain upon Mr. Pollard's face was a sort of a patch [illegible] hard to remove. Mr. Pollard's [illegible] some time since. The [illegible] taken from him on Saturday [illegible]

☞The Albany Evening Journal, which has been a strong and persistent opponent of the Nebraska Bill, says thus of the Clay [illegible]

"The [illegible] of this amendment may make an important difference in the future of the territories. It opens them to German and other emigrants who were [illegible] State Constitution that authorizes [illegible] It stockholders who contemplate emigrating with their 'property' to Kansas, could stand about noon in Montgomery street here, and see the [illegible] or twenty cars full of [illegible] westward every day, [illegible] going into a [illegible] to be so much [illegible]"

☞The artificial river in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, has been set agoing, in the presence of an enormous concourse of equipages and spectators. The Emperor gave the word, a faucet was turned, and the eight [illegible] immediately commenced pouring [illegible] over the cascade, into the expectant [illegible] The effect was striking, and the beholders were rapturous in their applause. By nightfall the bed of the river had been converted into a thin mud puddle, though the cascade had been playing into it unceasingly. The water is raised from the Seine by a steam pump. The rolling torrent [illegible] Niagara. The gentleman who turned the faucet, M. Ballard, was [illegible] at the ceremony, by the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

☞Some idea of the activity which has prevailed in the French navy yards since the [illegible] of the Empire may be gathered from the fact that since January, 1853, nine [illegible] carrying a total of 900 [illegible] launched, viz: The Ville de Paris, of 120 guns; the Louis XIV, of 120 guns; the Glorus, the Austerlitz, the [illegible] the Duguay Trouin, of 100 guns each; the Bayard, the Donawerth, and the Tilsitt, of 90 guns each.

Baltimore, May 29.

Gov. Gates, newly appointed Gov. of Oregon, sailed from New Orleans on the 22d for the scene of his labors. Col. Fremont has arrived at Washington on business connected with the Pacific Railroad. —*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

☞A map of the proposed ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, has been recently made, from which it appears that the length of the work is to be 25 1-2 miles with [illegible] double locks and nine single ones. The harbor at Olcott contains about ten acres below the first lock, and between that and the second lock, a distance of about 11 1-2 miles, it is to be of the capacity of from 3 to 400 feet. There are to be two basins—at the village of Lockport, one containing about 10 acres, and the other about 6 acres.—*N. Y. Trib.*

☞Keep your countenance open and your thoughts close.

☞The steamer Arctic was lost on Lake Ontario a few days since, and the crew drowned.

☞Rev. Rowland Hill once said: "If [illegible] the [illegible] separation between [illegible] to be destroyed; but only lowered, that we may shake [illegible]"

☞Louisville, with a population of 70,000, has but one place of public amusement.

☞We are quite convinced of the sincerity of Nicholas in making the avowal, that no one desired the peace of the world more than he did—the *piece of the world* alluded to, being, no doubt, Turkey.

☞Eighty three divorce cases were before the Superior Court of N. H. at the late sitting in Concord. Thirty-three separations were decreed, seven applications were denied, and 43 are under advisement.

☞M'Cormick, a wealthy farmer, aged 70, residing near Pittsburgh, Va., has just been ordered to pay $1500 to a young lady for a breach of promise.

☞At Marion, S. C., a boy of 14 years, having a slight quarrel with his cousin, aged 12 years, shot him dead.

☞Newspaper Borrowers—May theirs be a life of single blessedness; may their path be carpeted with cross-eyed snakes, and their nights be haunted with knock-kneed tom cats.

☞A youngster, coming home from his first term at a boarding school, on being asked what he had been fed on, replied, "multiplication tables—hashed and stewed subtraction."

A New Way to Collect Old Debts.

A Mobile correspondent of the N. O. Delta relates the following:

An old monetary transaction has just come to my knowledge which may amuse you.

Massinger, the old poet, taught us a new way to pay old debts, but we have an Alabamian, who lately put in practice a new way to collect old debts, which, if not as dramatic, was quite as effective, though perhaps, the uncle could not find sanction in any code save the law of necessity.

Ned is a clever fellow—a shrewd trader—north [illegible] and industrious withal, for he has never lived by his wit, though possessed of considerable. All of these John Hays was not. He was plausible, tricky, and [illegible] dishonest—Ned had an acceptance of his, and long past due. At length some neighbor told him John had gathered together every cent he could raise [illegible] would not pay Ned, and was off tomorrow for California. This was a bad show for Ned's money. Force would be worse than useless, and a ruse was the forlorn hope.

"John, I hear you are off for the diggings, tomorrow."

"Yes."

"Well, I would like to have you return me that money."

"I am sorry, I [illegible] the case [illegible] I have [illegible]"

Now Ned knew [illegible] pocket book full of money.

"Well, if you can't its bad, but [illegible] parting with any feelings of ill will. Let's take a drink."

Ned is capital company, can drink his share and can joke a good deal more. So in pursuance of his humor, and increased his plan, he [illegible] and quaffed, and smoked and joked and seemed not to have had a debt in the world. John relished his fun much, but his liquor too; and as his head and [illegible] were equally weak and unstable, he soon [illegible] the number of Ned's [illegible] could not [illegible] Whether [illegible] Ned observed him and carefully [illegible] "Foss Good that" a more exquisite song than t'other," said Croso, when the 'muddle' was in full force, "and let's have another champagne," cried John, in a similar tone, and uncorks the same conditions.

The glass has a quencher, and John was escorted to their mutual room by the generous but wary Ned.

Fast sleeping and snoring lay John, dreaming of Californian champagne, or perhaps a mixture of the two, when Ned took out a suspicious and ancient looking [illegible] which did [illegible] He carefully counted the interest from date to day, wrote down the same upon the note, and then endorsed the document with 'Received contents in full Oct 3 E H.' Don good! [illegible] let's have another."

Ned then [illegible] from the sleeper's [illegible] the [illegible] and the debt and interest [illegible] deposited the aforesaid [illegible] and retired to rest.

Early in the morning John rose up, not like a giant refreshed with wine, but like a medium-sized one who had taken too much of it over night.

On opening his depository for stolen goods—the pocket book—John suddenly exclaimed.

"I have been robbed of three hundred dollars."

"Robbed!" asked Ned. "Oh no! that can't be, for I locked the door myself."

"But it is so. I have been robbed of three hundred and odd dollars."

"Robbed of three hundred and odd! Of three hundred? Why that's just the sum you owed me, and now I think of it, did you not pay me that note?"

"No, I told you I could not."

"Yes, said Ned. "I remember that—but somehow it strikes me—three hundred"—we were both very drunk I know—but let me see, just as we were going to bed. 'Three hundred!' Yes, I think you finally paid me that note."

"No! I tell you!" shouted John; "I have been robbed!"

"Well, now," said Ned, as innocently as if he had lived among the Indians, "I begin to feel certain that you did. Just search your pocket book for that note."

John ran over his papers like one who looks for what he does not wish to find, when suddenly the cancelled note meets his eye!

Ned, too, was looking over his porte monnaie, with the expression of an innocent, who unexpectedly, finds that he has more money at the end of a spree than he began with. John gazed at his busy friend, chop fallen, vainly wondering how he was accidently reduced into an honest act.

[illegible]