

OREGON SPECTATOR.

THE SOUTHERN JOURNAL

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY

Saturday Morning, August 26, 1854.

Notice to the Public. Because you are the press that has been most active in Oregon, I have thought it right to call your attention to a movement now on foot in the State, which I consider of great importance, and which may be of interest to the "Know-Nothings."—On the 1st and 2d days of this month, August, 1854, I will furnish all subscribers to "Oregon Spectator," or the "Standard," \$1000 DOLLARS per copy. I will furnish the same to those who have not yet received their dues, or are expected to receive any dues in these terms. These funds will be used to contribute to pay in some such other subscription money as will be equivalent to the sum of five dollars per annum. I take up part of the \$1000, if possible, in the prompt payment of advance payment, so that it will leave much trouble, and less anxiety that it will meet the hearty approval of the people of the Territory.—C. L. Goss.

The public meetings, if it pleases, will be held, when they proceed to publish in their paper, a resolution to that effect.

1. If persons paying money to this establishment on subscription are requested to obtain a receipt from the publisher or authorized agents.

2. When any subscriber wishes to discontinue this paper, it is respectfully desired that he do so by prompt post.

3. All remittances for this paper must be paid before the 1st day of September, 1854, in the same week.

4. All remittances will be forwarded under the authority of the Postmaster General, and no remittance will be made to the mail agent.

For President of the U. S., in '56

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President in '56
JOHN B. ELLIOTT,
OF TENNESSEE.

Has your Subscription expired?

With this number commences the latter half of Volume Seven of this paper. Last week closed the year which has elapsed since the Spectator was reorganized by Mr. Schenck, and therefore entitles the subscription of a large number of our patrons.

We should be pleased to have subscribers who have taken the paper in the last year, let their names remain upon our books, and all who wish can, by paying FIVE DOLLARS in advance, immediately obtain their receipts for the coming year. Those at a distance, within Oregon or Washington Territories, who forward the above amount as soon as they receive this number, will be considered as making prompt prepayment on subscriptions to-day commencing.

"At any time hereafter four dollars will entitle any new subscriber to the Spectator for one year, provided payment is made at the time said subscription begins. No deduction will be made in favor of our best friends, and of course they will not take it off. Subscriptions paid during the year will be taken off, five dollars.

There has been a good degree of promptness manifested by most of our subscribers the past year, but there are still one hundred and twenty-six persons who have yet for the entire year past, paid. Now, we hate the idea of sending up all to every one for the small amount of five dollars each, but can assure them that if we find that six hundred and thirty dollars, we will appropriate it very conveniently, in furnishing our establishment with some new stock which very much needs, or, we might as well, towards paying any who should have had out demands against us.

The Know-Nothings.

It is quite certain, if any truth can be placed in a newspaper statement, that this new school applicant for public favor is "knowing" something and doing others at a rate unprecedented in the annals of political history; but whether or not better or worse is apparently left for every body to find out the best way they can. Intelligence from all parts of the States seem to corroborate former accounts concerning the increasing strength, and accumulation of the new party. They seem to be the offshoots, if we may be allowed the expression, from all the political parties and factions of the day, but from some cause or other, we notice that most of the offices recently elected by them in the States have heretofore been recognized as belonging to the Democratic party. How this is we know nothing of, but suppose the order is made up or separated from the other parties.

That the country is prepared for a new political party we are slow to believe. The Whig principle are good, and if there was a complete union among its members there would be strength, but what are we to do if we allow this new party to take from us what has been left since the great national debt to deprecate and stultify the actions of our honorable party? Well, there not be so many more difficult minds and just think of it! Our "sub," one of the most strenuous democrats in the country, and you come down on him in that manner!

There appears to be a very great anxiety among outsiders to "know," merely, how they are to gain admission when they would wish to join the order, and assert that by asking questions they learn "nothing." Yankee body! You'll frighten him into "Well, we don't know," but we venture to guess that there will be time enough for the old-timers Whig! What? because our

Whigs to look after them when we can no longer do business on "our own hooks." If their proceedings are for us to learn we will, in all probability, be posted up as soon as we need wish. The Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondent says "over fifty members of Congress have attached themselves to the order." How does he know? There must have been some method of obtaining this information, if he really does know it. Let me try and ascertain whether its principles are based upon anything like honesty, common sense, or of lasting consequence, by reading and understanding, and then will be time enough to judge.

We look with interest forward to the development of the "Know-Nothings," or whether they will be developed at all or not in what manner.

The Louisville Journal wants all parties to announce their principles, unfurl their banners, &c., and then let every man choose for himself. Yes, Mr. Prentiss, that, indeed, looks proper, but still the parties and their different factions, as they now stand exhibited in the United States, present an admirable proof of the wise policy of their former actions. The splits and broils, and contentions and quarrels, among all the people of this day go to show that they need something for a guardian light; that they are totally incapable of approaching the truth without a conductor, and that many, if not all, are now acting in opposition to the political benefit of their own country. If this "Dont Know" party has any claim to honesty, in wishing to purify and cleanse the nation from its present corrupt state, who can urge any objections to their trying it? This is a free country (yet) and people can do very near as they please, but we give this new infant, (for they must be infants who don't know anything at all,) due notice that he will be watched by their opposers with a keen eye. He appears to imitate the "fast" kind, however. "We shall see what we shall see." We advise the whigs to "know nothing" and care less about any new creed that has such an "ignorant" basis.

6. Our subscribers in Clatsop county will please take notice that they can, if they wish to avail themselves of the privilege of pre-payment, do so by paying the required amount to W. H. Gray, Esq., of Astoria, who is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same for the present.

6. Hereafter the Spectator will be issued on Saturday morning instead of Friday evening as heretofore. We make this change to accommodate subscribers, and hope none will find fault.

To Correspondents.

"NIXON" wishes to know who was the author of these lines:

"I have no skill in woman's changeable words,
Tears without grief, and smiles without a joy."
They were from the pen of Charles Robert Maturin, a British author.

"ELLA" we are indeed sorry to have to exclude your article. Will hope to hear from you again, however. You must never despair.

Several communications are waiting to be looked over. We cannot join in with the custom, as adopted heretofore, of late, in admitting all, and everything, indiscriminately, and even, we should judge, without a thorough review.

"VOX POPULI" can quit now, we dont wish him to bother us any more.

"Gen. Pierce" is already a "Know Nothing" man, and an old hereditary disease in the family. He was born one.—Ex.

6. We delay our paper to a late hour to day, waiting for the mails, which are hourly expected.

The Latest News.

The latest New York dates have news of no great importance:

The steamship Franklin had gone ashore on Long Island, and become a total loss. Everything aboard saved.

T. F. Meagher, editor of the "Citizen," and McMaster, editor of the Freeman's Journal had a street fight, and were both arrested by the Police.

The National Washington Monument, is to be thrown upon the hands of Uncle Sam to finish.

The foreign war is looking up a little.—Several slight skirmishes had taken place recently.

One man in Illinois has seventeen thousand sheep. Quite a flock for that country.

The Know-Nothings have carried the recent elections in Indiana by an immense majority. The same result is supposed to have taken place in Michigan. Of course nothing better could be expected of the Wolverines. They are everywhere classed as know nothings.

The Know-Nothing mania, at the South has carried everything before it.

6. Steamer not arrived at the hour of going to press.

LEARN TO SPELL.—Bad spelling is discreditabile. Every young person should try and master the native tongue. He that will not learn to spell the language that is on his tongue and before his eyes every hour, shows no great aptitude for the duties of an intelligent, observing man. Bad spelling, therefore, is a discreditabile inclination. It indicates a blundering man—a man that cannot see with his eyes open. According to the belief that he's caught the "disaffecteds" and you come down on him in that manner!

There appears to be a very great anxiety among outsiders to "know," merely, how they are to gain admission when they would wish to join the order, and assert that by asking questions they learn "nothing." Yankee body! You'll frighten him into "Well, we don't know," but we venture to guess that there will be time enough for the old-timers Whig! What? because our

assails and spits indiscriminately" at Bush and Frankigh, you dont approve of it. Didn't he write good demo-whig editorial just as he felt, and had not all democrats ought to do the same? They know what's right, if they were only all honest enough to practice it.

You find fault with his remarks about the bad spelling, you look for editor! Astonished at you! And you think, do you, that he would pollute our columns with personal abuse? Oh! no, Mr. L., democrat, never do such things. Then he's "too honest a Yankee, he's too democratic!" You locas never do any thing of that kind, do you? If we thought you did we should be sure to employ a whig "sub-

play of penmanship and parade of references rejected for his bad spelling.

Bad spelling is a very bad indication. He who runs may read it. A bright school boy, utterly incapable of appreciating your stores of science, art and literature can see your bad spelling at a glance, and crow over it. You will find it hard to inspire that boy with any great respect for your attainments. Bad spelling, therefore, is a very mortifying and inconvenient defect. We have known men thrown into prominent positions, so ashamed of their deficiency in this respect, that they never ventured to send a letter until it had been revised by a friend. This was to say no more, sufficiently inconvenient.

I say again, learn to spell. Keep your eyes open when you read, and if any word is spelt different from your mode, ascertain which is right. Keep your dictionary before you; and in writing, whenever you have any misgivings about the spelling of a word, look it out at once, and remember it. Do not let your laziness get the better of you.

Justice to the Fillmore Administration.

The Washington Daily Star is a very zealous Democratic paper, and it is generally regarded as dividing with the Washington Union the honor of the organization of the Pierce administration; but, in the following article, it seems disposed to do justice to a former administration, as to which some organs, we fear, have not courage to tell the truth:

We had hardly room yesterday to announce the fact of the confirmation of three of the South American treaties of the last National Administration which occurred on the day before. They are the treaty with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, signed at Montevideo, in August, 1852; the treaty with the Argentine confederation for the free navigation of the river La Plata and its tributaries, the Paraguay and the Uruguay, signed at Buenos Ayres, July 10, 1853; and a general treaty of commerce and friendship with the Argentine confederation, signed on the 27th of July, 1853.

These several instruments were negotiated on the part of this government by the Hon. Messrs Schenck, of Ohio, and Pendleton, of Virginia, at that time American Minister and Charge in those quarters. We need hardly say that they reflect great credit on those gentlemen, for it will be remembered, that at the time the country rang with congratulatory remarks upon their successful prosecution of the business for which they were especially sent to South America.

The treaty for the navigation of the La Plata and its confluents is one of immense importance, doubtless, to the commercial interest of the U. S. It opens a navigation to us—and free to the flags of all nations—for a distance of more than a thousand miles, into the interior of that rich country. All three of them were agreed to by the U. S. Senate, we apprehend, without amendment. Having previously been ratified by the other parties to them, nothing more remains to give them full force. It is due to the last national administration, that it should enjoy the honor and credit of the successful formation of these treaties, so full of promise for our country's business future. Indeed, they are both in strict accord with the well-known foreign policy of Mr. Fillmore's government, to which we are also indebted. It will be remembered, for the initiation of those measures which just resulted in opening to American industry and enterprise the heretofore sealed book of the commerce of Japan. Though the councils of those now in power, appreciating and beautifying the policy of the Fillmore administration, have doubtless done their share in conducting the Japan affair to its happy termination, it should not be forgotten that Millard Fillmore was the pioneer, not only in achieving for his country the free navigation of the La Plata, but in opening the great Kingdom or Empire of the East to American trade. But for his wisdom and enterprise as Chief Magistrate of the U. S., the subsequent efforts of the present administration with Japan would certainly have been unavailing up to that time.

Would you Know.

This is a time when no man not actually at the point of starvation should be without a newspaper.

The times are momentous. All should know and understand the mighty events that are going on around them far and near. An agitation is springing up in our own country, that threatens to surpass all the other agitations that have ever shaken and convulsed this Union.

A dozen questions are pending between foreign governments and ourselves, with which at a moment may precipitate us into a war. A war has a ready broken out in the east, a war that must inevitably involve nearly or quite all of the nations of Europe and Asia, a war likely to be infinitely more bloody in its progress and more vast in its results than any ever before waged on earth.

Every week is destined to bring intelligence of mighty events—and is this a time when any man to whom God has given a soul superior to the instincts of the beasts of the field can be willing to remain in ignorance of what is transpiring at home and abroad?—*Long Jour.*

Know-Nothings and the Presidency.

It is said that this organization numbers, in the city of New York, 25,000 adherents—men, and mostly young and ill-educated men, heretofore of various parties—a great majority American born, and all voters, and Americans in spirit. Outside of the city the ramifications of the Order reach all sections of the State, and it is believed that they can control the State and city elections more directly and decidedly than any other third party ever organized. We hear it intimated that this association is preparing to take a controlling part in our State election next fall.—*Buffalo Patriot.*

1. The steamer Pampers, on her last trip from San Juan, brought up 12 or 15 slaves, who, together with their master, were on their return from California to Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California, by their master, in the spring of 1850, and as soon as practicable, after their arrival in San Francisco, started for the gold mines, where they have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of their labor rendering the owner wealthy. When they return to San Francisco, the master addressed them, and informed them that they were free, and offered to rig them out in fine style, and give each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start fair in the world for himself. Without a single exception, they refused. They had all been looking forward with great glee to a return to the "old plantation," and the "old folks at home," and so back they all came.—*Northrn R.*

We wish that all slave-holders would show kindness likewise to their slaves, and thus do justice to themselves.

Advice for Summer.

Don't gormandize. We hate a glutton at all times, but especially in the summer. It is monstrous to see men, when the mercury is up to 90, eat a pound of fat meat down their throat. Don't you know that animal food increases the heat? Eat sparingly, and be sure to masticate what you eat. Don't bolt your food like an asocanda. Take exercise early in the morning. Ah, what fools we are to sweat in bed, when the cool breezes of the morning invite us forth, and the birds, and the streams, are murmuring, in their own quiet way, pleasant music, which arouses a kindred melody in the soul.

Be good natured. Don't get into any angry discussions on politics or religion. There will be time enough to talk the former over when the weather becomes cool; and as for the latter, the less you quarrel about it is the better. Religion is a good thing, but when you fight in its name, you show yourself ignorant of its principles, and unworthy of its influence.

Bathe often—three times a week—every day. The exposure is nothing to the benefits derived.

If you would enjoy health, have a clear head, a sweet stomach, a cheerful disposition; put your exercises under the water every day, and when you emerge, use the brush vigorously for five minutes.

There is nothing like pure, bracing water. We never dip beneath the surface without thanking God for having placed such a health-promoting element within our reach.

Nebraska-Kansas Bill.

The provisions of this bill, as it passed Congress, are as follows:

A new territory named Nebraska is to be organized, comprising all that portion of the hitherto unorganized territory of the U. S. lying between

Iowa and Minnesota on the east; the British possessions (lat. 49 deg.) on the north; the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the west; and the parallel of N. lat. 40 deg. on the south, forming a tract about a thousand miles from east to west by a little over 600 from north to south. The Governor is to fix the temporary seat of government of this territory. The rights of the Indians are not to be impeded or affected by its organization.

A Governor, salary \$2,500; a Secretary, salary \$2,000; a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, salaries \$2,000 each; a District Attorney, and a Marshal, paid by fees for said Territory shall be appointed by the President and Senate—all to serve for four years, except the Secretary of State, to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the U. S.

A Legislative Council of thirteen, and a Legislative Assembly of 26 members, shall be chosen, the former for two years, the latter for one year—by the free white male inhabitants of said territory, who are either citizens of the U. S. or shall have declared their intention of becoming such, and sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the U. S.—The Governor is to take a census, divide the territory into election districts, apportion the members, and designate the time for holding the election. He has beyond this a veto on all acts of the Legislature, which can only be overcome by a two-thirds vote in either branch. Townships, district and county officers, are to be appointed or elected, as the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall dictate. Members of Assembly have \$1 per day each, and the same for each 20 miles travel, to be paid out of the U. S. Treasury, with public buildings, clerks, sheriff, sergeant-at-arms, library, printing, &c., for House. A delegate to Congress is to be chosen, and to have the pay and power of other delegates.

Money Lost in the Mail.

An applicant for a patent on his withdrawal of his application, instructed the Commissioner of Patents to forward to him by mail the sum of \$20 due him from the Government on said withdrawal.

The money was sent according to his instructions and was lost in course of transmission.

On his application to be remunerated said sum, it was held that the Post Office department is established for the convenience of the people, and is a medium for them to transmit and receive intelligence and all valuable matter, but it is not an insurance office.

The postage charged is no more in the estimation of Congress than a fair compensation for the services actually rendered, and is not a reward for any risk run in conveying valuable matter.

If the Postmaster General, for the President and Senate, have appointed a dishonest Postmaster, the U. S. are not bound to remunerate the loss an individual sustains by his having violated the law;

and no liability imposed on the U. S. in this case, from the fact that they were the trustees of said applicant, and sent the money by mail as he directed.—*Washington Star*

Keep it Before the People.

The following remarks, circulating in several papers, are suggestive of many considerations, which a desire for the advancement of the cause of religious truth induce us to promote:

Keep it before the people.—That, next to the pulpit, the press is the most potent instrument of good to the church and the world, in operation at the present day.