

If an inhabitant of the Moon, or a traveler from another system, could visit the earth, he would find some difficulty in believing that the people whom he met in different continents, were beings of a common race. He would see, in some countries, the men wearing tall and in another, the woman wearing trousers, in one the men sporting turbans, and in another the woman figuring in corsets. He would see the beard cut off by civilization, and religiously preserved by uncivilized, the hair cropped close in Northern Europe, but suffered to grow long in Southern. He would see the North American Indian, sunk in savagery, darning himself with a bone, and the civilized duchess, proud of her hereditary retinue, and painting her lips with rouge. He would see an Empress wearing a yard or two of useless gait at the tail of her gown; grave Judges burying their heads in horse-hair wigs, till they look like puppets solemnly caricatured; soldiers with bayonet caps big enough to hold their powder for a fortnight; and a thousand other ridiculous varieties of costume, tracing the human animal, and making it look like a cross between a monkey and a parrot, or, at least, like anything but what it was.

In China he would see mothers banding the feet of their female children, to make them little. In New Zealand he would observe men tattooing their faces. In the Orient he would discover ladies drying their hair black. He would see the Esquimaux with bits of bone stuffed through a hole in each cheek; the Flat-Head Indian, with his forehead compressed till it looked like that of an infant; and the African negro, with his bushy hair full of butter, and stuck out on every side, so that it resembled a huge mop. He would find the ladies in Constantinople muffled up to the eyes, and in Paris wearing dresses "beginning too late," as Talleyrand wittily said, "and ending too early." In one country he would learn that fatness was considered a female charm; and in another, an unattractively plucked waist; here beauty would consist in fragility, there in its opposite; in one latitude dark hair would carry the day, and in another flaxen tresses. On the promenade of Madrid, he would see the ladies coquettishly display in Chisout street their would be shut from sight by the amplitude of skirts that swept the muddy pavements. In Persia, he would meet the magnificently dressed Mahometan; in Louisiana he would see a thing in round hat and tight trousers calling itself a man.

He would find the customs of various nations as diverse as their dress; and we may add as much opposed to the standard of nature and common sense. In the countries pretending to be the most cultivated among the very classes enjoying the highest degree of education, he would discover the majority of the people going to bed at daybreak, rising at noon, taking what they call morning rides towards evening, and dining after sunset. He would learn that in the wealthiest society of New York, weddings were celebrated by gas lights on a bright sunny morning. He would see some Americans making themselves temporarily crazy with drink, the taste of which they professed to dislike, and others quite as refined, chewing continually on dirty weed, which they would tell him, had made them sick the first time they used it.—He would meet a lady, one evening, and be privileged to take her in his arms, and spin around with her before a room full of people; but if he attempted to press even her hand too warmly, the morning after he would be struck from the list of her acquaintances, for having, as she would say, "insulted her."

It is instructive, occasionally, to think of these anomalies. The absurdity of fashion, whether in dress or in social customs, never seems so plain when we thus contract one sagacity with another, and all such with common sense. We then realize what fools so many of us are. For we sacrifice peace, money and health; it then convincingly appears for what is of no more worth than a child's bauble.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Who purposely cheats his friend would cheat his God.

He who shuts out all evasion when he promises, loves truth.

As you receive a stranger, so you receive your God.

He whom no losses impoverish is truly rich.

The alone has energy who cannot be deprived of it.

VARIETIES.

Happiness is a butterfly which when pursued, is always just beyond your grasp, but which if you will wait quietly, will come to you.

An independent press expresses that, represses error, impresses knowledge, compresses vice, compresses news, and impresses none.

Colt will realize an immense fortune out of the European war. Most of the Russians, as well as the officers of the English and French armies, are armed with his revolvers.

The merit of dead men, when claimed for the living, is like the stars seen on the water, which would not be there but for their bright originals in heaven.

A son of Henry Clay denies the rumor that George Law, or any body else, is about to purchase Ashland. It is not for sale.

There are now seventeen telegraph stations in the island of Cuba, including two in Havana.

The New York Tribune, during the brief period of its enlarged existence, has sunk over \$20,000.

There are few persons to be found, who are not more concerned for the reputation of wit and sense, than for honesty and virtue.

Gen. Scott, a nephew of Gen. Winfield Scott, and formerly Speaker of the Virginia Senate, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the Norfolk District.

The receipts for the Washington National monument during the month of August last amounted to \$2,002, the expenses to \$2,218.

In Europe people take off their hats to great men—in America great men take off their hats to the people.

Seven counterfeiters are on trial in Boston, among them is one Heald, a wealthy man, whose daughters signed the bills.

The phrase "fighting on his own hook" is now more elegantly rendered: "Waging war upon the pendulous individuality of his personal curve."

The New York Sun, the oldest penny paper in the Union, with an immense circulation, has been compelled, by the high price of paper to reduce its size.

Napoleon once made the remark that four hostile newspapers, were more to be feared than a hundred thousand bayonet points.

There are four daily papers in Dubuque, Iowa, a place containing about eight thousand inhabitants.

The use of coffee has been known to cure the gout, and in Turkey, where much is used, gravel is unknown.

You can guess nearer at the width than the length of a person's reputation.

POETRY.

A HEART WHISPER.

A childish voice was asking, In a sweet and low tone, Asking of its own dear mother, Where and what is home, sweet home? And anon that gentle mother, Smiling of the loved child's mood, In accents soft and lowly whispers, I will tell thee what is home.

Home, my child, may be a place; Home may be a mansion garished, Home may be a lovely dale, Yet, my child, 'tis not the dwelling, Nor the moor and the stone, But where'er the heart keeps turning, There, are there, will be the home.

Have you never felt when roaming, Far from reach of mother's love, That your heart keeps ever turning, To the place you called your home? And did not the thought of sweet ones, Thoughts upon the zephyr borne, Thoughts of dear ones in that dwelling, Make it seem to you like home?

Yes, my child, whilst here sojourning, Wheresoever thou may roam— To the spot your heart keeps turning, That dear one will be your home. Then lay up a treasure bright, Than this fleeting world renowned, For it is an angel whisper, Where the heart is there is home.

SLANDER.

A whisper wakened the air— A soft light tone and low, Yet barred with shame and woe; Now might it only perish there? Not farther go.

Ah me! a quick and eager ear Caught up the little musing sound; Another voice has breathed it clear, And so it wanders round, From ear to lip—from lip to ear— Until it reached a gentle heart, And that—it broke.

It was the only heart it found, The only heart 'twas meant to find, When first its note was wakened, It reached that tender heart at last, And that—it broke.

Low as it seemed, together e'er, It came—a thunder crash to us, That fragile ear and that gentle heart, That guileless eye and that true eye.

GERMAN BRIDES.

The Germans, by the way, have a queer way of looking at things, and of doing some queer things in consequence, and marrying was which may interest you, perhaps. When a German girl is betrothed, she is called "bride," and as such, till she becomes a wife. All the while she is engaged she is a "bride." The betrothal is made upon the 14th of July, and is a solemn affair, which is solemnized by the death of the bride and groom. The bride and groom are both dressed in white, and the bride wears a crown. When the "bride" is engaged, she is called "bride," and as such, till she becomes a wife. All the while she is engaged she is a "bride." The betrothal is made upon the 14th of July, and is a solemn affair, which is solemnized by the death of the bride and groom. The bride and groom are both dressed in white, and the bride wears a crown.

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OREGON SPECTATOR.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Saturday Morning, Dec. 9, 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.

When any subscriber wishes to discontinue this paper, it is respectfully suggested that all bills be promptly paid.

All communications for this paper must be presented to the publisher, or to the printer, at the office of the Spectator, on Thursday, or on the day following.

All communications will be returned, unless the author's name is given, and the Editor's name is accompanied by the manuscript.

We will not receive advertisements unless they are presented to the publisher, or to the printer, at the office of the Spectator, on Thursday, or on the day following.

Persons receiving bills can remit money to us through the mails, when no other method is designated. Subscribers please notice.

JOHN H. MILLER, No. 118 Sacramento Street, SAN FRANCISCO, California, is the authorized agent, in that city, for the Oregon Spectator, and will receive advertisements and subscriptions.

AGENTS FOR THE INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE, (I COULD WISH YOU TO BELIEVE ME FELLOW-CITIZENS) THE DEATH OF A FREE PEOPLE OUGHT TO BE CONSTANTLY AWAKE. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PAINFUL POLS OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—Washington.

WHO WANTS MONEY? On the first day of March 1855, we shall send bills, for lawful collection, to all those persons who shall have paid nothing on subscription to the Oregon Spectator for a year and a half previous to that date, and shall discontinue their subscription at the same time. In the meantime we will be happy to receipt for any who may wish to pay up, and thus save costs.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, one of the leading Democratic papers in Ohio, gives up the election in a very becoming manner, as follows:

From the Telegraph reports it will be seen that Know-Nothings, Whigs and Free-Sellers, have carried Pennsylvania; that the Free-Sellers, Whigs and Know-Nothings have carried Ohio, and that the Whigs, Know-Nothings and Free-Sellers have carried Indiana. If any Fastidious person would like to see the exact figures, we will send them for him at present. Here he is!

The inverted chicken is then displayed, with its mouth completely closed. "In proof of his sincerity" he adds:

Wanting a few chickens on our property, I ordered a few from a certain farmer.

We should be sorry to see the "Oregon Spectator" in the hands of any person who would not be able to read it.

Of course you might think so. Persons down on a level with yourself, Mam R., and some other of your "Oregon Spectator" friends, are not to be trusted. We are very well provided with our "Oregon Spectator," and we are not to be trusted.

Every body wants to know the news of the day, and the news of the day is the news of the day. The news of the day is the news of the day.

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Some day we had the pleasure of visiting the Iron Foundry of Mr. Thomas Smith, in this city. It is, in reality, an extensive establishment, consisting of machine-shop, boiler manufactory, and moulding, together with good facilities for building all kinds of high and low-pressure steam engines. We were not a little astonished at the great variety of patterns, for saw-mill, grist-mill weaving, and other kinds of machinery, which he keeps on hand. The moulding department is carried on under the superintendance of Mr. Drake, and from the splendid castings he turns out we were him took a first class mechanic.

Mr. Smith has just completed a pair of high-pressure engines for Capt. Wells' new steamer "Mary" (which is to run between the Cascades and Dalles, connecting with the "Globe"). The boiler is a large tubular locomotive, built under the management of Mr. H. Floyd, from San Francisco. It is so styled and braced that it is thought capable of bearing more pressure of steam with safety, if need be, than any boiler on these waters. We understand that Mr. Thomas Lane is to take charge of the "Mary's" engine on board.

Considering the fact that Mr. Smith is constantly adding to his establishment the latest improvements of Baltimore and other eastern cities, and that he does good work, and cheaper than any body else on the Pacific coast, we can do no less than to recommend him to the public.

Mr. Johnson, an Oregon Chief, is in this city, on his way to Washington, on business connected with his tribe. He is a fine looking man, and well educated. His wife accompanies him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ha, ha—sold by some tricky Jonathan colored with amber. Say, who educated this gentled Indian, Mr. Gray, and from what Oregon locality does he hail?

We notice that our industrious townsman, Mr. John Cochran, has a good wharf boat at the steamboat landing. That new boat is to be done in a few days, when all the up-town folks can be accommodated in the way of a neat conveyance. Fine! fine!

The steamer "Columbia" has been purchased in part by Mr. Barnhart. Capt. Cole takes the command.

Capt. Wells' new steamer "Mary," for the upper Columbia trade is nearly completed. It is said to be the prettiest vessel on the coast, and a first class will be the first to start.

It is said that the people of Lou City are not making any immediate preparations for Christmas, not anticipating its arrival about the next of June!

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easy all whose things a higher price," says the tiller of the oar. Well, that is one argument, at least, when it would be justly, able to sell what at 99 cts. That would be to raise money to pay off newspaper arrearages. There are some subscribers to our paper who ought to take a hint of that kind. Now loving people who take the papers better first ask themselves whether they have paid for their news, before they look too strong for any great quantity.

CITY COUNCIL, Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

Committee presented to the regular meeting of the City Council, J. N. Prescott, Mayor, A. H. Steele, Recorder, S. Hecht, Marshal, Thos. Johnson, A. E. Wait, James O'Neill, and A. B. Springer, Councilmen. Absent—W. W. Buck, Councilman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. On motion the Mayor was authorized to draw an order upon the city treasurer for one thousand and one hundred dollars, of the engine fund, in favor of Messrs. Preston, O'Neill & Co. for the purchase of a fire-engine, &c. On motion, adjourned.

J. N. PRESCOTT, Mayor. A. H. Steele, Recorder.

Mr. Greenleaf: I would call the attention of our citizens to the following ordinance passed sometime ago. They must all be aware of the great danger arising from neglecting the precautionary measures suggested in said ordinance. Fire in our midst, and our fair and gradually progressive city would be laid waste. For their own and their neighbors' safety against so great a calamity it behooves each and all to comply with the regulations therein contained, and neglect or failure to do so will in every case be followed by an infliction of the penalty thereon mentioned, upon report of the city fire warden, being made to the Council of any violation of the provisions of said ordinance.

JOS. N. PRESCOTT, Mayor of Oregon City.

Dec. 7, 1854.

On the 7th inst. I obtained and established by the city council of Oregon City that no stove pipe shall be allowed to pass through any wooden structure, except the same be guarded at least two inches from the wood by tin, iron, zinc, copper or cracker, and no stove shall be placed upon any floor, except on a layer of earth or brick in a box, or on a plate of zinc, tin or copper, and all chimneys shall be at least ten feet above the top of the building, and built of brick or iron. And that a violation of the provisions of said ordinance, by any person, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the offender shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars, and not less than one dollar.

W. W. BUCK, Councilman.

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