

OREGON SPECTATOR.

C. L. GOODRICH, EDITOR, PROPRIETOR AND PRINTER.

"FREEDOM FROM ALL FOREIGN INFLUENCE, IN THIS OUR OWN DEAR NATIVE LAND!"

TERMS, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

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The Oregon Spectator;

(The first paper ever printed on the Pacific Coast.)

OREGON CITY, O. T.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE AMERICAN, MORAL, SOCIAL, LITERARY AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY C. L. GOODRICH, EDITOR, PROPRIETOR AND PRINTER.

The Spectator will ever be open to the free discussion of all subjects of sufficient interest to the people of this Territory. It will particularly strive to advance the interests of all American freemen, and will not oppose any Church, or denomination, until it becomes apparent that their object is the taking of the government into their own hands, as a body, or, as a Church of having our law making and office holding at their disposal.

A moral tone will ever be a leading feature of the Spectator, and while its columns may be filled with useful, literary and social instruction, a strict regard for truth and actuality will be observed.

Agriculture, as shall best advance the interests of Oregonians, will be a feature never neglected. The fair and youth of our land, shall ever receive, to the former due respect, and to the latter all the assistance we can render in advancing their useful and moral education, and to instill into their minds the true American principles of our glorious Union.

Special care taken to note Territorial news, for the benefit of people in the United States and other countries.

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CITY COUNCIL.

Monday, February 5, 1855.

Council met pursuant to regulation.—Present J. N. Prescott, Mayor, A. H. Steele, Recorder, Thos. Johnson, James O'Neill, A. B. Springer, Councilmen—Absent, W. W. Black, A. E. Watt, Councilmen; Sop Huelat, Marshal.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The committee upon streets &c., requested permission to defer their report upon the accounts of P. H. Hatch, supervisor of roads, until their next regular meeting.—Granted.

The committee upon the accounts of S. W. Moss, for services as supervisor of roads for 1853, (said account amounting to \$63,) reported against paying them. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged. On further motion the accounts of S. W. Moss were disallowed.

The committee to form a fire department submitted the following ordinance, which, on motion, was passed:

ORDINANCE 16th—Sec. 1. Be it ordained and established by the city Council of Oregon City, That all fire engines, hose, hook and ladder, and other fire companies, having organized and adopted a constitution, and having petitioned the common Council for that purpose, shall be furnished with engines, or other fire apparatus, and houses for receiving the same, by the city, if deemed proper and necessary by the Mayor and common council.

Sec. 2. It shall require at least twenty persons not under eighteen years of age, to compose a company, all of which must have signed the constitution previous to their petition, and they shall forward with said petition a copy of their constitution, together with the names of their officers, and men, and the situation in which they locate.

Sec. 3. There shall be an election annually to take place on the first Monday in March, for one Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer—said election to be called by the Mayor, by giving a timely notice in the newspapers of the city, and held at such place as he may designate; the polls to be kept open from 1 o'clock, p. m. until 4 p. m., under the inspection of the judges, each from a different company, to be appointed by the Mayor—if there are less than three companies organized, the inspectors to be appointed from those that are organized.—No person shall be entitled to vote at said election, except such as are then, and for twenty days prior thereto, have been members of the fire department.

Sec. 4. The person having the highest number of votes for Chief Engineer shall be declared elected. For Assistant Engineer, the person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Sec. 5. The returns of the election for Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer shall be made to the common council, who shall examine the same, declare the result to the Mayor, who shall give the persons elected their certificate of office.

Sec. 6. Whenever the Chief engineer shall be absent from the city, or be prevented from attending to the duties of his office the Assistant Engineer shall perform the duties, and possess all the rights and powers of the Chief engineer during such absence or disability.

Sec. 7. Whenever any vacancy occurs

in the office of Chief engineer or Assistant, the Mayor shall call an election to fill such vacancy, in the same manner as herein before provided.

Sec. 8. The Chief engineer shall in all cases of fire, have the sole and absolute command over all the engines and other persons connected with the fire department. It shall be the duty of the Chief engineer to direct the other engineers, to take proper measures to arrange the several fire engines in the most advantageous manner, and to cause them to be duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of fires. It shall be the duty of the Chief engineer to examine, at least quarterly in each year, into the condition and number of the fire engines, and other fire apparatus, and fire engine houses, and report the same to the Common Council quarterly in each year—and it shall also be his duty, when any of the fire engines, hose carts, trucks and hooks and ladders, or other fire apparatus, shall require to be repaired, to report the same forthwith to the common Council, and under their direction to superintend the repair thereof.

Sec. 9. The Chief engineer shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, well and faithfully to perform such duties.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of such and every fire company in going to or returning from any fire or alarm of fire, or removing their apparatus from their respective places of deposit, to obey the orders of the Chief or other engineer.

Sec. 11. In case any Foreman or Assistant Foreman, or any other Foreman having charge of any fire company, shall disobey or refuse to obey any order or direction given by the Chief or other engineer, he shall for such offence, be tried by a board of delegates composed of two members from each company, and if convicted, by, at their option suspended or expelled from the fire department, subject to the approval of the Mayor.

Sec. 12. Each and every company shall keep or cause to be kept, their apparatus in good order and condition, so that it shall be ready for service at any moment; and the Secretary of each company shall report to the Chief engineer, or the person acting as such, once, quarterly, the condition of the company with a list of members.

Sec. 13. No fire engine, hook and ladder, or hose cart, during any fire in this city, or report of fire, at any time, under any pretense whatever, shall be taken or removed out of its house, unless the Foreman or one of the assistant Foremen, or at least one of the firemen to which the same shall belong, shall be present and consent thereto, under the penalty of ten dollars for every such offence, to be forfeited and paid by, and recovered from any and every person aiding and assisting in, or consenting to the violation of any of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each fire and hook and ladder company, to furnish the judges of election at least one day previous to an election for Chief and Assistant engineers, a certified list of the members of their respective companies, and none others shall be entitled to vote at said election.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the Chief engineer by and with the advice and consent of the Mayor, should any emergency occur during a conflagration which in their opinion requires the removal of any building or buildings, or any combustible materials to cause such removal to be made.

Sec. 16. If any person or persons, during a conflagration, be called upon by the Mayor, Marshal of the city, Fire Wardens or engineer of the fire department, or any of his assistants, to aid and assist in extinguishing the fire, or in the removal of goods endangered by the fire, and shall fail or refuse to afford such assistance, any of the officers above named may arrest the person so refusing, and on conviction before the Mayor, shall be fined not less than three dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

Sec. 17. Nothing in the preceding section of this title shall be construed to apply to physicians whilst engaged in their professional duties, or persons disabled by sickness or physical inability.

Sec. 18. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after this date. Passed Feb. 5th 1855.

J. N. PRESCOTT, Mayor.

Attest—A. H. STEELE, Recorder.

On motion the petition of E. Milwain and others to be organized as a fire company was accepted, upon condition that they furnish a constitution that shall be accepted by the Council at its next meeting, until which time they shall have charge of the fire engine and apparatus.

On motion, the Mayor was authorized to draw an order upon the city Treasurer for sixteen dollars, of the engine fund, in favor of James O'Neill, to pay the balance of freight upon engine. Council adjourned.

J. N. PRESCOTT, Mayor of Oregon City.

A. H. STEELE, Recorder.

—A beautiful plan for making life short is as follows:

1. Eat hot bread at every meal.
2. Eat very fast.
3. Lie in bed every morning till the sun is two hours high.

If the case should prove stubborn, take a hot whisky punch three times a day.

There are 253 men employed in shipbuilding in Chelsea, Mass.

FUNNY.

RATHER STRONG.

Ziba, my son, why is it that you are so often dropping your bread and butter, and it always the buttered side down?

I don't know. It hadn't oughter, had it, ma! The strong side ought to be up, hadn't it? and this year is the strongest butter I ever seed!

Hush up! it's some of your aunt's churning.

Did she churn it? The great lazy thing!

What! your aunt lazy?

No, mammy, this yere butter! To make that poor old woman churn it, when its strong enough to churn itself!

Be still, Ziba! it only needs working over.

Well ma, if I's you, when I did it, I'd put in lots o' molasses!

You good-for-nothing! I've ate a great deal worse in the most aristocratic New-York boarding houses.

Well, people o' rank ought to eat it. Why people o' rank!

Cause it's rank butter.

You varmint you! what makes you talk so smart?

Cause the butter's taken the skin off my tongue, mother!

Ziba, don't lie! I can't throw away the butter. It don't signify.

I tell you what I'd do with it mother. I'd keep it to draw blisters with. You ought to see the flies keel over and die, as soon as they touch it!

Here, Ziba, take twenty-five cents and get a pound of fresh butter.

ASKING DIRECTIONS.

"Can you direct me to the—Hotel?" inquired a gentleman with a carpet bag, of a burly Hibernian, standing on the steps of the railroad station.

"Faith," was the reply, "it's jist I that can do that sump. You see you jist go up this strate till you come to Thaddy O'Mulligan's shop.—Then—"

"But I don't know where Thaddy O'Mulligan's shop, as you call it, is."

"O' faith, why didn't I think of that! Well, then, your honor must keepe on till ye get to the apple woman's stand on the corner of the brick church it is, and keape that on the right, and go on till ye get to the sign of the big watch, and mind you don't fall down the cellar thereaway, then you keape owa a little f'ar till you come to a big tree, and after that you turn to the right or left, but by the bones of St. Patrick, I don't know which."

The traveler turned in despair to a long lank Jonathan, who was standing whittling, close by, and made the same inquiry of him.

"May-be you are going to put up there?"

"Yes, I intend to."

"Did you come from far off?"

Yes, from Philadelphia," was the impatient reply. "But can you tell me where, 'Got any more baggage?' said this imperturbable Yankee.

"No, this is all," said the traveler, convinced that the only way to get the direction was to submit to the questioning.

"Going to stay long?"

"Couldn't say," was the reply, in rather a crusty manner. "But I'm in a hurry, and would like to be directed."

"Wait a minute. I reckon you're a married man, ain't you?"

"No, I am not, and now I won't answer any thing more till you have answered."

"Well, Squire," said the Yankee coolly, "I'd like to oblige you, but the truth is, I have never been in the city before myself."

In less than a minute, a carpet bag with a man attached, was seen hurrying away from that vicinity. He didn't mind asking directions of any particular advantage.

BACKBITER.—"What is the meaning of a backbiter?" said a reverend gentleman during an examination at a parochial school. This was a puzzle. It went down the class till it came to a simple little urchin, who said: "Praps it be a flea."

CONUNDRUM.—Why is a six-foot woman with a baby like a certain outside garment? Because she is a tal-ma.

A man, writing from the West, says that he is altered so since he left that his oldest creditors would not know him.

The City Fathers of Bridgeport, Conn., recently took possession of a new room for their meetings, and upon taking the chair the Mayor very gently jogged the members upon the tobacco question. The Standard reports him as saying: "Moreover, there was a supply of spittons, and it was hoped that the members would endeavor to spit straight, in consideration of the floor finish."

An honest Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven.

"Val, den," said he, "ven ve ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest; but it don't make much difference which road ve take, for ven ve get dare, dey never ask us vich way ve come—and it is none of their business—if our wheat is good!"

BALD-HEADED HUSBAND.—"Just take a magnifying glass, ducky, and just see if there's any young-weins a sprouting. I've just finished the seventh bottle of the restorative, and worn out three hair brushes rubbing it in."

WIFE.—"Goodness gracious, Nicodemus, there aint no more hair on your head than there is on our old copper tea-kettle."

SHOP KEEPER.—"That's a bad fifty cent piece, sir; I can't take it; it's only lead, silvered over."

CUSTOMER.—"Well, now, admitting such to be the fact, I should say that the ingenuity displayed in the deception might induce you to accept it. Admire, sir, the devotion of the artist to the divine idea of Liberty. Liberty the idol of us all! He, having wrought her effigy in humble lead, in order to render it worthier of that glorious impression, resorts to the harmless expedient of silvering it over! And shall we harshly reprobate his work! O, no, sir! You'll take it, I know you will!"

"Sally Mander safe!" said Mrs. Partridge, as her eyes fell upon an advertisement. "Do tell me, Isaac, who this Sally Mander is, and what she's been doing, that they've got her safe!" "I don't know what she's been a doing," said Ike, "but I guess she's a sister to Jerry." "Jerry, who, Isaac?" "Why, Jerry Mander," said Ike.

Why, on Thanksgiving Day, did every one sympathize with Russia! Ans.—Because all were anxious for a piece of Turkey.

A clergyman who had been accused of preaching long sermons, excused himself on the ground that the church was a large one.

Dr. Franklin, talking of a friend of his who had been a Manchester dealer, said, "that he never sold a piece of tape narrower than his own mind."

The following curious sentence is said to have been taken from a volume of sermons published during the reign of James I. of England:

"This dial shows that 'we must die all! yet notwithstanding, all houses are turned into ale houses, our cares into cakes, our paradise into pair o'dice matrimony into matter of money and marriage into merry age, divines into dry vines; it was not so in the days of Noah—ah, no!"

Two printers in the Plymouth Rock office, taking impressions on the forms of that paper, tried it on the hearts of two young damsels. After several setting up they succeeded in such fair proofs of the matter, that the minister of the place was called in worked off the whole four forms in two folio editions, leaving them locked up for life.—Now let them "circulate the documents."

An editor in announcing that he had seen a Bloomer, says, "she looked remarkably well as far as he could see. The impudence of the editorial fraternity is past comprehension!"

It is chiefly young ladies of narrow understanding who wear shoes too small for them.

An Irishman's description of making a cannon: "Take a long hole and pour brass around it."

How extraordinary it is that the Czar should be in want of money after all the checks he has received.

The pressure of the times is calculated to be powerful enough to send a vessel across the Atlantic in a day!

That Father Mathew has gone to Madeira, for his health, need awaken no anxiety about his temperance principles.

One of the tricks of trade in the present age, is selling shoes with cedar shingles, veneering the wood with a piece of poor sheep-skin.

FORETIER.—The 19th century seems peculiarly marked with improvements in machinery, and the no more hwoot improvements and discoveries ma yet mark this century. Ther ar yet larj felds open for them. Hwil grut and important improvements and discoveries ar being made in mekaniks, &c; ther iz wun almost but not entirly over lookt that dezervs the atenchun of the reformer kwit as much as the mekanik: Ther haz bin and iz now being made an attempt to impruv our orthograpfi, or the spelling of our words. It iz aparent to and thinking person, that our old manor of spelling iz far behind the Times, and that a grut improvement mit (might) be made, and much tin, saved in "turning to spell" as it iz kold. Wher is ther a person hu kan "turn to spell" in the old us short ov 3 or 6 yers, or even ten!—Fu. (few.) And yet if we had a scientific alphabet, I venture to say that "turning to spell" wud be no more ov a task than turning numerashun bi the scientific and almost perfect sistem ov Arabic figures now in komon yus.

Willmet River, Feb. 15th 1855. Foso.

QUARRELLING.—If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is a quarrel. No man fails to think less of himself after, than he did before; it degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, tends to blunt his sensibilities and increases his irritability. We truth is, that the more peaceably and quietly the ground is, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the better course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live down his slanders. Let such persons alone; for there is nothing better than this way of dealing with those who injure us.—Hilton.

HOW TO WIN FAME.

Nothing is impossible. Strike out a new path—court honor, fame, glory, wealth.—All shall be yours, if you will. But with the will there must be energy, courage, foresight, prudence. The heart must be steeled either to bear the shafts of envy, or to hear unmoved the sigh of the widow and fatherless. In many cases the sweet joys of home must be forgone, and the wife considered an appendage, worth the money she saves; the children as only so many incentives to lay up the gold that perishes in the using.

Ask you for fame! Nothing is easier obtained. Turn your hat inside out, wear a shoe on one foot and a boot on the other; make yourself known by your oddities; get "posted up" about town; you are a marked man—the property of the public; you are famous, do what you will.

Ask you for wealth! Begin your search early. Sleep on your pallet of straw—till till after the midnight hour—breakfast on a crust—eat no dinner—never allow yourself the luxury of a warm supper. Tie yourself to a penny, and be the bond slave of a dollar.

Deny yourself the pleasure of a book—consider a newspaper a nuisance—forget that you have a soul; turn a deaf ear to distress—time for benevolence when you get rich; then you may sit down with the pious reflection that your deeds are honest—for, good men, have you ever demanded more than your due!

What if your brother perishes in destitution and misery—art thou thy brother's keeper? What if that poor debtor died in a prison-house—was not his debt a lawful one? Was your demand more than the strictest justice might warrant?

Then you can take your gilded Bible, turn over its embellished pages, and let its clear, beautiful print, rejoice the sight of thine eyes. But, while it, unthinkingly, they should rest upon the following passage:

"Thou has sent widows away empty, and the arms of the fatherless have been broken. Therefore, snares are round about thee, and sudden fear troubleth thee."

Never think to get away from the justice of the sentence; Hedge thyself in with golden thorns as thou wilt, snares are round about thee, and sudden fear troubleth thee.

IS RELIGION BEAUTIFUL.

Although! In the child, the maiden, the wife, the mother, religion shines with a holy, benignant beauty of its own, which nothing of earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pit-falls, dark in the brightest day, unless the divine light, unless religion throw her soft beams around them, to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.

Religion is very beautiful—in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We never enter the sick chamber of the good, but soft music seems to float on the air, and the burden of their song is: "Lo! peace is here."

Could we look into thousands of families to-day when discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness, want of Religion in woman.

And in felch's cells—in palaces of crime; misery, destitution, ignorance—we should behold in all its most terrible deformity, the fruit of irreligion in woman.

Oh, religion! benignant majesty, high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the clouds, for earth come never between thee and truly-pious souls—not beneath the clouds, for above these is heaven, opening through a broad vista of exceeding beauty.

Its gates are the splendor of jasper and precious stones, white with a dewy light that neither flashes nor blazes, but steadily proceedeth from the throne of God. Its towers bathed in refulgent glory ten times the brightness of ten thousand suns, yet soft, undazzling to the eye.

And there religion points. Art thou weary! it whispers, "rest—up there—there for ever. Art thou sorrowing, joy." Art thou weighed down with unmerited ignominy; "kings and priests in that holy home." Art thou poor! "the very street before thy mansion shall be gold." Art thou friendless! "the angels shall be thy companions, and God thy Friend and Father."

Is religion beautiful! We answer, all is devotion and deformity where religion is not.

MORAL OF THE BABY SHOW.

We, at our cattle shows, give prizes to the men who produces the best food for the people's eating. The Americans give prizes for the mouths best adapted to eat the food which is so bountifully prepared for them on this vast continent.—The two nations typify their differences in this manner. Our great desire is to find ample food for our population. The Americans are only desirous of a large population to consume their food.—London Times.

People of nervous temperament, or what is usually called fine sensibility, in their joys and sorrows are ever in extremes. In adversity, their depression is to deep, because they have not fortitude to sustain it with constancy and composure; in prosperity, their elation rises too high, because they have not moderation to temper it with reflection and forethought.

It is not so painful for an honest man want money, as it is to owe it.

A few days since a New York editor, and a General withal—by inference an oracle on all military affairs—did all he could to scare the friends of Russia by contrasting, as he made it out, the dismal, desperate condition of the Russians with the brilliant one of the allies, precursing of the certain conquest of Sebastopol in January next. In all this there is one slight mistake—the boot is on the wrong leg, and truth, is on the other side, which I venture to set right by the prediction that Sebastopol, if not retained in statu quo, will be no captive in the January ensuing, but the captor by the 18th of December at the latest.

Five members of the Canadian parliament are natives of the United States.

A great falling off in building operations, is noticed in New York.

Salt is extensively found in the southern districts of the State of California.

Mark Antony, when depressed, and at a low ebb of fortune, cried out, that he had lost all—except what he had given away.

A convict in the Ohio State prison, a very muscular man, chopped off three of his fingers to avoid work.

Bayard Taylor, the great traveler, says that he prefers Mexico for the beauty of its scenery, Germany for its society, California for its climate, and the U. S. for its government.

Gen. Tom Thumb has taken up his residence with Mr. Barnum, at Irianstan, Connecticut.

It is feared that the U. S. sloop of war Decatur has been lost, near Rio Janeiro.

By the recent loss of the ship New Era, some 260 persons perished.

A lazy fellow up north, spells Tennessee IO a c.

Sherry cobbler are now called "liquorish cordonniers."

The young lady in Paris, who lately made her fortieth ascent in a balloon, has certainly a taste for circulating in the upper circles.

The Quebec and Richmond Railroad was opened for traffic on the 26th ult.

TO SUIT THE PEOPLE AND THE TIMES.

MAY be found in great variety at J. B. Garrison's, at the old stand formerly known as "The Type and Printing Office," where he keeps on hand, and is constantly manufacturing and importing the following desirable articles:

Centres, Card, Extension, Dining and Breakfast Tables.

Ladies' Work, Toilet, and Kitchen Tables.—Wash and Light Stands; Sofas, Tris and Parlor Tables. A large and general assortment of Looking Glasses, Mirrors, Cellar Sets, several varieties, Case and Mahogany Rocking Chairs, also every variety of fancy and common chairs, Stools, Cots, Linen Drives, what-nots, &c.

Lounges, for the declining.

Comforts, for the comfortable.

Cradles, Sitters and Cribes for the Young America's.

Business and Office Desks. Settees, Ottomans, Foot and Music Stools.

Bureaus and Dressing Cases in great variety. Every variety of Bedsteads, with new improvements, one of which would throw a whole community of bed-bugs into convulsions at first sight.

The undersigned will always be found at his establishment, and every description of ware in his line will be manufactured promptly to order.—Housekeepers and others would do well call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All work of his own make will be warranted, and sold at extremely low rates, to correspond with the competition; excepting a fine assortment of Sofas, just received, which will be sold for cash and on terms!

All kinds of Produce taken in Exchange!

The undersigned business will be promptly attended to, as I have a fine horse and keep an assortment of Cattle constantly on hand.

I would respectfully tender my services to the citizens of Washington and Chickasaw, and will respond to all calls in either county for the nominal sum of ten dollars for house and my own services.

J. B. GARRISON, Cor. Second and Alder Sts. Sign of the High Bedstead.

N. B.—Bedsteads UP, but prices DOWN! Portland, Sept. 21, 1854.—31y.

GRAM, ROGERS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

EXPRESS