

opposed to any attempt to induce the immigrants to travel over said new route during the same year of its discovery. Let the road be thoroughly surveyed and properly improved, before any inducements are presented to immigrants to undertake to travel over it.

But in relation to "Z's" opinion about the probability that a practicable and even tolerably good route may be discovered, leading from Malheur river in a westerly direction, following Crooked river to its mouth, thence striking the head waters of the river Santiam, and thence leading into the Willamette valley, I fully and heartily concur. I have long been impressed with the opinion that a feasible route, uniting the two extreme points above mentioned, would ultimately be found. And this opinion has been strengthened by having received the concurrent sentiments of many of my fellow citizens who have endeavored to inform themselves upon this subject.

Those persons who traveled under the guidance of Mr. Meek in 1845, testify, that when at Silver Lake, the entire landscape lying south of them, presented an immense scope of level or gently undulating country, as far as the vision of the eye could extend. There the entire company changed their course, and from thence traveled in nearly a northerly direction. After having progressed in a northerly course during the space of three or four days, they came in contact with some friendly Indians, who endeavored to dissuade them from the further prosecution of their northerly direction, and to persuade them to take a westerly course. These Indians assured them, that it was only five days' ride to Mr. Lee's house. This Mr. Lee alluded to by them, was undoubtedly the late Rev. Jason Lee, who was formerly superintendent of the Mission affairs at Salem. They apparently manifested the strongest solicitude for the welfare of the company, and endeavored to impress upon the minds of the immigrants an idea of the certainty of their finally arriving at Mr. Lee's house, if they would only take the direction and trail which they pointed out. The probability is, that this trail pointed out by these Indians, is the one concerning which Capt. Edgmont speaks, when he says, "A small trail takes off through the prairie, towards a low point in the range, and perhaps there is here a pass into the Willamette valley."

OREGONIAN.

#### For the Oregon Spectator. ROGUE RIVER VALLEY.

MR. EDITOR—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to address a few words to my fellow immigrants of the present year, in regard to the most advantageous settlements now to be made in this country. Having arrived at the end of our journey, and made temporary provisions for the comfort of our families, it is natural we should now take a survey of this our adopted land, and see how far it meets our expectations, and will remedy the evils and disadvantages which we hoped to obviate by the long journey.

By coming here we were led to expect a healthier country, a milder climate, and by the vicinity of an ocean, greater facilities of commerce, and a better price for the products of labor, than we enjoyed in the United States, and I think before setting our stakes upon a vacant spot, or "buying" out a former settler, we should first inquire how far such location will meet the objects for which we left our homes in the U. States. For my part, I am so far without a claim, and in some respects, disappointed in my expectations of the country. The Willamette valley, though the soil is apparently good, and the country healthy, has not that "vernal beauty" I expected to find. "The green hills and flowery meads" have given place to bleak mountains and frozen marshes, and instead of the "milk and butter and fat beef," said to be abundant in the valley, I find the farmers generally without these luxuries, and instead of fat cattle, they seriously apprehend losing their stock for want of food. Though this scarcity of grass is said to be uncommon, yet it is so this year, and may be so again when the country has a larger population, and the greater number of animals increase the evil. But the state of trade is a much more discouraging subject than even "the nakedness of the land."

Wheat made perfectly clean and of the best quality, delivered on the Willamette at certain points below the mouth of the Yamhill, and on that river near its mouth,

is received in *barter* by the British and American merchants for goods. The barter given by the British, being considered the best, is for the imperial bushel, (a measure larger than than the American) they allow in goods, at an advance of 100 per cent. on the cost, the sum of 69 cents!! and for other products of the farm and dairy no regular price is fixed, as there is none as yet exported.

The settlements already extend up the Willamette 100 miles above the highest point at which merchants will receive wheat, even at these ruinous rates; the river, if made navigable at all, will be dangerous, and freights on it high—at present it is not attempted, and consequently the upper settlers of the Willamette valley have no market for their produce, and must ever suffer a ruinous drawback from expensive transportation.

From this cause, I find there is no necessity for those of the late immigrants who have the means to purchase, taking up inferior claims, or sitting down upon back seats, as the old settlers are generally discontented, and some of the best farms and most eligible situations may be had at very low prices. The "Sound" and the "south" appear to be the points of attraction, and to one or the other place the farmers of the Willamette are much more inclined to immigrate, than to remain contentedly on their present location.

If those who have by experience become acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages of the country, are anxious to give up the best locations and remove elsewhere, it will be well for the newly arrived immigrant to pause and examine well the country before investing his money in improvement, or improving a claim, which a better acquaintance with the country may make him anxious to leave.

Puget's Sound appears to offer the advantage of a good harbor for shipping, and beyond this, is said to have few other attractions. The surrounding country is of small extent and inferior soil; it receives no navigable river, and is further barred from the interior by the Cascade mountains. Its commerce must therefore be limited to the products of the immediate vicinity. The utmost expectations of the settlers must be limited to a trade in lumber to the Sandwich Islands, and the sale of fresh provisions to the shipping that may visit this port.

I fear few ships will hereafter visit this port, because, by the late treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the navigation of the Sound remains free to both nations forever, and without an artificial communication with the interior, or with the U. States, the trade must be insignificant, and it is not to be supposed that the government of the United States will so far overlook its interest as to construct railroads or other expensive improvements for the benefit of our commercial rival.

The southern point of the Sound is in about forty-seven, and the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca in about forty-eight and a half degrees north latitude. If the Willamette valley so much south of it suffers occasionally from severe frosts in the growing season, and is covered ten inches in snow on a frozen surface in winter, as in the case at present, it is but reasonable to suppose that country will be liable to the same evil and to much greater extent. From Puget's Sound to the ocean, there is a crooked channel, and in some respects a difficult navigation of near 200 miles, and vessels are sometimes as long beating up the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet, as in sailing from Cape Flattery to the Sandwich Islands—a steam tug may remove this difficulty, but the towing will cost money.

While the British have numerous bays and harbors in Vancouver's Island, opening immediately on the coast, and the Americans have access to Gray's Harbor and the Columbia, it is not reasonable to suppose vessels will lose the time, or incur the expense of visiting the Sound for a few bushels of potatoes or other articles of provisions which farmers, in despite the poverty of the soil and coldness of the climate, may have to spare.

I am partial to the "sunny south;" as I came through the southern route from Fort Hall, I passed through the southern valleys of this Territory, and while not inferior in point of soil to the Willamette, they bear evidence of a much more genial climate—being the native land of the vine and many fruits not found in this valley. As we, though

much delayed in opening the road, arrived in the Rogue river valley early in October, with our animals in good condition, and with but little loss, I am satisfied that hereafter, immigrants from the United States will reach that valley in the month of September. Of this valley, all who have seen it, speak in the highest praise. It is second in size only to the Willamette; the land, timber, and water are well distributed for settlement; the grazing is superior and the climate delightful. It being the middle region, it is thought it will not be subject to the extreme wet of the Willamette, or the occasional drouths of California.

I have also been informed by good authority, that the open country runs down this river to the ocean, and that the mouth is a good harbor for ships. If this be true, of which I have little doubt, as it has a fine country to back it, why will not claims near the mouth of this river be valuable? As it is not only the most accessible, but the nearest point on the Pacific, what place in Oregon is more likely to be the terminus of the great railroad from the United States?

As there can be no difficulty in shipping from the Columbia, provisions and all other necessary articles for the establishment of a settlement on this river, will it not be better for us to explore the Rogue river to its mouth, and if we find the country, the land and the harbor of the value it is represented, to form a company sufficiently strong for its settlement, rather than take up an outside or remote place, or give the little misfortunes have left us, for a farm in this valley which may not suit us?

A party will start for the United States by the southern route in March or April; the opportunity will be favorable for us to go with them as far as Rogue river, and at once determine for ourselves and the friends who may follow us.

AN EMIGRANT.

MARRIED—At Oregon City, on the 9th of Feb., 1847, by Rev. Geo. Gary, Mr. PETER H. HATCH to Miss S. C. LOCEY, all of this place.

Accompanying this notice came one of the prettiest, sweetest, richest, roundest little pound cakes we have seen or tasted, for many a day. We wish the happy couple all that can be desirable, and a lifetime lengthened by the sweet enjoyment of content.

J. W. NESMITH. MARC. A. FORD  
**NESMITH & FORD,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Oregon.  
Residence—Rickreall valley.  
Business entrusted to either, will receive the attention of both.  
Rickreall, Feb. 5th, 1847. 1y2

Notice.  
ALL persons having demands against the subscriber, will present them for settlement, as he purposes leaving the country for a short time—those finding the balance the other way, will oblige by settling the accounts as soon as possible.  
J. G. CAMPBELL.  
Oregon City, Feb. 15th, 1847. 1c2

Administrator's Notice.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Zachariah Hawkins, late of the United States, deceased, emigrating to the Territory of Oregon, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said Zachariah Hawkins, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to  
THOMAS M. READ,  
Administrator.  
Oregon Territory, Polk county, Jan. 6th, 1847. 4c2

PORTLAND TANNERY.  
THIS establishment is situated in the midst of plenty of hemlock, the only good tanbark which can be procured in the Territory in sufficient quantity to succeed well in tanning. The subscriber is now enlarging his yard—and has on hand, and will continue to manufacture at the shortest notice, SHOES, SOLE, UPPER, AND HARNESS LEATHER. He will receive any quantity of HIDES delivered at the yard, or at either of the following stands, viz:—Caleb Wilkins, on the east side of Tualitin Plains; Joseph Gales, on the west side of the same; Eli Perkins, near the falls of Yamhill river; Mr. Matheny, at his ferry on the Willamette; James White, at his ferry opposite to Salem; and Mr. Bennet, on his boat any where between Salem and Oregon City—and for which he will pay Shoes, Leather, or Store pay—or tan for customers, one half for the other, and return the leather of the same when finished, to the stands where the Hides were received. Being ready to work in all Hides as soon as they are received, all who have Hides will do well to send in immediately, as the leather should come out early for the next Fall.  
D. H. LOWNSDALE.  
Portland, Feb. 16th, 1847. 5c2

PETER H. BURNETT. A. L. LOVEJOY.  
**BURNETT & LOVEJOY,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
And Solicitors in Chancery.  
WILL practice in civil cases in the several Circuit Courts in Oregon Territory, and in the Supreme Court at Oregon City.  
Jan. 1st, 1847. 25c

Notice.  
THE Secretary of the Territory will be ready to test and seal all Measures that may be presented to him, for that purpose, on and after the 9th day of February present.  
Oregon City, Feb. 4th, 1847.  
311 FREDERICK PRIGG, Secretary.

Caution.  
THE SUBSCRIBER would hereby caution all persons against receiving a Note of hand given by me sometime towards the last of November, 1846, in favor of J. C. Avery or bearer, due on the first of Jan. 1847, to the amount of fifty-two dollars, as I have never received any value for said note, and shall therefore not pay the sum expressed upon the face of said Note.  
WILLIAM WHEELER.  
Jan. 9th, 1847. 326.

Tavern and Tannery.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Oregon, that the undersigned is now occupying the stand formerly kept by Mulky, on the west side of the river, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may call on him. Terms—Ready pay, 25 cents per meal. Price for horse over night, 75 cents. All kinds of produce will be received for the same.  
Also, Hides which he will receive and tan on shares. Places of deposit—Joseph McLoughlin, near the mouth of Yamhill river, and at the Tannery, also, at my Tavern stand.  
C. D. SMITH.  
Linn City, April 30, 1846.—7tf.

Farm for Sale.  
The subscriber offers his valuable claim, in Tualatin plains, for sale. There are on the claim 80 acres in cultivation, under a good fence, with a log-cabin thereon, and also timber for a framed dwelling and barn, a quantity of shingles, &c. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm, will do well to visit the above, as it will be sold on good terms.  
For further particulars, inquire of Wm. Burrows, on the adjoining claim, or of the subscriber, at Portland.  
May 28, 1846—9tf A. COOK.

New Arrangement.  
THE undersigned will furnish the best accommodation in his power, to both Man and Horse, and will charge nothing at all, as he will expect ready pay in all cases. Horse Board and Feed as usual.  
N. B. \$200 of Oregon Scrip wanted in exchange for Horses, or payment of outstanding accounts.  
S. W. MOSS.  
Willamette Falls, Nov. 26, 1846. 29c.

Wagon and Cart Tire.  
BAR IRON, suitable for Wagon and Cart Tire, assorted sizes, for sale at the Brick Store, Oregon City.  
Oct. 15, 1846. 19tf

J. B. McClurg & Co.  
SHIP CHANDLERS,  
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
JAMES B. McCLURG, } HONOLULU, OAHU,  
ALEXANDER G. ABELL, } SANDWICH ISLANDS.  
HENRY CHEVER, }  
Nov. 12, 1846. 21tf

Farm For Sale.  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his valuable country seat, about seven miles above Oregon City, near the Willamette, in Baker's prairie. There are over three hundred acres of prairie, and one hundred ready for cultivation, surrounded with good fence. Upon the Farm is a good log house, 20 by 30 feet, a well of good water, being well calculated by nature for raising cattle or sheep.

LOTS.  
FIVE TOWN LOTS in Oregon City, with buildings on them that pay a rent of \$30 per month. Also, his interest in the undisposed Town Lots in Clackamas City.  
Any persons wishing to purchase property of this kind, may do well to call on the Subscriber on Water Street. If any person wishes to pay specie, I will make a discount of fifty per cent.  
A. HUSTED.  
Oregon City, Jan. 7, 1847: 25tf

Prime Chenook Salmon.  
FOR SALE—40 Barrels Prime Chenook Salmon—Terms, Cash—or Wheat delivered at the Bute Granary, or at Oregon City. Inquire at the Store of  
JNO. H. COUCH.  
Oregon City, Jan. 7, 1847. 25tf

Notice.  
THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of General Commission Business at Oregon City and Portland, under the name and style of F. W. Pettygrove & Co.  
F. W. PETTYGROVE,  
A. E. WILSON,  
DAVID McLOUGHLIN.  
Oregon City, Nov. 10th, 1846. 29c.

WAGON AND CART BOXES, for sale at the Brick Store, Oregon City.  
Oct. 15, 1846. 19c