

light fantastic toe" kept up with such spirit. The dresses of the ladies was a theme of universal admiration, combining neatness, elegance, and ease. Reels, country dances, figures eight, and jigs, was the order of the evening; and if we do not yet come that fashionable dance, the Polka, still we live in hopes of seeing it soon introduced at our city balls, a gentleman, who knows and dances it well, and who lately visited the Palatine Plains, having kindly volunteered to instruct the Oregonian beauties in its intricacies.

Vancouver, Feb. 7, 1846.

For the Spectator.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A FARMER IN OREGON OVER THAT CLASS IN THE STATES.

Mr. Editor—In compliance with an invitation in the first number of the Spectator, I propose to point out some of the advantages which Oregon offers to the farming community that are not to be found in the fertile plains of the valley of the Mississippi, or in any state east of the Rocky mountains. With a soil in the Willamette valley, and other portions of Oregon, quite equal to that of the alluvial deposits of the great valley of the Mississippi, nature has been far more prolific to her gifts, having clothed the valleys on the Pacific (and in many instances the barren or sterile plains and mountains farther east) with perpetual grass, furnishing two distinct crops in spring and fall. She has relieved the farmer on the shores of the Pacific of much of that drudgery which tends to lessen the profits and destroy the comfort of that invaluable class of our fellow citizens living east of us. It is not well as it is with them, that four-fifths of all the grain raised must be consumed during the winter season to prevent our herds from perishing. We believe the remark we frequently hear among the farmers, "the life is all gone that very mackerel raised at their four yards costs them more trouble and expense in its raising than that of a cow or a horse."

Now I propose to give you one advantage which Oregon possesses for grazing, more than any other state before entering upon the many others. It will be seen from the annual report of the commissioner of patents for the year 1844, that there were grown in the United States for that year, of Indian corn, 122 million of bushels, equal, at 25 cents per bushel, to 30,500,000; of wheat, equal to 105 million, and a half of dollars; of hay there were raised 17 million tons, worth \$6 per ton, 102 millions; of what there were produced 75 million bushels, worth on an average 25 cents per bushel, equal to 18,750,000; of cotton, the crop is put down at 72 million pounds, equal, at 6 cents per pound to 8,250,000; of oats, there were raised 172 million bushels, worth, at an average of 20 cents per bushel, 8,340,000. From an estimate of the quantity and value of the chief agricultural crops of the United States, it results that Indian corn is the most valuable of all the crops. Hay comes next, and only just below its value, exceeds that of wheat, which comes third, about 50 per cent, and doubles that of cotton, which stands fourth. Oats, it will be seen, stand fifth on the list, and amounted in that year to 8,340,000.

I have thus selected five of the most valuable crops (and I may almost say their entire crop) grown in the United States, from which that great republic derives all its wealth. Of these five articles, two only find their way to a foreign market. The two first and higher articles, are nearly all consumed in sustaining the various species of stock raised in that country; the value of these three remaining articles amounts to over half of all the crops grown in the states. Now, if this data be correct, and we have the report of the commissioner of patents before us, it must be obvious to the most superficial observer that, in that one article alone, the advantage in favor of the Oregon farmer is as two to one. I have heard it said, and perhaps truly, that in the states a farmer, with an ordinary stock of cattle, who raises a thousand bushels of grain on his farm, has for sale of that quantity perhaps 200 or 300 bushels, the remainder is consumed in his family and by his stock; while in Oregon the farmer who raises 1000 bushels, has for market 7 or 800—the balance is consumed by his family, and in fattening hogs and fowls.

When I have leisure, I propose to point out some of the many other advantages, in my plain farmer-like style.

I am, &c., M. M. M.

For the Spectator.

Mr. Editor—I notice at the close of the Organic laws a note from the secretary, (I suppose it must be, though the note does not say it is from him or under his hand,) that there are two proposed amendments to the present Organic Laws—the one to prevent a large number of citizens from entering or recording a large tract of land together, and holding the same without personally occupying, by more than one of the partners. I also notice that there is another amendment proposed, intending to allow all claimants or persons to hold two claims—the one of 600 and the other of 40 acres, in different places. Now, sir, it is not my object to discuss the merits of either of the proposed amendments at this time, but I hope the friends of those amendments, especially of the last, will come out and give us some good reasons why we should adopt such a law and allow such privileges to citizens. I hope, sir, that the amendments will be fairly and properly understood before they are sanctioned by the people. I hope to be informed as to the advantage to be derived from allowing a man to hold two separate parcels of land in this country, and especially the benefit to arise from such a privilege to the whole people at present and in future, so that when I go to the polls to vote for my candidate for a representative, I may be fully informed as to the benefits to be derived from the proposed amendments. A VOTER.

To the Editor of the Spectator:

Mr.—I notice in your editorial that you have come out very frankly and confessed yourself to be "a democrat of the Jeffersonian school." I also understand from the reading of the article, that you think "that it would be bad policy to discuss politics in the columns of the Spectator." Will you please to inform a subscriber in what way he can obtain the privilege you have taken, as I am not certain that you intend to exclude the discussion of politics altogether? If so, please let us know more explicitly. As to the breaking open old wounds and creating new ones, is a matter I have no doubt you would leave to persons who wish to contribute an article on the subject of politics in Oregon, let him belong to the school of Mr. Jefferson, Hamilton or Washington, or any other that may, or has existed. A SUBSCRIBER.

[BY REQUEST.]

The following song was composed in 1842, when Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, visited Edinburgh. Sir James Fergusson, the Lord Provost, and Magistrate of the city having overslept on the morning of her arrival.

A NEW SONG—"JAMIE FORREST"—(Air, Johnie Cope.)

Hey Jamie Forrest ar ye waukin yet?
Or are your Bailies snoring yet?
If you are waukin I would wait,
Ye'd hae a merry, merry mornin.
Hey Jamie, &c.

The frigate guns they loud did roar,
But louder did the Bailies snore,
And thought it was an unco' bore
To rise up in the mornin.
Hey Jamie, &c.

And syne the castle thundered loud,
But kipper it is savoury food,
And that the Bailies understood
Sae early in the mornin.
Hey Jamie, &c.

The Queen she's come to Gratton Pier,
Nae Provost and nae Bailie here;
They're in their bed, I muckle fear,
Sae early in the mornin.
Hey Jamie, &c.

The Queen has come to Brandon street,
The Provost and the Keys to meet,
And div ye think that she's to wait,
Your waukin in the mornin.
Hey Jamie, &c.

My Lord, my Lord, the Queen is here,
And now my Lord he lookit queer—
And what sets her so soon asteer,
It's barely nine in the mornin.
Hey Jamie, &c.

Gae bring to me my robes o' state;
Come, Bailies, we will catch her yet;
Run, run, my Lord, ye're over late,
She's been through the town this mornin.
Hey Jamie, &c.

Awa to Dalkeith, ye maun hie,
To mak' your best apology;
The Queen she'll say O fie! O fie!
You're lazy loons in the mornin.
Hey Jamie, &c.

Masonic Notice.

THE members of the MASONIC FRATERNITY, in Oregon Territory, are respectfully requested to meet at the City Hotel, in Oregon City, on the 21st inst., to adopt some measures to obtain a charter for a lodge.

JOSEPH HULL,
P. G. STEWART,
WM. P. DOUGHERTY.

February 5, 1846.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

The regular sessions of the Supreme Court will be held at Oregon City, on the first Mondays in June and September annually.

The Criminal Court will hold its regular sessions on the second Mondays in June and September, at Oregon City.

COUNTY COURTS.

In the county of Tuality, last Mondays in April and July.

Champoeg, second Mondays in May, and August.

Clatsop, second Mondays in April and July.

Yam Hill, first Mondays in May and Aug.

Clackamas, third Mondays in May and August.

Vancouver, third Mondays in April and July.

Lewis, last Mondays in May and August.

Polk, second Mondays in May and August.

The Presiding Judges of the County Courts are Judges of Probate, and Probate Courts are held monthly, and the day of holding the court appointed by the judge.

Plows! Plows! Plows!

\$10,000 Reward for every one to attend to his own business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public at large, that he has established himself in the Blacksmithing in general, in Oregon City, where he will keep on hand an assortment of Plows, which cannot be surpassed in the States. Persons wishing to purchase plows, can be accommodated with them, finished or unfinished. Also, Patent Pitch Forks, Hoes, Axes, and all kinds of mechanics' tools. As the subscriber has had long experience in machinery, he feels himself competent to execute all kinds of mill work, stangle mac. axes, and thrashing machines of the best approved patents.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves on Main street, Oregon City.

D. C. INGLES.

February 19, 1846-2tf

Blacksmithing.

NELSON & McDONALD,

HAVING rented Mr. H. Burns' old stand in Multnomah City, on the west side of the Willamette river, are now ready to supply their friends and customers with all kinds of manufactured iron and steel. They have a large stock of assorted iron and steel on hand, which will enable them to supply all orders in their line with despatch. They have now on hand a number of Diamond Cary Plows of the best quality, axes, drawing knives, mortising chisels, and edge tools of all kinds, warranted to carry a good edge, or no charge. All of which will be sold at a moderate price for good pay.

Customers coming from the east side of the Willamette river to our shop for iron work, will be ferried free of charge.

Feb. 19, 1846-1tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George W. Le Breton, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JNO. H. COUCH, Adm'r.

Oregon City, Feb. 19, 1846-2tf

Mail Contracts to Let.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the postmaster general, in Oregon City, until the 20th inst., for carrying the mail on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Oregon City to Fort Vancouver, once in two weeks, by water.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Oregon City to Hill's, in Tuality county; thence to A. J. Hembree's, in Yam Hill county; thence to Andrew Smith's, Yam Hill county; thence to N. Ford's, Polk county; thence to Oregon Institute, Champoeg county; thence to Catholic Mission and Champoeg to Oregon City, once in two weeks, on horse back.

The contractor will enter into bond and security, to be approved of by the postmaster general.

W. G. T'VAULT, P. M. Gen.

Oregon City, Feb. 5, 1846.

A. Lawrence Lovejoy,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Supreme and Criminal Courts of Oregon territory, and in the several County Courts.

Office, corner of Main and Second streets. Oregon City, Jan. 20, 1846. 1yl

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have purchased out the stock of the Oregon Milling Company, and all the interest of the stockholders in the Island mill. They will, hereafter, carry on the business of the mills in partnership, under the name of the "Oregon Milling Company." Orders for lumber and lath will be filled with despatch. The flouring mill is now fitted up for manufacturing flour suitable for exportation.

Terms of grinding made known at the mill. GEO. ABERNETHY, ALANSON BEERS. Oregon City, January 28, 1846-1tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ewing A. Young, late of Yam Hill, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and thereby save cost, as this is the last call, said estate having been ordered to be immediately closed up.

A. LAWRENCE LOVEJOY, Adm'r.

February 2, 1846-3w1

CITY HOTEL,

BY H. M. KNIGHTON,

Oregon City.

The traveling community are respectfully invited to call. The City Hotel is undergoing repairs, and the proprietor feels confident that when completed, his customers will feel more comfortable, as every necessary attention will be rendered to make them so. His table shall not be surpassed in the territory. Those who favor him with a call from the west side of the river, will receive horse ferrage free. Jan. 20, 1846-1tf

The Red House & Portland.

JUST received, per Tustin of New York, an assortment, the following goods, viz: 50 cases wooden clothes; 20 lbs. dried apples; 3 small mills; 1 doz. oven cut saws; Mill saws and saw sets; mill cranks, plough shares and pitch forks; 1 winnowing machine; 100 cuts out nails; 50 boxes millers' teeth; 6 boxes cooper's teeth; 12 doz. hand axes; 20 boxes millers' tobacco; 50,000 cigars; 50 bags white lead; 100 bags paints; 1-3 doz. medicine chests; 50 bags Rio coffee; 25 bags pepper; 200 boxes soap; 50 cases boots and shoes; 5 doz. slippers; 50 doz. cane seat chairs; 60 doz. wooden seat do. 50 doz. sarapallita; 10 balin shovels; 4 cases assorted prints; 1 bale damask Tustin shawls; 5 pieces striped jeans; 6 doz. capinet jackets; 12 doz. linen duck pants; 15 doz. cotton do. do. 12 doz. red flannel shirts; 200 doz. cotton hankies; 6 cases white out. dunnets; 6 bales extra heavy Indigo blue cotton; 2 cases negro prints; 1 case black velvets; 4 bales Mechanaw linethats; 150 cakes and bbls molasses; 450 bags sugar, &c., &c., for sale at reduced prices for cash, by

F. W. PETTYGROVE,

At the Red House, Oregon City, and at Portland, 12 miles below this city. Jan. 20, 1846-3w1

Hat Manufactory,

Oregon City.

JOHN TRAVERS & WM. GLASER,

HAVING associated themselves together in manufacturing Hats at Oregon City, are now ready to supply their friends and customers with hats manufactured in Oregon. Although the public are used to their confidence, they are confident to business, to be able to furnish hats to the Oregonians at reduced prices.

Wool, beaver, otter, racoon, wildcat, muskrat, rabbit, prairie wolf, and fox skins will be taken in exchange for hats. February 1, 1846-1tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE in store one lot of molasses, shipped by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt of New York, per Tustin Tonia, and consigned to Mr. John E. Butler, Astoria. As I can learn nothing of Mr. Butler, it will be not claimed in two months from this date, it will be sold for charges. Any proceeds arising from same, after paying charges, will be remitted to the shipper.

F. W. PETTYGROVE.

Oregon City, Jan. 29, 1846. 3w1

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having fitted up their flouring mills for the purpose of manufacturing flour for exportation, will be unable to grind grain for mill, the length of the bolt and the apparatus for sifting flour, previous to bolting, contains so large a quantity, that a small grist would hardly commence falling into the flour chest before the hopper would be empty, consequently, if the grist should be white wheat, and spring wheat have been ground previous to the grist falling put in the hopper, the person bringing the white wheat would get the flour of spring wheat. We will, therefore, hereafter grind on the following terms: For every bushel of merchantable wheat, measured in the Winchester or Territorial bushel, thirty-six pounds of flour will be given in exchange. If measured in the Imperial or Vancouver measure, forty pounds of flour will be given. In all cases the flour of the wheat will be given in exchange for fall wheat, and the flour of spring wheat for spring wheat. No wheat will be ground on any terms that is not merchantable.

GEO. ABERNETHY, ALANSON BEERS.

Oregon City, Feb. 2, 1846-1tf

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale in a few days, a number of lots, situated on the lower part of his claim, lying on the Willamette river, and east of the foot of the Clackamas rapids. As the claim of this site for a town, has been situated by some of the best men who have visited the river, and particularly by those navigating it during the summer season, it will be unnecessary to say any thing further in its favor. The situation of the ground is dry, level, and at least ten feet above the highest water marks, and falls in to the crossing of the Clackamas, where a bridge will be built the coming season, an almost land and sea route opened.

Geo. A. Abernethy, Alanson Beers.

February 5, 1846-3t1

TO PERSONS WISHING TO SEND LETTERS EAST.

The postmaster general has authorized Mr. E. Burns to carry the mail from Oregon City to St. Louis, in Missouri, for one trip only. Letters sent to any of the offices, post paid, will be forwarded by the mail of the United States. As the mail from Oregon City to St. Louis will reach Weston only in the morning, it is advisable for those wishing to send their friends in the east, to write to them by this opportunity. Passage only fifty cents on the