an interval of three days in which they could obtain no food."

When at Vancouver, he remarks, (p. 114,) "The party which had crossed over the Cascade mountains, were reported to have lost a number of their animals; and those who had driven their stock down the Columbia, had brought them safely in."

Owing to the scarcity of food above alluded to by Capt. Fremont, and the presence of poisonous shrubs on the Cascade mountains, his latter remarks are in a comparative sense true of succeeding emigrations.

Having by an authority who can neither be charged with partiality, or an over estimate of the difficulties he met with, pointed out some of the objections to the present road, I shall briefly notice the advantages which may result to emigrants and the country generally, by a road crossing the Cascade mountains by the pass at Mount Jefferson.

As at least nine tenths of succeeding emigrants to this country, must find homes south of Salem, we may justly add the distance from Oregon City to that place as necessary travel, which will make the whole distance to be traveled, from the Malheur to this valley, 650 miles. The crossing of the Malheur river, is a few minutes south, and about 7 degrees east of Salem, a degree of longitude on the 45th parallel being a little less than 50 English miles, the distance on a straight line, is therefore about 350 miles. It is a fact well known to many of the trappers, and to all the persons who traveled under the guidance of Mr. Meek in 1845, that the valley of the Malheur makes a good pass through the Blue mountains; and as Crooked river, (a branch of the DeChutes) heads with that stream, and runs in a westerly direction, a road following these streams may have the constant presence of grass and water, an advantage that every overland emigrant from the U. S. is fully able to appreciate. Allowing 100 miles to cover the necessary departures of a road by this route from a straight line, (a distance which I think more than sufficient) and supposing no improvement can be made in crossing the Cascades, we yet have a clear gain of 200 miles in distance, besides avoiding the almost impassable hills of Brule and the Blue mountains, and the deep sands and scanty pasturage of the Columbia. If the road can be improved to this extent, which I think none who know the country can doubt being practicable, it is evident emigrants may arrive in this valley at least three weeks earlier than they do at present. And in a climate like ours, where the long dry summer is suddenly succeeded by a continual fall of rain and snow, the saving of so many days may be of vital importance.

If the many valuable lives, and the immense amount of property lost to the imigrants and to the country, by their late arrival, is matter of regret to the mere political economist, how deeply must the humane commiserate their sufferings. "Dark and sordid" indeed must be the spirit that can seek to profit by their miseries.

Z.

For the Oregon Spectator.

MR. EDITOR:—In the 20th number of the Spectator, under the heading of "One story is good till another is told," and over the signature of "Fifty-four Forty," appeared a communication which exhibits the imbecility of a poor man in his most humiliating condition; but as the production gives evidence of this in every line, so far as it relates to its author, we shall leave that subject to the more candid reflections of his readers, and proceed to show how nearsighted must be his efforts, or those of his prompters to draw the wool over the eyes of an enlightened and calculating community. The celebrated Patrick Henry has truly said, that "There are periods in the history of man when corruption and depravity have so long debased the human character, that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand, becomes his servile and abject slave; he licks the hand that smites him; he bows in passive obedience to the mandates of the despot, and in this state of servility, he receives his fetters of perpetual bondage."

Who can read this beautiful quotation without reflecting upon the humiliating condition of some of our fellow citizens; they bow in passive obedience to lick the hands of their oppressors; where could we look for more evidence of this than in the communication under consideration. It is said by historians, that Philip of Macedon, colored his argument with gold, and with this kind of wisdom confounded the statesmen of Athens, struck their orators dumb, and in this way argued them out of their liberties. Has Oregon no examples of this kind? Let its condition and the communication under consideration answer the question, and our passive obedience will show how completely around our necks is entwined the iron collar, and around our wrists leading strings—brought about, in a great measure, by the powerful arguments used by Philip of Macedon. To effect a change in this, the wool must be drawn off our eyes, and their silly statements, such as those of Fifty-four forty, exposed by mathematical calculations. We are indebted to these monopolies, and this is one of the strings they confine us with. The clear profits however, arising from the sales of grain purchased this year by one of these companies, when placed in market, will, we expect to show, amount to more than all the indebtedness of the farmers in Oregon: yet this string must continue to bind us, and will be drawn tighter and tighter, the more we attempt to loose it, which however, never can be loosed without the united effort of the sufferers to bring about better prices for our productions of the soil, or to receive our necessary supplies at prices which would afford the merchant a fair compensation for his goods; and as long as our ignorance or silence will sanction it, we shall be insulted with the story, that they make nothing from purchasing our grain, and only take it for our accommodation; but here is an exhibit of some of these profits made from the purchase of our grain alone, to say nothing of the six fold profit which we are abundantly able to prove they receive on their goods, which alone is paid for his wheat. For instance, the Hudson's Bay Company, which purchases more grain than all the American merchants, have received in the year 1846, from their farms and from the citizens of Oregon, forty thousand bushels of wheat. This information, though contrary to their rules, was received from an individual whose veracity no one would question, were we authorized to give his name. For this wheat, 60 cents per bushel is given in merchandise, if paid at Vancouver, where it is said their prices for goods approaches nearest their cash value. Forty thousand bushels at 60 cents per bushel, would cost them $24,000, and when manufactured into flour, after paying the miller the usual toll, and receiving forty pounds of merchantable flour per bushel, they would have one million six hundred thousand pounds. This sold in the mills at 4 cents per pound, the price we know they are daily selling it for, (and that in currency of the same value of that the wheat was purchased with) would amount to $64,000; take from this $24,000 first cost of the wheat, and you have in clear profit $40,000, on an investment of just $24,000 in merchandise, being one dollar clear profit on every bushel without moving it from the mills; but if they prefer to ship it to the Sandwich Islands, as they usually do, and sell it for $10 per barrel, a price which we are informed good flour seldom, if ever falls below. This 40,000 bushels of wheat would make 8,000 barrels of merchantable flour, after paying for grinding, and command at that price, $80,000. Now, deduct from this the usual price of freight on 8,000 barrels, which is $2 per barrel, $16,000; cooperage, at 65 cents per barrel, the price our coopers are now manufacturing them at, would cost $5,200, leaving them a clear profit of $34,800, after defraying the usual expenses. But suppose it should be sold for $15 per barrel, its present market price at Oahu, 8,000 barrels of flour at $15 per barrel, would fetch $120,000: deduct from this sum, the first cost of wheat, cooperage, and freight as above, the charge for grinding having already been paid, and you have in clear profit, $74,800 from an investment of $24,000 in merchandise, sold to us at prices which we may give more attention to in a subsequent communication. If justice were done to this infant community, fifty thousand dollars at least of this profit, would be in the hands of our farmers to purchase their necessary supplies and to pay their debts with; we should then cut loose the leading strings which now tie us down; but this is only one exhibit of the tax necessity compels us to submit to; we have reason to believe that a much greater profit is realized in the sale of $24,000 worth of goods in the purchase of this wheat than the sale of the latter exhibits; but as we are told that "one story is good till another is told," and as "Fifty-four Forty" and myself have both previously told our stories, I concluded in this to call figures to my assistance, which are as unerring as the problems of Euclid, and which expose at once the ridiculous humbuggery of the gold colored arguments, put in circulation by those interested, or their fawning sycophants.

M.

For the Oregon Spectator.

CURLING ON THE COLUMBIA.

This ancient and manly game was played on our noble stream on the 26th instant, creating no small sensation in the locality, as being the first exhibition of the kind in Oregon. The curling stones were rather hurriedly made, but altho' wanting the "polish of surface and handle," yet by the skill of the players, they were made to reach the "tee" in good style. A friendly match (best of 3 games) came off between a party of the officers of H. B. M. S. Modeste, and those of the Hudson's Bay Company, 4 of a side, on a "rink" of 22 yards; at the conclusion, victory was declared in favor of the Modeste's by a majority of shots. The players were

Modeste's Officers.	*Hudson's Bay Officers.*
Capt. Baillie,	Messrs. Lowe,
Lieut. Coode,	Sangster,
Dr. Gibson,	Dr. Barclay,
Mr. Grant, midsh'n.	Grahame,

The parties afterwards partook of Curler's fare, [beef and greens] on board the Modeste, where the evening was passed in that social and happy manner so peculiar to the fraternity, and numerous curling toasts and songs were given. A club to be called the "Vancouver Curling Club" was proposed to be instituted, and cordially agreed upon.

P. S. Ogden, Esq. Patron—and we doubt not, but in the winters to come, the "roaring game" will have a place in the pastimes and diversions of Oregon.

Vancouver, 29th Jan., 1847.

☞ He is truly a happy man who can upon any occasion accommodate himself to his circumstances.

MARRIED—At the Bute in Champoeg county, on the 21st of January, 1847, By Rev. J. L. Parish, Mr. W. H. REESE to Miss AMANDA M. F. HALL, all of the above mentioned place.

Also, at the Catholic Mission, on Monday, Jan. 25th, by Father De Mese, Mr. FRANCIS TOPAIR to Miss ANGELIQUE, daughter of Mr. A. LONTAINE, all of Champoeg county.

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 8th day of February present.

Oregon City, Feb. 4th, 1847.
3t1 FREDERICK PRIGG, Secretary.

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. 26tf

Female School.

MRS. N. M. THORNTON will open a SCHOOL in this city, on the 1st day of February next, for the instruction of young Ladies and Misses. A quarter will consist of eleven weeks.

All the branches usually comprised in a thorough English education, will be taught in this School, together with plain and fancy Needle Work, Drawing and Painting in mezzotinto and water colors.

For particulars as to terms, inquire of Mrs. T.

Oregon City, Jan. 7, 1847. 26t8

COOPERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire Stock, Tools, &c., of J. S. Armstrong, would notify the public, that they will continue the above business, on an enlarged plan of operation, at the same shop formerly occupied by J. S. A., being one door north of the residence of A. Hood, Esq., where they will fulfill all contracts in their line of business.

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, FLOUR AND PORK BARRELS, &c., will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JAMES BARLOW.
WILLIAM BERRY.

Oregon City, Feb. 4, 1847. 1t1

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. 26t6

[illegible] HOTEL [illegible]

Oct. 15. [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] Oregon, [illegible] west side of the river, [illegible] faction to all who may call on him. [illegible] 75 cents. All kinds of produce will be [illegible] the same.

Also, [illegible] on shares. [illegible] near the mouth of Yamhill river, and at the [illegible] also, at my Tavern stand.

C. D. [illegible]

Linn City, April 20, 1846.–7tf.

[illegible] for Sale.

The subscriber offers his valuable claim [illegible] for sale. [illegible] fence, with a log-cabin thereon, and [illegible] framed dwelling and barn, a quantity of [illegible] Persons wishing to purchase a good [illegible] to visit the above, as it will be sold on [illegible]

For further particulars, inquire of Wm. [illegible] the adjoining claim, or of the subscriber, [illegible]

May 28, 1846–9tf [illegible]

WAGON AND CART BOXES, for sale at the Brick Store, Oregon City.

Oct. 15, 1846. [illegible]

Farm for Sale.

THAT superior and [illegible] situated on the Y[illegible] occupied by the subscriber, [illegible] favorable terms. It is situated [illegible] Yamhill county, well watered, and [illegible] in Oregon. The fences are [illegible] good. For price and terms, [illegible] on the premises. [illegible]

Yamhill, Sept. 12th, 1846–17tf.

New Arrangement[illegible]

THE undersigned will furnish [illegible] and will charge nothing [illegible] N. B. [illegible] for House, or [illegible]

Willamette Falls, [illegible]

[illegible]

WHEAT, Oats, [illegible] Potatoes. Also, [illegible] and Roasting Ears.

Apply to the subscriber, at [illegible] hill river. [illegible]

Yamhill, Sept. 12th, 1846–17tf.

Wagon and Cart Tire.

BAR IRON, suitable for Wagon [illegible] for sale at the [illegible] gon City. Oct. 15, 1846.

J. B. McClurg & Co.

SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JAMES B. McCLURG, ALEXANDER G. ABELL, HENRY CHEVER, } Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

Nov. 12, 1846. 21tf

Farm For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his [illegible] country seat, about seven miles [illegible] City, near the Willamette, in Baker's [illegible] over three hundred acres of prairie, [illegible] ready for cultivation, surrounded [illegible] Upon the Farm is a good log house, [illegible] a well of good water, being well calculated [illegible] for raising cattle or sheep.

LOTS.

FIVE TOWN LOTS in Oregon City, with buildings on them that pay a rent of [illegible] Also, his interest in the undisposed Town Lots [illegible] Clackamas City.

Any person wishing to purchase property of this kind, may do well to call on the Subscriber [illegible] Street. If any person wishes to pay cash, [illegible] make a discount of fifty per cent.

A. [illegible]

Oregon City, Jan. 7, 1847.

Prime Chenook Salmon[illegible]

FOR SALE—60 Barrels Prime [illegible] —Terms, Cash—or Wheat [illegible] Bute County, or at Oregon City [illegible] Store of [illegible]

Oregon City, Jan. 7, 1847.

The Oregon Spe[illegible]

Terms—Five dollars in advance [illegible] the expiration of three months [illegible] paid at the expiration of [illegible] serve the right to [illegible] per annum.

☞ Advertisements [illegible] cents per square of [illegible] insertion, [illegible] insertion. [illegible] ted at the [illegible]