OREGON SPECTA

"Westward the Star of Magico takes its way,"

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OREGON SPECTATO

SALEM, CHAMPOEG Co., Aug. 13, '48. Mr. Editor—Having been on an explor-ing tour, we thought, perhaps, you would feel somewhat desirous of hearing from that expedition. Our party consisted of four persons—Messrs. Riley, Boone, Corizen, and ourself.

EN BOUTE.

We passed over the coast-chain of moun tains west, by way of the Yambill path, to the ocean, following up the Yambill waters to the divide or summit; thence down the streams which pour into the ocean to the coast. Pushing our way along time edge of the Big Pond to the Celestee Bayswimming our horses, ourselves being conveyed in a cance-still marching our onward way copa 'tshuck, until we found ourselves forty or fifty miles south, on the Yac-quin-na, Ac-quin-na, or Ac-coon Bay; thence northeast to the Celeetse river-up this stream, east, to the head waters of ceased owned. Over these dead hodies Mary's, Yac-quin-na, and the Celeetse riv. era; from thence, east by north, to King's the corpse once bore. valley, on the Luc.a.i mute or Luc.a. mute. DESCRIPTION.

very heavy. The mountain is full of rie covered with forn; and, generally, not The land, however, is very good.

Where we came down from the moun tain to the ocean, there is a large rolling prairie, literally covered with fern, but is is a fresh-water lake, two or three miles long, and one or more miles wide, empty-Around it are fine groves; abov at towers the mountain heights; I ... w roll the ocean billows. Along "e water's edge there is nothing very i viting, except the tumbling waves, rag od rocks, and yellow sand banks.

On the stone are muscles, in the sand my clams, erabs, and a few oysters.

Although the ocean, mountains, lake, prairie, and dense weest, form a most mag ancent scene, yet there is a melancholy gloom which pours over the mind, and makes one feel singularly lonesome.

The ocean is indeed an ennobling sight, and seems endless, boundless, and sublime, and is nobly described by Byron-I'me, and is nobly described by Hyron—
"Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses steelf in tempests: in all time,
Calm or convulsed—in brease, in gale or storm
Iceing the pole, or in the terrid clime
Irach heaving—endless, boundless, and sublime—
The image of Eternity—the throne
Of the Invisible; even from out thy slime
The measters of the deep are made; each zone
Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathouless,
alone."

The distance across the coast-chain is thirty or more miles, and can be performed in one and a half days, though a toilsome trip. Having camped, we regaled ourselves by walking along the seashore, collecting shells, &c., until near night. Retiring, we slept but little-the bellowing ocean, the cool sea-breeze, the seafowls, the dense fog and heavy dews, all combine to make one feel restless and un-

easy, yet sad, moody.

gray granite, &c. The forest is composed of red, white, and yellow fir, maple, ash, pine, birch, alder, tamrack, spruce, hemlock and yew. The herries are sarvice, red, salmon, thimble or raspherry, black, goose, current, whortleberries and yewberries. The small creeks afford an abundance of water for milling purposes; yet, the steep mountains are such as to impede the lumbering business; and as there is rolled the feaming waves. On this point no harbor here, and as much difficulty must we rested a little, musing a our situabe experienced in clearing and making farms, we think years may roll away ere this coast is settled—it must be settled in time, however. New countries are prais. ocean, all !-all !! combined, form ed much, generally; we think this ought of the most singularly met to be admired. We concluded we had yet witnessed. "" search of a better portion; our path giv-ing out, we could proceed no further. Re-thousands of dead fish on the turning, we met an old Indian, and with which emitted an offensive him we went on south along the water's again left the water, ascended edge (the tide being out) to the mouth of the Celestae Bay, a distance of five or six the Yac-quin na there is prairie—rich miles. Leaving the old Indian, we travel- black. Here farms will be made ore many ed across a nock of the bay, (for the tide years shall have rolled away. Description

and billowing up it, our progressions to be and and an access. Leaving our horses, two of on foot to an Indian lodge, and m inquiries, but obtained no satisfic formation. Retracing our steps, driven back by the tide and of ged to go round the needs even ther the water was quite deep. Parceiving several Indiana following us, we stopp having come up, we conversed with them (for two of them understood the jargon.) We concluded to encamp, and diff so-the Indians remaining with us, conversing about the country. The Celecte bay is three or four miles long, and from onefourth to a mile wide-two streams empty into it, the Celecter river and another. e name of which we did not learn. Along he banks of the bay are canoes, in which are deposited the remains of the departed, eith their blankets, clothes, pans, buckthe living often mourn, calling on the name

In the morning we crossed the Celeets river in a cance, swimming our horse The path from Yambill to the coast is The bay is quite deep, though we had no rugged-full of brush, logs, stone, rivu- means of ascertaining its true depth. This lets and mud holes, and is very crooked; sheet of water is entirely surrounded by much difficulty is experienced in getting mountains and hills; north there is a small over the numerous logs, the timber being prairie; west is a range of sand-hills between it and the ocean. We landed on springs, with now and then a small prai- this range of sand-mounds, and proceeded southwest to the water-the way being fit for farming purposes—to consequence fine—until we came to some high bluffs of the tremendous forest, stone-and this, against which lashed the surges below of all weeds, the most abominable, the fern. over these we had to climb with much difficulty. While on these bluffs of stone. we had a beautiful view presented before us: the foaming breakers, as they madly howled, broke and fell to pieces against excellent soil. Southeast of this prairie the repelling rocks; the sea-fowls sport ing upon the ocean's troubled bosom, and arough the rolling waves might be seen ing into the sea, and is quite bear and, the seal playing in the wild spray; over your head an eagle sitting solemn, haugh ty, proud; far out at sea the falcon hov ering over his prey; the rustling wind h the dark green forest; the foaring torrents as they precipitate themselves onward to the ocean's dark heaving surface -appalled, aghast we stand, beholding this vast expansive field of waters, and cannot refrain from repeating Byron's own words

> Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean-roll ! Our path was one very difficult to keep and had it not been for four Indians who came with us, we could never have got along. There are some small, rich prairies along the path, covered with grass clover, and fern ; there are several small in-lets, but are too small for a ship's safety. The time may come when this now wild coast may teem with a white population; and the mariner's eye may be gladdened by seeing farms, orchards, dwellings and plenteous harvests-for we can truly say the land is rich, fertile. Traveling on over hills, mountains and points—sometime . by the water's edge, and occasionally in the dense forest-and the logs, oh! horrible!! Near night we saw seals; while some of us were admiring the dexterity of their feits, Mr. Boone killed one, the Indians bringing it ashore-carrying or dragging it along with us, we encamped at the mouth of a small creek. Skinning the animal, the ladians participating, we presurprised, saying hiar close muck-a-muck; Ain gleece mid-light. We responded, make closs muck-a-muck. Whilst the Indiana were feasting, reveling, &c., we were thoughtful. Early next morning we resumed our journey by way of the sea side passing over a high point which projected into the ocean a mile or so, against which tion. The heavy fog, the mountains, hil dales, torrents, fowls, seals, Indians, gr or tombe, (canore,) clover, fern, of the most singularly interesting we had yet witnessed. "One van

thousands of dead fish on the again left the water, accended to the bluff's summit, finding a good trail; from here to was still out,) passing over very quaggy ing from this prairie, we came to the Yac-land until we could go no farther—whosi-ing about, we came to the shore again, we pronounced it not a buy, but a sound,

and an excellent Aarbor. After as One of us said- Boys, bere is the place; is a harbor; here he shipe can lay
afety; here will be a big town.' 'Yes,'
another; 'here must be a seaport y the cord.' Proceeding, we came to an Indian camp, and to our surprise, they were evacuating their lodges and scarr pering to the woods through fear of us. Perceiving it, we invited them back-they came, hanging their heads. We told them not to be frightened; we came not to hurt them, but to look at their country, and talk to them of it. At this they seemed pleased, and cheerfully gave us all the information we wished.

The Yao-quin-na harbor, they mid, was ng and deep, and also deep at the mouth. Leaving this place, we followed a little trail, north nearly, to the Celestee river, encamping above the ford in a small prairie, about 12 miles from the Yac-quin-na (north.) and 10 miles above the the Co. lectse bay, of which we have spoken Here, on going down to the river, we disovered a stone-coal bank-examined and burned some of it, finding food coal. The land from the Yac-quin-na is rolling-in fact, mountainous, with heavy timber, and is really the prettiest building timber we have ever seen-containing many springs, and small prairies covered with fern. The Celectse prairie is level, rich, and the fern is eight or ten feet high. The prairie is surrounded by timber. The coal is in the bank of the river Celeetse. We procured some and brought it home, giving our neighbors a sample. A sample was given to Gov. Abernethy. Mr. Powell (a smith) sed some, pronouncing it anthracite. The Celeetse country is the best part we have seen on our route, but even it is not to be compared to the Willamette. Coming up the Celeetse river, we passed prairie bottoms or plains. The coal, prairie, and fine salmon fisheries on this river, will cause a settlement soon to spring up, as a good seay may be made down the Celectes five to the ocean or Celecter bay.

The Celeetse river has many forks, bu nly two principal ones. The main river is larger than Pudding river. This must no doubt, afford many valuable mill seats the timber, however, is not very good, having been badly burnt for some miles around the N. E. portion of it. The path from the Celectse prairie is rugged, full of logs, &co. Heading these waters, we descended the waters of Mary's and the Lucamute to King's valley -and here ends our tour.

We have since been back to the Yac ouin-na harbor, and examined it-finding it superior to our most sanguine expect tions. The harbor is, at the mouth, three fourths of a mile wide. There are two sand-bars in the harbor a mile from the mouth, but do not interfere with the channel. With a line 39 feet, we could not touch bottom. On the bare are clams, crabs, &c., in great abundance, and cam be obtained when the tide is out. This harbor is four or five miles long, and we think very safe; however excellent, judges ought to examine ere ships come is. We examined the coal bank, and found it to equal our expectations. Claims were taken, and we expect soon to see this land settled, and saw-mills playing on its creeks; miners operating in its coal beds; a see. port town. &c.

The harbor is from one to two and a half miles wide, and is most happily sheltered. Should the harbor prove a valuable one, it will be of great advantage to the upper country, as a wagon road may be made from Mary's river to the Yac-quin-na, affording a convenient and ready market for all our produce. Time, and time only, can prove all things. On leaving this harbor a second time, we could not refrain casting a last, lingering look at the bean, and thought—

ALBERT.

MAXIMS.—Nover be cast down with tri-fice. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will be mend it again. Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will surely do it. Fear not if trouble come upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one.

If the sun is going down, look up at the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on Heaven. With God's presence, and God's promise, a man or child may be cheerful.

Whatever you do, do it willingly, man that is compelled to work, cares how badly it is performed.

VARIETY.

These animals seek the ioniest summit of the Cordilleras, and rarely descend into the plains in search of food; they some-times herd with the Hunaco, and occa-casionally intermix with them, as has been proved by the skins, which the hunters bring from the mountain, several of which bring from the mountain, several of which partake of the two species. They do not eat with the avidity of the Llams and Alpaca, nor interfere with the pursuits of culture—they seem content with the scanty allowance they pick amidst the more capped Cordilleras, resorting to the most inaccessible places of the mountains, where they enjoy pure air, freedom and solitude. Until the experiment was made by the Jesuits, which we have before mentioned, it was universally believed that they could not be domesticated, but that experiment not only removed the vulgar experiment not only removed the vulgar error on that point, but proved the facility with which they intermixed with the com-mon sheep, and it was likewise found that the wool of the lamb Vicuna, which was mon sheep, and it was likewise found that the wool of the lamb Vicuna, which was sent by the Jesuits to Spain, was far superior to any that had ever before been seen. No doubt, therefore, exists in our mind, that if the Vicuna is now taken in a sucking state and reared up with care, in a few years they would be completely domesticated, and of course exported from the country with as much case as the Llama or Alpaca, and, indeed, if these which had been taken in a wild state, and are now exhibited in England, France and Spain, as objects of curiceity, had been passed among herds of the common European sheep, it is probable they would have intermixed with them. The usual weight of the Vicuna is from 75 to 100 pounds, but the Jesuits say they improved in sine, and reached the weight of 140 and 150 pounds. Another important fact is stated by the Jesuits, that is, the Vicuna became remarkably fond of the green blades of the Indian corn, and likewise of pounded corn; potatoes, turnips, and fruits of almost every species were offered them and rarely rejected, consequently plenty of congenial substances will be found for the Vicuna in the Vicuna will be found for the Vicuna in the Vicuna will be found for the Vicuna in the Vicuna will be found for the Vicuna in the Vicuna in the Vicuna will be found for the Vicuna in the Vicuna will be found for the Vicuna in the Vicuna will be found for the Vicuna will be the Vicuna will be

every part of our country.

The Liama and Alpaca in England pre fer green rye and carrots to any other foot therefore, every doubt is removed respec-ing each of the four species of Peruvia ing each of the four species of Peruvian sheep finding in the United States herbs and grains suitable for their subsistence. The flesh of the young Vicuna is consid-ered by the Indians next in delicacy to the

importance such as animal would be to our country, more especially when the breed is crossed with our common sheep. Some idea may be formed of the prolific qualities of this animal when an intelligent South American has stated that the number of Vicunas which annually perish by the hands of the hunter, exceed 250,000, and besides this a vast number must be destroyed by the beasts of the forest, nevertheless, they are still abundant, not only in the lofty mountains of Peru, but in the Cordilleras of Chili.

The rude manufactures of the Chilians and Peruvians from the wool of the Alpada and Vicuna, furnish evidences of what may be accomplished in future when these people shall enjoy the advantages now common throughout the combined world.

I have seen a shawl manufactured by a Peruvian female, under many disadvantages, from the Vicuna wool, which rivaled in firmness those of Cachmere. I likewise saw a cloak in the possession of a priest, who assured me he had worn it 15 years, yet it was, apparently, as good as if it had been worn only a few months.

its interfor embellishments, presents nothing to distinguish it above the residences of wealthy private eitinens. In one respect, if in no other, it has less exclusiveness than the house of any other simple republican, for every citizen claims the right and has the privilege of entering this house and surveying its apartments, furniture, dec., without so much as saying to the President, "with your leave, sir." There are certain hours of the day in which it is not expected any will make their ontrance, but even this is not insisted on; and if any citizen presents himself with a decent coat, and wishes the opportunity of surveying the White House, its doors are obserfully opened.

The extrance Hall is exceedingly plain;

are cheerfully opened.

The entrunce Hall is excess it could not be more so unless there, and as the stranger's first of "the paleoe" is made whether the hear made a mistake that he her made a mistake tored the water.

Two parlors of more limited dimensions may be thrown open in connection with this, and on great occasions the three form the suit of rooms for the reception of company. The President's room, where he receives his own visitors on business or mersly for ceremony, is on the second floor, an apartment forty feet square, and furnished with a severity of economy truly rigid.

The whole edifice is only two stories high, but as it extends a hundred and seventy feet by eighty-six feet, it affords ample room for the family and the accommodation of the company which it becomes necessary for the President to entertain. Two parlors of more limited dis

Somewhat more than eighteen hundred years ago, there appeared in the land of Palestine a teacher, whose coming had been promised to the exiled parents of mankind. In him was seen an assemblage of virtues such as have never been witnessed, and powers which far surpassed those even of Moses and the prophets. Wealth might have been his, but he head.