

ral small rivers, some of which cross this valley, while others traverse it for several miles. The rivers usually empty into bays, some of which are quite spacious. Tillamook bay, situated about forty miles below Clatsop Plains, is several miles in extent, receiving five rivers, some of which are good mill-streams—two miles back of this bay a prairie commences, varying from one and a half to three miles in width, and eight miles long. Below the Tillamook bay, two others have been discovered, which are worthy of being noticed; the first of which is known to the natives by the name of Celeste, and the second by the name of Yaquina. The Celeste bay is from a fourth of a mile to a mile in width, three miles long, and receives the waters of two rivers. A bed of excellent stone-coal has been discovered on the bank of the Celeste river, ten miles from its entrance into the Celeste bay. There are several small rich level prairies on the Celeste river. The Yaquina bay is three fourths of a mile wide at its mouth, from a mile to two and a half miles wide, extends parallel with the coast from six to ten miles in length, and is perfectly sheltered from the ocean winds. There is considerable prairie in the immediate vicinity of the Yaquina bay. All the rivers emptying into these bays abound with salmon and other fish, and the bays afford clams, crabs, &c., in abundance. Within the Yaquina bay the water is deep, and the waves roll into the mouth from the ocean without any appar of obstruction. Clatsop Plains, situated at, and below the mouth of the Columbia, is the only portion of the coast yet settled by whites, but other portions of the coast are soon destined to teem with a healthy, busy and flourishing population. Clatsop Plains is justly famed for the salubrity of its climate, and the rare productiveness of vegetables; the coast valley below, must be equally healthy, and more productive in grains. Previous to the breaking out of the gold mania, arrangements were being made for the careful survey of the Yaquina Bay, and the establishment of settlements upon its banks and at its mouth; but that, like most other home enterprises, was crushed amid the wild rage for gold-digging. We have before stated, and here repeat, that Oregon remains yet unknown. Suggestion to produce growers and buyers in Oregon. Many of the farmers complain bitterly and justly at the small prices which they receive for their produce at home, while so high prices are received for it in California. Not long since, in attempting to encourage the farmers, we stated that the demand for the necessities of life in California, would induce shipping to seek them in Oregon. One California brig is ready in the Columbia, and two other vessels are on their way here, in confirmation of that assertion. The flour cargo of the "Henry" has just sold for \$25 per barrel at auction, and flour will be still higher before next July. By selling flour at \$25 per barrel in San Francisco, shippers can well afford to pay \$20 per barrel in this city. The competition in the carrying trade between Oregon and California, and between San Francisco and the mines, will be materially increased in the next six months, and the prices of provisions at the three points comparatively equalized. We understand from miners that the Chili flour now in California is sour and wormy. Miners will sooner pay a high price for good flour, than a low price for poor flour. Oregon can control the provision market of California, until supplies shall arrive from the Atlantic cities—it is her privilege to do so, but in doing it, provision buyers should remember and respect the interest of the farmers. If a war becomes general in Europe, the United States will become the carriers for the world; the United States surplus bread stuffs will seek a market where the plough has been laid aside for the sword, and where the carrying trade calls her shipping; and the Pacific trade will receive less attention than it otherwise would. Under existing circumstances, we suggest the propriety of produce buyers holding flour for shipment at some price not less than \$15 per barrel, and other articles of provision in proportion, and paying to the farmers a corresponding price for their surplus. The earth is the source of all wealth, and those who cultivate it are truly said to be the life and soul of a country. Nothing short of starvation, and the preservation of honor, should induce farmers to sell their produce at present prices, when so high prices are paid in California, and the means of transportation is at hand; but, by a fair understanding, faithfully carried out, the farmers and the merchants may both be benefited. The afternoon of the 19th, the 20th and 21st inst. were remarkably cold for Oregon. In the forenoon of the 19th snow fell to the depth of an inch and a half—

the wind being in the north; on the nights of the 20th and 21st more snow fell, which increased the quantity of snow on the ground to two and a half inches—snow remained upon the ground in this valley for eight days. On the morning of the 20th, which was the coldest, the thermometers varied from twelve to three degrees above zero, according to their position; that of the governor, below the city, facing the river, stood at three degrees; that of the Rev. E. R. Atkinson, in the city, facing the river, but further removed from it, at four degrees; and that of the Rev. Wilson Blain, on the second bluff from the river in Linn city, facing the west, at twelve degrees. Many of the older settlers regard the 20th, 21st, and 22d insts. as the coldest days they have witnessed in Oregon; others think they have seen as cold or colder weather on some two other occasions. The Columbia was frozen over in places; and ice formed in some of the small bays of still water in the Willamette, aided by the floating ice and snow. On Saturday last we cut ice from one of the streets in this city, which had slightly wasted, but supposed to have been of the thickness of three inches. As much as the winter rains of Oregon are deprecated abroad, the late clear cold weather induced a general wish here for rain. Washingtonian Temperance Meeting. Rev. Wilson Blain delivered a lecture before the Washingtonian Temperance Society of this city, to a large and attentive audience, in the hall occupied by the Presbyterian church and society for divine service. The lecture was able, eloquent, replete with interest and instruction, and followed by pertinent and happy remarks by Reverends Johnson and Kelly. The interest of the meeting was much heightened by the admirable performance of appropriate temperance songs by the choir of Rev. E. K. Atkinson. The meeting stands adjourned, to meet on Wednesday evening next. We bespeak an overflowing house. Oregon Wagon Company.—Fortunate occurrence. It will be gratifying to the families and friends of those of our fellow-citizens who last fall left here in wagons for the California mines, to learn that they reached the mines in good season, and in safety. Those who have returned from the mines bring this assurance. Capt. McKay succeeded in taking the party through upon his proposed route, which renders California nearer and easier of approach from Oregon, even for packers, than the old route. A small party of California emigrants from the United States, were overtaken upon this new route by the Oregon company. Our informant represents that the teams and provisions of the emigrant party were exhausted, and that the emigrants would, probably, have perished in the mountains, but for having been overtaken by the Oregon company. The Oregon company was liberally supplied with teams and provisions, with which, of course, they were free, and anxious to aid the unfortunate sufferers in the completion of their journey. We extract the following, in relation to the new road, from the Star and Californian of Nov. 18th.— MEETING OF EMIGRANTS.—THE NEW ROAD.—We have received the report of a meeting, held by the late emigration from the United States, in conjunction with a wagon party from Oregon, travelling into California, upon their arrival in the Sacramento valley, on the 31st day of October. The meeting appears to have been called with an object to obtain an expression of opinion, relative to the new route taken this season by the emigrants, headed by Mr. Lawson, across the mountains of California. A committee was appointed and a report made, of which the following is a copy: "The committee appointed by the chair to draw up a statement of facts, relative to the management of Capt. P. Lawson, in viewing out a new route across the mountains to California, beg leave to submit for the consideration of this meeting the following report. "Your committee would state that the wagon party from Oregon to California, consisting of some 40 wagons and about 200 persons, came into the route surveyed by Capt. Lawson on the Sacramento river, at a point about S. E. of the little Clatsop Lake and about 50 or 60 miles distant from said lake. That we followed said route to within 40 miles of the Valley of Sacramento, at which point we overtook Capt. Lawson and a party of emigrants from the United States, with six wagons. A part of the party had abandoned their wagons and left on pack animals. "Up to the point where our party overtook Capt. Lawson's party, we had not seen any evidence of any work having been bestowed upon the road by the emigrants. From that point a distance of 40 miles into the valley of the Sacramento; all the labor performed by our party could have been performed by four men in three or four days, as the obstructions to be removed were principally fallen timber, and loose rock. We found the ascent very gradual and easy; and upon the

whole, your committee consider the pass discovered by Capt. Lawson, one of the finest in the world, through mountains so extensive as the one through which it passes. In the opinion of your committee, a most practicable road can be made, with very little labor through this pass; and that this route will prove of lasting benefit to parties travelling to and from Oregon and California and from the United States, as it has proved to us. Your committee think Capt. Lawson entitled to the thanks of this meeting, for the energy and decision displayed by him in surveying the route. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions. "Here it was resolved to tender Capt. Lawson a vote of thanks, which done, was followed by three cheers, and the dissolution of the meeting. News. Intelligence has reached this city by letter received by Arch. McKinley, Esq., that "Congress adjourned in June without doing any thing for Oregon." Congress was in session on the 6th of July, and consequently this intelligence is incorrect in relation to the month in which the adjournment took place—a mistake or misprint of June for July might easily occur; but no mistake could well happen in relation to the fact of an adjournment, or matters of importance omitted to be done before the adjournment—hence we incline to the belief that Congress adjourned in July without definitely acting on the Oregon question. The letter further states, in substance, second, that Paris has been the seat of further sanguinary strife, which resulted in the slaughter of 10,000 citizens, the overthrow of the Larrartine government, and his precipitate flight from France and the installation of Gen. Cavagnac President of the Republic; third, that the Chartists in England had been put down by military force; and fourth, that the war between Prussia and Denmark continued, which would most likely involve England in the war on the part of Denmark, in observance of treaty stipulations with that government. This news is extremely meagre, but it is as full as we have been able to collect. We understand that the supercargo of the "Joven Guipuzcoana" has letters and papers for Oregon, but for some cause they have not been forwarded. If England engages in a continental war, Russia will stand proudly aloof, and it is more than probable that all Europe will become involved in war. The "Joven Guipuzcoana" (New Egypt) brought 43 passengers at \$100 each. When the "New Egypt" left San Francisco, Oregon flour was worth \$25, pork \$90, salmon \$20, per barrel, and butter and cheese \$1, each per pound, at wholesale. At retail, at San Francisco, the above articles sold at much higher rates, and boots sold for \$14, and shoes at \$7, per pair; potatoes sold at the rate of 11 cents per pound, and lumber at \$120 per thousand. We learn that nearly every person who went from Oregon into the California mines has been sick—the same is also said to be true of the late emigrants into California. The "Henry" had arrived at San Francisco before the sailing of the "New Egypt" and the "Undine" and "Annetta" were expected to soon sail for Oregon for provisions. Our California exchanges brought by the "Bellast" contained no news of importance. The Indian referred to in our last, as having been arrested by a part of the late exploring party, and sentenced to be hung, was allowed to escape by one of the party. We are requested to state that the Rev. Wilson Blain will lecture on the unreasonable demands of Scepticism, next Sabbath, P. M., in the Methodist church in this city, at the usual hour of worship. We see in the California Star, that Commodore Jones has offered \$40,000 reward for the apprehension and delivery to him of the deserters from his squadron. "The several gentlemen to whom we are indebted for our California exchanges brought by the Bellast, will please accept our thanks. James O'Neil and James Athey Esqs., will also accept our thanks for the California Star, and Californian of Nov. 18, received from them. "Some of the passengers of the "Joven Guipuzcoana" have been in this city more than a week, and papers and a part of the letters brought by that vessel are still retained; unless this conduct is explained by the existence of circumstances unknown here, her officers are highly culpable.

For the Spectator. Mr. KRYON.—We must offer an apology to your geological correspondent, in favor of our obtuse intellect: for really we cannot yet accede to the correctness of his views. He will please exercise his goodness in bearing with us while we enter our dissent to his doctrines. We would not for the world lay a straw in the way of the formation of a class, but we have just reason to fear for their instruction. And as "R" has promptly responded to our former call we still confess we need more light. Our first difficulty with his views, are that they seem to be based on the presumption that the science of Geology is in a chaotic state, and that every one may theorize at will on its sublime principles. Acting on this notion, "R" creates a hypothetical world, and builds on it a hypothetical geology; and then applies the fiery conceptions of his sublime fancy to the illustration of facts pertaining to our darkened mundane sphere. Geology however is happily out of its leading strings, and has become a science. "It is an inductive science" says Hitchcock. It is built up illustrated, and sustained by facts, not by theories or hypotheses. We would here call "R's" serious attention to the principle asserted on page 266. Hitchcock. It is still maintained that the rocks at Willamette falls, are stratified—"they are primary stratified rocks." Two assertions would appear somewhat better the third time with the proof. We invite "R" to read the two following sentences which he will find on page 29. Hitchcock. "The unstratified rocks, especially when exposed to the weather, are usually divided into irregular fragments by fissures in various directions. Sometimes however these rocks have a concretionary structure on a large scale; that is they are composed of concreted layers whose curvature is sometimes so slight, that they are mistaken for strata." These remarks are eminently applicable to the rocks in this vicinity. But "R" informs us that the Willamette rocks are sand rocks impregnated with iron. And also that they are magnetic rocks. If the first be true the second must be, as iron always attracts the magnet. Let us read "R" a definition from Comstock who is with most persons as good authority as Hitchcock. "Basalt is one of the most common varieties of Trap-rocks. It is a dark green or black stone composed of augite and feldspar, very compact in texture, and of considerable hardness &c. The term is used by Pliny, and is said to come from Basal, an Ethiopian word signifying iron. The rock often contains much iron." page 410. "It is found both in large shapeless masses, and in columnar prisms. The texture of basalt is fine-grained, or compact, and it often contains other minerals." It also exhibits hollow cavities, or vesicles apparently formed by bubbles of air during its fusion." page 233. Lyell says Basalt consists in an intimate mixture of augite and feldspar with magnetic iron, olivine &c. page 99. Lyell also speaks (page 95) of the fine grained character of basalt. Now correcting "R's" mistake in calling this fine-grained basalt sand, has he not by all that he has written, and especially by his "very recent experiment," proved that the rocks in question are basaltic, and of igneous production. That the rocks in the vicinity of Oregon City are basalt of a more or less perfect character is a fact sustained by other evidence of which "R" may not be aware. The geological character of this whole region has been studied by scientific men, and specimens have been taken to the states and there tested; and all agree that this is a volcanic region and that these are basaltic rocks. See Parker's Tour, and Wilke's Journal. Permit, if you please, a remark of a general nature. Perhaps no one of all the physical sciences has been exposed to more prejudice from excessive theorising than geology. So much theorising says Hitchcock, has only "brought ridicule on the whole science of geology." Scientific men are no longer dreamers, but busy working men, gathering up the facts of nature, and displaying them in their philosophical relations and bearings on each other, and on the whole mass. They aim to bring nature into the laboratory and there dissect and analyze all her members and ascertain all their appliances. This is true philosophy. The fashion of guessing by the process called hypotheses has been suffered to retire to the shades with the scholastic lore of the dark ages by all truly scientific scholars. We have been led to this train of reflection by what "R" calls his theory of rivers. His remarks on this matter are entirely too visionary to find a place in a sober scientific discussion. And were it not a waste of time, ink, and paper, it would not be difficult to show that his remarks are even worse than visionary. But we are forgetting that it may be presumptuous for one so very insignificant

as ourself in scientific circles to enter the list against a teacher of the sublime science. We hope, dear "R," you will not take it offensively that we have so frankly and candidly answered your remarks. We do think you are wrong, and hope you will lecture your class, if one is formed, on the synthetical and analytical, rather than the hypothetical system. TYRO. Extracts from Californian Papers. The cargoes of vessels "Undine" and "Virginia" late from Valparaiso, were sold at public auction, commencing on Tuesday last. Sales ran high. Reported for the Star & Californian. The Town Council of San Francisco by an unparalleled unanimity have agreed to meet—NO MORE. Arrival of Gov. MASON.—His Excellency Col. Mason, Gov. of California, and suite, arrived here on the 15th inst., from Fort Sacramento, New Helvetia. He awaits we understand, a conference with Com. Jones, who may be daily expected at this port. By THE FOUND.—One man, we are informed by sufficient authority, laboring in the mines, took single-handed, with common pick and spade, in the space of twenty days, nearly thirty pounds of gold, from a piece of ground not measuring four feet square.—Zimri thinks he must have been the ace of spades. The U. S. Store Ship Lexington, sails in a few days for the United States. Our acknowledgments are again due to W. D. M. Howard, Esq. for files of the "Friend of China," published at Hong Kong. The papers before us are mainly occupied with the proceedings of the courts in relation to the murders of foreigners by the Chinese in December last. Every thing was quiet at Canton up to the first of July. Business was dull—exchange on England 3s. 9d. At Shanghai the British Consul had demanded of the authorities the apprehension and punishment of some ten or twelve Chinese who had committed some outrages upon three English missionaries. The demand not being complied with in the specified time, (24 hours,) embargo was laid on a fleet of outward bound junks, and a stoppage of custom dues on British ships. The consul subsequently obtained full satisfaction of the authorities and a vote of thanks from the foreign residents for his promptness and efficient action in the matter. A small schooner which was dispatched from Hong Kong for Honolulu on the 27th of February last had not arrived on the 1st of September, and but little hope was entertained of her safety.—Californian Oct. 7th. THE ISLAND OF JAVA.—This distant land appears to partake of the general inclination to war, now so clearly manifested by nearly the whole world. The Dutch, and the inhabitants of that portion of the island called Bally, were at war by the last accounts. The expedition against Bally left Batavia and Samarang simultaneously on the 30th of April, and was said to be very strong.—The Balinese were preparing to give a vigorous resistance: stockades, one behind the other reached the hills, and the feeling towards the Dutch was very hostile.—Californian Oct. 7th. MORE GOLD.—When will they be done discovering gold in California? The last that has come to hand was in the neighborhood of the "Ciudad de los Angeles," where gold has been known to exist for a long time in small quantities, but it was not until recently that any explorations were made, when lo, the glittering ore was found in as great abundance as on the American Fork, and other well known "diggins." Where will be the next discovery of this no longer precious substance. Really, we dread the digging of a well, or the grading of a street in our neighborhood.—Californian. THE EFFECTS OF CHEWING TOBACCO.—In a very lengthy article on the evils of the use of tobacco, the Philadelphia Ledger has the following very sensible remarks: "The effects of chewing are even greater than those of smoking, for by this process, the poison is taken directly into the system, and thus directly vitiates its fluids. Perhaps no people chew tobacco so generally and extensively as the American farmers. Those of the Northern and Middle States are denominated a healthy race. They are so generally, and the cause may be found in their climate and occupation. But they are not so healthy as the agricultural population of Northern Europe, England, France, Germany, or Russia. How few of them show a good set of teeth after thirty! How many of them at 48, exhibit the decay of 60, in loss of teeth, loss or change of hair, discoloration of skin, shrinking of muscles, curving of the spine in the neck and shoulders, slowness of motion! This decay is not produced by excessive labor, for they do not labor excessively; nor by privation, for no agricultural population in the world are so well fed, clothed, and lodged. Nor is it attributable to climate; for European peasantry come among us from climates less salubrious, with all the indications of better health, and do not afterwards decay faster than upon our native soil. How great is the contrast between the full-cheeked, bright-eyed, ruddy English or Russian peasantry of fifty, of white teeth, thick hazel hair and active carriage, and the American farmer of the same age, with his sallow complexion, straggling and discolored teeth, shrunken facial muscles, thin or grey hair, sunken and discolored eyes, and slow and shambling gait! The one never touches tobacco, and the other chews it immoderately. We advise all among our readers who use tobacco, to think of these things, and be wise unto temporal salvation."