

# The Weekly Gazette.

SCOTTSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854.

## AGENTS:

GEO. T. ALLAN, Esq., Coos Bay.  
BURNS & WOOD, and Maj. E. B. BALL, Randolph City.  
Col. W. W. CHAPMAN, Elkton.  
JESSE APPLGATE, Esq., Yoncalla.  
H. PISKETON, Green Valley.  
C. S. DREW, Esq., Jacksonville.  
— FLOOD, Esq., Winchester.

**SECRET SOCIETIES.**—We learn from our exchanges, that revolutionary societies are holding secret meetings in England, France, Spain, and the Germanic Kingdoms and Principalities, which, in the opinion of many, bode no good to the present Governments. It is an old adage, that when rogues fall out honest people come by their own.

"Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not  
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow!"

**FOURTH OF JULY BALL.**—We understand that some of our citizens are getting up a grand ball, to come off on the Fourth of July, in honor of that most honored day. Of course, all our bright-eyed, pleasure-loving maidens and stately dames will grace the occasion with their presence. There is another ball to come off on the same evening at Canyonville.

☞ We copy the following savorily morsel from the New York Times:

"The unimproved lands of Oregon are so barren that a Surveyor General writes: 'I think the United States ought to make Great Britain take it all back, or fight. Thank God we did not go up to 54° 40'; 40° is bad enough.'

**ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.**—Within the past month, we have received several anonymous epistles; and, as we have determined not to publish any such communications, we request all who may favor us in future to place their names in the post script.

☞ It will be seen, by reference to another column that the Secretary of the Interior has confirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to town sites in Oregon and Washington Territories.

**LETTER FROM GEN. LANE.**—In another column will be found a letter from GEN. LANE, to ROBT. J. LADD, Esq., of this place, which contains matter of interest to our readers in this section.

**EMPIRE CITY.**—Business continues dull at this point, and there is but little prospect of a change for the better, until the coal recently discovered can be brought into the market.

**RANDOLPH CITY.**—There is no news of importance from this quarter. The miners are making fair wages along the beach, and provisions can be had at low rates.

**THE SIASLAW.**—We understand that Mr. N. SCHOLFIELD, with two or three others, started on Tuesday last to the Siaslaw, for the purpose of exploring that river, from its mouth to the Willamette Valley.

**SCOTTSBURG.**—Business at this place continues brisk, and heavy sales of groceries and provisions have been made during the past week.

**MEAT MARKET.**—Fresh beef is selling at from 15 to 20 cents per lb.; Mutton 25 cts.; Venison 15 cts.; Bear meat 10 to 15 cts.

☞ We are indebted to S. F. CHADWICK, Esq., for a mess of green peas, and lettuce.

**APPOINTMENT.**—D. H. Armstrong has been appointed Post Master at St. Louis, Mo.

☞ J. C. AVERY, Esq., of Corvallis, has been appointed Postal Agent for this Territory, vice Gen. A. L. Lovejoy, removed.

☞ Lieut. George H. Derby has been appointed Superintendent of Light-houses, on the California and Oregon coast.

**DECISION.**—The Attorney General decides that a vessel built in the United States, and voluntarily sold by the owner to a foreigner, and then bought back again by its original owner, cannot be registered anew as an American ship.

**FAST RIDING.**—One of Adams & Co's Messengers rode 135 miles in 12 hours over the mountains with the news of the great fire in Yreka.

**To the Editor of the Umpqua Gazette:**  
Sir:—Unaccustomed as I—bom! beg pardon, but that was the way my uncle the Alderman preface his after-dinner speeches and, as I am about to address you on things in general and *putty* in particular, I had nearly followed his illustrious example. As a Scottsburger, I am glad our wagon road in making such rapid strides towards completion, and trust that the "hipps!" of the muleteer will shortly be mingled with the "wo haw!" of the teamster. Then, sir, we may expect to see our streets thronged with the comely matrons and the bright-eyed daughters of our Valley, while our Bachelor Society (due 1801) will be *totally* annihilated by the *sugary* inundation. I fancy I already see the sorrowful expression of our President's physiognomy, as he sings for the last time:

"Night is the time to fix  
Our hearts in union meet;  
With skillful hand to mix  
The potent and the sweet;  
To set our watering mouths agog,  
And taste the glories of egg-neq!"

Let us also hope that the cheering notes of Jack Tar may be more frequently heard on the waters of our beautiful river, until Scottsburg, destined by its position and unrivaled natural advantages to be the commercial emporium of Southern Oregon, shall extend from 575 Main street to the prairie, and the Doctor is joyously dispensing law and physic in the centre of a large and flourishing city.

That this will happen at no distant day, is only reasonable to suppose, and looking around at the various excitements and mushroom speculations, starting with gas and ending in smoke, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that though our growth has been slow, it is sure and steadily progressing.

Trade is brisk here, as at any time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; and though oil may be scarce in San Francisco, *putty* we are determined to sell low in Scottsburg.

I look upon your paper, Mr. Editor, as no small step towards the advancement of our town, and trust that town and country will unite in giving your sheet the support its highly creditable appearance merits. Let our road be completed, the harvest secured, our merchants well supplied with the comforts of life, and in anticipation of the *lady-deluge* let our jovial society, the 1801, meet and take the necessary measures to have an abundant supply of ribbons and laces, for the sweet, pretty faces that will no doubt visit us, and must not return disappointed to their prairie homes.

Let us once realize this state of things here, and, as a particular friend of mine would remark, "Scottsburg will go ahead." True, some of our citizens have left us, to chase the golden egg, and others said *down* the river, but we have also received valuable accessions, and the limped Umpqua flows on untroubled. Our ladies, though few, are handsome and witty; and as I predict the sudden demise of the order of old bachelors here, we may look for numerous amiable additions, bringing the Captain's beautiful yacht, the "Salmon Berry," into daily requisition. Does not the good time coming raise your drooping spirits, fire your poetic pen, and throw your *Devil* into a keg of molasses? The "very ideal of it," as Sam Weller would say, has completely squashed your friend,  
JUAN.

EMPIRE CITY, June 4th, 1854.

**Editor of the Umpqua Gazette:**  
I notice in your late issue that two superior coal claims have been discovered lately at Coos Bay—one belonging to Dr. Coffin, the other to Dr. Boatman. This is true, but it is not the whole truth. There is here an extent of coal lands which would surprise even a Pennsylvania collier. In addition to what is reported in your paper, we would say, that John Henderson, B. F. Ross, M. M. Learn, Calvin Hinch, Thomas Planagan & Bother, Sigmond Ettlinger, Henry Sanford, Chas. Pearce, James Aiken, Dr. Overbeck, W. H. Jackson, Samuel Hendricks, Dr. Gaddes, W. W. McAllister, N. Foley, David Rohrer, Jas. Harkison, Geo. Miller & Brothers, all have taken claims in the same region, and upon the same coal veins, and have found the stratum, I believe, on almost every claim. As yet these claims have not been worked, but we expect to see them soon put under way. The experiment made by P. B. Marple on his banks has proved successful; they are now in an active process of working, and the coals are delivered at Empire City. The above list does not include the nineteen Coos Bay Company claims, in most of which, if indeed not all, coal is known to exist. It is due to James Aiken to say that he has the honor of being the discoverer of these new banks.  
Z. Z. Z.

**ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY.**—It is stated that the people of Carson Valley have agreed to make application to Congress to be separated from Utah and to be formed into a new Territory, to be bounded on the east by the Goose Creek Mountains, north by Oregon, and south and west by California. The area included within these limits is about one-third of the Territory of Utah, of which it is a part. It is remote from the Mormon settlements, and its inhabitants are not Mormons.

**WHO READS THE MOST?**—The aggregate circulation of all the newspapers in London, is 72,616; of which the Times itself has 45,220. The New York Tribune alone has a circulation of 140,000.

**Letter from Gen. Lane.**  
WASHINGTON CITY, April 29, 1854.  
MY DEAR LADD:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th March, and am much obliged to you for much interesting news and information. I am glad to learn that gold is found, or is likely to be found plenty on our coast near us, and am also happy to know that vessels have found a good entrance to Coos Bay.

Some time since I wrote a letter for publication in relation to the division of Oregon Territory, as proposed by the people of Jacksonville and Yreka, in which I gave my views in opposition to such division, and urged the establishment of a State Government, for reasons that I think will be considered legitimate and proper. A new Territory cannot be made as proposed. The Delegation from California don't think of entertaining the idea of clipping their State.

Now, my dear friend, you may rely on my doing for Scottsburg all that mortal man can do. I feel the importance of that point, and the wants, necessities, interests, and wishes of the people of Scottsburg, and all Southern Oregon, and am as anxious as a man can be to procure such legislation as may be necessary for the advancement of their interests. I have a bill now pending for continuing the Military Road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, and have the promise of the Post Master General that the Mail Steamers shall stop and deliver the Mail at Scottsburg, and in addition to this we have a bill pending for separating our service (that is Mail service) from the Company's line at San Francisco and for letting all North of that point to an independent company, to stop at Port Orford, Coos Bay, Scottsburg, and Astoria, and deliver the Mail going and returning. Indeed everything has been and is being done that can be, for the promotion of our interests in your section, and all others of our Territory, and you may rest assured that I shall not neglect any portion of my duty, or of the Territory.

Our Territorial business has been made the special order for the first week in May. I feel confident of success in most matters pending. I will give you the result.

Your ob'dt servt,  
JOSEPH LANE.

☞ The following is the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, confirming the decision of the General Land Commissioner in relation to town sites in Oregon, which we published last week:

[COPY]  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,**  
Washington, April 29, 1854.  
Sir: I have fully examined and considered the question submitted in your report of the 17th instant, upon the appeal of the Hon. Joseph Lane, Delegate from Oregon Territory, to wit:—Whether land occupied as a town site, or for purposes of trade and commerce, prior to the act of September 27th, 1850, [entitled "An Act to create the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said Public Lands,] are subject to donation under said act," my conclusion coincides with that of your report, that such land was not so subject. I have therefore affirmed your decision in the premises, and have directed that the "Opinion of the Surveyor General," submitted with your report, be herewith returned to your office.  
I am, very respectfully,  
Your Ob'dt Servt,  
R. MCLELLAND,  
Secretary.  
John Wilson, Esquire,  
Com. Gen'l Land Office.

**Military Road South.**  
Major B. Alvord, of the army, has just arrived in our city from an inspection of the military road in Southern Oregon. He reports that it will be completed in about ten days. The appropriation has been expended in improving the road from the mouth of the Umpqua Canyon to the summit of the hills south of Grave Creek. It was located over new ground, avoiding a majority of the vexatious crossings in the Canyon, and the steepest portions of the Grave Creek hills. A good practical wagon road is opened, but the travel by pack-mules over it this spring has made it very rough. On the 20th of May, a wagon with a load of 3,000 pounds passed through the Canyon. It contained iron castings for a mill in Rogue River Valley. The people of Scottsburg are opening a wagon road from Winchester to that place; and by August, it is believed, wagons will travel between Scottsburg, Jacksonville and Yreka. Oregon Times.

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.**—By late advice from Washington, we learn that Congress has appropriated, for the purpose of negotiating treaties with the Indians in Oregon Territory, the sum of sixty thousand dollars; and for the same object in Washington Territory, forty-five thousand dollars.—Portland Times.

☞ The brig Donna Maria, from Vancouver's Island, bound to San Francisco, went ashore on Tuesday, April 22d, 30 miles below Mendocino, and is a total wreck. All hands were saved.—Portland Times.

**Effect of the European War on the Interests of the United States.**  
The following letter on this subject, written by Gen. Duff Green in reply to the inquiries of a friend, has been handed to us for publication:

NEWARK, (N. J.) April 15, 1854.  
Sir: You ask whether, in my opinion, the war will create such a demand for money as to cause American securities now held in Europe to be remitted to this country and forced upon our market.

That under the pressure of some temporary panic this may be done to some considerable extent, is possible, but I do not think probable. That the war must disturb the financial position of the world, and more or less affect public and private credit—that prudent men, in view of the uncertainties of the future will husband their resources, and that the value of money will be enhanced, is certain. But it seems to me that while the war must, of necessity, affect injuriously the credit and resources of European nations, it will greatly tend to augment our commerce and increase our resources, adding to, rather than diminishing the value of our resources.

The qualified recognition, by the Governments of England and France, of the principle that free ships shall make free goods, and that our flag shall protect person and property on the ocean, must tend greatly to increase our commerce, and multiply the profits of our merchants; while the increased demand for hemp, flax, tallow, corn, and other staple articles heretofore obtained from Russia, and which now must be furnished chiefly by us, will so much increase their price, and stimulate their industry, as to make hemp and flax staple articles, adding greatly to our exports, and creating a balance, so as to regulate the exchange in our favor.

It is true that the war will create an extraordinary demand for money; but the money expended in the war will go into circulation. It will give greater activity to certain branches of industry, the profits on which, and the accumulating interest on the new debt thus created, will add to instead of diminish the fund for investment. The question, therefore, is not whether there will be funds to invest, but where and how they will be invested.

I am aware that extraordinary efforts will be made by those who are interested in sustaining the credit of European Governments, and believe that the depreciation will not be so great as many fear it will be; but to me it would seem that the tendency of the war and of current events will be to induce persons wishing to provide against the contingencies of the future, to prefer investments in our railroads, our real estate, our mines or manufactures, to any European security. And I am confident that many of the largest capitalists, as well as those of small income, will remit part of their funds to be thus invested; for as their confidence in the stability of European Governments may be weakened, will they be more disposed to provide the means of subsistence by investments here.

So much as to the effect of public opinion in Europe. I come now to speak of ourselves. It is now understood that money well invested in a well located Railroad, adds ten times the sum thus expended to the value of property. I had occasion some years since to estimate the saving on the transportation of flour on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as compared with the previous cost of transporting it in wagons, and was surprised to find that the saving on that single article was more than twice the sum required to pay the interest on the entire cost of construction. We have now some 17,000 miles of Railroads in operation, and will soon have some 13,000 more. The sum expended in their construction and equipment, with the exception of that paid for imported iron, is paid for labor, and remains in the country, stimulates our industry and multiplies our resources.—This is a source of wealth and prosperity which few can estimate.

Again, the Russian movement on Hungary demonstrates the value of railroads for military as well as commercial purposes. No one can believe that England would take the part of Turkey against Russia, were it not that she desires to interpose a weak Power between "The King of the North" and her East India possessions. Her statesmen know well the value of railroads as a means of protecting India and developing its resources, and hence they have commenced a system which, together with the railroads in the United States and elsewhere, will create a demand for more iron than it is possible for England to supply. This will so increase the price as to compel us to manufacture for ourselves, and thus our inexhaustible mines of iron and coal will be brought into use, and large sums will be remitted from Europe to be thus employed, which with the rapid accumulation of capital at home will, in my opinion, not only maintain but greatly increase the present value of American securities.

I therefore am of opinion that, although under the pressure of the panic a part of American securities now in Europe may be remitted to this country, the fact that it is known that we intend to preserve our neutrality—that we are paying off our debt long before it is due, at a premium of more than 20 per cent.—that our debt represents railroads and improvements adding tenfold to the value of our property, and that the product of our commerce, mines, agricul-

ture and manufactures, are multiplying our resources and increasing our prosperity, will so strengthen public confidence in Europe, that much more European capital will come here for investment than has heretofore done. But if I am mistaken in this, there is yet no sufficient cause of alarm; for the time is passed when we are compelled to go abroad for resources. Our progress may not be so rapid, but, look on the future as we may, there is enough to convince every rational mind that it is no longer in the power of any combination of foreign capital to affect our credit as heretofore, and I need go no further than the daily operations in Wall-street to show that we are rapidly reaching the period when New-York instead of London is to be the financial centre of the world.

Such are my opinions, which are respectfully submitted by your friend,  
DUFF GREEN.

**From La Plata.**  
By the arrival of the United States ship *Jamestown*, we have intelligence from the Rio de la Plata up to February 18. At Buenos Ayres business was very lively and the affairs of the Province were regarded as being in a hopeful condition. Gov. ONTIZABO has some of the progressive spirit of the times, and proposes water-works and gas for the city and railroads for the country; all of which projects may be accomplished if the people will leave off fighting. Our Charge, Mr. PENDLETON, departed from Buenos Ayres in the United States steamer *Water Watch*, and reached Montevideo on the 13th of February, homeward bound. Our Consul, Mr. GRAHAM, is left in charge.

In the Republic Orientale del Uruguay an election was held on Sunday, February 2d, and though a disturbance was anticipated, everything passed off quietly. The President is elected by Congress, and a majority of those chosen on the 5th of February are understood to be friends of FLORES, and his election to the Presidency on the last of that month was regarded as certain. Since the termination of the war, business at Montevideo has declined, and is very dull. Of the thousands who have left the city many belonged to the industrial classes, and have been attracted to Buenos Ayres by the briskness of business in that city. Brazil has offered her aid to Uruguay, both in troops and money. The precise monthly sum is not known, and is variously stated at \$30,000 and \$60,000 in silver, but it is known that 5,000 troops were dispatched to the Republic. All this looks forward to the time when the Rio de la Plata will be one of the boundaries of Brazil.

The United States exploring steamer *Water Watch* arrived at Montevideo on the 13th of February, in command of the first lieutenant, J. P. PAGE, having been sent down for provisions and for repairs to her machinery. The steamer has been up the Paraguay 700 above Assencion, which is a distance of about 2,000 miles from the mouth of the La Plata. The country is represented to be very fertile, producing cotton of the finest staple, mandioc, Indian corn, &c., and the various tropical fruits. All that is needed is a plenty of Yankees to show the natives how to raise things, and steamers to bring the produce to market. Capt. PAGE is prosecuting his explorations with the most praiseworthy industry, and from present appearances the country will not be disappointed in the results expected from the expedition.

**LATER FROM THE BAHAMAS.**—The Charleston Courier gathers from files of the Nassau Guardian to the 19th of April, the following intelligence:

Sir Alexander Bannerman, the newly-appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, was lately elected at Nassau.

The public revenue of the Bahama Islands for the quarter ending the 31st of December, was \$6884 4s. 3d.; being an excess of £1303 7s. 3d. over the expenditures. The new light-houses to be erected on the Bahamas, will make the sixth and seventh on those Islands. In the Bahamas are included the Turks and Caicos Islands, as natural members of the Archipelago. The islands selected for the purpose are uninhabited, and among the smallest and most worthless of the group.

Cay Labos lies on the Southern edge of the Bahama Bank, and the Great Isaac is the northernmost Island on the Bank. The latter is about one and a half miles long, and about one-half or three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and, although it supplies no sustenance for either man or beast, there are fresh water wells upon it.

The Government schooner President, Capt. Ramsey, arrived at Nassau on the 12th ultimo, from Inagua, at which point she reports that the weather continued fine and dry, and that they were raking and selling salt. None of other Salt Islands had as yet done anything in the raking way.

The Nassau Guardian says it is estimated that about \$600,000 worth of property was cast on the shores of the Bahamas, owing to bad weather, within the fortnight ending on the 12th ultimo. A private letter estimates the loss, up to the 19th ultimo, at one million of dollars.

**LATER FROM HONDURAS.**—Advice from Balize to April 1st, has been received at New York. The cholera is on the increase. It is not only ravaging Balize, but was disastrously fatal in the northern districts of the settlement. No other news.