

# The Weekly Gazette.

SCOTTSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1854.

**THE WAGON ROAD.**—The work on this road is still progressing, and each day we hear of its rapid advancement. We prophesy that in a few years the T rail will cover a portion of this road, and heavy trains, laden with produce and provisions, be running from Scottsburg to Portland. This prophecy to many may appear chimerical, and savor a little of gas. Nevertheless it is sure to come to pass, as the Umpqua valley is the only natural outlet from the interior of Southern Oregon to the Pacific Ocean.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—W. N. G.'s communications have been lost or mislaid.

The communications signed "Zerah" will appear in our next. We are sorry they came too late for the present number.

"Zerah's" communication abounds with delicate touches. It is entirely new for our little, unassuming sheet; and we have taken the liberty of sending it by the U. S. Mail line to the Emperor of China, as no one short of a Celestial could appreciate its angelic highfalutinism.

Miss "Adelia" had better quit writing poetry, and turn her attention to raising chickens, instead of meddling with "birds of Paradise," and "golden pheasants," a branch of ornithology of which she is entirely ignorant.

We are informed that S. F. Chadwick, Esq., will speak in Green Valley on Friday afternoon, June 2d; at Oldham's place, Calapooiah, on June 3d, and at Yoncalla on the morning of the election, on the subject of a State Convention.

We learn that Amos E. Rogers, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the United States District Court, for Coos county, O. T.

"PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION."—An Indian canoe came up the river the other day, carrying a square-sail and top-sail.

Fifty-six warriors from DeChute's river arrived at Yreka on the 10th inst., with the intention of fighting the Shasta Indians.

We are indebted to Mr. Holbrook, Agent of Adams & Co.'s Express, at Oregon City, for files of late papers.

C. S. Drew, Esq., Jacksonville, is authorized to net as agent for the Gazette.

JACKSONVILLE, O. T., May 10, 1854.

**MR. EDITOR:**—Permit me to tender you my acknowledgments for the receipt of the first number of your paper—"The Umpqua Weekly Gazette."

This portion of Oregon, since its early settlement, has labored under very many serious disadvantages for the want of a medium through which its citizens might advocate their own rights, and make their wants known to the world; and to this object I have no doubt you will lend a helping hand, inasmuch as such a course, if properly pursued, would prove of vital importance to every citizen of Southern Oregon, to say nothing of its beneficial results to the northern counties of California. It is true the "Mountain Herald" has generously espoused our cause, and has at all times and on all occasions used every exertion to promote the best interests of this section of the country. Yet from the fact of that valuable sheet being located south of the forty-second parallel, in a country of more than ordinary interest, whose citizens are noted for their enterprise, industry, and generosity, we must not claim nor expect to receive the boon to which they are justly entitled.

Southern Oregon and Northern California possess superior advantages over any other portion of the Pacific coast, and in view of its agricultural and mineral resources, its metes and boundaries fixed by the God of Nature, together with the general good feeling existing among all classes of its citizens towards each other, it seems to be almost a Nation of itself.

Nothing can appear more beautiful to the eye, than a glance over our exceedingly rich and fertile valleys—to gaze with wonder and delight at the permanency of our improvements, which have sprung into existence in the short space of three years—the indomitable energy of our citizens, in securing to themselves homes, not inferior to those they left behind them—while on our placers and in our ravines and mountain gorges you behold the "hardy miner," toiling on, toiling ever—constantly looking for his "pile," which will enable him to return to his loved ones at home, or perhaps furnish the means of bringing them to their future home in this land of gold.

With my best wishes for your success in your laudable undertaking, I remain  
Respectfully yours,  
P. H. LOM.

## Umpqua County Court, MAY TERM, 1854.

JUDGE DEADY presiding.  
J. W. DREW, U. S. Marshal.  
R. E. STRATTON, U. S. Dist. Attorney.  
S. F. CHADWICK, District Attorney.  
J. A. KNOWLES, Sheriff.  
R. J. LADD, Clerk.

**ATTORNEYS IN ATTENDANCE**—A. C. Gibbs, Esq., R. E. Stratton, Esq., W. W. Chapman, Esq., D. B. Brennan, Esq., and S. F. Chadwick, Esq.

**GRAND JURORS**—John Hudson, Foreman, Lewis Churchill, Lemuel Becket, E. Stevens, Thomas S. Colvin, G. W. Snyder, Robert Smith, Thomas Pollock, E. Estes, Thos. Robinson, J. J. Kellogg, Alfred Ambrose, W. J. J. Scott, H. Duboy, Levi Scott, Charles Putnam, B. Bratton, A. W. More.

United States vs. G. N. Slocum. Dismissed.

Territory of Oregon vs. Wm. H. Brackett. Indictment continued.

Brown et al. vs. Winchester et al. Dismissed.

James Butler vs. A. E. Rackleff et al. Settled.

Henry W. Sovereance vs. Henry Brown. Continued.

Levi Scott vs. J. D. May. Default of defendant entered.

D. W. Frarey vs. Levi Scott and Wm. Scott. Continued.

Publa Martens vs. Briggs and Thompson. Dismissed.

H. Scott vs. Colvin et al. Continued.

Wm. N. Wells and W. W. Johnson vs. May & Purdy. Decree of sale ordered.

Tibbets vs. Tibbets. Continued.

E. P. Drew vs. Levi Gant. Motion to dissolve injunction—motion overruled.

ELKTON, May 24th, 1854.

In pursuance of a notice posted at the Court House of Umpqua county, a meeting of the citizens of Umpqua county and adjoining counties assembled at the above place, on Tuesday, May 24th, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of voting for a convention to form a State Constitution.

Col. W. W. CHAPMAN was called to the Chair, and JOHN W. FLOYD was chosen Secretary.

D. B. Brennan, Esq., of Jackson county, R. E. Stratton, Esq., of Douglass county, and A. C. Gibbs, Esq., Dr. J. W. Drew, and S. F. Chadwick, Esq., of Umpqua county, addressed the meeting.

A motion was made by A. C. Gibbs, Esq., and adopted, that Messrs. J. W. Drew, D. B. Brennan and J. W. Floyd be appointed a committee to draft resolutions, whereupon they presented the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has now arrived when a due regard to the true interests of Oregon imperatively demands that the initiatory steps towards the formation of a State Government should now be taken by voting at the coming election for a Convention to form a State Constitution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting is hereby requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to all the newspapers of this Territory for publication.

On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Chairman.  
JOHN W. FLOYD, Secretary.

Pursuant to call, the delegates from the different precincts of Douglass county met in convention at Deer Creek, on Saturday, May 13, 1854, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the Democracy of said county, at the coming June election.

The convention was temporarily organized by calling THOMAS SMITH to the Chair, and appointing R. H. DEARBORN Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of the delegates from the several precincts.

On a motion, a committee was appointed to report a plan and order of proceedings, for the permanent organization of the convention.

The committee having reported, the convention was fully organized by the election of JOHN GOULD, Esq., President, and R. E. STRATTON and J. M. ARRINGTON, Secretaries.

The convention, on motion, proceeded to nominate candidates for the several offices in Douglass county, to be filled by election on the first Monday in June next.

Whereupon it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly nominated, for the several offices annexed to their names:

Representative—James F. Gazeley.  
Sheriff—L. D. Kent.

County Commissioner—H. D. O'Brien.  
Assessor—W. G. Milklin.

Superintendent of Common Schools—G. B. Sanderson.

Auditor—R. H. Dearborn.  
Treasurer—Geo. Harman.

Coroner—Grover.  
Prosecuting Attorney—R. E. Stratton.

Several of the candidates were called for, and addressed the convention, with much spirit and point. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretaries furnish the "Oregon Statesman,"

"The Umpqua Weekly Gazette," and the "Weekly Times," copies of the proceedings, with a request to publish the same. Convention adjourned.

JOHN GOULD, President.  
J. M. ARRINGTON, } Secretaries.  
R. E. STRATTON, }

SCOTTSBURG, May 25, 1854.

**MR. EDITOR:**—Sir: In reply to several communications in your last number, allow me to express my regret at the manner in which my name has been connected with the office of Probate Judge.

The singular method by which I have become an involuntary and reluctant party to a public discussion of the question whether I am a candidate for an important office, has prevented me from declining the nomination at an earlier period. Having received neither official nor public notice of my nomination, it was out of my power to decline to run for an office I did not desire. And especially, when the name of another gentleman had appeared publicly, as the regular Whig candidate, it would seem impertinence on my part to either accept or decline the nomination. The subsequent discussion of the matter in your last number, gives me an opportunity to say, in justice to myself and friends, that I am not a candidate for any office.

By publishing the above, you will oblige me, and put to rest further doubt or discussion. Yours, respectfully,  
SAMUEL S. MANN.

WINCHESTER, May 16, 1854.

**EDITOR OF THE UMPQUA GAZETTE:**  
SIR:—In answer to your inquiries concerning the Umpqua harbor, I will say that from personal observation, and reports of ship masters, I believe there is twenty-seven feet of water in the channel at high water.

It is but a short distance from deep water outside to deep water inside of the bar.

The marks of the entrance are plain and easily learned. In good weather, at high water, ocean steamers may enter and depart without difficulty. Small steamers may cross the bar at any time, except in heavy gales. Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. C. GIBBS.

For the Umpqua Gazette.

**TO THE VOTERS OF UMPQUA COUNTY:**  
Gentlemen: By the published proceedings of the Convention held at Elkton, May, 10th, I am apprised that my name was put in nomination for the office of County Superintendent. Although not inensible to the compliment, justice to myself forbids that I should accept the nomination. I would recommend the name of J. L. Gilbert as a candidate for that office.

Yours respectfully,  
N. W. ALLEN.

**Destructive Fire!**

ONE-HALF OF YREKA IN ASHES!!  
LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$147,300!!!

Yesterday about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the Bakery of Mr. H. D. Van Wyck, on Miner street. The wind coming from the north and east, caused the fire to range westward and destroy all that portion of the town west of Cohen's brick buildings on the south, and Rossi & Davidson's on the north side of Miner street. The following is a hurried estimate of the losses sustained:

G. W. Klink, \$1,000; Shaw, \$2,000; Sleeper & Hamblin, \$5,000; Julien & Stephens, \$12,000; Spencer, \$1,500; Cleland & Hoyt, \$2,000; Westbrook & Pearce, \$700; D. D. Colton, \$2,000; S. R. Howlett, \$1,500; Green, \$2,000; Jacks & Jacobs, \$8,000; Unknown, \$40,000; H. Goldsmith, \$15,000; Newman & Co., \$3,000; H. Aaron, \$5,000; H. D. Van Wyck, \$10,000; Rosenborough, \$6,000; Dr. Henne, \$500; A. V. Burns, \$1,000; S. P. Fair, \$2,000; Joanna, \$1,200; Chamberlain, \$2,000; Wilson, \$600; Gillett & Co., \$3,000; Brewery, \$2,000; Shepard & Myers, \$1,000; Mexican woman, \$1,000; Hozer, (butcher), 1,000; E. C. Kelly, 2,000; Morrison, 1,500; Dr. Roe, 2,000; Murray & Thomas, 5,500; Dr. Cummins, 5,000; J. Goodwin, 3,500; Thomas & Bro. (probably) 3,500; Barthrop & Hanford, 1,200; David Sherwood, 2,000; Fries, 1,200.

The above estimate will be found in the aggregate to be nearly correct; but in detail very much to the contrary.

Much praise is due many persons for their untiring efforts in saving the property of others. The Clutes River Indians pitched in and worked like men in saving property, for which they deserve much praise.

Everything is yet in confusion, and it is impossible to give a minute description of affairs.—Yreka Herald, 13th inst.

MINERS in the different localities in this vicinity, so far as we have heard, during the past week, have been doing well—some, indeed, are realizing handsome sums. We have not space to particularize; but the amounts realized will compare favorably with those of any week during the present season. This is encouraging to miners, and will aid in impressing the already established fact that the extremely northern mines of California are not only inexhaustible, but maintain that even tenor which imparts health and prosperity to all kinds of business.—Yreka Herald.

## Senator Dawson's Railroad Views.

We give below an extract from the speech of the Hon. John J. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, recently delivered in Congress, in support of the "Homestead Bill," reported by him as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. We regret our inability to publish the entire speech, inasmuch as the question so ably presented and discussed by Mr. D. is at present attracting the consideration of some of our most eminent statesmen.

That portion of the speech which we publish, refers to the Pacific Railroad, and is very appositely introduced with the subject under immediate discussion:

Sir, I was struck by a remark made by the Attorney General of the Government in a recent speech made at Baltimore, or Newark, when accompanying, with his brethren of the Cabinet, our honored Chief Magistrate in his official visit to New York. "Action," said Mr. Cushing, "is the necessity of our age, and especially of the position, physical and political, which we hold among the nations of the earth." This, sir, is most emphatically true; and the onward march of events will not permit us to stand still if we wish it. This appropriate and well uttered remark was made in reference to another great question with which the present has a most important connection. I allude to the great Pacific railway. The value of such a highway to the commerce of the country and the world, I am glad to find, is thoroughly appreciated by our people. Suffer me to glance a moment at the great ends which are contemplated by a completion of that work. But, sir, I must dissent entirely from the conclusion of the argument drawn by the distinguished head of the War Department—from its necessity as a measure of defence to the country, except in connection with the homestead policy, which will carry along the line of the road, and into the gorges of the mountain, a train of emigrants, of actual settlers, able and willing to protect it against hostile aggression.

But I wish to look a moment at the great purpose which it is destined to subserve in facilitating the commerce of the world. It is by such a highway, indeed, that the disjointed members of our vast confederacy—disjointed only by the intervention of a vast expanse of desolate forest and prairie, which separate our Atlantic and Pacific regions—are to be brought into close and easy proximity; that the barrier of the Stony mountains is to be broken down, no longer to interpose, by towering heights and inhospitable snows, an obstacle to intercourse; but the dweller by the Aroostook, the Hudson, and the Potomac, may pass as readily and almost as quickly to his friends on the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, as he can at this time to New Orleans, Mobile, or Pensacola. This alone will constitute a mighty and magnificent achievement of scientific labor and skill. But still greater appears the magnitude of this enterprise, when we reflect that it is to form the grand division of the highway for the other grand divisions of the world. This work it is which is to make San Francisco the New York of the Pacific—soon to vie with the queen of the Atlantic, but scarcely to surpass her. From these two points, as centres on either side, the commercial streams will radiate, and be reflected back with increased intensity; on the one hand, from the mother of our American races, and the home of the Moor and the African; and on the other, from the cradle of our first parents, and the furthest isles of the sea, abounding with those rare and costly products which nature has distributed with so partial a hand, and overflowing with myriads of our fellow-beings. The value of the commerce of which we are thus to become the most favored recipients, is no secret to the world.

Upon this trade grew the greatness of Tyre and Sidon as commercial cities. Its peculiar commodities built up subsequently and in succession the cities of Babylon, and Palmyra, and Alexandria, and Constantinople, and Venice, and Genoa, and Antwerp, and Bruges, and Amsterdam, and, at this day, contributes its richest streams to the commercial importance of London, and Paris, and New York.

But, sir, the course and enriching character of the Oriental commerce have been traced with a particularity, (which I cannot imitate here,) by one who, still in this branch of the Legislature, has grown gray in the distinguished service of his country. I refer to the Senator from Missouri, whose enthusiasm on this subject does him honor, and who, in his speeches upon it, has illustrated it with a flood of elegant learning, which he is ever ready to pour over every subject which he touches.

If we do not immediately perceive the connection which this project has with the measure chiefly under consideration, we have only to reflect that the commerce of any country is limited by the amount of products which it has to give in exchange. Now, it is exactly the products of agriculture which are called for, by the millions of the Chinese and Japan Empires—suffering from the evils of an overcrowded population; and which the rapid means of transit afforded by this road, in connection with the Pacific steamer, reaching the East from the West, will enable us to furnish them with admirable promptness, and in the greatest abundance. In return, the cultivator of the soil will receive a full and cheap supply of the now costly luxuries of

China and India. The farmer will see, without alarm at the inroads of luxury, his wife and daughters comfortably arrayed in the silks and cashmeres of China and Tibet, and the tons of the Celestial Empire will greet him with a freshness and delicacy of flavor which he will scarcely recognize as of the same herb which, robbed of its best properties by a twelve months voyage, he yet knows how to prize.

True it is that the spirit of the world is commercial, and that the ships of all nations now meet in friendly rivalry upon every sea. The share of trade, however, which will fall to each nation is yet to be determined by the internal capacities and development of each. And allow me to say, that the effect upon production of the passage of this bill, in connection with that which shall provide for the construction of the Pacific railway, will be great beyond the reach of prophecy to toll. What the opening of a great avenue into Territory at that time unsettled will effect, has already been illustrated on a magnificent scale in the case of New York. The genius of De Witt Clinton projecting the Erie Canal, to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Lake Erie, her extensive and dreary solitudes, sprung at once into a populous empire.

At the beginning of the present century New York had a population of but fifty thousand. That she now approaches in magnitude the city of Paris, numbering more than seven hundred thousand souls, is to be attributed mainly to the development of her great internal resources, consequent upon the completion of the canal; and yet further since, by those triple bands of iron, by which her eastern and western extremities have been bound together, and which have invited the trade of those vast regions of the lakes and the northwest. Vain would have been her efforts to build up a foreign trade without domestic products to exchange—without her iron, her salt, her agricultural products, and those of her factories and workshops, vain, without a numerous and still growing people to clothe with stuffs from foreign looms, and to supply with foreign luxuries—with coffee and teas, and sugars, and molasses; with wines, and brandies, and spices; with silks and cottons; with cutlery and crockery; with lace and jewelry; with linens and woollens.

But what are the still extending lines of railway throughout the country—what the canals and the rivers ploughed by the steamboat, but illustrations of the happy effects of such works in opening up our domestic resources, in calling into being new and happy rural communities, which react again upon the size of large cities, and altogether tend to swell the tide of general prosperity? Doubtless the extent of production is greatly increased by the presence or absence of such means of intercourse, and it is not to be wondered at that England and America, has been increased largely in consequence of the repeal of the corn laws, and the adoption of our measures—benefit immensely stimulated thereby. Great as is this trade and production, however, it only faintly foreshadows what would be the result if the policy now proposed in regard to public lands were once adopted.

The cultivation of the soil is a natural pursuit, and it is a result of civilization and the organization of governments, that there must be an interchange of commercial commodities. The Almighty, in his boundless beneficence, created man in his own image, filled him with desires, endowed him with reason—with an intellect almost approximating to divinity itself—and fully designed that he should carry on a social and commercial intercourse, co-extensive with the planet he inhabits. For that purpose he created this globe, with a variety of soil and a variety of climate; and connected by rivers, seas, lakes, gulfs, and oceans, that there might be a full interchange of its varied commodities. He fully designed that the products of the valley of the Mississippi should be exchanged for those of the Indus and the Ganges, as well as of the Thames and the Rhine.

AUSTRALIA.—The Panama Herald has received, via Callao, the Melbourne papers to January 12th, and containing nearly a month later advices than have reached San Francisco direct.

The steamer Harbinger is advertised to sail on the 14th, and the Australian on the 28th of January.

The Argus of the 6th of January, contains a very long leading article against the new Governor, Sir William Denison, whom it calls a "mere goaler," and concludes by saying, "if we are to be insulted by his presence, the worst fate he could be sentenced would be infinitely too good for one who has injured us as he has done." In speaking of immigration and labor, it notices the temporary stoppage in the immigration from Great Britain, and after reasoning upon the cause and consequence thereof, comes to the conclusion that "there is ample room and abundant work and first rate wages, and a certain prospect for every industrious artisan and laborer who chooses to come to it, and there is hardly any assignable limit to the number of such workers who could find immediate employment in it."

The gold market remains dull, and the price may be quoted at from £3 15s 6d to £3 15s 9d. At the Bondigo markets flour was quoted at £42 to £45 per ton.