

# The Weekly Gazette.

SCOTTSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1854.

## AGENTS:

Geo. T. Allan, Esq., Coose Bay.  
Burns & Wood, and Maj. E. B. Ball, Randolph City.  
Col. W. W. Chapman, Elkton.  
James Applegate, Esq., Yoncalla.  
H. Pinston, Green Valley.  
C. S. Drew, Esq., Jacksonville.  
— Flood, Esq., Winchester.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert Shortess, the gentleman who has started an Express between Port Orford and Scottsburg, for files of the latest States papers, placing us in possession of New York dates up to May 5th, New Orleans, May 7th, and San Francisco to June 3d.

In our columns to-day will be found a synopsis of the latest and most important news from all quarters; and we trust, in future, to be able to lay before our readers the earliest news received in the Territory. Mr. Shortess' advertisement in another column. We wish him every success in his laudable undertaking, and trust that all will assist in sustaining this most necessary mode of communication between Port Orford and Scottsburg.

It is worse than folly to expect anything from the Pacific Mail Company, who are the favorite nephews of Uncle Sam. He has lent them an ear, and closed his eyes on his poor relations in the Umpqua Valley.

OUR WAGON ROAD.—We are happy to inform the farmers and merchants of the upper portion of our valley, that this work is progressing steadily. We understand that the last bent of Elk Creek bridge is to be raised to-morrow; and the Commissioners assure us that the road will be open in a few weeks.

NEW SALOON.—Mr. L. L. Williams has opened a splendid SALOON, on Commercial street, opposite to Merritt, Oppenheimer & Co.'s store. We wish him success. On opening, a few evenings since, Mr. Williams treated a numerous party of friends to a supper.

Our last files, we learn that Prof. Butler, the man who murdered Prof. Butler, in Louisville, has been acquitted. Another instance of Kentucky justice, showing the power of money, and the folly of trial by jury, in such cases.

The schooner *Frances Helen* left our wharf on the 11th, and is anchored at present below Brandy Bar, taking in a cargo of lumber for San Francisco. She will be ready for sea in a few days.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—Z. Z. Z. will be attended to in our next.

The communication from our friend, the Emperor of Japan, is in course of translation, and will appear in good time.

A black bear was killed in the river, yesterday, about twelve miles below this place, by a party of men who were descending the river in a boat. He was brought up on the Washington.

Our devil has given us another of his infernal scintillations. He assures us that the young lady who "fell in a faint," was got out without receiving any serious injury.

We are indebted to Adams & Co., for files of San Francisco papers, up to May 30th.

It is reported that a British fleet has been ordered to blockade the Russian ports on the Pacific.

Business in Scottsburg has been increasing steadily, for the last three weeks.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Theodore T. Tierney, Esq., of Salem, was thrown from his horse, in town, on Wednesday last, striking the ground upon his head, producing a violent concussion of the brain, from which he lay insensible until Sunday noon, when he expired.

Mr. Tierney, we believe, came to Southern Oregon, from California, in 1850. During the difficulties with the Rogue River Indians, last fall, he acted as private Secretary to Gen. Lane, and assisted in drawing up the treaties with those Indians, which have been lately ratified by the Senate.

He was reporter for the Statesman during the last session of the Legislative Assembly, at the close of which he was elected Territorial Librarian.

Mr. Tierney was a native of New York City, a young man of talent, a good scholar, an easy writer, and an agreeable and trusty

friend. Although he had been in Salem but a few months, his companions were many, and warmly attached; they attended at his bedside, during this his last illness, like brothers, and his last breath and closing eye of death were witnessed by many, solicitous of rendering the ultimate service and tribute to a departing associate. The most skillful medical attendance, which he had, could not reconstruct the broken organization of the shattered brain, produced by the fall—so he died. *Quiescat in pace!*—Oregon Statesman.

## Coose County Election Returns.

|                        | Total vote. | Majority. |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| For a Convention,      | 113         | 28        |
| Against " "            | 75          |           |
| Representative,        |             | 68        |
| J. H. Foster,          | 215         |           |
| Wm. Tichenor,          | 177         |           |
| Sheriff—               |             | 42        |
| Charles H. Haskell,    | 181         |           |
| O. S. Allan,           | 139         |           |
| County Commissioners—  |             |           |
| J. S. Gamble,          | 187         |           |
| T. Caldwell,           | 203         |           |
| Wm. H. Harris,         | 287         |           |
| V. W. Coffin,          | 178         |           |
| Auditor—               |             | 27        |
| C. Wainwright,         | 201         |           |
| N. C. Boatman,         | 174         |           |
| Treasurer—             |             | 156       |
| George Dart,           | 229         |           |
| G. Seetz,              | 73          |           |
| Assessor—              |             | 110       |
| J. K. Johnson,         | 189         |           |
| W. H. Jackson,         | 73          |           |
| Probate Judge—         |             | 20        |
| F. M. Smith,           | 126         |           |
| A. N. Foley,           | 106         |           |
| Coroner—               |             | 149       |
| S. Lundry,             | 209         |           |
| A. B. Overbeck,        | 60          |           |
| Colonel—               |             | 4         |
| Stephen Davis,         | 74          |           |
| Wm. Hahn,              | 70          |           |
| Lieut. Colonel—        |             | 112       |
| C. Gunning,            | 132         |           |
| Scattering,            | 29          |           |
| Major—                 |             | 53        |
| Hugh O'Neil,           | 81          |           |
| Matthew Noland,        | 46          |           |
| School Superintendent— |             | 93        |
| R. H. Smith,           | 95          |           |
| Scattering,            | 2           |           |
| County Surveyor—       |             | 61        |
| L. A. Davis,           | 61          |           |
| Prosecuting Attorney—  |             | 67        |
| R. E. Stratton,        | 253         |           |
| F. P. Prim,            | 139         |           |

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—It appears that the Admiralty, without sanctioning any new expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, have determined that such orders shall be issued to Sir E. Belcher as will empower him to continue the search for the missing expedition for another year. Thus we hope that the open water to the northwest of Wellington Channel will be examined, which, it will be remembered, was left unexplored by Sir E. Belcher at the date of his despatches. The names of the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, contrary to the notice given by the Admiralty, are still retained in the "Navy List," and will remain there until the return of the searching ships. This change may be, in some measure, due to Lady Franklin, who has addressed a long and eloquent protest to the Admiralty against the removal of her husband's name from the Admiralty's books, until all search for him terminates.

With unextinguished hope she declares that it appears to her reasonable that Sir John Franklin and his companions should not be dead, but living, and bases her conviction to the latter effect on these grounds: "1. Because no evidence has been discovered of any catastrophe having befallen them. 2. Because the quarter of the Arctic Sea where it is most probable that they would be found living, or their fate ascertained, has never yet, so far as we know, been explored. Sir E. Belcher, when last heard of, having advanced only to the verge of the open sea to the northwest, but without entering it; and because the part thus indicated is one of the two courses pointed out to my husband in the Admiralty instructions for him to follow, and also because it had been pronounced, after a thorough examination of the other course, that he could not have passed that way. 3. Because within the unexamined region the resources for supporting life are probably abundant; and 4. Because my husband and his officers steadily contemplated, and from the first provided for, a detention extending over an indefinite period, should difficulties occur to prevent their return at the time expected." It is expected that Capt. Ingfield will be ready to depart with the *Phoenix* about the 15th of this month, (April).—London Athenaeum.

SURRENDER OF A FUGITIVE UNDER THE ASHBURTON TREATY.—The U. S. Marshall of the Eastern District of New York, has received a notification from Washington, signed by the Secretary of State, to surrender to the British authorities Daniel W. Van Aernum, an alleged fugitive from justice in Canada, where he stands charged with forgery. This is in accordance with the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty.

THE LATEST WONDER.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that engines of 3000 horse power are now being manufactured at Birmingham, for a new paddle and screw iron steamer of 23,000 tons, in course of construction by the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, which is expected to be capable of performing the passage to India in thirty days.

The miners in the vicinity of Randolph are doing well.

## Latest News from Europe.

A Boston despatch, of the 26th ultimo, gives further news by the *Arabia*, as follows:

The news of the defeat of the Greek insurgents, near Jarmia, is confirmed. The Greek commander, Guiaz, was retreating.

The relations between Austria and Russia were daily becoming more distant. It was thought that Austria had proposed to Prussia a German ultimatum, calling on Russia to evacuate the Danubian Principalities.

Advices from Odessa to April 6 state that Omar Pasha had received orders from Constantinople to undertake no important operations until the arrival of the allied forces.

The English and French declaration of war was read to the troops at Kalafat on the 6th, and was received with tremendous cheers.

Accounts from Varna to April 1st, state that the British squadron, having landed the Turkish troops, had proceeded towards Sebastopol.

A large number of the English troops at Malta had sailed in steamers for Constantinople.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says, that the Turks charge that the reason Mustapha Pasha was obliged to evacuate the Dobrujscha was the failure of the promised aid of the Anglo-French fleet, and adds that the reputation of the Turkish General has suffered less in the matter than that of the allies.

The London Times says: "We fear there is no doubt of the fact that the Emperor of Russia has seized the property of Sir H. Seymour, the British Minister at St. Petersburg."

Accounts from Copenhagen state that the Danish Minister of War had resigned, and that the naval armaments were on a larger scale than neutrality seemed to justify.

The China Mail does not doubt the intelligence from Japan. The Japanese officials stated that all the ports might at once be considered open for supplies of wood and water and refitting, but a year must elapse before any treaty or privileges of trade would come in operation.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The news from the seat of war is indefinite. Sir Charles Napier's fleet, consisting of thirty-seven sail, left Kioje Bay, and put to sea eastward, with the supposed intention of attacking the Russian squadron. The frigate *Tribune*, having made the first prizes of the war, five Russian merchant vessels, had rejoined the fleet. The prizes were loaded with lead and sulphur from Lubec. Navigation is shut opening.

The Russians were dismantling the island fort, and burning and removing their shipping, taking with their guns to the mainland. Admiral Deschemiers had sailed with the French squadron to join Napier.

In the Black Sea, the allied fleets had sailed from Varna towards Sebastopol, since which nothing had been heard from them, except a rumor that they were blockading and preparing to attack Odessa.

No important fighting has taken place on the Danube, but sanguinary skirmishes daily occur. Mustapha Pasha, with his main force of 50,000 men was at Karasa, and was likely to hold Teherovia, Wolla, and Kuzleniska. The Russians maintain themselves in Dobrujscha.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Engagements between small parties were of almost daily occurrence on the Danube, but Omar Pasha was waiting for the arrival of the allied forces before making a general attack. The report that the Austrians had entered Servia was not confirmed.

The recall of the Prussian Minister from London was the result of personal differences and not political affairs, as was rumored.

The latest report is that a large body of Russians had entered Servia.

All Russian ports have been declared in a state of blockade.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Advices by the Pacific state that the Circassians had gained an important victory over the Russians, compelling them to evacuate several forts on the shores of the Black Sea, and take to their shipping.

The English Parliament was not in session. Great Britain demands that Spain shall refuse the admission of Russian privateers into her ports.

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are still going on.

The Grand Duke Constantine has assumed command of the Russian fleets.

Two marine engines, built for the Russian Government, have been seized at the Napier works, on the Clyde.

The Independence Belge announces positively that a treaty of permanent alliance, offensive and defensive, had just been signed between France and England, independently of the Treaties in relation to the present war.

The advices from Madrid state that Mr. Soule had received instructions from his Government to demand reparation for the Black Warrior affair. On the 6th, the Spanish Government made the needful apology, and also censured the Captain General.

ITALY.—A dispatch from Turin, dated April 10, states that the Prince de Monaco and his aid-de-camps had been imprisoned in the Fort at Nice. Several other arrests had taken place arising out of the recent revolt. The trial of the assassins of Count Rossi is closed. Col. Grandoro and three others have been condemned to death.

GERMANY.—Austria appears to act more in unison with the Western Powers. Prussia leans more to Russia, though temporizing with both parties. The protocol guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, was signed at Vienna by the four Powers, including Prussia; but simultaneously therewith Prussia introduced into her treaty of mutual alliance with Austria, a condition and limitation, which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refused to accept.

All the military arrangements arising out of the proposed treaty, have been referred to a commission presided over by the Prince of Prussia. Hanover, and all the minor German States excepting Bavaria, side with the Western Powers, and will support Austria, in forcing Prussia to declare herself, should the subject come before the Federal diet. The Austrian troops are reported as entering Servia.

Russia.—St. Petersburg was illuminated, and a *Te Deum* sung on the receipt of the news of the passage of the Danube. A St. Petersburg despatch says the reserve battalions have been called out, with a second reserve battery for each corps. All English and French vessels have been ordered out of Odessa.

GREECE.—The Greek insurrection makes no progress. The insurgents have been repulsed in several places. An Austrian note of remonstrance has been forwarded to Athens, holding the Greek government responsible for all the mischief arising from the insurrection. The English and French vessels of war on the coast of Thebes had orders to search all vessels suspected of having quantities of war on board, and to seize those in which they may be discovered. Ionian vessels carrying passengers without passports are also to be seized.

TURKEY.—Three thousand French troops arrived at Constantinople on the 3d. The declaration of war by France and England had caused immense rejoicing in Constantinople. It is reported that the French Colonel Des has been killed in a reconnaissance. He belonged to the staff of Omar Pasha. All the contumacious Greeks have been ordered to leave the Turkish territory.

AFFAIRS ON THE DANUBE.—Up to the 9th of April, no battle had been fought, either at Silistria or Rusevo, in the Dobrujscha, where the Turks were concentrating for the defence of Trajan's wall. Prince Paskevitch arrived at Bucharest on the 5th. Gortschakoff retains command of the army, subject to the orders of Paskevitch. On the 30th of March, an important sally was made on Kistafat, and a sanguinary encounter of four hours occurred. The Russians were routed with great loss, and pursued a considerable distance. The British war steamer *Cyclops* arrived at Malta on the 7th, bringing important news.

The Turks on the Dobrujscha, after the Russians crossed the Danube, purposely left a free passage to Hirsova, and then attacked them in the rear. After a hard fight one-half of the Russians were cut to pieces, and the other half recrossed the Danube. The Turks had evacuated Chernovoda, which was razed by the Russians. It was also stated (no date) that 30,000 Russians had crossed at Galatz without opposition. All the accounts are very confused. Two English vessels on the Danube, loaded with grain, had been fired into, and one sunk.

THE BLACK SEA.—The allied fleets were at Varna. All the marines were to be landed to protect that place. Admiral Dundas had signalled his cruisers to take and burn and destroy everything Russian. His fleet was in communication with the Russian land force.

THE BALTIC.—Advices from the Baltic to the 12th April state that Admiral Napier had left Kioje Bay for the Island of Gothland, it being reported that some Russian ports were open, and a Russian squadron off Faroe. There was but little ice in the Gulf of Finland. It was also reported that three American ships were somewhere in the Baltic, with stores for the Russians, and an English steamer was despatched in search of them. A despatch to the London Morning Post, dated Hamburg, 14th, reports that Admiral Napier having received a report from Admiral Plumridge that sixteen Russian ships of war were anchored at Helsingfors, on the Northern side of the Gulf of Finland, and wishing to gain the port of Revel, on the south side, he started off to attack them. The British frigate *Imperieuse* had chased a Russian corvette into Sweaborg. A Copenhagen despatch, of the 14th, reports that the British frigate *Amphion* is ashore near Drago, and cannot be got off.

KALAFAT.—A letter from Kalafat of the 26th February, written by a French officer in the service of Turkey, says:—I have examined the fortifications at Kalafat in all their details. They are really faultless. They occupy a vast space, and nothing less than a regular siege would be required to take them. But the Russians will not attempt a siege. The immense plains which surround the camp are almost impracticable for artillery. Snow lies everywhere, and nothing serious can be undertaken before the spring. The Russians, besides, would lose 10,000 men in attacking Kalafat. I cannot speak in terms sufficiently favorable of the hospitality of the Turks. Their kindness and generosity exceed all belief. We are ten Europeans in the midst of 30,000 Mussulmans, and we receive from them nothing but testimonies of regard and respect. The finest house in Kalafat has been given to us, together with five domestics and orderlies on

horseback. The General-in-Chief has carried attention so far as to place at our disposal a guard of ten men, two of whom are to be sentinels at our door, and horses from the cavalry. I am every day more surprised at the Turkish army. Its activity and intelligence leave nothing to be desired. The cavalry, though overworked, is still vigorous. The artillery is very good, and the field service is performed with the same regularity as in France or Algeria. A residence at Kalafat is not without attraction. The thousands of tents and soldiers, ranged along the Danube, the finest river in Europe, form one of the most curious and most picturesque spectacles.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., Earl Gray made a speech showing that the administration of the British army is now and long has been in the highest degree faulty, extravagant, and opposed to efficiency, rapidity and unity in the service. The care and provision of the troops he proved to be so defective a description as to leave room to expect injurious consequences in the army now sent to Turkey; and he held up a radical reform in the administration of the whole military establishment as absolutely essential to success in the present war. His speech made a deep impression on the House. The London Times gives it a powerful endorsement.

## Pacific Railroad Route Survey.

The San Antonio *Lodge* reports the arrival on the 15th ult., at that place, of a number of persons connected with the commission for surveying a railroad route from San Diego, on the Pacific coast, eastward to the States, under charge of Lieut. J. G. Parker, of the Topographical Engineers, and says:

This is the first time the trip from California, eastward to this place has been accomplished. This company left San Diego, California, on the 25th day of January last, and meeting with delays on the way, amounting to eighteen or twenty days altogether, completed the distance to this place in but little more than two months, and a half, hindrances included. The survey of the route was commenced at Pinaro village, on the Colorado, 60 miles of the route west to San Diego having previously surveyed and found highly practicable, and continued on that side, on the South side, and terminated at Fort Moore, on the Rio Grande, about fifty miles north of El Paso. The line surveyed, entirely between the degrees of latitude 31 and 32, and is reported to be all that can reasonably be desired, as to practicability.

The company met with no Indians on the way, and encountered no obstacles in the route, beyond the natural unevenness of the land and the evenness of their course as they proceeded, by an advantage, well reached Tucson, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, in the upper Sonora, in Mexico, they passed through extensive plains of desert country, without grass for their animals, leaving that place, they found some grass until they reached Tucson. Between Tucson and Fort Moore, and only for the short distance of 100 miles, they encountered the only part of their survey, and that far from practicable.

An idea of the practicability of the route surveyed may be formed from the fact that this company pronounced the distance from the Rio Grande, westward to the Pacific much better than the route from this side to El Paso, which is conceded on all hands to be highly eligible. The officer in charge of this mission has previously passed Westward to the Pacific, on the Alhagueque route, and pronounced it, without hesitation, much to be preferred to that. We need not despair of yet seeing the Pacific Railroad to pass through the State.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 25th ult., notices the arrival of Major S. S. Stoenman, of the Army, in this city, and says:

These gentlemen, we understand, have crossed the country from San Francisco to San Antonio for the purpose of making an accurate reconnaissance of a new route. The trip was made in the short space of sixty days, including eighteen days of detention at El Paso. They report the route explored by them as being in every way practicable for a railroad to the Pacific. At El Paso they met with Mr. L. B. Gray in charge of an exploring expedition across the continent. In consequence of representations made by these gentlemen, Mr. Gray was induced to abandon the route contemplated by him and go much farther to the Southward.

During their stay at El Paso, an exploring party which had been sent out by Mr. Gray in search of Lake Guzman, got lost and had to return to El Paso which delayed the movements of Mr. Gray for several days. These gentlemen speak in the highest terms of the kindness and hospitality extended to them by the inhabitants of Sonora.

A despatch in announcing the sailing of the Caloric Ship *Frisson*, on the flats near Jersey City, on the afternoon of the 27th ult., says that she had just returned from a trial trip, and that the accident was caused by leaving the port-holes open. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were on board, but all were safely landed.