The Weekly Gazette.

SCOTTSBURG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1854.

WM. J. BEGGS, EDITOR.

AGENTS:

Messrs. Burns & Wood, Randolph City.
Amos K. Rogers, Esq., Coose Bay.
Col. W. W. Chapman, Elkton.
Jesse Applegate, Esq., Yoncalla.
H. Pinkston, Green Valley.
C. S. Drew, Esq., Jacksonville.
—— Flood, Esq., Winchester.
Jos. Reynolds, Canyonville.
Jas. A. Graham, Esq., Fort Vancouver, W. T.

☞ We are compelled to change our day of publication, in order to suit the departure of the mail. We shall hereafter publish on Tuesday, and will thus be enabled to get any news of interest from the north, before issuing each number.

☞ We have received, from some person unknown, a document purporting to be the proceedings of a "meeting of the citizens of Myrtle Creek and vicinity, to take into consideration the decision of Judge Deady in the case of contested election between L. D. Kent and James P. Day." We have several reasons for declining its publication, one of which is that, although the names of the officers of meeting are given, yet the document does not bear their signature, nor is it accompanied by a responsible name, as a guarantee of good faith. Aside from this, its publication would only subject the persons concerned in the meeting to well-merited ridicule.

The Steamer America.—This vessel has hauled off from this route, in consequence of the reduction made in the price of freight to the ports between this and San Francisco, and also on account of the hostility of our rival town, Crescent City, towards her, because she ran to this port. We believe, however, that she will ere long be succeeded by another steamer.

The *America's* coming here, if it has effected nothing else, has at least proved that we have a good and safe entrance, a fact that has always been denied by those who were interested in other places on the coast.

Fires in California.—The town of Moquelumne Hill, in California, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. The loss is estimated at $500,000. The County Clerk's office was burned to the ground, and the majority of the papers, records, &c., destroyed.

A fire occurred in the town of St. Louis, California, recently, by which $115,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The town of Campo Seco was destroyed by fire, on the 17th of August. The loss is estimated at $120,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Egyptian Wheat.—We were shown the other day a head of Egyptian wheat, from the *California Farmer* office, San Francisco, which, in quantity and quality of grain, is rather ahead of anything in that line which we have lately seen. It is furnished with an unusually long "beard," and altogether presents a very singular appearance. It was grown upon the farm of Mr. Hardman, of Napa, Cal. We believe the climate and soil of this country are well adapted to its cultivation.

Profits of Fruit Trees.—Mr. A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, Cal., gathered the fruit from two peach trees, and sent it to San Francisco to be sold on commission. Mr. S. received the astonishing sum of three hundred and twenty-six dollars and a half from the sale of the fruit. The commission, and the fruit given away and eaten, would swell the value of the product of the two trees to over four hundred dollars.

☞ *The P. M. S. S. Co. have it* all their own way upon this coast again. The *Peytona* has hauled off, and is now running between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. The Mail Co. has put the old *Fremont* on the line between San Francisco and Portland, in connection with the *Columbia*. It is to be hoped that their sway will be short.

☞ The French Consul in San Francisco has addressed an official note to the Editor of the S. F. *Herald*, in which he declares that every vessel having taken out letters of marque, will, if captured, be considered by him as a pirate, and treated as such, unless it is commanded by a Russian, and has three-fourths of its crew composed of Russians.

☞ A society of ladies has been formed in Paris, for the purpose of co-operating with Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in her plan for establishing a settlement for emancipated slaves in Liberia. As a practical measure, they propose to furnish articles of taste and elegance, for the disposal of Mrs. Stowe in the United States, where they think such commodities will find a ready sale. How much will Mrs. Beecher Stowe make out of this speculation?

Arthur's Home Magazine.—We have received the August number of this excellent monthly. It is filled, as usual, with a large amount of interesting matter, original and selected. The illustrations are, "The Stingy Traveller," a beautiful steel plate, and *eighteen* beautiful engravings on wood. This is the cheapest of the monthlies—$2 per annum, or four copies for $5. T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

The Immigration.—The immigrants are arriving daily by the different roads. The immigration will be large this year, but will be late in arriving. The season has been very favorable, and the immigration generally healthy. The number of cattle and horses on the road is very large.

Discovery of New Coal Mines in Washington Territory.—Several new coal mines are reported to have been recently discovered at Bellingham's Bay, W. T. One vein is said to be twenty feet thick, and the coal of an excellent quality.

J. W. Sullivan is entitled to our thanks for copies of the latest New York, Boston and New Orleans papers; also, for elegantly illustrated pictorials, supplied from his Book and Newspaper Depot, Kearney st., next door to the Post Office, San Francisco.

Barnum Floored.—Barnum has been compelled to resign the Presidency of the New York Crystal Palace. It was beyond even his humbugging powers to make money out of the concern.

The Chinese in California.—The California papers recommend the expulsion of the Chinese from the State, and the prohibition of further immigration from the Celestial Empire.

☞ *Chas. P. Kimball, of "Noisy Carrier's Publishing Hall," Long Wharf,* San Francisco, has laid us under obligations for a large bundle of papers by the last mail.

☞ We have lately received a fine lot of bill-head paper, and are prepared to execute all orders for bill-heads, in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Matt. F. Ward, the murderer, has left New Orleans for Europe. The air of the United States didn't agree with him.

The "Journal of Commerce" is the title of a new daily paper, published at San Francisco. E. J. C. Kewen, Editor.

Allan, McKinlay & Co. have just received a large assortment of excellent school books. See advertisement.

Adams & Co. have our thanks for a supply of the latest papers, by the *America*.

The Courts.—The fall terms of the District Courts will be held in the several counties as follows:

In Clatsop county, on the fourth Monday in August; in Clackamas county, on the first Monday in September; in Yamhill county, on the third Monday in September; in Washington county, on the fourth Monday in September; in Lane county, on the first Monday in October; in Benton county, on the second Monday of October; in Linn county, on the third Monday in October; in Polk county, on the fourth Monday in October; in Marion county, on the first Monday in November; in Douglass county, on the third Monday in November; in Umpqua county, on the fourth Monday in November; in Jackson county, on the first Monday in December.

Coos county is attached to Umpqua for judicial purposes, and Tillamook to Yamhill.—*Statesman.*

Natural Curiosity—The editor of the Columbus *Enquirer* speaks of a great natuaral curiosity in Decatur county, Ga. We are told that it consists of what is called the Blowing Cave, at the mouth of which a suspended handkerchief will be blown straight outwards during portions of the day, and as forcibly inwards during the remaining portions of the twenty-four hours. These alternating breezes are supposed by some to be connected with the tides of the ocean on account of their blowing one way or the other as the tide ebbs or flows.

First Ascent of Mount Hood.

In the *Oregonian* of the 19th August, we find the editor's account of the first ascent of Mount Hood hitherto accomplished. We are sorry we have not room for it entire; but we will give our readers a few extracts from it.

On the 4th of August, Mr. T. J. Dryer (editor of the *Oregonian*), in company with Capt. Travaillot, left Portland with the determination of ascending the mountain. At Foster's, some twenty miles from Portland, they were joined by Wells Lake, Esq., and Capt. Barlow, the latter of whom acted as guide on the occasion. On the following morning, they set out from Foster's, following the immigrant road through the mountains, but without encountering any unusual incident on the first part of the journey, and on the evening of the 6th arrived at the foot of the mountain. On the day following, they were joined by Judge Olney and Major Hallar, U. S. A., who had come from the Dalles of the Columbia for the purpose of taking part in the expedition.

About sunset on the 7th, the wind (which had been blowing almost a gale, and which had performed a feat of dexterity, during the day, by lifting the hats from the heads of Judge Olney and Bro. Dryer,) abated, and the clouds disappeared. Parties having been detached for the purpose of making examinations, it was determined to make the make the attempt on the southeast by east side, where the ascent appeared to be most practicable. What follows is in the words of the editor of the *Oregonian:*

"THE ASCENT.

"On the morning of the 8th, at the peep of day, all hands were up and had breakfasted before old Sol had shown his head above the eastern horizon. The horses were brought and packed, for the purpose of moving our encampment as far up the mountain as possible. The whole party left camp with joyous mirth, vigorous spirits, restless limbs, and a full and settled determination to make the summit. The animals were pushed at double quick time up the sides of the mountain, as far as it was practicable or safe to take them, where they were quickly stripped of their burdens and picketed. Captain Barlow volunteered to remain behind to look after the camp, and watch with a telescope our ascent. In a few minutes, we were provided with well-made creepers, iron socket mountain staffs, with hooks, ropes, &c., the same kind that we used in ascending Mt. St. Helens last year, and which we found indispensable for climbing the snow-covered mountains.

We commenced the ascent upon the south-east side, by first traversing a sharp, narrow ridge between the head-waters of Dog river on our right, and a tributary of the De Chute on the left. This ridge was attained by first crossing a chasm of about 500 feet in depth, formed by the water of the last named stream. Four of the party started at once on foot to make the ascent, whilst the Judge with his Indian guide took a circuitous route on horseback, with a view to obtain a point of considerable elevation, which we had marked as the first spot to be attained as a rendezvous.

At the outset, the party became considerably separated, each believing he could make the point in view easiest by different routes, but about two hours' hard climbing brought all together, having already experienced sufficient difficulty to satisfy all that concert of action, by keeping together to lend encouragment and mutual assistance in times of need, could only insure success to the hazardous undertaking before us. After a few moments' rest, and regaling ourselves with refreshments, and by eating snow, which lay in extensive fields on either side of us, with staffs in hand and [illegible] now lashed firmly upon our feet, we continued the ascent with more system and deliberation than when first setting out. But a little distance, and our naked ridge was lost in the mantle of snow, which now lay spread out before and on either side of us.

After attaining a high altitude, we found the snow laying in waves, similar to a "chopped sea." Therefore we had to raise at almost every step, from six inches to *two, three,* and sometimes *four feet!* The sun had softened the top of the snow sufficiently to make a slight indentation by the boot. It was decided that we should go a-head, Mr. Lake, Judge Olney, Capt. Travaillot, Maj. Hallar, and the Indian guide, in rotation as named. Thus we continued to ascend for several thousand feet, *at an angle of almost 50 degrees,* when the rarefied atmosphere began to exhibit its effects upon *all,* but more especially upon Judge Olney, Maj. Hallar and Capt. Travaillot."

The party, however continued the ascent for some distance further, when Major H. and Capt. T. were attacked with a serious dizziness in the head, the blood starting from Capt. T.'s body, so that both were compelled to stop. A little further on the ascent became more steep—70 1-2 degrees by theodolite—when Judge O. was reluctantly compelled to halt. Messrs. Dryer and Lake continued the ascent, followed closely by the Indian, who was disposed to go as far as the "Bostons" could. At length, at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M., after much toil, they reached the summit.

"We found the top similar to that of Mt. St. Helens—extremely narrow, lying in a crescent shape—Mt. St. Helens facing the north-west by a crescent, while Mt. Hood faces the south-west. The sharp ridge on top runs from the south-west to the north, making a sharp turn to the west at the north end. The main ridge is formed of decomposed volcanic substances of a light reddish color, with cones from 20 to 50 feet high at intervals of a few rods. These cones or rocks are full of cracks or fissures, as if they had been rent by some convulsion of nature at some remote period. Between these cones there are numerous holes, varying from the size of a common water bucket down to two or three inches in diameter. Through these *breathing holes*—as we shall call them—and through the crevices in the rocks, there is constantly escaping gas, of a strong sulphuric odor. In passing over the ridge for near half a mile, we discovered a large number of these breathing holes; through some the heat was more intense than in others.

We did not carry up a thermometer; therefore we could not get the exact degree of the heat; but from holding our hand over several of them, we have no doubt that the thermometer would have shown "boiling heat" in some of them. As soon as the Indian discovered, by holding his hand over one of these breathing holes, the existence of fire beneath, he immediately retreated, as far as he dare go down the mountain alone. The smoke, or gas was very offensive to the nostrils, as well as irritating to the eyes. We attempted to look into some of them, but were prevented from getting more than a momentary glance for the reason above mentioned. We, however, rolled stones into them, and could hear them descend for a considerable distance. We remained about one hour traversing the ridge, and examining the country in the distance. We could distinctly see Mts. Jefferson, Three Sisters, McLaughlin, St. Helens, Rainier, and Adams, besides two other snow peaks, whose names, if they have any, we are unacquainted with, also, Fremont's Peak (?) and Shasta Butte mountain in California. These last mentioned peaks must be nearly or quite *five hundred miles from Mt. Hood.* The vast extent of country over which the eye could reach, would be received as incredible by any but those who have been upon these towering mountains on a clear day, and in an atmosphere hanging over the ocean, which precluded us from seeing it distinctly. There was also a dark cloud or bank of smoke laying off to the north-east, very low down, which shut out a small portion of the country in that direction from our view. Aside from this, the whole country, for hundreds of miles, was in plain view before us. In the distance, on either side, could be traced the different ranges of the well-known great coast range on the west, the Sierra Nevada on the south and south-east, the Siskiyou on the south-west, and the Blue and Rocky mountains on the east, besidees the great bend of the Cascades to the north. These, together with the thousand smaller ranges, with their innumerable crests and indentations, present to the eye a perfect forest of mountains. Bearing south 15 degrees east, at a distance of perhaps about 40 miles, we discovered a lake, surrounded by a prairie or open country. This lake, so far as we could learn, was entirely unknown. We have no doubt, from appearances, that there is a large tract of fine country in this direction, well adapted to agricultural purposes. Had it not been for the loss of three of our horses, we should have gone to the lake before we returned; as it was, we were reluctantly compelled to postpone an examination to a future time.

While on the top of the mountain, we were startled by a tremendous crushing, rumbling noise below. At first we anticipated it to be an earthquake, or something of the sort. Judge Olney and those below heard it also, and accounted for it on our return. It was caused by an avalanche of rock under the immense bodies of snow, which lay in immense fields, hundreds and perhaps a thousand feet in depth. We examined some chasms in the snow of very near or quite a thousand feet in depth, and two or three hundred feet across, extending horizontally with the mountain for a great distance.

The late hour of the day, together with the visible increase of cold, forced us to retrace our steps down much sooner than we desired. Our descent was much more rapid than our ascent, although a portion of the way apparently more dangerous."

The party reached the camp, however, without any serious difficulty, although it some time after night when they arrived.

From calculations and estimates made by the party, the hight of Mount Hood is 18,361 feet. This makes it the highest mountain in North America.

VOLCANIC SUBSTANCES COLLECTED ON THE SUMMIT.

"All the specimens collected at or near the summit are composed—First: of decomposed granite, some black and some red. Second: lava in large quantities in its pure state, and brimstone mixed with calcium. Third: pumice stone. Fourth: black lead, mixed with granite and brimstone. Fifth: ashes of a light yellowish lead color. The eruptions appear to have been on the south side, and of remote date. The most singular of all is the appearance of the ridge we ascended. Upon this ridge there are numbers of old, dead, scrubby trunks of the mountain spruce tree, which extend for nearly or quite two miles higher up than at any other point. The conclusion is irresistible that this ridge has been *upheaved,* or in other words raised many thousand feet by some convulsion of nature.

The last vestige of vegetation ceases to exist about two and a-half or three miles from the summit.

An immense cavern was discovered by Capt. Travaillot and Mr. Lake, on the south-west side, about two miles above the snow line. Time would not allow us to examine it minutely, which we much regretted.

The party separated on the following morning—Judge Olney and Major Hallar returning to the Dalles, while the remainder of the party took the emigrant trail for Portland, where they arrived, on the 11th. Mr. Dryer says he intends next summer to visit Mts. Jefferson, Three Sisters, &c.

Arrival of the STEAMER AMERICA!

THE LATEST NEWS!

The steamer *America,* Capt. W. H. Fauntleroy, arrived on Monday morning, August 28, bringing ten days later advices from San Francisco, and one day later from the Atlantic States. The news from Salt Lake is interesting. There are no further advices from Europe.

We are indebted to the purser of the *America,* and to Adams & Co.'s Express, for files of the San Francisco papers.

Six Weeks Later from Deseret.

Grand Celebration of the Fourth of July by the Saints.—The Saints celebrated the 4th of July by a procession to the Tabernacle, headed by Governor Brigham Young and escorted by the military. The Declaration of Independence was read and received by the assembled Saints with seven stunning cheers. An oration was delivered by Col. George A. Smith, and lengthy addresses by Hon. L. Shaver, Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court; also by Orson Hyde and Governor Young. "Live forever our glorious Constitution," was shouted three thousand times.

Brigham Young on the American Constitution and Republicanism.—The great high priest, Brigham Young, then took the stand, and opened by declaring that the revolution in the United States since the acknowledgment of our Independence has been retrograde, and opposed to the true spirit of democracy and the science of government. As long as the persecutionn of the Saints in Missouri remains unredressed, Brigham declares this nation should never defile the sacred term, by saying it has a republican government. Of the Democratic and Whig parties he says: "One of them is a monster with many heads, and the other is a monster with no head at all."

Brigham for the Life Tenure of Office.—He strongly opposes that provision of our Constitution limiting the term of office of the President and other officials. He thinks it ought to be altered, and says: "When we get a President that answers our wishes to occupy the Executive chair, there let him sit to the day of his death, and pray that he may live as long Methuselah; and whenever we have good officers, strive to retain them, and to fill up vacancies with good men, until there are none who would let the nation sink for a can of oysters and a lewd woman. We should select the best man we could find, and centre our feelings upon him, and sustain him as our president, dictator, lawgiver, controller, and guide in a national capacity, and in every capacity wherein he is a righteous example."

Brigham has perhaps an eye to the Presidency himself, and would not like to be ousted after a four year's enjoyment of the sweets of power.

Funny Toasts.—Among the volunteer toasts offered upon the occasion were the following:

Brigham Young by vox Dei, and by vox populi, the head of Utah.

Utah—the fairest daughter of Uncle Sam; the first in the annals of American history, governed by a *Propyet of the Lord.*

Signs of the Times!—Christian Europe, sustaining plurality of wives in Turkey. Uncle Sam please take notice.

Manifesto against the Land Sharks.—Brigham Young has issued a sort of manifesto against what he styles the "Land Sharks," who swarm along the route of the overland emigrants and prey upon their necessities. He denounces them in the most savage language, and asserts that a numerous and well organized band of white highwaymen, painted and disguised as Indians, infest several points on the road, and drive off stock by the wholesale; and recent murders are rumored from that quarter. It is supposed that the Arkansas murderer, and a large number of associated outlaws and fugitives, compose this robber band; and