

GEN. SHIELDS IN ILLINOIS.—We are gratified to see (says the Washington Union) that Gen. Shields is in the canvass in his State, giving powerful aid to his distinguished colleague, Judge Douglas. Sel-don has a contest been so zealously and ably carried on as that in Illinois. Judge Douglas has just completed a tour of four weeks, and returned to Chicago with confidence of the triumph of the democracy. Gen. Shields has entered the fight with earnestness and ability. We see a sketch of his speech at Springfield, in which he sustained the principles of the Nebraska bill with great force and effect. Speaking of the principle of non-intervention he said:

"It allowed the people to fix their own condition, manage their own affairs, and work out their own happiness in their own way. It gave equal chances to equal States in settlement and government of common territory. Kansas and Nebraska were free now, and the people there would keep them free. The establishment of slavery in those territories was not only improbable, but it was impossible, and it was always wiser and better to let people work out a great good for themselves than to have it forced upon them by others; and this is the way freemen always do what is great and good, by their own free and voluntary act. This principle of non-intervention would not only keep Kansas and Nebraska what they are now—free—but would by its full and fair operation, if we acquire the continent to the Isthmus of Darien, work with such powerful force and effect that no man would ever see another slave territory on this continent.

"After saying much more on this head, Gen. Shields alluded to the danger of sectional organizations, and of arraying one section of the Union in a general sentiment of hostility against the other. The Nebraska question, he said, would soon settle itself, as, in the midst of this angry discussion, Kansas would present herself with a free constitution, and be admitted as a free member of the confederacy."

MORE INDIAN MASSACRES.—In our notice yesterday of the occurrence of another distressing Indian massacre on the Texas frontier, we said that, according to our information, there was no lack of the necessary number of troops for the protection of the frontier, but that the deficiency was in there not being a sufficient force of mounted men. We learn since that there is a deficiency of all kinds of troops to enable the War Department to give that protection which the interests of the country and the calls of humanity require. The Secretary of War has discharged his whole duty with the force at his disposal, and has entitled himself to warm commendation for the interest he has constantly taken in the subject; but without congressional action, he can only give partial protection to the long line of frontier. He must have more troops at his disposal, or the sad intelligence must continue to reach us of the butcheries and violations of women and children by the savages. We alluded to the subject before, that the attention of congressmen might be awakened by the recent massacres, and at the same time to show that the War Department was fully alive to the importance of the subject.

Whilst on this subject, we may add that we have just received a copy of a proclamation issued on the 18th of September by George L. Curry, Governor of Oregon, announcing another brutal outrage upon a party of immigrants by a portion of the Snake tribe of Indians, and calling for two companies of volunteers for six months' service, to chastise the offenders. The Governor says that unarmed men have been shot down, defenceless women and harmless children, after enduring captivity, have been most barbarously and inhumanly tortured to death. Such intelligence cannot fail to arm the Secretary of War with facts with which to make a successful appeal to Congress for the necessary force to prevent such distressing occurrences.—Washington Union.

THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE OF THE MOSQUITO KINGDOM.—The Washington Star has "every reason to believe" that the reported abandonment of the Mosquito Kingdom by the British. It says that the inhabitants of Greytown were notified a month or more ago, by the British Consul at San Juan del Norte, that they must not expect the interference of the British Government in their behalf against the United States. And the Star intimates, that the purpose of the British Government to send a 90-gun ship to Greytown has been changed, and that it is the present policy of that Government to hold the Mosquito question in abeyance until the Russian quarrel is so far adjusted as to allow the Government to turn to this Mosquito business with free hands; but that it will be the policy of our Government to force a settlement of the difficulty with the least possible delay.

Robert D. Foy, a printer by profession, and founder of the San Francisco Herald, jumped overboard from the Buffalo steamboat Sultano, on Lake Hazon, when bound from Chicago to the above place. He left a family in Brooklyn.

Mother, this book tells about the angry waves of the ocean; now what makes the ocean get angry? Because it has been crossed so often, my son.

## The Weekly Gazette.

SCOTTSBURG, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1854.

H. M. J. BEGGS, EDITOR.  
G. D. R. BOYD, S.

### AGENTS:

The following named persons are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Gazette, and receipt for the same:

M. W. MITCHELL, Eugene City.  
J. S. McTERRY, M. D., Corvallis.  
I. N. SMITH, Esq., Burlington.  
DELAZON SMITH, Esq., Albany.  
L. F. GROVER, Esq., Salem.  
G. W. & R. A. TAYLOR, Santiam City.  
GEO. B. GOODY, Lafayette.  
F. S. HOLLAND, Oregon City.  
W. H. FARRAR, Esq., Portland.  
GEN. ADAIR, Astoria.  
GEO. H. AMBROSE, M. D., Jacksonville.  
BURNS & WOOD, Jacksonville.  
L. L. BRADBURY, Deer Creek.  
HON. JAMES GAZLEY, Canyonville.  
J. S. GAMBLE, Esq., Port Orford.  
O. HENNINGSON, Dalles of the Columbia.  
ANNIS E. GATES, Esq., Crook Bay.  
COL. W. W. CHAPMAN, Elkton.  
— FLOOR, Esq., Winchester.  
— JOHNSON, Esq., Cannonville.  
JAS. A. GRAHAM, Esq., Fort Vancouver, W. T.

Removal.—The office of the Umpqua Weekly Gazette has been removed to Blodgett's Buildings, Main street, in the rear of Messrs. Wadsworth, Peters & Ladd's store. We have made this change in our place of business in order to accommodate the majority of our patrons. Dec. 23, 1854.

Wm. J. Briggs, Esq., of this paper, is absent on a tour through the Southern portion of the Territory, on business connected with the paper. He will probably be absent several weeks.—Dec. 9.

### Removal of Samuel H. Culver.

The administration have done this gentleman great injustice by hasty and ill-considered action. We are well satisfied that the information on which his removal has been based was utterly without foundation in fact, and such as should never have been forwarded to the department. Some three months since, Gen. Palmer, Superintendent of Indian affairs, suspended Mr. Culver from official action for alleged misconduct in office, and appointed John F. Miller, of Jacksonville, special Indian agent for that district. Captain Miller declined to accept the appointment. Subsequently upon a more thorough investigation of the charges preferred against Mr. Culver, the Superintendent became convinced that he had been imposed upon by persons who were actuated by malice and impure motives, and Mr. C. was promptly restored to his position. It appears that the department has now acted on the same representations, and that Mr. Culver is subjected to a removal from office without any just cause and while he is in the faithful discharge of his duties. It is owing in a great measure to the untiring energy, tact and perseverance of Mr. C. that the Rogue River Indians have been kept quiet during the past season. Early in the summer an outbreak was anticipated, and the impression prevailed that no means within the control of the agent could be interposed to prevent it. A general spirit of dissatisfaction was wide spread among the different tribes. When whites were killed the offenders were surrendered up and promptly punished, but Indians were shot down with impunity—the promised annuities were not forthcoming, and many causes combined to incite the Indians to renewed acts of hostility, but the presence and exertions of an efficient agent served to quell the rising spirit of discord, and peace was maintained. We regret exceedingly that such a course should so constantly occur. The frequent removal of faithful Democrats and the occasional employment of unscrupulous whig politicians for important and responsible services, is enough to destroy the equanimity of the most patient and discreet. How long must these things continue?

Dr. Ambrose who succeeds Mr. Culver, is a gentleman well qualified for an Indian agent, and is one of the oldest residents of Jackson county; he is a fair and reliable Democrat, and we know he will be disposed to do justice to Mr. Culver.

The following appointments for Oregon were received by the last mail:

George L. Curry, Governor.  
Benj. F. Harding, Secretary.  
William H. Farrar, U. S. Dist. Attorney.  
Nathan Olney, Indian Agent.  
George H. Ambrose, Indian Agent.  
Edwin P. Drew, Sub-Indian Agent.  
The parties are all residents of Oregon.

### Wreck of the Demariscove.

The schooner Demariscove in attempting to come over the bar at the mouth of the Umpqua, on the 18th inst., ran ashore about sundown on the north spit. We understand that Capt. Whippy and the crew made every exertion in their power to save the vessel, but it proved of no avail. They abandoned her on the 19th about 8 o'clock. No lives were lost and considerable freight was saved. The vessel was a complete wreck. She had only about 25 tons of freight on board. The Demariscove was owned by Wood & Co., San Francisco.—She left San Francisco about the 20th of Nov., and had been laying to at the mouth of the Umpqua, for a favorable wind to bring her in, about eleven days. It is stated that there was a strong ebb tide and very little wind when she got on the bar. The Captain not being acquainted with the channel ran too far to the north. This is the first accident of this character that has occurred at the Umpqua for two years. The loss is estimated at from 10 to \$12,000.

Since the above was in type we have been furnished the following list of the persons who had freight on the schooner, and the amounts of their loss:

Wood & Co., \$10,000; Brown, Drum & Co., \$3,000; Nicholson & Co., \$2,500; James Maxey, \$2,000; John Walker, 500; Lord & Co., unknown; John Lang, \$500.

STRONG DELEGATION.—At the last June election Washington county elected two whig members to the House of Representatives—Mr. Logan and Mr. Tanner. At the last accounts we have from Salem Mr. Tanner was hopelessly insane, caused says the Statesman "by know-nothingism. He is said to be a very conscientious and religious man, and it is conjectured that having joined a know-nothing lodge, some of the horrid oaths he had taken so worked upon his mind and conscience as to produce insanity. He talked much about know-nothingism in his wanderings, stoutly denying that he was one himself, adding "of course I do."

Mr. Logan was also too unwell to take his seat at last accounts, from the effect of his laborious pleadings at the bar, at the last Douglas county Court, with which many of our readers are familiar. Washington is the only county we believe in the Territory, that has a majority of whig members in the Legislature, and if these are specimens of the men who receive her vote nowadays for such important positions, she certainly is past redemption.

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—There will be a Ball at Roseburg, and one at Coos Bay, on Monday next, (Christmas) at 2 o'clock. There will be a New Year Ball given at the Scottsburg House, in this place, on Monday evening, the 1st of Jan. 1855.

At the recent special election in Coos county, for Representative, Capt. Tichenor was elected by about 100 majority.

It is reported that two briggs went into Coos Bay on the 15th inst.

### Oregon Legislature.

The Legislature of this Territory commenced its sixth annual session at Salem on Monday, the 4th inst. We gather the following extracts of their proceedings, from the Statesman:

#### COUNCIL.

James K. Kelly was elected President.  
B. Genois, Clerk.  
J. Costello, Assistant Clerk.  
M. C. Edwards, Enrolling Clerk.  
J. N. Delashmuff, Sergeant-at-arms.  
J. E. Galt, Door keeper.

#### HOUSE.

L. F. Cartee was elected Speaker.  
V. Trevitt, Clerk.  
James Elkins, Assistant Clerk.  
S. M. Hammond, Enrolling Clerk.  
G. L. Russel, Sergeant-at-arms.  
Mr. Blevens, Door keeper.  
Dec. 5.—Delazon Smith, of Linn county, offered a resolution requiring the clerk of the House to furnish each member and officer of the House, with six copies of such paper published in the Territory as each member might designate. After some discussion the resolution was adopted.  
Dec. 6.—Mr. Ladd of Umpqua, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.  
Dec. 7.—A message from the Council was announced, asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution, setting forth the inconvenience to which the people of southern Oregon are subjected, in consequence of the present ocean mail arrangement, and requesting the Postmaster General to cause the delivery of the mails intended for that portion of the territory, at port Umpqua; also asking for the establishment of a mail route from Scottsburg to Deer Creek.—Resolution concurred in.

The Pioneer Steam Coffee Mills of W. H. Beeve & Co., were started in San Francisco in 1851, since which time it has won a high reputation. The increasing demand for their prepared Coffee and spices has induced other parties to introduce a spurious article, which has brought forth the advertisement in another column, and the offer of a reward.

We received papers by last mail from Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and from Chas. P. Kimball's Newspaper depot, San Francisco, for which they will accept our thanks.

Hon. A. C. Ginos of Gardiner, will accept our thanks for a copy of "List of Light-houses, Light beacons, and floating lights of the United States."

Correspondence of the Weekly Gazette.  
MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having read several communications in the Gazette relative to the course pursued by Lieut. John Williams, Applegate in locating the Military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, I venture to submit a few facts concerning the expenditure of the appropriation to construct the road from Myrtle Creek to Jacksonville.

Maj. Benj. Alvord was detailed to survey and locate the above road, and on the suggestion of the Secretary of War, Maj. Alvord employed Jesse Applegate to assist him. Gen. Lane and Gen. Adair had recommended Jesse Applegate to the Department as admirably qualified, by his extended knowledge of the country and scientific attainments, for such a service. Although the Military road was located on the old and usually traveled route, yet the survey cost little less than five thousand dollars, or one-fourth of the whole appropriation. It seems almost incredible that so large a sum should have been squandered in locating and surveying a road only about 80 miles in length, but it must be recollected that the work was performed under direction of an officer of the army, and that the money belonged to Uncle Sam. The large company of men employed by Maj. Alvord "to drive the enemy from the route," must have drawn heavily upon the funds which should have been expended in the construction of the road. After the completion of the survey only about \$15,000 remained to construct the road; \$5,000 of this sum passed into the hands of Mr. Lindsey Applegate on a contract to complete the road through the Grave Creek hills. What were the precise terms of the contract with Mr. Applegate is not known, but every one who has passed over the new road during the past season must have been at a loss to conceive how a contract could be so worded as to obligate the contractor to do what Mr. Applegate performed, and to do no more. If the road was to be cleared of timber a width of thirty, or even twenty feet, it most assuredly has never been so completed.—The track was neither graded nor cleared of stumps, rocks, or other impediments—in deed, in the estimation of persons living on the route, who have enjoyed the best opportunity for knowing the facts, not more than \$1,200 was ever expended by Lindsey Applegate under the contract for which he obtained \$5,000. It is not the purpose of the writer of this communication to declare who is the most guilty in this odious transaction—suffice it to say, that a large part of the appropriation intended for the construction of a road leading from Umpqua valley to the mining regions was squandered, and Maj. Alvord and his adviser, Jesse Applegate and the contractor, Lindsey Applegate, should each and all be held responsible for the manner in which that money was expended.

When Col. Mansfield, the Inspector General of the Army, passed over the road last August, his attention was called to the scandalous condition of the work, and the people were promised that the whole affair should be investigated, and that justice should be administered to the parties in fault. Under a democratic administration these things ought not to exist; sober minded honest men would not be so easily led to believe that "all is not sound in Denmark," when all the appropriations of public money in this section of Oregon are placed under the control of leading and influential whigs, to be squandered among their favorites and relatives. The undersigned regrets that information, from a reliable source, should not have reached Gen. Lane in time to have prevented the last appropriation from passing into the same hands. We cannot believe that the Department at Washington have acted advisedly in this matter. It must be recollected that Gen. Lane is far removed from his constituents, and cannot be presumed to know of all that transpires here in his absence. Although it is said that reliable democrats forwarded intelligence to Washington, of the conduct of Maj. Alvord and Jesse Applegate in the construction of the road to Jacksonville, yet we are of the number who refuse to credit such a report. We still think the whole affair will admit of a satisfactory explanation, and that this appropriation is the last to be expended in Oregon under the supervision of whigs during this administration.

Yours,  
ARISTIDES.

Kind readers! a "merry Christmas" to you, fills this column.

Correspondence of the Weekly Gazette.  
SALEM, Dec. 11, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Capitol is already beginning to assume quite a lively appearance. Attorneys and politicians meet you at every turn, and the present session of the Legislature bids fair to prove interesting to lookers-on, even though little important business may be transacted. Several interesting debates have already come off in the House, in which Delazon Smith of Linn, Gazley of Douglas, Coffebury of Clatsop, and Dr. Henry of Yamhill, have participated. Logan has not yet made his appearance in the House, as he has been confined to his room by severe illness ever since his arrival in town. His recent exposure in attending the Courts in the South, is assigned as the cause of his present indisposition. Dr. Henry of Yamhill is likely to become the leader of the whigs in the House, though it is said that the party are relying much upon Gen. Drew of Jackson county, whose fame as a tactician and party manager has preceded him. It is supposed that the whigs will, during the present session, select their candidate for delegate to Congress. Like their friends the know nothings, the whigs of this Territory do not deem it advisable to assemble in a regular delegated convention and nominate their candidate in an open and honorable manner, but in secret conclave a few of the leaders meet and name the man whom the "rank and file" of the party are compelled to support. The whigs however, have numerous aspirants in their ranks at this time, and no little jealousy is said to exist among the leaders. Preston has many rivals, and before long, the aspirations of such men as Henry, McIntire and others that might be named, will seriously affect the harmony that has for some time past existed in their enfeebled ranks. The Supreme Court opened to-day. Quite a number of cases are on the docket.—Judges Williams, Deady and Olney are present. I shall remain at the Capitol for several weeks, and will keep you apprized of all matters of interest that may occur. The mail is not yet in. We expect to hear of the appointment of Governor when it arrives.  
Yours,  
FELIX.

### The News.

THE WAR.—A private despatch from Bucharest, dated 26th Sept., announces that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 13th. Two hundred pieces of heavy artillery were employed. Sebastopol was not expected to hold out more than three or four days.

Thirty thousand Russians have crossed the Danube into Dobrudzha. The vanguard is at Badack. 12,000 Russians, under Uzaroff, occupied the ferries of the Danube, near Tootsch.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—The German press everywhere gives indications of an approaching rupture between Austria and Prussia. Great anxiety exists at Berlin.

Austria is reported to have sent a note to St. Petersburg, offering once more the four conditions as the basis of peace, and declaring that the refusal of the Czar to accept them will be taken for a cause belli by Francis Joseph. This is one of the results of the victories in the Crimea.

Ex-Vice President Dallas, of Philadelphia, has come out in favor of a grand constitutional party, in opposition to all the machinations north and south, against the Constitution of the Union.

The proclamation of President Pierce has been published, announcing the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Russia and the United States, in which the former pledges herself to the doctrine that neutral or free ships make free goods.

E. K. Collins has ordered five additional Francis' life boats, making eleven in all for each of his steamers, sufficient to contain 400 persons. The California steamer ought to carry better arrangements for saving life. A life boat from the Arctic, picked up and carried into Philadelphia, was found large enough on trial to contain from 50 to 60 persons with food and water.

THE PROBABILE FALL OF CANTON.—Citizens from Canton by the Pacific, express great apprehensions that Canton will, at no distant period, fall into the hands of the insurgents. Each attack upon the city is repelled by the Imperialists, but the insurgents return to the attack with renewed vigor, and their numbers are daily increasing.

The stench of the dead bodies, thousands having already fallen outside of the walls, pervaded the city. The state of disorder in the country in the vicinity of Canton was indescribable. The insurgents had laid a tax upon all the inhabitants, and if it was not paid, their houses were destroyed and their families left to starve or perish from exposure. Many of the more respectable females had committed suicide.

Governor BERRY died at Bellevue, Nebraska, on the 18th ult., soon after reaching the Territory over which he was to preside, and his remains were transported to South Carolina for interment, passing through Washington on the 5th Oct.

The steamer St. Nicholas was snagged, and totally lost, near Cairo, on the Mississippi. Loss about \$30,000.

It rumored in Washington that Lieut. Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, expects the appointment of Governor of Utah.