

The Weekly Gazette.

OFFICE IN HINDERER'S BUILDINGS, NEXT DOOR WEST SCOTTSBURG HOUSE.

SCOTTSBURG, OREGON.

Saturday Morning, Mar. 10, 1855.

G. B. R. BOYD EDITOR.

Mr. Boyd—Please announce the name of **JOSEPH W. DREW,** AS A CANDIDATE FOR **DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.** Subject to the decision of the Democratic Territorial Convention, And oblige the SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The whigs and know-nothings are working zealously to make capital out of the act of the Legislature prescribing the viva voce mode of voting. By using the argument that the law was enacted by a Democratic Legislature, for the purpose of forcing democrats to vote a particular ticket, they think to create a disturbance in the party, and induce democrats to vote their ticket, and publicly boast that such will be the case. Now we venture to predict that there is not a democrat in the Territory that will change his vote on this account. Surely there is not one that would relinquish the great principles of democracy—the only principles that have stood unawed and unshaken amidst the conflicting elements that have agitated the public mind ever since we have been an independent government, for so slight a cause. Admit that the law is not good, and that a Democratic Legislature did pass it, and then what will democrats gain by voting the whig ticket? They will have been made dupes and afterwards will be laughed at for their duplicity. But we do sincerely believe that beneficial results will arise from this new and independent mode of exercising the prerogative of a free people, vouchsafed to us by our republican institutions, and we gave some of the reasons that induced us to arrive at this conclusion last week. Now let us try this measure at the next election, and if it proves defective and does not come up to the expectations and wishes of the people, then have it repealed, the same body that enacted will repeal it if the people will it—even the man who introduced it we are confident will advocate its repeal as zealously as he did its enactment, if it does not prove satisfactory and beneficial to the people of Oregon.—Nothing should be cried down as worthless before it has been fairly tested. Let it be submitted to the people on the first Monday in June next, let them be the jury, and let its intrinsic worth stand or fall on their verdict. And we are very far from believing that any democrat who esteems and venerates the principles which he professes, will either stay away from the polls or have his vote recorded for whigs and know-nothings merely because he does not like the manner of voting. On the contrary the whig gentry who are now chuckling over an expected victory that they think to affect by creating disaffection in the democratic ranks, will see that all their deceptive machinations to regain power will prove futile—that the democratic party of Oregon with a full confidence in, and a sincere attachment to, the well-tryed principles of Jackson and Jefferson, and of the Constitution, will march to the ballot-box united, and not being actuated by any secret motives, as are their opponents, will declare their sentiments openly, publicly and fearlessly. We are sorry for some whigs who honestly entertain preferences for principles, but have been wheedled into a coalition with the dark, designing midnight order of political proscriptionists, the know-nothings; and we think that instead of democrats voting the whig know-nothing ticket, that when whigs become fully to understand the true state of affairs, it will be *visa versa*, whigs voting the democratic ticket, instead of a mongrel one thrust upon them by a few of the leaders, but which they cannot swallow with all the greasing of Dryer & Co., the elements being foreign to all whig principles which they have been taught to believe.

The beacon at the mouth of the Umpqua recently blew down. As soon as made known here, our citizens turned out—Mr. MacTavish kindly furnished them the use of the steamer *Excelsior* for the purpose—proceeded to the mouth of the river and re-erected it in the same place.

The mail carrier left this place on Monday morning without taking the mails. They were not quite ready when he called and so he left without them. The post master informs us that according to his instructions he can detain the carrier at this place until Tuesday noon, if to accommodate the public it be required. Even if the carrier was justified in leaving without the mails, he might have waited 15 or 20 minutes and it would not have made any difference in the time of his arrival at Youcalla, as he has four days to make it in—a distance of 40 miles—and we think the citizens of this place will know where to place him after this demonstration of his inclination to accommodate them. Truly this fraction of the mail service is "gone in," salts and senna can't save it.

Messrs. Oppenheimer and Peters of this place have just returned from a trip to the mines. They report "hard times," there not having been rain enough the past winter to materially assist the miners, in consequence of which money is very scarce. They inform us that several merchants in Jacksonville, who have bought goods in San Francisco, have ordered them to be shipped by way of the Umpqua river, instead of Crescent City; they find it to be a great deal cheaper and more safe to have their goods hauled on wagons from this place, instead of paying an enormous percent to packers for damaged goods from Crescent City. We are glad that they are beginning to see the importance of this course.

March, the first spring month is at hand, and with it rain every day thus far, a God-send to the miner, but not so favorable to the farmer. The past has been a real old-fashioned Oregon winter—mild and pleasant with occasional showers, and some snow, which melted as fast as it fell. All through February we had the most beautiful spring weather; warm, sunny days; the grass sprang up, leaves put forth, and the hills and vales were soon clothed in perennial verdure. Warm rains are anticipated during this month, and perhaps part of next, as we were informed that such would be the case by a venerable *sivash* (Indian) of 60 summers, and he further said that he "cumtuzed *hias* close," (understood very well.)

We notice by our exchanges that printing paper is becoming very scarce in the States—many of them coming to us on half sheets, and some having been discontinued for some weeks. They will excuse us for sending them the GAZETTE on wrapping paper, as our white paper is getting very scarce, only having enough to furnish our subscribers with until we get a supply, which we ordered some months since.

We see that the democracy throughout the Territory are preparing for the approaching canvass. The Democratic Committees of the several counties have published notices of the County Conventions, and all are up and doing. Washington county holds her Convention March 24th; Clatsop county, March 24th; Clackamas county, April 7th; Yamhill county, March 31st, and Douglas county, Saturday, March 31st.

Hon. L. S. Thompson of this place, who has been prostrate for some months with the rheumatism, is now slowly recovering. He is now just able to walk about town.

Just as we were going to press, Mr. J. R. PETERS, of this place, furnished us with a large bundle of New York papers of Jan. 20. The news is the same as published in another column. Thanks, Mr. P.

A Democratic Territorial Convention takes place on the 7th of May next, in Washington Territory, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to Congress.

In consequence of the failure of the mail between San Francisco and Portland, we will not get a States mail here until a week from to-day.

Robert J. Metcalf, of Jackson county, has been appointed Indian Agent, in place of Wm. J. Martin, resigned.

Trade has been dull the past week. Money is scarcely visible in our midst. The shipping of Oregon produce still continues however. The "Devans" takes a cargo to San Francisco, and quantities of fresh eggs are being packed by Krauss & Mahard for shipment by steamer.—*Portland Times*, Feb. 24.

The Latest News.

Through the kindness of B. J. Burns, Esq., we have been furnished with the N. Y. Tribune of Dec. 20, which was bro't from Jacksonville by Mr. Oppenheimer. We are enabled to lay before our readers news from the Atlantic States and Europe several weeks in advance of the mail:

The heavy banking house of Messrs. Page & Bacon, St. Louis and San Francisco, have suspended payment. They publish a call in the St. Louis papers, in which they state that they will be able to resume payment again in a short time.—Their liabilities are probably inside of a million of dollars of which six or seven hundred thousand dollars are due depositors. The real estate alone of the partners is estimated to be worth a million and a half of dollars. There is but little doubt that the house will pay all its liabilities and have a large surplus. Their reported failure and suspension created quite a sensation throughout the western States, and will be severely felt in Oregon and California, as their house at San Francisco has been doing the principal part of the banking business on the Pacific coast. A report is in circulation that Adams & Co. have also failed, but we have nothing authentic.

Page & Bacon have made an assignment to the State Bank of Missouri.

Failures of banks, Railroad companies and large mercantile houses become more numerous, in fact there is a complete burst up from one end of the United States to the other.

John C. Breckenridge has been confirmed as Minister to Spain, vice Soule. Mr. Soule was recalled from Spain at his own request.

Harlan, fusionist, has been elected U. S. Senator from Iowa. Geo. G. Wright has been elected Chief Justice of the same State.

The clipper ship *Tingqua*, from Shanghai, with a heavy cargo of silks and other valuables, was wrecked on the 12th of Jan. on the outer shoals of Hatteras. Complete loss.

The family residence of John Appleton Haven, in the twelfth ward, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire, on the 13th of Jan. Three of his daughters—young ladies in years, and remarkable for their beauty and accomplishments, perished in the flames.

FROM SALT LAKE.—The Desert News, of Nov. 9, says that Col. Steptoe, with a small force of dragoons, had made a tour south as far as Fillmore City, accompanying Judge Kiseey, who held a term of the U. S. Court at Nephi City.

Nothing of importance had occurred before Sevastopol since previous advices.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—There are negotiations on foot which may, possibly, result in a treaty of peace. On the 28th Dec., the English, French, and Austrian Plenipotentiaries met at Vienna, and drew up and signed an interpretation of the four points, as a basis on which their governments were willing to treat. The Austrian Minister took them to Prince Gorchakoff, Russian Plenipotentiary, and asked him if he was prepared to accept them without reserve or modification. Gorchakoff said that his instructions did not go so far; his orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points; he requested two weeks' delay, to obtain further instruction from St. Petersburg, which was granted.

It is said that the terms proposed to Russia are neither hard nor humiliating. They do not require the reduction of the Black Sea fleet, or the razing of Sevastopol.—There is no cessation of hostilities on account of the negotiations.

THE SIEGE.—The Russians continue to make sorties against the lines of the Allies, almost every night, but, after a warm contest, are repulsed, generally at the point of the bayonet. The contending armies are both strongly fortified, and neither can, as yet, gain any important advantage over the other. For some time past, the Allies have been acting more on the defensive than offensive. And having long lines of works to keep in repair and defend, they evidently still need large reinforcements to have any assurance of quickly reducing, or gaining possession of Sevastopol.

Dec. 25. Gen Canrobert writes:—"We shall soon be able to take the offensive.—We make good of our losses more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can. We are full of confidence."

The Allies were to open fire on the 25th. Their plan was to keep up a brisk

fire for 48 hours, and then make a vigorous assault with all their forces. The Sultan had ordered Omer Pasha to go to the Crimea immediately, to concert measures with the Allied Generals.

Dec. 26. Menschikoff telegraphs that, between the 20th and 26th, nothing remarkable had occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st. In one of 11 officers and 33 soldiers were taken prisoners, and a considerable number killed.

In consequence of bad weather, the siege operations progress but slowly. According to telegraphic despatches from both armies, they were preparing for the assault on the south side of Sevastopol.

Dec. 28. Considerable Russian reinforcements arrived at Odessa. Admirals Dundas and Hamclia were at Constantinople, on their way home. Admirals Lyons and Bruet are, at present, in command of the fleets. Lord Cardigan has left for England. Gen. Sir Do Lacy Evans has resigned in disgust.

Constantinople news says that siegeworks have advanced so far that direct communications were prevented between the garrison of Sevastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava, to whom provisions could only sent by roundabout paths along the coast. Although the works of attack were in a very forward state, the correspondent of the *Presse* believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sevastopol before the 15th of January.

THE ITALIAN TREATY.—It is generally stated that the treaty is actually signed between France and Austria; it is stated that France guarantees to Austria the possession of her Italian Provinces. The *London Times*, however, disbelieves the existence of any such treaty.

THE GERMAN RELATIONS.—Austria has called upon Prussia to place her army on a war-footing, but the Prussian semi-official journals say that Prussia will not assent to this.

FRANCE.—Subscriptions to the new Loan were opened on the 2d of January, and good business done. Considerable sums came from England.

The Baltic fleet is ordered to re-assemble at Brest and Cherbourg.

Business was very active during Christmas week, in Paris.

Accounts from the Industrial Districts were most satisfactory. There were immense demands for space in the Crystal Palace, and a new gallery was ordered to the buildings.

The Emperor Napoleon and Empress notify that they will not accept any presents from the French Exhibition.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The returns of the Board of Trade, for the month ending December 5th, show a decrease in exports amounting to nearly two million sterling.

Messrs. Morewood & Rogers, iron merchants of London, have failed for upwards of £180,000. Their assets are said to be large.

The *London Times* has created considerable excitement in England by advocating, in the boldest terms, the immediate removal of Lord Raglan from his command in the East, on the ground of incompetency.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, January 2, 1855.

SIR: The President has referred to this Department your letter, with enclosures, of the 25th September, last, with regard to the late massacre of emigrants, by the Snake Indians—your call for volunteers, &c.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that it is the purpose of the Department to send a force against these Indians in the Spring. This force will probably consist of eight companies, (two of Dragoons, one of Artillery and four of Infantry,) drawn from the posts in Oregon, Washington and California. The companies will, if possible, be filled to the maximum organization of 84 per company, and it is believed, from the success which attends the recruiting service at the present time, that it may be done, and the recruits embarked for their destination, via the Isthmus, in the month of March, reaching Oregon as early as the season will permit the expedition to be made.

The force is believed to be sufficient both for the protection of the emigrants, and for the punishment of the perpetrators of the late outrages—and is all which the very limited strength of the army and the demands for troops in other sections of the country, will allow for service in Oregon.

I avail myself of the occasion to remark, that on the 13th November, Gen. Lane brought this subject to the notice of the Department, and asked what measures would be taken, suited to the exigency of the occasion, what amount of force would be furnished, &c. In the reply to him, on the 27th November, informing of the force that would be employed, it was stated that the sixth Regiment of Infantry would form a part of it. Since that date, circumstances have transpired which will require that a similar expedition should be sent against the Sioux Indians; the sixth Infantry had, consequently, to be relieved from the order for Oregon, and has been designated for the duty. Very respectfully,

Your obt' servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Secretary of War.

His Ex'cy, GEO. L. CURRY, Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

Great Speech of Senator Douglas.

The following truly eloquent extracts we take from Senator Douglas' great speech at Chicago, recently, in defence of the Nebraska Bill:

In conclusion, my friends, permit me to say that there is nothing in the result of the recent elections which should dampen our ardor or induce us to relax our energies. It is evident, from the returns in all the States where elections have been recently held, that they are the result of a coalition between incongruous and irreconcilable elements which cannot long be held together in harmonious action. [Cheers.]

It is an invariable law of political action that coalitions, when once successful, cannot hold together in the next succeeding campaign. Hostile factions, like allied armies, may act in concert in the face of a common foe, but they fall to pieces over the responsibilities and spoils of victory. [Applause.]

Thus it will be in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and wherever else the allied forces of abolitionism, whiggism, and know-nothingism have by stratagem obtained a partial victory over the democratic party.— They must now act affirmatively, and by their united votes redeem all the pledges that each faction has made, or the coalition will be instantly dissolved. Will they venture, in order to retain the support of the abolitionists, to repeal the fugitive slave law, or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the slave trade between the States? or, in order to retain the cooperation of the know-nothing cabal, will they abolish the naturalization laws, and proscribe a large portion of the American people because of their religious faith or their place of birth? Never! They dare not!

Hence, my friends, let us be good cheer. All is well. Though the heavens are partially overcast, the clouds are passing away. [Cheers.] Let us stand firm by our principles; they are the principles of the Constitution—of the Union—of that great democratic party, which has so long controlled the destinies of the nation, which has conducted us to a position of greatness and power that challenges the admiration of every enlightened people, and which cannot be abandoned without destroying the last hope of the enslaved and down-trodden masses throughout the world.— [Applause.] Let there be no compromise with the enemy, for they are the enemies of the country—no concessions to the pernicious and hateful aims of the day. [Applause.] Let us unfurl our banner to the battle and breeze, having inscribed upon its ample folds "the constitution and the Union; State rights and the right of the people to self-government; perfect religious toleration, and no proscription of American citizens, wherever born." [Cheers and applause.] Let it float proudly amidst the raging storms, for they will be as brief as furious. They may beat against the rock of democracy on which that ensign is planted, but it will not be moved. Long after the agitated waters have subsided it will stand out in its invincibility, and no man need fear for the ship of State while it is anchored to its everlasting base. [Loud and long-continued cheering.]

LAWS OF OREGON.

AN ACT to take the sense of the people relative to the formation of a State Constitution.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That for the purpose of taking the sense of the people of the Territory, upon the formation of a State Government, a poll shall be opened at the general election, to be held on the first Monday of June next, for and against a convention.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of judges and clerks of elections, at each and every precinct within the Territory, to prepare separate columns, in which shall be entered the votes, for and against a constitution; and it shall be the duty of the judges of the several precincts within the Territory, to ask each and every voter that may offer his vote, the question, "Are you for a constitution or against a constitution?" and according to their desire the vote shall be recorded by the clerks of their respective precincts.

Sec. 3. The vote for and against a constitution shall be taken, certified and canvassed in the same manner and under like regulations as by law is provided for the vote for members of the Territorial Legislature.

Sec. 4. That within twenty days after the vote shall be canvassed in manner aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to make out an abstract of the vote from the several counties for and against a convention, together with a certificate of the final result of the whole vote, and cause the same to be published in the several newspapers of this Territory, and if, by such abstract and certificate published as aforesaid, it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast are for a convention, then in that case an election shall be held in the several counties in the Territory, on the first Monday of September following, for the election of delegates to form a constitution and State Government.

Sec. 5. Each county shall be entitled to elect twice as many delegates to such convention as such county has representatives in the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 6. That the election of delegates to the convention shall be conducted and held, canvassed and certified in the same