

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.

Our Next Delegate.

As the editor of a democratic paper it has ever been our purpose to assume no position to which any member of the democratic party could reasonably object, and while pursuing this course—the only course as we conceive consistent with a due regard to the harmony and success of our party, we have had the satisfaction of knowing that our position was free from those objections which exist against the policy pursued by some of our cotemporaries, touching the claims of aspirants for the Delegateship.

We have deemed it our duty to leave with the masses of the democratic party the selection of the proper candidate for the highest honor and most responsible trust in the gift of the people of this Territory, and at no time have attempted to influence the choice of the people, either by seeking to elevate or disparage any of the numerous aspirants for the nomination. True, when requested so to do, we did raise the name of J. W. Drew, in order that it might be before the people for their consideration; this we did without giving a word in favor of Dr. Drew—without making any attempt to write up his claims to the injury of other aspirants for the same position. But in view of what has since transpired, and well aware of the natural and unmistakable effect of the bitter warfare between the friends of Gen. Lane and Judge Pratt, lately carried on through the columns of their respective organs, we are compelled to repeat the intimation of last week, which was that the success and salvation of the democratic party at this crisis is paramount to the claims of either of those gentlemen.

The democratic party of this Territory have nobler aims and more important ends to attain than to waste their energies in a warfare about the mere personal or political reputation of aspirants, even though they possess a national reputation or pre-eminent ability. Therefore it is that at this time we suggest the policy of selecting a new man.

Of Dr. Drew we will say, that he is a man of highly respectable abilities—a sound democrat, and one in whom the democratic party can repose confidence and be secure of success. We believe that Dr. Drew will be found equal to any position to which the democracy may call him—that as a candidate he would do no discredit either to himself or his friends, and we incline to the opinion that he is a suitable man to unite the conflicting elements of the democracy at this critical period in the history of our Territory.

A SWINDLER—PASS HIM ROUND.—A man about 35 years of age, light complexion, and light hair, about six feet high, rather lean and spare made, calling himself Wm. Hiddles, arrived in this place one day last week, from Port Orford. He hired a mule from Mr. CHISM for the purpose, as he said, of going to Winchester on business. Shortly after his departure news came from below that he was a man of questionable character, and that he had avoided paying any bills between this place and Port Orford; having boarded some weeks at Coos Bay, he there Jeremy-Diddled the landlord out of the bill by gaining this side of the Bay unperceived, and proceeding up this way. Mr. CHISM having doubts about the punctual return of his mule, pursued Hiddles. He found his mule at Deer Creek, Hiddles having made his exit from that place some time previous, on learning, no doubt, that he was or would be pursued. To avoid paying his fare between this place and Deer Creek, he represented himself as the agent of Messrs. MERRITT, OPPENHEIMER & Co., and was out on a collecting tour—and would pay as he came back.

State of Oregon—Boundaries, &c. The bill which has passed the House, and no doubt has become ere this time, a "law of the land," authorizing the people of this Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and be admitted into the Union, provides the usual Courts to be established, and until after the next census is taken and the apportionment of representation to which we are entitled is made, the State will be entitled to two Senators and one Representative in Congress. Two sections—sixteen and thirty-two—in each township of the public lands in the State are to be granted for school purposes; two sections are to be given for the support of the University; and ten sections are donated for the completion of the public buildings, or the erection of others, and five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State are granted for public improvements under the direction of the Legislature.

The proposed boundaries are as follows: The Columbia River on the north, the summit of the Cascade range on the east, the 42d parallel on the south, and the Pacific ocean on the west.

With due deference to the opinion and judgment of others, we must be permitted to object to the summit of the Cascade range being the eastern boundary of the future State of Oregon, for obvious reasons. We consider that the best portion of the territory lies east of the Cascade mountains, and if that portion of our territory is not included within our future State, its limits will be confined alone to the valleys of Rogue river, Umpqua and Willamette, an extent of country unsurpassed in its natural advantages and the richness and fertility of its soil, yet on account of its limited dimensions will scarcely accommodate a population sufficient to entitle us to assume the responsibilities of State government according to Constitutional restrictions. A great portion of our readers are aware that the best grazing lands in Oregon Territory lies east of the Cascade range, and also millions of acres of land well adapted to agricultural purposes. By having our eastern boundary located far enough east to include Powder river, Umatilla and Grande Ronde valleys, we would double the real wealth of our State. We have expected to hear our cotemporaries speak on the subject, but they all seem to silently acquiesce in the narrow confined limits prescribed in the bill. We have no doubt that if our Constitution is framed as to include a much larger area, that we will be admitted into the Union with such a boundary as the Constitution may ask.

Our markets are unavoidably crowded out this week, they will appear next week. There is plenty of merchandize, groceries, dry-goods, &c., at usual rates, in town now.

Correspondence of the Weekly Gazette.

Know-Nothingism.

WINCHESTER, Douglas Co., March 25, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been informed that your paper has been doing some good service against the progress of that secret order known as Know-Nothing, and that you may be made acquainted with their increase in Oregon, I have to say that a lodge is forming down below here on the river. A man by the name of Miller, came out to this valley, pretending to be a minister of the gospel, and in consequence, began to preach from place to place in this region, and it seems with little, if any success.—Failing, nearly, in this, he became a know-nothing, and has succeeded in making a few proselytes, in Garden Bottom. He holds prayer meetings, and as soon as they are over, he turns the attention of the congregation to know-nothing wranglings; in other words, he exhorts his hearers to manifest good will and charity towards all men, and in the next breath, inculcates hatred and malice, selfishness, and self-righteous exclusiveness towards a part. He has succeeded in making a few know-nothings—who by nature and education, are of such a stripe, as to apologise for anything they do in that line. Some of them can read a little—others not at all; as to writing, you will get a sample when they reply to this over their own signatures. They are few in number, and are, perhaps, all that Mr. Miller can get in this section. The church

is fast becoming divided, in consequence of this mans conduct; already several prominent members complain, and refuse to listen to his hypocritical teachings—already they spurn him as a Judas, and look to our Conference to expose the "pieces of silver" he has received to betray their church discipline. Our church is against all secret societies; against mixing in politics; against all isms that tend to turn neighbors and brothers against each other; against all peddlers of spurious doctrines, and in favor of good will and love towards the race—particularly those governed by the same laws. This man, Miller, it is said, came up from the Willamette valley, but from where I know not, neither do I know what he came for, unless to organize a know-nothing lodge. He is, in physical appearance, anything but a generous, high minded and faithful advocate of the Christian graces.—He resembles more the sexual, conceited, and arrogant bigot. In fact, the coronal region of his head is exceedingly low, making benevolence and veneration very moderate. With such a head, he is unfit to give birth to sentiments of humanity—and so it is with all know-nothings. He carries his very character about with him, and all see him as he is; yet it is humiliating to think that we have in the church here a man who will ask Providence to give to His children the greatest enjoyments, even such as he (Miller) receives himself—and in a moment after seeks to create laws to prevent it being done. There is nothing Christian like in this conduct of Mr. Miller, and where he is better known than he is here, I am told Christian like conduct was not expected of him, and so it would seem. How does this comport with the very even character of Mr. Flinn, of Scottsburg? who, I am told, is an Irishman. Why, in every particular, there is in Mr. Flinn a full expression of the Christian character, and a manifestation of the ever abiding charity for his race; but how is it with Mr. Miller, even towards his foreign brother in the church? Why, it is thus, while Mr. Miller would publicly listen to the prayer of Mr. Flinn for the preservation of our Republic, he (Miller) would secretly rob him of his citizenship because he is of foreign birth. I hope the people will watch that Judas, and his peculiar followers, and in the mean time, I would suggest that he preach a sermon to them from the following text:

"He is proud, knowing nothing, but doing about questions and strifes of words, whereby cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth supposing that gain is Godliness; from such withdraw thyself."—1st epistle of Timothy, 6th chap., 4th and 5th verses.

Relying upon our Conference to check to this dreadful scourge,

I remain yours truly,

A METHODIST.

MARCH 26, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—Upon the receipt of the Statesman of the 20th inst., we found contained therein two news letters of a very strange character. They were dated at Washington, and signed by Messrs. Lawson and Miller, and are filled with professions of regard for Gen. Lane. We are willing to give to Gen. Lane as much praise as any body, for his service wherever or to whomsoever rendered, but when gentlemen insist upon a point beyond that of prudence at which to crown him with fanny eulogies, we deem it proper to explain to the reader the correct light in which to view the matters they refer to. This is a duty we owe to the General. The two letters are not very dissimilar; in sentiment, and in purpose there is no striking difference; in proof of which, we make the following extracts. The letters are addressed to the Editor of the Statesman:

"Any thing that man can do to benefit his constituency, our delegate seems able to accomplish. Gen. Lane enjoys a higher personal popularity with the President, the heads of departments, the committees and members of Congress generally than any other man in Washington City. * * * * * When a new man comes here, for the first session or two, he has to "stand back like a bound boy at a frolic." A Territorial delegate has no vote, and therefore cannot swap interests, and can do nothing until he gets acquainted, and makes himself popular, and we have the risk to run that the may have the bighead, or be stingy, or in some other manner make his popularity "over the left."—Mr. Lawson's letter.

Now read Mr. Miller:

Washington City, January 18, 1855. A. BUSH, Esq.—DEAR SIR,—Although not personally acquainted with you, I must nevertheless beg a small space in your paper, for the purpose of laying before your readers certain facts which have come to my knowledge, touching the course of your most excellent and devoted delegate in Congress—the Hon. Joseph Lane. I am induced to do this, because I have seen a number of letters from Oregon, going to show that there is some dissatisfaction existing among some of the good people of that Territory. * * * * * I venture to affirm, from knowledge of the difficulties and delays attending the settlement of this business, that no other member of either House of Congress could have prosecuted it to so successful and satisfactory a result in double the time occupied by Gen. Lane."—Mr. Miller's letter.

Now, we do object to this, because we do not believe that Gen. Lane has the best

reputation of any man in Washington, either in or out of Congress—although Gen. Lane stands comparatively well. We care not if articles are written by the rod, and cut up into letters to please those who will use them, but we do object to the publication of letters in any democratic papers in Oregon which admit of such a construction, particularly after the recent complaint which was made against the Standard for publishing several different letters from one author.

And we spurn the idea of leaving the impression that these "extra hazardous" letters were written by one man; because we regard them as two distinct letters, expressive only of one man's love of approbation. Nevertheless, the letters would look better united in one and signed by both, because that of Mr. Miller has nothing preliminary to soften the introduction of the subject he has written about, consequently his letter seems a very little abrupt. It is not so with Mr. Lawson's. There is one remarkable feature in which these two letters differ. While Mr. Lawson dwells on the Snake Indian question, Mr. Miller omits it; in other respects, they are beautifully arranged. Mr. Lawson, we observe, has much to say about Snake Indians, and from all he says, the General intends to flog them; now, so far Mr. Lawson may be correct, and we hope he is, because we have not seen an Indian in Oregon that we would not turn over to the General for that purpose, but when he (Mr. Lawson) sends to this Territory a letter containing reflections upon Oregonians, for omitting to do it, as cowards, and promising in the General's name that he (the General) will do it when he returns—he being the only man who can do it—we must let our army in Flanders swear some.

Mr. Lawson deems it a part of his duty to make the following statement: "The bloody butcheries of the Snake Indians yet passes unavenged by aspirants at home." And for what end? Why is such language used in a letter of thanks to Gen. Lane for attentions paid to Mr. Lawson in Washington? Whence the idea, and the propriety of printing it. Who can tell! In view of all the facts, we conceive this thrust to have been made in violation of the rule that should govern and guard the language of one gentleman towards others, when he is publicly advocating the claims of his first choice. We further assure Mr. Lawson that there are men in Oregon who fully appreciate their homes, and their country, and who are ever ready to defend their lives, and those around them—men whose hostility to Indian murderers is as determined as that of any body of men on earth, and who, when the sad news of the Snake Indian massacre reached them, flew to arms, like a mother to the rescue of her child. There was no want of prompt action on the part of the people or their officers. In short, sir, they are emphatically brave men—and not cowards. But let us read Mr. Lawson on another point, referring to Gen. Lane:

"Frank and unsuspecting as it is the God-like fault of such natures to be, he may have sometimes been imposed upon by specious villains, and confided his friendships and given his favors where they were undeserved, and have been but ill repaid; but a just and generous constituency, instead of condemning that nobility of soul which elevates a man above the dirty tricks of sneaking deceivers, should set their mark upon the false wretches themselves, and consign them to a fitting infamy."

Now, this means something, or it would not have been written to Oregon from Washington. But what does it mean?—Shades of George Washington Jefferson Sprules! where is the thief who has stolen the General's confidence? "Snake Indians" and "specious villains"—synonymous terms—both of whom deserve death, yet the people of Oregon will allow the former to murder her people, and the latter to go unpunished, not to say domineer among us—so intimates Mr. Lawson. Now, sir, we don't believe that Gen. Lane has conferred a favor on a "specious villain" in Oregon, and we would feel very sorry to think that Gen. Lane can look upon any man in Oregon in that light. No, sir, we have a better opinion of Gen. Lane, than to believe that he would except to our remark when we say that he has not conferred a single favor upon a villain in Oregon, yet why does Mr. Lawson intimate such a thing? who can tell? Can this be less than a libel! For our own part, we are heartily sick and disgusted with such stuff as is forced on our community by these sycophantic Washington letter writers.

Yours, RACHEL.

Concluded next week.

"MARION WIGWAM, No. 7."—The know nothings last Thursday night changed their place of meeting from Rector's Hall to an old house situate north of the court house, where they held their meeting. We have not room for their proceedings this week. We have just room for the subjoined document which has fallen into our hands—probably dropped from some member's hat.—It is printed and written on a small piece of paper, with a fancy border, and is altogether a fancy affair. "M. W. No. 7," "Marion Wigwam, No. 7":—

"M. W. No. 7 Nov. 23rd, 1855. This may certify, that on this day the 3rd Degree of our order was conferred upon Mr. HAMILTON CAMPBELL, by and with the consent of this wigwam.

E. L. CORNER, Secretary."—Oregon Statesman.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEO CHOO.

The Schooner Leo Choo Captain Hughes, six days from San Francisco, arrived at this port (Umpqua) on Sunday, the 25th inst. She had on board seventy tons of freight for merchants in this place. The Captain furnished us New York papers of Feb. 12, and San Francisco papers of the 16th inst., from which we take the following news:

Geo. H. Ambrose and Nathan Olney of this Territory, have been confirmed by the Senate as Indian agents.

Political.

William H. Seward has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New York—by a majority of ten votes, five in each branch. He received the votes of fifty-nine whigs, seven know-nothings, and three democrats, in the Assembly; and of thirteen whigs and five know-nothings in the Senate. The greatest excitement has been created by this election throughout the State, and the Herald says "it found vent at the State capital and along the river towns in the firing of cannon and such other robust demonstrations as are usual on occasions of the kind."

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who was recently appointed and confirmed as Minister to Spain, declines the honor, on account of ill health. Augustus Caesar Dodge, of Iowa, has been appointed and confirmed as Minister to Spain.

The Legislature of Wisconsin, in joint convention on the 1st Feb., elected Charles Durkee to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th inst. Durkee is an unmitigated free soiler. He received fifty-four votes—just enough to secure his election.

Lyman Trumbull, anti-Nebraska democrat has been elected to the United States Senate from Illinois, for six years from the 4th inst. Mr. T. is the Representative elect from the eighth congressional district of Illinois.

Since the election of Seward to the United States Senate the abolitionists have gathered fresh courage and new strength. The Assembly of New York have granted the use of their hall to the negro Frederick Douglass, to make abolition speeches in.

General Shields is spoken of as a candidate for the lower house of Congress from the eighth district of Illinois, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the election of Trumbull to the Senate.

The Maine liquor law has passed the Senate of Indiana by a majority of ten.

A prohibitory liquor law has passed the Illinois Legislature.

Petitions have been presented to the Michigan Legislature praying for a resolution asking Congress to create a new State out of the Lake Superior country.

S. S. Cox, editor of the Ohio Statesman was nominated as secretary of legation at Lima, Peru, vice John P. Miller, of New York.

California Items.

G. J. H. Saunders, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, was recently arrested on the charge of forgery to the amount of \$8000. He gave bail for his appearance at Court. Not appearing, however, it was discovered that his forgeries amounted to \$300,000.

The bank excitement which existed in California a few weeks since, has in a great measure subsided. The suspended banks have not resumed, and it is altogether improbable that any of them can resume, with the exception of Page, Bacon & Co.

Robinson & Co.'s Savings' Bank, has turned out as rotten as could be. The deposits amount to \$207,000—the assets nothing at all. Robinson has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and is now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

At Sonora, on Sunday the 4th of March, a mob gathered and broke open the bank of Adams & Co., which had been closed since the 23d ult. A committee was appointed, and depositors paid off to the full extent of their certificates.

A number of Mercantile failures have been recorded, among others those of Chapin, Sawyer & Co., and S. B. Coury.

A duel was fought near San Francisco on the morning of the 13th, by Col. Wm. Walker and Mr. Carter, formerly of Sacramento. They used pistols—distance eight paces. At the first fire, Mr. Walker received a slight wound in the foot, and here the matter ended.

The War.

Sebastopol "not taken;" affairs in the Crimea "unchanged."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.—The following is an extract of a private letter from a distinguished American diplomat in Europe:

The English people are indignant at the manner in which the war has been conducted; but with true characteristic spirit, they