

# THE UMPIQUA WEEKLY GAZETTE.

BOYD & BLAKELY, PROPRIETORS.

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## THE UMPIQUA WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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### The Council of Ten.

We commend the following able article,  
says the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, to the  
attention of our readers. It is as well adap-  
ted to the meridian of this city and other  
places, as to New Hampshire. We hope  
all into whose hands this paper may fall,  
will carefully peruse it:

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

About five hundred years ago a fearful  
and mysterious tribunal bearing this name  
was established in the republic of Venice.  
It gradually acquired despotic control over  
the Government and the people. Its de-  
liberations and its actions were alike en-  
veloped in the profoundest secrecy. Its  
meetings were held in secret; it received  
denunciations against the most virtuous and  
patriotic citizens in secret, and in secret it  
conducted its victims, in silence and in  
gloom to a sudden and mysterious death.—  
It inquired, sentenced, and punished accord-  
ing to what is called "reasons of State."  
The public eye never penetrated its myster-  
ies; the accused was rarely heard; he was  
never confronted with witnesses; the con-  
demnation was secret as the inquiry, and  
the punishment undivulged like both. This  
tribunal gradually acquired control of every  
branch of the Government, and exercised  
despotic power over every question. It  
annulled at pleasure all decrees, degraded  
members from their offices, and even de-  
posed and put to death the Chief Magistrate.  
It was an object alike of terror and detes-  
tation to those whom it oppressed under  
the pretext of protecting their rights. And  
yet its diabolical cunning prolonged its ex-  
istence until the genius of Napoleon pros-  
trated it in the dust, with so many other  
relies of cruelty and intolerance.

People of New Hampshire! there exists  
at this moment among you a Council of  
Ten, as fearful and as pregnant with dan-  
der to your liberties, as was that of Venice  
to her oppressed citizens. You have been  
accustomed, in the bounty of your hearts,  
to look upon this republic as beyond dan-  
ger. In company with your fellow citizens  
of other States, you have successfully re-  
sisted foreign intervention, and repelled  
with triumph the conquering legions of the most  
arrogant nation on the earth. You have  
advanced your triumphant banners to that  
proud city which Cortez gloried in adding  
to the Spanish empire. You have scattered  
the seeds of civilization throughout realms  
before untrod by any human footsteps  
but those of the Indian. You have seen  
your population advancing, your wealth in-  
creasing, and your country teeming with  
the fruits of physical and intellectual labor.  
And you fondly think that you are safe;  
that each of you and your children are, for  
long years, to have a share in a govern-  
ment the very breath of whose nostrils is  
freedom of opinion—one of whose cardinal  
doctrines is an open and fearless avowal of  
principles; and you are proud that you live  
under a constitution which permits you to  
reward intelligence and uprightness by se-  
lecting for your public trusts those among  
you who are marked by such qualities.

But be not deceived! The sceptre is even  
now passing from your grasp, and will be

irretrievably lost unless you trample in the  
dust the traitors who are clutching at it with  
all the despair of disappointed ambition.—  
An unholy cabal of fifth rate pettifogging  
lawyers, mouldy political hacks, and Mani-  
moo-seeking parsons, is seeking to wind the  
coils of the serpent around you, and to  
strangle you in its embrace. The grand  
council of Know-Nothings have sworn by  
the only God they worship—that is, them-  
selves—anyday hatred to political freedom  
and popular supremacy. These decayed  
aristocrats, these shameless bigots, these  
ravaging political banditti, these utterly de-  
spicable traitors to the country that gave  
them birth, are organizing a scheme whose  
details would strike terror into your hearts,  
if fully disclosed. They have combined to  
destroy every institution that stands in their  
way, and to prostrate every man who will  
not do their bidding. Every town has its  
branch of the conspiracy. Secret signs and  
pass-words and mummories are used to im-  
press the imagination, and unlawful oaths  
are administered binding the unhappy mem-  
bers to subject themselves like slaves and  
vassals to the dictation of this terrible oli-  
garchy. Meanwhile the Council of Ten,  
the controlling power of this infamous con-  
spiracy, squats in its noisome retreat like a  
toad sweltering in its own venom, or a bloated  
spider spinning its web over the State.  
It sends forth its decrees to its bond slaves.  
"Prostrate," it says, "this man, for he has  
too much education! Destroy that one, he  
is too intelligent! Ruin your best friend, for  
he has too much independence!" And with  
the spectacle before it of triumphant tyrany  
and bigotry in Massachusetts, it confi-  
dently expects a like victory over the free-  
men of New Hampshire! But you had bet-  
ter write your names in characters of blood  
upon your thresholds, and escape with your  
wife and children to some far country by  
the light of your burning houses, than crouch  
to this insolent oligarchy! Why would you  
live here when life has lost all that is worth  
living for; when you may be stabbed by an  
assassin in the back, or slain by an unseen  
arrow from him you supposed your dearest  
friend! Are you content to crawl out at  
twilight like birds of evil omen, to creep into  
blind alleys, to hover around the back "slums"  
of your cities and villages, to start at every  
passing tread lest some honest man should  
see you, to move with muffled face and  
stealthy step, and double upon your tracks  
as if you were a thief with the officers of  
justice in pursuit of you, and with this sick-  
ening consciousness of shame to group your  
way to the den where such animals herd,  
and with trembling hand give the mystic  
signal which admits you into this commu-  
nity of sin! And when you are admitted,  
and the door of pandemonium is closed, are  
you content to leave all hope behind you,  
and renew before God the oath you have  
taken to do the bidding of your disreputable  
tyrants! It is incredible that any one  
worthy of the name and rights of a freeman  
can do this. You will not rest this disgrace  
upon the mothers who bore you, and whose  
veins are filled with the blood of '76. You  
will not thus bastardize your descent from  
the men of the revolution! No, leave that  
to the abolitionists, who, with philanthropy  
upon their tongues, have treason and murder  
in their hearts! Leave it to the traitors  
who prayed that the Mexicans would wel-  
come your fellow-citizens "with bloody  
hands to hospitable graves."

Is it supposed that this language is too  
strong, and that these are unwarrantable  
charges? Depend upon it, the half is not  
yet told. No faction in the history of our  
country has ever struggled through its vi-  
cious life that has been one-half so danger-  
ous as this secret organization. Its only  
bond of union is a shame and disgrace.  
It is a standing libel upon all that  
has made America the refuge of the oppres-  
sed. By it every man is proscribed who  
is either a Catholic himself or whose wife  
is a Catholic. This includes the patriotic  
Gaston of North Carolina; the venerable  
Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and other  
signers of the immortal Declaration of In-  
dependence, as well as the present admir-  
able and learned Chief Justice of the United  
States, and many others as pure and patri-  
otic men as can be found in the country.  
And every man is to be proscribed, no mat-  
ter how honest and intelligent, who came  
to this country at the age of twenty, until  
he is forty-one years old! What shall we  
say, then, of the devoted Lafayette, the gal-  
lant Sterling, the chivalrous Montgomery  
—of Pulaski, the brave and generous—of  
the statesman Gallatin!—of the thousands  
of noble souls who shed their blood for us,  
and counselled with our fathers in the stormy  
days of the republic! But no! "America  
for the Americans," and "the Americans  
for the Know-Nothings!" This is the secret  
spur—this is the "exceeding great reward,"  
that they shall lay the rod on the backs of  
the people, and the people shall skies it,  
and smile and beg them, if it is not too  
much trouble to lay it on a little harder!—  
This they anticipate, and this they are de-

termined to accomplish, though all the rights  
of humanity, the constitution, the laws, ev-  
ery public right, every private right, should  
stand in their way. The paltriest pettifog-  
ger—the shabbiest political hack—is of  
more value than every man among us who  
ever breathed the air of Europe, in the eyes  
of this ruthless and intolerant Council of  
Ten.

Hereafter, when this wretched faction  
fills a dishonorable grave, and its carcass  
recks with political corruption, how can  
any man stand up before the world without  
hiding his face when it is cast up to him  
that he has labored to introduce that worse  
than Egyptian slavery, when a free citizen  
dare not vote as he desires, but obeys the  
insolent orders of this tyrannical Council of  
Ten! What will become of American honor  
at home and abroad, when a mob of despo-  
tic adventurers shall make the laws! The  
folly and absurdity of Jacobinism in  
France were so extreme that it was said of  
it that "it would have been a farce if it had  
not been for murder." And so with this  
faction; its silly passwords, its ridiculous  
ceremonies, its contemptible balderdash,  
would make it only a laughing stock, if all  
this nonsense did not conceal a deep-laid  
conspiracy against freedom. Compared  
with their intolerant proscription, Austrian  
tyranny is endurable, and police spies be-  
come respectable. But, thank God, there  
is life and vitality in American freedom yet.  
Altered, indeed, radically changed, must  
we be from the principles of our glorious an-  
cestors, if our political liberties are to be  
delivered, bound and unresisting, into the  
custody of such a set of political jailors.—  
There are despotisms maintained by such  
genius and adorned by such brilliancy that  
the imagination is led astray and the mind  
bows to a superior intellect. But what  
honor can there be, what redeeming con-  
siderations can there be, in subjection to a  
political mob which shamelessly disavows  
all political principles, whose only rallying  
cry is proscription, whose candidates for  
office are selected not because they are  
men of education, or talent, or sagacity, or  
integrity, but because they are devotees of  
all these! Among the rabble of the Boston  
delegation to the Massachusetts Legisla-  
ture we look in vain for one man of char-  
acter, one man of intelligence, one man of  
experience, one man possessing anything  
like the proper fitness for a representative  
of a great city. Did the city of Boston, did  
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ever,  
of their own free will, elect such a Legisla-  
ture as that about to assemble there, or can  
we conceive of their doing so, except at the  
irresponsible dictation of this modern  
Council of Ten!

People of New Hampshire! To each and  
all of you we say, "touch not this accursed  
thing!" It will one day, should you do so,  
cause you to cover your heads with shame.  
Like a bubble of deleterious gas, it will ex-  
plode, leaving behind it nothing but a pes-  
tiferous odor. The finger of Providence  
has pointed out this country as the place  
where Catholicism may be purged of its a-  
buses, and absorbed without harm into the  
system. Millions of poor and humble men  
in Europe are looking hitherward as the  
place where they and their children may  
enjoy those privileges of freedom denied to  
them at home. But if you are content to  
kiss the rod that smites you, to place your  
republican freedom at the feet of a tyrann-  
ical oligarchy, if you can forget that there  
is scarcely a hill or a valley in New Eng-  
land but tells of some struggle of your fa-  
thers against religious and political intoler-  
ance, then is this such a country, then are  
you such a people, as will entirely suit the  
purposes of this obscure, shameless, and  
persecuting Council of Ten.

The following was intended for publica-  
tion last week, but was crowded out.

THE DANUBE.—Omer Pacha has sent  
in his resignation, because Ismael Pasha,  
appointed to the command of the army at  
Roumela, was not placed under his orders.  
Large bodies of the Russians were again  
concentrating in Reni, and Sadyk Pacha  
has proceeded with all his available troops  
to that point.

The Russians made a reconnaissance  
from Tulchea, on the 10th and 11th, be-  
tween the Sulina mouths of the Danube,  
and some skirmishing occurred.

The St. Petersburg Journal gives an of-  
ficial account of the recent crossing of the  
Danube, and describes it as a reconnois-  
sance in force. Letters, however, say it  
was really an advance of the whole Rus-  
sian army, which was stopped by orders  
from the Russian ambassador at Vienna, to  
prevent embarrassment to negotiations.

The Russians now occupy their previous  
positions on their own side of the river.

Constantinople accounts of the 23d say  
a change in the Turkish ministry is ex-  
pected. Affairs are arranged with Greece, and  
the Turkish ministry is recalled.

### Commissioners' Court.

UMPIQUA COUNTY, APRIL TERM.

PRESENT—Wm. F. Bay, L. P. Brown,  
Commissioners; J. L. Gilbert, Auditor; J.  
A. Knowles, Sheriff.

The petition of James Laughlin, for a fer-  
ry license at a point where the Military road  
crosses the Umpqua river, above Cooper's  
& Dimick's. A motion was made by Mr.  
Chadwick, Attorney for Dimick, to set a-  
side the application of Laughlin, on the  
ground for want of jurisdiction. Motion  
argued by Gibbs, Attorney for Plaintiff,  
and Chadwick for Defendant, and submit-  
ted. Held, that the County Commissioners  
have jurisdiction over ferries to be estab-  
lished in the County, and to grant license  
whenever it will be of public convenience  
and necessary. A hearing of the case was  
had, and the right of James Laughlin was  
established by proof. Ordered that a ferry  
license be issued to Laughlin for the term  
of one year, to which an appeal was taken  
to the District Court.

The report of viewers to build a road  
from the line of Lane County, through Cal-  
apooia precinct to Douglas County, was  
presented, and upon application, made by  
petitioners, for a review on said road, a re-  
view was granted, and viewers appointed.

A petition was presented for a County  
road from Calapooia precinct to connect  
the Scottsburg road in Green Valley. Grant-  
ed and viewers appointed.

A petition was presented for a County  
road from Providence to the mouth of Ump-  
qua. Granted; J. B. Cowles, Levi Scott  
and Peter Mackie appointed viewers.

Ordered that the election precinct of  
Gardiner constitute a road district; Peter  
Mackie appointed Supervisor.

Levi Kent was appointed Supervisor in  
the Scottsburg road district, and Job Hat-  
field for Long Prairie district.

A road district was ordered on the south  
side of the Umpqua river, commencing at  
the crossing of the Military road at Saw-  
yers', and including all on that side of the  
river to the line of Mills' claim. Edward  
Griffin was appointed Supervisor.

Charles C. Gardner was appointed Su-  
pervisor in Elkton district. W. W. Wells  
was appointed in Trenton district.

A road district was ordered on the road  
from the little canyon to Stephen's ferry.  
G. P. Van Riper was appointed supervisor.  
J. H. Medley was appointed supervisor in  
Green Valley district; Lewis Churchill in  
Oakland dist.

Calapooia election precinct was ordered  
a road district; Calvin Hanna appointed  
Supervisor. John Long was appointed su-  
pervisor in Yoncalla dist.

The County Commissioners respectfully  
call the attention of the Supervisors of the  
various road districts to section 27, of the  
law relating to Supervisors, as follows:

Sec. 27. It shall be the duty of every super-  
visor of roads, on or before the fifteenth day of  
May, to obtain the names and make out in al-  
phabetic order, a list of all the persons, liable to  
perform labor on the public roads, residing with-  
in his road dist. dist, and to affix to each name  
therein, the number of days' work, which such  
person shall be assessed to perform.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.—Gardiner pre-  
cinct, J. E. Clark, P. P. Simmons and Pe-  
ter Mackie; Scottsburg precinct, J. R. Pe-  
ters, Sam'l Rich and Rufus Butler; Elkton  
precinct, Ziba Dimmick, J. J. Kellogg and  
Ira Wells; Green Valley precinct, J. H.  
Medley, E. Stephens and Wm. Brackett;  
Calapooia precinct, Isaac Driver, William  
Stephens and Lorenzo Taber; Yoncalla pre-  
cinct, Robert Cowan, William Golden and  
Richard Smith.

The petition of T. Dagan for a license to  
sell liquor was granted; and also the peti-  
tions of Wm. Craze and L. Kellogg.

Proceedings in relation to the County  
Seat Location.—Plot submitted by J. W.  
P. Huntington, Surv'r—matter laid over.

E. P. Drew was appointed Justice of the  
Peace in Gardiner Precinct; W. W. Wells  
was appointed Justice of the Peace in Elk-  
ton precinct.

In the next Congress, there will be  
a somewhat singular novelty, which is wor-  
thy of notice. It is that of three brothers,  
who are Representatives from three differ-  
ent States, viz: Maine, Illinois and Wiscon-  
sin. The names of these Honorable gen-  
tlemen are Israel Washburn, Jr., E. B.  
Washburn, and C. K. Washburn. The  
father of these high-minded boys is still liv-  
ing, in a hale and vigorous old age, and  
enjoys life with a remarkable degree of  
cheerfulness and hilarity.

We doubt whether another such instance  
can be found, of three brothers being in  
Congress at one and the same time.

We should manage our fortunes as  
we do our health—enjoy it when good, be  
patient when it is bad, and never apply vio-  
lent remedies, except in an extreme neces-  
sity.

No who can suppress a moment's  
anger may prevent many a day's sorrow.

### Nutrition in Various Grains.

Wheat is one of the most important of  
all grains. The grain contains from fifty  
to seventy per cent. of starch, from 10 to  
20 per cent. of gluten, and from 3 to 5 per  
cent. of fatty matter. The proportion of  
gluten is said to be the largest in the grain  
of quite warm countries.

It is a singular fact that, in all the seed  
of wheat and other grains, the principal  
part of the oil lies near or in the skin, as  
also does a large portion of gluten. The  
bran owes to this much of its nutritive and  
fattening qualities. Thus, in refining our  
flour to the utmost possible extent, we dis-  
miss somewhat its value for food. The  
phosphates of the ash also lie, to a great  
degree, in the skin. The best fine flour  
contains about 70 pounds of starch to each  
hundred. The residue of the hundred pounds  
consists of 10 or 12 pounds of gluten, 6 to  
8 pounds of sugar and gum, and 10 to 14  
pounds of water, with a little oil.

Rye flour more nearly resembles wheaten  
flour in its composition, than any other, it  
has, however, more of certain gummy and  
sugary substances, which make it tenacious,  
and also imparts a sweetish taste. In bak-  
ing all grains or roots which have much  
starch in them, a certain change takes  
place in their chemical composition. By  
baking, flour becomes more nutritious, and  
more easily digested, because more soluble.

Barley contains rather less starch than  
wheat, also less sugar and gum. There is  
but little gluten, but a substance somewhat  
like it, and containing about the same  
amount of nitrogen.

Oat meal is little used as food in this  
country, but it is equal, if not superior, in  
its nutritious qualities, to flour from any of  
the other grains; superior, I have no doubt,  
to the fine wheaten flour of the northern  
latitudes. It contains from 10 to 18 per  
cent. of a body having about the same  
amount of nitrogen or gluten. Besides this  
there is a considerable quantity of sugar  
and gum, and from 5 to 6 per cent. of oil  
or fatty matter, which may be obtained in  
the form of a clear, fragrant liquid. Oat  
meal makes a very agreeable and palatable  
taste and smell to this oil. Oat meal, then,  
has not only an abundance of substance  
containing nitrogen, but is also quite fat-  
tening. It is, in fact, an excellent food for  
working animals, and, as has been abund-  
antly proved in Scotland, for working men  
also.

Buckwheat is less nutritious than the  
other grains which we have mentioned. Its  
flour has from 6 to 10 per cent. of nitro-  
genous compounds, about 50 per cent. of  
starch, and from five to eight per cent. of  
sugar and gum. In speaking of buckwheat  
or of oats, we of course mean without husks.

Rice was formerly supposed to contain  
little nitrogen, but recent examinations have  
shown that there is a considerable portion,  
some 6 to 8 per cent. of a substance like  
gluten. The per centage of fatty matter  
and of sugar is quite small, but that of starch  
is much larger than any grain yet mention-  
ed, being between 80 and 90 per cent.;  
usually about 92 per cent.

Indian corn is the last of the grains that  
we shall notice. This contains about 60  
per cent. of starch, nearly the same as in  
oats. The proportion of oil and gum is  
large—about 10 per cent.; this explains the  
fattening properties of Indian meal, so well  
known to practical men. There is, besides,  
a great portion of sugar. The nitrogenous  
substances are also considerable in quan-  
tity—some 12 to 16 per cent. All these  
statements are from the prize-essay of Mr.  
J. H. Salisbury, published by the New York  
State Agricultural Society. They show  
that the results of European chemists have  
been probably obtained by the examination  
of varieties inferior to ours; they have not  
placed Indian corn so much above the level  
of buckwheat or rice, whereas, from the  
above, it is seen to be "in most respects  
superior to any other grain."

Sweet corn differs from all other varie-  
ties, containing only about 18 per cent. of  
starch. Amount of sugar is of course very  
large; the nitrogenous substances amount  
to the very large proportion of 20 per cent.;  
of gum, to 13 14, and of oil to about 11.  
This, from the above results, is one of the  
most nourishing crops grown. If it can be  
made to yield as much per acre as the hard-  
ier varieties, it is worth trial on a large  
scale.—Prof. Newton.

A negro preacher referring to the Judg-  
ment Day, in his sermon, said: "Brethren  
and sisters, in dat day, do Lord shall di-  
vide de sheep from de goates, and bress de  
Lord, we know who wears de wool!"

Col. Beuton, in speaking of Con-  
gressional matters, says he never "paired off"  
but once in his life, and that was with a  
young woman the night he got married.

The best defence of lying is Charles  
Lamb's remark, as related by Leigh Hunt,  
that "truth is precious, and not to be wast-  
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