



OFFICE IN HINDERS BUILDINGS, NEXT DOOR WEST SCOTTSBURG HOUSE.

SCOTTSBURG, OREGON. Saturday, May 19, 1855.

G. D. R. BOYD, EDITOR.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress, GEN. JOS. LANE.

For Councilman, HUGH D. O'BRYANT. For Prosecuting Attorney, R. E. STRATTON.

Umpqua County.

For Representative, J. M. COZAD.

For Sheriff.—ALEX. BLAKELY. For Auditor.—W. H. SPENCER. For Judge of Probate, P. C. PARKER. For Commissioner, G. B. VANRIPER. For Treasurer.—W. W. WELLS. For Assessor.—W. HANNA. For Coroner.—JOS. BEAZLEY. For Surveyor.—J. J. KELLOGG. For Wreckmaster.—P. MACKIE.

The Election.

The gallant Democracy of the Territory are entering into the approaching canvass with that true spirit of devotion to principles which is a harbinger of triumphant success, if we are permitted to judge from the enthusiasm manifested by the people, in favor of GEN. LANE, the standard bearer of the Democratic party, for Delegate to represent Oregon Territory in the next Congress. The spirit evinced by our friends in other portions of the Territory, should be an example to those of this section. It is by organization alone that any thing can be accomplished, and we therefore appeal to the Democracy of Umpqua county to organize; burst the shackles that are binding you to inaction, and let your watch-word be: "To Arms! To Arms!" Let us put the Democratic ball in motion, and keep up the Jeffersonian fires until the last tap of the drum is heard on the battlefield.

The Democracy of Oregon have a great work to perform. The Democratic reputation of the Territory must be saved from the blighting influence of whig-know-nothing despotism. Then let us unfurl our banner to the breeze, inscribed thereon, opposition to the principles of proscription on account of birth place or religious opinions, and stifle the tyrannical brood of Whig-Know-nothing measures, which,

"Like yelling monsters, with ceaseless cry, surround us."

Will the Democracy falter or yield the contest, when they see the principles of the Constitution assailed by a secret cabal of intolerant tyrants. Will they affiliate with a party whose grand object is to proscribe such pure and patriotic men as Charles Carroll and Roger B. Tanney, and many others as bright and shining stars as ever adorned the pages of history. We think not. We cannot think that any lover of his country will be caught in this gull net, and so far from abandoning the cause of liberal and correct principles, will declare in thunder tones, on the first Monday in June next, in favor of GEN. LANE, and opposition to JOHN P. GAINES and the pollution and despotism of the principles of his Whig-Know-nothingism. Organize then, and rebuke the base attempt of abandoned and profligate disappointed office-seekers and political scavengers, to seduce you from the cause of Democracy and equal justice to all men. Let no false roorbacks or idle rumors discourage you or cause you to give an inch, but fight the good fight with that patriotic energy and devotion that never lags. Put the ball in motion, and keep it rolling until Whig-Know-nothingism is swept from the land with an avalanche of just rebuke.

The duty of the Democracy in this contest is plain. The people of Oregon have presented for their suffrages two candidates for Delegate to Congress. They have on the one hand GEN. JOS. LANE, the nominee of the Democratic party; a man against whose character as a private citizen or a public servant no one can bring and substantiate a single charge; a man who has never deceived or betrayed the confidence of the people; and a man who has been

weighed in the public scales and not found wanting. He has been twice elected by the votes of the sovereign people of this Territory to represent their interests in Congress, and during the period that he has been acting in this capacity, there has been more public acts passed, and more money appropriated by Congress, through his great influence and untiring energy, for the advancement of the interests of the people of this Territory, than for any other two Territories belonging to the United States. We do not ask the people to take our say so alone, for these statements; we ask them to look to the journals of Congress during the time GEN. LANE has represented this Territory, and examine the different bills passed by that body, and see if they do not there find proof positive, that he has been an industrious and faithful public servant, the hue and cry of the whig know-nothing party about "suncomb" to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the other hand we have John P. Gaines, nominated as the whig and know-nothing candidate, and standing on the broad platform of "Gen. John P. Gaines against the World." A man who, in all probability, would never have been in Oregon, if he had not been sent here with a commission in his pocket; a man who has more than once betrayed the confidence of the people, not only of this Territory, but of other portions of the country where they have entrusted him with their interests; a man who kept the money appropriated for the erection of the public buildings in his own pockets, instead of applying it, as an honest and faithful servant of the public would have done, to the purposes for which it was intended. For the establishment of these facts, we also refer the people to the past history and legislation of this Territory. Then, in the face of all these facts, will any lover of correct principles and equal justice, go to the polls on the first Monday in June, and declare by his vote in favor of the men and measures which have erected and presented the great platform of "John P. Gaines against the world;" or will they rebuke, by the same blood bought privileges, the attempt to put around the necks of the people the iron yoke of proscription, by voting for GEN. JOSEPH LANE and the principles of universal suffrage.

SPEECHES.

On Wednesday night last, the citizens of Scottsburg and vicinity came together for the purpose of hearing some political speeches. Previous notice had been given of the intention of Mr. Dryer, the great expounder of the principles of the whig know-nothing party of this Territory, to visit this place. He was accompanied by Mr. Chinn. The latter gentleman led off, and informed the audience that "Dryer had come out South on a missionary tour, and he came along to keep him straight." Chinn then repeated the stereotyped arguments of the whig leaders against democracy and in favor of whiggery. He was mum on know-nothingism. Gen. Lane came in for a tirade of slang and abuse, and the Salem clique, as the whigs call it, were spoken of in no very flattering terms. He failed, however, to produce any enthusiasm, and took his seat without having been once applauded.

Dryer then held forth in his usual style; told the people he was editor and proprietor of the Oregonian, and appeared to think that himself and the Oregonian were "some pumpkins." For a full report of his speech, we would refer persons to the columns of the Oregonian. He "pitched into" the Gazette for criticizing his "notings by the way." He was silent on know-nothingism until asked by one of the audience to explain his position on that question.

Hon. A. C. Gibbs next addressed the people in an able and efficient manner—completely refuting all the false charges preferred against Gen. Lane by Chinn and Dryer. The audience were well pleased with Mr. Gibbs' remarks—and the very able manner in which he discussed the political topics of the day; and much more enthusiasm was evinced than at any time during the evening. We could plainly see that it was the fixed intention of a majority of those present to cast their votes on the first Monday in June for Gen. Joseph Lane. Col. W. W. Chapman spoke a few minutes, in an interesting and eloquent manner; the listlessness of the hour, however, prevented him from speaking at length.

The Know-nothings of Oregon.

When Dryer was here a few days since, we had a conversation with him respecting his acquaintance with "Sam." At first, he said he didn't "know nothing" about the know-nothings. (By the way, he finds that the know-nothing principles are not popular on this side of the Calapoia mountains, and therefore does not mention the subject unless he is drawn out). Finally, Dryer said that "did belong to a secret political organization which is usually called know-nothings, but that was not the real name of the organization, nor was the order called 'sons of '76,'" and then went on to say that the secret political organization of which he was a member does not proscribe foreigners or Catholics; they hold that Americans should govern America, but they are so latitudinarian in their definition of the word American, that they consider all foreigners who have been naturalized as Americans; that foreigners should be Americanized before they are naturalized.

The above liberal views, as expressed by Mr. Dryer, is intended by himself and other leaders of this order, as a "gull-trap" by which they hope to gain the votes of the foreign born and Catholic citizens of this Territory to assist them into power. It matters not whether the real name of this order is know-nothings, sons of '76, anti democrats, or something else, Dryer says that it is usually called know-nothing. "What's in a name?" A skunk by any other, would be no less offensive to the olfactory nerves.

Dryer admitted that the know-nothings of Oregon were governed by the same platform which is advocated by the know-nothings of Massachusetts and other States. We then enumerated some of the differences between the know-nothing platform, as explained by him, and the platform which is published in the Know Nothing and American Crusader, an acknowledged organ of the know-nothings, published in Boston. The subjoined is the platform which appears each week at the head of the editorial columns of that paper:

- 1. Repeal of all naturalization laws.
2. None but NATIVE AMERICANS for office.
3. A pure American Common School System.
4. War to the hilt, on Romanism.
5. Opposition, first and last, to the formation of Military Companies composed of Foreigners.
6. The advocacy of a sound, healthy, and safe Nationality.
7. Hostility to all Papal Influences, in whatever form, and under whatever name.
8. American Institutions and American Sentiments.
9. More stringent and effective Emigration Laws.
10. The amplest Protection to Protestant Interests.

There are six others, but as they are only expressive of the same sentiments we omit them.

Dryer said that the know-nothing platform does not say "none but native Americans for office." When we referred to the above platform, he denied that the paper referred to was the organ of the know-nothings of Massachusetts. We have plain and palpable evidence to prove to the satisfaction of every thinking man, that the Know-Nothing and Crusader is an avowed and recognized organ of that party.—The fact that the editor of that paper was last year elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and occupied a seat in that body during its last session is sufficient to convince any person that his paper is a know-nothing organ.—If he had not been supported by the know-nothings he could not have been elected, for the whole know-nothing ticket was elected by large majorities.

It is clear to every one who has investigated this matter, that if the whigs of Oregon could command a sufficient numerical strength to control the elections in this Territory, without the aid of foreigners and Catholics, they would be as unrelenting and general in the proscription of all foreign-born and Catholic citizens as are the same party in the Eastern States. The history of the past year shows that the know-nothing platform is so changed by the whig leaders to suit the different localities where they wish to use it, as to influence the greatest number of votes; and those votes have invariably been used to help the whig leaders to gain the offices and spoils.

In San Francisco, Catholics are not proscribed—foreigners are to a certain extent. In this Territory, foreigners, Catholics, or even persons who have

both those qualities so objectionable to the know-nothings of the East, are freely admitted; all that is required of a man who applies for admission into any of their wigwags, is that he will vote for the men who are nominated by the whigs, and in opposition to the Democrats.—This is not because they entertain those liberal sentiments towards foreigners and Catholics, which Dryer and others would fain have them believe they do, but it is simply because they want the votes of these proscribed citizens to help them into political power. No intelligent and thinking foreigner or Catholic can expect anything but proscription at the hands of this party, as soon as they have obtained sufficient political strength, without their, however liberal they may now be. And the foreigner or Catholic who now affiliates with the whig know-nothing party, and goes to the polls on the 4th of June next and votes for Gaines, is literally disfranchising himself. That the Know-nothings will disfranchise all Catholics and foreigners if they should ever gain the controlling power in the government of the United States, is sufficiently demonstrated by their antecedents in Massachusetts, and wherever else they succeeded with their infamous schemes.

RARE SPORT.—On Wednesday last, as the steamer Washington was returning from Gardiner, Capt. Harris discovered a fine, large deer swimming across the river, and immediately gave chase with the steamer, and soon came up to the game. It was the time the passengers had armed themselves with whatever came to hand—two had seized some of the boat's ropes and hurriedly arranged lassos a la catch a wild horse—one or two had pike poles—and in a hurry to find some kind of a shooting instrument, we armed ourself with a piece of firewood and stood ready for the murderous attack. One of the gentlemen who "understood the ropes," at the first attempt, threw the lasso over the deer's horns, when all the braves dropped weapons and in a few minutes had his deer ship bound and on board alive. After the excitement was over, our gun was nowhere to be found—presumably was "split" overboard during melee.

WHAT NEXT?—In some portions of the States, the more bigoted among the know-nothings have issued a decree forbidding the use of the Bible in the lodges. It alleges that the Bible was got up on a foreign soil, by foreigners, with foreign notions, and that good King James had an eye to the extension of foreign influence when he adopted it. We are daily anticipating the announcement of a know-nothing code of morals to take its place—such, for instance, as can be found in the depraved character of their leader and his school. Democrats, be on your guard—defend with unerring aim the laws of your fathers, and their Bible, which teaches peace on earth and good will to all men.

We are prepared to print election tickets at reasonable prices and on the shortest notice. There is yet time for the voters of Douglas and Coos counties to get their tickets from this office, if they send in their orders immediately. Parties ordering tickets will please accompany the order with a little of the "needful." This rule is forced upon us, from the fact that three-fourths of the tickets printed at this office last year have not yet been paid for.

We are indebted to Mr. Simonds, of the firm of Northrup & Simonds, Portland, who passed through this place on Wednesday last, on the way to Coos Bay, for late States' and California papers, three days in advance of the mail.

Benj. Brattain, Esq., of this place, who has arrived from the Willamette valley, will accept our thanks for a copy of the "Statesman" of the 12th inst., in advance of the mail.

The District Court for this county commences its next session on Monday, the 28th inst. We understand that the court will be held at Elkton.

We are under obligations to Mr. Geo. T. Allan, of the firm of Allan, McKinlay & Co., for a pleasant jaunt down the river to Gardiner and back on the steamer Washington.

MORE OF THE BEAUTIES OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The know-nothing Governor of Massachusetts has recommended a law to be passed, to prevent any man from voting at any election, who cannot read and write the English language. They permit negroes to vote, but wish to prevent white men from voting.

ANOTHER.—The know-nothings of New Hampshire have employed a negro to travel over the State, and deliver lectures against the Democrats and slavery. These are the men, and these are the measures of know-nothings at the North; and some of our whig cotemporaries are coolly trying to introduce this society into Georgia.—Federal Union. Reader, what think you of the above—"Sam," we have been well assured, is familiar with hay mows, out houses and hen roosts, but we never before thought he was a negro, although we have given him the credit of nigardly principles to an extraordinary degree.

While at Salem last week, our reporter furnished us with the doings of that wigwag before the nomination for delegate, this Salem wigwag balloted for a candidate to be recommended to the "order" in the Territory. The vote stood as follows:—37, Ward 10, Chinn 8, Gaines 3, and U. S. Drew 1. It is understood that every wigwag in Marion County voted against Gaines, including the one to which he belongs himself, but that he got a large majority of the wigwags in other counties. The name of the person who received 37 votes we have suppressed. We are not willing to believe he would have accepted, and not willing to connect his name with them. It is understood that he was decidedly the choice of the Marion know-nothings, but they were overruled by those of other counties.

The county ticket there dubbed "republican reform," was with one or two exceptions first agreed upon in the wigwag, and then the Know-nothings and such others as they could draw in held a meeting outside of the wigwag, and recommended the ticket before agreed upon in the wigwag, with an unimportant exception or two.

The \$2.50 initiation fee don't support 'the cause,' and a tax has been assessed upon the members to carry on this election ranging from \$5.00 to \$1.00. A few men who profess to support Jo Lane and the democratic ticket, have been taxed \$5.00 to elect Gaines and their Know-nothing ticket.

Who are they going to elect? To whom do they list the democrats or the Know-nothings? June will tell. Adjudication respecting favors from the democratic administration is taxed \$5.00 to elect Gaines, the know-nothing nominee.

Several democrats have withdrawn from that wigwag, and others are on the point of doing so. Gaines was rather too strong a test for them, and they can't swallow him without vomiting. Even two or three of the whig members will not support Gaines, and do not now go into the wigwag.

They are having a good deal of trouble now on account of their nominations. At least one half of them joined for the purpose of getting office, and a good many had been promised it. Not less than a dozen persons were promised nomination for Representative, but three got it and nine are mad and swearing. The honest men among them are disgusted, and the concern is fast tumbling to pieces. They will never hold a meeting after this election.—Statesman.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

STERLING, April 26, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: Push along, just keep moving, has been our maxim for life, and obeying the mandate we have found ourself snugly stored away for the night in the big house with heaven for a roof, near Sterling. On every hand it is dig, dig, dig! and all for gold. Thank God, (if it be not profanity,) that there is something that will induce men to work. The miners are doing well; the greatest cry is water—water to cool—to fill our trays and to cool for the dust. Once in a while we have a row to keep up excitement, now and then an accident to keep up sympathy, a horse or two stolen for talk sake or to help some poor devil off to parts unknown. The roads are bad, the Grave Creek Hills, and on to Rogue River absolutely dangerous; they steal flour from widow women, threaten to kill calves, run off horses, occasionally hang a man, pick pockets, no telling, while Judge Lynch quietly leans against the old pine with the lasso in one hand and the cow hide in the other, around him the pick and shovel men in humble attitude watching the proceedings of the civil law. Ah me, how times have generated. No more till I get another sharp stick to write with. Yours, N. T.

Yreka Water Company.

The board of trustees of this company, with an energy and perseverance which should be duly appreciated by the public, and at the sacrifice of much of their time and attention which is gratuitously performed on their part and given for the benefit of Yreka and vicinity, are pushing along with the ditch and surmounting obstacles which to men of less energy and public spirit would long since have proved fatal.

The Merchants of Yreka held a meeting in the Counting Room of Messrs. Hollub & Isaacs, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of lending their aid in the consumption of this work, a work which we would again remind the citizens of Siskiyou County is of vast importance to every man in business of any kind in the County. The Board want \$40,000 worth of goods to complete the work. Will the merchants of Yreka furnish these goods at cash prices? An agreement was drawn up to this effect, and by ten o'clock on the following morning \$18,000 had been subscribed. This is nearly half the sum required and a very large majority of the merchants remain to "come out." Those who have not subscribed will certainly see the necessity of coming up to the chalk immediately.

The goods are to be furnished at CASH PRICES and the ditch to be completed in forty days.

Let every merchant in Yreka "come out" in proportion to his means, or in proportion to those who have already so liberally subscribed and the result will be one which will not only reward them ten-fold for their liberality, but make glad alike the heart of the miner, farmer and every man in our county who depends upon his own exertions for a livelihood.—Yreka Herald, 5th inst.

One hundred Germans left Cincinnati for Kansas, on the 27th March.

One Week Later from Europe. HALIFAX, March 30.—The steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, has arrived at this port, with intelligence from Liverpool to the 17th inst., one week later than received by the Atlantic at New York.

Attention throughout Europe was centered in the Vienna Conference.—Hope and fears were about equally balanced as to the probability of peace. The actions of Austria and Prussia indicate peace as probable, but a manifesto by the Czar Alexander to his army is interpreted for war. This Vienna Conference was opened on the 1st of March, but the formal meeting was not held until the 15th inst. Gotschakoff was not present.

THE WAR.—The allies have reopened their fire upon Sebastopol with good effect. There is nothing of importance from the Danube.

THE RUSSIAN COMMITTEE.—The English Committee of enquiry into the conduct of the war was still sitting.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The Emperor Napoleon's proposed journey to the Crimea is supposed to have been postponed.

BELOVIA.—The crisis in the Belgian Ministry had not yet been settled.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—An interesting communication from Gen. Concha, respecting the Cuban conspiracy had been laid before the Spanish Cortes, recommending large concessions to the Cubans. A vote of approval of such a course was unanimously passed by the Cortes.

A new Bavarian loan had been promulgated.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA. HALIFAX, March 30.—The details of the Asia's news are of considerable importance.

The Peace Conference at Vienna formally met on the 15th inst., as has already been stated. There were present two French, two English, two Austrian, and two Turkish Ambassadors. The Russian plenipotentiary, Prince Gortschakoff, was not present.

Report says the discussion on a general basis for negotiations terminated satisfactorily. It was also rumored that Austria and England would be satisfied with the demolition of Sebastopol.

At the Conference, everything was being conducted in the most friendly manner. The Plenipotentiaries exchanged their powers, and the proceedings were entered upon the basis of the four points. The interpretation of them given by the Allies, having been set forth, they were accepted verbally by the representatives of Russia who thereupon departed. One of the Plenipotentiaries was to draw up a minute of a protectorate, which was to have been signed on Saturday. This document will constitute the basis for peace.

PAUSIA.—The mission of Gen. Wolheaty to Paris is a complete failure.—Prussia refuses to accede to a treaty with the Allies, and will not, therefore, be permitted to participate in the conference at Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT BOSTON. HALIFAX, March 31.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool via Halifax, reached her dock at East Boston this noon. There is no additional foreign news of importance.

The Halifax papers contain some items of interest. The Legislature had refused to pass a prohibitory liquor law.

The Halifax Journal contains the official orders providing rations for five hundred recruits for the British army, who were expected from the United States. The Journal also says it is anticipated that three thousand men can be obtained in the States.

A Russian Redoubt Stormed by the French.—Great Loss of Life.

Accounts of this event are directly contradictory. Menschikoff says the allies were repulsed with 600 loss; the allies say they destroyed the redoubt with 100 killed.

It is certain that during the night between 21st and 22d of February the Russians threw up and armed a redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol. And on the night between the 24th and 25th it was attacked and stormed by the French. So far only is sure.

Menschikoff's despatch is as follows: On the night between the 21st and 22d of February we erected a redoubt on the left flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol. This was done so promptly and unexpectedly that we received no annoyance from the enemy. But on the night between the 24th and 25th, the enemy attacked the redoubt with considerable force. Two regiments repulsed them. The enemy lost 600 men. The mining operations of the Allies have been suspended. Up to February 26th, nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria.

The French despatches are as follows: Advices from Kamiesch Bay, of February 25, states that on the previous day the French had destroyed the works around the Malakhoff tower, but with great loss. In the night of the 24th the French troops destroyed some considerable works thrown up by the Russians in front of the siege advances.—The affair was serious. The French were victorious.

During the night between the 23rd and 24th February, the second corps of the French army carried the important works of counter-approach established by the garrison of Sebastopol, opposite the French works. The loss of the French consisted in some hundred wounded.