

Principles. Not Men. OFFICE IN HENDERSON BUILDINGS, NEXT DOOR WEST SCOTTSBURG HOUSE. SCOTTSBURG, OREGON. Saturday, July 7, 1855. G. D. R. BOYD EDITOR.

FOR STATE CONVENTION IN 1856.

DELINQUENTS PAY UP.—We wish to settle up all our business transacted in the last year. Many of our subscribers owe us yet for the first volume of the GAZETTE, and we want them to "fork over" immediately, or we will be after them with a sharp stick.

Club subscribers, or persons who take more than one copy of this paper, are reminded that if their subscription is not paid strictly in advance, they will be charged five dollars per copy.

Fourth of July.

The seventy-ninth anniversary of American independence was not altogether forgotten in Scottsburg. As there was no oration delivered during the day, on account of the urgent necessity, no doubt, for the absence of our orator, and as there was not a "sprinkle o' powder" in the city, to fire a "big gun," the boys amused themselves with mixing "egg-nog," cracking champagne bottles, &c. the latter acting as a substitute in the absence of anything more efficient with which to make a noise, and although not counterfeiting the cannon of Jove as fully as could be wished for on such an occasion, yet the effect was equally powerful when coming in contact with an individual's head.

A splendid dinner was served at the "Scottsburg House," by Mr. CRAZE, and in the evening a ball was given at the house of Mr. HANCOX, at which a large number of the youth and beauty of the land joined in the joyous dance. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, and the most perfect order, harmony and good feeling prevailed. We have never met with a party in Oregon that was better conducted, or which gave more general satisfaction. The room was large and well filled, and we noticed a great many present from the country. It is very seldom in Oregon, that we witness as many ladies as there were present on this occasion, and we think it shows satisfactorily that the spirit which actuated many of the fair sex to perform deeds of noble daring and renown in the days when America was struggling for independence, still throbs as patriotic in the breasts of their representatives who have made homes in the far west, and that the fair sex are ever ready to celebrate that great day as were their mothers in aiding to bring about the desirable result which made America free seventy-nine years ago. May the "fair ones" of the Umpqua long live to grace our beautiful valley. The party are under many obligations to Wm. BRAND, Esq., of this place, who kindly consented to favor them with his services as musician. In conclusion, we hope that the fourth of July may ever be as pleasantly celebrated as it was on this occasion, and patriotic devotion to country always be as zealously manifested by both ladies and gentlemen of Scottsburg.

The Convention.

Our fears of last week have been fully realized. The question of a State organization has been lost by about 200 majority. It is much to be regretted that a question of such importance, should have been so much neglected. While the opposition worked unceasingly for its defeat, we are informed that prominent democrats throughout the Territory, were slow to defend it, so much were they engaged on other issues.—This should not have been the case; its merits should have been discussed; the people would then have investigated the matter; and there is no doubt but that it would have carried by an overwhelming majority. We have already heard many regret that they voted against it—democrats, whigs and knownothings. Hundreds of democrats did not vote for it because it was not printed on their tickets, when they were actually favorable to state government, but were indifferent about the matter, so sanguine were they that it would be adopted. We venture to assert that there was 500 majority in favor of this question on the day of election, and that there is a thousand majority in its favor to-day, but from lukewarmness and actual neglect on the part of its friends, the minority have been permitted to defeat one of the most important measures that the people of Oregon have ever been called to decide upon. It is the duty of the Legislature to make provision for testing this question again at the earliest possible time, and we have no doubt but that it will be done.

We understand that the citizens of the upper part of the valley, had a very pleasant time on the 4th of July. There was a ball given at Mr. Richard Smith's, on the Callipolah, at which there were a great many persons. We understand that there was a celebration at the "Umpqua Academy," at which there was an oration, public dinner, &c.

Dryer's Pilgrimage.

Don Quixote Dryer, having returned from his late "rattlesnake" expedition north, (see Dryer on "venomous reptiles,") is fully restated again in his snail machine at Portland. He inflicts upon his readers again nearly three columns of "notings by the way," from which we take the following: "At this time upper Scottsburg appears to be doing the most business; yet it appeared to us the lower town would in the end have a decided advantage, from the fact that vessels can come there and no further without being favored by the tides.

"Mr. Allan, of the firm of Allan, McKinlay & Co., kindly proffered us a trip to the mouth of the Umpqua river," &c. The Umpqua river has now its usual depth of water. On Wednesday last the steamer "Washington" started for the mouth of the river, but it being low tide she ran aground on Brandy Bar, (which is four miles below lower Scottsburg) and could not get off until the return tide. This is the case at all seasons of the year, except during the winter rains, that our little river steamers cannot pass Brandy Bar without being favored with the tide. It will be seen then, that in this particular one part of the town has no advantage over the other; and whatever other advantages one place may possess that the other does not, we care not to discuss at present; and probably we should never have referred to the matter, had it not been commended by that evil genius, the Oregonian man, who has fanned the flame that we had hoped was well nigh extinguished. Individuals in Scottsburg, as in all other places, have their preferences as to location, but we have never been able to see any good reason why any rivalry should exist between upper and lower Scottsburg. The policy is suicidal in the extreme; and as a friend to both places, looking forward to the time when the citizens of both places will see the necessity of united efforts for their mutual advancement, we cannot silently acquiesce in a publication that is calculated to disparage the prospects of either. There are some people so constitutionally framed for stobornness, opposition and gas, that when they can find nothing else to contend with, they "pitch in" and annihilate themselves. This has been the case with many rival towns in Oregon.

We have come to the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that it is impossible for Dryer to tell the truth, after being franked on a steamboat.

Mail Routes.

Since publishing our article a few weeks since, with the above head, Mr. Gibbs has informed us that the routes from Scottsburg to Winchester, and from Umpqua City to Fort Orford, have already been established by law. We may have been mistaken in regard to the nature of Mr. Avery's recommendations. We presume now, that Mr. A. recommended that immediate service be put upon these routes, knowing that they were already established. His recommendations were not acted upon, however, and it amounts to precisely the same as we before stated—that the recommendations of the Postal Agent, who is supposed to know the wants and wishes of the people, being appointed for that purpose, were not acted upon by the P. M. General, but that new and comparatively unimportant routes were established, and service ordered upon them immediately, without the solicitation of the Postal Agent, and without consulting that gentleman in regard to their necessity or importance. This is substantially the information that we received from Mr. Avery, and we only mentioned it in our former remarks from the fact that the people are inclined to attach the blame to that gentleman whenever they suffer inconvenience from inefficiency in the mail service, and we thought it due the Postal Agent to inform those interested of what he had done. We omitted to state in our former article on this subject that when Gen. Lane arrived and found that there was no mail to Port Orford, he wrote to the department, recommending that service be put upon the route immediately. We were aware of this at the time, but as our article was designed exclusively to call the attention of the public and the proper authorities to mail service south, we only incidentally referred to the Port Orford route in justice to Mr. Avery, who attempted to obtain service for it, but proved unsuccessful. Gen. Lane showed himself in this instance, as in all others, ready and willing to do all in his power to answer the wishes of the people, even if it were not a legitimate duty, and we referred to his services in regard to the mail route to Port Orford, in our paper of April 21st, to which we would call the attention of persons who will understand why this paragraph was published.

We understand that Stanley, who it is supposed shot a man by the name of Leisure, in Douglas county, a few weeks since, has been examined, and required to give bonds of \$1000 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court. Leisure is recovering very fast from the effects of his wound.

Since Stanley's examination a gun was found in the river, which has been identified as formerly belonging to him, but which could not be found in his possession after the offence was committed and previous to his examination. It is said that the ball extracted from the wound which Leisure received, was the size used with Stanley's gun.

It is reported here that the steamship America was burned recently at Crescent City. This news is reported to have come by way of Jacksonville, by a man going to the Willamette. We see by the San Francisco papers that the America cleared for Puget's Sound on the 21st ult. The America is one of the finest ocean steamers on the coast, and we hope that the report of her being destroyed will prove incorrect.

Expedition against the Snake Indians.

HEAD QUARTERS, 4th INFANTRY, FORT VANOVAN, W. T. JUNE 3rd, 1855. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 17th ult., enclosing a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, directing you to open a correspondence with Gen. Wool and Col. Bonneville "relative to the kind and number of available troops to be sent against the Snake Indians," and soliciting from Col. Bonneville information as to the movements of such force. As the latter officer is now en route for the States, and the present Commander of the Regiment on detached service at Fort Dalles, connected with the above expedition I have the honor to inform you that Gen. Wool, on his recent visit to this post, gave directions for the organization of a force of at least one hundred mounted men for this service, and active measures have been taken to enable this command to move from Fort Dalles on or about the 15th of the present month.

In addition to this force it is understood that a company of Dragoons are already en route across the mountains from Northern California for the same destination, and the two bodies will cooperate, as far as practicable, to secure and punish those Indians connected with the massacre near Fort Boise in August last.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, B. D. FORSYTHE, Adj't 4th Infantry. To Gov. GEO. L. CURRY.

Knowing Nothing Outrage.

ELECTION RIOTS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Louisville Democrat, of the 7th inst., gives the details of a series of election riots which occurred in that city on the 5th, which from its account, were among the most unprovoked and savage riots on record. It says, that early on Saturday morning (the 5th), a crowd of bullies took possession of the polls in the First and Second Wards, swearing that no anti-Know Nothing, foreigner or not should be allowed to vote, or even approach the polls; and they kept their word faithfully. Men were driven from the polls were knocked down and beaten, shot at, houses rifled, and almost every species of violence perpetrated, for no other apparent reason than that they were of foreign birth, and declined to vote the Know Nothing ticket. Take the following as a sample:

An aged German, some 60 years old was standing on the door-sill of his house on Clay street, near Main, saying nothing to anybody, when the crowd assaulted him, dragged him into the street and beat him. An old German apparently about 70 years of age, was beaten almost to a jelly, and left covered with blood. A large crowd pursued two Germans from the first ward polls to the United States brewery on Market, just below Wenzel street.—An aged man seeing the crowd coming, hurried to pass through a private alley into his own house. Before he could open the gate and pass in, two or more assaulted him and knocked him down.

The Brewery and bar-room and dwelling house of Mr. P. Merkel, was mobbed. After breaking everything in pieces in the bar-room and beating Mr. Merkel, the mob pushed through the house, breaking and tearing to pieces all that came in their way—chairs, beds, dishes, pictures, glasses—up stairs into the room where Mrs. Merkel and her children were. Some one struck her a severe blow on the shoulder, and four or five shots were fired into the room where the children were. Chas. Hunt, Merkel's driver, was pursued up stairs and shot at, the ball lodging in the door-casing above his head, knocked down and beaten nearly to death. All the furniture in the house, except in two small rooms back, was entirely destroyed. Mr. Hunt was robbed of fifteen dollars. The money drawer in Mr. Merkel's bar-room was rifled of its contents, something over fifty dollars. Two young Germans, J. Snyder and C. Raich, were cut and mangled in a terrible manner; one of them wild, in all probability, lose one of his eyes; an attempt was made to fire the house.

Many other cases of assault and violence, equally inhuman, are mentioned by the Democrat; and it concludes with the statement that in all, not less than 100 persons were injured by this lawless mob during the day.

AFTER THE METHODISTS.—The Know Nothings are arraigning the Methodist denomination as hostile to American institutions and principles. A pamphlet recently issued under the sanction of one of the councils, says, "The very organization of the Methodist Episcopal church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people. Suppose a crisis to arise in political actions, in which the hierarchy of the Methodist church is interested. From the dependence of all the parts on one great central power, it is easy to perceive how the suffrages of most of the members may be controlled by the bishop. Let the bishop suggest to the presiding elders that the interest of their ecclesiastical despotism will be subserved by the election of a certain set of men to office—the presiding elders use their influence over the preachers, the preachers over the class-leaders, and the class-leaders over the class members, and the balance of power may rest in the hands of seven Methodist Episcopal bishops.—There is as much danger of this as there is of Romanism accomplishing a similar result, provided the occasion requires it."

An Irishman being asked which was the oldest, he or his brother, said—"I am the oldest, but if Teddy lives three years longer, we shall then both be of an age."

The News.

ARRIVAL OF THE Schooner Astoria.

The Schooner Astoria, Capt. Willoughby, arrived at Gwinnler, on the 3rd inst., twelve days from San Francisco. We are indebted to Capt. Willoughby for a large number of papers—New York dates to May 21st, and from San Francisco to June 21st. We take the following items of news from the papers received:

THE PROPELLER CITY OF NORFOLK DISABLED.—We learn from Capt. Hines, of the schooner Huntress, from Hodega, that the Propeller City of Norfolk, Fauntleroy, which left here on Tuesday the 12 inst., bound to the northward, put into Hodega on Saturday in a leaky condition, having experienced heavy weather. Capt. Hines says her cargo was somewhat damaged from water. Capt. Fauntleroy thought he would be able to find the leak and proceed on the voyage by Monday.—S. F. Herald.

THE RAILROAD.—There are now landing from the Dashing Ware, the locomotive, cars, and other apparatus for the Sacramento Valley Railroad.—We congratulate our neighbors upon the fact that the iron horse which has been landed on our shores will soon be rushing from their city to the mountains.—S. F. Times and Transcript.

News from the States. W. G. Kendall, late Postmaster at New Orleans, has been held in \$10,000 bail for trial in the U. S. District Court charged with robbing the mails. Mr. Moise, the U. S. District Attorney for Louisiana, has resigned on account of being superseded in the prosecution of Postmaster Kendall by the order of Attorney-General Cushing.

Thomas S. McCoy, Esq., has been appointed U. S. District Attorney vice E. W. Moise resigned.

At the Municipal election in Petersburg, Va., the democratic majorities ranged from 380 down to 74. Whole number of votes, 1,552.

The election for State officers in Virginia would come off on the 24th May. It was generally believed that Mr. Wise would be elected Governor by a handsome majority.

A destructive fire occurred at Petersburg, Va., on the 17th. Loss \$150,000. The property was in the heart of the business portion of the city.

A new story by Fanny Fern is announced to be in preparation, and will shortly make its appearance in the New York Ledger. It is said that the publisher is pay for the story at the liberal rate of \$100 a column.

A drover by the name of S. Woods was robbed of \$6,000 in the cars between Utica and Rome, N. Y., on the evening of the 15th.

The Municipal election at Brighton, Pa., resulted adverse to the knownothings. The reaction against this species of proscription has begun in earnest in some of the principal cities and towns in the Keystone State. Pittsburg, Lancaster and Philadelphia starting the ball.

Col. Kinney has been arrested in Philadelphia and held to bail in \$4,500 on a charge of fitting out an armed vessel at that port.

On the 14th a destructive fire occurred at York, Pa.

INDIANA.—Madison, Indianapolis, Evansville, Aurora and Fort Wayne elected anti-knownothing officers throughout. New Albany, South Bend, Jeffersonville, Terra-Haute and Lafayette elected knownothing officers there being no opposition in the former city.

In Lawrenceburg, Logansport and LaPorte portions of each ticket were elected. At the October election all the above places except Fort Wayne went knownothing by large majorities.

A large fire occurred at Evansville on the 16th, destroying property to the amount of \$100,000.

The Missouri Republican, has advices of the arrival of the Mackinaw express boat at Kansas from the Rocky Mountains, consigned to the American Fur Company. Reports the Indians very troublesome and determined to wage war on the whites.

A most destructive fire occurred at Springfield, Ill., on the 12th, consuming the best business portion of the city.—On State House square nine of the finest stores were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$150,000—mostly covered by insurance.

gallons of fresh water from salt a day. It is said that she will not use over a ton of coal per hour. The speed of the ship on her trial trip was 12 miles an hour, with an alleged consumption of fuel not exceeding three-fourths of this quantity. The underwriters rate this steamship the best and strongest-built vessel without exception in the United States. The owners intend to send her to the French Exhibition.

CAPTURE OF THE MURDERER OF POOLE.—The following copy of a letter addressed to Judge Stuart gives a narrative of the voyage of the Grapeshot: NEW-YORK, May 15, 1855.

Sir: The clipper ship Grapeshot, Capt. Richard Hepburn, arrived at the City of Palmas, Island of Grand Canaria, on Saturday, April 7, and came to anchor in the harbor under the lee of the fort. The Isabella Jewett had not arrived, but came in on the 17th of April, the clipper 10 days before. After taking in water and making all necessary preparations to intercept the Jewett we weighed anchor and for several days stood off and on the harbor. On Tuesday we espied the Jewett under the land standing toward the City of Palmas; we made all sail and on nearing her requested her Captain to back her foretopsail; he did so and the deputation manned one of our boats, rowed to the brig and found Baker on board, whom we discovered at the wheel. Previous to the arrival of the brig we had seen the local authorities who stated their willingness to aid us in securing Baker; they however had no chance of aiding in his arrest, as it was made by the deputation of the police that sailed from New-York in the Grapeshot. As we approached the vessel Baker went forward and stood looking and wondering who we were and what we wanted little thinking that we were in pursuit of him. We boarded the vessel, and as we jumped upon her deck Baker started for the cabin, but was intercepted by us. He recognized several of us, calling us by name. We arrested him and took him with his effects on board the Grapeshot. We then made sail for New-York. A state room was prepared for him, and he was made as comfortable as circumstances would permit; he is now enjoying excellent health. We left the island of Grand Canaria on the 17th of April.

The following are the names of the Police forming the deputation sent out for the arrest of Baker; Joseph Yeaman, S. R. Throne, Lorenzo D. Place, Thomas Barton, Henry Evans, George Green, F. B. Brush, and Michael Maloney.

The Municipal authorities of New York city have awarded \$500 to each of the above named officers.

When landed from the Grapeshot Baker was lodged in the Fifth Ward Station-House. The fact of the arrival soon became generally known, and in a very short time thousands were about the Station-House, anxious to get sight of the fugitive. They continued to increase, Capt. Carpenter deemed it proper for the greater security of his prisoner to send him to the Tombs, where he was locked up to await his trial.

Baker's friends had held a meeting and subscribed money to fee counsel for his defence; they have some hopes that he will be acquitted on the plea of self-defence.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—New Orleans, May 18.—The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port, with dates from Havana to the 15th.

Gen. Concha had gone to inspect the troops at Matanzas and Cardenas.—On his return, the blockade of the ports would be raised.

The U. S. steamer Fulton arrived at Havana on the 14th, and sailed the same evening for Key West.

Two extensive failures had taken place—one the house of Arreta Brothers, and the other the house of Mr. Solomon.

CASE OF JOSEPH HISS.—Jos. Hiss, a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, has been expelled from that body for his disgraceful conduct when on the nunnery committee. And has also been arrested for debt.

Later from Europe. The United States Mail Steamer Baltic, from Liverpool on Saturday, May 5th, at 1:30 P. M., arrived at New York on the 18th May.

The conduct of the war alone seems to interest the British public, and the mismanagement of affairs hitherto, both at home and the seat of war, is exciting universal uneasiness and distrust in Parliament and out of doors. A direct communication has been opened between the Crimea and Great Britain, but Government keep the transmission of all messages in their own hands and give little or no information. Throughout the country a strong feeling against the Ministry is being manifested. Indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war have been held in Derby, Sheffield and other places, and on the 5th a meeting of the inhabitants of London was to be held, at which an "Administrative Reform Association" was to be organized. Similar meetings promoted by the principal men of all political parties were to be held in Liverpool and other towns.

The Emperor of the French narrowly escaped assassination on the evening of April 25th, when riding attended by only two of his household officers and 8 superior and 34 subaltern officers and 1800 men wounded. In

Painori by name, discharged two pistols at him at the distance of five or ten yards, and had two other loaded pistols in his pocket ready to discharge when he was overpowered and taken prisoner. Painori, it appears, served in the regiment of Garibaldi at the siege of Rome. The circumstances of the case were of course thought to indicate a conspiracy and the hiring of a paid murderer, although Painori says he was actuated solely by feelings of personal revenge. The Emperor has been overwhelmed with congratulations on his escape.

Lord John Russell and Lord Drouyn de L'Huys have returned to London and Paris, the negotiations having failed, though there is some talk of a mediatory proposition on the part of Austria with the consent of Prussia being likely to be accepted.

With regard to the siege of Sebastopol, no advantage decisive enough to warrant an assault has been gained, and it is generally believed that the siege operations must be abandoned for the present, and that while Kamiesch and Balaklava are left to the defense of a few corps of the allied forces, the main portion of the latter will try to penetrate into the interior of the Crimea, defeat if possible the various armies of the Russians, cut off the supplies received by the garrison of Sebastopol, and completely invest the town. No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on the sea forts, though each night a single steamer has been enabled to approach sufficiently near them to throw shot and shell to advantage. The army before Sebastopol is in good condition; the troops are reported as healthy, well fed, housed and clothed. Though reinforcements were constantly arriving, at the latest dates the allies were neither numerous enough, nor sufficiently well provided to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea.—The French reserve of 80,000 men at Marsiall, near Constantinople, would, it was expected, be transmitted to Balaklava as soon as transports could be found. There is some talk in Paris of the recall of Gen. Canrobert to take the place of Marshal Vaillant as Minister of War. Gen. Pelissier, it is stated, would in that case succeed Canrobert in the Crimea.

The Board of trade returns for Great Britain for the month ending 31 March, show a falling off in the value of exports of £1,000,000 as compared with same month of the preceding year.

THE WAR.—CRITICAL POSITION OF THE ALLIES.—The position of the allied forces in the Crimea is exciting the gravest anxiety and apprehension at home. Notwithstanding the increasing proximity of the batteries of the besiegers, and the fact that many important portions of the Russian works have been partially destroyed, the bombardment, even according to Lord Raglan himself, has not produced the results which were anticipated. There has been no ground for an assault yet. It is evident, indeed, that the place is not thus to fall, and according to the latest accounts the bombardment had either been suspended, or was proceeding at a very slack rate. Immense Russian reinforcements are spoken of as hovering near Sebastopol, ready to throw themselves at any time along the whole line of allied operations. It is believed that the siege will be abandoned for the present, and the main portion of the allied forces will be obliged to penetrate into the interior of the Crimea, engage the different divisions of the Russian army, cut off, if possible, supplies and reinforcements, and endeavor to invest the city and fortress.

The Russian and French and English accounts of operations are in some instances widely different.

The Invalides Russes publishes Prince Gortschakoff's account of the bombardment of the 15th, and by telegraph the Russian official accounts are brought down to April 24th. He describes the cannonade which was opened by allies on the 9th as tremendous, its object being evidently to dismount the Russian guns. The besieged replied with success, and on the 10th in less than four hours silenced 50 of the allies' guns.—From this circumstance he judges the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Some of the Russian guns and gun-carriages were dismounted but were immediately replaced by others, and all damage done to the emplacements and batteries were successfully repaired. "From the 11th to the 15th," he says, "notwithstanding the enemy continue to cannonade the fortress with the greatest energy during the day, and bombard it during the night, we have not had many guns dismounted, owing to the fortifications having a sufficient number of traverses and to the batteries being shielded by blindages. All our damage is actively repaired during the night; the dismounted guns are replaced by new ones and the losses of the garrison made good by reinforcements, so that on the 15th Sebastopol was as strong as before the bombardment."

The allies, he states, mount 350 guns, of which 80 are mortars. He also states that the skirmishes undertaken to defeat the trench and mining operations of the besiegers have been generally successful, and that they are "quite to the taste" of the Russian volunteers, as they offer them an opportunity to display their valor. The garrison is intrepid and even gay. The loss it has sustained from the 11th to the 15th is set down at 7 subalterns and 436 men killed, and 6 superior and 34 subaltern officers and 8900 men wounded. In