Umpqua Gagette.



OFFICE IN HINDERERS BUILDINGS, NEXT DOOR WEST SCOTTSBURG HOUSE.

SCOTTSBURG, OREGON. Thursday, August 2, 1855.

G. D. R. BOYD EDITOR.

FOR STATE CONVENTION IN 1856

Last Dua !

All those owing us for twelve months or more, who we know are able to pay us, are notified that if they don't send us the amounts dne by the 15th of August, we will put our accounts into the hands of an officer for collection. If that won't do, we'll try the "Mack list." Birds that "can sing, and won't sing, must be made sing." BOYD & DLAKELY.

W. 780

The News .-- Knownothing ex-

plosion The news which arrived by last mail, a condensed report of which will be found in another column, is very important. The Knownething National Convention which convened at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, after a stormy session of alout five days, affected a complete disorganization. The northern delegates, headed by the great abelitionist, Wilson, of Mass., bolted on the 5th day, and withdrawing to a different room, draughted an abelition platform, and passed resolutions condemning in unmeasured terms, the institutions of the south .--The southern delegates, who were in the majority, stood their ground, and promulged a platform approving the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and resolved that their principles, their places of meeting, &c., shall berafter be made public. A proposition was submitted to dispense with the Catholic test, which was defeated by a large majority, so they now stand publicly confessed before the country as religious prescriptionists. Of course this is the death-knell of knownothingism. They never can act together again as a national organization, and consequently their action hereafter will prove ineffective in important elections, even if they keep up the semblance of an organized body either north or south, which is hardly probable if not quite impossible. At the first dawn of knownothingism, all sensible men who investigated their polley, predicted their downfall in a very short time. Their opposing elements were too apparent to admit of a different conclusion; and the folly of their attempt to nationalize knownothingism has been made manifest .-These predictions have been verified sooner than was expected. A little while and one

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand, undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

of the most evil organizations that ever dis-

graced any country, will be known no more

forever, and its leaders, these modern patri-

ots (?) will be ashamed to own their former

fellowship with this corrupt, short-lived,

monstrous absurdity-its pernicious influ-

once will be no longer felt, and the curtain

of oblivion will soon hide from the gaze of

an indignant people this new-fledged intol-

erance, and may its folds be ample enough

to effectually envelop the promulgators .-

The fate of 'Sam' will afford another in-

stance corroborative of the truthfulness of

the following memorable words of JEFFER-

when the Union is threatened, by the promulgation of baneful and pernicious isms. is found the conservative of all parties standing firmly by the Constitution, and proteoting that secred palladium of our liberties from the encroachments and innovations of its enemies .- knowing no north, no routh, nothing but the Constitution and the

Knownothingism. Abolition-whiggery, &c., have placed the Democratic party in an enwiable position, and the recent disruption of these isms augurs well for the success of the next democratic candidate for the Presiden-

Grassboppers The rapid strides of these pertif.rous marauders have not yet slacked. In the upper part of this valley everything in the way of species, and weighed about 200 lbs. regetables, have been entirely destroyed .-Every day brings us news of their work of devastation. Farmers have had to resort to covering their fruit trees in order to save them, while those who have failed to do so have witnessed the destruction of many valuable trees, which they had tenderly nourished for many years. In the Roque and Klamath river valleys their ravages have been worse if possible than here, as there they commenced earlier and destroyed the greater portion of the wheat and oats .fourth of the wheat and out crop has been destroyed-while corn, vegetables, &c , will prove to be not worth gathering. We shall continue to publish everything that will tend to calighten the farmer as to the best means of preventing their destructions another year. The editors of that excellent agricultural journal, the California Former, ere in pursuit of knowledge upon this subget at present, and we shall continue to give our readers the benefit of their views and investigations upon the subject.

Fort Colville Gold Mines Routes, &c.

From intelligence received by last mail from the north, we are led to believe that there is no doubt about the truth of the reports hitherto circulated in-regard to the discovery of gold near Ft. Cotvlile, Washington Territory. Large amounts of gold has been taken out in a very short time, and it only now remains to be seen whether these mines are extensive, or whether the supply of available ore is only confined to a small district-too much limited to benefit the country generally, and supply work for any considerable amater of men. This will be ascertained very soon. Reliable men have been sent thither recently, from the Willamette valley, to gain information on this point. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger was expected to return about the 25th ult. We make the following extract from a business letter from a friend in Corvallis :

"C- returned yesterday from the Dalles, and started back again last night. He says the gold in these names is a "fixed fact." I think that it is the case. Nearly everybody is going or wants to go from this valley."

We understand that several of our friends in this valley, design starting for these mines in a short time, and that they may be posted in regard to the routes, we subjoin the following extracts from the Portland Standard, which we think is the most reliable description of the routes yet given :

"The exact point of the recent gold dis-coveries is described to be on the Pen D'-Orille river, one of the tributaries of the Columbia. The waters of this stream pass through a lake of the same name, in latitude 48 deg. north, and flow on in a direction a little north of west, a distance of about 60 miles, and unite with the Columbia in lati-tude 48 deg. 15 north and longitude 118 deg west. The gold has been principally found between this lake and the mouth of this river, which is north and east of Fort

Colvide about 40 miles.
"The distance between this point and these mines or an air line is a little less than

land, is across the Cascades south of Mi. Hood, crossing the Deshuttes, John Day's and Umatilla rivers to Walla Walla, leaving the Dailes about 30 miles to the north west. From Walla Walla it proceeds across the Snake river in a direction nearly due north over an open and relling country to the Pen d'Orille. This route is represented to afford a good wagen read from Walla Walla to the mines or to Fort Colville. It crosses several small streams, and along through fortile valleys, where an abundance of grass for animals may be found at nearly all pe-

riods of the year.
"Another route which is said to be very practicable leaves the Columbia river at the mouth of the White Salmon river, about 18 miles above the Cascade falls, and continues up the valley of this river a distance of 15 miles, leading into an open country, which extends through the valley of the Clikitat and Yakima rivers to a point of the Columbia north west of Walla Walla, called Mission or Priest's rapids, where is good cross-ing, and thence north by east to the mines. This route intersects the route from Walla Walla near the Grand Coulle or deep ravine and proceeds on the east side of this ravine, but west of the Spokan house."

From the above it would seem that the nearest and most practicable route from this valley to the mines, would be to proceed to Eugene City, and then follow the emigrant road across the Cascade mountains, and thence to the junction of the Walla Walls and Columbia rivers. In pursuing this route we think that the traveller would strike the Willamette route between Eugene City and John Day's river, as that route crosses the Cascades south of Mt. Hood, and leaves the Dalles 30 miles to the northwest.

According to the accounts given of the location of these mines, Eugene City is nearly on a straight line between this place and Fort Colville.

The War News

Which we publish to-day, is more than usually important. The allies have gained complete possession of the sea of Azoff, captured the fortress of Kertsch, and destroyed The people, in all the "times that have immense stores belonging to the Russians .tried men's souls," during the existence of Another Vienna farce has been enacted, with this republic, have proved themselves fully a similar result as the former. The allies at Sebastarol have succeeded in taking the "White Tower," and the "Mamelon," after a most sanguinary conflict, the details of by clamorous, designing demagogues, then which are not given. With these important posts in possession of the allies, it is said that Sebastapol will be in a very critical position. By the next steamer from New York we look for news of the most important and decisive character.

> LUXUAY .- L. I. Williams, Esq., of this place, presented us a fine piece of bear meat a few days since, for which he will please accept our thanks. Bear are quite numerous, we are told, in the adjacent mountains, and at this season of the year they are very fat. The meat we think is altogether superior in taste to any other kind of meat in use. The bear from which this meat was taken, was killed by Mr. Williams about two miles from this place. It was of the black

Again we are greatly indebted to S. J. McCormick, of the Pacific Express, and to Jas. O'Neil, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, Portland, for forwarding us late files of papers by last mail. We received these papere a week earlier than we would have done by mall. No person can apprec'ate such favors better than ourselves .-

Just continue to do so, gentlemen. STATE GOVERNMENT .-- We ask an attentive perusal of the able letter of Hox. Det.-In this valley it is estimated that about one ANON SMITH, upon the subject of State Govcrament. We hope we may often hear from Mr. S. upon this and other subjects of public

> Much editorial and other matter intended for this No. has been crowded out to make room for the news brought by the last mail-of the National Knownothing Convention, and the important and exciting news from Europe.

are Fresh beef is celling for 15 cents per 1b. In Philadelphia.

State Convention.

Ms. Boy p. -Sir :- I perceive by the Gazette of the 7th inst. that you have declared "For Convention in 1856."-I am glad you have done this; and I hope we shall hear soon from the press generally, throughout the Territory. upon this question, prior to the meeting of the Legislature,—and not only from the press but from the people.

It cannot be denied that the vote of the past and present season, upon the question of State Government, will have a tendency toembarrass the action of the next Legislative Assembly in any proposed action upon that subject. Propositions for action of some kind will doubtless be renewed. In order that the People's Representatives may know what they ought to do, and what they will be expected to do, it is important that the question be agitated and dis cussed, both amongst the people and through the medium of the press. And, inasmuch as the members of the Legislature will have no disposition to force upon the people what the people do not want, when the propsition shall have been fully, freely and fairly discussed, -as I trust it will be prior to the sitting of the Legislature-I would respectfully suggest that memorials-or remonstrances, as the case may bebe generally circulated, and forwarded to the Ascembly, that that body may have a practicable and reliable basis of opinion and action.

It may be urged in reply to the above uggestion, that a basis for Legislative opinion and action already exists in the fact that the proposition for a convention to frame a State Constitution has been presented to the people by two succes sive Legislatures, and as often roted lown by the people. I deny the legitimacy and conclusiveness of this objection or answer, and the issue thus presented I now propose, with your purmission, very briefly to discuss.

It is true that the question of a con-

vention has been twice presented to the people; and it is also true that the proposition has not received a majority of the votes east. But there are many other things true also, connected with the history of this question. Few questions, certainly, were ever submitted to a popular vote under more unfavorable circumstances for their success.

When the question of a State government was submitted one year ago, the Democracy refused or neglected to make it a party issue. Not so with the whig leaders; they arrayed against the proposition their press and party machinery and party drill, to the extent of their power. And there was but little general discussion. But, finally and worse than all, the question of a convention was cruelly murdered be-tween contending local interests, which, indeed, did not meet or decide the real merits of the question of a State gov-ernment! This fact was sufficiently attested by the vote of Marion, Jackson, Lane and other counties.

This year, again many ardent friends of the measure gave it the go by under the-generally erroneous-supposition that they would thereby promote the success of their county and Legislative tickets. Besides, zealous, rampant and over-confident knownothingism, imposed a sort of necessity upon us to forget or neglect all other matters in order to skin that! It resulted that our newspapers said but little upon the question of a convention,-it was not broached in some counties, and but slightly discussed in any, whilst in Lane it was designedly ignored a place upon the de-mocratic ballots, yet the words "against convention" were carefully printed upon the whig knownothing tickets!-Knownothingism may, therefore, be written down as having, directly and indirectly, crucified the question of con-

vention this year. It is evident that the result of the two last canvasses may be repeated again and again,-and this, too, without ever once fairly canvassing the merits or truly and justly deciding the question of a State government, if greedy local questions, or insolently rampant new issues are to be permitted to thwart the wishes or to direct from their purpose the real democracy of the Ter-

Last winter I introduced, in the Legislature, a bill which, had it passed and become a law, would have brought the question of a State government fully and fairly before the whole people.-That bill provided for the election of delegates-by the people-to a convention. If a majority of the delegates so elected were in favor of a State government, the bill provided that they should frame and submit to the people for their adoption or rejection, a constitution ; but that if a majority so elected were opposed to the formation of a State government, no constitution was to be framed. Had that bill become a law, sixty of the best men in the Terri tory would have been before the people in the late canvass advocating the formation of a State government, and I do not entertain a doubt but that threefourths of them would have been triumphantly elected! Indeed, had the same exertion been made in behalf of the convention question that was put forth to carry the Delegate tickets, it would have triumphed by nearly as large a majority! Linn county gave 373 majority for convention. Had we labored as energetically in its behalf as we did to expose and route knownothingiam, this county would have given 500 majority for convention! Though

the issue, or sought to avoid its discus-

I have no faith in the sincerity of the whig leaders in their opposition to a State government. That they array themselves in opposition is most true. That they carp about taxation, &c., is equally true, but that they are housed in thus professing to state the real grounds of their opposition I do not be-lieve. The only reason for their hosulity to the proposition for a State government, is that they fear the new State will be officered by democrats. Remove this fear and you remove their opposition. The leading whigs of Oregon are men of too good sense not to know that a State government is now demanded by the best present and prospective interests of the people of this Territory.

Prior to the last election, when ad-

dressing a portion of the meaple of this county, I urged, in addition to many other considerations why we should act promptly and decisively in regard to a State government, the fact that on be coming a State we would be entitled to receive from the general government 500,000 acres of land; and that if we were expeditious about it we might seleet that amount of land east of the Casende mountains, and incorporate that country into our new State. But now I fear the golden moment has gone by! Gold, silver, lead, coal, &c., has been discovered there. Our people from the Willamette are emigrating to the east of the Cascades. They will join the people there in asking Congress for a Territorial government. And if they get it-as they probably will before our people will consect to be taxed (!) for State government,-tiod only knows when Oregon will become a State, or where she will that her 500,000 acres of land when she does!

Until we do become a State we may not hope to increase our population much, save by natural procreation. It would not be a surprising circumstance if Minnesota, Utah (barring her polygamy.) New Mexico, Nebraska and Kansas, and even the country immediately east of the Cascade mountains, entered the Union, as States, in advance of Oregon! We, it seems, are content --Oregon! though fifty thousand strong-to bow our necks to the yoke of Colonial vassalage for years to come, for fear of the possibility of being called upon, for a year or two, to pay a tax of the onethousandth part of each dollar we posseas, in exchange for the rights, privileges and blessings of a State govern-

The 50,000 people of Oregon own more land than any other 59,000 peoy-on the globe! The farmers of Oregon own more cattle (and of greater value,) than any other equal number of farmers-taken as a whole and promiseuously-on the globe! The 50, 000 people of Oregon have more real, aggregate scalch than the first 50,000 people of any Territory of this Union erer had! The 50,000 people of Oregon live better, more cheaply and at more ease than any 50,000 people of whom I have any knowledge! The 50,000 people of Oreg in are 5,000 miles from the capitol of the Nation, and experiences more inconvenience, vexation, delay and loss in their intercourse with the general government than the people of any other Territory belonging to the United States ever did! Oregon has more inhabitants than many of the new States had when they were admitted into the Union. And Oregon has less to lose and more to gain by becoming a State than any Territory ever had that has preceded it-unless California be an exception! And yet Ologon pleads the buby act!

How are we to explain or excuse our position, as a people, upon this question of an Independent political existence ! submitted, as follows It needs some explanation and defence. For it is a curious fact in our history, that by turns the editors, orators, legislators and leaders of all parties in Oregon have, in times past, advocated either an independent national or a State government existence; or, at least, that the people be permitted to elect all officers

of their local government! Some democrats of Oregon (though professing to be personally in faror of) voted against convention, because, (they say,) they were fearful the knownothings might earry the day; in which event, they were fearful we might get a nownothing constitution! Whilst Dryer, Chinn & Co. voted against convention fearing we might have a "Durham" constitution! Now, I think the result of the late election, -as well as all those which have preceded it-has pretty well established the fact that Oregon DEMOCRATIC! so well, indeed, that Dryer will actually come to believe that "dimograt is a talismanic word!" and timid democrats may venture to vote their real sentiments upon all ques-

tions! With a large democratic majority in the Territory, and with so many cogent and conclusive reasons in favor of a State government, it is a shame that this senseless cry of the whig leaders should have been permitted to frighten so many democrats from their proprie-ty, and stat the question should have been defeated at all, under any circumstances. I trust, however, that we have seen the last of this timidity in the presence of the slush, fungus assaults of knownothingism

Linn county is able to give a major-

of the number by which the proposition was defeated in the Territory !-As one of her representatives, I propose to re-introduce, at the next session, my bill of last winter. I mention this that

those interested may give it thought. I have written much more than I in tended when I took up my pen, but I hope my suggestions may prove not only acceptable but serviceable. I am in favor of either abandoning this State government question entirely, or of giv ing it such attention as shall ensure its complete success.

In the foregoing allusions to whige I do not wish tobe understood as embracing all whigs. There are many honorable exceptions who are known and honest advocates of a State gov-

Wishing you great success in your

enterprise, I subscribe myself— Fruly and obsciontly yours, DELAZON SMITH. Grand Prairie Home, ? July 20th, '55. Y

The Great K. N. Convention in Philadephia-Secession of the Northern Members-Two Organizations.

The National Know Nothing Conution assembled at Philadelphia on 5th June, and the result is the promulgation of two platform -- a split between the North and South, and the formation of two organizations. The effort to nationalize Know Nothingian has failed. The result has not surpri sed any one. From the action of the Northern Know Nothings, it was to be expected that a divisor would take place on the subject of slavery. despatch to the New York Times, dated Philadelphia, June 14th, says;

There has been a grand disruption of the Know Nothing Order. The Northern members refuse to abide by the pro-slavery platform that was adopted last night. The Northern delegates to the American National Convention convened at S o'clock this morning, at the Grand House, for the purpose of organizing a Northern Order. The Hon, Henry Wilson was called to the chair, and H. M. McAbee was appointed secretary. From the Herald, we take the fol-

lowing brief synopsis of the entire pro-

"A * was anticipated, upon the adoption of the majority report of the plat-form committee, the Abolition faction, but by Sonator Wilson, bulled. Thursday they, organized a separate meeting, and promulgated an address to the people, which we publish: The regular Convention, purged of its malcon-tents, proceeded with their business, and discussed the modifications to the ritual. A proposition to admit American Catholics to followable resulted a warm debate, and was finally defeated by a large majority. A motion directing the Secretary to publish the proceedings and platform in newspapers friendly to the cause, was adopted, and an address was ordered to be prepared and circulated. The labors of the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia terminated on Friday. --The ritual has been comewhat modified, and the Catholic test reaffirmed by a large majority, notwithstanding an eloquent effort has been made by Judge Hopkins and others to effect its abrogation. A committee was appointed to ascertain the amount of Mr. Barker's expenditures in behalf of the Order, with the view of its repayment The sum is said to be a large one .--The representation in the Nominating Convention will comprise one delegate from each State. The next Convention will beheld in this city, on the first Tuesday in June next."

On the sixth day of the session, the

MAJORITY EMPORT

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the rains and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnox. ions acts and violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a postive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. has, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union ; that as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resoved, 'That regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinet and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constituton does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly preterminating any expressions of opinity for convention large enough to ion upon the power of Congress to es--to the honor of the democrayof Line reach that which she gave on the 4th tablish or prohibit slavery in any Terof June and cover, in addition, or half ritory. It is the sense of this National

Council, that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland coded the District to the U. nited States, and a breach of the nation

MINORITY REPORTS

Resolved, That the repeal of the Mis souri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored ; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State telerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromite:

The majority or slavery report was adopted by the following vote :

Aves .- New York, Delaware, Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Louisinua, Texas Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Ackanses, Tonnessee, Kentucky,

California, Maryland—80. Nors.—New Jersey, New Hamp-shire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusette. Wisconsia, Minnesota - 59.

Fifty-three members, representing Masanchusetta, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Limits, Iowa, Rhode Island, Connectneut, Wisconsin, Seceded.

We take the following from the platform of the Southern faction :

Tids National Conneil declares that the mineiples of the Order shall be henceforward every where openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make thown the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there he no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate coun

For the Umpqua Gazette. From Mouth of Rogue River. WHALESBURG, July 18, '55. Mg. Epiron: Before leaving Scotts

burg for this place I was solicited by several gentlemen in that place and vicivity to give them such information as my own views and observations would dictate in reference to mining, &c ,&c , in this section. This mining district is probably among the very best yet discovered on this coast-the only obstaels being want of water--but, happily, that impediment will shortly be over-We have a Water Co., from San Francisco, with an engine of twenty horse power, capable of raising at least thirty tom heads; also a Ditch Co. have, by a great expenditure of labor and money, succeeded, or nearly so, in bringing a large amount of water from Indian Creek, - a distance of some three miles-on to this beach. It has already reached the "flat" claims, and will be entirely completed in about aix weeks. As soon as all things are in readiness for mining, there clearly will be a heavy amount of mining done.than are at present upon the beach.— Wages will probably range from fifty to seventy-five dollars per month. We have semi-monthly communication with San Francisco, via Crescent City or Port Orford. Politically we exercise a decided influence in this county-casting seventy, out of two hundred, votes at the June election. No prevailing sickness except the beach fever-a disease quickly subjected through the medical skill of Dr. McWhite.

If you deem the above worthy of in majority and minority reports were sertion, please give it a place in your journal, and oblige

AN OLD RESIDENT OF SCOTTSBURG.

ANDTHER SECRET SOCIETY AND ITS Payroun. - Another secret society, or her a new order of secret political reformers, has recently sorung up. It is an Anti-Slavery affair, and has adopted the cognomen of "Know, Somethings." At a recent convention holden at Cleveland, Ohio, the following platform was given to the world by the new order :

1.- Distinct and determined hostility to the encronchments of slavery. II .-- A demand for the restoration

of the Missouri Compromise. III .- Internal Improvements under the authority of the General Govern-

IV .- Protection to American Indus

The question of temperance will be left to the action of the individual

yea. While the Know Something Gon-vention was in session at Cleveland, the fol-lowing despatch was received from the know nothing convention in Philadelphia: "The North defeated! The pro slavery platform!! Thirteen States withdrawn!!

God eternally damn slavery and doughface-This was received with tremonduous shout

Do. The New York Herald predicts at follows in regard to who will be the candi-dates for the next Presidency: Democratic Candidate, Honry A. Wise. Knownothing, Goo. Law or Willard Fill-

Mixed Abolition, W. H. Soward or Hen-

John P. Hale to the U. S. Sonate. Lell for the long term and Hale for the there term.