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Doctrn.

The Family Newspaper.

BY MAGGIE C. HIGHT.

Gents may sigh for their regalias, Maids for dainty cups of tea, But something in the planant world. Hath greater charms for me. Tis not exchanging gossip
With your neighbors as they pass,
Glancing o'er the latest fashions,

Nor yet looking in the glass. It is sitting, nice and easy, In a cosy old arm-chair, With the open casement nigh you, Filled with fregrant summer air, And the "weekly paper" lying.
With its choicest gems of thought,
Wholesome stories, posts' musings,
From the far-off city brought.

Dropped into your quiet window, In the leafy country here, Where the cricket low is chirping, And no jarring sounds are near. Fool it gives so lightsome, cheering. For your sometimes doubting mind.

And it brings with molest teachings.

Truths that you could never find.

And I know that you will join me,
When I wish there soon might be
One in every cottage window.
From Nebraska to the sea.
And that all their happy lumates, On the prairie, in the glade.

Knew to read them and to love them,
And would see the PRINTER PAID.

Parewell.

BY MISS MARY RIPDLE.

The maiden, when leaving her father's halls To his to the convent cell.

Feels the tear glide softly down her check

As she whispers the word, "farewell!"

The youth, as he leaves his woodland home 'Mid worldly cares to dwell, When he hears his mother's heartfelt sobs, Weeps as he says, "farewell"

The school girl, whose gay and merry laugh Rings out with a magic sp. II, Grows and, and the ringing laugh is stilled As she lists to that word, "farewell!"

And often, when youth's roign is o'er. When grief in her heart doth swell She sighs as she thinks of her younger days.

And the school girl's last "farewell!"

A Node on Gass.

Luminous blaze! I never seed the like in all my torn days! Tallow candles aint no more'n tar When you're about; And spirit lamps is no whar; Bein clean dun out.

Sparkling lite! I think I never seed anything half so brite; Everything is amazin clear, The hidjus glume Is defunct, and every cheer Is asporient in the rume!

Gloryous Halo! Your skintclashuns make a surprisin diplay; You don't need no snuffers; But are just scrude out; When you're squenched by puffers Ojus fumes aryse.

Brillyant Flame!
The nites was next to darkness when you

Came, But candle's has vanisht Before you; and lard oil gone to grass Fvery greasy nu sance has been banisht— Hurraw for Gass!

He who is not elated when he is praised, or dejected when treated with disrespect, is a wise mau.

Arrival of Col. Steptoe's Command at Sacramento.

The arrival of Col. St-ptoe's comnand, says the Union, is quite a stirring vent in the history of the Levee City, maximuch as these are the first of Ungl-Sam's soldiers who have ever come by the overland rout directly to Sacramento. Through the courtesy of W. G. Rankin, Agent of the Quartermanter's Department, we are enabled to lay before our readers a few interesting particulars of the trip from Salt Lake to this city.

On the 27th of April, Lieuts, Mowry and Chandler left Salt Lake City with detachment of dragoon recruits, wag one, horses, etc., by the southern route for Tejon Pass. This division arrived some time since, as we have fearned through advices from San Diego. A bout the same time the remainder of the force, the entire of which numbered some 500 men in the valley, left the city, a part for California and a part for Oregon. These were under com-Col. Steptoe, Capt. logalls, Quarter-master, Maj. J. F. Reynolds, Lieut L. L. Livingston, R. O. Tyler and Allston

On the 13th June, the troops arrived at Lawson's Mendows, at which place the Quartermaster, Capt. Ingalls, and Licut. Ailston, with some sixty dragoon recruits, two bundred horses, wagous, etc., left the main force, diverged from the main road, and took the route to Fort Lane, Oregon territory. [This detachment arrived at Fort Lane some weeks since.—ED. GAZETTE.] The remainder of the troops came directly on to Carson Valley, which they reached on the 26th June.

Many Indians were seen, who troubof the command, but assistance was promptly rendered by the latter, and I'wo or three men were lost by drown ing and accident, and the company's horses suffered considerably by the "distemper," which prevailed to so alarming an extent last season. Some fifteen or twenty animals died in consequence of a tremendous swelling in the throat, which produced suffication

very suddenly. The troops were favored with an excellent guide, and found grass and water abundant beyond Carson Valley .-In the Sierra Navada feed was scarce, and the animals accordingly suffered

The report of there being some forty or fifty Mormon women in camp is greatly exaggerated. With the exception of Mrs. Broomhead and three daughters, one of whom only was the wife of a Mormon, and two or three others; the remainder, ten or dozen, are and have been attached to the officers or troops since their departure from the other side, and have had no connection

whatever with the Mormons.

Our informant speaks in the highest terms of the ladies above referred to, one of whom was an actress of considerable reputation in Salt Lake City .-The daughters are represented as inteligent and bandsome, and it was to es cape the contaminating influences by which they were surrounded that these and other females were placed under the protection of the U.S. officers. The latter, however, have fulfilled their mission, and it now remains for the charitably disposed to protect and assist these unfortunate females, who, we understand, are left in this city pennileas, and entirely dependent open public charity until they can obtain situations

suitable to their sex. The officers and troops, luggage and amnunition, vehicles, mules, and all accompanying paraphernalia, passed through town about meridian yesterday. As the long train of canvas-covered wagons, each branded "U. S," came thundering down J street, the walks, doors and windows were fil'd with spectators engerly scanning the procession, the damsels to catch a glimpse of an epaulette, the youth a peep at a Mor mon maiden, and all to observe a spectacle never before presented to their wondering eyes on this side of the mountains.

A portion of the little army crossed the Sacramento below the city, and en-ermped for the night on the Yolo side of the river. The troops went down in the afternoon boat. The former journey across the prairie to day to Benicia, whither Col. Steptoe and Lieut. Taylor have already gone. At that point the command will be turned over to Major General Wool. It is understood that most of the officers will be ordered to the Eastern States in a few weeks, while one of the companies will proceed to the Tejon Pass, and the other to Fort Yumas.

"Blevins" says that whatever may be the charms and social endearments of the breakfast table, they are entirely destroyed by making it the arena for 'feats of strength' between the butter and codfish balls.

From Lower Clifornia.

Forty Troops arrived from La Paz-Melendrez Arrested and Shot.

Affairs on the frontier of Lower Cal ifornia are assuming a serious charater. On the 27th of June, says the Southern Californian, a small force of about 40 men under the command of Leut. Pajol, the newly appointed commandante on the northern frontier of Lower California, arrived at San Vincete near San Tomas. Lieut. Pajol, immediately upon his arrival invited Melendrez, the Acting commandante, to meet him, who ansuspectingly complied with the re quest, when he was arrested, and in-turned that he had been tried and sentenced to be shot as a traitor. Melendrez protested against this summary proceeding without avail, and at twelvclock the next day he was shot, and left lying on the plain, to betaken and barried by his wife and relatives. At the same time Melendrez was arrested, his Secretary was arrested with him, and apprehensions are had that he will suffor the same fate. It will be recollect ed that last fall a desperate band of horse-theives and murderers escaped the vigilence of our officers and made their way into Lower California, who claimed protection from Melendrez as Commandante, from their pursuers. As a matter of course he had no authority to deliver these fugitives from justice up to the authorities of this country, and not wishing to keep them about San Tomas, where they might continue their lawless depredations on the defenceless in abstants of his district, he sent them to La Paz. Out of revenge these desperadoes deposed charges against Melendrez to the Commandante General, to the effect tout he was in led a number of cattle trains in the rent | negotiation with the United States to sell Lower California. The Commandante General without further inquiry, their depredation speedily checked - put the expedition en route to the upper country with instructions to seize and execute Melendrez together with all who are concerned with him.

I appears that the accusation was that Melendrez and others wished to sell Lower California to the Americans for \$2,000,000. Any man that is not a common idjut must be convinced of the falsehood of such a story. As it appears the crime is in dealing with the Americans, the property of those on the south of the line we look upon as being in great danger, and there is no doubt that already the troops have commenc-

to take and destroy.

ATROCIOUS ORDERS OF THE NEW COMMANDANTE .-- The following are the original orders of Pujol. They appear in the Spanish columns of the

I. Every foreigner who crosses the line without a passport signed by the Mexican Consul in San Francisco will

2. Those now in the Territory by the tolerance of the traitor Melendrez leave immediately, and if they should fail to do so, Justices of the Peace,part owners of haciendas and major domas of ranchos will order them to be shot.

3. Introduction of arms and muniof the order will be shot.

4. Whoever made common cause with Melendrez or now attempts to follow in his footsteps, will be shot.

Foreign vessels found near the coast will be required to show their papers, and those at anchor in any roadstead with passengers on board, will set sail forthwith; in case of non-compliance, they are to be considered as pirates and treated as such. Pujol also or dered a small piece of ordinance, for many years the private property of Don Juan Bandini, to be confiscated. From two to three hundred government troops under the command of a Colonel, are hourly expected to arrive in the bay of Todos Santos. The orders published by Pujol are of such unheard of atrocity, that even an actual war could not excuse their publication.

CRITICAL POSITION OF SANTA ANA The Santa Barbara Gazette says: From Mexico we learn that on the day the Emilie left Mazatlan (June 24) a report reached there that Santa Ana's forces were surrounded at Arias, near Morelia, by the army of Gen. Comonfort, and there was every probability of success for the Revolutionists."

In the State of Michoican, which adjoins Mexico on the one side, and Guerrero, in which the Revolution originated, on the other, the Insurgents were increasing at every point, and the whole State may be said to have declared against Santa Ana. It is also reported that the important city of Puebla has pronounced against the Dictator, and that there are a large number of malcontents in the capitol prepared for a rising as soon as the Revolutionists approach near enough to sustain them. Gen. Tavera, commanding a division of the Government Army in the State

the Rebels under the command of Dagollade and Plutarco Gonzales, at Fizayutla, and completely routed them .-Seither of the leaders were captured, although many prisoners were taken and instantly shot. Important as tois news is from the South of Mexico, it is even surpassed by that from the Northern States. By the the way of New Orleans, we learn that nearly the whole of the States of Tamaulipus, Nuevo

Leon and Coahulla, were in the hands of the Insurgents. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE REVOLE-TIONISTS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.-Monterey, the stronghold of Northern Mexico, and key to the Sierra Madre, has been captured by the revolutionists. It appears that the place was attacked on the 27th May by Gen. Santiago Vidaueri, in the morning, and esptured atter a short engagement, together with the Black Fort and all that it contained. Governor Cardona and about 60 officers were taken prisoners. All the arms and ammunition, together with thirty pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Insurgents. This is a

death blow to Santa Ana. The movement was initiated some what sooner than its leaders intended, but as they were betrayed, they proclaimed war against the tyrant is towns near Monterey. The leader for the present is Don Santiago Vidaurri, for many years Secretary of State of Nuevo Leon, under the federal form of government. Monterey is the most wealthy and populous city in Northern Mexico, and in this case self-preservation will induce its inhabitants to furnish the means with which to organize a force sufficient to successfully defy the despot and his minions. As I write, the most intense excitement prevails among the numerous exiles here, and the leading men among them will soon be among the revolutionists, fully determmed to do or die.

Before the present movement took place, all the artillery in and about Monterey, including all the guns in the celebrated Black Fort, had been removed into the interior of the country, and the v-ry general belief is that the few regulars to the city would not even is guarded carefully by a body of troops attempt to defend it.

The Walker Expedition.

DESTINATION OF THE COMPANY -We published vesterday an account of Walker's arrival at Realejo; sanguinary conflict between his little band and the Nicaragua forces, under Gen. Doska, near Rivas; bis re-embarkation at San Juan. We have since gathered some additional particulars of interest. There is a letter in town, written in pencil by Walker himself, just on the eve of his departure from San Juan.— He gives the particulars of his fight with Boska, and says, "The boys be-haved as well as could be expected.— He was hopeful, and considered his apparent defeat equivalent to a victory, considering the very large odds arrayed against him. The names of those killed in the action, or subsequently captured by Boska's party and shot, are Achilard, Charles Brogun, Frank Cole, and B. F. Williamson.

We hear the name of a Mr. Kegrigan or Korrigan mentioned as among those killed, and of Crocker, who was with Walker at Eusenada, among the wounded. The names of the five or six others wounded we could not learn,-It was reported through the city yesterday that Walker had been wounde by a musket ball in the head, but this is not correct. He escaped uninjured. About fifty five men accompanied him on his arrival at San Juan. There he found the schooner San Jose, of which he took possession, and which he asserts was a government vessel full of arms, ammunition, stores etc. This prize was just in the nick of time and greatly raised the spirits of his compa-It was his intention to return to ny. It was his intention to return to Realejo, and thence penetrate to Leon, the capitol, where his friend Castillon was strongly fortified with about 2,500 men. Walker says his men did great execution with their Sharp's rifles, and that full one bundred of the enemy were killed. Each man was armed with a Sharp's rifle, loading at the breech, two Colt's large size revolvers and a bowie knife. Not even their courage could have saved so small a band from annihilation had it not been for the superiority of their arms. Each man carried thirteen shots, with a rifle

opposite faction to dislodge them.—S. F. Herald, 10th ult. (It is said that sufficient calico is of Mexico, reports having encountered make each female in the State a dress.

a minute, while the Nicaraguans had

Later from China.

The dates from Hongkong are to May 10th, and from Shanghae to May

DESTITUTION AT CANTON - The principal topic of interest in Canton, says the China Mail, now is, how. people are to get enough to eat, and how those who have not enough are to be kept quiet. The grain dealers who buy cargoes are disposed to deal well with the people, more than retailers, who have got some odium, as is usual in such cases, from their effort to maintain and enhance the price. The retail price has been about \$7 (per pical of 133 1 3 los, avoirdupois,) during the last ten days for good quality, down to \$5.50 for ordinary. The wages of a laborer in ordinary times is \$4 or \$5 per month, and he consumes three fifths of picul a month; a family of five persons will thus need a picul and a half each month for its allowance. At present, a man with a family must live on less than half this quantity, not allowing for other expenses. The daily consumption of rice in Canton ordinarily has been reckoned at 12,000 piculs-now it is probably under 6,000 and fifteen cattles of this grain are sold for a dollar, while 28 catties of wheat can be bought for the same sum. Various devices for diminishing the consumption of rice have been started-by making preparations of beans, taro, yam, greens, etc., and many persons have entirely stopped their allowance of rice. With these preparations, charms, intended to allay the pangs of hunger and fortify the body against faintness, are given by burning them and mixing the ashes with tea, and drinking the dose before eating. Every thing edible are taken to market, but other articles do not bear such a high rate in proportion as rice. STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CANTON .-

The state of affairs in the immediate vicinity of Canton is quiet, and the river Fuli-shao, San-shwei, and as far as the Bogue, is free from interruption ordinarily, though small and defenceless boats are pounced apon,probably more by men rendered desperate from bunger than by the so-called rebels. Shiklung and the entrane up to it on the East River defended. This town was not much injured by the foray made against it last January, when so much oil and sugar were destroyed there; but many towns along the banks of the river between it and Whampon are in ruins.— The "rebel chief" at Sun-tso, Chin-Hien liang, was seen the other day at Kow-kong, where he finds great difficulty in maintaining his band, as the country has been eaten out. The other chief, flo-aluk, he reported as near Hainan, with a large fleet; and it is not unlikely these robber-patriots will soon unite their forces and ravage the coast. The difficulty of provisioning their troops is also felt by the Imperialists, and this hinders the expulsion of Chin from the large mart of Kow-kong and the towns of Kum chuk and Sha-ping. where his authority is probably nearly nominal. The execution-ground is still the criminals being now mostly those who have been given up by the gentry and eiders of their villages, and the judicial deaths at present average, it is said, nearly a hundred daily.

Sandwich Islands.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CHIEF. - His Excelency Kalanihelemailuna Abner Paki, Privy Councillor to His Majesty, and Member of the House of Nobles, died at his mansion on the 13th June, of an extensive abcess, aged 46 years ond ten months. His Excellen-cy Paki was one of the highest chiefs of the aboriginal race, and lineal descendant of the ancestral house of Kamchameha. He leaves a widow and one daughter. The funeral will take place in about a fortnight.

THE WHEAT CROP.-We have seen samples of the new crop of wheat, says the Polynesian, (June 16,) now being barvested, and from its appearance seems much superior to the crop of last year. The weather since the commencement of harvest has been fine, and balt the crop-or ten thousand bushelshas been safely cut. We understand the crop will be from twenty to twentyfive thousand bushels, which will furnish an ample suply of the consumption of the Islands. Flour has been made from the new wheat, said to be of a good quality. We have not yet had the means of judging personally of it, nor of the new corn meal, a supply of which that could be fired ten or fifteen times probably nothing more than the old l'ower muskets. Should Walker sucas well as feed for horses, is now on hand at the Company's Steam Mill .-From present appearances, we shall be independent of all foreign supplies of ceed in joining Castillon, the latter wo'd have a force of about 2,600 men, that flour for the year to come, and might safely defy all attempts of the save much money in the country, and have sweet bread to eat. The crop last year was damaged by the wet weather, and the flour made from it was poor, daily manufactured in Rhode Island to and could not compare with the foreign article.

Extract.

There are few who can refuse a tribute of admiration to that might and unseen Being, whose excellence and power man may wonder at, but never can reach. Week and short-sighted indeed must be that man, who seeks to elevate himself in the opinion of his companions, by seeming to rise superior to the ignorance of his fellow beingsto look down with pity upon their eredulity; to have the wish but not the power to raise them to the high pinacle of perfection, upon which he foolishly thinks he stands. He enjoys the blessings of this life, without thinking of the Donor, or if a thought does intrude itself upon his mind, he listens to it but as a remautic and unmeaning tale, fit only for the ear of a simple and credalous Christian. He believes not in a God and glories in his belief-he seeks the wreath of fame which encircled the brow of Mahomet to adorn his own temples, and grasps at the halo which brightened the head of Christ, as fitting to shine around his own-he looks for the character of a hero and acquires

the name of a-fool.

Has any beheld this man on the bed of death, on the eve of departing from this shining world to that "Undiscovered country from whose bourne no trav-eller returns?" Where is his long sought for glory ! Where his fame for which be has sacrificed virtue? Where his courage? His giory has vanished like the darkness of the night before the light of the morning. The deceitful bubble of fame at which he so eagerly eaught has crumbled in his grasp, and as the little spark of life has grown nearer to its end, his courage bas changed to despair; and instead of the aspiring hero we behold the trembling and repentant sinner.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILBOAD .-The subcontractors commenced work this day, says the Sacramento Union of Friday, on the unfinished portions of the grading of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, the District Court having placed the company in possession of the disputed premises. The entire grading will be completed during the month of August. The track laying is to be begun on the 1st prox., and continued thereafter uninterruptedly along the entire route. The locomotive "Pioneer" will be set up and ready for running by this evening, and is weil worthy of a visit at the temporary depot, foot of R street. Ten freight car are already finished. There are forty in all, two of which are completed daily. Six passenger cars are at the above place also, but will not be adjusted until the road is nearly ready their use. There are now no less than twenty three thousand ties on the ground. These, together with the above, evidence that this magnificent enterprise is rapidly approaching completion. It affords us pleasure to an-nounce, as it undoubtedly will the public to learn, that on or about the fifteenth day of september a grand and general jubilee will probably be witalmost daily covered with carcasses; nessed in the Valley of the Sacramen to. So mote it be. An order was made in the District Court yesterday placing the Sacramento Valley Rail road Company in possession of the land necessary for the track between this city and Negro Bar, in accordance with the survey adopted by the com-pany. The bond on the appeal taken by the company from the decision of the court, obliging the company to pay the probable cost of all new fencing that will be required on the line as mentioned, was also approved yesterday by the court.

> Conscience.-When conscience is enlightened and refined, of course it is an excellent guide for a man's conduct but not otherwise. Notwithstanding this, the conscience of every man is generally better than his actions. It is a step or two in advance even in the most ignorant and depraved. There is a still small voice that tells the thief and the swindler that what he is doing is not right The voice he cannot still and it makes him a sneak and a coward in spite of himself. He feels that he would be a more expert knave without it; and would, perhaps, gladly silence it, for the invigoration of his nerves.— But it haunts him forever. Even on the scaffold, or in the garret, when he drinks the poison or applies the loaded pistol to his mouth it is still there, something better than himself, a counsellor to whom, had he always listened, he would have been a better and a happier

> "My love," said Mrs. Foozle to her husband, "oblige me with a five dollar note to-day, to purchase a new dress." "Shan't do no such thing, Kate-you called me & bear yesterday." "Lor, love, that was nothing; I meant that you were fond of hugging." "You little-, I bave no five, but here's a ten."