

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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POETRY.

Happiness.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

One morning in the month of May,
I wandered o'er the hill;
Though Nature all around was gay,
My heart was heavy still.

Can God, I thought, the just, the great,
These meaner creatures bless,
And yet deny to man's estate
The boon of happiness?

Tell me, ye woods, ye smiling plains,
Ye blessed birds around,
In which of Nature's wide domains
Can bliss for man be found.

The wild birds carolled over head,
The breeze around me blew,
And Nature's awful chorus said,
No bliss for man she knew.

I questioned Love, whose early ray
So rosy bright appears,
And heard the timid genius say,
His light was dimmed by tears.

I questioned Friendship: Friendship sighed,
And thus her answer gave:
The few who fortune never tried
Were withered in the grave.

I asked if Vice could bliss bestow?
Vice boasted loud and well,
But fading from her withered brow,
The borrowed roses fell.

I sought of Feeling, if her skill
Could soothe the wounded breast,
And found her murmuring, faint and still,
For others' woes distressed.

I questioned Virtue; Virtue sighed,
No boon could she dispense;
Not Virtue was her name, she cried,
But humble Penitence.

I questioned Death; the grisly shade
Relaxed his brow severe;
And "I am happiness," he said,
"If Virtue guides thee here."

PASSPORTS TO MEN OF COLOR.—Senator Wilson recently applied at the State Department for a passport for D. J. S. Rock, a colored citizen of Boston, and received the following reply from the Secretary:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 2, 1858.

To the Honorable Henry Wilson, Senate Chamber:

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday with its accompaniments.

In reply, I have to inform you that it is not the practice of the Department to issue any other paper than passports to persons going abroad from this country. A passport being a certificate of citizenship, has never since the foundation of the Government been granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case. Returning the inclosure in your letter, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

THE OWNERSHIP OF GOLD MINES.—The Supreme Court of California in 1853 decided that the State, and not the Federal Government, was the owner of all the mines of gold and silver within the limits of the State. The decision has now been reversed by the opinion of the Supreme Court rendered on the 15th ult., in the case of Boggs, (lessee of Col. Fremont) against the Mercer Mining Company. The judges not only say, in their opinion, that the United States own the public lands of California, but they maintain that the holder of a United States land patent given in confirmation of a Mexican grant has no greater rights than he had or would have had under the Mexican laws; and that as Mexico never granted away to private persons, or at least did not grant to Alvarado—the original grantee of the Fremont ranch—the title to mines of gold and silver, so Fremont is not the owner of the gold within the limits of his claim. The government alone has the original right of digging it, but the right may be transferred by express license, and also impliedly. The practical result is that one man has as good right to dig gold as another on any land. Mines of quicksilver are placed on the same ground as gold mines. The question, it is said, will be carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Benefits grow old betimes; but injuries are long livers.

Carelessness is little better than a half-way house between accident and design.

From the San Francisco Herald. A British Pacific Railroad.

The British Government have already taken the initiatory steps for the construction of a Pacific Railroad through Canada and the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company, and from the energy which in all ages has been the characteristic of that Nation, it is not too much to conclude that a practicable route should be discovered, the Atlantic and the Pacific will be united by bonds of iron at no distant day. Already an expedition has been organized for the purposes of exploration, and that before the news of the gold discoveries in the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company could have reached England, and it is currently reported, will soon start. For the last ten years the subject of building a Pacific Railroad has been agitated in the United States, and though surveys have been made, we are apparently as near the accomplishment of the project to-day as when the idea of the great Continental Railroad was first broached. There can be no doubt of the fact that the recent gold discoveries will give a new and in all probability an irresistible impulse to the projected British Pacific Railroad, and that before we have got through our squabbles about an insignificant territory in the heart of the country, the British locomotives will awake the echoes in the heart of the northern portion of the American Continent, and secure to that power the possession of the commercial sceptre of the world. The *Le Pays et Journal de l'Empire*, of Paris, of the 16th of March, in an elaborate article indulges in some speculations on the subject, and its remarks are entitled to the greatest consideration. The *Le Pays* says:—

The astonishing enlargement and increase of the trade and commerce of the Western States and provinces of North America—a development which has taken place only within the last few years—has for some time past excited much attention, and awakened a lively interest both in England and America.

The great expedition which is about to start from London in a short time, having for its object the explorations of the regions of the far West which belong to England, has been evidently fitted out with no other view but that of determining the course and direction to be given to the immense trade of western America, which by the commercial enterprise of both countries has within the last few years assumed such gigantic dimensions. It is indeed pretended that the object of this great expedition is merely of a scientific character. It is ostensibly put forth to the world that it is a mission entrusted with the business of exploring the several countries which are still under the government of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is known that the regions under the sway of this company comprise immense Territories, which are altogether unknown at the present day, and which are, the greater part of them, still in the same wild and savage state as when they were first created by the power of the Creator of the world; they are countries where the feet of men have never yet trodden, where the echo of the sound of the human voice has never yet been heard.—The expedition of which we here speak is commanded by Colonel Elliott, of the Royal Engineers; it consists of a company of sixty engineers, and will be accompanied by a troop of forty men under the command of Captain Haig, of the Royal Artillery. On arriving at Vancouver it will be reinforced by a hundred men, as pioneers, selected from the most experienced and hardy servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will then push on and go ahead, as the mercy of Providence may please to favor it.

But we who live in the world, and who are not altogether blind to the progress and proceedings of such kind of things as these, are not to be deceived nor to be made dupes of as to the real purpose of such an undertaking. England and the United States are both of them fully sensible that the time has arrived when the sceptre of the commercial world must be grasped and held by the hand of that power which shall be able to maintain the most certain and the most rapid communication between Europe and Asia. It is not merely by the Isthmus of Suez or by the Red Sea, that henceforth the trade with the East is going to be carried on. The eastern continent of Asia will be waked up to a new commercial activity from other ports, and especially from the several ports of the Chinese Empire. Consequently, the empire of the world, in a commercial point of view, will henceforth belong to one of the two powers of England and America which shall be the first to find means to establish a direct road across the continent of America, whereby to communicate most rapidly with the great East on the Pacific side, and with Europe on the Atlantic side. This will be the greatest highway by which the products of the Old World will have to be carried to the Eastern world. Such a road is wanted in order to transport with abundance and celerity both the multitude of emigrants and the abundance of the products demanded by civilization.

Hence it is that the victory which is to give the empire of the world will be gained by that Power which shall be first to establish the first line of railroad across regions and countries which as yet are unknown and unexplored. The struggle for the attainment of this great victory is well worth the trouble and expense which it will cost; for the empire of the seas and the commercial dominion over the whole world are the great stakes which are being played for.—There can be no doubt but that the English expedition to which we have referred has no other object in view but that of preparing for the construction of a great transit road, to pass directly through the English possessions in America, by which road the Asiatic and European worlds will be, as it were, united together.

The expedition, it is said, will land at Chagres; from thence it will cross the Isthmus of Panama; it will then penetrate into California, and then, passing through unknown and unheard of defiles, over terrible and craggy mountains, it will pierce into territories yet unexplored, which lie on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, and then proceed through vast deserts and virgin forests to some port of Canada on the Pacific.—Four years have been fixed upon as the calculation of time which will be required to accomplish the purposes of the expedition. No dangers which they may encounter can affright or appal these bold and adventurous travelers. A regular post communication will be established by means of Canadian trappers and travelers. These are a race of men who spring from French ancestors; they still speak our language and retain the traditions of our country.—By means of them, as a running post, established at different and suitable stations, news from the expedition will be regularly given to the English government as it progresses on its march. The British government will then, no doubt, immediately set to work, according to the information communicated by the expedition, and begin the railroad at the several points pointed out by the engineers of the expedition. In this way it is that we shall soon be witnesses of one of those grand and peaceful revolutions which, in all ages of the world, have played a greater part in deciding the fate of the human race than all the great and most decisive battles that have ever been fought, or all the completest conquests that have ever been made.

We have positive and reliable information that the miners in the middle and Southern mines, and we presume in other sections of the State, are generally much excited on the subject of the news from the Frazer river. The probability of large gold-fields being found in British America; the reliability of the news that has been published from there; the difficulties of the journey; and the prudence of setting out at once, or of waiting for further intelligence, or until the waters of the Frazer river subside—form the principal topics of conversation at the different mining camps, in the taverns, and along the roads. In the stage, from Murphy's to Stockton, little else was talked about yesterday. And every time the persons inside (several of whom were old miners) passed acquaintances on the way, they were saluted with, "Halloo, John, (or Tom), on your way to Frazer river?" The general impression, when a man was seen to be traveling was, that he must be on the route to the new mines. This exhibits the feeling on the subject. And there is little doubt, if the intelligence to come from the Frazer river region be as favorable as that which already has been received, there will be a tremendous rush of miners to that country from this State. We may regret such an exodus of the bone and sinew of the country—but our regret will not alter the case. If the miners believe they can dig more gold in British America, they will go there. Nothing can prevent them.—*S. F. Bulletin*, May 29.

SPIRITUALISM IN THE JURY BOX.—Jury boxes are often now-a-days filled with queer material. The second or third trial, on a recent occasion, of a man named McCann, for murder, at Albany, has resulted in the disagreement of the jury and their discharge, after being out over sixty hours.—From first to last, eleven obstinate men refused to fall in with the views of one Hiram Wilber, of Green Island. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* says the following facts have been gathered from several members of the jury, who propose embodying them in a paper, and subscribing to them under oath: That on the first ballot the jury stood eleven for conviction, and one for acquittal—Wilber; that, according to his own assertions, he is a spiritualist; that he has no belief in the existence of a God, a heaven or a hell, or punishment of any sort after this life; that he does not believe in the Bible, and considers an oath on an almanac just as binding as if sworn to on that book; that he told the jury that if he could have been permitted to go to Green Island, and there consult with the spirits, he would have been able to decide whether McCann murdered his wife, and whether he was insane at the time; and, finally, he proposed to decide whether he should go for or against conviction by the toss of a penny—be or the constable to toss the penny, whichever the jury pleased.

Among the political traditions of Russia, is that terrible epigram which affirms that a Czar always walks between his father's murderers and his own.

Louis Napoleon is evidently drawing to the close of his imperial career. Envied with difficulties at home and menaced by troubles from abroad, feared and detested by the people of France, hated and suspected by foreign governments, he seems to be himself conscious that the sceptre is about to depart from the family of the Bonapartes. While his minions are actively engaged in making numerous arrests of suspected persons in the streets of Paris and elsewhere, the Emperor himself presents the appearance of a State prisoner whenever he goes in public. His carriage is closely surrounded by a large body of troops, another formidable party is dispatched as an advance-guard to clear the way and arrest all suspicious-looking people, while still another form a rear-guard to repress or punish any expression of disrespect. The demands of Count Walewski on the Swiss Cantons have been met with a reluctant compliance, but plainly against the wishes of the people, and matters are looking squally in that direction. A misunderstanding had also sprung up between Austria and France, while marked honors had been lavished on the representatives of the Orleans family in England. The French Emperor has got to that pass that he can do nothing right; his moral courage seems to have abandoned him entirely; everything goes wrong with him; and as he cannot remain inactive, every step he takes but hurries him on to destruction. The military is now the sole power in France. The design of filling all the important offices with military men has not only been carried out to the letter, but even the clerkships in these offices are now filled by subalterns from the army. In the meantime, to amuse Paris and keep the men of the barriers, of the faubourgs, quiet, it has been determined to commence a series of public works in the French capital, the cost of which will be 160,000,000 of francs, of which the Government is to pay 60,000,000. It is by amusing the workmen of Paris, giving them employment, and glutting the army, that Napoleon III. now trusts for retaining the Empire. The provinces give him but little uneasiness so long as the capital remains loyal.—*S. F. Herald*.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.—We have upon our desk a copy of *The New England Weekly Journal* for January 13, 1729. It is a sheet of one folio only, measuring about 6 by 12 inches. But notwithstanding its small size the whole of the first page and about half a column on the second is taken up with a long contribution from a correspondent, embracing an account of a vision, and intended to satirize a contribution in a previous paper. The remaining column and a half on the second page is occupied with the news of the week.—The arrival of Capt. Snelling in about eight weeks from London is chronicled. Then follows the news from abroad, the substance of which is as follows: A silver lamp has been presented to the miraculous image of the Virgin at Milan; the death of Rev. Mr. Mottershead, an "eminent dissenting minister" in London, is chronicled; a great fire at Hesse-damstadt; two paragraphs about the relations between France and Spain; two-thirds of Copenhagen destroyed by fire; the king of France sick with small pox, but "this illness is so favorably that the physicians have unanimously agreed to let nature take its own course, without administering any medicine"—a very sensible conclusion; and a hog in Berkshire county, England, devours a child. Then follows the domestic news of the week, which is summed up in three short paragraphs, one of which is as follows: "We hear from Taunton that about the latter end of December a man of that town, as he was lifting up a piece of timber, it proved too heavy for him, and his foot slipping, the timber fell upon him and bruised him to that degree that he dyed immediately."

Then we have the following information: Burials in the town of Boston since our last, ten whites, two blacks. Baptized in the different churches, seven.
Eleven lines of ship news and five advertisements makes out the paper. Such was journalism in the olden time.—*Boston Journal*.

AN ARMY OF ANIMALS.—The Government contractors are said to have between Independence, Mo., and Salt Lake, 120 trains, each train containing 36 teams, and each team consisting of six yoke of oxen, or a total of 37,440 oxen on the route with stores, camp equipage, &c. When we add to this number the horses of the troops, and the mules and surplus oxen and provision animals that must be on the march, it seems almost impossible to conceive where their food is to come from.

HOW TO PRODUCE PARTICULAR COLORS IN FLOWERS?—St. Aubin, the retired actor of the Theatre Francaise, is living at Nice, (in the south of France,) where he has purchased a charming villa on the sea. He has just made a discovery which they say is destined to create a revolution in horticulture. By placing caps of different colored linen over the head of the artichoke, he has succeeded in producing artichokes of different colors. At the table of the Tuilleries, the other day, was served a dish of this vegetable—red, light green, green, blue and yellow, much to the diversion of the company. May not this be of service to those who are in quest of the long-sought blue dahlia?—*Paris Correspondence*.

PURCHASE OF SONORA.—The reports which have been floating about for some months of a negotiation between the Government of Mexico and the United States, for the purchase of Sonora by the latter, have not been without foundation. From the intimations in private advices by the last mail from Mexico, it would seem that not only Sonora, but Chihuahua and Lower California, will be offered to this Government at a fair valuation. We have it, too, from good authority, that an accredited agent comes here with full power to act. There would appear to be good reason for the acquisition on our part, of these places. Since the discovery of gold, silver, and quicksilver mines of unusual richness in southern New Mexico, now known, with the Mesilla Valley, under the name of Arizona, population in that region has increased with considerable rapidity.

The natural outlet for their trade is just across Sonora to the head of the Bay, and with Lower California and Chihuahua, the latter lying directly west of Texas, the United States will belt the continent from east to west with as large a seaboard upon the Atlantic as upon the Pacific. This is a result wished for by those who, in their enthusiastic patriotism, look forward to the time when, from San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands will be the first stopping place for our steamers on their way to bring to our shores, for transit across it on its way to Europe, the trade of the east, which now, as heretofore, through centuries has enriched those in whose hands it has fallen.—*Philadelphia Press*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERICAL ADDITIONS IN THE NORTH.—The *Monitor*, the Roman Catholic weekly paper of San Francisco city, says:

The Bishop of Vancouver, the Right Rev. Dr. Demers, arrived at San Francisco, by the *J. L. Stephens*, on the 15th May. He has been to Canada to procure the assistance demanded for supplying the rapidly increasing wants of his diocese, and, as the following list of those he brought with him testifies, he has been very successful: Rev. P. Boudeau, Rev. C. Vary, Priests. Brothers of the Order of St. Viator: Jos. Michaud, (in minor orders); Gideon Thibaud, (lay brother). Sisterhood of St. Ann: Sister Superior, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart; Assistant Superior, Sister Mary Angela; Sister Mary Lucrecia and Sister Mary of the Conception—all from the diocese of Montreal, Canada. These ladies will, as soon as possible, establish an academy at Victoria, V. I., in which both French, English, manual work, sewing and knitting, in their different branches, will be taught. The two clergymen are principally destined for Indian missions; but at the same time the Bishop will do all in his power to have a priest to attend to the spiritual wants of those engaged in the gold mines, which are included in his diocese.—The Bishop himself has his residence at Victoria.

Interesting and important diplomatic correspondence, lately carried on between the British Minister, Lord Napier, and General Cass, relative to the Slave-trade, has reached the climacteric in a long, able and convincing note from the venerable Secretary, addressed to Lord Napier on Tuesday, reviewing the whole subject, and furnishing a complete answer to the demands and pretensions of the British Government. Several notes had previously passed—Lord Napier complaining, on the part of his Government, that the American flag is used on the African coast as a cover to slavers of all nations, and maintaining that the United States is bound to increase the number of vessels, to four, &c. In his final note Gen. Cass communicates to Lord Napier the views of our Government at length, and in a manner which must silence, if not satisfy, Lord Napier and his Government. Gen. Cass, however studiously avoids giving offence to England, though he comments with great and deserved severity upon the Coolie trade, and the laws of England relating thereto, and animadverts with equal justice upon the African apprentice system of Louis Napoleon.—General Cass regrets the abuse of the American flag by vessels not entitled to claim that protection, but cannot admit that our Government is responsible for this abuse to a greater extent than it has employed its efforts to prevent it. He further refuses to acknowledge that we are bound to add another vessel to our African squadron, and after reviewing the treaty stipulations, contends that we have fully complied with them, in letter and in spirit. The document is written in strong but temperate language, and though severe and occasionally sarcastic, contains nothing at which the British Government can possibly take serious umbrage. It is an able State paper, and will increase the reputation of Gen. Cass.

In some quarters the opinion prevails that the late gold discoveries in the British possessions must eventually operate to the disadvantage of California, and in all probability establish a powerful rival in the North. About two thousand five hundred prospectors have already left this port for Frazer river, and it is altogether probable that if the new mines should turn out to be as rich and extensive as they are reported to be, twenty or twenty-five thousand more will follow.—*San Francisco Herald*.

Col. Benton.
The *New York Times* pays the following tribute to Mr. Benton:

Another of the distinguished statesmen of the period to which we believe the people of this country will look back as to the palmist era of eloquence in debate and skill in argument on the floor of Congress has passed away from the struggles of earth. In the political history of the United States few have filled a larger place, or played a more prominent or influential part than Thomas H. Benton. He was not born great, he achieved greatness, and by his unwearied industry and application raised himself to an equality in influence with the eloquent Clay, the profound Webster, and the sagacious Calhoun. There were indeed giants in the Senate Chamber when these men and Benton, Wright, and Buchanan mingled in the debates of that body on topics involving to no slight degree the very destiny of the country.

We doubt whether the British Parliament ever hold a circle of more exalted talent or greater power to sway the feelings and convince the judgment of mankind. The only time when a fair parallel could be instituted was when Fox, Pitt, Burke, Sheridan and Erskine were leaders in that famous body. Since then, there have been able logicians and pleasant and fluent conversationalists in the English Senate, but none who would for a moment compare with the great debaters of the senate of the United States during the Jackson era. It was a time of high party feeling, and it called forth efforts of genius and monuments of intellectual labor which will last as long as the history of eloquence and statesmanship survives.

Col. Benton had no inferior place in the galaxy of great men of his time; his learning was profound and accurate, his industry was indefatigable, and his powers of analysis and discrimination were of the highest order. To these endowments of intellect he added a will of iron and a resolution which neither flattery or acknowledged defeat. He was identified with the success of the great political and financial measures of the administration of President Jackson, and under the auspices of that illustrious man he aided most materially in the defeat of the United States Bank, the success of the principles of free trade, and the establishment of the Independent Treasury, proved now beyond peradventure to be the only safe basis for the fiscal concerns of the nation.

All honor to Col. Benton. He has survived the malignant assaults of the petty politicians and newspaper wittlings of the day, who sought to diminish a great man's influence by caricaturing his peculiarities. He has gone, and the Democratic party will cherish the memory of the friend and the defender of Jackson. It is true that Col. Benton clung with the pertinacity which belonged to his character and his age, to the Missouri restriction—it was his political Kremlin—but this error cannot obliterate the gratitude the party and country owe this able champion for thirty long years of faithful service. His great work is in the main completed, and it will serve to perpetuate the fame of its author, who, himself an actor in these great scenes of intellectual strife, could do impartial justice to the merits of his opponents, whilst transmitting to posterity the record of the genius of the American Congress for nearly thirty years.

THE CHICKEN AND FEATHERS.—At breakfast one morning in a quiet and comfortable old inn, the White Swan, in York, (England) a foreigner made quick dispatch with the eggs. Thrusting his spoon into the middle, he drew out the yolk, devoured it, and passed on to the next. When he had got to his seventh egg, an old farmer, who had already been prejudiced against Monsieur by his mistakes, could brook the extravagance no longer, and speaking up, said, "Why, Sir, you leave all the whites! How is Mrs. Lockwood to afford to provide breakfast at that rate?"

"Vy," replied the outside barbarian, "you wouldn't have mo east de vite? De yolk is de chicken; de vite de feeders, Am I to make you bolster of my belly?"
The farmer was dumfounded.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—Recent orders from the headquarters of the Army appoint Capt. Geo. Thorn to take charge of constructing military roads in Oregon and Washington Territories, and Lieut. R. S. Williams to duty in the Department of the Pacific. The General commanding the Department of the Pacific will call for a detail from one of the regiments under his command of an officer to relieve, on the 30th of June, the officer on the recruiting service in San Francisco; and give such orders as may be necessary to have him relieved accordingly and join his company. According to the last monthly return received from the headquarters of the troops in Utah, dated Camp Scott, January 31, 1858, it gives a total aggregate of 2119, rank and file, of all arms, present at the time.

To most men experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed.

Owls look wiser than eagles, and many a sheep skin passes for chaquois.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again, The eternal years of God are hers."

Democratic Nominations.

For Thurston County.

FOR COUNCILMAN: WILLIAM W. MILLER. FOR REPRESENTATIVES: EDMUND SYLVESTER, B. L. HENNESS, WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, Sr., JOHN M. HAWK, JAMES LONGMYRE, OLIVER SHEAD.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOSEPH CORNELL.

FOR SHERIFF: GEORGE BLANKENSHIP.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR: RICHARD LANE.

FOR ASSESSOR: (To be filled.)

FOR CORONER: A. J. BALDWIN.

Lewis County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES: HOLDEN JUDSON, JAMES T. PHILLIPS.

Democratic Nominations.

In pursuance of previous notice, the delegates heretofore selected met in convention at Olympia, on Saturday last, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported by the democracy of our county at the ensuing July election.

Mr. G. W. DYES, of Port Townsend, formerly second lieutenant of the revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, has been nominated as the candidate for the house of representatives from Jefferson county.

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high appreciation in which he is held as a man. The unanimous vote of the convention which placed him upon our ticket demonstrates the justice of that preference.

To conclude the list of representatives, Mr. O. SHEAD, of Black Lake precinct, was selected by the convention as one eminently deserving a place upon the list.

The other and minor offices constituting the ticket have all been filled with an eye solely to competency and availability.

LEWIS COUNTY CONVENTION.—In another column we publish the proceedings of the convention held in this county on Saturday the 13th inst., which resulted in the nomination of HOLDEN JUDSON and JAMES PHILLIPS as candidates for the house of representatives.

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OREGON ELECTIONS.—We are indebted to Mr. J. PRITCHARD, of Portland, for late copies of the Oregonian and Times, one day ahead of the mails.

The following Resolution was then presented and adopted: Resolved, That W. W. Miller, J. Cornell, C. B. Baker, A. J. Chambers and Wm. Rutledge be appointed a Democratic Central Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion the Convention adjourned. JAMES BILES, President. R. L. DOYLE, Wm. RUTLEDGE, Jr., Secretaries.

Lewis County Democratic Convention. Pursuant to public notice the Democrats of Lewis county met in mass Convention, at the county seat, on Saturday the 13th June, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as candidates for the various county offices.

On motion, C. C. Pagette was called to the chair, and A. B. Dillinbaugh appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were put in nomination and received the unanimous vote of the Convention: For Representatives—Holden Judson and James T. Phillips.

For County Commissioner—Wm. White. For Sheriff—Wm. Pamphry. For Superintendent Common Schools, and County Auditor—A. B. Dillinbaugh.

For Treasurer—John Moore. For Assessor—Thompson Newland. For Coroner—C. C. Pagette.

On motion, six delegates were chosen to meet a like number from Chehalis county, in joint Convention, on the 26th of June, at the Boisfort Prairie, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Councilman from this district.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to said Convention:—L. C. Good, John Cantwell, D. Decker, M. Z. Gossell, Wm. Lemon, and A. B. Dillinbaugh.

The chairman offered the following Resolution which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we mutually pledge each other to sustain the action of the Convention.

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ONE EFFECT OF THE FRAZER RIVER FEVER.—MINER'S WAGES RISING.—We have occasionally remarked that, in consequence of the departure from different mining districts of many persons for Frazer river, the rates of miner's wages have of late increased in particular places.

"The excitement about Frazer river diggings is producing some good effects, at least. While in St. Louis a few days since, we learned that hands were becoming so scarce it was with much difficulty that enough could be procured to work the diggings.

STRANGERS IN TOWN.—We think it safe to calculate that there are at least fifteen hundred strangers in town, principally miners, waiting passage to Frazer River.

PACK MULES FOR FRAZER RIVER.—A train of one hundred pack mules, caparisoned with saddles, and some four or five horses, crossed the Yolo Ferry, yesterday, in charge of Alvarez & Marks, for Frazer.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER "COMMODORE."—The steamer Commodore, which was in a sinking condition, was last night run up in the mud in the neighborhood of Steamboat Point, and the pumps on board have been going since 5 o'clock this morning.

CONFLAGRATIONS.—The town of Mariposa, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Eleven buildings were destroyed by fire in San Francisco on the 30th ult.

Vainglory blossoms but never bears. A lie has no legs; but scandal has wings. Silence is an antidote against a slanderous tongue.

Dr. Livingston, in his recently published book of travels in Africa, remarks frequently on the wonderful skill of the native physicians. He states that their medicines are almost entirely vegetable and wonderfully efficacious.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The House Pacific Railroad Committee met April 28, but no vote was had upon any proposition. The feeling of members of the Committee is favorable to reporting a bill, but as yet no routes have been fixed.

California. GREAT EXCITEMENT.—A FAIR PROSPECT FOR CALIFORNIA BECOMING DEPOPULATED.—By the arrival of the Steamer Republic, on Monday evening last, we are placed in possession of California dates, up to June 7th.

THE NEWS FROM THE FRAZER RIVER MINES.—Our columns are crowded to-day with the highly interesting news from the new Frazer river gold mines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. LATEST GOLD EXCITEMENT! ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment.

G. K. WILLARD & SON. Olympia, June 18, 1858. 304

