

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 6.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

NO. 32.

The Pioneer and Democrat

IS PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
By EDWARD FURSTE.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, \$5 00; for six months, \$3 00. Single copies, 25 cents.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (12 lines or less), three weeks, \$5 00
For every additional insertion, \$1 00
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento street, San Francisco, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

POETRY.

A Legend of the Pacific Coast.

BY EDWARD FOLLOCK.

Southward of our gates of gold
An hundred leagues, as the tale is told,
There lieth, a mile below the sea,
A city that was, and yet shall be,
Drowned for its sins, but yet to rise
As shiverer souls ascend the skies.

I have been through that city in a dream:
Where its turrets through the blue waves gleam
I have stood, when the moon to the rippled wave
The ghostly glow of sunlight gave;
Through the avenues long, accursed by crime,
In the shadows of the olden time,
In a vision I wandered, and walked amid
The streets where numberless things he hid
That nameless seemed, and strange to me,
In those sunless solitudes down in the sea.

The hand of Time, that spectre grim,
Has never reached down through the water dim;
But pillar and column are standing there
Erect as they stood above in the air;
And, save that o'er all the slimy water
A cold and glittering film hath cast—
As northern winds, unspitting scather
Ice on the trees as they hurry past—
The mirror-like marbles unmarred shine
As when first they went down in the sparkling line.

The waving sea weeds, rank and tall,
Like ivy, are clinging to tower and wall,
And the glittering dolphin and ravenous shark
Are gliding around in the chambers dark.
There the arms of the polypus are seen
Like a spider's mesh in the water green,
Motionless, silently down in the deep.

There sitteth a form on a marble throne,
The form of a maiden young and fair,
But the water hath turned the body to stone,
And hardened the curls of her raven hair;
Yet her full dark eyes are open, and seem
Forever to flash with a lambent beam;
But her rounded arms and bosom white
Have a deathly cast in that sudden light.
When the loving waves of a thousand years
Shall have washed from those walls of guilt the stain—
As sin is washed out by the penitent's tears,
That city will start from her slumbers again;
And surely 'twill be strange to mark
Each tower as it leaves its chamber dark—
Springing up into life, unbounded and free,
From those sunless solitudes down in the sea.

LABOR.—What is more glorious to the
well-balanced mind than labor? Labor! it
is the Archimedean power that moves the
world; the lever which lifts human thought
—the great pioneer of that army of progress
which, from age to age, untiringly
marches onward and upward, to the exalted
summits of the mountain that penetrates
the heavens of Intellect. To labor is man's
mission! It is not he who indolently eats
of the fruit of toil that is the noblest in
creation's scale. The man or woman who
disobeys the primal command, "Thou shalt
eat thy bread by the sweat of thy brow,"
is a pauper, though that person may wallow
in wealth—for, however much, in our
present state of association, we may lay
the flattering unction to our souls—which
never can be, never has been accumulated
without laying heavy contributions upon
the fruits of the toilers in the social hive.
Labor! all Nature toils unceasingly, even
in her most secret recesses, where human
eye can never penetrate, does she elaborate
and ultimately bestow upon her children,
her choicest gifts. Not a single particle
in space but labors—yes, unceasingly to
the accomplishment of infinite ends; and
should there be any one who despises
in the hand or handiwork of those who
in their spheres, contribute to civilization,
to knowledge, to happiness! All honor to
labor!—all honor to the working-men and
women of America, who are, with rarely
an exception, the purest, noblest, most self-
sacrificing in the social hive.

All honor then to labor! Let none de-
spise or reprove. Those who earn their daily
bread by mind or hand, or both, are mem-
bers of the grand army of civilization—
pioneers in the present; prophets of the fu-
ture!

THE NEBULE.—It has been calculated
that a hundred millions of stars compose
that portion of the milky way which is
visible to man. Newton declared that the
comet so famous in astronomical annals,
which appeared in 1680, dashed through
space at the rate of eight hundred and
eighty thousand miles an hour. At fifty
miles an hour, it would take 43,000,000
years to reach the nearest star.

Labor and prudence relieves us from
three great evils—vice, want and indolence.

The Present Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The following is a complete and correct copy of the present charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, under which that corporation holds all the rights and privileges to which it is entitled in Vancouver's Island and New Caledonia:

Crown Grant to the Hudson Bay Company of the exclusive Trade with the Indians in certain parts of North America, for a further term of Twenty-one years, and upon the surrender of a former Grant.

VICTORIA R. (L. S.)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the first and second year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Fur Trade, and establishing a Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction within certain parts of North America," it was amongst other things enacted, that from and after the passing of the said Act, it should be lawful for his said Majesty, his heirs or successors, to make Grants, or give his or their Royal Licence, under the hand and seal of one of his or their Principal Secretaries of State, to any body corporate or company, or person or persons, of or for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America as should be specified in any such Grants or Licences, respectively, not being part of the lands and territories theretofore granted to the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading to Hudson's Bay, and not being part of any of our Provinces in North America, or of any lands or territories belonging to the United States of America, and that all such Grants and Licences should be good, valid and effectual for the purpose of securing to all such bodies corporate, or companies or persons, the sole and exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America (except as thereafter excepted) as should be specified in said Grants or Licences, anything contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any Law, to the contrary notwithstanding; and it was further enacted, that no such Grant or Licence made or given by his said Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any such exclusive privileges of trading with the Indians in such parts of North America as aforesaid, should be made or given for any longer period than 21 years, and no rent should be required or demanded for or in respect of any such Grant or Licence, or any privileges given thereby under the provisions of the said list for the first period of 21 years; and it was further enacted, that from and after the passing of the said Act, the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay, and every body corporate and company and person to whom any such Grant or Licence should be made or given as aforesaid, should respectively keep accurate registers of all persons in their employ in any parts of North America, and should once in each year return to the Principal Secretaries of State accurate duplicates of such registers, and should also enter into such security as should be required for the due execution of all processes, criminal and civil, as well within the territories included with any such Grant, as within those granted by Charter to the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay, and for the producing or delivering into safe custody, for the purpose of trial, all persons in their employ or acting under their authority, who should be charged with any criminal offence, and also for the due and faithful observance of all such rules, regulations and stipulations as should be contained in any such Grant or Licence, either for gradually diminishing and ultimately preventing the sale or distribution of spirituous liquors to the Indians, or for promoting their moral and religious improvement, or for any other object which might be deemed necessary for the remedy or prevention of any other evils which had hitherto been found to exist: And whereas, it was in the said Act recited, that by a convention entered into between his said Majesty and the United States of America, it was stipulated and agreed, that every country on the North-west coasts of America to the westward of the Stony Mountains should be free and open to the citizens and subjects of the two powers for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of that convention; and it was therefore enacted, that nothing in the said Act contained should be deemed or construed to authorize any body corporate, company or person to whom his said Majesty might, under the provisions of the said Act, make or grant or give a Licence of exclusive trade with the Indians in such parts of North America as aforesaid, to claim or exercise any such exclusive trade within the limits specified in the said article, to the prejudice or exclusion of any citizens of the said United States of America who might be engaged in the said trade; with a proviso, that no British subject should trade with the Indians within such limits without such Grant or Licence as was by the said Act required:

And whereas, by an instrument under the hand and seal of the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, then one of his said late

Majesty's Secretaries of State, and dated the 6th day of December, 1821, after reciting therein, as to the effect aforesaid, and also reciting that the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay, and certain Associations of persons trading under the name of "The North-west Company of Montreal," had respectively extended the fur trade over many parts of North America which had not been before explored, and that the competition in the said trade had been found, for some years past, to be productive of great inconvenience and loss, not only to the said Company and Associations, but to the said trade in general, and also of great injury to the native Indians and of other persons his said Majesty's subjects; and that the said Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay; and William McGillivray, of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, esquire; Simon McGillivray, Suffolk Lane, in the city of London, merchant; and Edward Ellice, of Spring-gardens, in the county of Middlesex, esquire; had represented to his said Majesty that they had entered into an agreement, on the 26th day of March last, for putting an end to the said competition, and carrying on said trade for 21 years, commencing with the outfit of 1821, and ending with the returns of the outfit of 1841, to be carried on in the name of the said Governor and Company exclusively, and that the said Governor and Company, and William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray, and Edward Ellice had humbly besought his said late Majesty to make a Grant and give his Royal Licence to them jointly of and for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America, under the restrictions and upon the terms and conditions specified in the said recited Act: his said late Majesty, being desirous of encouraging the said trade, and remedying the evils which had arisen from the competition which had theretofore existed therein, did give and grant his Royal Licence, under the hand and seal of one of his Principal Secretaries of State, to the said Governor and Company, and William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray, and Edward Ellice, for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America to the westward of the said lands and territories belonging to the said United States of America, as should not form any part of any of his said Majesty's Provinces in North America, or of any lands and territories belonging to the United States of America, or to any European government, state or power; and his said late Majesty did also give and grant and secure to the said Governor and Company, and William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray and Edward Ellice, the sole and exclusive privilege for the full period of 21 years from the date of that Grant, of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America as aforesaid (except as thereafter mentioned), and did thereby declare that no rent should be required or demanded for or in respect of that Grant and Licence, or any privileges given thereby for the said period of 21 years, but that the said Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay, and the said William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray and Edward Ellice, should, during the period of that Grant and Licence, keep accurate registers of all persons in their employ in any parts of North America, and should in each year return to his said Majesty's Secretary of State accurate duplicates of such registers, and enter into and give security to his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the penal sum of £5,000 for ensuring, as far as in them might lay, or as they could by their authority over the servants and persons in their employ, the due execution of all criminal processes, and of every civil process in any suit where the matter in dispute shall exceed £200, by the officers and persons legally empowered to execute such processes within all the territories included in that Grant, and for the producing or delivering into custody for purposes of trial all persons in their employ or acting under their authority within the said territories, who should be charged with any criminal offence; and his said Majesty did thereby require that the said Governor and Company, and William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray and Edward Ellice, should, as soon as the same could be conveniently done, make and submit for his said Majesty's consideration and approval, such rules and regulations for the management and carrying on of the said fur trade with the Indians, and the conduct of the persons employed by them therein, as might appear to his said Majesty to be effectual for diminishing or preventing the sale or distribution of spirituous liquors to the Indians, and for promoting their moral and religious improvement; and his said Majesty did thereby declare, that nothing in that Grant contained should be deemed or construed to authorize the said Governor and Company, and William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray and Edward Ellice, or any persons in their employ, to claim or exercise any trade with the Indians on the North-west coast of America to the westward of the Stony Mountains, to the prejudice or exclusion of any citizens of the United States of America who might be engaged in the said trade; and providing also by the now recited Grant, that no British subjects other than and except the said Governor and Company, and the said William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray and Edward Ellice, and the persons authorized to carry on exclusive trade by them on Grant, should trade

with the Indians within such limits during the period of the Grant:

And whereas the said Governor and Company have acquired to themselves all the rights and interests of the said William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray and Edward Ellice, under the said recited Grant, and the said Governor and Company having humbly besought us to accept a surrender of the said Grant, and in consideration thereof to make a Grant to them, and to give to them our Royal Licence and authority of and for the like exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in North America, for the like period and upon similar terms and conditions to those specified and referred to in the said recited Grant: Now, know ye, That in consideration of the surrender made to us of the said recited Grant, and being desirous of encouraging the said trade, and of preventing as much as possible a recurrence of the evils mentioned or referred to in the said Grant; as also in consideration of the yearly rent hereinafter reserved to us, We do hereby grant and give our Licence, under the hand and seal of one of our Principal Secretaries of State, to the said Governor and Company, and their successors, for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America, to the northward and westward of the lands and territories belonging to the United States of America, as shall not form part of any of our provinces in North America, or of any lands or territories belonging to the said United States of America, or to any European government, state or power, but subject nevertheless as hereinafter mentioned: And we do by these presents give, grant and secure to the said Governor and Company, and their successors, the sole and exclusive privilege, for the full period of 21 years from the date of this our Grant, of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America as aforesaid (except as hereinafter mentioned): And we do hereby declare, that no rent shall be required or demanded for or in respect of this our Grant and Licence, or any privileges given thereby, for the first four years of the said term of 21 years; and we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, for the remainder of the said term of 21 years, the yearly rent or sum of 5s. to be paid by the said Governor or Company, or their successors, on the first day of June in every year, into our Exchequer, on the account of us, our heirs and successors; and we do hereby declare, that the said Governor and Company, and their successors, shall, during the period of this our Grant and Licence, keep accurate registers of all the persons in their employ in any parts of North America, and shall once in each year return to our Secretary of State accurate duplicates of such registers; and shall also enter into and give security to us, our heirs and successors, in the penal sum of £5,000, for ensuring, as far as in them lies, or as they can by their authority over the servants and persons in their employ, the due execution of all criminal and civil processes by the officers and persons legally empowered to execute such processes within all the territories included in this our Grant, and for the producing or delivering into custody for the purposes of trial all persons in their employ or acting under their authority within the said territories who shall be charged with any criminal offence. And we do also hereby require, that the said Governor and Company, and their successors, shall, as soon as the same can be conveniently done, make and submit for our consideration and approval such rules and regulations for the management and carrying on of the said fur trade with the Indians, and the conduct of the persons employed by them therein, as may appear to us to be effectual for diminishing or preventing the sale or distribution of spirituous liquors to the Indians, and for promoting their moral and religious improvement: But we do hereby declare that nothing in this our Grant contained shall be deemed or construed to authorize said Governor or Company, or their successors, or any persons in their employ, to claim or exercise any trade with the Indians on the North-west coast of America to the westward of the Stony Mountains, to the prejudice or exclusion of any of the subjects of any foreign states, who, under or by force of any convention for the time being between us and such foreign states respectively, may be entitled to and shall be engaged in the said trade: Provided, nevertheless, and we do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to prevent the establishment by us, our heirs or successors, within the territories aforesaid, or any of them, of any colony or colonies, province or provinces, or for annexing any part of the aforesaid territories to any existing colony or colonies to us, in right of our Imperial Crown, belonging, or for constituting any such form of civil government as to us may seem meet, within any such colony or colonies, province or provinces.

And we do hereby reserve to us, our heirs and successors, full power and authority to revoke these presents, or any part thereof, in so far as the same may embrace or extend to any of the territories aforesaid, which may hereafter be comprised within any colony or colonies, province or provinces as aforesaid:

It being nevertheless hereby declared, that no British subjects other than and except the said Governor and Company, and their successors, and the persons authorized to carry on exclusive trade by them, shall trade with the Indians during the period of

this our Grant within the limits aforesaid, or within that part thereof which shall not be comprised within any such colony or province as aforesaid.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, 30th day of May, 1838.

By her Majesty's command.
(Signed) [L. S.] GLENELG.

The subjoined matter-of-fact, and dispassionate article, in which is contained much well-timed and healthy advice to adventurers after gold in the British possessions, we copy from a late number of the *San Francisco Bulletin*. We entirely concur with the *Bulletin* that prudence should dictate to American citizens the propriety of an acquiescence in the authority and policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, as promulgated by Gov. DOUGLAS, rather than embroil themselves, and perhaps the government, by bidding defiance to the proclamations of that functionary, no matter whether the power with which he appears to be vested be real or assumed. If he has or is transcending his authority, his own people and government will hold him responsible. Under any circumstances, for the present, at least, it would be the part of wisdom for miners to obtain a license before entering upon the diggings, as also for traders to respect the maritime laws which are sought to be enforced upon Frazer's river. It has been but two weeks ago, it will be remembered, since we published the intelligence received that Mr. S. McCaw, of Steilacoom, had some two thousand dollars worth of merchandize seized and confiscated by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Langley. In the same article it was also announced that the schooner *Black Duck*, and cargo, belonging to Messrs. TILSON & GIBSON, shared a like fate. This, however, was an error. No seizure or confiscation was made, although these gentlemen were forbidden to pass up Frazer's river with their vessel and cargo, and had fallen back to Point Roberts, on the American side.

Concerning the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company—their determination, if possible, to keep all the trade afforded by the mines in their own hands—we will have something more to say at another time. In the meantime, we would advise our fellow-citizens to "rather submit to the temporary annoyance of Gov. DOUGLAS' restrictive policy, than awaken prejudices against ourselves which may permanently injure us, by attempts to evade or resist." We have just been placed in possession of a copy of the present charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will publish it at our earliest convenience.

The article referred to from the *Bulletin* is as follows:

Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Just at this time, considerable interest is felt by people hereabouts in the question as to the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the exclusive trade with the Frazer river region, which promises to soon become of great importance. Governor Douglas has issued a proclamation in which he declares, that, under the charter with the English Government, the Company which he represents has the exclusive right to trade with the Indians in the British Possessions on the north-west coast of America; and warns those interested, that, after fourteen days, all vessels with their cargoes found in Frazer river, or any other river or bay in the British Possessions on this coast, without a license from the Hudson's Bay Company, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.—This proclamation has caused not a little discussion, and is destined no doubt to be narrowly canvassed here and on the other side of the water, for it strikes against Yankee and Englishman alike, and rules out all who are not connected with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Some people here contend, that taking Gov. Douglas' own proclamation as a true exposition of the nature of the charter, it is evident that he has exceeded his authority in taking the step that he has. He says that the charter gives his Company the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of the country; but he seeks now to retain the same advantage in the rapidly increasing trade with the whites who are filling up said country. To this argument it is replied, that it is a mere quibble upon words; when the charter was granted, the Indians were the sole inhabitants of this Northwest Territory, and the intention of the English Government was to confer upon the Company the exclusive right to trade with all the people there for a number of years. At the time the word was used, "Indians" meant everybody there; and it will be construed to mean everybody there now.

Rejoinder is made from the other side, that if the charter is to be liberally construed according to its intention when granted, rather than its letter, still the Company cannot claim the exclusive right to the trade of the country as it is now developed, for this reason: the English government intended to grant to the Hudson's Bay Company the exclusive right to a cer-

tain description of traffic, viz: the fur-trade with the Indians. It was never contemplated that within the limits of the charter, this then savage country would become the seat of a large white population, whose wants and luxuries would necessitate a regular commerce, free from the risks, dangers and uncertainties that were then popularly believed to surround the traffic with the savage races on this distant coast. If such had been the case, the government, say the opponents of the Company, would no more have granted to a monopoly the exclusive right of trading with the northwest coast of America, than it would have to the northeast coast, or the Canadas. The real intention of the government was to give said Company the exclusive enjoyment of the Indian fur-trade. Let it enjoy this privilege—but not interfere with the regular commerce springing up between the white emigrants and their home, or foreign countries.

We are not prepared to say who has the advantage in the argument. But it strikes us as being the policy of people here, making business with the new mining region, to act rather upon the conclusion that Governor Douglas will be sustained by his Home government, than on the supposition that he has exceeded his authority. It is a matter between the Hudson's Bay Company and the English government. It will have to be settled by them. If illegal exactions are made upon British subjects, there can be no doubt but that those making them will be brought to a speedy account, and whatever has been wrongfully obtained refunded. American individuals going abroad should carefully respect the authority that exists *de facto*, wherever they may happen to sojourn. If they are not permitted to enjoy the privileges guaranteed them by international treaties as citizens of the Republic, the complaint should be properly made by their government.

And it should not be forgotten that the power of the Hudson's Bay Company is of the very briefest description. The last charter, obtained in 1838, expires in May, 1859, or within one year from now. That the English government will not renew it, is certain. This course was marked out before the discovery of the gold mines and the consequent rapid emigration of whites to this territory. When, therefore, this charter expires, England will undoubtedly make new regulations for the government of our neighboring territory, on the same scale of enlightened liberality that characterizes all her international transactions of this age. It will then be the fault of our government and people if we are not allowed as many privileges as are the citizens of the "most favored nation." Let us rather submit to the temporary annoyance of Gov. Douglas' restrictive policy, than awaken prejudices against ourselves which may permanently injure us, by attempts to evade or resist it.

SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS IN OREGON.—The steamer *Columbia* sailed yesterday for Oregon, with nearly 300 passengers, among whom was General Clarke, commanding the Pacific Division, and his staff. A large quantity of stores, arms and ammunition, and other supplies for the troops in that country, also went up in the *Columbia*. No time has been lost by the General to forward reinforcements at the earliest practicable moment, and we doubt not that Col. Steptoe will soon find himself in a condition to punish the belligerent Spokans and other hostile tribes. Nevertheless, the war will not be either short, cheap or bloodless. The country to be penetrated is almost unknown to the whites, far in the interior, and most difficult of access in many parts. An experienced officer of the army has given it as his deliberate opinion, that it will require one thousand troops to penetrate the Spokan country, and even with his present reinforcements, it may be doubted whether Col. Steptoe will have more than half that number. We learn that several different tribes were engaged in the last fight, which tends to show the existence of a formidable coalition among them, likely to prove very serious and difficult to overcome.—*San Francisco Herald*.

THE TOOTHACHE.—"My dear friend," said H., "I can cure your toothache in ten minutes."

"How! how?" inquired I. "Do it, in pity!"

"Instantly!" said he. "Have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it, and some common salt."

They were produced. My friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

"There," said he, "if that does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You may tell this to every one, and publish it everywhere. The remedy is infallible."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, which gradually subsided, and with it—alum and salt—I cured the torment of the toothache.—*Mandville Reader*.

A new stove has been invented for the comfort of travelers; it is to put under the feet, and a mustard plaster upon the head, which draws the heat through the whole system.

The humblest in station are not the least polished in feeling.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

EDWARD FURST, 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.

FOR TERRITORIAL PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
BUTLER P. ANDERSON.

SAWAMISH,

REPRESENTATIVE,

DAVID SHELTON.

JEFFERSON,

REPRESENTATIVE,

G. W. DYER.

LEWIS,

FOR COUNCILMAN,

HENRY MILES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:

HOLDEN JUDSON,
JAMES T. PHILLIPS.

COWLITZ AND WAKAIKUM,

JOINT REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN CATLIN,
CHARLES McCALL.

Democrats of Washington!

Ere another issue of this paper shall have reached our distant Territorial subscribers, the polls on the 12th inst. will have been closed, and the question will have been determined whether the character of our next Legislature will be unmistakably Democratic, or whether Black Republicanism, with an infusion of the disaffected, sore headed, milk-and-water, soft element shall assume supremacy and control of that body during its next session. The fact is patent, that without assistance from the disappointed, disaffected and sore-headed in the ranks of the Democracy, the black banner of Republicanism need scarcely be unfurled for action, inasmuch as, single-handed, in the approaching conflict, their product in numerical strength in the Legislature, would scarcely make the "shadow of a shade."

To such Democrats, who only profess attachment to the principles of the party for the purpose of obtaining office, and living upon the emoluments thereof, we would suggest that the approaching election will be a most favorable time for them to bolt into the ranks of the opposition, and thus ascertain whether their services in behalf of "thick lips" and "kinky hair" will not be more substantially appreciated, and repaid by political preferment, than has been their fortune whilst sojourning in the camp of the Democracy. The Democratic masses can well spare and cheerfully part with all such political aspirants—all such, as is said of an evil spirit of old, who would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven;" and as one means of assisting to detect the spurious coin that heretofore has been passing current in the Democratic household, we would strongly urge upon all true friends of our party, its principles and usages, that they write their names upon the back of their tickets. Should this policy be adopted as a general rule, as it has heretofore prevailed to a considerable extent—and surely no good Democrat can find fault with it, as it will be but silently and voluntarily voting *viva voce*—the "wolves in sheep's clothing" with which our party has been infested—who are the loudest in prating about their democracy—in sustaining nominations, &c., can have an opportunity of showing their hand by endorsing the ticket with their names on the back of it, or otherwise, of exhibiting the *clown foot* by declining so to do, or refusing to attend the polls on the day of the election.

We do not wish to be understood as desiring of making a compliance with the above suggestion a test of any man's Democracy. It may be generally disregarded, for aught we know, but we have some knowledge of a class of brawling self-styled Democrats, who, it is very strongly suspected, never voted a straight ticket since the organization of the Territory, and it is for their especial benefit—in order that

they may not hereafter occupy an equivocal position—and for the good of the party generally, that has led us to make the suggestion.

Fellow-Democrats! In the contest which is approaching, you are called upon to meet a portion of the same organized political adversaries that sought the defeat Mr. BUCHANAN, and the enthronement of a sectional president to direct the affairs of the Union. Thus far in our Territorial history, the star of Democracy has been kept in the ascendency, but it will require unceasing vigilance and unity of purpose if we expect to maintain a permanent vantage ground. The candidates of the Democracy are before you. Will the party in each county see to it that the entire strength be brought out on the day of the election?

What are the principles and their tendencies as proclaimed by the opposition? When treason organized itself under the name of the Republican party, it hung "its banner on the outer wall," and proclaimed uncompromising warfare to the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to fifteen co-equal and sovereign members of the confederacy. In every preliminary convention, whether State, Territorial or county, "hostility to the Constitution as it is, and to the Union as it is," was the undisguised and revolting sentiment that pervaded and marked the treasonable proceedings of the national conspirators. In their last convention, which assembled at Philadelphia to consummate the work of traitors, by nominating standard-bearers to bear the flag of sixteen States, the feeling which gave enthusiasm to its deliberations was that which proclaimed their purpose to "rule the Union or leave the Union." When in that assembly, which at the time was denounced by the Democracy as more dangerously treasonable than the Hartford Convention, it was proclaimed, with an impious appeal to God for his sincerity, by one of the chief conspirators, that "if they failed at the ballot box, they would have access to the cartridge box"—the infamous declaration was received with loud shouts of applause. That proclamation, and that enthusiastic response, went forth as the voice of sectionalism, maddened by fanaticism, and was the voice of fraternal hatred pronouncing against the rights of fifteen States of the confederacy—it was the voice of despotism proclaiming the dominion of the majority over the minority—it was the voice of war, summoning the weak to base submission, or to prepare for the horrors of civil strife—it was the voice of disunion pronouncing the downfall of the Constitution and the end of the Union. This declaration was responded to in the pulpit by the political clergy. The 4th day of July was, on more than one occasion, desecrated by the delivery of orations in its applause. Our national banner, in some of the States, was profaned by the erasure of fifteen stars from its folds—all these things were performed in a manner not to be mistaken, but distinctly showing the issue as it was to be understood. And yet the Black Republican party in this Territory, after endorsing the proceedings and platform manufactured at this Philadelphia convention, coolly ask the people to elect their nominees to Legislative and county offices! It is expected of the Democracy that they will give to sectionalism a withering rebuke on the 12th day of July next.

Fellow-Democrats! It were unnecessary to attempt to disguise the fact, that for the past few years there has not been that harmony and unanimity of action in the ranks of the Democracy in this Territory that should have characterized it, or as prudence and policy should have naturally dictated. The cause of this estrangement or unfriendly feeling can be very readily traced to the scramble of rival political aspirants and their respective friends, to procure for their favorite candidates the position of delegate to Congress. The leaven of discord, which commenced working at the time our first delegate received his nomination, has been steadily fomenting ever since, until a bitterness has been engendered which, if not soon arrested, must ultimately lead to the defeat of the party. The fact is, that for the past few years, a large proportion of persons who have taken up a residence in the Territory, of any notoriety or pretensions to ability, have set their colters in a bee-line—directly for the capitol at Washington, and all other aspirants for the same place must be plowed directly under; or, if a very formidable rival shows his head, then they must needs join teams, be sure to root him out, and, if possible, put a quietus upon his pretensions; after which, if successful, they can afford to play an even game for the chances. A nomination, however, can be conferred upon but one aspirant at a time. The unsuccessful rivals are disappointed, mortified, and become disaffected; a general ill-feeling is felt amongst the members of the party, ending in criminations and recriminations, and all because two or three dozen of its members wish to go to Congress! Is it not clear that in this anxiety, this scuffling to

procure place for certain members of the party over the political graves of others, equally, if not more deserving, that the Democracy is fast losing sight of the principles of the party, and narrowing down the great issues which divide us from the Black Republicans, to a paltry, contemptible strife as to men—as to what particular class of men shall wear the honors and feast upon the crumbs of office?

The time was when it was considered highly disreputable for persons to thrust themselves before the people and ask office at their hands. The time was when Democratic conventions could meet, make their nominations, and adjourn in peace, unity, and harmony, without their motives being questioned, or their nominations jeered at. The time was, when men were wanted to fill certain public stations, the party called upon them and made known its wish.—Quite different now, to a limited extent, in certain latitudes. There are a certain class of men who seem to think that they have been "appointed and set peculiarly apart" for the purpose of holding ALL the offices in the Territory. That they are theirs by birth-right and inheritance. That the masses of the party have no right to be heard in the premises; and that if they cannot rule the party, they will ruin the party.

Fellow-Democrats: we believe you think with us, that all such had better go over to the enemy at once, for we do not think you will ever call upon them to fill any office. And let the true, solid Democratic column cease, at once and forever, all undue wrangling about men, and meet our opponents at the ballot box on the issue of the principles which separate us. Let every voter be on hand on the day of the election. Let it be remembered that a large majority of those who have taken their departure for the gold regions north are democrats, and that it may require every remaining vote to secure the triumph of the ticket. As far as we have heard, the nominations made in the several counties meet with the entire approval of the party. We have the strength to secure a complete triumph, if it is but brought out. Let this be done in every county, and let the straight ticket be voted throughout. Our word for it, that nine out of ten disaffected sore-head will be found to be a disappointed office-seeker himself, or otherwise had some particular friend who was disappointed in not receiving a nomination.

Bring out the Votes.

To that duty, let every democrat, from this moment until six o'clock on the evening of the election, direct his attention and his zealous efforts. All that now remains to be done, to secure a triumphant victory, is to see that every democratic vote is polled! That a large majority of the people of this county and of the Territory are indissolubly wedded to the measures and men of the democratic party, is as certain as that night follows day. The fusionists themselves do not doubt it. The only hope they have is that some sort of discussion may creep in, to destroy harmony and union of effort on the part of the democrats, and that they may derive some little advantage, in various quarters, by encouraging or inducing democrats to vote split tickets. Almost every fusionist in the county and Territory will put a broadside into the ballot box. Scarcely one man in the ranks of our political opponents will scratch a name from his ticket.

Fellow-democrats! Is not every candidate upon the democratic ticket as worthy to be supported by every democrat, as the candidates upon the fusion ticket are by the fusionists? Let every democrat then vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

The democrats have it in their power, on the 12th day of July next, to make a clear sweep. We believe they will do it, but they must not forget that very many of the "household of the faithful" will be absent on the day of the election, having gone to the gold region north. Therefore every vote should be made to count, in order to "make a sure thing of it." Let us have no trading "speculation" with the enemy. They will propose to "swap" only to "nip" some one of our candidates, and slip in a "wooly head." Let the straight ticket be the watchword, and let the democrats in each county see to it that every vote is polled.

ATTACKED.—We are informed by Mr. J. PICKERING, who arrived here on Tuesday evening from Oregon, that news had reached Portland, by the last steamer from the Dalles preceding his departure, that a party of thirty miners, en route for Thompson's river, were attacked by a large body of Indians in the country of the Walla Walla, and repulsed with a loss of eight killed. The Indians, it was said, had sustained a loss of one hundred or more killed. The rumor may prove to be a hoax, but, if it is, (and we hope it is,) we are no more "sold" than the people of Portland, by whom, Mr. P. informs us, the rumor was generally credited.

The Northern Gold Region—The Snoqualmie Pass—Scarcity of Provisions at the Head of the Sound, &c., &c.

Late intelligence received from the gold mines on Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, continue to be received of the most flattering character—amply confirmatory of all that has been said and written of their almost fabulous richness and boundless extent. Already, as we observe by the papers of that city, the golden stream in a small rivulet has reached San Francisco, and the prospect bids fair, when the high waters on the bars of those rivers shall have subsided to their wonted level, that a bounteous harvest will be garnered up by the thousands of adventurers, on either side of the Cascade range, who, as yet, have been compelled to rest quietly upon their oars, until such time they can advantageously commence profitable operations.

No person at present, we believe, pretends to doubt, but that rich diggings extend throughout a large extent of country northward, in our own as well as in the British possessions. Were it otherwise, the ten to fifteen thousand persons who have been lured thither from Oregon and California, will have spent a very profitless season, besides a heavy outlay, in gaining access to the expected El Dorado. It cannot, we think, be otherwise, but that the gold is there, but it would seem that nature, miser-like, and as if jealous of having her hoarded coffers ruthlessly assailed, has so carefully locked up her precious treasures along fluted rivers, in cañons, ravines, and mountain fastnesses, and so carefully concealed the key, that it would seem as a matter almost next to impossible to obtain anything like convenient access to her glittering store-house. The gold is there, but the difficulties and perils to be overcome in reaching it, and supplying the thousands with stores, is the great drawback—the misfortune. Of what avails the hidden treasures of the ocean if it cost as much to resue it to usefulness, as it is worth when found?

The last mail from Bellingham Bay brings no news that to us is satisfactory, concerning the opening of the projected pack-trail from Whatcom or Schemo to Thompson's river, east of the Cascade mountains. We have conversed with a gentleman who informs us that he had been favored with the perusal of the last letter received from Mr. DeLacy—the gentleman charged with the location of the trail—prior to the departure of the steamer Constitution from Bellingham Bay, and that Mr. DeL. writes in substance thus: That his Indian guides inform him, that he has reached the summit of the mountains, and he so believes himself; that his guides inform him that between his camp and Thompson's river, no serious obstacles intervene, which he also believes;—that the trail is partially constructed, and blazed out to the supposed summit; that much of the trail passes over marshy and swampy ground; that large parties be advised not to start until more labor has been expended upon it, lest they return and pronounce it impracticable. Although we sincerely hope the Bellingham Bay trail may not prove impracticable or a failure, yet we cannot at present recommend it to the goldward adventurer. Unless we are thoroughly satisfied that pack-trains can be got safely through, we will not lend ourselves as an instrument to humbug the public concerning any trail. We have already been grossly deceived in the premises, and shall be more careful and guarded for the future.

Of the Snoqualmie trail and pass, the most of our citizens know something more definitely. It is well known that Mr. TINKHAM and party, (connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Survey,) crossed from the eastern to the western base of the Cascades, through this pass—in mid-winter;—that Indians cross and re-cross the mountains through it, at all seasons of the year; that Maj. VAN BOKKELIN, during the progress of the late Indian war, reached the summit of the pass, with pack animals.—Besides, we have just been informed that some seventeen of the citizens of King county have, for the past two weeks, been engaged in removing obstructions from the trail, shortening its direction, &c., and that perhaps to-day a party will leave Seattle for the gold region via the Snoqualmie, which will be followed, it is alleged, by ox teams with stores by the first of August.

We regard the Snoqualmie and Nah-ches passes as at present the only "fixed facts" whereby adventurers can reach the gold-fields, east of the mountains, starting from, and lying over American soil, this side of the Columbia river. A considerable party have been fitting out at this pace, for the Snoqualmie, for the last ten days or two weeks, which, in connection with those who propose to join from Steilacoom and Seattle, will swell the pioneer company to at least two hundred. Unfortunately, at this time, supplies of flour and bacon are not to be had here. At an early day of the gold excitement, our merchants bought up and shipped to Bellingham Bay, all the surplus of those articles, they could conveniently procure; supposing no doubt, as then seemed plausible, that all the travel to the mines would start from or near that place. The result is, that after furnishing supplies to the handful, (comparatively,) of miners who fitted out here, not a sufficiency of the articles referred to can be spared to pack another mile! We want any quantity of flour (or wheat) and bacon here, immediately.—(Where is it to come from?)

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION!

Great Excitement!!

Immense Fields of Gold Discovered on all the Rivers West of the Cascade Mountains!

3000 Passengers arrived in one week!

"CELESTIALS" COMING.

The U. S. M. Steamer Constitution—A. B. Gove, Commander—arrived at Olympia on Wednesday evening last, from Victoria, Semiamoo Bay, and all intermediate ports, with freight and passengers.

Steamer Santa Cruz, Capt. Fanulero, arrived at Bellingham Bay, on 25th inst., with 300 passengers. Exchanged papers and passengers with her at Port Townsend.

Steamer Republic, Capt. Watson, arrived at Victoria on 27th inst., with some 700 passengers, about one-half remaining there, and the balance proceeded to Bellingham Bay.

Steamer Oregon, Capt. Patterson, arrived at Victoria on the 28th inst., with 814 passengers, the majority of whom went to Bellingham Bay.

Steamer Commodore, Capt. Staples, arrived on the 29th inst., at Port Townsend, with 650 passengers for Bellingham Bay.

Upwards of 3000 people have arrived at the foregoing places, since our last issue, in Steamers and sailing vessels.

Favorable news has been received from Mr. De Lacy, relative to the Bellingham Bay trail, and a large number of miners had gone out with pack-mules. Several miners had branched off from the trail and came out at Port Hope.

Whatcom begins to assume a city-like aspect. Streets are being laid out regularly, and new buildings are in process of construction.

Schemo is filling up with people, tents and buildings. The new wharf is nearly completed.

Several vessels are discharging merchandise at Bellingham Bay, among them we noticed Barks *Ork*, *Gold Hunter*, *Live Yankee*, *Mallory*, and *Brigs Cyrus*, and *Merchantman*, &c.

At Victoria, the Steamer *Surprise*, Ship *William*, Bark *Adelaide*, Steamer *Otter*, Bark *May Flower* and *Brig Juliet*.

Passed in the Straits, Bark *Chas. Devans* and Schooner *Kosuth*, loaded with "Celestials" for Bellingham Bay.

Schooner R. B. Potter run on a sunken rock near Kyres Island and stove a hole in her bottom.

Steamer *Sea Bird*, Capt. Conner, is badly ashore on a bank in Frazer river. The water has fallen so much that she is high and dry. Arrangements are being made to launch her in the course of the summer.

Several parties have discovered gold on the head waters of the Skaget, Snoqualmie, Skokomish and Duwamish rivers, and report says they are doing exceedingly well. Several of the citizens of Whidby's Island, Port Gamble, and Port Madison are among the number.

A large party left Seattle Monday last, for the mines via the Snoqualmie pass. Mr. Yesler and Mr. Denny, and several other citizens of Seattle accompanied them out. Mr. Yesler wrote to the Postmaster they had no trouble, and the trail was excellent. We have no doubt that this will be one of the many routes selected for the new gold mines.

Lumber is in demand at all the points on the Sound for shipment to Bellingham Bay, Semiamoo Bay and Victoria. It readily sells for \$30 and \$35 per thousand.

For the above items we are indebted to a gentleman connected with the Steamer Constitution.

Look out for Lies!

From some things we have heard, we have reason to believe that all kinds of falsehoods and misrepresentations will be put in circulation on the eve of the election by the black republicans and some of the sore-headed bolting democrats. Look out for them! Had they anything truthfully to say against any of the candidates of the democracy, or manner in which they received their nominations, they would not have deferred giving publicity to it until the eve of the election. Therefore, put no confidence in a word the black republicans or their allies may have to say against our candidates, to their disparagement on the day of the election. But turn out, one and all, and give the enemy a Waterloo defeat, by voting a straight democratic ticket, endorsed on the back by the name of each voter. What say you to the suggestion?

FOR SNOQUALMIE.—A party of sixty or more miners, hailing from southern Oregon and northern California left here on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, for the new "diggings" to the north, via the Snoqualmie pass. They go well armed and equipped, fire arms and ammunition having been very kindly furnished the party by his excellency Gov. McMULLIN, out of the quota of arms belonging to the Territory. No fears whatever need be apprehended from the Indians on their account, as their strength will probably be swelled by large accessions to their numbers from Steilacoom and Seattle, at both of which places, parties are now in waiting to join the expedition. The subsistence taken by those who started from this place is expected to last them three months. Their animals were generally mules and American horses, strong and vigorous, and will make the trip without any doubt. The services of Mr. W. H. PEARSON, the Rocky Mountain expressman, have been secured as a guide.

SURVEY OF HARBORS.—By intelligence received from our delegate in Congress—ISAAC I. STEVENS—we are informed that both Gray's Harbor and Shoalwater Bay are to be surveyed, during the present summer, under the direction of Capt. ALDEN, of the U. S. surveying steamer *Active*. Capt. ALDEN arrived at San Francisco by the steamer of the 20th ult., and may be expected to assume command of his vessel very soon. We welcome him on his return as one who proved himself a friend to the citizens of our Territory in "time of need."

NEW STEAMERS.—Mr. D. F. SHADFORD, of the Cascades, W. T., who is now here on matters of business connected therewith, has contracted for the construction of a steamer at Port Ludlow, to run from Victoria to Port Yale, on Frazer river, to connect with one to run from this place to Victoria, which latter vessel is now nearly completed, and may be expected around from the Columbia river, where she is being built, in six weeks from this time. Mr. B. is a regular old "stager" in the steamboat line, and as has been the case on the Columbia river, his influence and presence will be sensibly felt.

FALES.—A report has been in circulation with a view to defeat his election, that Mr. EDMUND SYLVESTER, one of the Democratic nominees for representative from Thurston county, is slightly tinged with Black Republicanism. This report, we are certain, was never started by any one of that party, for they all know him too well. It must have originated within the mind of some accustomed bolter—a sin which Mr. S. cannot be charged with. There is not a more uncompromising Democrat, nor one more hostile to the doctrines of our opponents, than this gentleman. We have known him nearly six years, and we know a straighter Democratic vote was never cast by even the most unsuspecting democrat. Who will come forward and acknowledge the lie? Try again.

SCARC.—In consequence of the undue excitement which has existed here for the last two or three months respecting Bellingham Bay, the cities to be erected thereon, which, like mushrooms, it was expected would spring up in a night—our merchants here shipped all the bacon, flour, &c., which it was possible to collect throughout the country to Whatcom and Schemo, in order to be "in at the rise." They now discover that they could find ready sales, at equally high prices, at home. Moral—keep cool, and don't fly off the hinges too suddenly.

As the merchants are now perfectly destitute of these staple articles, and a great demand exists for them, we would like (confidentially) to put a "bug in the ears" of our farmers, and suggest to them that perhaps now is the best time to sell their surplus—"now is the acceptable time," both as regards their own interests, and the wants of the miners who are delayed here for want of them, in their preparations to join the Snoqualmie expedition.

It will be observed by reference to the democratic county nominations under the editorial head, that Mr. HENRY MILES, of Lewis, has been nominated for the Council, for the counties of Lewis and Chehalis. It appears that, some from cause, the delegates appointed from Chehalis, to meet those appointed from Lewis county, in joint convention, to make the selection, failed to attend. We do not know whether an opposition candidate will be run or not.

NEW PAPER.—A new paper, (semi-weekly,) called the *Victoria Gazette*, has just made its appearance at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.—H. C. WILLISTON and C. BARTLETT, editors. The number before us is a spicy little sheet, well filled, with good news and other interesting items, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to our "northern" friends. We bespeak for it a large subscription list and paying subscribers. Success to the pioneer publishers of Vancouver's Island.

U. S. Steamer Shubrick for Puget Sound.

The U. S. Steamer *Shubrick*, Captain DeCamp, is under orders to proceed to Puget Sound, to look out for American interests in that quarter. She will be ready to leave in a few days. The *Shubrick* is attached to the Light-House Department, but will visit the mouth of Frazer River, twenty miles north. Captain DeCamp will do all in his power to assist or advise emigrants for the gold mines when he reaches the Sound. The steam frigates *Merrimac* and *Saranac*, are expected daily at this port from Panama, when it is to be hoped they will be forthwith despatched to Puget Sound. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is undergoing repairs at Mare Island. It is said she will be sent also North when ready for sea.—*San Francisco Herald*, June 22.

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

The Prosecuting Attorneyship.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the last issue of your paper, that you announce BUTLER P. ANDERSON, Esq., as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of this Territory, pursuant to the law enacted last winter, creating the office and defining the duties thereof. Indeed, Mr. ANDERSON is about the only democratic attorney in the Territory upon whom the party could unite and poll its strength; besides, he is not only well qualified to discharge the duties of the office with which you have identified his name, but is a sterling democrat, in every respect an unexceptionable man, and well worthy the undivided support of the invincible democracy of Thurston county and the territory at large; and I hope that no county will neglect to have his name placed upon the ticket.

Yours, in Democracy,
A VOTER.

