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SPEECH

OF

HON. I. I. STEVENS,

OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 21, 1859.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. I. I. STEVENS said:

At the last session of Congress, Mr. Chairman, I presented some observations in reference to the war debt of Oregon and Washington. In those observations, I endeavored to show that the calling out of the volunteers, by the Governors of these Territories, was a matter of public and imperative necessity. I also endeavored to show that their operations were, as a general thing, managed with judgment and economy. I did not, until a comparatively recent period, expect that I should trouble either the House or the Committee with any further observations on this question. But Congress, at its last session, failed to take any action in the matter of these war debts, and the Committee on Military Affairs did not even make a report. During the present session there has been action to a certain extent; for during the recess of Congress an examination was made of these claims by one of the auditing bureaus of the Government; and a report upon these claims has been made by the Auditor, submitted to this House, and referred to the Military Committee. The Military Committee, founding their action on this report, have adopted resolutions which have received the sanction of this House, referring the whole matter back again to the same Auditor, with instructions to reaudit the accounts, to reduce the prices for supplies, transportation, &c., to the cash prices of the country, the pay of the volunteers to that of the regular service, and in no case to allow more than $200 for the value of a horse lost or killed in service, no matter how much its apprised value on the muster rolls, or its cash value in that country, may exceed that sum. The Third Auditor is to ascertain the amount due under these reductions, and is directed to report to Congress at the commencement of its next session.

Before entering further upon this question, I wish to say that I congratulate that distant country, that I congratulate my own constituents, that we have made one step forward in this business—for it is generally admitted that there was a war raging in Oregon and Washington, and that that war spread from the forty-second to the forty-ninth parallel, and from the shores of the Pacific to a great distance in the interior. This fact has been admitted generally by members of the Committee on Military Affairs, by members of both branches of Congress, by the officers of the Army, and by the civil officers serving in those Territories; that the war threatened the very existence of the settlements, spread rapine and massacre over many districts, and could only be checked and ended, by the promptest organization, and the most decisive handling of the citizen soldiery of the country.

There is, indeed, one notable exception. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Olin,) the other day, was bold enough to take ground very different from that; and, in the remaks which he submitted to the House, he stated that, if certain facts were known, Congress would not pay one cent of the debt incurred. These are his words:

"I wish to say that I have had an opportunity to examine this report, and I can state from my own observation, that it contains such an exposition of the origin and nature of these Oregon and Washington claims, that if it were placed before the House, they would, in my judgment, pronounce a judgment of condemnation upon the whole transaction."

The gentleman, in making that remark, has outheroded Herod. He has outwooled Wool—Gen. Wool himself has recommended, in his official reports, the payment of a portion of these claims. Gen. Wool has not denied that there was a war in southern Oregon, which made the service of volunteers indispensable; nor has he denied that there was a war on Puget Sound, which made it the duty of the authorities to call out volunteers. On the contrary, he has admitted, as I understand, that both in southern Oregon and on Puget Sound, the services of the volunteers were indispensable. The gentleman from New York has a certain memoir in his mind, on which he relies to establish his conclusion—not a single memoir, but a *topographical* memoir—the memoir of Captain Thomas Jefferson Cram, of the army. He has stated that, if that memoir were published, it would convince all men that this claim is a fraud on the Government, and ought not to be sanctioned by Congress. He also says he has read that *topographical* memoir. So have I. It is a public document on the files of the Department, open to inspection. A topographical memoir descriptive of the country, of its routes, its navigable streams, and its great avenues of communication, and should particularize all the facts which will enable you to decide, how troops and supplies shall be moved. That which purports to be a topographical memoir is, in large part, made up of an account of the volunteer opertions and of the treaty operations in that country. I find that in it there has been brought together all the flying, scandalous rumors, that were propagated throughout that country in the winter of 1855–'56. When I said to that gentleman that I desired the publication of that report, I said it with deliberation and judgment, because I think that the publication of that report will put a potent weapon in our hands to convince Congress that this debt is just, and ought to be paid. I, of course, do not accuse Capt. Cram of any intention to misrepresent, but its errors of statement are so glaring, and are so opposed to all the received facts at the present time, that it will have no weight whatever.

Why, sir, in this *topographical* memoir he has inveighed against the treaties made with the Indians in that country. He has made statements to establish which he can not bring forward a title of evidence; but, on the contrary, the evidence is overwhelming and conclusive to establish the very contrary, and thereby he has arrayed himself against all the officers in service in that country, for, as the matter has been examined, the officers of the army, who once were opposed to those treaties, now insist that they shall be confirmed as the first condition of peace and tranquility there. In the report of the Secretary of War at this session, you will find the urgent and strong recommendation of Brigadier General Clark, who was in command of the department of the Pacific during the recent hostilities, urging upon the Government the confirmation of those very treaties denounced in this topographical memoir of Capt. Cram. Hear what Gen. Clark says:

"Some time since I was persuaded that the treaties made by Gov. Stevens, superintendent of Indian affairs for those Territories, with the Indian tribes east of the Cascade range, should not be confirmed. Since then circumstances have changed, and with them my views.

"The Indians made war and were subdued; by the former act they lost some of their claims to consideration, and by the latter the Government is enabled and justified in taking such steps as may give the best security for the future.

"The gold discovered in the north in the past year will carry a large emigration along the foot hills of the eastern slope of the Cascades, and not improbably gold will be mined from every stream issuing from these mountains.

"This emigration must graze and cultivate the valleys of these rivers, or draw supplies from long distances at great expense, and at times with great suffering.

"That the country will soon be filled with emigrants, led on by the irresistible temptation of mining, admits of no doubt, and as little that the Indians will then be dispossessed by force if not by treaty.

"The pacification now made, to be lasting, must now be complete; the limits of the Indians should now be drawn, not to be again disturbed.

"Influenced by these views, I decided to urge on the Department the immediate confirmation of these treaties, or modifications of them, the payment of the stipulated price, and the opening of the lands to settlers."

There is on the files of the War Department the urgent recommendation of Col. Mansfield, the inspector general of the army, also urging the confirmation of these treaties. In recent letters to me, Colonel Mansfield says:

"I have this mail reported to the Secretary of War direct, that the treaties made by you in this department be confirmed without delay, and I have urged it strongly. They must not lay over another year!

"Now, lastly, urge the confirmation of the treaties with the Indians. I have reported to that effect without exception, and have urged it strongly."

Only a few days since there was sent to the Senate, the report of Judge Mott, who went out to that country as a commissioner, and who examined into these treaties, and has given it as his opinion that not only justice to the Indians, but the very peace of the country, and a great saving to the national treasury, are dependent upon their confirmation. After most earnestly recommending the ratification of all the treaties made with the Indian tribes in Oregon and Washington, now before the Senate, Judge Mott says:

"Whilst it is true that a ratification of these treaties may increase the expenditure of the Indian service for a time, it is perfectly apparent to my mind that it will obviate a further necessity for the large appropriations required for the Army service and war debts—the subduing a people made hostile by a 'penny-wise and pound foolish policy;' and that it will, in the end, prove to be the most economical course we could adopt.

"The course hitherto adopted by Congress, of voting appropriations utterly inadequate to discharge our national obligations to the aborigines, followed by the heavy expenditures thereby necessarily entailed on the War Department, besides being amenable to many other objections, has, with the usual fate of a parsimonious policy, proved to be the most expensive in the end.

"We have taken from this people a country, some of which is as fine as ever the sun shone upon; we have made millions of money by the bargains we compel them to accept; and yet refuse to comply with our portion of the contract. Justice, humanity, and every principle of fair dealing, imperiously demand the ratification of these treaties."

I allude, sir, to these facts, inasmuch as an attempt has been made to cram Capt. Cram's report down our throats on various occasions. I refer to it to show how reliable his statements are in reference to the Indian treaties. His statements will be found equally reliable, when treating of the volunteer operations in these Territories. If gentlemen had any doubt about the disturbances of 1855–'56, it would seem that the recent Indian war in Washington Territory would remove these doubts. This war was not brought on by the outrages of the white inhabitants, as was alleged in the case of the war of 1855–'56, for there were no white inhabitants amongst the Indians who brought on this war. This was was not brought on by the movement of the volunteers, for there were no volunteers in the field; but was an affair exclusively between the regular troops and the Indians. It would seem that the war of 1858, commencing by the defeat of Steptoe, and which ended in the brilliant and successful operations of Wright and Garnett, under the lead of the able, energetic and gallant veteran, Gen. Clarke, would show the true condition of our Indian relations. Sir, the combination of hostile tribes of 1858, in extent and magnitude, did not compare with the magnitude of the combination of 1855–'56, for last season it was simply the tribes east of the Cascades, but in 1855–'56 the flames of war spread over the country both west and east of the Cascades. In 1855–'56 the combination was infinitely more formidable even east of the Cascades, than was the combination of 1858; yet, last year it required the very utmost exertions—it required that the commanding officer of the Pacific should send to the Gila and to every part of California to collect troops. Three months were occupied in concentrating these troops in the Walla-Walla and preparing for the field. Two columns, numbering nearly one thousand men, were organized and sent against the enemy, and such were the preparations and such was the campaign required to suppress the late disturbances. But, I will assume, as I have a right to assume, that the question of the necessity of calling out the volunteers of 1855–'56 is practically admitted; that we have not to come before this Congress to argue this question, but that we stand here to demand of this Congress the payment of our just dues; and to this point I shall direct my observations.

I have said that the Third Auditor of the Treasury has made an examination into these accounts, that he has reported to the House the result of that examination, that the Committee on Military Affairs have submitted to this House resolutions referring the whole matter back to the Auditor, and that the House has actually referred the matter for report.

Now, sir, the last Congress passed a law in regard to this matter, and it sent out a Commission to that Territory, which Commission, after a laborious examination of one year, reported upon the amount due to the territorial governments of Oregon and Washington, in consequence of that war. I give the law in full:

"Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be directed to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington by the Territorial governments of said Territories, for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers; and that he may, if in his judgment it be necessary, direct a commission of three to proceed to ascertain and report to him all expenses incurred for purposes above specified."

I may now ask why was this course pursued? Why were Commissioners directed to proceed to that country to make that examination? Why did not this Congress do as the present House has done—refer it at once to the Third Auditor? Why did it not direct the Secretary of War to call upon the territorial governments to forward their reports of the war claims to the Third Auditor in order that they might be examined in his office? Mr. Chairman, the reason is obvious. It was an impracticable thing for an examination to be had in any office in this city. If Congress had taken this course of referring, in the first instance, the whole question to the Third Auditor, it would have devolved upon him duties which he could not have performed, and for that reason it wisely and properly directed a Commission to proceed to that country to inquire into all the circumstances of the case. Now, sir, two of the three members of that Commission were officers of the army who have served for long years in that country; they were familiar with its population and resources; they were familiar with prices; they were familiar with the Indians in that country; they combined in their two persons the whole experience of the country which was the theatre of the war, for the President of the Commission, Capt. A. J. Smith, had served in southern Oregon, and was familiar with the Rogue River war.

Captain Ingalls was the principal quarmaster for the district of the Columbia river, and was familiar with all the operations—with the movements of the troops, and with the cost of supplies and transportation, both of the volunteers and regulars.

Well, sir, these two officers of the army, with my friend from Oregon who now sits on my right, (Mr. GROVER,) who had served on previous Commissions to the acceptance of the Government and of the people of Oregon, who participated in the operations of the troops in this campaign, both in Oregon and Washington Territories, constituted that Commission. They took sworn testimony as to the prices, in order to determine what was justly due, and they made their awards accordingly.

Now, sir, is the report of such a Commission, made from facts within their own knowledge, and from sworn testimony taken before them, worthy of the consideration of this House? Is it worthy of as much consideration as the report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, upon which this House has referred these claims back for readjustment? Sir, I have no question of the honesty of that officer, and that he will make up his report from the best information within his possession. But I submit to this Committee that, from the very nature of the case, that report will bear upon its face the marks of absurdity. Sir, the report of the Third Auditor, upon which this House has founded its action, is unjust to the people of Washington and Oregon, it is unjust to the volunteer service, it is unjust to the people of Washington and Oregon, it is full of errors, misunderstandings, and false conclusions; and it has led this House to take action which I predict will lead to nothing, because you have devolved a duty upon that officer which he has not the means of executing.

To show how inconclusive and absurd is this devolving upon officers examinations and reports which can only be made on the ground, I will touch only upon a very few of the points in the report which the Third Auditor has made to this House, in order to show the errors and inconsistences in it, and the errors and inconsistencies which are to be expected in any future report.—I will speak first in regard to the price of horses used in the volunteer service. The Commission fixed the maximum price of horses at $400 each, and the price ranged from $400 down to $100. The Third Auditor finds that horses were purchased for the regular service in the same locality at prices varying from $80 to $200, and he very naturally came to the conclusion that such was the cash price of horses. Now, sir, I may very properly put the question to this Committee, what is the price current of horses? If I buy a horse and pay $80 for him to-day, does it follow that a horse which you may buy for $400 to-morrow is worth simply $80, or if I buy a horse at $400 to-day does it follow that the animal which you may buy to-morrow at $80 is a cheaper horse? Are horses to be measured by a regular price current like wheat or oats?

Now, sir, these are the facts established by sworn testimony before that Commission in regard to the horses purchased for the regular service. They were mostly Indian ponies, or horses of Spanish blood, with a few worn out American horses. They were purchased for the purpose of remounting the dragoons, under an order from General Wool prohibiting the payment of more than $200 for one horse. They were taken to Vancouver, and every one of them, before a board of regular officers, was condemned as unfit for the purpose for which they were purchased. Not an animal came up to the regulation standard. Not one was fit for cavalry use. The agents who purchased these horses for the regular service gave their sworn testimony that the horses purchased for the volunteer service were every one up to the dragoon standard, and that their value was more than double the value in cash of the horses purchased for the regular service. That was the reason why the Commission fixed the maximum price at $400. Has the Third Auditor any means of getting at the proper cash prices of the horses purchased for the volunteer service? Sir, the report of that officer upon this subject does great injustice to the purchasing agents of these horses, and any report which he may make will, of necessity, do injustice, for the simple reason that he has not the information before him.

Now, I undertake to say that an investigation into the other matters contained in this report would show nearly the same result. It would show that there was judgment and care exercised in the purchase of supplies, and that great judgment and care was taken by the Commission in protecting the rights of the Government. Why, sir, the value of American horses in the valley of the Willamette, in Southern Oregon and at Puget Sound, at that period, ranged from $250 to $500 cash value. In making up the value of personal property to be taxed, every one knows that the assessed value of property is some per cent. below the cash value, and yet the assessed value of horses in that country show these prices.

I have here a paper from Captain Keller, the largest lumber manufacturer on Puget Sound—a gentleman who manufactures some 12,000,000 feet of lumber a year; who employs one hundred and fifty hands; who keeps two large steam saw-mills going constantly; and who is one of the best informed men on the Pacific. I have here a statement from him in regard to prices, which I will make a part of my speech.

It will appear from this paper that for his mills at Port Gamble, he paid for oxen $320 per yoke, and for mules as high as $325 each; and that hay cost in San Francisco sixty dollars per ton. He also gives many interesting facts in regard to the fluctuation of prices.

Now, sir, what means has the Third Auditor for ascertaining these facts? I submit that it is an absurdity to refer the matter to him. Unless you send him to Oregon and Washington to take testimony, he cannot make up the report, required by the House, without involving great injustice in the proceeding.

There are some animadversions in the report of the Third Auditor in regard to our claims, at which I have been very much surprised, because the report itself, as a general thing, furnishes the material for its own refutation; and the only apology which I can find is, that the work was necessarily done in a short time, and that the Third Auditor was not able to give it a proper examination. In justice to him, it ought to be said that he speaks of his report as the result of a somewhat cursory examination. He complains very much of the fluctuation of prices in the volunteer service. He speaks of it as extraordinary and remarkable, while his own report shows, that in the regular service the prices fluctuated as much. In the fourth quarter of 1855, during the pendency of the volunteer operations, the quarter-master of the regular service in southern Oregon, paid at Fort Lane for oats, prices varying from two to five dollars per bushel, and for hay, prices varying from thirty to one hundred dollars per ton. Which will be the cash price of the article under the recent resolutions?—The maximum price allowed by the commission for hay was one hundred and twenty dollars per ton. But nearly all the hay was purchased at prices much under one hundred dollars. The paper of Captain Keller gives many interesting facts in regard to the fluctuation of prices on our coast; and what has excited the surprise of the Third Auditor, is personally known to all men of intelligence and experience in western coast matters, as an every-day occurrence.

Now, these remarks in regard to prices are sufficient for my purpose, showing how, in two matters of fact, the Third Auditor has been led to a most unfortunate and untrue conclusion. He is equally unfortunate when he refers to the subject of sales, on which rest, particularly, the vindication of our service; because it is a fact, that the property, after being deteriorated by long use through a rainy and long winter, sold in the aggregate for about what it cost.—He enumerates particular articles, such as pack-saddles, riding-saddles, and gear of all kinds, which sold for a small amount, forgetting that they had been worn out in the service, and that if it had been a case of property in the regular service, it would have been condemned by a board of officers, and would have brought nothing.—He also forgets the fact that, in the sale of property such as provisions, there was a considerable surplus, and it was not to be expected that it would bring even the cash price of the country; for every one knows what the effect is of throwing upon the market a large quantity of provisions.

Again, he complains that we sold more horses than we had purchased. He brings that as evidence of great irregularity and great unreliability in our accounts. Well, sir, we lost some horses, some died in the service, and some were captured by the Indians, but we captured many *from* the Indians. And all those horses were turned in as public property and sold at public auction. They were an inferior kind of Indian horses, run down by service, which brought the low price of which the Auditor complains.

Now, sir, the fact that we sold more horses than we purchased is undeniable.—Animals were captured from the hostile Indians. There were stringent orders issued to both Territories prohibiting the appropriation of captured property to private uses; and such property was accounted for and sold, and the proceeds made use of to diminish our debt.

In justice to the quartermaster and commissary general of the Washington forces, General Miller, who has come under the animadversions of the Third Auditor, and than whom there is not on that coast a man of larger business capacity, or more inflexible integrity, I desire to quote from his official report, passages, showing the discouraging circumstances under which our operations were carried on, and the facts in regard to the sales of our animals and other means of transportation:

"The operations of the department under my charge have been carried on under very discouraging circumstances. There was no ready money with which to meet daily expenses. There were no large cities, or wealthy communities, where supplies could be purchased for the immediate need of the troops. Everything had to be obtained, if possible, for scrip, from either this or Oregon Territory, both sparsely populated, already impoverished by Indian hostilities, and of which a large number of the inhabitants were in arms against the common enemy. In this Territory, especially, many of the farmers have been driven from their claims; others, with every disposition to help the common cause, could not do so without depriving their families of bread. Notwithstanding this, the conduct of the citizens has been worthy of all praise. Without their zealous co-operation, the volunteers would have starved.

"In obedience to orders, the public property has been disposed of as soon as possible; and all haste is being made to bring the affairs of the department to a close. I am gratified to be able to state that much of it sold at a high advance on the original prices, which were regarded as extravagant at the commencement of the war. Yet, horses, which cost $250 to $400, brought from $200 to $600; wagons, costing $200, were readily sold for $300; and oxen were disposed of at thirty per cent. above cost. This, too, after the property has been, of course, deteriorated by six months' active service.

"As an evidence of the fidelity with which the public interest has been protected, it is sufficient to state that, whilst five hundred and seventy-one horses were purchased for the service, six hundred have been turned in and sold. When it is remembered that many of the animals have died in service, and that many have been captured by the enemy, it will be seen how faithfully the animals purchased, and those captured at Grand Ronde, have been accounted for."

How is it with sales in the regular service? How was it with the sale of the vast quantities of supplies, transportations, &c., at Vera Cruz, at the close of the Mexican War? How was it at a similar sale at the Brazos? It is a matter of notoriety, that everything was sold for a song. How is it with the sale of condemned property at military posts; with the sale of horses reported upon by a board of officers, and pronounced unfit for service? How is it with the sale of provisions, condemned for a like reason? How is it with the sale of clothing, condemned for a like reason? I know something about these sales, and if the Third Auditor had gone to the records of the War Department, and had ascertained the prices at which condemned horses and other property had been sold at the military posts in Oregon and Washington, he would have had reason to congratulate the National Treasury upon the sale of horses, made in the volunteer service of these territories. The report of the Auditor shows that many animals sold at prices exceeding the cost, after having rendered six and nine months service, and become very much reduced in flesh and fitness for service in the operation.

We have, Mr. Chairman, been between two fires in that Territory, and we now find ourselves between the veteran General, who declared that we could only subsist ourselves by plundering the Indians, and the Third Auditor, who complains of us because we had such ample transportation, and such ample supplies; transportations and supplies which made it entirely unnecessary for us to plunder the Indians. Who is to be relied upon? the Commanding General, or the Third Auditor?

I will call your attention to some remarks of General Wool, contained in his letter from Bernecia, August 4, 1856, addressed to the head quarters of the army. General Wool, referring to the operations of Colonel Shaw against the hostile Cayuses and Walla-wallas, uses this language:

"In doing this, his object"—that is, the object of Gov. Stevens,—"was to provoke a continuance of the war with the Walla-wallas, and to *plunder the Indians of their horses and cattle.*"

And again, he wrote to Col. Wright, through his chief of staff, Major Mackall, under date of August 2, as follows:

"It appears that Col. Shaw, from Puget Sound, with his volunteers, has gone to the Walla-walla country. *His men can only be subsisted by plundering the Indians in that country.*"

Such are General Wool's reports in 1856; and now the Third Auditor speaks with surprise of the amount of our transportations and our accumulation of supplies, and finds fault with the forecast and success which prepared the sinews of war in defence of our people.

Let me indulge a moment in reminiscence. I had peculiar feelings as the Executive of the Territory, in that matter. I was the Indian Superintendent, and I had sworn a solemn oath to protect their rights. I had told them in council that I was their father, and it was to me a matter of conscience, as well as a matter of determination, that these friendly Indians should be protected. And this was the reason why I, as the Executive, desired to accumulate supplies and to get transportation, so that the volunteers should not be tempted to plunder, to procure subsistence. And yet this very forecast, this very care, both of the troops and of the Indians who were then friendly, is made a matter of reproach. How could we judge when the war would terminate? On Puget Sound, as I observed last session, we had three Indians to every able-bodied white man, and it was a country peculiarly fitted for Indian warfare. The immense forests on the shores of Puget Sound, afforded the Indians inaccessible retreats, and the waters of that Sound gave them the means of collecting all their forces, in order to strike down any settlement on its shores.

I felt it to be my duty, and that was the feeling in both of the Territories, to take time by the forelock, to accumulate supplies and means of transportation, so that we could protect the settlements against Indian rapine and massacre. And, sir, if I were to be put in a similar position, I cannot tell how in these respects I could act more wisely, or deserve better the approbation of my country.

There is also complaint made in this report that we furnished families with food. I wish I could speak to this House on this point; that I could portray the condition of that most unfortunate and most distressed people. Why, sir, our people lived in block-houses for six months. Farmers were driven from their claims. Three counties were wiped out. In several settlements every soul was massacred. We had many families on the verge of starvation. They could not get away, and they could not get wherewithall to keep body and soul together. What did humanity require? What did public duty require? What did the precedents furnished by the regular service require? To see them starve, or to furnish them with rations? What is done in the regular service in such cases? What is done to the distressed emigrant families upon the plains? Why, sir, rations are issued out to them. Trains are got up and supplies are sent to them. It has been done in Washington. It has been done in Oregon; and instead of being made a matter of complaint, it has always received the approval and commendation of superior authority. That was the case in both of these Territories. I little dreamed when reading in my youth, the history of New England, of my native State, Massachusetts, and of my native town—and I was born in a house the scene of Indian burnings—I little dreamed that my fortunes would carry me to the extreme Northwest of my country, and that it should be my fate, in connection with its people, to do what I could to save them from the horrors of an Indian war. I now see in my mind's eye, the early history of New England; and, sir, I say that there has not been a parallel in danger and in difficulty and in suffering to the history of Oregon and Washington, during the years 1855 and 1856. I say it without fear of contradiction.

The Auditor also brings forward, to the disparagement of the service, the fact that clothing was issued to the volunteers when they were going out of service. Did that show judgment and a proper regard for the public interest or not? The volunteers had not received one cent of money for their services. There was a considerable sum due to them. Their clothes were worn out. Was it the duty of the territorial authorities to send them home naked to their families, or to issue to them cloth-

ing which was on hand, at the scrip prices, and charge the same upon the muster rolls? Which best protected the rights of the Government, the disposition of this property at the prices for which they were purchased, thus involving no expenditure to the Treasury, or the forcing the clothing upon the market at public sale at a great depreciation in value? The Auditor finds fault with the sales, and he finds fault with issues to discharged volunteers.—These were the simple alternatives. I protest against such trifling and carping, as unworthy of a public functionary, and as calculated to cast discredit upon this Government.

He seems also to be surprised at the large quantities of clothing issued to volunteers in the field. The Commission was acquainted with the field of operations, which explained the whole matter. The scouts were mostly in heavily timbered regions without trails, in rainy weather, and the wear and tear of clothing was many times greater than in ordinary service.

The Auditor complains that men were retained in service and obtained pay of the Commission after the volunteers were disbanded, forgetting or not appreciating the fact, that these services were indispensable to settling the accounts and preparing the final papers for the action of the Commission. It has taken the Auditor the whole recess of Congress to make a somewhat "cursory examination" of these accounts and papers. Does he suppose, or does this Committee suppose, that we could settle up the business without keeping in service for some considerable time the heads of Departments with suitable subordinates and assistants? And were such services to be recognized by the Commission or this Government? It was a service honestly, fairly, and necessarily rendered, and is entitled to consideration equally with service rendered previous to the disbanding of the volunteers. His allusions to General Miller are entirely gratuitous and unfounded. If he will take the trouble to inquire, and not proceed rashly to decide, he will unquestionably find ample justification for the action of the Commission in the allowances to him of compensation, and so of the other gentlemen to whom he alludes.

Again the Auditor seems to be surprised that animals were purchased or brought into service by appraisement, from the enlisted men of the service, and thet there were men in the service who received pay for more than one horse. He says:

"Capt. Yantis' company, of only twenty-three strong, including four commissioned officers, were also called out to protect the United States commissioners making treaties with the Indians, in which one private is reported for pay for three horses in service, which was two more than he was entitled to keep.

"Many of the owners of this property, if not the greater part of them, were members of Capt. Maxon's company, and an examination would probably show that all of them were members of this or some other company."

Now the facts would satisfy even the Auditor himself. It is extraordinary that it should be made a reproach against the service that the men of means in the country, not only freely furnished of their substance to free the country from the horrors of an Indian war, but gave their own personal services into the bargain. For it is a fact, that the most extensive and wealthy of the farmers and stock-raisers enlisted as privates, left their herds and fields to waste and decay, and marched into the interior, or operated in the forests of Puget Sound and southern Oregon, to bring back peace to their distracted country. Men enlisted into the service, furnishing not only a horse for their own use, but for their neighbors who had no horses. These horses were in the service of the Territory. No man had more than one horse for his own use, and it was by getting horses from those who owned horses that every man was mounted. It seems to me that these facts show the admirable and patriotic spirit of our people, and peculiarly recommend the service to the confidence and appreciation of the country.

The Auditor, moreover, brings up the case of company A, Washington Territory volunteers. He states:

"This company was fifty-three strong, all told, and the roll shows a service, altogether, of eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-three days, and, if it had so served, entitled to that number of rations. A large number of the members are marked on the roll as having signed 'unmilitary resolutions,' and only seven of the fifty-three, all of whom are marked, are certified by Col. E. C. Fitzhugh, the inspecting and mustering officer, as entitled to an honorable discharge. Of course the rest of the company were not so entitled, and therefore had no claim either to pay, maintenance, or any of the allowances consequent upon a military service. The captain resigned on the 24th of May; the first Lieutenant was suspended on the 20th of June, and remaining Lieutenant signed unmilitary resolutions. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the whole company, except two, one of whom deserted, and the other was absent without leave, are reported for, and payment for the United States recommended by the board of commissioners, to the amount of $13,907 75, beside the clothing, &c., received by them, to the value of $3,996 38."

Now it must be admitted that no attempt was made to secure payment for this company, either by the Territorial authorities or by the commission under false pretenses. The facts are given precisely as they occurred. There is no dispute that the service was rendered. It was a very trying and difficult service. The company was raised in King county, and did duty in the forests of King county, and was stationed not at Seattle, the only refuge of that county for its citizens, every other house having been burned down, and a flourishing settlement of one hundred families having been despoiled of all their property, but in the midst of the scenes of Indian rapine and devastation, from which it drove the Indians, intoxicated with success and flushed with victory. Their scouts and the roads they made are given in the official reports. Considering all these circumstances, the Territorial government urgently recommended payment for their services, and the commission decided that payment ought to be made. I think the Territorial government and the commission acted in the spirit of simple justice. It must be borne in mind that were it a case in the regular service, the payment for service would have been essentially made. For payments there are made every month or two months. But in the volunteer service, no payment whatever had been made. It would have been most unjust, considering the services of that company, considering the misfortunes and suffering, and massacres, and burnings with which their country was afflicted, considering the recommendations of the Territorial government, to refuse to make payment for services actually rendered, and which were of signal value and of imperative necessity.

Mr. Chairman, I propose in these remarks rather to fasten upon points, than to into the whole subject. But the Auditor has gone into implied censures of the organization we adopted in Washington Territory in order to wage that war; and he has covertly indulged in slurs against the service. He complains because there was so large a staff, because there was so many Quartermasters and Commissaries and Surgeons, and so many higher officers. Well the Commission examined that matter. What does the Third Auditor presume to know about those matters? How can he apply the reasons to the facts? The military gentlemen of that Commission, men who served in that country, examined that territorial staff and organization, and they were satisfied that the organization was good and effective; and that the staff was simply adequate to the duties they had to discharge. It is proper to state, that it is an axiom with military men that the staff is not so much proportioned to the force, as to the extent and character of the country over which that force operates. And, sir, in the extent of our operations, in the character of our country, you find the conclusive and overwhelming reason for the organization adopted.

The Auditor complains that our companies were small. But you must recollect that our population was sparse. If we organized at all, we had to organize in small companies. That is a conclusive refutation of that objection.

But, Mr. Chairman, in a certain part of the report, the Auditor disparages the service, by speaking of it, "such as it was." I have, sir, served in one campaign and five pitched battles. I have heard the whistling of bullets; and I carry on my person the marks of honorable wounds received in the service of my country; but I have never been in a service of such danger and difficulty as the service characterized by the Auditor "such as it was." I make no special complaint of the Auditor. It was unfortunate that he went out of his province to criticise what was not within his knowledge. When I returned from the Blackfoot country to Puget's Sound in the months of November and December, 1855, through thousands of hostile Indians with a party of twenty-five men—we moved through forests and over mountains for four hundred miles—not a man of my party believing that we would get through, but every man expecting that his bones would be left to whiten upon the great plain of the Columbia. That was a service characterized by the Auditor "such as it was." I feel proud of that service, not for myself alone, but for the noble devotion and heroism of my party; men who had crossed the continent with me in 1853, and whose nerves and hearts were hardened to steel. I will give some facts showing the imminence of the danger in my own mind.

We had crossed the Bitter Root mountains in snow three feet deep, and had reached a camp twenty-five miles from the first Indian village. I was satisfied the Indians had no notice of our coming. They were reported and believed to be hostile. My animals were tired out and my men broken down with the long march. It was impossible for me to move my train in a single day to the village, and if I did make the attempt, I was of opinion that our movement would be slow and straggling, and that we could not reach the Indians before they would hear of our coming, and that they would have time for preparation. So I determined with two men to go in advance of my party, and see whether in this way, taking them by surprise, I could not direct their minds from hostility and thus insure the safety of my party. So, mounted on our best horses, the two men and myself with four friendly Indians, started, leaving directions for the train to reach the village the following day. We moved on rapidly. Soon after noon we came in sight of the Indian village. We rode into the midst of the Indians, dismounted from our horses, and with our rifles in one hand, we offered the other to the Indians. They were taken entirely by surprise. They had not the slightest intimation of our approach. Their preparation to give us a hostile reception had only been abandoned a few days, as they had given up all expectation of our coming. They grasped our outstretched hands, and through the aid of the friendly Nez Perces their minds were softened, and my party, the next day, were received with kindness by them.

Mr. Chairman, that was done by me as a matter of judgment. I was satisfied that I was safer with that tribe with two men, the tribe not knowing of my coming, than I would be—they having notice—with twenty-five men at my back. My judgment was satisfied as to the course of safety, and, thank God, I did happen to have nerve enough to act as my judgment dictated. We moved on to the Spokane with the same party. It was these same *Coeur d'Alenes* and *Spokanes* who drove Steptoe and his one hundred and fifty men out of that country last season, and compelled him to move ninety miles in one night, abandoning baggage and howitzers. The result of our interview with these two tribes was that their friendship was gained after a stormy and doubtful conference which lasted for some nine days. Before we parted from them, the Indians came to us with their little complaints, asking for redress. I saw that we had gained their confidence, and then I knew that their hearts were mine. Not only did we have them as friends, but they offered their assistance, which was declined.

That is the sort of service that is represented by this Auditor, "such as it was." It was a service, the like of which I never saw before, and the like of which I never expect to see again.

When I moved from the Spokane, I did not know what were the feelings of the Nez Perces. They were reported to be hostile. I knew that the chief, Kamiakan, with five hundred warriors, was at Priest's Rapids on our flank, and that Pu-pu-mux-mux, with seven hundred warriors, was on the Touchet and on Mill Creek in the Walla-walla country blocking up the road. I started for the Spokane with our pack animals, carrying only eighty pounds and twelve days provisions. On the Spokane we had exchanged all our horses but five, and got the best horses in the country. I knew the country well, and I was satisfied that if we found all the Indians hostile, we could some way or other work our way to the settlements. This was the service "such as it was." Fortunately for our safety, the Oregon volunteers advanced upon the Walla-walla, met and defeated the Indians, and opened the way for my party, increased to about fifty men by the accession of the miners from Colville.

Mr. Chairman, I desire now to touch upon some other matters, in justice to individual companies and to gentlemen in the territory. The Auditor has discovered some double and treble payments. I am glad that these are made known. With one exception, they were unknown to me before. It is not to be expected that in a new service—and particularly in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's service—mistakes were to be avoided, for even in the regular service, where there are trained officers, there are very often great difficulties in adjusting and making out the accounts. If the Third Auditor had gone through all the accounts, and had found no mistakes in them, it would have excited the suspicion of every man versed in such matters.

Some years ago, Mr. Chairman, while I was in the army, I called on a friend of mine in one of the Bureaus of the War Department, and we commenced to converse about old acquaintances. The conversation finally turned upon a person who had prided himself in never having had a mistake found in his accounts during a service of twenty years. Said he, "I believe that man is dishonest. It never happened to mortal man, in a course of twenty years, to get his accounts all perfect. He has done a good deal of cooking and working up." That is the invariable impression produced by these infallible accounts.

If in our volunteer accounts everything had been found right, and according to rule, it would have been damning evidence against them, because the thing is impossible. I state this as a fact, which the experience of the Third Auditor might have suggested. It is sufficient, however, for the vindication of the awards of the Commission, and for the vindication of the people of the territory, that they have not asked for the double or treble payment. We, acting for them, have stated, from the very outset, at the last session of Congress and at this, that we asked nothing of that kind. It was simply a mistake that occurred, and that would have been ascertained in any adjustment of the accounts.

There were cases however, of men in the civil and Indian service of the Territory, who were also engaged in its military service, and there were strong reasons in the opinion of the territorial government of Washington, why they should be allowed their pay for military service, in addition to their other pay. But the fact of the employment in other service, with the amount of compensation, was expressly reported to the Commissioners, and by them carefully set forth on the proper muster-rolls. There was no attempt, either on the part of the territorial authorities, or of the Commission, to conceal or evade the facts; which is their emphatic and sufficient vindication from the implied charge of the Third Auditor, of wrong and concealment.

There is a certain transaction in regard to exchange of property between the volunteer service and the Indian service, in respect of which the Third Auditor arrives at a very wrong conclusion. The Indian service hired from the volunteer service, horses and mules and oxen, at fifty cents per day, per animal, and wagons at fifty cents per day each. The Third Auditor concluded—and very naturally, perhaps—that such were the cash prices of the hire of animals and wagons at that time, whereas the truth is that they were the *scrip prices*. That was what each day's use of a horse, or mule, or yoke of oxen, or wagon, cost the volunteer service *in scrip*. For taking the cost of the animals and wagons we purchased, and deducting from it the amount for which we sold the same, and distributing the balance through the days work of animals and wagons, we find the cost to the volunteer service was about fifty cents per day, and such was the charge made for their use against the Indian service. Observe, that this whole matter was a thing which grew up in consequence of a particular turn in affairs, which was not anticipated and provided for in the beginning. The battle of Grande Ronde was fought, and a great victory gained over the Indians. They all sent in messengers asking for peace. The Nez Perces, particularly, who had been friendly up to that time, asked me to go the Walla-walla and meet them in council. This victory and the changed deportment of the Indians, in connection with the movement of regular troops to the Walla-walla, which before that time had been refused, as the official reports show, changed the whole aspect of affairs. Although I had issued a proclamation calling out two hundred additional volunteers, I immediately revoked it, and disbanded the volunteers already in service in that quarter of the Territory; that left on hand a large quantity of provisions, which could be applied with great advantage to supplying the wants of friendly Indians, and subsisting them at the council. Thus, supplies purchased for the volunteer operations, were applied to the Indian service, and at prices which provisions bring at sales where a large quantity is thrown upon the market. It was believed, simply, but just to the volunteer service, to charge the Indian service precisely what it cost the volunteer service to transport them.

I do not make any complaint of the deductions of the Third Auditor, for it was natural; but it is seen how indispensable it is for the facts to be known before a deduction is made. These facts were known to the commissioners who examined into them all, carefully; and there was great care taken to protect the interests of the Government.

The resolutions to which reference has been made, by which the whole matter is referred back to the Third Auditor, are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, preliminary to final settlement and adjustment of claims of citizens of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, for expenses incurred in the years 1855–'56, in repelling Indian hostilities, it shall be the duty of the Third Auditor of the Treasury to examine the vouchers and papers now on file in his office, and make a report to the House of Representatives by the first Monday in December next, of the amounts respectively due to each company and individual engaged in such service; taking the following rules as his guide in ascertaining the amounts so due:

"1. He shall recognize no company or individual as entitled to pay, except such as were called into service by the Territorial authorities of Oregon and Washington, or such whose services have been recognized and accepted by the said authorities.

"2. He shall allow to the volunteers engaged in said service no higher pay and allowances than were given to officers and soldiers of equal grade at that period in the Army of the United States, including the extra pay of two dollars per month given to troops serving on the Pacific, by the act of ——, 1852.

"3. No person, either in the military or civil service of the United States, in said Territories, shall be paid for his service in more than one employment or capacity for the same period of time; and all such double or triple allowances for pay as appear in said accounts shall be rejected.

"4. That in auditing the claims for supplies, transportation, and other services incurred for the maintenance of said volunteers, he is directed to have a due regard to the number of said troops, to their period of service, and to the prices current in the country at the time, and not to report said service beyond the time actually engaged therein, nor to recognize supplies beyond a reasonable approximation to the proportions and descriptions authorized by existing laws and regulations for such troops, taking into consideration the nature and peculiarity of the service.

"5. That all claims of said volunteers for horses, arms, and other property lost or destroyed in said service, shall be audited according to the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1849."

These resolutions not only direct the Auditor to scale the prices to the cash prices in our country, which he has not and cannot have the information to do, but also directs him to decide as to the quantity of supplies and transportation received for the service, a duty which the Third Auditor will be equally impotent to perform.

But, in face of the known facts as to prices in that country, these resolutions forbid the Auditor to allow more than $200 for the appraised value of a horse, and it is obvious that every purchase of horses will be reduced to that price by the Third Auditor. It matters not that horses at private sale bring from $300 to $500. It matters not that the people are taxed for their horses at the same rates. It matters not that all these purchases were made by contract, and that governmental faith is involved. They must all be brought to the bed of Procrustes. Because General Wool bought a few worthless Indian ponies and worn out American horses, for from $80 to $200, every one of which was condemned as unfit for service; therefore the large, strong-limbed, serviceable, and hardy American horses of the volunteers, which *were* fit for service, which *did* come up to the regulation standard, which went through long and severe campaigns, living simply on grass, and which enabled the volunteers to strike the hardest blows, and achieve the greatest victories over the Indians, which were struck and achieved either by volunteers or regulars, are to be paid for at rates from $80 to $200. This course is not only unjust to our people, but disgraceful to our Government.

The resolutions nominally propose to give the volunteer the same pay as the regular service. But, practically, they do not. For, in the regular service, every man enlisted in Oregon and Washington is paid one hundred and forty-two dollars bounty money, that being the estimated cost of transporting recruits to that district from the Atlantic depots. It cost $150,000 to transport the ninth regiment of infantry to Fort Vancouver, and $50,000 more before they reached their appropriate field of labor in the interior. Yet, an amendment offered to these resolutions, proposing to pay the bounty to the volunteers to make their pay equal in every respect to that of the regular service, was voted down.

There is another consideration which gives peculiar weight to these claims, and which entitles the territorial authorities and the Commission to the confidence of this Congress. The facts and circumstances of the service were promptly and minutely reported to this Government through the War Department, just as they occurred. For myself, as the Executive of Washington, I took especial care to report carefully by every mail, not only what had been done, but what was proposed to be done. These reports have all been published by order of Congress, and are therefore within the official knowledge of the members of this committee. Did the Government disapprove of the operations of the territorial authorities? They gave not a single intimation of disapproval. Did they direct the disbanding of the volunteers? Nothing of the kind.

I reported in May the probable expenses of the service in Washington Territory, and the probable length of time it would be necessary to keep the volunteers in the field. Whilst I expressed my determination to keep down expenses to the lowest possible point, and to bring the service to a close at the earliest possible period, I expressed the opinion in May that it would not be safe to estimate that the expenses would be less than between one million nine hundred thousand and two millions of dollars. The Commission, after a laborious and faithful examination, report the debt about three quarters of that amount. The indebtedness was kept down so much below the estimates, partly by our care and success in reducing the expenses and length of the service, and partly by good judgment and good fortune in disposing by sale of the public property left on our hands at the close of the war.

In like manner, as the Indian superintendent, I reported in great detail to the Indian Department all my operations in the Indian service, which reports have also been published by order of Congress, and I defy the most censorious and the most prejudiced to read consecutively my reports in the Indian and military service, without coming to the conclusion that there was the most perfect and immovable determination so to manage affairs as to bring to a conclusion a most disastrous Indian war, to protect the Indian tribes in all their rights, and to conduct the service in a manner which should deserve the commendation of all good men who truly love their country, and desire the advancement of its honor and renown.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I protest against the action of the House; I protest against the report of the Third Auditor; I stand fairly and squarely on the act of the last Congress that established this Commission, and I demand, in the name of the people of Washington, that payment be made according to the awards of that Commission.

King County Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the democratic voters of King county met at Seattle of the 23d day of April, and was called to order by Franklin Matthias, chairman of the county committee.

On motion, Col. S. W. Russell was chosen chairman, and Franklin Matthias secretary.

After a brief and appropriate statement of the object of the meeting by J. W. Johnson, Esq., the meeting proceeded to the election of two delegates to attend the democratic territorial convention, to be held in Olympia on the 16th of May next; which resulted in the election of Dr. D. S. Maynard and Franklin Matthias.

Mr. Franklin Matthias offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our delegates to the territorial convention be instructed to vote for Isaac I. Stevens, as the first choice of the democracy of King county for delegate to Congress.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On motion, the chair appointed Capt. A. C. Rand, Joseph Foster and L. M. Collins county committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. W. Johnson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be singed by the president and secretary and sent to all the democratic papers in the territory for publication.

Resolution carried.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

S. W. RUSSELL, Ch'n.

FRANKLIN MATTHIAS, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Pierce county, held at Bird's Mill, on Saturday the 30th day of April, 1859, on motion, E. A. Light was called to the Chair and N. H. Orr was chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained to be the nomination of delegates to a Territorial Convention, to be held in Olympia on the 16th day of May next, and also to nominate county officers.

On motion, the following gentlemen were nominated for the Territorial Convention: A. J. Bird, W. McLucus, Robert Thompson, John Rigney, A. C. Lowell and J. S. Jaquith.

For candidates for the Legislature—J. M. Chapman, A. C. Lowell, and J. S. Jaquith.

For Sheriff— —— Tucker.

For Assessor—George Brown.

For County Commissioner—Robert Moor.

For Constable—Joseph Whitman.

For Democratic Central Committee for Pierce county—Abram Woolery, John Rigney, A. J. Bird, N. H. Orr, and Henry Murry.

Moved and carried, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the *Pioneer and Democrat* and *Puget Sound Herald*.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

E. A. LIGHT, *Ch'm.*

N. H. ORR, *Secretary.*

NEWS.

☞ The Hon. Henry S. Geyer, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, died at St. Louis on the night of the 7th March.

WASHINGTON, March 22d.—The President considers the question of an extra session to be postponed, not decided, and his future action will be determined by the result of this experiment. The present probability is that Congress will be called in November, according to the policy which Stephens, of Georgia, suggested before his departure.

☞ The Cabinet was in consultation on the 15th in relation to the affairs of the Post Office Department. It is estimated that the deficit of the Department on the 10th of June will be $1,000,000. The question as to the necessity for an extra session of Congress will be settled before the departure of the next steamer for California.

☞ The Post Office Appropriation bill, lost by the disagreement of the Senate and House, contained an item of $3,000,000 for the deficiencies of the present year, and which were actually needed to meet accumulated obligations. The defeat of the bill will disastrously affect the whole machinery of the Department.

☞ All the special mail agencies, seventeen in number, have just been discontinued, and the order granting extra compensation out of postages, affecting about eighty postmasters, has been revoked, owing to the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations.

☞ The *Union* of March 20th contains another argument of two columns in length, from Mr. Gillett, to show that the revenue of the Post Office Department can be applied to the service without a special appropropriation by law.

☞ The compensation of postmasters and the contingent expenses of their offices amount to two millions per quarter, or equal to the revenue, leaving nothing for the mail service. It has been estimated that the service which is absolutely necessary to be performed, will require about twice as much as the entire receipts, to saw nothing of the present indebtedness.

☞ The last weekly Treasury statement up to the 7th March, shows a balance in the Treasury of $7,188,009. The receipts of the week were $775,000 the drafts paid amounted to $732,000, and the drafts issued to $1,044,000, a reduction of $329,000 as compared with the previous week. The receipts in New York for the week ending on Saturday last were $2,272,000, including $1,600,000 on account of the loan.

DEAD.—Hon. MIKE WALSH met his death in New York city, on the morning of the 17th March. He was found at an early hour of the morning at the bottom of a steep flight of stone steps, at the rear of a house on the Eight Avenue. The head rested on the bottom step, the face upturned. He had, evidently, fallen head first. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased come to his death from apoplexy. From the fact that the body had been robbed, it was at first supposed the deceased had been murdered. Mr. Walsh was once a member of the Legislature and of Congress; he edited several short-lived newspapers in New York, the chief of which was a radical print called *The Subterranean*. In 1840, Mr. Walsh published and edited the *Knickerbocker*. He was born in New York in 1815.

☞ A dispatch in the *True Delta*, dated Washington, March 26th, states that Col. Joseph Johnson, of the First U. S. Cavalry, has gone to Mexico, under orders from the Government.

☞ The Navy Department has given orders for fitting out the new sloop-of-war *Lancaster* for sea as expeditiously as possible. Its supposed destination is the Pacific.

☞ There was an enthusiastic mass meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, March 14th, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. Senator A. G. Brown, of Mi-si-sippi, Hon. John Cochrane, and other distinguished gentlemen, made able speeches appropriate to the occasion.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy is making every effort to have the new steam sloops-of-war ready for service at the earliest practicable period. The Engineer in Chief of the Navy inspected the machinery on the 23d of March, for the two now in course of construction at Norfolk.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
JAMES BILES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
B. L. HENNESS,
G. K. WILLARD,
CHAS. E. WEED,
OLIVER SHEAD,
LEVI SHELTON,
A. S. YANTIS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

FOR ASSESSOR,
JOHN CHAMBERS.

Arrival of Gov. Stevens.—The fact having become generally known throughout the county that Gov. Stevens, our efficient delegate, would reach Olympia on Monday last, our town, by noon of that day, had become thronged by an assembled multitude, who had repaired hither from all parts of the county, to greet and bid him a welcome return. Intimation having been received that he was on his way here from the falls, the two elegant brass howitzers of our people were made to herald the joyful news, which was continued until he alighted at the Washington Hotel, where he has taken rooms for the present.

Having "kicked the dust from off his shoes," he soon reappeared, and then such shaking of hands and words of welcome ensued, as must indeed have proved full remuneration for any service which he may have performed over any other delegate with which our territory has been favored. The Gov. must have been happy in thus meeting so many warm friends as well as thankful constituents. There was no coyness; no hypocrisy; the manly shake of the hand—which was not of that character which becomes a woman, but the hearty, well-meant, true old-fashioned shake—too plainly denoted that citizens of all classes seemed to vie with each other in paying that respect to him which is properly due from a constituency to a faithful public servant, and such, we believe, Stevens, generally, is regarded.

Late in the evening, he and his family were serenaded at the *Washington*, by the members of the Musical Association, who discoursed most agreeable music on the occasion, and, with the intimation that a ball complimentary to him would be given at the Capitol on Thursday evening, (which has since transpired, and was attended by all the life and gay, and beauty of Olympia.) So ended the day which must ever be a proud one in the memory of I. I. STEVENS.

Gov. S. and family are now stopping at the Washington, where, we doubt not, he will be happy in receiving the visits of his friends.

☞ There are many things this week upon which we had designed to touch, and amongst them upon the noble manner in which General LANE has at all times been found, side-by-side with our delegate, in advocating the claims of our citizens for speedy liquidation, and repelling the aspersions cast upon our people. But we must submit to crowded columns, and defer our remarks to some future time. Suffice it, however, to say, that a gentleman lately returned from the East, whose early training we should judge had been to hate democracy and every thing democratic, does him the justice to say that he possessed an influence at Washington second to no man in the nation. May we not be permitted to hope that that influence will still be exerted in our favor?

Speech of I. I. Stevens.—We request a careful and attentive perusal of the speech which will be found in this week's issue, delivered by our delegate before the House of Representatives a few weeks before its adjournment, on the subject of the Oregon and Washington war debt. We make no apology for publishing an article of such length in our columns; the interest our people have in the matter, and the very able manner with which the subject is treated, are its best apology.

We do not claim for the production any labored appeal to the feelings and passions of the representatives of the people, but simply an able, forcible, well-digested statement of *facts*; a speech meeting in every line and every word the many base insinuations of peculations on the part of our people to defraud the general government. In like manner it refutes the charge of lavish expenditures, the loose manner in which the war was conducted, and the character of some of the officers engaged therein.

But we do not wish to prejudge the public mind either for or against it or its author, but simply request, as before said, an impartial perusal, well knowing that our readers are perfectly competent to judge of its merits for themselves.

☞ D. PHILLIPS & Co. have removed to their new building, directly opposite their former place of business, and are prepared, as heretofore, to attend promptly upon customers. With increased facilities for doing business, they now desire to extend their custom.

☞ WM. RUTLEDGE, JR., at the old stand, still continues to give general satisfaction. He has lately been adding greatly to his former stock, and designs still further to do so, until he shall be enabled to supply the trade with everything—from a family coffee mill to a *one-horse* bark mill.

☞ MOSES BETTMAN—the veritable "Moses who was found in" Olympia six years since, is again engaged in the mercantile business—selling goods cheaper than ever, and lower than any of his neighbors. His posters say so, and so does *Moses*. Many of his former customers will be rejoiced to learn this fact.

☞ The "b'hoys" about town will be rejoiced to learn that HEYNOS has just opened his saloon—"The Capitol"—and intends dispensing a "little the best" in the shape of liquors, cigars, &c., of any other place in the burgh. We are confident that if Mr. H. don't, he will at least try.

☞ Owing to the length of the speech of our former delegate in Congress, I. I. STEVENS, (which will be found on our first page, and is continued on the second,) we are compelled to defer the publication of Mr. B. P. ANDERSON'S communication, in reply to an article signed "Vancouver," contained in our columns a month or two since, until next week, at which time it shall most certainly appear. In the meantime we shall employ ourselves diligently in ascertaining the facts as connected with this case, and use them in such manner as we may think proper.

☞ The communication from Vancouver signed "D." will appear next week.

New Books.

We received by last mail from the publisher, H. H. BANCROFT, San Francisco, a couple of neatly bound books, respectively entitled "Samson, the Hebrew Hercules," and "Esther, the Hebrew Queen," being a series of lectures delivered in that city by Dr. Scott, who is admitted by all to be the most eloquent divine on the Pacific coast. We have not as yet had time to bestow an attentive perusal upon them, but from the interest manifested by the San Francisco public in the lectures, we venture to say that they prove doubly so to those who have never heard the Dr. As the publishers justly say, "they are good books for any country." They are for sale at the bookstore of J. E. WHITWORTH.

"Capt. Gray's Company; or, Crossing the Plains and Living in Oregon," by Mrs. Abigail Dunaway, S. J. McCormick publisher, Portland, Oregon, has also just come to hand. We have seen many favorable notices of this work, and doubt not but it will prove quite amusing to the "pilgrims" of the Pacific, when, pondering over its pages, some personal incident of travel will revert to the mind of the reader. It will meet with a rapid sale.

Pictures.—In our rambles round town the other day, we accidentally dropped into the ambrotype and photograph rooms of G. FORD, on Main street, and were truly surprised with the beauty of some of the pictures we there found. They are truly what they purport to be—*likenesses*—true to life, and in no instance a flattery. Persons, therefore, unwilling "to see themselves as others see" them, ought *not* to go to Ford's; but he who may have a cherished friend, a kind mother or father, a gentle sister or loving brother, by whom he would have his memory cherished, should not fail to improve the present opportunity to

"Secure the shadow ere the substance fade,"

as he contemplates leaving here very soon.

Returned.—Judge HAYS, formerly from this place, who has now been absent some two years on a visit to the States, again re-appeared amongst us on Friday last, and, by the many and hearty shakings of the hand, must have become convinced that he was really welcome. The Judge, we are told, contemplates locating this time for life. If so, we hope he may live until life shall have no more charms for him, and that such time may be long, long, in the future. The Judge is accompanied by his two sons, whom he had left in California on his return to the States.

☞ Bishop SCOTT, of the Episcopal Church, arrived here from Oregon on Friday last, and again took his departure during the present week. On Sunday he preached a most impressive sermon to the largest assemblage ever congregated at the school house, which was listened to with marked attention, and doubt not had its desired effect. The Bishop is greatly esteemed here, and all would believe themselves highly favored by an occasional visit from him during the summer.

☞ Mr. H. K. STEVENS will receive our thanks for a number of new subscribers in Oysterville, and continue *doing so.*

Mysterious.

NEAR MONTICELLO, W. T., April 25, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, Esq.—

Dear Sir: The following mysterious circumstance I send you for publication should you deem it of sufficient importance:

On Friday last I found in the brush near my house two pair of blankets, in which were the following articles: 2 cans of powder; 1 copper powder flask, Colt's patent; 2 pairs pantaloons; 1 towel; 1 dressed deer skin; 1 woolen comforter, and a bible. The bundle had been tied with a rope, which had rotted away, and all of the above mentioned articles of clothing, &c., were perfectly rotten. On the outside of all was laid a gun. On the fly leaf of the bible was the name of "E. T. Small, Philadelphia, May 2, 1849; from E. A. Sander & Co." Thinking it possible that such a person might be missing, and that the publication of these facts might prove of some importance, I have taken the liberty of sending them to you.

Yours, Respectfully,
HENRY T. BURR.

Cowlitz County Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice the delegates from the various precincts in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties met in joint county convention at Monticello.

The meeting was called to order by electing Henry Jackson Chairman, and Charles Holman Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting was to elect county delegates to attend the Democratic Territorial Convention to be held in Olympia on the 16th day of May.

On motion of the chairman, Mr. Schamarst was empowered to cast the vote for the Oak Point Precinct.

Mr. La Du made some remarks in relation to a proposition from Pacific county in regard to nominating joint Councilman.

A communication from Wahkiakum county was read, stating Mr. John Catlin was chosen joint delegate for Wahkiakum and Cowlitz counties.

On motion of the Chairman, the names of the delegates from the various precincts was called:

Monticello Precinct—John Catlin, A. R. Burbank, C. La Du, Wm. King, Charles Holman, Jesse Fowler, A. Patton.

Calama Precinct—B. Creasey, John Blakeny.

Oak Point Precinct—F. Shamarst, two votes.

Castle Rock Precinct—Henry Jackson, S. K. Hudson.

On motion of Mr. La Du the convention voted by ballot.

The following were elected as delegates: John Catlin, Henry Jackson, A. R. Burbank.

Joint delegate for Wahkiakum and Cowlitz counties—Judge Strong.

On motion of Mr. C. La Du, the delegates be instructed to vote for I. I. Stevens as long as there is any possibility of electing him.

On motion of Mr. C. La Du, should any of the delegates be unable to attend they are empowered to vote by proxy, and should there not be a full representation from this county, either by proxy or delegate, the delegate or delegates present are empowered to cast the whole vote for this county.

On motion of Mr. Burbank, the thanks of this convention be tendered to I. I. Stevens for his able and efficient services in behalf of Washington Territory in Congress.

On motion of Mr. C. La Du, the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT for publication.

On motion of John Catlin the meeting adjourned.

HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman.

CHAS. HOLMAN, Sec'y.
May 2d, 1859.

☞ Col. Wm. H. WALLACE, a defeated candidate for Congress upon the whig ticket in 1854, subsequently elected to a seat in the Council of Washington Territory as a rebublican, is now in the field on the —— (we don't know the name) ticket, as a candidate for the same defeated honors. He is understood to be in the field unfettered and unbridled, soliciting the votes of old line whigs, young republicans, dead know nothings, and kicking dissatisfied democrats, besides soliciting the votes of such as entertain no particular political opinions, whom, it is thought, will find in the Col. a congenial spirit, he not being very fastidious on that score himself.

If anybody should feel surprised at these political summersaults of the Col., we would inform them that he has undoubtly come to his *turning* conclusions after mature deliberation and reflection, and that hereafter he will be fully able to turn double that number in half that time. There has not been a more consistent man in this *turning* matter than Col. W. He has done so whenever it was necessary, and from frequent practice they have become easy. "It's easy when you have become used to it." Go in lemons.

☞ The Oregon papers contain nothing of interest to the people of this territory at this time. All is politics and political confusion.

Independent, No. 2.—ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., defeated whig nominee for the Legislature in 1856, is, we are told, going to set himself "up," to be politically knocked down, as a candidate for representative. Politics:—*philanthropist, economist, &c.* It is supposed he will "run" himself on the ticket with Wm. H. WALLACE, who has *no* principles, whereby it is hoped to keep up an equilibrium.

Now, Evans, let us advise you. Don't think of thus committing political suicide. There may be a better fate in store for you. Besides, you can't run *nohow*; you're too fat! But if you will persist, secure, if possible, a third man, and run what we term a "spike team" in Indiana; it will materially lessen the load under which you might have to labor.

OLYMPIA, May 3d, 1859.

The undersigned most respectfully declines the nomination of Constable for Olympia precinct; not forgeting to thank the delegates of said precinct for the compliment paid him by the nomination.

Yours,
JOHN L. HEAD.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT—RETAIL.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT BY AYERS & WILLIAMS.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, 1859.

In the absence of farther advices from San Francisco, we have no change to note in the markets. There has been some considerable demand during the past week for building materials; clear skies and genial airs have proved themselves the harbingers of activity in this department of industry. In various parts of the place and in the neighboring town of Tumwater, as well as in the surrounding country, we note improvements in the erection of new buildings, all bespeaking prosperity of a permanent and intrinsic nature.

Our markets have recently been but indifferently supplied with Butter, Eggs and Bacon, all of which are still scarce and in fair request.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	2,00
Beef, fresh, ₰ lb	15@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₰ "	25	Sugar, bro. ₰ lb	12@15
Pork, fresh neat	none	Sugar, white crush. per lb	18@20
" retail,	none	Coffee, ₰ lb	20@25
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	35@40	Tea, " "	60@$1.50
Clear Pork, ₰ ½ bbl.	$20,	Rice, Caro., ₰ lb	@10
Bacon, clear, ₰ lb	@25	Dried Apples, ₰ lb	@20
Hams, ₰ lb	@25	Dried Peaches " "	20
Shoulders, ₰ lb	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	25@35
Salmon, ₰ lb	@10	Soap, ₰ box	$4.25
Codfish, ₰ lb	none	Starch, ₰ lb	25
Mackerel, ₰ kit bbl.	$10@12	Candles, mil'd, ₰ lb	37½
Butter, ₰ lb	50@62	do Adm. " "	35@50
Lard, " "	25	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	37½	Tobacco, ₰ lb	40@75
Flour, ₰ 100 lbs	@$5.50	Saleratus, " "	15@20
Corn Meal, ₰ lb	3	Pepper, grain, ₰ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Syrups, ₰ gal.	75@120
Salt, coarse, ₰ lb	@2½	Vinegar, cider, ₰ gallon	50
Potatoes, ₰ bush	1.00	Lamp oil, ₰ gal.	@$1.50
Onions, " "	none	**Liquors—**	
Wheat " "	2.00	Brandy, ₰ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	Whiskey, "	1.00@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	5@ 7	Gin, ₰ gal	@$2.50
Beans, Chili, ₰ lb	none	Port Wine, ₰ gal.	@$2.50
Beans, white, ₰ lb	6	Cherry Brandy, ₰ gallon	$1.50@$2
Eggs, ₰ doz	40	**Sundries—**	
Dry Goods—		Nails, ₰ keg	@$7.50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	12@15	Window glass, ₰ box	$4.50@$7
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard	16	Sash, ₰ light	12@16
Shirtings, bleu. 4-4	16½	Axes	$1.75@$2 25
Drillings, bro. ₰ yd	14@16	Buckets, 3 hoop	50@$1
Prints, ₰ yard	12@20	Brooms	37@62
Blankets, ₰ pr	$6@$8	**Lumber—**	
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz	$3.50@$6	Sawed fir, ₰ M	$12@16
do cotton, ₰ doz	2.50@$3	" cedar, "	$18@20
Paints, &c.—		Shingles, ₰ M	$4.50@5
Lead, white, ₰ lb	@16	Square timber, ₰ foot	@10
do colors, " "	16@25	Piles, ₰ foot	@5
Linseed oil, ₰ gl	$2.00		

New Advertisements.

A. A. BENNETT,
ARCHITECT,
Formerly of California.

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Olympia and Washington Territory generally, that he is now ready to do all kinds of

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

Office at his Residence.
Olympia, W. T., May 6th, 1859. 2t

Attention! Attention!
THE BEST NEWS FOR W. T!
MOSES BETTMAN,

THE pioneer of W. T., takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, that he has again opened, this time

ALL BY HIMSELF,

in the store formerly occupied by S. D. Williams & Co., with the largest stock and complete assortment of General Merchandise, &c., ever received in Olympia, consisting partly in

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE AND CROCKERY, &c.,

All of which will be sold 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before.

Please give me a call and judge for yourselves, and don't forget the sign of

M. BETTMAN.
Olympia, May 1, 1859. 24tf

HARDWARE AND WINDOW SASH.

A SPLENDID assortment of Hardware and Window sash, will be found and sold 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other store, by

M. BETTMAN.
Olympia, May 1, 1859. 22tf

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the "WASHINGTON TERRITORY BIBLE SOCIETY," will be held in Steilacoom, on Wednesday, May 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. W. SLOAN, Sec'y.

PUGET SOUND MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED AVAIL themselves of the columns of the Pioneer and Democrat to notify the citizens of Olympia and vicinity that they have recently established the Puget Sound Market, where they intend to keep constantly for sale, at low prices, the very best fresh

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.

Also, all kinds of

VEGETABLES.

Our shop is on Main street, opposite Ensign's saloon.
O'SHAUGHNESSY & LYLE.
Olympia, April 25, 1859. 2m

125 McCORMICK'S CHICAGO REAPERS.

Three Sizes—5½, 6 *and* 7 *feet Cut,*

WITH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE DIFFERENT patterns from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the manufacturers for the Pacific Coast.]

2,500 sold in 1855, | 4,000 sold in 1857,
4,000 sold in 1856, | 4,500 sold in 1858.

15,000 Sold in the Last Four Years.

No single establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further, to say that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Raker in my machine, (as patented,) upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their raker on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform wheel over which he rides, necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1-56.

Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1857.

Highest Prize of the United States Agricultural Society, in 1857,

As the Best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is its highest praise, while the awards of premiums, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although reaper makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little annual one-horse premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from farmers and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark, that all of the reaping machines of any prominence in the country are mere modifications of my machine, all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will sasisfy the farmer, that in point of durability my machine is far superior to all others; besides several most important advantages, referred to in my regular annual circular in pamphlet form, which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me or any one of my agents. CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

20 PITTS' PATTERN THRESHERS AND SEPARATERS.

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1859.

SIR:—J. A. & H. A. Pitts' Patent, dated June 29, 1837, (machine for threshing and cleaning grain,) was only extended for a term of seven years from June 29, 1851. It has consequently expired.

Respectfully, yours,
N. HOLT, Commissioner.

SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Pitt's Patent Double Pinion 8 and 10 Horse Powers.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This may certify that we have a certificate of authority of which the following is a true copy. A. GORDON & CO.

To whom it may concern:—This may certify that A. Gordon & Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved Patent Double Pinion Horse Power," in any of the States or Territories secured to me by letters patent.

(Signed.) JOHN A. PITTS.
Buffalo, October 20, 1858.

We are this month shipping Horse Powers of the above patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he is hereby authorized to sell.

A. GORDON & CO.
Rochester, N. Y., October 23, 1858.

A. Gordon & Co.'s Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse.

NOURSE, MASON & CO.'S
Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse—with full extras.

FORTY KETCHUM'S MOWERS, IRON FRAME.

☞ Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

Twenty Noyes' Mill Stones, different sizes.

100 Revolving Horse Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet.
200 dozen Hay Rakes;
100 do Batcheldor's Hay Forks;
100 do "Blood's" Mirror Blade Scythes;
50 do "Harris'" Silver Steel;
100 do Samson's Scythe Snaths;
200 Thermometer Churns;
1500 Peoria Plows, (to arrive for Fall Trade.)

ALSO,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements. Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing. SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
No. 41 Battery Street,
3m23 Bet. California and Pine streets.

ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FINE HAVANA SEGARS,
CHEWING AND SMOKING
TOBACCOS,
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,
CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ALL CIGARS FOUGHT IN BOND.
Jan. 21, 1859. 6m

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE U. S. Troops at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., with

FRESH BEEF

for the year commencing July 1st, 1859, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., up to 9 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, the 20th of May, 1859.

Beef must be fresh and good, and of a wholesome quality, delivered in quarters, an equal proportion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded), ordinarily three times per week, in quantities varying with the number of troops at the post. The amount required at present per week is about 850 pounds, which may be increased or diminished during the year. Payments to be made monthly.

Proposals to be addressed to the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." The written guarantee of two responsible persons, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed, must accompany each proposal. Contracts will be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissary reserves the right to reject all bids. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals.

E. J. HARVIE,
1st Lieut. 9th Infantry,
A. A. C. S.
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., April 20, 1859. 3w23

"OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

HORSES SHOD FOR THREE DOLLARS.

THE undersigned has now, in connection with his Wagon Manufactory, a Blacksmith Shop, where the public can have their work done in good order, and on short notice, at reduced prices. Horse shoeing reduced to three dollars.

Wagons and Buggies

on hand and made to order, cheaper than ever offered in this market before. Repairing and Blacksmithing done at short notice.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction warranted in every instance, or no charge made.

Shop—one door east of Miles's Saloon, on Main and Second streets, Olympia, W. T.

21:3tf J. B. DICKERSON.

LEATHER, CALF SKINS
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
FOR SALE BY
OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
No. 97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco
April, 1, 1859. 3m19s.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS of administration has been given to Levi Knott to administer on the estate of ALFRED F. KNOTT, deceased, late of Thurston county, Washington Territory. All persons indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice.

LEVI KNOTT, Administrator.
April 25, 1859. 4w23

FROM LONDON
DIRECT!
PER "SCOTSMAN."

35 CASES ASSORTED PICKLES, 90 DOZEN Pints and Quarts.
4 cases assorted Sauces, 24 doz. half pints.
24 do do Bottled Fruits, 48 doz.
15 do do Jams and Jellies, 60 doz. 1 lb jars.
6 do do Salad Oil, pts. and hf pts. 27 doz.
40 boxes Hydraulic Sperm Candles, 25 lb each.
2 cases Capers, half pints, 12 doz.
6 do Potted Meats, 36 doz.
1 do Anchovy Paste, 6 doz.
1 do Bloater Paste, 6 doz.
2 do Sardines, 1-2 and 1-4 tins, 25 doz.
4 do Mustard, 32 doz. 1-2 and 1-4 lb.
1 do Currie in boxes, 10 doz. 1-4 lb bottles.
1 do Arrowroot, 6 dozen 1 lb tins.
1 do Cayenne Pepper, 15 doz. 1 and 2 oz. castors
2 do Calf's Foot Jelly, 6 doz. half pints.

Fishing Gear.

9 Salmon Nets, 40 meshes deep, 5 inch mesh, 40 fathoms long.
8 Salmon Nets, 40 meshes deep, 6 inch mesh, 40 fathoms long.
8 Herring Nets, 20 feet deep, 2½ inch mesh, 10 fathoms long.
4 Herring Nets, 22 feet deep, 2 1-4 inch mesh, 15 fathoms long.
3 Herring Nets, 24 feet deep, 2½ inch mesh, 15 fathoms long.
1,000 lbs Netting Twine, fine, middle, and stout.
83 dozen Fishing Lines.
6½ thousand large sized Cod Fish Hooks.

Blankets.

12 bales Blankets, assorted,
Blue Mackinaw,
Scarlet do
Blue Grey do.

Matting.

COCOA MATTING.
BORDERED COCOA MATS.

Sheet Iron.

344 bundles Crown Sheet Iron, Nos. 15, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27.

Sherry Wine, etc.

23 quarter casks Pale Sehrry.
50 cases Porter, 4 dozen each, J. G. Marzetti & Sons brand.
25 cases East India Pale Ale.
50 cases Stout, J. & J. Hibbert's brand.

IN STORE.

250 mats Sandwich Island Sugar.
For sale by
SAML. PRICE & CO.,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson sts.,
21:1m Victoria, V. I.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK FOR the SPRING TRADE of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

and offer country buyers the LARGEST and BEST assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.

Having been engaged in the DRUG Business in San Francisco for the past TEN years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such, that they can OFFER UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS to such as may favor them with their custom.

Their assortment comprises EVERYTHING in their line of business that may be required by DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS and MERCHANTS, and also all goods in their line in use by GROCERS, BAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS, DYERS, TANNERS, ASSAYERS OF GOLD, HATTERS, SODA MANUFACTURERS, BARBERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and MANUFACTURERS.

All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed GENUINE, and at the lowest trade prices. 6m26s

French, Wilson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINE Custom made clothing received by every Steamer expressly for Retail.

Orders from the country attended to with care.

115 Sacramento Street—Corner Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. Steamship Co.'s Office.

December 25, 1857. 6tf

NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM BOSTON.
J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

HAVE just received from Boston direct, a good assortment of goods, selected especially for this market, and beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country to the same. Our stock consists in part as follows, viz:

Extra Clear Pork,	Soap, Olive,
do Family Beef,	do Castile, Shaving,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee,	Wooden-ware,
Mustard, Pepper,	Tobacco, Candles,
Crackers, Pilot, Soda,	Writing Paper,
do Butter, Water,	Note do
do Oyster, Farina,	Envelopes, Pens,
Extra home-made woolen	Socks, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Our motto is—"Quick sales and small profits."

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,
Under Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.
Olympia, March 25, 1859. 18tf

N. B. A superior article of Bourbon Whisky and Holland Gin, for sale by the gallon.

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND ADMIRALTY,
SEATTLE, W. T.,

Will practice in all the Courts in this Territory.
March 25, 1859. 18y

New Goods!
JUST ARRIVED!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INform the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has just received a choice selection of

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

which will be sold low for cash, consisting in part as follows:

French Brandies,	London Ale and Porter,
New York do	English and California Ale in bulk,
American do	Cider, Champagne,
Scotch Whisky,	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
Irish do	Havana Cigars,
Bourbon Whisky,	Cigaretos,
Monongahela Whisky,	Holland Gin,
Eureka do	French Wines,
California Wines,	

Also, the celegrated Rosenbaum Bitters.

HEFRON & CO.,
At the old stand of S. D. Williams & Co.,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Olympia.
N. B. Camphene and Alcohol.
March 4, 1859. 15tf

STOP A MOMENT!
A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!
DO YOU WISH TO KNOW
Where to get the
BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES?
THEN GO TO
WM. RUTLEDGE,
ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

The reputation of this House, although known for many years, shall far exceed the past, both in quality and style of Goods, reduction of Prices, and attention to Customers.

Although I have not "one of our firm located at San Francisco," yet I have a *little* Jew buyer there: and having no one to divide the *spoils* with—employing no clerks, (not being above my business, but *condescending* to act in that capacity myself,) I flatter my-self that I CANNOT and WILL NOT be undersold.

My stock consists in part of the following, to which additions will be made by every steamer from San Francisco:

French Merinos:
All Wool Plaids:
DeLaines:
Calicoes:
Linens:
Dress and Bonnet Silks:
Mantillas:
Black Silk Velvet:
Flannels:
Linseys:
Cambrics:
Shirtings:
Sheetings:
Tickings:
Hickory Stripe:
Denims:
&c., &c., &c.

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Dress Frock Coats;
Business Coats;
Over Coats;
Black Doeskin & Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Black Cloth, Satin, and Velvet Vests;
Shirts, Drawers,
Hosiery, etc.
Mens' & Boys' Hats & Caps.
Boots & Shoes in great variety.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Crockery, Queensware, &c.

GROCERIES.

A full and complete assortment, comprising in part Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Dried Fruits, Preserved do., Canned do., raisins, soap, candles, tobacco, indigo, madder, spices, tapioca, table salt, and in fact every thing else usually kept in this department.

Special attention is invited to an invoice of Oregon manufactured BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, WOOLEN YARN, etc. which positively cannot be excelled in quality.

The public are respectfully solicited to give me a call, as I am confident of being able to give satisfaction, and retaining customers if they will but give me a fair trial.

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

ELAM & HOWES,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
(No 84 Clay St., one door from N. W. corner Front St.,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public in general that we have made large additions to our already extensive stock, and are now prepared to furnish them with all articles connected with the

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE LINE,

at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

In addition we also keep on hand a full and complete assortment of

TWINES AND CORDAGE

of every description, comprising LINEN AND COTTON SEINE TWINE, MANILLA AND COTTON ROPE AND CORDS, LINEN AND COTTON COD LINES, BARLOWS SHOE THREAD, SALMON GILLING TWINE, NETS AND SEINES, FISH HOOKS AND LINES, WRAPPING AND SEWING TWINES, &c., &c.

Traders are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident, from our long experience in the business and complete knowledge of the articles suited to the trade as well as our superior facilities for obtaining goods at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, that we will be enabled to give more full and complete satisfaction, and sell LOWER than any other house in the city. 3m26s

WM. G. DUNLAP

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public, that having bought out the interest of E. H. Wilson in the late firm of Wilson & Dunlap, he will continue the business on his own account from and after this date at the old stand on the corner of

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

of superior quality, and is prepared to receive by every steamer CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

which are warranted to fit. He will conduct his business on the principle of *low profits* and quick returns, and from untiring efforts to satisfy his customers, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

of the best quality, will also be added to his stock, and those desirous of the best article, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.
Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay street,
45 and 47 Merchant street,

IMPORTER AND DEALER
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETS,
FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
MATS AND COCOA MATTING,
DRUGGETS, BAIZES, DAMASKS,
Window Shades and Hollands,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Paper Hangings and Borders,
CHINA MATTING

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID,

AT LOWEST RATES.

6m20is

F. A. CHENOWETH. B. F. DENNISON.

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,
Attorneys at Law,

HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP FOR the practice of law in the various Courts on Puget Sound.

One or the other of us may at all times be found at our office at Port Townsend, and at all of the District Courts of 2d and 3d Judicial Districts.

Port Townsend, Feb. 28, 1858. 17tf

CAUTION
TO PURCHASERS OF
EUREKA WHISKY.

IT HAS COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE undersigned that various parties are putting up inferior Whisky in imitation packages, branding it "EUREKA WHISKY," and selling the same at much less than the Agent's price for the genuine article. We have also ascertained that empty packages with our names on them are frequently refilled with a common article, and sold for the genuine.

There are houses who sell the genuine

EUREKA WHISKY

and whose representations can be relied on. Of such it is safe to purchase.

The fact of so many parties trying to imitate this article is the surest guarantee that it is the best Whisky offered for sale on the Pacific coast.

The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is imported in barrels and half-barrels, and the packages are branded on one head:

"EUREKA WHISKY—1849."
"WM. NEWELL & CO."

With a copyright label attached; and on the other head, J. T. D.

To any one who has once purchased the genuine EUREKA WHISKY, this caution is unnecessary, as they cannot be deceived by imitations.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents,
16:3mis San Francisco.

LONDON
CLUB HOUSE GIN.
TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS CELEBRATED GIN—PRETENDING TO nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after five years of public approval and very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

In most cases of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, who are constantly changing their water as well their climate; who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing no unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

Is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic Schnaps" has never been attached in any way to this article. In first presenting the

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

To the public, my aim was to give them a pure and unadulterated article of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high appreciation of the article by consumers.

Various parties have from time to time put up and shipped to California an article which they call "CLUB HOUSE GIN." My Gin, which has gained such a reputation in California, is branded on the cases,

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

The bottles also have a white label with a fac simile of my signature. I caution all parties to beware of imitations.

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
124f 1s NEW YORK.

POWERS of Attorney for the transfer of volunteer discharges for sale at this office.

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

HAVING received large additions to their stock of Hardware, etc., are now offering to their customers, and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of

AMERICAN,

ENGLISH & GERMAN

Hardware,

Iron, Steel,

NAILS,

Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

Mechanic's Tools,

TINWARE,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

DOORS, SASH, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Etc.

Also an Assortment of Carpenters', Masons', Cabinet and Wagon Makers' Tools, and a choice selection of English and American

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Such as Cistern and Chain Pumps, Well-wheels, Well and Water Buckets, Cordage, Raw, Boiled, Polar and China Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Mops, Brooms, Wash-boards, Tubs, and in fact nearly every thing pertaining to the Hardware business.

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

Of patterns that cannot fail to please and supply the wants of all.

Stove Trimmings, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Japanned and Brittannia Ware.

N. B. *ALL JOB WORK* will be done in the best manner, at reasonable prices.

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Among which may be found Tea, Coffee, Soap, Candles, Dried Apples, Chili Peaches, Saleratus, Syrup, Beans, Rice, Tobacco, Salt, Vinegar, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Ginger, Cinnamon, Table Sauces, Herbs, Flavoring Extracts, Sal and Carb. Soda, Flour, Corn-meal, Yeast Powders, Vermicilla, Macaroni, Tapioca, Farina, Sago, Arrow-root, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Matches, Catsup, Pep. Sauce, Indigo, Nutmeg, Cocoa Chocolate, Currants, Figs, Raisins, etc., etc.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

BLACKSMITHING!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Olympia and the public generally, that he has removed his stock and tools from the old stand at Dickerson's to the building one door east of Westbrook's Livery Stable, where he is now prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmithing on the shortest notice. Repairing and shoeing done as cheap as the cheapest.

Wagons ironed after the latest and most approved patterns, and all manner of Blacksmithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

TO WILLIAM R. PATTLE:

You are hereby notified that Albion B. Gove has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1859, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to enforce the payment of a certain promisory note given by said Pattle to said A. B. Gove, for $235 44, with its interest, according to the tenor thereof.

ELWOOD EVANS.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Said complaint and notice filled at Port Townsend on the 14th day of February, 1859. 12w11

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

DR. L. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOcated on Puget Sound, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to perform all necessary operation on Teeth in the most scientific manner.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver plate, from a single tooth to a full set.

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY ROOTS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Toothache effectually cured without pain.

Teeth extracted in the most careful manner. Chloroform or Ether given if desired.

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. L. is now stopping in Olympia, where he will remain until Feb. 14th, when he will visit the following places, viz: Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Teekalet, Port Townsend, Whidby's Island.

Office—At G. Ford's Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, Main Street, Olympia

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted) for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Tin-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Ship Chandlery and Stores, Mining tools, &c.

Port Townsend, April 21, 1858. 23tf

Notice.

Cortland Ethridge } vs. Edward Giddings, Jr., } *In District Court.*

THE defendant in the above entitled cause will take notice that the said plaintiff has filed a complaint, in which he charges the said E. Giddings, jr., with being indebted to the said C. Ethridge, on promisory notes, the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars; and it appearing that the said Giddings was a non-resident of the territory, and he had property in the the territory on the same day a writ of attachment issued, and was levied by the Sheriff on the 28th day of March, 1859, by a levy upon lots No. 5, 6, 7, and 8, in block No. 9, in the town of Olympia, W. T.; and unless you appear and answer at the next term of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, to be holden at Olympia on the first Monday of September, 1859, judgment will be taken as confessed and the prayer of the complaint granted. CHENOWETH & DENNISON.

21:3m Att'ys for Pl'ff.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston. }

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

TO SIDNEY B. SIMONS:

You are hereby notified that ANGELINE C. SIMONS has filed her petition for decree of divorce in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the 8th day of April, 1859, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to procure a decree for divorce and the custody of the child, for cause of granting which petition she alleges neglect to make suitable provision for the family, and bad treatment.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Petition filed March 18, 1859. 20tf

Cascades Rail Road!!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened at Vancouver, W. T., on Wednesday the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Cascades Rail Road," in accordance with "An act entitled an act to Incorporate the Cascades Rail Road Company," passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington on the 31st day of January, 1859.

B. B. BISHOP,
GEO. W. MURRAY,
Commissioners.

Cascades, W. T., March 18, 1859. 11w18

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

T. M. GATCH, *Principal*,
MRS. GATCH, *Preceptress.*

The Spring Term (of eleven weeks) will commence on Monday, Feb. 14.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Scholars	$6 00
Common English	$7 00
Higher English	$8 00
Ancient Languages, Drawing or Painting extra	$3 00

Incidental expenses added.

Pupils admitted at any time of the session, but no deduction made for absences after date of entrance.

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.

Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

COR. OF WHARF AND JOHNSON STS.,
VICTORIA, V. I. 21:6m

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

—AND—

SADDLE TREES;

SADDLE BAGS

—AND—

WALLETS;

GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

STIRRUPS;

HALTERS,

BRIDLES,

MARTINGALES,

WHIPS,

SPURS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,

&c., &c., &c. 6m8

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors.

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

PROF. WOOD'S AND JONES' HAIR RESTOSAtives, Bachelor's and Alexander's Hair Dye, and Lyon's Kathaicon, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

CUMMING'S TOILET SETS, BALM 1000 FLOWers, Shaving Soaps, Wash Balls, Toilet Soaps, Bazin's Cologne, and Lumbin's Extracts, can always be found at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, AND CHINA Nut Oil, for sale at all times by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

HAIR, TOOTH, CLOTHES, FLESH, NAIL AND Shoe Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, Razors, Razor Strops, and Ladies' and Gents. Pen Knives, constantly for sale at

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE, McLANE'S Liver, Brandreth's Moffat's, Blood Root, Holoway's, and Japanese Life Pills, for sale cheap by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

THE GRAEFENBERG REMEDIES CAN BE purchased at New York prices at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SANDS' AND GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK, Townsend's, Corbett's, Shaker's and Bull's Sarsaparilla, constantly on hand at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL, WISTAR'S BALsam of Wild Cherry, Grindle's Magic Compound, and Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PAINTS—ASSORTED COLORS—PAINT, VARnish and Whitewash Brushes, Graining Tools, Diamonds, Sand Paper, Gold Leaf, Bronze, Putty, Window Glass and Sash, at the lowest rates, by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

PURE WHITE LEAD, RAW AND BOILED LINseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Alcohol and Varnishes, at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Powers of Attorney

For the transfer of Scrip, neatly executed, for sale at the office of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

Oct. 15, 1858.

POWERS of Attorney for the transfer of volunteer discharges for sale at this office.

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence of W. K. WATERMAN, and will execute all kinds of

IRON CASTINGS, MILL GEARING, STEAM ENGINES, STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &C., &C., &C.

Attached to the establishment is a Machine Shop where all kinds of iron turning and finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices. All orders promptly executed.

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

THE Undersigned, having discontinued one of the two branches of business in which they were heretofore engaged, are now devoting their entire attention to the BAKERY department. They now design to keep constantly on hand

PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, BREAD, HARD BREAD, PILOT-BREAD, ETC.

Which will be supplied to Hotels, Families, and Steamers on the most reasonable terms.

Private and Wedding Parties furnished with anything necessary on such occasions, at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

suitable for holiday presents, for sale cheap. Call and see.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17th, 1857.-yly.

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

COMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d ST'S, (WEST SIDE,)

OLYMPIA, W. T.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND well selected stock and assortment of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HARD-WARE, &C.,

AND a large assortment of other goods, just received and will be sold cheap, by

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST AND best selected stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and would call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to the fact, in order that their wants may be supplied at an early day.

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

Hardware, Matting, Oil Cloth, Blankets, Domestics, and 1000 other things too numerous to mention, but which can be seen by day and candle-light free of cost.

We particularly invite the Ladies to try our nice Bonnets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Capes, Ribbons, Merinoes, Thibets, all wool De Laines, French Calicoes, and last, but not *least*, those

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

all of which improve the person and make glad the soul.

One of the firm being permanently located at San Francisco, we are enabled to take advantage of the market and bring forth something new by every steamer.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned is prepared to let

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.

My horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.

Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.

Having also several teams on the LINE, I stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*

Give me a call.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

WILL REPAIR ANY WORK left with him in the most durable manner and quickest dispatch, and warrant the same.

Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

Shop next door to Miles' Saloon, in Washington Hotel, Olympia.

Aug. 13, 1858. 36tf.

Doors and Windows,

Ex Ship "Leonore."

SIZES DOORS, 2-6 x 6-6,
2-8 x 6-8,
2-10 x 6-10,
3 x 7.

8-10 WINDOWS.
9-12 "
10-12 "
10-14 "
10-15 "
10-16 "
12-16 "

For sale by FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 23, 1858. 42tf

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES AT MANUfacturers prices—for sale by

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

BLANK MORTGAGES, neatly executed, for sale at this office.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM

AT

TUM WATER!

JOHN SCOTT & CO. TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing their friends that they have opened the store formerly occupied by E. H. WILSON at Tum Water.

We are now opening one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Goods that ever came to this country, and we are determined to sell them at a profit small enough to defy competition.

We intend to change our style of doing business from the credit system to small profits and quick returns. Therefore we must have the cash in hand.

Remember that Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Farming Implements, Fancy Goods and Hardware are perfectly in our line.

Give us a call. Feb. 4, 1859. 11tf

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA,

AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER

CONSTITUTION,

A. B. GOVE, Commander,

Will leave Olympia Wharf for Semiahmoo, Victoria, and all the intermediate ports, every

Monday at 12 M.

The *Constitution* has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now in excellent order. No steamer on the coast can offer the same facilities for the conveyance of stock, cattle being completely sheltered.

For freight or passage, apply to the Purser on board, or to the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Feb. 19, 1859. 13

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL

April 22, 1854. 31

FORWARDING,

Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.

Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.

E. S. FOWLER & CO.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858.

DR P. M. O'BRIEN, late Resident Physician and Sargeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital, Port Townsend.

Dr. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself with the hope that an experience of 16 years to the practice of his profession, both private and Hospital, together which a thorough Medico-Cirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a Diploma to that effect will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

LETTERS addressed—P. M. O'BRIEN, M. D., Port Townsend, will be duly acknowledged.

June 22d, 1858. n31-tf

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—

HORSES AND MULES,

Wagons,

CARRIAGES, &c.,

For their Accommodation and Conveyance to any practicable portion of the Territory.

PERSONS traveling to Oregon, or from that Territory to this, can obtain ANIMALS or CONVEYANCES, at either—

Olympia, Cowlitz Landing or Monticello.

IN passing up or down the Cowlitz River, persons can have their choice of performing the journey either with *HORSES* or in *CANOES*—Mr. WINSOR having in readiness at all times, at both Cowlitz Landing and Monticello, a number of—

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL

CANOES,

WHICH can at short notice be manned to order, with crews of safe and experienced boatmen—well acquainted with the navigation of the river.

TERMS:

PASSENGERS will be conveyed from Ranier to Olympia, and from Olympia to Ranier, at the following rates:

From Ranier to Olympia.....$16 00.
From Olympia to Ranier.....$15 00.

Olympia, W. T., March 19, 1858. n17-tf

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 6, 1853. 9tf

FURNITURE STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW IN THE RECEIPT, at his old stand one door north of Gallagher's Tin Shop and Hardware Store, of a large assortment of

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

COMMON AND DRESSING BUREAUS, BREAKFAST, DINING AND CENTER TABLES, ASSORTED BEDSTEADS, &c.,

Chairs of nineteen different varieties, from the cheapest up to the finest Mahogany.

The low prices for which the above articles will be sold makes it necessary that the terms should be payment on delivery of the goods. Furniture of all descriptions made to order.

D. C. BEATY.

Olympia, W. T., Dec. 29, 1853. 6ly

RICHARD LANE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF the County Recorder and Auditor for Thurston County, two doors east of S. D. Williams & Co.'s store, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, W. T. 38tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 y

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.

WARD & HAYS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.

TUMWATER, W. T.

AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood. load, and leave on the ebb tide.

Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned keep on hand a number of excellent HORSES and BUGGIES for hire at reasonable rates.

Hauling done on usual terms. Give us a call.

MITCHELL & STEWART.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1857.-ly.

ACCOMMODATION,

AT

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house*, for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.

It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.

The public are therefore requested to cal on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.

CHARLES BAYLEY.

Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

L. P. FISHER'S

Advertising Agency,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the

PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Dalles Journal, Dalles, O. T.
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

S. CORTER ROBBINS,

PORTLAND, OREGON:

TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,

Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom. Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf