PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. 8. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860. NO. 23.

Statement of the Oregon and Washington Delegation in relation to the War Claims of Oregon and Washington.

The citizens of Oregon and Washington call upon Congress to make immediate provision for the payment of their claims, as adjusted by law, for expenses incurred in the years 1855 and 1856, in repelling Indian hostilities.

The following statement is submitted to show the obligation which rests upon Congress to make the provision called for, without further delay, cavil, or question:

The preamble of the Constitution of the United States declares that it is established and ordained to insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare. The fourth section of the Constitution enjoins the United States to protect each State of the Union against invasion. It is declared by writers on natural law, "that the right of self-defence is a part of the law of our nature; it is the indispensable duty of civil liberty to protect its members in the enjoyment of their rights both of person and property." The right of a State to engage in war, when actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, is admitted in the Constitution; and in all cases where the militia forces of a State or Territory have been employed to resist invasion or suppress Indian hostilities, the expenses incurred by the States and Territories in such defence have been assumed by the general government. Whenever the citizens of a State or Territory volunteer to resist invasion or suppress sudden Indian hostilities, they do it on the faith of the obligation to make compensation for their services, imposed upon Congress by the first principles of the social compact, by the Constitution, and the invariable policy of the government.

It is a historical fact, incapable of refutation, that the distant Territories of Oregon and Washington in the year 1855, were "actually invaded" by hostile Indians; that the Territories were in "such imminent danger as would not admit of delay" in opposing the aggressions. The hostile Indians had made such combinations as to be able to commence their ravages at the extremes of the Territories on the same day. The progress of the war was so rapid, and the scene so bloody and terrible, that it was a matter of uncertainty in the minds of the people of the Territories whether the Indians, numbering nearly 50,000 in both Territories, would not be able to destroy the entire settlements. The war was spread from the 42d to the 46th parallel, and from the shores of the Pacific to a great distance in the interior, and could be only checked and ended by the promptest organization and the most decided handling of the citizen troops of the country.

That the war was one of invasion by the hostile tribes is declared by the united testimony of the people of Washington and Oregon, and is confirmed by disinterested testimony from official sources. It is officially shown that volunteers in those Territories came into service in consequence of the attacks of an overwhelming force of Indians upon the troops of the regular service, in virtue of a requisition of the officer in command of the military district, and because the regular troops were inadequate to protect the settlements and bring the war to a conclusion. So inadequate was the force of regular troops, and so imminent was the danger to the whole community, that a volunteer company raised for the field was detailed for the defence of Fort Steilacoom, in charge of regular troops. Lieut. Nugen, in command of that post, took the responsibility of raising a company of forty men, under Capt. Wallace, and then wrote to the adjutant general of the volunteers, expressing the trust that the acting Governor would approve his action. He says, in his letter of October 31, 1855:

"I have the honor to state that I have called upon the citizens of Pierce county for one company of volunteers to act against the Indians on White river and vicinity, who have been murdering our citizens."—In a letter of November 1, 1855, to Adjutant Gen. Tilton, he says: "I would respectfully request that all the men in this section of country be called out, as I am firmly of the belief that we are to have a general Indian war in this vicinity."

Mr. J. Ross Browne, a special agent of the government sent to the Pacific coast to examine into the condition of the Indian relations in that quarter, says: "The origin of the war was not different from that of any other Indian war. It is the natural result of emigration and settlement. * * A war took place, an expensive and disastrous war, from the effects of which the Territories will suffer many years. Neither the commanding officer of the military department, nor the citizens of the Territories, in my opinion, could have prevented it. * * It was a war of destiny, bound to take place whenever the causes reached their culmination. Although occasional hostilities have been engendered between the whites and particular tribes of Indians in every State of the Union by individual acts of oppression on the one side or the other, the history of our Indian wars will show that the primary cause is the progress of civilization, to which the inferior races, from their habits and instincts, are naturally opposed." The whole report of Mr. Browne shows that the people of Oregon and Washington were driven into a bloody war, unavoidable on their part, which threatened to waste their country and wipe out their settlements.

The existence and necessity of the war have been confirmed by other high official opinions.

The chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Faulkner, to whom the whole subject had been referred, in a communication to Gen. Lane, referring to the hostilities of 1855–'56, says:

"The duty which the Military Committee devolved upon me embraced, according to my construction, two heads of inquiry—1st, the origin of the war. Did the facts connected with its origin show a proper case for calling out the militia forces of the Territories? Was it a *necessary* war so far as the protection of the lives and property of the people were concerned? In pursuit of the branch of the inquiry, I procured promptly, after the adjournment of Congress, all the printed documents and other information within my reach bearing upon that aspect of the subject; and, after a careful examination, I reached the conclusion that the condition of affairs in the Territories of Oregon and Washington in the fall of 1855 fully justified the call for the militia of the Territories, and I so reported to the committee at its first meeting in December."

The testimony reached establishes the following facts: The Territories of Oregon and Washington were actually invaded by hostile forces; a necessity existed for calling on the militia for the common defece; services were rendered and supplies furnished upon the faith of indemnity by the general government. The condition of things existed as has invariably led Congress to assume the expenses of resisting invasion. The moral and legal obligation imposed upon Congress to provide for the adjustment and payment of these expenses was complete.

One part of this obligation Congress has fully acknowledged and performed. They have admitted the debt and made complete provisions for its adjustment.

On the 18th of August, 1856, Congress, passed a law which has the following provision:

BE IT ENACTED, That the Secretary 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 in 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 the expenses incurred for purposes above specified.

In conformity with this act of Congress the Secretary of War issued the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 4, 1856.

Agreeable to the authority given by the 11th section of the act of August 8, 1856, making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1857, a commission to consist of Capt. Andrew J. Smith, 1st dragoons, Capt. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster's department, and Lafayette Grover, Esq., Salem, Oregon, is hereby appointed 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 report the result of their examination to the Secretary of War.

The commission is authorized to hold its sessions at such places in Oregon and Washington as may be most accessible to the claimants and convenient for the transaction of its duties.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

On the 20th day of October, 1856, the commission proceeded to duty under the above instructions, and after spending more than a year in a careful investigation of these claims, traveling over the whole field of operations occupied by the volunteers during the hostilities, and, after marshalling the evidence on all doubtful points which the country could afford, made their report to the department of war.

The Secretary of War received, examined, and approved the report of the commission. In his annual report for 1857, he says:

"By a law passed the 18th day of Aug. 1856, a commission was directed to be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the sum of money fairly due to the volunteers of Oregon and Washington Territories, for their services in the Indian wars which threatened to lay waste those Territories. In compliance with this law, Capt. Smith of the 1st dragoons, Capt. Rufus Ingalls of the Quartermaster's department, and Lafayette Grover, Esq., of Salem, Oregon, were appointed to examine the accounts and claims and to make a report in conformity with the law and upon the facts as they existed, so far at least as it was possible to ascertain them.

"These officers entered upon their duties on the 10th day of October, 1856; and seem to have labored with great assiduity and patience in the discharge of them, until the 20th of October last, when they were brought to a close. I have examined this report very carefully, and concluded that from the data they have adopted for their guide as to the prices for stores and subsistence, and time of service of the men, it is not probable a more just or accurate result could be obtained than these gentlemen have arrived at. The amount ascertained to be due is a very large one, and Congress will have to make provision for its payment, if it is intended they shall be liquidated, of which I presume there can be doubt."

Although the fitness of the members of the commission to perform the duties devolved upon them is determined by the mere fact of their appointment, it may not be amiss to say that two of the three members of the commission were officers of the army who had served for long years in the Territories, who were familiar with their population and resources, familiar with prices, and familiar with the Indians of the country. Capt. Smith, the president of the commission, had served in southern Oregon and was familiar with the Rogue River war. Capt. Ingalls was the principal quartermaster for the district of the Columbia river, and was familiar with the movements of troops, and with the cost of supplies and transportation, both of the volunteers and regulars. The other member of the commission, Mr Grover, had served on previous commissions to the acceptance of the government, and had participated in the operations of the troops in the campaign, both in Oregon and Washington.

The manner in which the commission discharged their duties is shown by their report. They say:

"In examining into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred for the maintenance of these volunteer forces, the commission deemed it proper, under the authority contained in the order organizing the board, to visit extensively both territories, with a view of being informed fully of the nature and extent of the late Indian hostilities, the means employed for their suppression, the rates of labor, the prices current of property furnished the service, and the facilities and expense of transportation.

"The officers of the staff departments of the late volunteer service were visited, and the mode of doing business and the integrity of their accounts inquired into. Irregularities and imperfections were, of course, to be found, but to a less extent than might have been anticipated.

"The commission, in pursuing its inquiries into the character and extent of such liabilities, first took up these vouchers and examined each in detail with reference to—1st, its being genuine and sufficiently authenticated; 2d, the kind of property or services embraced, whether or not proper or necessary under the circumstances for military purposes to which devoted; and, 3d, the rates of compensation allowed or contracted for.

"Frequent conferences were had with officers and agents who originated these vouchers, and with the parties claimant, in all cases admitting of doubt in the regularity and integrity of the claims, and, when necessary, the sworn statements of disinterested persons have been taken.

"Such claim, and items in any claim, as were based upon the furnishing of property or labor not necessary or proper for the maintenance of the volunteer forces have been rejected.

"In passing upon the rates of compensation and allowances, the commission took into consideration the various market prices of the different sections of country embraced in the field of operations during the late Indian war, and established, on the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses, carefully adjusted prices current of the several local markets. With these rates as a guide, each voucher was examined with reference to the sums therein allowed for the property or service described. In all cases where there existed established rates for particular kind of property in a district, and the rates in the voucher were excessive, a deduction was recommended and endorsed thereon. In cases where rates were not excessive, the voucher was endorsed 'approved.'"

It was clearly the intention of Congress to assume the payment of all expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of the hostilities referred to, and they directed the appointment of a tribunal to ascertain these expenses. Complicated questions of account can never be properly determined by legislative and hardly by judicial bodies.—It has been the practice in this government to refer questions of this character, which do not come within the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts of law, to special tribunals, called commissions. Such commissions have been appointed under treaties to settle claims between the United States and other countries, to make confirmations of lands and to settle war expenses. These commissions, unlike ordinary tribunals, are selected by the executive for their special learning and fitness for investigation on the subjects committed to them. They act under the highest sanctions that can be imposed upon men, and their judgments have been invariably held as conclusive upon the questions submitted to them. Such was the tribunal which has passed upon these claims.

It is unnecessary to speak of the integrity or special qualifications of the members of the commission.

By the plainest rule of common sense and justice, by the analogies of judicial proceedings, and by the invariable practice of this government in similar cases, the judgment of this tribunal is conclusive upon all matters which came properly before it, and cannot be questioned, impeached or set aside, except for want of jurisdiction, or fraud.

The faith and honor of the government is pledged to pay the full awards of the commission. By passing the law for the commission, by inducing the people of Oregon and Washington to come before the board and prove their claims, they held forth the clearest promise to those people that the awards of that commission would be conclusive evidence of the indebtment of the government. The law and the awards founded upon it gave value to the scrip issued for the war expenses. They were held or negotiated as government securities. A great part of the business transactions of these territories, and even their negotiations abroad, have been based upon confidence given to these securities by the action of the government. The government could with as little honor repudiate the bonds of its treasury, as destroy these securities by repudiating the action of its own tribunal which gave them value.

In this connexion it becomes necessary to notice the report of the Third Auditor in response to the resolutions which passed the House at the last session of Congress, directing him to examine the vouchers and papers now on file in his office, and report the amount which would be respectively due to each company and individual engaged in the service, by reducing the pay and allowances of volunteers to those given to officers and soldiers in the regular service, rejecting all double and triple allowances for pay, reducing the amounts paid for supplies, transportation, and other services, to the prices current in the country at the time, with certain other instructions not necessary in this place to be enumerated. It has already been shown that Congress, by its directing the Secretary to examine into the amount necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities, had pledged the faith of the government to pay the debt according to the awards of the commission appointed by the Secretary; and that fraud or a want of jurisdiction must be shown on the part of the commissions to vitiate their action, or to authorize Congress to go behind such action without a just imputation upon its good faith. The resolutions of the House is not an act of Congress, and cannot by possibility affect the legal effect of its own deliberate act.

There is this most important distinction between the awards of the commission and the report of the Third Auditor. The commissioners acted judicially under the pressure of personal accountability, both to the government and the claimants. The report of the Auditor is a mere criticism upon that award, made with no direct accountability, but in the routine of ordinary departmental labor, and, as the fact must be from his position, under no responsibilities to the claimants, but only to the government whose interests alone his position requires him to consult.

The resolutions of the House are simple and clear. The Auditor is directed by the first resolution to 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. This would seem perfectly plain. Yet the Auditor travels out of the record entirely, goes into the circumstances attending the origin of the war, dwells on the difficulties between the authorities of the territory and the officers in command of the regular troops, calls for the opinions, and quotes as authority the opinions of General Wool and others, notoriously known to be deeply embittered against the volunteer service—equally well known when Congress acknowledged the whole matter by authorizing a commission, as when the Auditor made this report—and indulges in many speculations as to the probable effect upon the number of volunteers which would have been required, and the probable cost, had there been harmony between the two, and had the volunteers been mustered into the regular service. In his appendix, he gives letters from Gen. Wool, Lieut. Col. Silas Casey, Capt. T. J. Cram, and others, which are almost exclusively directed to these points, and with which the Auditor under these resolutions had no concern whatever. It seems extraordinary that after, in spite of the efforts of these same gentlemen to present the authorities and the people of these distant territories in an odious light to the country, the country had been satisfied that both had acted in good faith, and that the services of their volunteers ought to be recognized, a public functionary should rehash these worn out and exploded grounds of accusation, in reply to resolutions of the House, which not even by inference call for any such thing. (See pages 4 to 13.) Yet the result of all this fruitless labor is, that he reports all for pay, (with individual exceptions hereinafter to be mentioned,) and for the simple reason that he had the testimony of both the commission and the territorial executives, that none were presented for pay except *such as had been called into service by the territorial authorities of Washington and Oregon, or such whose services had been recognized and accepted by the said authorities.*

The exceptions above referred to are, cases of staff officers, whose names he has summarily struck from the rolls, and of staff officers and company officers, whom he has summarily reduced to a lower rank or actually deprived of their commissions. Read these extracts from page 15:

"*The rank and number of the field and staff are in accordance with the organization of the army of the United States in time of war, and any officer, or number of officers, of higher rank, or beyond what is recognized by said organization, has been reduced accordingly. Similar reductions have been made, in a few instances, in the officers of small squads of men called companies.*" "*After the date of the discharge of the last of the volunteers, no staff or other officers, except quartermasters and commissaries, have been reported for pay, and after said time the quartermasters and commissaries have been allowed, with their clerks, three month's additional to make out and close their accounts.*" "*Quartermasters and commissaries, where they appear to have been actually doing duty, and to have rendered accounts, have been recognized. The nature of the service in a sparsely settled country is presumed to have required the number actually on duty. Some of them have, however, been reduced in rank, and of course as to pay, whilst a few others, who seemed to have performed no duty and rendered no returns, have been stricken off entirely.*"

All this he has done without the slightest warrant from either the letter or the spirit of his instructions—without the slightest particle of evidence—in direct contravention of the certificates and statements of both the commission and the territorial authorities, and has even sneered at the organization itself by speaking of companies called out by proclamation as "small squads of men called 'companies.'" As the Auditor has neglected to report the amount respectively due each individual, as required by the resolutions, it is impossible to tell who will be injuriously affected by this unauthorized procedure. The words of the preamble of the resolutions are to "make a report * * * of the amount due to each company and individual."

It is manifest that so long as the commission sat, there was a necessity for the constant employment of officers of the several departments with the necessary clerks to finish up the business. In the statement of General Miller, quartermaster and commissary general of the Washington volunteers, it is demonstrated that he was kept on duty by the written order of the executive of Washington for the purpose of preparing and completing the papers according to the views of the commission, as shown by their correspondence with the executive. This single case will show the practical injustice of the decision of the Auditor, in his whole action, cutting off service after the close of field operations absolutely indispensable to arrange and complete the final papers.

The practical injustice of the second resolution itself, allowing the volunteers only the pay of the regular service, is apparent from the fact that no account whatever is taken of the heavy expense involved in recruiting, disciplining, preparing, and sending regular troops to the field, amounting, in the case of troops serving in Oregon and Washington, to at least $250 to $300 per man. The expenses of the volunteers commenced when those of the regular troops had reached this figure, but of the advantage of which, under the resolutions of the House, the volunteers are entirely deprived. The volunteers were obliged at a moment's warning to abandon their usual avocations, to let their property go to ruin, in order to save the country from Indian rapine and massacre. The loss of property, particularly in stock, was very great in consequence. It would seem that equity required that compensation should be in some proportion to the wages of the country, and accordingly the legislature of Oregon established the rate at $2 per day, the practical minimum of the regular service. This same consideration of equity has governed Congress in the settlement of the war claims already provided for on the western coast.

Nothing but the extraordinary danger and distress of the country could induce well-to-do farmers, having large lands and herds, and living in comfort with their families, to shoulder the musket, go hundreds of miles from home in the depth of winter, and pass through an arduous campaign, frequently without tents, and at times deprived of necessary food and clothing.—Yet it is a fact that the great bulk of volunteer troops were composed of such materials, and were drawn from localities furthest remote from danger. They were determined to drive the foe from the frontier, and nobly and gallantly did they do it.—Thus whilst there were at times nearly four thousand Indians on Whidby's island alone, and at times much disaffected, nearly two-thirds of the able-bodied men on that island, and a large proportion of the able-bodied men both of Jefferson county to the west and Whatcom county to the north, moved to the eastern side of the sound, ascended the Snohowmish river, and penetrated the forests thence to the war ground of the hostile Indians. Here they were on duty during their whole period of service. It is true there was no war on the western side of the sound, as stated by General Wool; but it is also true that the citizens of that portion of the Territory, in comparatively very large numbers, were to be found operating against the enemy in the forests and fastness east of the sound, where General Wool admits the war ground to have been.

All these considerations apply with equal force to the operations of both Territories east of the Cascade mountains and those in southern Oregon.

J. Ross Browne, esq., in his report to the Department of the Interior on the Indian war in Oregon and Washington, says:

"On my arrival in Oregon I conferred with all the leading citizens, and obtained the views of nearly every officer in the county. During a tour of more than two months I heard but one sentiment expressed, a general denial of the allegation that the hostilities were commenced by the settlers for purposes of speculation. From previous acquaintance with the people of Oregon, I had formed the opinion that they were peaceable, honest, and industrious, and it seemed to me scarcely possible that they could be guilty of so great a crime as that charged against them. * * *

"Upon a careful perusal of all the dispatches, I find nothing to sustain the charge of speculation. No person can visit the Territories of Oregon and Washington, converse with the people, see them on their farms and at their daily labors, and consider their true interests, without coming to the conclusion that such a charge is absurd and monstrous. What could they hope to gain? Few of them had anything to spare upon which to base a speculation. A farmer is well off who has his fields fenced in, a few head of oxen, and three or four cows. If he got treble price for his stock, the sale, upon an unlimited credit, would have been a sacrifice to him. His farm must go to ruin. The interests of the settlers of nearly every pursuit are nearly identical. Their future prospects depend chiefly upon the prosperity of the country, the increase of emigration, enhancement in the value of property, security of life, opening of new facilities for the transportation of their products. All this was diametrically opposed to war. No compensation that government could make would atone for the murder of families, the stoppage of labor everywhere, the loss of time, the suspension of emigration, and the numerous evils resulting from this disastrous conflict."

In regard to the subject-matter of the third resolution it may be observed that double payments being made to any individual in the volunteer service, because he was employed in two capacities, have never been insisted on, although it is probable they were either allowed by the commission as a matter of equity after an investigation of the case, or escaped the attention of the territoral authorities and the commissioners in the making up and revision of the accounts, or that they were not double payments at all as charges by the same individual for ferriage and personal service. It is well known that a large number of such claims were presented and rejected by the territorial authorities. The amount of such double payments compared with the whole indebtedness is less than one per cent., and therefore comparatively, ridiculously small, showing that they were, at most, exceptional cases, and that there was no attempt to defraud the government by claiming compensation for pretended services. As regards civil officers, reported for pay as officers of the volunteers, neither the executive nor the commission did more than recommend such payment; and in the report of the commission the facts are clearly set forth, both of such civil employment and the salary attached thereto. For such allowances there are many precedents in the legislation of Congress.

All that the last Congress was asked, and all that the present Congress will be asked to do, is to allow civil officers to have the difference between their military and civil salaries, and individuals reported for double pay to have the higher pay of the capacities for which they are reported.

In regard to the fourth resolution, many of the observations and conclusions of the Auditor cannot but excite profound astonishment. The resolution directs the Auditor "*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, not to recognize supplies beyond a reasonable approximation to the proportions and descriptions authorized by existing laws and regulations for said troops, taking into consideration the nature and peculiarities of the service.*" On page 18, he quotes from his former report to show that there was nothing in the papers which would enable him (the Auditor) to determine whether the claims were fraudulent and the papers simulated, although it appears they were attested by the quartermaster and commissary generals, and approved by the commission on the ground. It may also be observed that they were approved by the executives of the two Territories. It would seem there was every necessary guard, for it must be remembered that the commission did not act simply from an examination of the papers, but after a thorough sifting of the whole matter in the very country where the volunteer operations were carried on, with the aid of the great personal experience and knowledge of affairs to which allusion has already been made. Captain Rufus Ingalls, whose capacity, experience, and integrity is universally recognized in his department and in the service, writes to the Auditor as follows: "I was a spectator of the operations of the volunteer service during the period in question, and had charge of purchasing and transporting many if not most of the supplies for the regular foces engaged in suppressing these same Indian hostilities. I considered that my position enabled me to decide, so far as I was concerned, and so far as my influence could be felt, what should be allowed for property bought and services rendered, without particular reference to other parties; and I would very respectfully place on record here that, aside from the question of the necessity for calling out the volunteers on that occasion, a question with which the commission had nothing to do, neither were the amount of supplies purchased excessive, nor the rates allowed by the commission exorbitant, in my opinion. The necessity that existed

for calling out the volunteers seems to have been conceded by the highest authority.

As stated in the report in this department of its duty, the commission paid what was deemed to be a due regard to the condition of the country, and the circumstances under which these liabilities were incurred. I beg you to mark this; for in all our deliberations and decisions we constantly looked at the facts, and took into consideration the actual condition of the country at the time.

It is not unlikely that there are many instances in which the commission allowed prices in the purchase of property that exceeded the current cash rates. In all such instances, however, after ascertaining that the property was necessary for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in the war, the question determined by the commission was, did the proper and legal authorities of the Territories negotiate these purchases with faith, economy, and at the lowest practicable rates? If the transactions were found to have been conducted with integrity, they were approved by the commission, acting in accordance with its instructions "to ascertain the amount of the expenses incurred by the Territories," &c. If the rates were discovered to be excessive in this view of the case, they were reduced, as stated in the report, and the amount and manner of reduction clearly and distinctly indicated in the vouchers.

There was a great variation of prices of all articles of supply to an army in the field in the different parts of the country, and at each principal point of purchase at different periods during the volunteer service, owing to the difficulties and varying expense of interior communications, and to the distressed condition of the Territories, sparsely settled, with few resources, and whose people were nearly all compelled to take the field in defence of their lives and homes against a most formidable combination of savages, who were reduced to humiliation and peace two years later, and then only by a large and well appointed regular force."

Again, let it ever be borne in mind that, in doubtful cases, the commission took sworn testimony, and that they became familiar with the peculiar circumstances which would affect prices in the purchase of supplies at different times and places. Neither the Auditor nor one of the military gentlemen whom he quotes had such special knowledge of individual cases; and the inferences to be drawn from the purchases made by the quartermasters of the regular service ought not to outweigh or even approach in authority the deliberate and official statements of the commission. Moreover, the action of the commission is shown to be just by the testimony of the civil officers of the Territory, and by the citizens of the several localities, given in the appendix of the Auditor's report; men who did have such special knowledge, and, though summarily disposed of by the Auditor as "interested persons," men therefore competent to bear testimony.

In the matter of subsistence, it appears that the *purchases* (except in the article of sugar), ranged from a little under the regular ration to about one-third more than the regular ration, and including sugar giving an average excess of one-fifth to one-sixth the regular ration. The Auditor makes no allusion to the fact that the amount *purchased* was *more* than the amount consumed by the volunteer troops. For at the close of the war very considerable quantities of these provisions were on hand, and were sold, and the proceeds of the sale applied to the reduction of the debt, and that during the war considerable quantities were issued to distressed families to save them from starvation and to friendly Indians. Considering the prominence given to these matters in his first report, it is a little astonishing they were not referred to in this report, when its effect would be to show that the volunteers consumed but little, if any, more than the army ration. On the field it is well known the army ration is not sufficient for the regular troops. The wastage is always considerable. This wastage it would be reasonable to anticipate would be large in both Territories, because the operations of the volunteers were carried on in the drenching rains of winter, and their means for storing and keeping supplies were very indifferent. The care taken of supplies, and their economical use by the volunteers, so apparent from these facts, is certainly a most remarkable vindication of the service.

The animals purchased and hired were less in proportion in Washington than Oregon, growing out of these "peculiarities of the service," that there was a larger proportional water service in Washington, and that the lines of operations of the Washington troops did not average quite the length of the lines in Oregon, of which the Auditor of course was not advised, but which the commission perfectly understood. Another "peculiarity" of those Territories is, that their steamers are not made exactly of the same size and model, and to run at the same expense, which the following language, in page 45, shows to have been the impression of the Auditor in reference to the *Multnomah* and *Fashion*: "I could not see why there should be so much difference in the charges of the *Fashion* and *Multnomah* for the same service." The commission, however, knew that there was great disparity in the size and power of the steamers.

It will be observed that, in fixing the rate of pay of employees and the price of supplies, the Auditor does not give the volunteer service either the benefit of the varying market value of employment and supplies at the several localities, nor of the maximum of the regular service. In the case of labor, ordinary or for pack, wagon, and herding service, he applies to all portions of Oregon and Washington the lowest rates at the cheapest regular post in the two Territories, for the cases he quotes of labor being procured at one dollar per day are cases paid for hire of Indians.—The cases where less than two dollars per day were paid are rare, and in most of these cases the employees were half-breeds. Two dollars may be taken as the lowest rate. At several of the posts three dollars was the lowest rate, and at Fort Dalles and Fort Lane rates as high as four dollars and five dollars, respectively, were paid. At one of these posts six dollars per day were paid chief packers. The Auditor allows four dollars in the volunteer service. In the regular service nine dollars per day were paid for an agent to purchase animals; the Auditor allows four dollars. Yet he fixes the minimum of the regular service as the maximum of the volunteers, although the former was paid in cash and the latter was rendered on credit.

The Auditor has made some little discrimination in fixing the prices of supplies in this, that he has adopted not a uniform maximum for both Territories, as in the case of labor, &c., but has made some slight changes of maximum from locality to locality. But for a given locality the maximum is simply the average of the regular purchases. The prices, when below this average, as they frequently were, are not raised to it, and thus he has actually reduced the rates of supplies for the volunteer service below what the evidence adduced in his own report shows to have been the cash prices paid by the regular service.

In fixing, however, these maxima, not being advised of the peculiarities of the service, as were the commission, he has come to some very singular conclusions. Thus he has allowed one cent per pound more for certain supplies at Port Townsend than at Olympia and Steilacoom, and evidently based on the cost of transportation between these localities. Now, during the whole Indian war the cash prices of transportation ranged from four to six cents per pound. On Puget Sound, supplies were procured in large quantities in San Francisco and in Portland, Oregon, and were taken to the Sound by the Straits de Fuca. This was especially the case with sugar, coffee, blankets and clothing. Large quantities of flour and bacon were also procured in this manner. They were generally procured by special contracts; and as regards all the purchases in San Francisco, by special contracts with the Sound merchants, and at prices not rating higher than the prices of the same articles sold to the citizens by the same merchants at the ordinary short credits of the country.

The Auditor has assumed the Oregon bushel of oats as thirty-four pounds, whereas it is forty pounds. This is an important matter. Lieutenant Sweitzer bought very large quantities of hay and oats in southern Oregon. His purchases were made during the first three or four months of the war. Being in magnitude like those of the volunteer service, they had the same effect to drain the country and to influence the prices. He paid for oats from five to twelve and a half cents per pound, or from two dollars to five dollars per bushel, and at an average of six and three-tenths cents per pound, or two dollars and fifty-two cents per bushel; and for hay from $30 to $150 per ton, and at an average of $44 per ton. The Auditor's maximum for the volunteer is $2 per bushel for oats and $44 per ton for hay, which is not certainly having a due regard to the prices current in the country at the time. In the hire of animals, the regular service paid as high as $2 for horses, $3 for mules, and $3 per yoke of oxen per day, and for hire of ox teams with driver as high as $10 per day. The Auditor allows $1 for horses, $1 25 for mules per day, but does not state what he has allowed for hire of oxen or teams. Again, in the regular service as high as $2 50 was paid for foraging and stabling horses per day, $1 for pasturage and stabling per day, and, and $1 for a night's lodging.

In the prices fixed by the Auditor for animals, he is also equally wide of the mark. He refers particularly to Lieutenant Withers' purchase whilst quartermaster at Vancouver, and givest Lieutenant Withers' letter in relation to it. Mr. C. A. Eastman, one of the gentlemen to whom Lieutenant Withers refers, and who was at that time quartermaster's clerk at Vancouver, in a letter to Mr. Stevens, delegate from Washington, under date of January 19, 1860, referring to these purchases of Lieut. Withers, says:

"The purchases referred to were of a mixed character, ranging in price from, I think, as low as $60 up to $200 or thereabouts, and in kind from the strong, rough, hardy Indian horse up to half-breeds and full-blood American horses. They were bought mostly for packing and general train service, the use of spies and guides, and the *temporary* mounting of foot troops, to be returned to packing, &c., on the expiration of such temporary service. Of the balance, a portion were required for post service—mostly teams—and the remainder for dragoon remounts, to meet casualties of the service.

"I cannot, of course, at this late day, from memory only, go into exact details, but generally their kind, value, and use were as before described. But it would be extremely difficult for me to institute a comparison between them and the horses used in mounting volunteers. Of the horses used by the volunteers in southern Oregon and on the sound I know nothing except from report. Those used by companies from the Willamette valley and Tualitan plains were mostly remarkably fine animals, the best of them worth from $200 to $350, or perhaps $400 each. Many of them were owned by their riders, who, as their comfort, and perhaps their heads, depended on their mounts, very naturally chose the best they had. The mounts in the Vancouver district were more mixed with a far greater range in valuation.

"On the whole, I believe the horses used in mounting volunteers to have been of greater average value than those purchased for the service of the quartermaster's department—the one being mostly for train service, while the other were for cavalry mounts, the selection resting in a great degree with their riders, whose comfort and safety depended thereon."

Perhaps the above is enough to show the bitter prejudice and hostility of the Auditor, and to satisfy impartial minds that the House resolutions referred the Oregon and Washington war claims to one incapable from such prejudice and hostility to execute the resolutions with an approach to ordinary fairness. He has sneered at the volunteer service in those Territories. He has indulged in imputations upon its integrity. His main authorities are the officers who embroiled the regular and volunteer services in difficulty, and who denounced the people of the Territorites as plunderers and murderers. According to the Auditor, none but officers with a military commission from the President can be trusted. Officers with civil commissions from the same President have no responsibility, can exercise no control, have no regard for the public service, and their solemn and earnest declarations are entitled to no weight whatever. He has reduced the price of labor and supplies below what his own figures would establish as the cash value. He has reduced the price of labor through both Territories to the minimum price of the cheapest regular post. He has struck officers from the rolls. He has reduced their grade. He has reduced them to the ranks. He has discharged quartermasters and commissaries. He has undertaken to decide what officers and what length of time were required to prepare the final papers. He has failed to comply with the resolutions of the House.

But all these details furnished by the Auditor of prices, and all the array of testimony which he produces, does not touch the question at issue. He has not before him the circumstances under which any given liability was incurred, nor but little evidence from which a just inference could be drawn as to the price the volunteer service must have paid had they the cash in hand to meet every expense. He had before him, as has been observed, the statements of a number of gentlemen in Oregon, whose testimony goes to establish the general accuracy of the conclusion of the commissioners, and its entire justice in several specified cases. The commissioners, however, examined critically the circumstances of each particular case. In the appendix of this paper are numerous testimonials from gentlemen of high character, which also go to sustain the great care and vigilance exercised to protect the public service, and the prices of labor and supplies in the several localities. As to most articles of subsistence purchased for the regular service, the amount purchased was ridiculously small. In the large purchases, as those of hay and oats by Lieutenant Smitser, the prices ranged nearly as high as those of the volunteer service. Eastman estimates the cost value of the volunteer horses as ranging as high as $350 to $400, compared with the horses purchased by Lieut. Withers.

The purchases of the volunteers were necessarily very large. Extraordinary means had to be resorted to develop them in a country already exausted and impoverished. Wheat had to be threshed and hauled in the winter, and to be turned into flour at a great disadvantage. As regards the country on Puget sound, pork had to be made in a short time by liberally feeding out wheat and other costly articles of subsistence. All these drains were necessarily made at an excessive disadvantage in order to save time, the most costly element of all, and even at the risk of stripping the famers of the subsistence actually required to sustain their families. Large quantities of supplies were furnished on written contracts, which made it obligatory upon the contractors to make extraordinary exertions and to resort to extraordinary means to come to time. The statement of Capt. Keller, given in the appendix, will best illustrate this characteristic of the service.

Under the fifth resolution of the House the Auditor has declined to allow any of the claims approved by the commission for horses or other property lost in the volunteer service, because the act referred to in the resolution prescribes a certain kind of proof to accompany the claims, which has not been complied with. It is well known that Congress every session directs claims to be settled on principles of equity and justice. These principles are especially applicable to the case under consideration. There can be no question of the loss of said property. It is reported by the officer having the special charge of the property and the special knowledge of the loss, and the claim for such loss is approved both by the territorial authorities and the commission. To exact of a service raised in the most rapid manner for an emergency, with little or no experience in the keeping of the records on the part of its officers, that particularity and formality in the papers which can only in the very best organization be gained by the experience of years, would be the height of injustice. This has never before been exacted in similar cases. It would practically result in refusing payment for all such claims.

Moreover, the act makes the maximum price of horses $200, so that under it the volunteers will not have the benefit of even the very diminished maximum allowed by the Auditor himself. Payment is therefore claimed according to the awards of the commission for horses or other property lost in the service, and a protest is made against the application of this act as totally against equity, without precedent, and as subversive of the ends of justice.

In regard to the sales of property, the Auditor seems to be of opinion that, the service having been short, property could not have been much deteriorated at the close of the military operations. He ought to have recollected that General Wool reported that the brief campaign of Major Rains in the Yakima country of some thirty odd days had so worn out the animals that months were required to prepare them for service. The animals of the volunteer service were greatly reduced in flesh, and many totally unfit for immediate service. Everything pertaining to transportation, as wagons, saddles, &c., was very much worn and deteriorated in value. Provisions were in many cases injured. Sales of forage and provisions and other articles were no criterion whatever of the cash value of these articles when they were purchased, because the new crop had come in; there was already an abundance of everything, and it was throwing on an overflowing market additional stocks of supplies.

It may not be out of place to refer briefly to the letters of officers having inveterate and bitter prejudice against the war debt, to which allusion has already been made.

1. *Lieutenant Colonel Silas Casey.* In his letter to the Auditor, under date of May 28, 1859, Col. Casey says: "I took the field in January, and by the 10th of March considered the war as closed, as far as offensive operations on the part of the Indians were considered." This is the opinion of Lieutenant Colonel Casey in 1859. What was his opinion in 1856, when the war existed? On the 15th of April, 36 days after he considered the war closed in 1859, he wrote to Gov. Stevens, under date of April 15: "It is my intention to watch the Nachess pass pretty closely, and I think your plan of occupying the Snoqualmie pass a very good one. Would it not be well to watch the Cowlitz pass also?" On the 28th of May, 79 days after his peace period of 1859, he writes Gov. Stevens: "I have one company watching the road which leads across the Nachess pass. * * * Should the Indians agree to terms, peace will probable be made; if not, when Col. Steptoe joins, he will attack them." With a simple appeal from the opinions of Col. Casey in 1859 to the opinions of Col. Casey in 1856, we will pass on to

2. *Major General John E. Wool.* Under date of July 15, 1859, (letter to the Auditor,) General Wool says, referring to the inquiry of the Auditor as to whether certain companies were not raised to stay at home, and specifying, among others, Plummer's at Port Townsend, and Ebey's at Whidby's island: "All these places I believe to be without the sphere of operations, and I have yet to learn that they were at any time visited by hostilities or in fear of it. On the contrary, Whidby's island was the place where many of the friendly Indians living on the east side of the sound were taken, fed, and cared for by an Indian agent," &c. Who was that agent? He was an appointee and acting under the special orders of Gov. Stevens, ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, the "self-constituted" commander of the volunteers, and the Indian exterminator in the heated imagination of General Wool; and Ebey's company, of which the Auditor himself had official knowledge at the time he made inquiry of General Wool, was not stationed on Whidby's island, but on the Snohomish, watching the very pass which Col. Casey was so anxious about on the 15th of April. Plummer's company was constantly engaged in cruising on the sound in order to keep off northern Indians, and keep down disaffection among the Indians of the sound. The correspondence accompanying the governor's message to the legislature, at its 4th annual session, in 1856-'57, gives despatches showing that Ebey's company was posted on the Snohomish. A copy of the printed document was sent to the Auditor, and actually received by him soon after the close of the last session of Congress.

General Wool prefaces his charges of "*exorbitant prices*," and the war being considered a "godsend," by the remark: "In regard to the prices paid for supplies, &c., by the volunteers, I am not in possession of any data that will enable me to arrive at any just conclusion." Why, then, did he not hold his tongue?

Again: By the italicising of passages, he arrays two statements of Governor Stevens in his letter to Percival, to show inaccuracy and inconsistency of statement. "We have on the sound twelve thousand warriors, (Indians,) and less than *seven hundred able-bodied white men*." "These troops are enlisted for six months, and number *about seven hundred*." Now, both statements are correct. The average force was about seven hundred, as shown by the report of the commission, and there were not seven hundred able-bodied white men living on the shores of Puget Sound. About one-half the volunteer force were raised on the Columbia river, in Oregon, and in the Nez Perce country. [Nez Perce auxiliaries.] General Wool supposed reference was had to the force on Puget Sound, when the whole force under arms in the territory, including Indian auxiliaries, were included.

3. *Captain Thomas J. Cram.* He states the price of oats to have been fifty cents per bushel. The lowest price paid by any regular quartermaster was one dollar per bushel, and the prices ranged as high as five dollars per bushel. The following passage, for its originality and singular pertinence to establish the charge of exorbitant prices, may be exhibited as a curiosity: "But in proportion as the demand increased and the supply diminished the prices increased."

From having in an isolated case seen the volunteers pour "bag after bag of the oats upon the ground for their horses to eat *ad libitum*," he has "not the slightest doubt that thirty per centum of all the forage purchased for volunteers was wasted."

He speaks of potatoes being raised in such large quantities that they rotted at the wharves; yet Captain Jordan, quartermaster at the Dalles, paid as high as $2 75 per bushel, and other quartermasters as high as $3 00 per bushel.

Again: "I doubt if a dollar was ever paid by a volunteer, or a promise to pay was ever made, for pasturage in a country where the whole land was one extended common." The lamentable ignorance of the country which this extract exhibits should incapacitate the writer from bearing testimony. At that time the range, and especially the winter range, for animals in the Willamette valleys and other portions of Oregon was altogether insufficient for the stock, and every winter many animals died for want of sustenance.—When animals were herded, awaiting an expedition at any particular point, the proprietor of the pasture used ran the risk of losing his own animals, and this is one of the reasons why the charges for pasturage were so high. Many large pastures are enclosed in Oregon and Washington, and it would seem the quartermasters took the wise precaution of renting the pastures instead of letting out the herd at so much per head per month. The commission, however, understood all these peculiarities of the country and the service, if Capt. Cram did not.

The captain refers to his *topographical memoir* for farther particulars as to the two services—a memoir which has had put upon it the seal of reprobation of his superior, the Secretary of War, in these words:—"A large portion of the report is devoted to subjects irrelevant to its objects, as indicated by the title and duties of Captain Cram, and contains animadversions upon public functionaries which are out of place in a topographical communication, and which are in no sense sanctioned or endorsed by this department."

Captain Cram is certainly a very fast witness, and if his statements are to have weight in regard to the volunteer service, we cannot see how the accounts of the regular quartermasters deserved to have been passed. Yet no one has been bold enough to bring charges against them prejudicial either to their ability or integrity. His statements that scrip was not worth at the close of the war more than 12½ cents on the dollar; that three-quarters of the scrip, "probably," had been sold by the first holders at not over 18 3-4 cents on the dollar, and a large amount at 10 cents on the dollar, would, if true, show, in view of the report of the Auditor, the lamentable distress and destitution to which the inhabitants of the territories had been reduced, and that the price of scrip had little to do with fixing the price paid for supplies in the volunteer service; or if the latter be true, the same report shows that Captain Cram's statement as to prices are grossly and scandalously incorrect.

The truth is, except in cases where the necessities of the destitute and impoverished population of those territories compelled them to sell their scrip at whatever price it would command in the market, in order to procure the absolute necessaries of life, or to raise some little means to carry on business, or to prevent the sacrifice of property soon expected to be valuable, they held on to their scrip and still retain it, having the fullest confidence that they will yet receive justice at the hands of Congress. It is certainly most cruel and unmanly for the very parties whose misrepresentations reduced the price of scrip to turn round and adduce this reduction as proof of the truth of such misrepresentations.

The impression which these letters of General Wool and others is calculated to make is that the inhabitants of the territories, as well as the authorities, were bent on a war of aggression against the Indians, and that the Indians were in arms rather as a matter of self-defence. That the peace to which they refer in such terms of complacency was simply a *quasi* peace, and that other causes might exist to produce a war than the outrages of the white settlers, is shown in the fact that two years afterwards the Indians rose upon the regular troops, the citizens having been excluded from that portion of the territory by a military order, utterly defeated and drove before them one hundred and fifty of their number, and compelled the commander of the department of the Pacific to organize a well-appointed campaign to subdue them. The necessity of the campaign of Colonel Wright in 1858 is the emphatic vindication of the volunteer operations of 1855 and 1856.

The attention of Congress is particularly called to the fact that the war department was constantly kept advised by the executives of the two territories of the volunteer operations under their direction, and not a word of reproof or animadversion was ever received in reply. The war department and the President manifestly recognized that, by law, as well as from necessity, a discretion did rest with the territorial executives as to the measures required to defend and protect the country, and it is to be presumed from their silence that they had confidence that such discretion was being properly exercised. It is claimed that the government—the President in sustaining the course of the governments of the two territories, and Congress in authorizing a commission—has fully endorsed the propriety and necessity of the volunteer operations.

The task of analyzing the statements received from Oregon and Washington since the Auditor wrote his report, with the view of determining the prices current in the country during the war, remains to be done.

Washington Territory has been divided into three districts: the northern or lower Sound district, in regard to which statements have been received from Whatcom, Island, Jefferson, King, and Kitsap counties; the central or upper sound district, with statements from Thurston, Pierce and Sawamish counties; and the southern or Columbia river district, with statements from Cowlitz, Clarke and Skamania counties. In the first district were the volunteer quartermasters' posts of Port Townsend and Seattle; in the second, Steilacoom and Olympia; and in the third, Vancouver and the Dalles. Statements are also given from General Miller, the quartermaster and commissary general, and Capt. Charles H. Weed, quartermaster and commissary of the Washington volunteers.

Most of these statements are authenticated under oath, and they come from the best informed and most responsible citizens of the several localities. In some few cases the range of prices has been given for the last five years. But in these cases it is stated that such range was the range of prices during the war.

Oxen ranged per yoke from $150 to $500; and from an average of $200 on the Columbia river to an average of $310 in the lower part of the Sound. Mules ranged as high as $500, and the average of a district as high as $275.

☞ The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt*, Capt. WELCH, arrived here on Saturday night, from Victoria and and all the way ports, bringing the mails.

☞ The best Purifyer of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-Dock and Iodine of Potass. 3m10

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON,

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

THE WAR DEBT.—Knowing that the acts of our Delegate to Congress are closely watched by those who opposed him in the late election, we publish entire, this week, the truthful statement of the Oregon and Washington delegation, and their defense of the claims held by its citizens against the government, growing out of the Indian hostilities of 1856. Their statements will be found an able defense, as well as complete refutation of the charge of "speculation" with which the Third Auditor sought to prejudice that claim, with a view to defeat an appropriation. It remains to be seen whether the minds of members of Congress can be thus poisoned by the libeler of an honest and patriotic people, or rise superior to the prejudice which he has sought to instil in them. We are loth to believe Mr. ATKINSON, or any other single individual, possesses this power, and still hope that Congress, at this very session will take the trouble *themselves* to investigate our claim, and then, whatever in their opinion may be found our due, be promptly awarded to us. We have nothing to dread from the strictest scrutiny. On the contrary, we court it with the greatest fervor.—We do not expect to have justice done our people without it. But, whatever be the fate of our claim, we are certain *none* will deny that our delegation have labored earnestly, constantly, and with a *will*, to secure an appropriation. No one here believes the idle *twaddle* of the *Oregonian* that Gen. LANE does not wish to see the debt paid. It is idle talk, indulged in for buncomb.

☞ MAJOR ALVORD, paymaster in the U. S. army, passed through this place on Monday last, on his way to the post on Grey's harbor, whether he proceeds to pay off the troops. At Steilacoom, we are told, some $32,000 were paid to the soldiers, which amount will soon be put in circulation among the hungry citizens of that place. For the next two weeks Steilacoom will be a lively place, and no mistake. The money paid to the troops at Bellingham Bay, Port Townsend and San Juan Island will also have a tendency to produce a sudden expansion in the money market in their several vicinities.

☞ The U. S. Steamship *Massachusetts*, Capt. W. H. FAUNTLEROY, arrived at Steilacoom last week, from San Francisco, whither she proceeded some months since, for the purpose of undergoing repairs. She is still in the Quartermaster's service, and assigned to duty on the Sound. Her first active service will probably consist in removing the troops and military stores from Bellingham Bay and Port Townsend to Steilacoom.

COLLAPSED HER FLUES.—The mail steamer *Julia*, Capt. BUSHNELL, whilst crossing over from Vashon's Island to Seattle on Monday week last, collapsed three of her flues, which so disabled her that it was with difficulty she was got into the Seattle harbor. Fortunately for those on board, she was running under but twenty pounds of steam at the time, and therefore very little damage was done, and no one injured. With the quantity of steam usually carried on her (60 pounds) she would have been blown to atoms, and probably all on board been lost.

She has since been towed to Victoria by the H. B. Co.'s steamer *Otter*, where she is now undergoing repairs. When completed she is to be taken to the Columbia river, where, we are informed, she will run as an opposition boat. We are not the least sorry to part with her.

TO BE DISCONTINUED.—We learn that orders have been received from headquarters ordering the immediate vacating of the military posts at Port Townsend and Bellingham Bay. The troops heretofore occupying these posts will again be quartered at Steilacoom. Capt. G. A. PICKETT, formerly in command at Fort Bellingham, is transferred to the command on San Juan Island—a position which he held in the early days of these troubles; and from which he was removed by orders of Gen. SCOTT. We fear Gov. DOUGLAS will be much offended.

☞ As we go to press we are informed of the arrival at Gray's Harbor on Monday, April 23d, of the U. S. surveying brig "R. H. Fauntleroy," 14 days from San Francisco, with the surveying party in charge of Assistant James S. Lawson. We understand that they will be engaged in the survey of the harbor and coast the larger part of the season.

LIQUOR SELLING.—JAMES MCINNES, a sailor man, was brought up by Marshal ARMSTRONG before U. S. Commissioner R. M. WALKER, on Saturday last, charged with selling liquor to Indians. Being placed on trial and pleading guilty, he was allowed until Monday to give bond in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of court. He was committed to jail till Monday, in default of securing the marshal, into whose custody he was placed till that time.

ANOTHER.—S. P. ANTHONY was brought up on a similar charge before Commissioner WALKER on Monday. Waiving an examination, he was placed under bonds of $500 for his future reappearance.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—Some 10 or 12 discharged soldiers from the Steilacoom post, whose terms of service have expired, took passage here on Monday last on the steamer *Panama*, bound for the States. The government is chargeable with the expense of their return to the places at which they severally enlisted.

Here is an instance of a dozen private soldiers voluntarily returning to citizen life, between which and the service in which *some* military officers in this Territory hold position there *seems* to be not the least identity of interest. Have these men not cut themselves loose from the government in doing so? They surely ought to know that this confederacy exists only for the good of the military.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Friday last, the body of a man named JOHN SCHMIDT, a native of Sweden, who had been missing for the last five weeks, was found in Skookum Bay, nearly opposite the residence of Col. M. T. SIMMONS, by DAVID SIMMONS. The deceased had been in the employ of Mr. WM. WALTER; was of steady and industrious habits, and much respected. It is supposed he got upset in an eddy, at or near Skookum Point, in Sawamish county. An inquest was held before Justice VAUGHN, who returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THANKS—To Purser FOSTER, of the steamer *Wilson G. Hunt*, for Victoria and Sacramento papers.

From the San Francisco Herald, April 14th.

The Pony Express.

The Pony Express has performed a feat which excites the wonder and admiration of all. We are in receipt of letters only fourteen days from Washington City—an air line distance of over three thousand five hundred miles—showing a speed of two hundred and fifty miles a day, obtained by steamboat, railroad, magnetic telegraph and horse flesh. A dispatch from Washington, dated March 30, informs us that the Pacific Railroad bill, the same mooted last year, would be called up in the Senate a week from the date above mentioned. It provides for the transportation of the mails, troops, seamen, munitions of war, army and navy supplies, and all other Government service by railroad from the Mississippi river to San Francisco. Every effort will undoubtedly be made to pass the bill, or failing that, to ascertain, with some certainty, the disposition of the present Congress in relation to constructing a Pacific and Atlantic Railroad. Another piece of information received in connection with the above, is the probability that the Overland Mail service between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Placerville, will be made, at least, semi-weekly. Also that a weekly mail will be carried between St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Dalles, in Oregon, the time to be not over 20 days between May and November, and not over 30 days for the balance of the year. Experience has sufficiently shown the beneficial results to the intervening country through which our Overland Mails are carried.

The Pony Express is destined to open the eyes of Congress and the country to the great facility with which communication can be established between the two great oceans, and it is hardly possible for Congress to adjourn without providing for a daily overland mail system, such as shall ultimate in exploding all the old theories of the necessity of preferring circuitous to straight lines for opening speedy communication.

The following, taken from the Way-bill of the Pony Express, shows the time made on the late notable trip from St. Joseph to San Francisco:

Left St. Joseph, Mo.	6 30 P. M., on 3d	April.
Arrived at Salt Lake City	6 30 P. M., on 9th	"
Carson City	2 30 P. M., on 12th	"
Strawberry Valley	4 35 A. M., on 13th	"
Placerville	2 00 P. M., on 13th	"
Sacramento	5 30 P. M., on 13th	"
San Francisco	1 00 A. M., on 14th	"

It took 75 Ponies to make the trip in 10½ days.

Thurston County Democratic Convention.

The undersigned, Democratic Central Committee for Thurston County, would respectfully recommend that a Democratic County Convention to nominate candidates to represent Thurston County in the next Legislature, and persons to fill the different county offices elective this season, be held at the school house at Tum Water on Saturday the 9th day of June next.

The committee would recommend that each precinct send one delegate to said convention for every ten voters, and that the primary meetings to choose delegates to the convention, be held in the different precincts, at the places hereinafter designated, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, June 2d, 1860.

The committee, deeming the precincts as now organized for county purposes, too large, have thought proper to shape them as defined below, and to apportion the delegates as follows:

If any precinct shall be of opinion that the committee has not assigned it the full number of delegates to which it is entitled, such precinct is invited to send the full number to which they may be of opinion they are entitled to, allowing one delegate to each ten voters—subject, however, to the decision of the convention, as to their reception or rejection.

Ford's Precinct:—To consist of Ford's prairie and immediate vicinity; primary meeting to be held at Van Wormer's school house; number of delegates	3
Grand Mound:—(Meeting at school house,) number of delegates	7
Tenalquot:—To consist of Tenalquot prairie and vicinity; primary meeting to be held at Thos. W. Glasgow's; number of delegates	2
Chambers' Prairie:—Primary meeting at school house; number of delegates	7
Nisqually:—Primary meeting at school house; number of delegates	2
Mima:—Primary meeting at school house; number of delegates	2
Bush's Prairie:—Primary meeting at school house; number of delegates	7
Yelm Prairie:—Primary meeting at school house number of delegates	2
Olympia:—Primary meeting at Masonic Hall; number of delegates	16

By order of the democratic central committee.
WM. W. MILLER, *Ch'n.*

In four counties of Nebraska, the Republicans have elected thirty-six, and the Democrats twelve delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Four are yet to hear from. On the State government question, the vote stands 1,877 for, and 1,987 votes against.

ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA.

Highly Important from Mexico.

NAVAL BATTLE---CAPTURE OF TWO STEAM SHIPS BY U. S. MEN-OF-WAR!

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE, ETC.

The Mail Steamship *Panama* arrived at Brown's wharf on Monday morning, 10 days from San Francisco, via Portland.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co. for files of San Francisco papers to the 14th inst., and to J. W. Sullivan for Eastern papers to the 20th March.

The Overland Mail from St. Louis, with dates to March 22d, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th inst.

We clip the following summary of news from the San Francisco *Herald*:

Naval Engagement — Capture of Two Steamers by U. S. Ships.

Miramon commenced the seige of Vera Cruz March 5th. On the 6th, two war steamers, which left Havana under Gen. Marni, appeared before the city, passing all the squadron, and refused to show their colors, though ordered to do so by a shot from the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and other signals. The English, French and Spanish vessels of war took no notice of the fact. Commodore Jarvis ordered Commander Turner, in the Saratoga, with detachments from the Savannah and Preble, on the steamers Indianola and Wave, to proceed to the anchorage of the two steamers off Anton Lizardy, and ascertain their character. As the Saratoga approached, one of the vessels was seen to move off, when a shot was fired ahead to bring her to, according to one account. The Indianola, according to another account, sent a boat with a flag to demand the nationality, when the steamer Gen. Miramon fired on the boat with cannon and musketry. A moment after this, the Saratoga fired a broadside into the Miramon, and the action became general. Both steamers now hoisted the Spanish flag. A spirited engagement ensued, in which the Americans had three wounded—one mortally. Of the Mexicans about fifteen killed, and between twenty and thirty wounded. The result was the capture of the Gen. Miramon and Marquez, with most of the men, and Gen. Marni. The Miramon was sent to New Orleans as a prize, in charge of an American officer, and has arrived there. The Preble was expected there in a few days, with Gen. Marni, and some other prisoners aboard, the remainder having been distributed among the other steamers. It was said there was much excitement in Vera Cruz among the French and Spaniards, they denouncing the conduct of the squadron. The prisoners corroborate this report. There were two steamers cleared from Havana as merchantmen, and hoisted the Mexican flag after leaving the port, and subsequently they mounted guns. President Miramon paid $55,000 for the two steamers.

The news created a profound sensation at Washington. Particulars are awaited with great interest. It is supposed that the steamers were attacked as pirates, and the act on the part of our naval force is fully sustained. The Spanish authorities condemned the fitting out of the expedition, as an act against the Constitutional Government, which the United States recognizes. It is believed by some, that they were fitted out by the Spanish authorities, and sustained by France.

There were captured with the two steamers, six mortars, six 22-pounders, and 20,000 stand of small arms. The materials of war were stowed away below out of sight, and the men who were on board were forced into service.

A dispatch from Washington, March 21st, says that there is the best authority for stating that the capture of the steamers was not in consequence of even a line of instructions to the commanders of the squadron from either the President or Secretary of the Navy, though the act is fully approved by the Administration. Yesterday morning Secretaries Cass and Toucey had a conference on the subject.

Another dispatch says that the refusal of the steamers to show their colors, when asked, is sufficient to place them in the position of pirates. This view is adopted by the Administration.

The latest accounts from New Orleans state that Miramon's steamers returned the Saratoga's fire. The Indianola pursued the Miramon, when the latter fired on her. After the Indianola returned the fire, her crew boarded the Miramon at the point of the bayonet. A portion of the Indianola's deck was carried away by a shot. The Miramon was run aground. The Saratoga brought the Marquez to the two steamers; two hundred men were killed and forty wounded. The Indianola and Wave had eighty men each. The *Picayune* learns from some French prisoners on board the prize (the Marquez being anchored opposite New Orleans,) that the fighting was done principally by officers who were obliged to charge and fire the guns, assisted only by Mexican officers from the shore.

It is stated that the expedition cost $300,000, mostly furnished in Havana, by the Government, under secret articles.

Capt. Turner asked Gen. Marni why he fired on the American vessels without provocation. Marni replied that the men could not be controlled. He knew the nationality of the Saratoga and understood the signals, but the men fired contrary to his orders. Turner replied, "You are entirely responsible for the outrage." Juarez issued a proclamation declaring Marni's expedition piratical, and authorized any one to capture it.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from New Orleans, March 21, says that Miramon has notified the foreign vessels that he would commence the bombardment of Vera Cruz on the night of the 13th; he would not be responsible for shipping anchored under the castle. On the night of the 13th, the officers on the decks of the Gen. Miramon heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Vera Cruz.

The steamer Pocahontas is now under orders for Vera Cruz, and the steamer Narragansett is on the eve of leaving Norfolk for the Pacific.

A Washington dispatch adds that a remarkable change has taken place within the last forty-eight hours among Congressmen opposed to the Nicaraguan and Mexican treaties; Democrats and Republicans of the Senate, each, had a caucus on Tuesday morning on the subject. The Democrats discussed the propriety of closing the efforts to make any treaty with Spanish America, since the Republicans brought matters to a deadlock. The discussion was warm. In the Republican caucus Dixon and several others joined in supporting the policy indicated by the vote. An effort will be made to resuscitate the Nicaragua treaty, and pass it, with some modifications. A short Executive session of the Senate was held on Tuesday, and preliminary steps were taken to the resuscitation.

Great Britain has demanded general amnesty and religious tolerance from Mexico. If this is declined, England will demand of both parties a full indemnity for damages done to English subjects. Miramon has proposed terms for an armistice. He stipulates that England, France, Spain, Prussia, and the United States shall be mediators; and meanwhile, the custom dues shall be equally divided between the two parties. Juarez has replied that the proposition is absurd and inadmissible.

ADDITIONAL EASTERN NEWS BY PONY EXPRESS.

The following news was telegraphed from St. Louis on the 3d of April, for the S. F. *Bulletin*, to overtake the Pony Express that left St. Joseph, Mo., on that day:

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—FURTHER OF THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ.

The commander of the Spanish squadron was at first disposed to protest against the action of Juarez, but receded. The French commander wrote him a note and demanded an explanation, which Juarez regarded as insulting, and accordingly treated it with contempt. Juarez's dispatches have reached Washington and been submitted to the Senate, but do not vary from statements previously published.

The question now arises, what is to be done with the prisoners in New Orleans? If they are pirates, they will have to be hung; if not, they ought not to be in our prisons. On the 20th March the *Marquez* prisoners were taken to the Parish prison, in New Orleans, from the *Preble*, and the trial, preliminary to final action, opened in the U. S. Court of Louisiana, but was postponed, on account of the necessity of waiting till the Admiralty Court shall declare that the vessels were pirates and prizes. The vessels will then be sold, and the avails distributed among the captors. It is admitted that the capture of the steamers saved Vera Cruz, and has probably decided the issue of the war.

The siege was maintained without any decisive result, until the 13th March, when Miramon proposed an armistice, with a view to the settlement of the difficulties. Juarez assented. Commissioners were appointed and a conference was held, but it broke up without coming to terms.

The siege was resumed on the 16th. Miramon again bombarded the city with redoubled vigor; shot and shell were thrown into the city, killing several inhabitants and soldiers, and doing much damage to property. Many shot fell among the shipping under the Castle, but without doing great damage. On the same evening, two Spanish steamers arrived in port. During the bombardment the French fleet was in constant communication with with Miramon, contrary to the orders of Juarez.

The bombardment was continued until the 17th of March, when Miramon attacked the city; but after half an hour's combat, he was repulsed, with considerable loss. Later in the day, the bombardment was resumed, doing much damage. One bomb burst in the American Consulate, which seemed an especial mark for Miramon. During the time, from two to five hundred women and children were in the Castle. On the night of the 19th, another assault was attempted and quickly repulsed.

Cavarajola, with a force of Liberel troops, captured a convoy of fifteen wagons, loaded with ammunition, provisions, and $400,000 in specie, near Jalapa, and dispersed a guard of 700 men. This aid was designed for Miramon. On the 21st, Miramon raised the siege, and withdrew towards the city of Mexico.

MATTERS ON THE RIO GRANDE — TEXANS CROSS THE RIVER IN PURSUIT OF CARTINAS.

On the 16th March two companies of Texan Rangers, under Capt. Ford, and two of U. S. Cavalry, under Capt. Stonemann, crossed the Rio Grande, in search of Cortinas. The troops approached a Mexican encampment at night, and took thirty persons who claimed to belong to a large body represented to be Mexican Guards, also in search of Cortinas. Next morning, a large body of Mexicans appeared and claimed the prisoners as part of their force.

It was afterwards ascertained that the forces had been watching the forces of the Americans, and that Cortinas was with them, and had escaped on the first alarm. The American troops remained encamped on the Mexican side, above Brownsville, determined to capture Cortinas. Maj. Hentzleman has sent a reinforcement of two companies of Artillery. It was reported that Gen. Garcia had invited the Americans into Mexico. The troops belonging to the Church party were soon expected.

The President having rejected an offer of 5000 Texas Rangers, made by Gov. Houston, on the condition of furnishing them with 3000 rifles, and as many revolvers, and Gov. Houston having received no aid from the Federal Government, as he expected, the Governor has ordered Col. Johnson immediately to raise a large force of Rangers to drive the Indians from the northern frontier. He will, however, take no steps against Mexico pending the ratification of the treaty.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOV. HOUSTON TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

On March 30th the Secretary received Gov. Houston's letter, in which he says the troops did not contemplate crossing to Mexico until the steamer *Ranchero* was fired into from the Mexican side, and a man wounded. He says that since 1851 he has been written to from various parts of the United States, urging him to invade Mexico, with a view to the establishment of a Protectorate, and promising money and arms. To these overtures he has made no favorable responses. As an individual he might have co-operated to accomplish an achievement of personal and political aggrandizement. He gives assurances that he will commit no action which will embarrass the President, nor will he intentionally plant a thorn in his pathway of life. He recapitulates the outrages committed by the Indians on the northern frontier, and strenuously urges in favor of calling out a regiment of Rangers, as the Regulars cannot protect the people against Indian thefts and depredations.

Gov. Bissel, of Illinois, died on the 20th of March. The funeral ceremonies were celebrated in a most imposing manner in Springfield. The military, masons and citizens participated. The Chicago light artillery were present. Minute guns were fired. The religious services were according to the rites of the Catholic church. At five o'clock, Lieut.-Gov. Wood, of Quincy, was formally inaugurated.

The proposed change of place for holding the National Democratic Convention is still under consideration. The Charleston papers ridicule the idea as absurd, and say that no person but the convention has power. Good care will be taken to provide for all the delegates. Already one hundred have been invited to private houses. It is greatly preferred that outsiders should stay away.

DIED,

In Olympia, on the 26th inst., WILLIAM WORKMAN, infant son of THOMAS M. and E. H. REED, aged 13 months and 3 days.

New Advertisements.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

BILES & CARTER

HAVE NOW THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE Tannery in successful operation at

TUMWATER,

and are now prepared to offer to the public a general assortment of Leather, such as Harness, Bridle, Rein, Skirting, Collar Aprons, Belting, Upper, Calf, Kip, Buck and Sole Leather, in fact all kinds to suit the wants of the people.

Leather given in exchange, or cash paid for good hides.

Tumwater, W. T., April 27, 1860. 23y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED special administrator, with the will annexed, upon the estate of JAMES C. COCHRAN, late of Thurston county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county, at its April term, 1860. Persons knowing themselves indebted will call upon the undersigned at once and settle, and those having claims against the said estate will present them, with proper vouchers, within one year from the date hereof.

SIDNEY S. FORD, SEN.,
Skookum Chuck, Thurston county, W. T.
April 23, 1860. 4w23

J. D. CARROLL,

YATES STREET,

(BETWEEN WHARF AND GOVERNMENT STS.,)

IMPORTER

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

NOW OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

CHOICE BRANDS:

10 PUNCHEONS SCOTCH WHISKY;
10 " Jamaica Rum;
10 " Swain & Boord's Old Tom Gin;
15 pipes Holland Gin;
15 casks Sazerne Cognac;
10 " " J. Robbins' Cognac;
10 " " Martel Cognac;
15 " " Selgnette Cognac;
25 BBLS. BOURBON WHISKY;
50 bbls Alcohol;
50 casks American Brandy;
25 hhds Allsopp & Son's Burton Ale;
50 bbls Oregon Cider;
150 CASES SWAIN AND BOORD'S OLD TOM;
300 CASES LONDON DOCK COGNAC BRANDY;
20 cases London Club House Gin;
50 " Wolfe's Schnapps;
100 cs V. H. & Co. ANCHOR HOLLAND GIN;
50 cases Absinth Suisse;
50 " Vermouth Rivoire;
50 " Scotch Whisky, Rob't Thin;
150 CASES CLARET WINE;
50 " John Durand Haut Sauterne;
10 bbls D. Gordon Sherry Wine;
10 " Crown Port Wine;
25 BASKETS HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE;
10 " Heidsick Champagne, pints;
25 CASES ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS;
25 " Hostetter's Bitters;
15 " Turner's Forest Wine Bittters;
25 " Boker's Bitters;
50 " Ginger Wine;
150 TURNER'S ASSORTED SYRUPS;
100 CASKS BYASS' PORTER, 4 doz. each;
50 Casks Bass' Ale, 4 doz. each.

☞ Orders from any part of the country punctually attended to.

TERMS CASH.

J. D. CARROLL,
Opposite Freeman & Co.'s Express,
Yates Street, Victoria.
3m22

Wanted.

INFORMATION OF JAMES ALEXANDER GARDINER, who left Washington Territory in 1855. When last heard from, he was at Big Oak Flat, Tuolumne county, California. If living, he is now 28 years old.

Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by the undersigned, his brother.

Address, WM. A. GARDINER,
3t22 Olympia, Washington Territory.

Golden Era copy three weeks and send bill to this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of administration upon the estate of JAMES W. WILEY, late of Thurston county, deceased, have this day been granted by the Probate Court of said county to the the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, with necessary vouchers, within one year from this date.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Administrator.
At store of M. Lomisson & Co.
Olympia, W. T., April 4, 1860. 4w20

Dalles Portage Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BOOKS for the subscription of stock in this Company will be opened by the Commissioners of the Company at Calwash Landing, on the the first day of June, A. D., 1860.

ALFRED ALLEN,
JAMES W. FERGUSON,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
Com. D. P. Co.
Ca'wash Landing, Clickatat Co., W. T.,
March 10, 1860. 20td

U. S. Mail and Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE OF Stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The Stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A. M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia river.

HENRY WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.
Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF PENITENTIARY COMMISsioners of Washington Territory will receive sealed proposals until the 6th day of June, 1860, for clearing and grubbing 2½ acres of the site for the Penitentiary, located at Vancouver, Clarke county, W. T. Said work to be done as follows:

All trees, stumps, and brush, to be taken out by the roots, and the holes to be filled up, and all to be leveled down smooth. Said work to be completed by the 1st day of August, 1860. Two sureties to be named in the bids.

Said commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed—"To the Acting Commissioner of Penitentiary. Proposals for clearing."

By order of the Board,

GAY HAYDEN,
Acting Commissioner of Penitentiary.
Vancouver, April 2, 1860. 20td

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THE Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies, Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c.

Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

WINSOR & LAMAN.
Olympia, March 30, 1860. 19tf

TAKE WARNING.

HAVING closed the business in which I have been engaged, all knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned must come forward and settle the same by payment of cash or notes of hand, before the first day of next month.

On all accounts left unsettled at that date, two per cent. interest per month will be charged, and the accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:6m

DALLES PORTAGE COMPANY.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Dalles Portage Company, notice is hereby given that books will be opened at the house of James H. Herman at Rockland, W. T., opposite Dalles City, Oregon, on Friday, the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said company.

Dated at Cascades, W. T., this 19th day of March, 1860.

JAMES L. FERGUSON,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
ALFRED ALLEN,
2m19 Commissioners.

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Thurston.

District Court of Second Judicial District, in and for the Territory aforesaid.

TO JOHN EVANS, SARAH T. EVANS, OWNER and Dowress, and Joseph Hamlin, subsequent incumbrancer: You are hereby notified, that T. F. McElroy has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which shall commence more than three months after the sixteenth (16th) day of March, 1860, 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 foreclose a mortgage executed by the said John Evans, on the eighth day of September, 1858, to secure the payment of a promissory note, bearing even date therewith, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with interest from said date according to the tenor of said note.

Complaint dated March 6th, 1860, and filed in District Court of 2d Judicial District, W. T., March 13th, 1860.

ELWOOD EVANS,
3m17 Attorney for Plaintiff.

NONPAREIL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE above named Saloon, and fitted the same up in a superior style, invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call, where they will find the choicest

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Connected with the Saloon are

TWO GOOD BILLIARD TABLES AND BALL ALLEYS.

OYSTERS will be served, as heretofore, day or night.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, wholesale and retail. All orders promptly attended to. Terms cash.

M. L. HEFRON.
Olympia, March 9, 1860. 3m16

CLOSING UP AND SELLING OUT.

AS I am about to close up the Livery business, I now offer for sale a lot of fine Work and Saddle HORSES, ROAD WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS (single and double), &c.; all of which are of the best quality and in excellent order. To farmers and those desirous of purchasing the chance of securing good bargains should not be neglected.

J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Feb. 24, 1860. 14:4m

J. B. PAINTER,

(LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER,)

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material, Paper, Cards,

And Printer's Stock generally,

132 *Clay Street, near Sansome,*
11y *SAN FRANCISCO.*

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

Daly's

AROMATIC VALLEY

WHISKY,

FOR MEDICAL USE,

HAS now taken that position in the world's estimation, which justifies its Proprietor in claiming for it

A Superiority Unrivalled,

Produced, as it is, by a process known only to the Manufacturer, and extracted from the choicest grain, which grows no where but in a favored locality in the Valley of the Monongalela, and containing no particle of deleterious admixture; it has acquired a reputation for perfect purity and intrinsic excellence, based solely upon its inherent merit, which the Proprietor does not intend shall ever be forfeited. Its universal use by the

Medical Profession

is most urgently recommended. Already has it found its way into the principal public and private Hospitals in the country, and wherever it has been once used, it forthwith becomes a necessity.

The attention of consumers is called to the certificates of the following well known Chemists:

I have analyzed a sample of "DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY," and find it to be a PURE ARTICLE of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
New York. Chemist.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., April 17, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your Aromatic Valley Whisky, and find it a PURE, FINE FLAVORED RYE WHISKY, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
State Assayer.

WM. H. DALY—

Dear Sir—Your "AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a PURE ARTICLE, ENTIRELY FREE FROM THE ADULTERATING INGREDIENTS SO FREQUENTLY USED.

Yours respectfully,
JAS. J. MAPES,
Analytical Chemist.

CAUTION.

It has come to my knowledge that parties in San Francisco have resorted to the base artifice of attempting to forge my label, with some slight alterations, using the name "DELAY'S" instead of "DALY'S Aromatic Valley Whisky," and also using "CUMBERLAND," instead of "Monongahela."

These Bogus Labels have been put on Bottles of entirely different shape from mine, containing the commonest trash, and packed in cases, intended to imitate and branded similar to the genuine, using the name "DELAY'S" instead of "Daly's."

Dealers in the interior as well as consumers are cautioned not to be imposed upon by this Bogus article.

Particular attention is called to the shape of my Bottle, which is unlike any other, and also to the name "William H. Daly, New York," blown in each Bottle.

I have no fears of this or any other spurious article interfering with the sale of my

Aromatic Valley Whisky,

but I cannot allow such a base fraud to be practiced upon honest Merchants and the unsuspecting Consumer, without noticing it.

WM. H. DALY,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
NEW YORK.

NOTE.

☞ Daly's Aromatic Valley WHISKY is for sale by most of the respectable Liquor Houses in California.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
1s15 SAN FRANCISCO.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY has acquired a reputation far more enviable than any Whisky ever offered for sale in Barrels or Half Barrels in California. Its

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY

has become so fully appreciated, that the demand for it has largely increased, and the quantity now sold is much greater than any other brand of Whisky on the Pacific Coast.

CAUTION.

The great reputation of the EUREKA WHISKY, imported exclusively by ourselves, has induced parties in San Francisco, to put up a cheap article of Whisky, in imitation packages, branding it

"EUREKA WHISKEY,"

using the same style of letter as on the genuine imported article, and also using our shipping mark "J. T. D.," sometimes transposing the letters to avoid detection.

This common Whisky is palmed off, to a large extent, on the unsuspecting purchaser, for the GENUINE EUREKA, thus enabling the seller to make large profits on a cheap imitation Whisky, which is sold on the reputation of the genuine article.

To protect ourselves, and enable purchasers to guard against imposition, every package of the

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

will, in future, have the following brand, viz:

"WM. NEWELL & CO. S. F."

burnt into the head.

Purchasers will please take particular notice of this brand, as none other is genuine.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTE.—The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is for sale by most of the Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 15is

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

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

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

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS!

I beg to call the attention of the Merchants of California and Oregon to a Superior Article of

HOLLAND GIN,

MANUFACTURED BY MYSELF EXCLUSIVELY, AT SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND,

And to distinguish it from every other alcoholic stimulant in the world, I gave it the name of

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

It is the pure tincture of Juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any Holland Gin in the world. Since the introduction of the celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, the proprietor has submitted to the whole Medical Faculty of the United States. Over three thousand endorse it, over their own signatures, to be the Purest alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the great success they have met with in their practice in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, obstructions of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a preventive against ague and fever and change of water. The physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribed it with great confidence in case of cholera, on account of the purity of the article.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor mixers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin in cases and jugs, to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. At first they bodily counterfeited my name, but I soon stopped that by causing several of them to be arrested. They now confine themselves to closely imitating the appearance and shape of my bottles, and the peculiar wrapper which I have always used, viz: Yellow paper, printed with red and blue ink, pasteboard printed caps.

BEWARE OF THESE IMITATION BOGUS SCHNAPPS.

If the Liquors were fit to drink, there would be no need to palm them off by counterfeiting the peculiar style and appearance of the genuine Wolfe's Schnapps. Avoid these mixed and doctered up imitations as you would avoid shattered nerves, ruined stomachs and delirium tremens. The pure and genuine Schnapps have my name on the bottle, cork, and a facsimile of a signature on the label. For sale by all the wholesale Druggists and respectable Liquor dealers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.

The word Schiedam Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeit, and are impositions on the public. 6m6

MEDICAL CARD.

U. G. Warbass,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF NUMEROUS friends and acquaintances, I have determined to locate permanently in Olympia and resume the practice of my profession in all its branches. From an extensive and successful Surgical and Medical Practice of over twelve years, I offer myself, not as a an experimentor, but as a practitioner who has had experience.

Particular attention will be paid to all surgical operations and diseases of a private nature.

Office at the Pacific House, corner of Maine and Third Streets, where patients from a distance can be supplied with comfortable rooms, and charged by the week for board and medical attendance.

Consultation fee and charges moderate.
Olympia, Oct. 21, 1859. 48tf

D. PHILLIPS & SON

OFFER FOR SALE

A New Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, and Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

☞ We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and are offering our Goods at reduced rates.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 20, 1859. 29tf

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

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed, by the Probate Court of Lewis County, Guardian of the person and property of DIAMOND KING, an insane person, a resident of the county of Lewis, W. T. All persons having just claims against the said King, are hereby notified to present their accounts; and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said King, are requested to call on the undersigned and make settlement of the same without delay.

All persons are hereby cautioned against selling on credit to the said King; and that no accounts created by said King, from and after this date, will be paid unless made with the knowledge and sanction of the undersigned.

J. D. CLINGER.
Claquato, W. T., April 2, 1860. 4w28

A GOOD 'UN.—An "exquisite" young gentleman, who wished to make an impression, with a view to captivate her, upon a brilliant young lady, presented her the following high wrought compliment: "Madam, there are just two things in the world that I *love*, which are Oysters and Champagne; and I never see *you* without thinking of them." To which the grateful lady thus responded: "Sir, there are just two things in this world that I *hate*, which are *cod-fish* and *potatoes;* and I never see *you* without thinking of them!"

The crest of the "killing young man" thereafter fell exceedingly.—*Bridgton Reporter.*

A GOOD MATCH.—A writer in the *Home Journal* describes a couple who were "not unequally yoked together:

In short, the man was very poor,
And, what was worse, supremely lazy;
A kind of trouble hard to cure,
But such as rarely drives one crazy,
His wife was just his proper match—
An idle gossip and a slattern,
Whose frock from time and frequent patch,
Knew nevermore its native pattern.
They lived, as 'twere from hand to mouth—
She dawdling over pans and kettles—
He in constant state of drought,
And both in frequent want of victuals.

REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.—The report of the Third Auditor upon the war claims of Oregon, has reached this city. It is made up of all the misrepresentations and falsehoods which have been put into circulation by Gen. Wool and others, representing the war as unnecessary — that troops were called out and kept in the field when there was no use for them, and that the furnishing of supplies, at the prices, was manifestly intended a swindling speculation, to extort money, without just claim, from government. The whole report is an infamous outrage upon the people of Oregon. Where was Gen. Lane when this report was gotten up? Is his silence intended to sanction it, and to close, forever, the hope of our people for redress. ?—*Oregonian.*

☞ A lemonless man was observed one evening slicing a potato in his whisky toddy.

"Why what are you about?" Charlie inquired.

"It's punch I am making, dear," quietly he replied.

"But why are slicing that in?"

"To give a flavor."

"What! a potato flavor?"

"Sure, and isn't a flavor a flavor, whether it's lemon or pitaty?"

PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

J. E. WHITWORTH,

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Seeds and Fruit.

Also—Agent for Freeman & Co.'s Express.
June 16, 1859. 30tf

GARDEN SEEDS,—Raised in this Territory—growth of 1859, at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.
Olympia, Jan. 24, 1860. 10tf

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFE TIME; by Peter Parley—in 2 vols. Illustrated. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

"CAPT. GRAY'S COMPANY." A new work written, printed and published in Oregon. Out at last. By an Oregon lady. For sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

FREDERIC THE GREAT; by Carlyle. Just received and for sale at the PIONEER BOOK STORE.

ALMANACS AND DIARIES FOR 1860. Also, BANCROFT'S LAWLER AND FORM BOOK for Oregon and Washington at the PONEER BOOK STORE.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial Sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MILAS GALLIHER, *Proprietor.*

Steilacoom, Aug. 18, 1859. 40tf

UNITED STATES

MAIL LINE!

—CONNECTING—

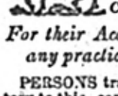
THE COLUMBIA RIVER

—WITH—

PUGET SOUND!

H. WINSOR,

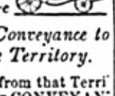
MAIL CONTRACTOR, BETWEEN OLYMPIA and Ranier, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, takes this method to inform the travelling public, that he is at all times prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, with—



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

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. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33ly

Pioneer Hotel.

H. L. TIBBALS, Proprietor,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE HOTEL, would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public generally, that having recently made extensive improvements to his former large establishment, by the addition of large and airy bed rooms, dining and sitting rooms, parlors, &c., he is now prepared to entertain customers in a manner unequalled in the Territory. The rooms are all hard-finished, and well furnished with furniture, all of which is new. He can comfortably entertain 200 guests, and he hesitates not in saying that it is the largest, the most comfortable house of the kind north of San Francisco, and he will endeavor to make it the best.

A GOOD BAR, where will be kept the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and two elegant BILLIARD TABLES are attached to the premises.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
Port Townsend, Sept. 9, 1859. 52:6m

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Icosium*, direct from China and Japan, consisting of Tea, Rice, Sugar, Fire Brick, Tiles, &c., which will be sold at or below San Francisco prices. Please call in and purchase.
Port Townsend, Nov. 1, 1859. 1y50

DR. MATTHEW P. BURNS.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE NEW STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA, W. T.

DR. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO THE CITIzens of Washington Territory for the liberal share of public patronage he has received for the last seven years, while practicing Medicine and Surgery in all their various departments.

Dr. B.'s Surgery is furnished with a complete assortment of Surgical Instruments, many of them new and patented improvements of eminent Surgeons in Europe.

DR. BURNS respectfully informs his numerous friends that he has lowered his rate of charges to suit the times. *Calls punctually attended to night or day.*
Olympia, Dec. 9, 1859. 3y

HENRY N. McGILL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND

Commissioner of the Court of Claims of U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY,
3-y Olympia, W. T.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Sept. 19, 1859.

The undersigned, Judges of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington, do hereby order that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Second Judicial District be held at the town of Olympia in the said District, on the first Monday of each and every month, except the months of March and September, and to continue for one week unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

And it is further ordered, that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Third Judicial District be held at Port Townsend in the said District on the first Thursday of each and every month, except the months of February and August, and to continue for one week, unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Court. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

O. B. McFADDEN,
Chief Justice and Judge of 2d District,
E. C. FITZHUGH,
Associate Justice 3d Judicial District.

A true extract from the Record.
RICHARD LANE,
Clerk of Supreme Court, W. T.
Olympia, Sept. 19, 1859.

G. K. Willard & Son,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal uses,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

☞ Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

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

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.

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.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between ROBERT GREENBAUM and RALPH COATS, under the firm name of GREENBAUM & COATS, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned from the said firm.

The business of the said firm at Skookum Chuck, will be settled by Ralph Coats. Those knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle, and those having claims will forthwith present the same to the undersigned, at the store of said Greenbaum & Coats, at the Skookum Chuck in Thurston County.

RALPH COATS.
Skookum Chuck, W. T., Feb. 27, 1860. 3m15

OLYMPIA AND SEATTLE NURSERIES,

Gangloff & Moxlie, *Proprietors,*

OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE FALL AND Spring planting, 65,000 of the best trees ever offered in this Territory, consisting of Apple, one and two years old from the graft; Cherry, from one to three years old; Plum from one to three years old; Quince, Currant, Goosberry and Raspberry bushes. Flouring plants, as usual.

Also under propagation, and can be furnished next year, 100 named varieties of Tulip; 150 varieties of Hyacynths; 32 Dahlias; 6 Crown-imperials; 12 Lillies, and a "right smart chance" of other Flowering articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted genuine and true to label, or the money will be refunded. We wish purchasers to understand that we know what we are selling.

TERMS—Positively cash, or an equivalent, on delivery. We are also determined to sell cheap.

Address GANGLOFF & MOXLIE, Olympia or Seattle, or J. E. Whitworth, Main street, Olympia, where we intend to keep a supply of trees during the season. 42tf

NEW BOOKS!

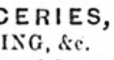
G. K. WILLARD & SON

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

NEW YORK,

A large assortment of CHOICE

BOOKS,



which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. They have made arrangements by which they will be enabled to provide the reading public with all the standard books of the day, at a very reasonable advance on New York prices.

The books are bought in New York by one of the firm residing there, and any rare books that we may not have in store, we will order for our patrons.

We have on hand an assortment of School Books. Teachers will find it to their advantage to purchase of us. We invite all who want anything in our line of business to give us a call.

Olympia, Nov. 4, 1859. 50tf

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

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

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.59-tf.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

PORT TOWNSEND, JUNE 22D, 1858

DR P. M. O'BRIEN, late Resident Physician and Surgeon 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

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

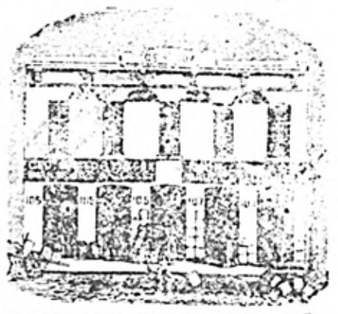
N. B. Hot and cold Baths at all hours.

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.
Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf



GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES,

BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,

Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,

25ly *SAN FRANCISCO.*

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

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

The publisher of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT having recently made large additions to his former assortment of

JOB AND FANCY TYPE,

is now prepared to execute, in the neatest style, and at prices to suit the times, all orders for printing that may be entrusted to him, such as

BILLS,	CARDS,	POSTERS,
LABELS,	PAMPHLETS,	BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,	RECEIPTS,	BILLS LADING,
BILLS OF FARE,	INVITATIONS,	&c., &c.

Blank Deeds, (Warrantee and Quit Claim), Mortgages, Powers of Attorney for the transfer and sale of scrip, &c., constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.

SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their Widows or Orphan children,) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington, attended to.

Reference to any of the heads of Departments.

R. E. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 3m10

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. 5tf

Andrew J. Moses,

AUCTIONEER,

Olympia, W. T.

July 29, 1859. 36tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—in the Land Office. no.7y.

C. CROSBY & CO.

TUM WATER,

OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PSOVISIONS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE,

and in fact every thing to supply the wants of the country, which they are selling low for cash or country produce.

Tum Water, W. T., May 12, 1859. 25tf

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

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. 38tf.

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

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 Joural, 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 principa largest circulating Journals and newspapers published in the Atlantic States.

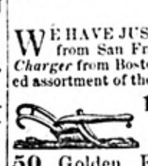
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

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

WARANTEE and Quit-claim Deeds for sale at this office.

New Goods!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER BARK ORK from San Francisco, and clipper ship *Charger* from Boston, a large and well selected assortment of the following Goods:



100 Cast and Steel

Plows of various sizes.

50 Golden Era and Justice Cooking

STOVES,

25 doz. Hunt's Chopping Axes;

A general assortment of Tin-ware;

Bake Ovens and Hollow-ware;

AMERICAN AND SWEDE IRON & STEEL;

200 kegs Seth Adams' E. B. Syrup, in 5, 8 and 15 gallon packages.

250 boxes Hill's Pale Soap;
30 tons Liverpool Salt;
5 tons New Orleans Sugars;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
35 bales Sheetings, Shirtings & Drills;

—Also—

Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Checks, Cambrics, Linens, Selecia, Amr'en Stripe, Blue Denims, Allen's Long Cloth, Towlen Cloth, Bleach'd Cottons and Drills, Turkey Red, Fancy Hdkfs, &c., &c.

Also in Store and Received per last Steamer,

Gents Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' thick and light Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters.

A general assortment of

GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Alpaccas, Muslins, Delains, Ginghams, Prints, Cotton and Wool Plaids, Mohair Cloth, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, AND WINDOWS.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,

All of which we are selling low for Cash.

C. CROSBY & CO.
Tum Water, Sept. 30, 1859. 45tf

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 plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Teeth-ache 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.
Olympia, Dec. 23, 1859. 5tf

Seeds! Seeds!!

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, of the growth of 1859—warranted fresh and genuine—Apple, Pear, Plum, Black Mazzard Cherry, English Horse Chesnut, Turnip, Ruta Baga, Carrot, and other seeds.

Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

J. E. WHITWORTH.
Olympia, Dec. 15th, 1859. 4-tf

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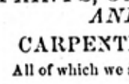
FROM

OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.



The new and splendid steamer

Eliza Anderson,

THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

Having been purchased by the Mail Contractors expressly for this route, will hereafter leave OLYMPIA every Monday at 12 o'clock M., during the Winter months, touching at *STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,* and *VICTORIA, V. I.*

The new steamer JULIA, WM. E. BUSHNELL, Commander, built at Port Gamble, will resume her trips on the opening of Spring business, thus enabling the contractors to furnish ABUNDANT FACILITIES for the citizens of our own Territory, as well as those of Oregon, in the transportation of CATTLE and all other classes of freight; also affording elegant accommodations for Passengers.

No charges for BERTHS or MEALS.

For further information enquire on board of the Captain, or address the undersigned at Olympia.

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
3-4m General Agent.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery,

[Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Com.'s Office,]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1854, for the permanent cure of all private and chronic diseases, and for the suppression of Quackery.

ATTENDING AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, late Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

☞ Particular attention paid to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children. ☜

OFFICE HOURS:—From 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise free.

Address Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco, Cal.

A Tribute to Merited Worth.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by finer feelings of the heart, are cases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing pœans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil;" who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case, and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command its publicity, and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case, prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction, the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer CONSUMPTION had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1859. City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

Which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, to the editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, January 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your Journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay.—When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M. D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these, the degree was granted. The *ad eundem* degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your Journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,

H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who, having recovered th ir former health, and impelled by gratitude make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publicity, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted:

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and, in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and, as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, I called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine, which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful exciting, and, at times, pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

[L. S.] B. F. FILLMORE.

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April A. D. 1856. (Signed,)

[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of Epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling, thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and, although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted, to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] MEYER YABLONSKY.

State of California, county of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of Aug., A. D. 1860.

[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Not. Pub.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although unsolicited, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment, hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which so often result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured are, perhaps, unnecessary for me to detail, they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the expectations which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr. Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco. On this 31st day of July, A. D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahlee, known to me, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year first above written.

WM. C. JEWETT.
[L. S.] Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA,

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eye, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new (unknown to others,) and hence the great success. All consultations by letter or otherwise, free.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.
San Francisco, California.