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REMARKS

OF

HON. I. I. STEVENS,

OF WASHINGTON,

ON THE

WAR EXPENSES OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON,

MADE BEFORE THE

Committee of Military Affairs of the House, March 15, 1860.

Mr. Chairman—Before proceeding with my remarks, I will request that the bill providing for the payment of the war claims of Oregon and Washington be first read.

The bill was then read, as follows:

A Bill for the payment of the war expenses of the Territories of Oregon and Washington in 1855–6.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, whatever amount may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expenses necessarily incurred by the Territoral Governments of Oregon and Washington in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein, in the years 1855 and 1856, so far as the claims growing out of said war have been adjudicated by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the provisions of the eleventh section of the act of the 18th August, 1856, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1857," and have been reported to the War Department, by said Commissioners, for payment.

And be it further enacted, That the amounts severally found due to the parties contained in the report of the said Commissioners, shall be paid to the said parties respectively, or their legal representatives, or to the assignees or attorneys, duly constituted and appointed by said parties, anything in the act approved July 29, 1848, or in the act of February, 1853, to the contrary notwithstanding.

This bill provides for the payment of the war debt of Oregon and Washington, according to the awards of the commission. This commission was appointed under the authority of an act of Congress, and we hold that its decisions are binding upon Congress, unless fraud or a want of jurisdiction can be established. I take it for granted that this committee do not desire me to go into the origin and cause of the war; that they will assume as fundamental, that it was a necessary and inevitable war; that it was forced upon us by a most extraordinary combination of the Indian tribes in those distant Territories, and that the very necessity of self-protection compelled the organization of the citizen troops of those Territories, and the operations which they undertook against the Indians. I take it for granted that the point which this committee design to consider is, as to whether the awards of the commission shall be sustained?—in other words, that it is simply a question as to prices for the services of men, and for supplies, transportation, &c.

Mr. Stanton. We have doubts about the very thing which you take as fundamental. We do not know that it was necessary to call out the troops—at least, to the extent that they were called out. We deem the matter still an open question, and we would like some explanations about those points.

Mr. Stevens. I am perfectly ready to make those explanations now, although I came here not expecting that these points would be a matter of inquiry or doubt, and have, therefore, not prepared myself especially for it. Some of my authorities are not here; still I am perfectly ready at once to enter into the explanations desired by the committee.

Mr. Olin. Looking through the despatches, I find that Gen. Wool and other officers make serious and weighty charges against the people of the Territory, and express the strongest judgment that there was no necessity for calling out the volunteers. I wish to ask, can you point out the official reports—can you point out the special affidavits rebutting and disproving these charges and statements of Gen. Wool?

Mr. Stevens. Before replying to these questions, I have got to assume certain things as conceded and established. I demand that before this committee the report or statement of a civil officer shall have precisely the same weight—no more, no less—as that of a military officer. I demand that the official report or statement of the Governor of Oregon or of the Governor of Washington shall have the same weight as the official report of Major Gen. John E. Wool, commanding the department of the Pacific; and that the reports of Indian agents, or officers in the volunteer service, or of citizens of acknowledged character and integrity in the two Territories, shall have the same weight as the reports or certificates of officers of the army or gentlemen elsewhere. Now, in answer to the question of my friend, Mr. Olin, I will first call the attention of the committee to the general character of the charges of Gen. Wool against the people and the volunteer service of those two Territories. These charges run through all of Gen. Wool's official reports, and are notorious throughout the whole country. He states that the war was a godsend to the people of those Territories; that the idea of plundering the public treasury had much to do with commencing and continuing the war; that it was a scheme of plunder upon the public treasury; that the people of both Territories were Indian exterminators; that these executives did not wish the war brought to an end, but desired to keep it in progress as long as they could find any pretext for it. These are Gen. Wool's charges, as given in his official reports. Now, these same executives, in their official reports, most emphatically deny the truth of these charges. The people of those Territories most emphatically deny the truth of those charges. The Indian officers throughout the Territory of Washington, and, with but one exception, in the Territory of Oregon, deny those charges. The commission instituted by government discredits entirely those charges. The special agents of the government sent out to that coast for the express purpose of inquiring into Indian affairs, scout at those charges, and declare them monstrous and absurd. We have, upon one side, Gen. Wool and some one or two officers, and, upon the other side, the entire population of the two Territories, and public functionaries in all branches of the public service, many of them strangers to the country and entirely disinterested. More than this, Gen. Wool's own reports afford internal evidence that those charges cannot possibly be true. He admits that in the Territory of Washington many thousands of friendly Indians were cared for, fed and protected, during this Indian war. Now, under whose charge were they? They were under the charge of the very Territorial executive whom Gen. Wool denounces as an Indian exterminator, and holds up to the public as one who did not want the war brought to a conclusion; for the executive of Washington was also superintendent of Indian affairs. Now, it is obvious—every man of this committee sees it—that the authority which, through disaffection upon the part of the Indians, and great suffering and exasperation upon the part of the white people, did protect, care for, quiet, and make entirely friendly, thousands of Indians, could not have been an authority in favor of exterminating the Indians, and of prolonging the war.

Let us turn now to the origin of the war. Our population was a population of families, who for the most part had made their way over the plains, and with great toil and suffering, and at great expense, had established homes upon the western shore.—Their interests were peace; they were looking to the increase of population, the enhancement in the value of property, and especially to an overland emigration.—Nothing did they desire so much as peace; nothing did they deplore so much as the prospect of war. The war came upon them like a thunderbolt. Every one was disposed to discredit the many rumors which obtained in that country months before the war broke out, that hostilities were probable. They had few or no private arms. Our miners passing through the Yakima country, some twenty in number, were killed, and the regular troops under Major Haller defeated. The massacres in southern Oregon and on White river closely followed. Volunteers came into the service in consequence of the requisition of Major Rains, who called upon the executives of both Territories to furnish troops, the regular force being deemed by him to be inadequate. The defeat of Major Haller, and the massacres in southern Oregon, on White river, and of the miners in the Yakima country, convinced all men, both officers of the regular service and the Territorial authorities, that a general Indian outbreak was upon them, and that the most prompt and decisive course must be taken to prevent infinite injury, and indeed the entire wiping out of the settlements.

Mr. Stanton. Will you explain why the volunteers were not mustered into the regular service?

Mr. Stevens. I shall look to my friend from Oregon [Mr. Stout] to make the answer to this question to the committee, so far as Oregon is concerned. As regards Washington Territory, the troops were mustered into the regular service at first; and not only this, but the regular officers absolutely took the initiative, and received troops before the Territorial executive could act, and then asked his approval. But as the danger increased, other companies were raised than those required by Major Rains, some of which were mustered, and some of which were not mustered, into the regular service. There were on the Sound some five companies in all mustered into the regular service.

Mr. Olin. Will you explain this statement in your message to the Legislature?

"Whenever it is practicable or expedient, it is best that volunteers should be mustered into the United States service. It should go to the authorities at home that we endeavored to co-operate with the regular service. But there has been a breach of faith. Troops mustered into service were disbanded in violation of a positive understanding; and it is now proper that the authorities of this Territory should conduct the movements of their own troops, co-operate with the regulars when such co operation can be effected. I therefore do not think the volunteers of this Territory should be mustered into the regular service. I am ready to take the responsibility of raising them independent of that service, and it is due to the Territory, and to myself, that the reasons for assuming it should go to the President and the departments at Washington."

Give all the circumstances in relation to it.

Mr. Stevens. This statement can be established by the most conclusive evidence. When the war broke out I was on the Missouri river, one of the commissioners to make a treaty with the Blackfeet and other tribes of Indians. The acting Governor of Washington was exceedingly anxious about my safety. It was believed in the settlements, not only that the Yakimas who had defeated Major Haller, were in arms, but the Cayuses and the Walla-wallas; and even no confidence was placed in the Nez Perces, the Spokanes, and the adjoining tribes. There had been reports current for two months previously, that my whole party and myself had been cut off by these Indians; and it was well known that I would deem it my duty to return home through the country occupied by these hostile bands. Acting Gov. Mason went to the Columbia river to make arrangements to send forward troops to my assistance. A company was raised under the command of Capt. Wm. McKay, and an agreement was first had with Lieut. Withers and then with Maj. Rains, that this company should be mustered into the regular service, and, under the general direction of special agent B. F. Shaw, be sent to my assistance. On the arrival of Gen. Wool, he absolutely refused to recognize this arrangement, and prohibited the officers in command upon the river from mustering them into the regular service; and the company was in consequence disbanded. These facts I have from Major Rains himself, from special agent Shaw, and also from Capt. McKay; and thus the arrangement made by the acting Governor to provide for my coming in, proved entirely abortive through the action of Gen. Wool. This was one of many reasons why, in my judgment, so long as Gen. Wool was in command, a proper self-respect and regard for the public safety made it incumbent on us to manage our own affairs—co-operating so far as we could with the troops of the regular service, but keeping the two organizations distinct.

I will here remark that the movement of the Oregon volunteers to the Walla-walla, in November, 1855, which Gen. Wool so vehemently and bitterly condemns, defeated the very Indians who had sworn to cut off my party, and who absolutely blocked up my road to the settlements. And this reminds me of another charge made by Gen. Wool and Capt. T. J. Cram, that Pu-pu-mox-mox, the Walla-walla chief, was treacherously slain. Now I had the most indubitable evidence, which I collected in the Indian country on my way back, that Pu-pu-mox-mox was the great head and front of this Indian outbreak. I had full conferences with the prominent chiefs of the Nez Perces, who went on a special embassy to Pu-pu-mox-mox, and the head chief of the Cayuses, to dissuade them from embarking in hostilities. I know the exact conversation of Pu-pu-mox-mox in reply to these men; all their intercessions and all their advice were scorned and rejected. One of these Nez Perce chiefs was Joseph, an old man of more than seventy years of age, and a man of acknowledged probity and character. In regard to the circumstances of the death of Pu-pu-mox-mox, we have the official report of Colonel Kelly, a gentleman of the highest standing in Oregon, and one of the ablest lawyers in that State, corroborated by the eye-witnesses of the affair. No man can or dere impeach this testimony. It establishes conclusively that Pu-pu-mox-mox was a prisoner of war, and that in the very height of the battle of the Walla-walla he was killed in an attempt to escape from his guard. He had jumped upon his guard, seized his gun, and in the midst of a violent struggle he was killed. I have myself conversed with the eye-witnesses of this affair, and especially with Lieut. Shepherd, afterwards of the Washington volunteers, a man whose word is his bond, and who is incapable of falsehood or prevarication; and they all go to sustain the absolute truth of the report of Col. Kelly.

Speaking of Thomas Jefferson Cram, he says: "There is abundant evidence to show that the chief who urged the tribes into hostility, who plundered the property and burned the houses of the settlers, was not Pu-pu-mox-mox, but the Yellow Serpent." This intelligent and veratious witness did not know enough of Indian affairs in that country to know what everybody else did know—that Pu-pu-mox-mox and the Yellow Serpent were one and the same man!

At this stage of my remarks, I will call the special attention of this committee to the kind of work I was at on my way home, in view of the reiterated charges against my own personal and official character. So far from stirring up war, I came among the Indians as a messenger of peace, spending whole days among the Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes, to remove their apprehensions, to soften their hostility and to restore their good feeling towards us—in which, for the time being, I was completely successful. If Gen. Wool's charge were true that I was an Indian exterminator, I would not have gone among these Indians in order to secure their friendship, when I might have avoided them, as I easily could have done. To this same point all my exertions were directed in the Nez Perce country, where there was some disaffection, although less than in the other tribes.

Gen. Wool was evidently laboring under the grossest misapprehension as to the motives he ascribes to the public functionaries in those Territories and the people; and I submit to the committee whether the severest scrutiny should not be exercised in reference to any charge he may make against the people and authorities in regard to that war. All the facts which I have mentioned to this committee in regard to my connection with the Indian service are matters of official record in the Indian department.

Now, the gentlemen of this committee cannot begin to appreciate the distressed and heart-rending condition of the entire population of Washington, and nearly the entire population of Oregon, at this time. I reached the capitol of the Territory of Washington on the 19th of January, the war having then been in progress some three months. I found the citizens through that entire Territory in block houses.—Everywhere the farmers had been obliged to leave their homes, and with their wives and children, to go into block houses for protection. So large a force was in the field, operating against the Indians, that this course was indispensable to prevent the most shocking scenes of massacre. It was blieved by many persons that if they remained in the Territory they would starve. The great point was to see if the war could not be brought to a close by a vigorous campaign, in order that the farmers might get in their spring crops. To this point we moved everything. I, myself, traveled all over the Territory, appealing to the citizens to stand by us, endeavoring to encourage them everywhere; and I also visited all the Indian tribes, in order that no exertion might be spared that should tend to soothe their discontented spirits, and to restore to them their former confidence in our government. The official reports and records on the files of the department show that the most anxious vigilance was exercised. The reports to the War Department and to the Indian Department were exceedingly full and minute. As Indian superintendent, I deemed it my duty to report to the Indian Department every case of the unauthorized killing of Indians by White men No such case was reported for the first six months of the war, because no case of unauthorized killing occurred during those six months. The committee will see what a triumphant and splendid vindication this fact is, of the character of that people, against these cruel and scandalous charges of Gen. Wool and others. Recollect, they were living in block houses. They were in great suffering. Many lives had been lost by massacre; much property had been destroyed; and yet for six months, no case of unauthorized killing occurred. When the public mind became persuaded that the war might be ended by a vigorous and decisive campaign, so that the farmers could get in their spring crops, the idea of leaving the Territory was abandoned; all persons determined to stand by the Territory, and they did stand by the Territory. And this brings me to my refusal to comply with a requisition of Col. Casey, in March, 1856, for two companies of volunteers to be mustered into the regular service. At the time this requisition was made, our troops were actually in the Indian country, fighting the hostile Indians, with ample supplies and transportation for the movements which, in our judgment, would conquer a peace; and my judgment was thoroughly convicted that the safety of the Territory and the public interests with which I was charged, demanded at my hands that those means should be vigorously applied according to the plan which had already been determined on. The correspondence is given in full in this volume I have before me, (Message and accompanying documents of the Governor of Washington Territory, 4th session of the Legislative Assimbly) to which I will particularly invite the attention of the committee.

Mr. Stanton. There is another point which we would be glad to have you explain. We do not understand the necessity of the operations of Col. Shaw east of the Cascade mountains. Will you be pleased to give an account of that?

Mr. Stevens. I will remind the committee of the fact that throughout that war I took the necessary measures to get the most minute and accurate information in regard to the whole interior of the country. There was organized a system of expresses, which reached every band and tribe east of the Cascades. Through our Indian expresses and spies, we ascertained the designs of the hostile Indians, learned the proceedings of their councils, and the steps which from time to time they took to induce Indians, before friendly, to join them in making war upon the white population. In the Nez Perces country there was an Indian agent of great experience and knowledge of the Indians, with some white settlers, upon whom I relied very much for information with regard to that country. A portion of the Nez Perces chiefs, and the head chief Lawyer especially, were of unyielding loyalty, and were determined to maintain the peace of the tribe. I had message after message from the chiefs of the Nez Perces, imploring me to send troops there, informing me that a portion of the Nez Perces had already become hostile and embittered against the whites, and that Kamiakin and the Yakimas were coming into that country all the time to increase the disaffection, and that there would be a general Indian war unless troops came there. I determined that I would not send troops east of the Cascades if it was a part of the purpose of the officer in command of the regular troops, Col. Wright, to send them to the country where they were so much needed—that is, to the Walla Walla country. This movement would have broken up the hostile combination east of the Columbia, and have relieved the Nez Perces. I first corresponded with Col. Wright, and ascertained from him that he did not intend to send troops there. I advised him of my information in regard to the disposition of those Indians, and the probability of an outbreak there; and then I conceived it to be my duty to send a considerable force, with the view of checking it in the very bud. As Indian superintendent, I sent to the Nez Perces and other friendly Indians quite a large amount of provisions, clothing, and other articles required for their comfort. The whole force rendezvoused at Walla Walla, consisting of nearly four hundred volunteers. There they met the Nez Perces in council. Everything seemed to be peaceable—so much so that the special agent, Robie, went into the Nez Perces country with a hundred pack loads of provisions and goods for them, without an escort. So hostile and disaffected and threatening did he find a large portion of the Nez Perces, that it was requiste for his safety that he should return immediately, and he moved one hundred miles without camping. When they learned, however, of the defeat of the Indians at Burnt river, and especially of the victory of Col. Shaw, at Grande Ronde, which was a most decisive and hardly-contested fight, where the volunteers attacked the Indians and drove them, fighting hand to hand some fifteen miles, killing some forty or sixty Indians, mostly with the revolver,—the Nez Perces became friendly again. This brief recital will show to you the exact condition of things in that interior, and that I had not mistaken the signs of the times, establishing the necessity of the movement under Col. Shaw.

Immediately on the battle of Grande Ronde, the Indians generally, not only the Nez Perces, but the other tribes, sent messages to me, requesting me to come to the Walla Walla and to see if some general arrangement could be made. They all expressed the most sincere and earnest desire that there should be a total end of all difficulty. Accordingly, I went to the Walla Walla and called the tribes into council.—For reasons which are given at length in my official report, the council did not succeed, and no arrangement was made. This, however, is adduced to show to your minds that there was every disposition to avail ourselves of any and all opportunities to end that war, either by the open and manly field fight, or by the friendly conference.

At this point, I will call your attention to a matter referred to in Gen. Wool's letter given in the auditor's report, wherein he refers to the two companies called out by proclamation in August, 1856. These companies were called out by proclamation, so as to be ready for contingencies. At the same time, I communicated with Col. Wright to ascertain, for the second time, whether he intended to move troops to the Walla Walla; and when I ascertained that he did not intend to move troops to the Walla Walla, not only did I revoke this proclamation, but I took immediate steps to withdraw all troops from the Walla Walla under Col. Shaw, and actually, before the council was commenced there, did send down below all but one company of about 75 men. So anxious was I to reduce and do away with the organization, that at the very time when it might be supposed that I would most of all require troops, I stripped myself of all but one company, relying upon the presence of the regular troops as answering every sufficient purpose. These regular troop had just arrived. All these facts show that the executive of Washington was acting in perfect good faith throughout all these transactions.

In regard to Cram's report, to which allusion has been made, I will state, in general terms, that it is most grossly inaccurate and very discreditable to that officer. He has picked up and endorsed the idle, ridiculous rumors which pass from mouth to mouth in an Indian, and particularly in a disturbed Indian, country; gathering strength from moment to moment, and assuming all conceivable shapes—improbable, absurd, and contradictory—throughout their various course. We have a class of men in that country, and some of them very good, well-meaning men, who have lived among Indians so long that their minds assimilate to those of the Indians. They will not believe anything wrong of an Indian; if they should see an Indian kill a white man before their eyes, they would not believe it. They are perfect idiosyncrasists in this respect; and it is this class who have aided in giving currency to the ridiculous and absurd statements which Capt. Cram endorses. The accurate knowledge of Capt. Cram, in the account he gives of the respective parts played by Pu pu-mox mux and the Yellow Sepent is a commentary, and a fit commentary, upon the accuracy and truth of his whole paper, so far as Indian operations are concerned. Whenever this committee desire it, I am prepared to take his whole paper, step by step, point by point, and demonstrate the truth of what I have stated; but it does not seem to me that it is necessary to occupy the time of this committee now by any further reference to Capt. Cram.

Passing now from these questions to the proposition before the committee, we ask and we demand, in the name of the people of Oregon and Washington, that Congress pay our war claims according to the awards of the commission instituted by authority of Congress. We hold that these claims have been adjusted by law. We hold that they have been approved by all the departments of the government; first, by Congress, in instituting the commission; second, by the executive branch, which, though fully advised of the operations of the volunteer service in both territories, never sent in reply a word of reproof or remonstrance. The executive department manifestly sustained the ground of the executives of those territories, that in time of war, invasion, and peril, a discretion did vest with them to take such measures as they deemed absolutely indispensable to repel invasion, and to free the country from war and peril.

Will this committee take the ground that the action of that commission should be vitiated for fraud, or for want of jurisdiction? Nobody will contend that they did not have jurisdiction, because it was conferred upon them by the very letter of the law of Congress, and by the instructions, under that law, of the Secretary of War. The high character of that commission is a sufficient guarantee that there was no fraud so far as they were personally concerned, and that they were not likely to be imposed on by the fraudulent representations of others. Recollect, those gentlemen were all familiar with the operations in that country. They were familiar with the regular service; they were familiar with the volunteer service; they knew everything about prices; they understood the character of the country; they understood the Indians. Two of them were officers of the army, having no ties to connect them with the people of the territory, having no associations to swerve them in the slightest degree from having the most faithful and vigilant eye to the interests of the government. I would be very glad if the chairman of this committee would take the trouble to call upon the Quartermaster General and ascertain from him the character of Capt. Ingalls, one of the officers of that commission. He will ascertain that there is no officer in the whole Quartermaster's service who is esteemed to be his superior either in ability or character. He will find that Capt. Smith, the president of that commission, a gentleman who served many years in southern Oregon, is esteemed throughout the service also as a man of experience and integrity. The third gentleman, Mr Grover, was, it is true, a citizen of Oregon; but he was selected in consequence of already having had experience on commissions, where his duties were discharged to the satisfaction of the government here.

Mr. Chairman, this committee is not left in doubt as to the course taken by that commission in making their awards. They state explicitly, under the responsibility of their oaths, that they travelled through both territories extensively; that they ascertained the prices current of the several markets; that they prepared—*prepared*, Mr. Chairman, carefully-adjusted prices current for these several markets, and they made their awards in conformity with these carefully adjusted prices current. This is their official declaration. They state, furthermore, that in all cases of doubt they took sworn testimony, and the sworn testimony of disinterested witnesses—not of the parties, but of disinterested witnesses. Now, I submit to this committee whether they have the slightest evidence before them, in the report of the Third Auditor, which I hold in my hand, and to which I will now proceed to call your attention, to rebut this explicit, this forcible, and this official statement of the commission itself. In touching upon the report of the Auditor, I feel bound to express the opinion that the report shows that the Auditor has a very bitter prejudice against our claims; and I submit that the report itself shows that this prejudice incapacitates him from making even the examination which his own records would enable him to make, small and fruitless as that examination may be.

The first evidence which I adduce of the bitter hostility and prejudice of the Auditor, is the fact that he has not complied with the resolutions of the last House of Representatives. In express terms, those resolutions required him to make a report of the amount due to each company and individual in the service. Why has he not complied with this resolution? Why has he failed to report the amount due to each individual? He has reported nothing of the kind. Why does he occupy almost eleven entire pages, from page 4 to page 14, in inquiring into the causes of the war, presenting the fact that there was not harmony and agreement between the territorial executives and Gen. Wool—between the regulars and the volunteers—speculating about the probable results, if there had been such harmony and agreement—quoting the opinions of Wool, Cram, and others, in regard to these subjects, &c.? Does he have any warrant in the resolutions of the last House for this procedure? Do they call upon him to inquire into the causes of the war, and to indulge in all these speculations, or do they exact from him a report of the amount due to each company and each individual engaged in that volunteer service, according to the rules established in those resolutions? He has travelled out of the record without warrant, and he has failed to make the report which he was required to make. I will now read to the committee certain extracts from his report, as follows:

"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 months 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."

Now, what authority had he to take this course? What authority had he to determine, sitting in his office, how many aid-de-camps the executive either of Oregon or Washington should have—how many staff officers were required in connection with the movement of the troops—what quartermasters, commissaries, surgeons, and assistant surgeons, the service needed? When he had ascertained from the papers the service of any individual, what authority

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Additional News by the Panama.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND MIRAMON.

The Secretary of the Navy addressed the following letter to Commodore Jarvis, on the day of its date, but it had not reached Jarvis at the time when he took the two steamers:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 13, 1860.

SIR: With a view to afford the protection due our citizens at Vera Cruz, the President has directed Hon. R. McLane, should a hostile force approach that place, and he should consider the American citizens there in danger from its operations, to request the commanding officer of the United States vessels of war on that coast to land such forces as may be needed and can be spared from indispensable duties, and to employ them for the protection of our citizens whose persons or property he may believe to be in danger. Should Mr. McLane, therefore, make of you, as senior commanding officer, the request which his instructions authorize him to do, you will comply with it. Statements having been made which lead to the belief that arrangements are making, by what is known as the Miramon Government of Mexico, to establish a blockade at Vera Cruz, and other ports on the Gulf of Mexico, the President has decided that no such blockade will be recognized by the United States. You are therefore directed to employ the naval force under your command to afford American vessels free ingress and egress at all Mexican ports, and fully to protect them.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH PERU.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

It appears, by the last intelligence from Peru, that that government, instead of manifesting a disposition to settle the pending difficulties as the administration had a right to expect they would, are throwing new obstacles in the way. If the intelligence from there is reliable, she absolutely ridicules and laughs at the idea that the United States should compel her to pay the claims held by our citizens. Her minister here, in writing to his government, says that the President is in a minority in both houses of Congress, and has no power to act in the premises. It is said the President will soon lay all the facts connected with this affair, together with those of other petty governments who refuse to comply with our just demands, before Congress, and thus place the responsibility where it belongs.

FROM MEXICO.—By advices received at Acapulco, it was known that the Liberal army, 6,000 strong, under General Aguazone, had retaken Colima, and Manzanilla. The *Conservadores* left without resistance. Barque *Dalmestia*, Capt. Manly, had been seized at Mazatlan by the Liberals, and confiscated for having rendered "material aid" to the *Conservadores*. Capt. Manly is reported to have lost some $8,000 in specie, besides his barque.

LATER FROM CHINA.—By the arrival of the bark Aurifera at San Francisco, 53 days from Hongkong, we have dates to March 7th. The *Daily Press* says:

"The news from Canton is very alarming, and is of such a nature as may tend to complicate political matters at this critical juncture. An organized body of rebels, or marauders, suddenly besieged the city of Yze Wooey, in this province, and at no great distance from Canton. Neither their standard nor their leader are known, but it is probable they are a body from Keormgri. We shall doubtless learn more about them in a few days, when the people shall have recovered from the fright which the sudden appearance of this force naturally caused.

Almost simultaneously with this incursion, there has been a rising of the people in the neighborhood of the White Cloud Mountains, immediately in the rear of the city of Canton. The cause of the rising we cannot learn. The movement is stated to be exclusively confined to the people of the district. They do not seem to have any political grievance, and are possibly impelled to revolt from the scarcity of food. It does not appear that any connection exists between them and the body that has captured Yze Wooey. They have killed a few of the gentry, expelled the authorities, and have raised the standard of rebellion."

INTERESTING FROM THE EAST INDIES.—From our Bombey exchanges to Feb. 16th, received via Hong Kong, we glean the following news:

The news from the frontier of Oude is to the effect that Jung Bahadoor has surrendered the Begum and her son Burjees Kadia unconditionally, without any stipulation for their maintenance, and that they have arrived at Gonda and will be sent on to Lucknow. Should this news be confirmed, there is no longer any rebel leader in the field, of high or low degree, in Nepaul.—There appears, however, to be a cause for regret in another quarter. The Oude *Gazette* hears that tidings have been received at Head Quarters of "a feeling of discontent still lingering in the minds of the remnant of the late Company's European troops, especially the artillery. It has transpired that several of them, in different parts, have been in correspondence, urging each other to agitate for the bounty. To put down this spirit of insubordination, Government has resolved upon some most stringent measures, which the ringleaders will be made shortly to feel."

The expedition with the sub-marine telegraph cable, which left Muscat on the morning of the 24th January, completed the laying of the line to Kooria Mooria successfully, on Sunday the 29th January We are now waiting with some impatience to hear of its continuance to Aden, when India will be almost within instant communication with Europe.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The Bombay *Times and Standard*, of Feb. 9, says that in consequence of the despatch from England of troops for the China expedition, several of the regiments destined for China from the Bengal Presidency, have been countermanded.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON,

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

The Walla-walla Country.

The following items of local interest, from the Walla-walla country and vicinity, has been communicated to us by an esteemed friend, just returned from thence, where he has been engaged for the last two or three months in the survey of public lands. The rapid growth of this region, in wealth and population, as below stated by him, almost staggers belief; it has not been equaled by any county in Washington Territory since its formation, and if we had not long since been of the belief that the superior facilities presented by the Walla-walla country for farming and grazing needed only to be known to be fully appreciated, we should be much inclined to doubt the truth of the following ourselves:

The settlement and development of the Walla-walla country has been almost unprecedented in the history of Washington Territory. At the election for Delegate in 1857, there was cast 57 votes; in 1859 the number was 163; at present there are 498 voters in the county, with a population of 800 or upwards.

In 1859 the taxable property, as returned by the assessor, amounted to only $93,000; in 1860, the assessment amounts to $225,000, an increase of nearly 250 per cent. There are at present 3848 acres of land under cultivation, with probably 90,000 acres covered by donation and pre-emption notifications. There are 10,000 head of stock cattle, and about 1000 sheep in the county. There will be a large amount of grain grown in the Walla-walla, Touchet, Mill, Dry and Copie creek valleys this season, unless the long continued drought should extend far into the season. In ordinary seasons, the wheat, oat, and barley crops will compare favorably with those of the Willamette valley. Corn yields from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; of potatoes and other roots the yield is abundant.

The country between the Columbia, Snake, Touchet and Walla-walla rivers, with the exception of a tract a few miles in width lying immediately east of the Columbia river, (in the vicinity of "Old Fort") is a fine grazing country, being covered with excellent bunch grass and very little sage, but there is a scarcity of water; there being tracts of 18 and 20 miles in length, by from 6 to 10 broad, entirely destitute of water.

The settlers are all in the valleys of the streams, and the stock range is confined to their immediate vicinity. If water can be introduced by artificial means, either by ditches or artesian wells, it will open one of finest stock raising districts on the coast. There is but a short time during the winter that stock requires feeding—most of the time being able to graze, and are generally in fine condition.

If this should prove acceptable, at some future time I will furnish you with some notes of the Spokane plateau, Simcoe and Klikatat valleys.

Old Walla-walla is in Washington Territory, the Oregon papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ GOV. GHOLSON very promptly placed us in possession of the correspondence which we had been solicited by a friend in Clarke county to obtain from him, in relation to the present situation of the penitentiary and capitol funds. The length of GOV. STEVENS speech before the House of Representatives on Gen. LANE'S Senate bill to pay the Indian war debt of Oregon and Washington Territories, and the important State's news received by the steamer *Pacific*, (which we give in full in this week's issue,) precludes the possibility of publication this week. Our space is limited, and cannot be increased without infringing upon the rights of advertisers. We have done this so often we fear they might regard too frequent repetitions of this "room-making" as impositions upon "good nature." It shall appear in our next.

PROCLAMATION.—It will be remembered that some five years ago the Legislature of this Territory passed a law imposing a heavy fine upon any one who should hire, or employ in his service, any of those savages commonly denominated "Northern Indians." Their frequent depredations and murders on leaving for their own country, called, in the most urgent manner, for the enactment of such a law. This law is still in force, though, it would seem, there are some who are not aware of this fact, or else scruple little to violate it. Such persons should remember that the law is plain; there is no escape from the penalty for its infringement. It having lately come to the knowledge of GOV. GHOLSON that numbers are thus employed, and that their number is again gradually increasing in the Territory, he has issued a proclamation directing the attention of civil officers to the law, and urging upon them its strict enforcement. He also solicits the military and naval officers to aid in enforcing the same. The proclamation will be sent to the northern counties by next Monday's steamer.

GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—GOV. GHOLSON having asked and obtained a leave of absence from the Territory for six months, will leave on the next steamer for his home in Kentucky. As his leave will extend beyond the close of the presidential canvass, and having never voted in this Territory, he will be entitled to a vote in the next presidential election. From the importance of the coming contest, and the interest which the governor feels in the result of this election especially, we expect to hear of our worthy governor's putting in some "big licks" for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whomsoever that may be.—Like all *good* democrats, the governor is always satisfied with whatever conventions determine; they build for him platforms upon which he can stand, and nominate for him men whom he is ever willing to support. Sorry as we are to part with GOV. GHOLSON as our executive so long, our citizens may rest assured that the office will not be left vacant. In the person of Secretary MCGILL, upon whom the duties of governor will devolve, our citizens will find an able, competent and energetic officer as his successor—a gentleman who will neither hope nor seek to escape from any responsibilities which the new position may impose upon him. If it were not for this competency of the governor's successor, we should seriously object to his departure. We wish him a pleasant voyage, a joyful reception by his family and friends, and a speedy return to the Territory.

DISAPPOINTED.—Mr. SCRANTON desires us to say that he regrets exceedingly, that the citizens of this place and Steilacoom were disappointed in the proposed excursion to Port Ludlow to witness the launch. The weather had been very disagreeable the entire week, and the builders notified him that the materials had not all arrived, and therefore the vessel would not probably be launched on Saturday.

After the steamer *Eliza Anderson* left Port Ludlow on Thursday, the bark *Crimea* and the mail steamer, with the balance of the materials, having arrived, the builders thought it prudent to avail themselves of the highest tides for the month, and launch her. The distance is so great that no communication could be had in season to inform Mr. SCRANTON of this change in their determination, and hence the disappointment which some of our citizens have experienced. It was one of those occurrences which are sometimes unavoidable, and which none can regret more than does Mr. SCRANTON.

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

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express.

DATES FROM THE EAST TO APRIL 28!

The Charleston Convention.

DATES FROM EUROPE TO APRIL 18!

THE HEENAN-SAYERS PRIZE FIGHT!

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.---INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

General News.

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock, from Victoria. We are again under obligations to our friend DAN LOWELL for files of Victoria and San Francisco papers.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at Victoria from San Francisco on the 14th inst., with dates from California to the 8th.

The Pony Express arrived at San Francisco on the 7th inst., having left St. Joseph, Mo., on the evening of the 28th of April.

We copy the following news from the *Alta California* of the 8th inst.:

The National Democratic Convention met at Charleston on the 23d of April, and was called to order by Judge Smalley, the Chairman of the National Central Committee. T. B. Flourney, of Arkansas, was chosen temporary Chairman, and the organization was perfected by the selection of Caleb Cushing as the permanent presiding officer. It appears that the friends of Stephen A. Douglas, representing New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois, and holding contested seats, were at once admitted, and it was in regard to their particular rights and qualifications that the first contest occurred in the Convention. A motion to permit their representation on the Committee on Platform was negatived by a vote of 259 to 44, but finally the Committee on credentials reported in their favor. The Majority Committee on platform reported anti-Douglas resolutions to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles—First, that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories: second, that the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in Territories, nor prohibit the introduction of slavery therein, nor any power to destroy it by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, and in all territories, or wherever its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

Two minority reports were then presented, the principal of which affirmed the Cincinnati Platform, declared that the rights in property are judicial in character, and pledged the Democracy to sustain the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; offered ample protection to citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad; approved the acquisition of Cuba on terms honorable to Spain; and determined that all State resistance to the Fugitive Slave law is revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution.

The resolutions were all still under discussion, but it was thought probable that the principal minority report, as explained above, would be adopted; in which case it was supposed some five delegations from the Southern States would withdraw.

The California delegates appear to have voted for the platform adopted by the majority of the Committee, and unfavorably to the delegations representing New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and the two delegates from Maryland, who were supposed to be friendly to Stephen A. Douglas.

A resolution was adopted allowing individual members of delegations to vote as they pleased in the absence of State instructions. It was supposed that this rule would increase the chances of Mr. Douglas, inasmuch as it was claimed that many Southern delegates were prepared to favor his aspirations; indeed there is a report in the city that the minority platform was, on Saturday, the 28th, adopted; that nominations for President were offered, and that Mr. Douglas received within twenty of a two third vote; whereupon a scene of great excitement ensued, resulting in Mr. Douglas' nomination. What reliance may be placed in this it is impossible to tell.

During the proceedings of the Convention Gov. Robinson, delegate from Vermont, died of apoplexy, and resolutions of condolence were adopted.

On the 24th, snow fell at Oswego, N. Y., and cotton and other crops were considerably damaged at the South, on the 25th, by heavy frost.

The Denver City Express, which arrived at Atchison on the 25th, was obliged to leave a passenger on the mountains, on account of his being snow-blind.

John Scudder, who killed Bassett, last year, at Denver, has delivered himself up. It is thought he would be acquitted.

Col. Lander sailed on the steamer of the 20th for California. He was serenaded in New York previous to his departure, and made a speech.

A collision occurred between two trains on Iron Mountain Railroad, near St. Louis, by which John Simons, Dr. Klier, G. W. Rothie, and a boy named James Murray were killed, and several wounded.

An explosion occurred in a powder mill at Yellow Springs, near Xenia, on the 28th, killing two men.

Arms was shot dead, a few days since, at Topeka, Kansas, by a man named Ritchie, while attempting to arrest him for robbing the post-office.

On the night of the 25th, J. D. Adams, editor of the *Scranton Herald*, was mobbed, together with his employees, by a party of men from Dunmore. The difficulty originated on the exposure of a gambling-house in that place.

The post-office at Cairo, Illinois, the poor-house at Stonebridge, Mass., and thirteen dwelling-houses, besides several saw and flouring mills at Gardiner, Maine, have recently been destroyed by fire.

On the 27th, at Troy, New York, a fugitive slave belonging to B. W. Hampton, of Pepper, Virginia, was arrested, taken before the U. S. Commissioner, identified, and remanded to his master. A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained. About a thousand persons collected, and the fugitive was rushed to the river side, and taken across to West Troy, in a skiff. There he was again arrested, and again rescued, the mob being chiefly composed of colored persons who broke into the Justice's office, and carried off the fugitive in a carriage. Blows, pistol-shots, and knock-downs occurred.

On the night of the 26th, the steamboat *A. T. Lacy*, from St. Louis, bound to New Orleans, was burned near Memphis. Seven children and six of the crew were lost. Boat valued at $6,000, and cargo at $12,000. No insurance, and is a total loss.

The new Senator from California, Latham, has made a speech in the U. S. Senate, which is pronounced the most brilliant oratorical effort of the session.

The Potter and Pryor duel at Washington did not come off—Pryor's seconds objecting to the terms of the fight proposed by Potter.

A Republican Convention was held at Baltimore on the 26th April. A row occurred, and the convention adjourned without taking any action.

Advices from Vera Cruz are to the 15th April. Miramon arrived at the Capital on the 7th, with from 1,600 to 1,800 men.—No important events had transpired. Miramon had sent a bitter letter to Secretary Cass relative to the captured steamers.

A severe shock of an earthquake occurred at the island of St. Domingo, on the 8th of April. Several buildings were demolished.

European News.

The Great Eastern would, it was said, be ready to sail in June, and would accompany the squadron of the Prince of Wales, stopping at Portland.

The English and French treaty continues to be much approved in its practical operation.

The Secretary of Sardinia has been exiled.

The report of negotiations for an offensive and defensive treaty between France and Denmark is contradicted.

The official Journal of the Two Cities contains dates to the 5th ult., from Sicilly. An insurrection in Messina had been suppressed after an obstinate battle in the streets and houses.

It was announced at Naples that the rebels at Palermo had been dispersed.

The Emperor of Morocco has ratified the treaty of peace. The boundaries of Ceuta have been amicably arranged. The value of territory ceded to Spain is three hundred millions of reals.

A Carlist revolution, headed by General Ortego, had broken out in Spain, but was speedily suppressed.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.—The great fight took place early in the morning of the 17th instant, at Finn Borough, near Aldershot. The fight lasted two hours and thirty-six minutes. Thirty-seven rounds were fought, when the people rushed into the rail, and the referees were crowded out.—The pugilists were then ordered to desist fighting, by the referees. Both men went to grass on the last round. Sayers fell almost every round. In the first dozen rounds, Sayers was knocked completely off his legs. Sayers' arms, owing to the severe fighting, suffered a great deal. Heenan's eyes were much blackened towards the close, and at the last round he was quite blind. Heenan fought splendidly throughout the contest, but shows much more punishment than Sayers.

Sayers drew the first blood on the 10th round. Heenan completely lifted Sayers from the ground, and threw him heavily, with the greatest ease. The 8th round lasted twenty minutes, ending in Tom's going down. The 7th round lasted two minutes. Much skill was displayed on both sides. Tom was easily knocked of his pins. It is unknown whether they will fight again. The opinion of the public was divided regarding who was the best man.

The insurrection in Naples was crushed, the Government troops carrying, by assault, a convent in which the insurgents were collected. In Sicily the insurrection had made headway, there being 10,000 men in arms, and the cry was, "Union with the new Italian kingdom." By the last dispatches, the insurrection had been suppressed, after desperate fighting at Messina.

The differences between France and Switzerland in relation to Savoy, have been placed in the hands of the Great Powers, though it is doubtful whether a Conference would assemble. England and Prussia, however, consent to Switzerland's demand for a Conference, and Russia had replied favorably.

French and other Continental papers accuse the English Parliament of favoring the recent Carlist attempt in Spain, and the insurrection in Sicily. For indulging in these remarks those journals were reprimanded by the Government.

Switzerland is still exercised about the annexation of Savoy to France, but nothing important has occurred.

The Emperor of Austria is about to visit Queen Victoria.

The Sultan of Turkey has recalled Omer Pasha from exile.

Good relations between France and England are restored.

☞ The address to the Democracy of Sawamish county is unavoidably crowded out this week. It shall appear without fail in our next issue.

THE LAUNCH.—The new steamship *J. T. Wright*, constructed by MESSRS. HAMMOND and CHEASTY, of Port Ludlow, for Capt. JOHN T. WRIGHT, was successfully launched at that place on Saturday last, the 12th inst.

The *Wright* is represented as a vessel of beautiful model, great strength, and constructed with the greatest care. She is built entirely of the material of this country, the fur entering most largely into her composition. The windlass, rudder, stock, &c., is of oak, which can be found in almost inexhaustible quantities in many sections of this and Sawamish counties. Her knees are made of the white spruce and yew; her cabins and upper works finished from the pine found on Hood's canal. She is thoroughly fastened and secured throughout, and all the labor bestowed upon her in general, reflects the greatest credit upon the architect and builders. She is 360 tons, carpenter's measurment, 173 feet extreme length, 27 breadth of hull 42 feet breadth over all, across the guards, and 10 feet 4 inches depth of hold. As soon as she can be loaded and rigged, she will proceed, in chargh of Capt. BUSHNELL, to San Francisco, where she is to receive her machinery. It is contemplated to fit up the *Wright* in the finest style, with all the modern improvements. In our next we will give more full details of her form and construction.

STEVENS' SPEECH.—We publish entire, this week, the speech of our tried and able delegate to Congress on the war debt of Oregon and Washington territories. We have not the room to dilate upon its merits, or his full and perfect refutation of the slanders and charges of corruption which the third auditor thought proper to hurl against our people. We have published it for the good of all. For the benefit of his many personal, and still greater number of political friends, that they may still more be justified in the good opinions which they entertain of him. For his traducers and enemies that they may still concede to him that one good quality which even *they* have not the conscience to deny him—will, industry, and close application to the duties as their delegate. Therefore, we say to all, read it, reflect upon it, and then award your agent such tribute to his worth as your individual consciences may dictate. You cannot behold his labors in your behalf without coming to some conclusions as to his availability—present or future—for the position to which the democracy of the territory have elected him.

☞ The San Francisco *Herald* of the 8th inst. says:

"We learn from authority which we deem wholly reliable, that Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, has been nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Charleston Convention."

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., by J. D. Clinger, Justice of the Peace, at the residence of Mr. Chas. Bishop in Lewis county, W. T., Mr. TIMOTHY R. WINSTON and Miss LUCINDA MOORE, all of Lewis county.

On the 12th inst., at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, by Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Sawamish county, and Miss MARY DUNCAN, of Sidney, Australia.

Divine Service.

Rev. D. BAGLEY, of Salem, Oregon, will preach next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock in the M. E. Church.

Rev. N. DOANE will lecture in the evening on the Prophetical History of Egypt.

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.—Se advertisement in another column. 25y

☞ Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow-dock and Iodide of Potass, is prepared from the finest Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass. Admirable as a restorative and purifyer of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions of the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford it should use it, as it tends to give strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay Street,
3m10 San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED proposals for furnishing the U. S. Troops at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., with FRESH BEEF for the year commencing July 1st, 1860, will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., up to 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1860.

This Beef must be fresh and good, and of a wholesome quality, delivered in quarters, an equal proportion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded) ordinarily three times a week, in quantities varying with the number of troops at the Post. The amount required at present per week is about 1650 pounds, which may be increased or diminished during the year.

Payments to be made monthly.

Proposals to be addressed to the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef;" written contract and bond, with two sureties, to accompany the proposal. Contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Commissary reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals.

C. A. REYNOLDS,
2d Lieut. 9th Infy.
A. A. C. S.

Office of A. A. C. S., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., May 8th, 1860. 3 w 26.

PACIFIC RESTAURANT!

(FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE.)

OLYMPIA, - - - - - - - W. T.

THE undersigned having leased, for a number of years, the above well-known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform the former patrons of the Restaurant, and the traveling community in general, that having

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED

the above establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new furniture from basement to garret, she is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done by any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the restaurant principle,

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT!

A limited number can be accommodated with lodgings, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms.

Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.

REBECCA HOWARD.

Olympia, May 16th, 1860. 26-m6.

TUM WATER
Saddle and Harness
MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED A shop in Tum Water, is now prepared to fill all orders for

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Carriage Harness made on the self-adjusting trees, which will fit a fat horse or a lean one—considered the greatest improvement of the age. We also manufacture patent case collars and Ladies' Saddles with three horns.

Carriage trimming done in a superior style. Saddle trees manufactured with all the late improvements.

Cash, hides, and all kinds of produce, taken in exchange for saddles, harness, &c.

WITHERELL & JORDON.

Tum Water, May 18, 1860. 26tf

ELWOOD EVANS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Olympia, W. T.

Office in Wright's New Building,—first door east of Main Street. 26tf

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, June 16th, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., I will offer for sale, on the premises,

"EDEN FARM,"

at Cowlitz Landing, Lewis County, W. T., a desirable place for any one wishing to combine the mercantile business with farming,—containing Three Hundred and Nineteen acres, more or less. There are on the premises a good dwelling, first-rate barn, stable and other out houses; about one hundred and fifty acres of prairie and bottom land enclosed and under cultivation, conceded by all acquainted with it to be the best donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in the county. Title perfect, and possession given when required. Terms—One-half of purchase money cash; balance in thirty days.

E. C. FITZHUGH,
4w26 Assignee of E. D. Warbass.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, I have levied upon and taken into execution, and will sell to the highest bidder, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Olympia, on Saturday the 23d day of June, 1860, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, all right, title, and interest of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann, his wife, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: All and singular the lands embraced in their notification on file in the Register's office of Washington Territory, situate in Township eighteen, north, range two (2) west of the Willamette meridian, lying west of the portion assigned to the said Mary Ann Hurd; which tract or parcel of land containes one hundred and thirty acres, or thereabouts, and all embraced in sections eight and nine of said Township.

Also, all right, title, and interest of said Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, in and to a certain tract and parcel of land purchased by the said Moses Hurd of John B. Dickerson, contaiuing now one hundred and twenty acres, or thereabouts, being the eastern portion of the donation claim of the said John B. Dickerson, the notification for which is on file in the office of the Register of Washington Territory, all in the county of Thurston and Territory of Washington, together with all the improvements thereunto belonging, seized and taken into execution as the property of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann Hurd, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment of the District Court against said Moses Hurd and Mary Ann Hurd, and in favor of Gilmore Hays for the sum of $642 00, with interest from September 2d, 1860, and costs accrued, taxed at $12 30, and costs hereafter to accrue.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff, Thurston co., W. T.

Olympia, May 18th, 1860.—4w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed, issued out of the office of the clerk of the district court of the second judicial district of Washington territory, I have levied upon and taken into execution, and will sell to the highest bidder, at the door of the court house, in Olympia, on Saturday the 23d day of June, 1860, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all right, title, and interest of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, in and to their land claim, containing three hundred and twenty acres, or thereabouts, situate in the town of Olympia, Thurston county and territory of Washington, the notification of which is on file in the office of the register of Washington territory.

Also, all right, title and interest of the said Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land purchased by the said Moses Hurd of John B. Dickerson, containing one hundred and thirty acres, or thereabouts, being the east half of the donation claim of the said John B. Dickerson, the notification of which is on file in the office of the register of Washington territory.

All of which is in the county of Thuston and territory aforesaid, together with all the improvements thereunto belonging, seized and taken into execution, as the property of Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment of the district court against Moses Hurd and Mary Ann M. Hurd, and in favor of W. W. Miller, for the sum of $1,386 37 principal, with interest from the 14th day of March, 1859, and costs accred, $7 45, and costs hereafter to accrue.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP,
Sheriff of Thurston Co., W. T.

Olympia, May 18th, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.
A Last Call to Debtors!

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned having been dissolved some time since, debtors to that firm are hereby notified that they must come forward before the first day of next month, and pay up, or give their notes, payable at such times as may be agreed upon, or else their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.

Being greatly in want of cash, this call is positive, and MUST be complied with.

J. F. GUERRIN, & Co.

Olympia, May 18th, 1860.—3w.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, and WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PARK & WHITE, SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
132 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Of Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, is already secured in a position which places it, as well as its proprietor, far above the assaults of envy and professional malice. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of Medical science, and they occupy with others, an equally lofty position in the profession. Ricord is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equalled him in this country, as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of of Pesth, and late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors, Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of Chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the LEADER in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

☞ We ask particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures, in another column of this paper.

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 consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

☞ Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

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

☞ "How are you doing?" is the question daily asked of L. H. DEYO, at the BILLIARD and BOWLING SALOON on Commercial Street, No. 165 next door to the Post Office, Seattle, W. T. He candidly answers that he is doing very well now, and expects to do better in the spring, when the road is open to the Similkameen gold mines. 12tf

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Register and Receiver's Notice

TO DONATION SETTLERS

In	Township	2	North	of	Range	1	East,
"	"	3	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	4	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	5	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	1	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	2	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	1	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	1	"	"	"	4	"
"	"	1	"	"	"	5	"
"	"	2	"	"	"	5	"
"	"	1	"	"	"	6	"
"	"	2	"	"	"	6	"
"	"	2	"	"	"	7	"
"	"	2	"	"	"	1	West,
"	"	3	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	4	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	5	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	6	"	"	"	1	"
"	"	7	"	"	"	1	"

The aforesaid townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved, all settlers thereon are requested to appear at the Court House in the town of Vancouver on Monday the ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE next, when and where we shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims respectively, and enter upon the adjustment of the same, and the settlement, according to law, of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them. All persons who have not notified since survey, and given a precise description of their claims connecting them with the Government surveys, and fail to comply with the provisions of this notice, are barred by law. All conflicts between claimants, whether preemption or donation, whether in the townships now advertised or outside, will be settled at the same time and place, on the application of the parties interested: and all other business pertaining to our office will be attended to which may be presented. We shall continue our session from day to day until the business is completed.

ISAAC W. SMITH, *Register*,
S. GARFIELDE, *Receiver*.

May 10, 1860. 3w25
Oregon Times copy 3 times.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LETTERS of administration upon the estate of SETH BULLARD, late of Chehalis county, deceased, have this day been granted by the Probate Court of Pacific county to 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.

M. W. BULLARD, Administrator.
Fort Willopa, Pacific County, W. T., April 24, 1860. 4w25

TREADWELL & CO.'S LIST OF MACHINES

FOR HARVEST OF 1860.

Reapers.

MANNY'S Celebrated Reaper and Mower combined. Made by Woods, of Hoosic Falls—made in 1859—stronger and better than ever before, cuts six feet, snugly packed for shipping to remote districts. Made expressly for Treadwell & Co., San Francisco.

McCORMICK'S Reaper, with new improvements, made in 1859, being the latest and best machines ever turned out by him. Six feet cut. Made expressly for Treadwell & Co., San Francisco.

HESSEY'S Reaper—substantial and effective machine.

BURRALL'S Reaper—a good and enduring Reaper.

SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, or N. Y. Reaper—a fair machine. Cuts six feet.

KETCHUM'S Mower—does not reap. Cuts five feet.

EAGLE Reaper and Mower—cam motion. Cuts five feet.

WOOD'S Mowing Machine—a splendid two-horse machine.

WOOD'S Swather—a new machine, worked by two horses from behind, can be raised and lowered to suit.

Harvestors.

HAINE'S Illinois Harvester—a most desirable machine. Cuts ten feet, and is twice as effective as reapers, at the same expense of running.

Threshers.

TREADWELL'S 10 horse—made after the "Russell" pattern by Spencer. A very superior machine.

SPENCER'S 10 horse celebrated Thresher, with Perigo power—better made than ever.

RUSSELL'S 10 horse celebrated Thresher—made at Massillon, Ohio.

PITT'S pattern, 10 horse and 8 horse Threshers—made by Nourse, Mason & Co.

HALL'S 8 and 10 horse Thresher, Smith's power.

WHITMAN'S 5, 6 and 8 horse Threshers, far superior to any other machines of their sizes.

EMERY'S 2 and 4 horse Threshers—a very simple and durable machine.

Horse Powers.

PERIGO'S Eight and Ten Horse Powers.
PITT'S do do
SMITH'S do do
WHITMAN'S 2, 4, and 6 do

Together with the best stock of

Hardware, Mills, Belting,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

In the country. The machinery comprises the very best kinds in use, and greatly improved in make and adaptability to the California market.

For sale low, by

TREADWELL & CO.,
2m25is San Francisco.

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.*

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 *Sansome Street,*
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
AGENTS FOR
JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.
San Francisco, May 2, 1860. 25y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY BEEN appointed admini-trator upon the estate of E. H. CLARK, late of King county, W. T., deceased, by the Probate court of said county. Persons knowing themselves indebted, will, without delay, call upon the undersigned and settle; and those having claims against said estate will present them with proper vouchers within one year from the date hereof.

A. A. DENNY, Administrator.
Seattle, King Co., W. T., May 7, 1860. 4w25

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clarke, }

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME DIrected, from the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the suit of B. F. Preston, *vs.* John Ryan, to enforce a mechanic's lien, for the sum of $114 60 damage, and for $9 40 cost of suit and accruing cost, I have seized and will sell to the highest bidder, on the **2d day of June, 1860,** the following property, to-wit: A FRAME HOUSE, situated on block No. 5, lot No. 6, of the town site of the city of Vancouver, W. T., said premises now being occupied as a saloon, known as the "Crystal."

Sale to take place on the premises, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

24:4w G. GROOM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Vancouver, W. T., April 26, 1860.

MINERAL WATER.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO supply all orders from Washington Territory, at the shortest notice, with

MINERAL WATER, LEMON SODA, SARSAPARILLA,

and Syrups of all kinds. All orders addressed to

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Humboldt Street, Victoria, V. I., promptly attended to. 1m25

NOTICE.

THE JOINT ACCOUNT ARRANGEMENT THAT has existed between the subscribers for a year past ceases from this date, and all outstanding accounts and notes must be paid immediately at the store of W. M. Rutledge.

W. M. RUTLEDGE,
JANSON, BOND & CO.
Olympia, W. T., April 12, 1860. 3w24

☞ The subscriber desiring to make room for new importations, will sell the remaining stock now on hand at greatly reduced rates for cash.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clarke, }

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME DIrected, from the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Washington Territory, at the suit of Henry Weinhard, *vs.* John Ryan, for the recovery of the sum of $175 00 damages, and for $17 75 cost of suit and accruing cost, I have seized and will sell to the highest bidder, on the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1860, the following property, to-wit:

Lot No. 6 in block No. 5, of the city of Vancouver, W. T., together with the frame house and appurtenances thereto; said house being now occupied by Patrick Keegan as a saloon known as the "Crystal."

Sale to take place on the premises at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.

G. GROOM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Vancouver, W. T., May 3, 1860. 4t25

EX GREAT REPUBLIC, OCEAN TELEGRAPH, Good Hope, Reynard,

H. HASTINGS AND REPORTER.

50 BALES ASSORTED DUCK, 6-0 @ 10.
15 bales Light and Heavy BEAR DUCK.
10 bales FLANNELS, Assorted.
12 cases CANTON FLANNELS, Brown & Bleach'd
10 cases KENTUCKY JEANS.
15 cases COTTONADES.
12 cases 2x2, 4x4, 4x2 APRON CHECKS.
20 cases Bleached and Brown SHEETINGS.
60 cases Bleached SHIRTINGS, all widths.
75 cases Favorite Brands PRINTS.
20 cases DENINS. 50 cases TICKINGS.
20 bales Blue, Red, and Gray BLANKETS.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising

Linen Table Damasks, Bleached and Brown.
Super Cloth Table Covers.
Pillow-Case Linens. Linen Sheetings.
Quilts—10-4, 11-4, 12-4—Assorted Qualities.
Towelings. Napkins. Diaper. Doylies.
White Family Blankets.
Embossed Velvet Table and Piano Covers.
Bleached Sheetings—Extra Fine.

ALSO, VIA ISTHMUS:

A Full Line Hosiery, Gloves, Delaines, Organdies, Lawns, Robes, Jaconetts, French Muslins, Cambrics, Irish Linens, &c.

And a General Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SPRING TRADE.

ALSO,

EX ORACLE, ELIZA, DENMARK, &C. &C.:

VELVET MEDALION CARPETS,
BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS.
INGRAINS, HEMPS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRUGGETS.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
GREEN BAIZES.

Window Shades and Hollands, Brocatelle & Damasks.
Paper Hangings and Borders.

AGENCY OF

Jewetts Celebrated Oil Cloths, 8-4 @ 24-4.

INVOICES VERY LOW PRICED

Floor Oil Cloths,

Now landing and for sale, at lowest rates, by

FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street.—135 and 137 Merchant St.,
3m24 San Francisco.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SEMIAHMOO.

The new and splendid steamer

Eliza Anderson,

THOS. WRIGHT, Commander,

Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock for *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 *Eliza Anderson* has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at REDUCED PRICES.

For further particulars, address

JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3m24

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed from the District Court of the First Judicial District for Washington Territory, at the suit of O. B. GIBSON & CO. *vs.* JOHN RYAN, for the recovery of $410 48 damage, together with cost of suit and accruing cost, I have seized and will sell to the highest bidder, on the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1860, the following property, to-wit:

Lot No. 6 in block No. 5, of the city of Vancouver, W. T., together with the frame house and appurtenances thereto; said house being now occupied by Patrick Keegan as a saloon known as the "Crystal."

Sale to take place on the premises at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.

G. GROOM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Vancouver, W. T., May 3, 1860. 4t25

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 Sazerac 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 Barton 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,
3m22 Yates Street, Victoria.

WM. WRIGHT,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,
12y OLYMPIA, W. T.

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

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

LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

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

"Old London Club House Gin---Wm. H. D."

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
12-tf is NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.,

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1857.

BLANK MORTGAGES, neatly executed, 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 Monongahela, 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 Whiskey," 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.
is15 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., and the public generally, the largest, best, and most extensive assortment of

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH & GERMAN
Hardware,
Iron, Steel,
NAILS,
Paints, Oils,

AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,
STOVES,
Mechanic's Tools,
TINWARE,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS:

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

Stove Trimmings, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Japanned and Britannia 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, Maccaroni, 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 signitures, 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 fac-simile 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.

GmG

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

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.

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

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

had he to go behind the record, except to apply to the term of service thus reported the rules and compensation laid down in the resolutions? I will now call the attention of the members of this committee who served upon it during the 35th Congress to the hearing at the last session, when we undertook to vindicate the employment of all these men. We were going into that matter fully, and the entire committee, every man of them—yourself, Mr. Chairman, and all the old members who were here present will recollect it—you all said that you were entirely satisfied about that; you had no doubt but that every one was needed, and it was unnecessary to consume time in arguing that point; but you desired us to proceed to other points wherein there was doubt and difficulty. I adduce this, too, as another evidence that from his prejudice and hostility, he was incapable of understanding the resolutions of the house, and that he went into an examination, and took action, not only unwarranted by the resolutions, but which, if it could have been anticipated, he would have been excluded from by an express proviso in those resolutions.

Now, the territorial executives and the proper officers in the volunteer service, absolutely certify to the actual and positive services of the volunteers. The commission, after full and thorough investigation, give their official sanction to the fact that these men were actually engaged in the public service according to the roll which they transmit; and I submit that it is contrary to common experience and to common sense, that an auditing officer in this government should go behind such record, unless he has the evidence to sustain fraud, either upon the part of the commission or of the Territorial authorities. Has the Auditor any evidence of such fraud? He does not pretend that he has any evidence whatever, looking to anything of the kind. We therefore protest against any auditor or any clerk in the departments prescribing the numbers and the grades of officers required in a service, which, for the difficulty of management and the extent of field over which it operated, has no parallel in the history of the country. We submit that this committee can with safety put more confidence in the decision of experienced men who examined the whole thing at the very seat of operations, than they can in the decisions of an auditor, sitting in his office in the treasury building. In these remarks, I wish the committee to understand I have no disposition to call in question the purity of motive, or integrity of the Third Auditor. I have never called it in question; but I deem it my duty to endeavor to show what I firmly believe, that the resolutions of the House referred this matter to an authority which was incapable of making the examination; and I submit that his own report has proved that he was incapable of such an examination. The examination could only be made by dispatching a commission to that country, by traveling over that country, by getting full and thorough evidence, by testing every case of doubt by sworn testimony; that is, by pursuing the precise course which we know, from their official report, the commission itself pursued.

Now if you will look at the prices furnished by the Auditor himself, of purchases and employments in the regular service, you will have other proofs of the unfairness of his awards in carrying out the resolutions of the House. Before entering upon this, however, let me protest against any inference being drawn as to prices current in that country, from the purchases made in the regular service. They are no criterion whatever. The prices current cannot be ascertained until you know the peculiar circumstances of each transaction. That is the largest element effecting the proper price to be paid for labor or for supplies. The price will be variously affected, other circumstances being the same, according to the quantities required, according to the amount in the market, according to the longer or shorter time in which the delivery has to be made. All these circumstances have the greatest influence upon prices, and all ought to be known before any person should presume to lay down a price current for any article. Now, in the regular service, nearly all their purchases were already made; nearly all their employments were arranged. Their purchases in many things were ridiculously small, which did not especially affect the market.

The question is, in ascertaining the prices current, not what the regular service paid, but what the volunteer service would have had to pay, had it gone into the market with cash in pocket instead of scrip in hand. That is what has got to be ascertained. Now if the regular service, in addition to their usual purchases, had been called upon to make all the purchases made by the volunteers, and to make them in the country where the volunteers made them, and to have gone into all the additional employments of the volunteer service, I state emphatically, that, with cash in hand, they would have been compelled to have paid about the prices paid by the volunteer service; and that is the only way to get at the prices current. Could the Auditor do this? What did he know about the circumstances of each particular case?—Now I will call the attention of the committee to the fact that a great many of these purchases were made in pursuance of written contracts. This was especially the case on Puget Sound. There, if the merchants entered into contracts to deliver certain supplies in large quantities, and within very short periods of time, they were obliged to hire money and go down to San Francisco to purchase on a sudden, without having time to take advantage of the market or to attend auction sales, and then they had to make arrangements to ship them at once and guard against delay. All these were circumstances which tended very much to increase the cost of the supplies. I recollect that at the time I thought the service had been exceedingly fortunate in the favorable character of the contracts made.

But let us come to the Auditor's own figures. First, in regard to the employment of persons. He states what were the prices paid in the regular service for herders, packers, teamsters, clerks, expressmen, &c., at each regular post in Oregon and Washington, during that Indian war. You find that practically the lowest price paid for a teamster, a herder, or a packer, was two dollars per day, and that the price ranged from two dollars per day to five dollars per day. For this very service at the different posts, you will find that the average amounts to about three dollars per day, and that there were several posts where in no case less than three dollars per day was paid, and where it rose to as high a figure as four and five dollars. The cases which the Auditor quotes of labor at one dollar per day were cases of the hire of Indians, as I personally know; and those cases of between one and two dollars per day were either cases of Indians, or of men employed for long periods, and who generally were half-breeds. Now, the Auditor allows the volunteers, for this same service, a uniform rate of two dollars per day. He is directed to scale the prices according to the prices current in the country, and his action is to give us the minimum price paid in the regular service. So in the higher grades; in the regular service they pay chief packers as high as six dollars per day, and agents in purchasing animals as high as nine dollars per day. The Auditor allows the volunteers four and five dollars. In the regular service, for what mules they hired, they uniformly paid three dollars per day; the Auditor allows the volunteers a dollar and a quarter per day. They paid in the regular service as high as two dollars a day for horses; the Auditor allows the volunteers one dollar a day; also rates as high as two dollars and a half per day were paid for foraging and stabling horses; one dollar per day for pasturage and stabling horses; three dollars per day for the hire of oxen per yoke; and ten dollars per day for the hire of ox-teams with driver. If these rates be compared with the rates paid in the volunteer service, the difference will be found to be comparatively inconsiderable.

The Auditor, therefore, has not to give the volunteers the benefit of this maximum in the regular service in the matters just referred to. His own figures show that as regards the employment of men or the hire of animals, he has reduced the prices in the volunteer service to much below the average cash prices in the regular service, and has established a uniform rate, where his own figures show how prices differ from market to market, and it was perfectly easy, from an examination of the accounts, to tell in which particular locality the account belonged. If we come to supplies, we shall find that the same practical injustice has been done by the Auditor to his own figures, in fixing the rates of the volunteer service. In Southern Oregon Lieut. Sweitzer paid as high as five dollars a bushel for oats, and $150 a ton for hay. The Auditor allows us two dollars a bushel for oats, and $44 a ton for hay; and where our purchases were below this amount, he leaves them as they were, without bringing them up to the average. Now, looking to the time when Lieut. Sweitzer made these purchases of hay and oats, it is evident that they were made under circumstances very similar to the circumstances when the purchases were made for the volunteer service.

The country was becoming exhausted; that, of course, rapidly increased the prices of everything, and Lieut. Sweitzer, with cash, was obliged to pay as high, or about as high, as the volunteers paid in scrip. Why did not the Auditor apply the same rule to the volunteers as he had applied to the auditing of the accounts in the regular service? To show the fallacy of applying the prices paid in the regular service to the volunteer service, let me call the attention of the committee to the purchase of bacon in the regular service at the Dalles. You find that all the bacon bought at the Dalles cost the regular service in cash forty cents per pound. Is it to be inferred, therefore, that forty cents was the cash price for bacon? The volunteers paid much less than that, and yet the Auditor has still further reduced the price. When you go a step further and look at the quantity, you find that they bought twenty pounds of bacon, and it was probably a side of bacon picked up by an expressman for some special use. If the regulars had been called upon to purchase some tons of bacon, and were not pushed for time, they could undoubtedly have got it for the price paid by the volunteer service, and perhaps for a little less. Perhaps these instances are enough to show the whole fallacy and absurdity of the ground work of the Auditor in arriving at a price current. He has got no price current; he has not got the data to establish a price current. He knows nothing, and does not presume to know anything about the circumstances of each transaction, which is the controlling element in the price. On the contrary, so far as we have any evidence before us, in the testimony of citizens in Oregon who knew many of these circumstances, and who were familiar with the prices throughout the war, it goes to substantiate the general accuracy of the conclusions of the commission. Attached to this statement which I hold in my hand, of the delegation of Oregon and Washington in regard to this war debt, and to which I will particularly call the attention of the committee, is a large mass of testimony, also tending to confirm the accuracy of the conclusions of the commissioners. Will you reject the testimony of persons on the spot, who are familiar with the facts which go to substantiate the conclusions of the commission? I say, will you reject all this, and fall back upon the report of the Auditor, who has no means of getting at the essential facts to enable him to form a proper decision? I am satisfied that every point of objection made by the Auditor, in both his first and second reports, as regards prices, can be met and has been met successfully by the commission itself in its investigations.

It was a great step for our people to take, when they agreed to abide by the conclusions of this commission, even although it reduced their scrip. Every citizen in both Oregon and Washington who has scrip for services and for supplies, believes that he is honestly entitled to payment for that scrip, dollar for dollar on its face. They have made a sacrifice, and have shown a disposition to settle this matter upon equitable terms, in agreeing to abide by the awards of the commission. They ask this, and they will be satisfied with nothing less than this. If you refuse to sanction the awards of this commission—if you repudiate the action of this commission, then the people of those territories will fall back upon their scrip, and will demand payment for it, dollar for dollar.

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.,
Skookm Chuck, Thurston county, W. T.
April 23, 1860. 4w23

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 udersigned, his brother.

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

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

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 Calawash Landing, on the the first day of June, A. D., 1860.

ALFRED ALLEN,
JAMES W. FERGUSON,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
Com. D. P. Co.

Calwash 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

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

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED, by the Probate Court of the County of Thurston at its April Term, 1850, administrator upon the estate of ALFRED ALLEN, late of said County, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted will at once settle with the undersigned, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated according to law.

JAMES ALLEN,
Administrator.

Mound Prairie, Thurston County, W. T., April 23, 1860. 24:4w

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 PIONEER BOOK STORE.

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

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,.....$10 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. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33ly

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.

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

Notice--All.

From and after this date, no legal advertisements, such as administrator's notices, attachment notices sheriff's and constable's sales, or any notice ordered to be published by any order of court, will be published in this paper unless accompanied by the cash. We have been *humbugged by the living* and *euchered* by the dead to such an extent that we are compelled to adopt this course to protect ourself.

EDWARD FURSTE,
Publisher Pioneer and Democrat.

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, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes. Flowring plants, as usual.

Also under prapagation, 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.39-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

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

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.

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.

L. B. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE CARGO OF SHIP *Iconium*, 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

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. ne.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 following papers:

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.;
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Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.

ADVERTISING IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal 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.