PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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Reply of Quartermaster General W. W. Miller, to the Report of the 3rd Auditor of the United States Treasury.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat—

SIR:—My attention having been called to a report made by the 3rd Auditor of the Treasury to a committee of Congress touching the war debt of Oregon and Washington Territories, I beg leave, through the columns of your paper, to briefly review so much of said report as relates to myself. Before I have done, I think I shall be able to prove that the Auditor has been imposed upon by the person whom he has caused to examine the accounts; or that he himself has deliberately falsified the truth.—By the statement annexed, copied from the original books and accounts, and which is a full exhibit of the three principal articles purchased by me, (a similar copy of which was furnished to the Commission who sat at Vancouver, and the same the Auditor had before him when he made his report,) it will be perceived that nearly all of the purchases made by me were from the citizens of Thurston and the adjoining counties, and if there is any error in the statements made, I call upon the citizens themselves to rectify it. It will be seen that horses were purchased by me as low as $75, and none higher than $250, and therefore, when the Auditor states that "Gen. Miller purchased horses at from $200 to $400," he made a statement which the least examination of the accounts *he says he caused to be examined*, would have shown him was totally false. Again he states that oxen were bought at from $200 to $280 per yoke, when the very accounts he had before him show that some were purchased at the extremely low rate of $125 per yoke, and many of them as low as $150 per yoke. I only instance these as two of the many gross errors he has made in his report.

In proceeding to reply to the main charge made against my accounts, I will do so as briefly as possible, and I am satisfied that after a careful examination, the reader will conclude that the Auditor, in making his report has willfully and deliberately made a mis-statement of the facts, for the purpose of prejudicing Congress against the payment of the just debt due the citizens of our Territory; and while the Auditor selects a single case to endeavor to sustain himself, I lay before the reader my whole account, and leave it for him to judge whether the prices paid were not as low as the market rates at the time the purchases were made.

On page 37 of the official copy of the report, the Auditor commences his review of my accounts and at once falls into an error by making a parade of the fact that he discovers an excess over the amount reported by the commissioners of $44,638 32, thus casting imputation upon them. Surely a most wonderful discovery! Did not the Auditor know that public property, to the amount of $160,000 had been sold and the scrip, received in payment, cancelled? Certainly he did, for by referring to his report, it will be seen that he gives the companies credit for the amount of scrip so cancelled, but neglects to do so in the general summary of the accounts of the Quartermasters, at once showing his utter incompetency for the performance of the duty assigned him; and if the reader will take the trouble to go over these accounts, he will at once see the falseness of the Auditor's statement, the prejudice that has actuated him throughout the whole of his report, and the correctness of the statement made by the Commissioners in reporting only the actual amount due our citizens.—On the same page the Auditor goes on to say:—

> Quartermaster Miller's purchases, as indicated by his accounts, were very large, and at prices which seem in some instances to be very high. Horses, from $125 to $400; oxen, from $200 to $280 per yoke; ox-wagons, from $137 to $250 each; rifles, $30; pistols, $100; powder, from $1 to $1 50 per pound; blankets, from $5 to $6 each; coats, $25; pants, from $8 to $9; boots, from $7 50 to $10; shoes, from $3 to $4; shirts, $3 each; saddles, from $30 to $40 each; tents, $16 each; pork, $40 per barrel; fresh pork, from 12½ to 30 cents per pound; beef, 20 cents; bacon, 35 cents; flour $11 95 to $16 66 per barrel; sugar, from 18 to 25 cents per pound; coffee, from 25 to 30 cents per pound; beef cattle, from $77 to $150 each; oats, from $1 50 to $2 per dozen sheaves; wheat, $2 per bushel.

Now, let the reader mark well the above. If the Auditor wanted to tell the truth, why did he not say that the prices, though seemingly high in one or two instances, were, on the average, very low. How could he come to any other conclusion, when he reports the Quartermaster General of Oregon as having bought 260 head of horses at an average of $325—whilst the average price of 66 horses purchased by me is only $172, probably the lowest price paid for any during the war? *And the horses for which I paid the highest price, cannot be bought, to-day, for any less* IN CASH *than the price paid for them* IN SCRIP *at that time.* The horse for which I paid $250 to Capt. C. H. Eaton, is now owned by Mr. Wm. Mize. The large brown horse purchased of Mr. E. Sylvester for $250, is now owned by Mr. Goodell, and, although these animals are now three years older than at the time I purchased them, I am told, on good authority, they cannot be purchased for any less than the prices then paid; and so on, I might refer to every article enumerated, but I will not weary the reader, but refer him to the statements hereto annexed, and to which I invite his particular attention.

It is true that I paid $30 each for a few No. 1 Kentucky rifles, and $1, to $1 50 per pound, for rifle powder, and some 60 or 70 saddles of Mr. Nathan Eaton, at $30 to $40 each, (and, by the way, friend Eaton has been grumbling at the extreme low price ever since); one or two tents at $16 each, and some pork at $40 per barrel, and some fresh pork at from 12½ to 30 cents per pound, (but the few pounds bought at 30 cents per pound, were purchased in the hostile country, the owner killing valuable breeding hogs to supply the volunteers.) I also purchased a large amount of flour at from $11 to $16 per barrel, and by these prices I am willing to stand. I also purchased a pistol *for a gallant officer who needed it*, of Mr. Geo. Gallagher at $100, but none could be purchased elsewhere and this was the lowest price this gentleman would take. I purchased very little clothing, but no coats at $25.

In January 1856 I was appointed Quartermaster General, and after the first six weeks of my appointment, I ceased almost entirely making purchases, or creating indebtedness of any kind, my time being occupied with my clerks in my office, in placing in proper shape the accounts then being created from one end of the Territory to the other, by field and company officers, agents of the Quartermaster's department, aids, the volunteers, people engaged in building block-houses and opening military roads, expressmen, &c., and of the $247,000 of scrip issued and charged to my accounts, not $20,000 of it is based upon indebtedness created by me, nearly the whole of it being based upon certificates and vouchers issued by the persons above named. Nevertheless, I audited and placed in proper shape all of these accounts, and believe they were honest and just. I merely refer to this fact to show that if there was wrong committed, the whole people of the Territory were engaged in it; but such is not the fact, *the debt is a just and honest one*, and the different officers to whom I refer, were trustworthy and honest men, doing all in their power to make as economical purchases as the emergency of the time would permit—and our citizens from whom these purchases were made, stand second to none in patriotism, honor and integrity.

On page 38, the Auditor selects a single instance of $30 per day being paid for expressmen, thereby intimating that this price was the usual price paid, and quoting it as an instance of the extravagance to which he refers. In justice to Mr. N. B. Coffey, the expressmen to whom he alludes, and the reader will pardon me if I give a short account of the hazardous undertaking for which he received this amount, and will then ask what one of you would have undertaken to perform the service discharged by Mr. Coffey on that occasion?—it being one of the most dangerous and at the same time extraordinary services performed during the whole war.

In the early summer of 1856, when the war was at its height, when Northcraft and White were murdered in the very vicinity of Olympia, and travelling through the oldest settlements had become extremely dangerous, it was deemed necessary to send an express with important information to Col. Wright, across the mountains, apprising him of the movement of Col. Shaw across the Cascades into the Yakima country. For this most hazardous service, volunteers from the camp at Montgomery's, were solicited, and the gallant Coffey was found willing to risk his life in this duty, only asking that he be allowed one man to accompany him—well knowing that but a few months previous that a large force under Captains Malony and Hays had undertaken to cross the mountains at the very point where he would be compelled to cross, and after reaching the summit of the mountains, finding that the Indians were guarding the Na-chess pass, and that they were in large numbers, thought it prudent to fall back to the west side of the mountains.—The dangers and hardships he underwent before he reached his journey's end are well known to many—constantly meeting and hiding from the hostile Indians as he passed over the mountains. He had scarcely reached the other side of the mountains when he was hotly pursued by a large force well mounted, and only escaped with his life by abandoning his horse, blankets and every thing but his rifle and revolver, and taking to the hills and the woods, and travelling only at night, and by this means eluded his pursuers and carried his express safely to Col. Wright, returning through the hostile country by the way of the Dalles and reaching Olympia in 14 days.—Surely there is not a man in the country that will say he did not earn all that he was paid for this hazardous undertaking.—But the reader may ask, why were not these facts made known to the Auditor? By the annexed voucher it will be seen that they were, but the same prejudice that prompted him to make false statements in other particulars, has influenced him in this particular; in fact, it is characteristic of his whole report. It is well known that the regular service paid Pearson $300 per month, *in cash*, for two trips per month, from the Dalles to the Walla-walla, and that Col. Steptoe offered $500 to the same expressman to carry a letter across the Rocky Mountains, which was refused, Pearson demanding $1000. These prices were, of course, based upon the risk of the service. The *usual price* paid by volunteers to expressmen was from $6 to $8 per day, and the case of Coffey was almost the *only instance* in which those prices were deviated from.

We certify that N. B. Coffee was employed by us to carry an express from Fort Montgomery to the camp of Col. Wright, on the Yakima, at a time the route they had to take was infested by the enemy, and the *regular expressmen* would not undertake the task for a less sum than thirty dollars per day, and afterward declined at that price. We therefore certify that said Coffey is entitled to the sum of thirty dollars per day for fourteen days for said service.

H. J. G. MAXON,
Maj. S. B., W. T. V.
B. F. SHAW, Lt. Col. com'dg Right Wing W. T. V.

The Auditor says:

> General Miller's accounts show large amounts for meals and lodging furnished various persons, at generally $1 per meal, without designating the persons, so as to ascertain whether they were entitled to them at the public expense.

Again he is mistaken. Very few meals were charged at $1, and only in cases where provisions were exorbitantly high. The *usual* price was from 50 to 75 cents; and how were these accounts engendered? By weary expressmen, by the active agents of the service in passing from place to place to get supplies, and by the gallant volunteers as they returned from the Grand Ronde campaign—having no money and without provisions, they were compelled to stop wherever they could to get a meal, and the officers in command, not being acquainted with strict army regulations, issued certificates to the landlord for the amount of expense incurred, without showing number or to whom the meals where furnished. These officers were the very best men in the service—amongst them were such men as Maxon, Henness, Shaw, Goudy, Ruth, Blankenship, &c. Will the people of this territory allow the 3d Auditor to impugn the integrity of such men as these? Surely they will not.

Again the auditor quotes 20 dollars per day as a high price to pay an auctioneer. It is very probable that he himself was never engaged in that business, or he would not allow his ignorance to again enter his report. The amount of property sold at this place amounted to $60,000, which if paid for at the usual auctioneer rate, the commissions would have amounted to $6,000, and as the property was all sold in about 6 days, instead of $20 the auctioneer would have made $1,000 a day; and one of the very men who is now loudest in holding up the report of the Auditor, was the man who wanted 10 per cent. for selling the property, and who refused to sell it at a less rate.

The Auditor is once more in error, in stating that Mr. A. J. Baldwin drew pay as blacksmith and wagon-maker at the same time. I need only refer the reader to the copy of the voucher in my hands, to show the fallacy of his statement—he serving as wagon-master from January 24th to April 24th, 1856, and as bladksmith from May 10th to August 10th, 1856.—Had I time and space I could show that the statements in regard to Capt. Shead are about on a par with the balance of his report. It is true that the teamsters under Capt. Shead received pay for acting in that capacity, and at the same performing the duties of a soldier, but they richly merited all that the extra pay amounted to, passing through many hardships in conveying provisions to the volunteers, and at the same time defending themselves against the attack of the enemy. I need not dwell any longer in answering this part of the report of the Auditor, for it must be evident to the reader that there is not a single charge made against our gallant volunteers but what can be as easily refuted as the few instances I have cited; time nor space will permit me to enter any further into the details, and with a few words concerning the charges made against myself, I will close.

In the first place, the Auditor makes invidious comparison as to the reports of the Quartermasters, saying that some are made out better than others. I know not how he arrives at this conclusion, for with the single exception of the report of the expedition to the Wall-Walla, the accounts of the Quartermasters, agents, &c., were placed in proper shape and made out anew in my office.

The Auditor is continually harping on having but copies of the accounts to go by, when if he will refer to the annexed letter of the Commissioners, he will perceive that copies are all that were asked for. Those gentlemen, after having made a hasty examination of the vouchers, and ascertained the manner in which the business of the office was conducted, themselves desired that *copies* of the accounts should be furnished them, as will be seen by the following letter—the original accounts being retained in this office.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION ON INDIAN WAR EXPENSES OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES,
OLYMPIA, March 16, 1857.

To his Excellency ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor of Washington Territory—

SIR: The Commission appointed by the Secretary of War under authority of the 11th section of the act of Congress of the 18th August, 1856, to examine into and report upon the expenses of the Territories of Oregon and Washington necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the late war in said Territories, have the honor to inform your excellency that the Board is now in session in Olympia and ready to enter at once upon the discharge of its duties.

The Commission would desire first to examine the muster rolls, including field and staff, of the volunteer service of Washington Territory, and subsequently the accounts of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments in their order, and then such irregular accounts and claims, if any, as have been engendered during the war.

In the prosecution of its labors the board would wish to be possessed of one copy of all authentic accounts, abstracts, voucher, rolls, and papers which may be relied on to support whatever action may be had in the premises.

An early reply, indicating the time when at your convenience, the Commission may be furnished with the papers above referred to, will much oblige,

Your very obedient servants,
A. J. SMITH, U. S. A.,
RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A.
L. F. GROVER,
Commissioners.

I will next refer to the length of time I remained in office, and of which the Auditor complains. My accounts were all complete and furnished to the Commissioners, as well as those of the other Quartermasters, all of which were made up at my office early in March, 1857—which is as early a period as accounts of that magnitude have ever been furnished after the service performed. At that time the Commissioners met at Olympia, and requested r complete copy of them to be forwarded to Vancouver, which occupied about 6 weeks longer time in making out the copies of my own and the other Quartermasters' accounts; they were then forwarded to Vancouver and found correct, *and acknowledged to be complete*, as will be seen by the annexed notes:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION ON INDIAN WAR CLAIMS,
Vancouver, W. T., July 6, 1857.

GENERAL:—
Your letter of the 26th instant, with its enclosures, has been received.

The receipts of Gov. Isaac I. Stevens for $3,637 37 will be kept and filed with your account current, which takes it up. Captain Robie's account charges you with the amount which will make it necessary for you to receipt to him, which receipt must be on file with his account, and you having Governor Steven's receipt the amount will thus be carried to the Indian Department—*and your papers completed.*

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
By order, J. R. DANIELS.
Sec. of Commission.

Gen. W. W. MILLER, *Q. M. & Com. General, Wash. Territory Volunteers, Olympia, W. T.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION ON INDIAN WAR CLAIMS,
Vancouver, W. T., August 1, 1857.

GENERAL:—
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official receipt to A. B. Robie, Quartermaster, W. T. V., for the sum of $3,641 25, and to state that it is on file in its proper place.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. R. DANIELS,
Sec. of Commission.

Gen. W. W. MILLER, *Q. M. General, W. T. V. Olympia, W. T.*

My accounts having thus been shown to be complete, the reader may ask why it was I remained in office. This is very easily explained. It was ascertained by the Commissioners that the company and field officers, with the exception of Capt. Wm. Kelly, had failed to furnish any proper account of the public property received by them, and the Commissioners addressed a most urgent letter to the authorities of this territory upon the subject of the delinquency. This communication was turned over to me by the Governor, with the request that I would cause to be placed in proper shape the property accounts of the company officers, they not being acquainted sufficiently with army regulations to make them out in proper form themselves, with the exception above named. A circular had already been addressed to the different commanders of the companies and field officers generally, a copy of which I hereto annex:

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
Olympia, February 2, 1857.

SIR:—You will transmit by mail or otherwise, to this office, an account of all public property of every kind, received and issued by you on account of Company ——, 1st. and 2nd Regiments, Washington Territory Volunteers.

Respectfully,
W. W. MILLER.
Q. M. & Com. General.

A copy of the foregoing was forwarded to Captains Wallace, Hays, Yantis, Hewitt, and all the other captains of companies composing the 1st and 2d Regiments.

In answer to which, most of the officers promptly responded and the force of my office were busily engaged for several months in bringing up this work which ought to have been done by the company officers themselves. Several of the company officers took such imperfect vouchers that nothing could be made of their accounts, and it was this failure which caused the Commissioners to insert in their report, that "the accounting of the company officers of Washington Territory was not as complete as those of Oregon." One or two company officers entirely failed to render any account whatever of the property received by them, to this office, as the army regulations require—and it is somewhat remarkable that one of these gentlemen, who held positions in both the 1st and 2nd Regiments, and failed to make any return whatever to this office, is now the ally of the Auditor, and talks loud and looks wise about the bad manner in which the business of this Territory has been conducted. Doubtless, this far seeing and knowing gentleman thought that the few remarks made on his muster roll, were a complete rendition of his company accounts; I doubt, very much, if he knows what a "property account" consists of.

Having disposed of the company accounts, it was ascertained that there were numerous demands, both in Oregon and Washington Territories, still unsettled, and as these accounts were being presented, daily, to the authorities of this Territory, I was again requested to undertake the auditing of them, as will be seen from the annexed letter, and thus I was busily engaged until the 30th of September, 1857, when I resigned my commission as Quartermaster General of the volunteer forces. Gov. McMullin having arrived in the Territory, the business then came under his charge.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
Olympia, August 10, 1857.

To Qr. M. & Com. General MILLER,
Olympia, W. T.

SIR:—It is obvious from the frequent calls made upon you, in the settlement of the volunteer business of the Territory, that your services will be constantly required for some time to come; I shall accordingly recommend to the Commission an extension of your period of service as Quartermaster and Commissary General of the volunteer service, to the 1st of October. Perhaps something may ensue requiring a further extension. It is to be hoped that nothing will prevent your winding up the whole business of the service, with which you are so familiar, and in regard to which, you will be able to take such action as will protect public and individual interest.

Very respectfully,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor Washington Territory.

On the 10th of October, 1857, I received a letter from Gov. McMullin, of which the following is a copy, directing me to again proceed in my capacity as Quartermaster General:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, W. T.,
Olympia, Oct. 10, 1857.

To W. W. MILLER, *Q. M. General, W. T.*

SIR:—As there still remains outstanding accounts and claims arising out of the volunteer service for the late Indian war, you are hereby requested and directed to proceed in your capacity of Quartermaster General of the Territory of Washington, to settle the same in the same manner, and on the same principles persued by you while acting as Quartermaster General of said volunteer service.

Very respectfully,
F. McMULLIN,
Gov. & Commander-in-Chief, W. T.

And while it is true as the Auditor says, that under this appointment of Gov. McMullin's I only audited and allowed accounts to the amount of $4961 21, he fails to state that after a careful examination I rejected accounts to the amount of $35 or $40,000—during the same period of time. To show that this matter was well considered by Gov. McMullin, who has a high reputation for economy, I annex the voucher upon which my compensation was based.

THE UNITED STATES, [No. 4218.]
On account of expenses of Indian War in W. T.,
To WILLIAM W. MILLER, Dr.

Feb. 11th.—To my services as Quarter-Master and Commissary General from Oct. 1, 1857, to Feb. 11, 1858:	
134 days @ $7 88 per diem	$1049 60
To office rent, fuel, and lights for same period at $20 per month	85 00
	$1134 00

I certify that the above account is just and true, and that the services were performed by my order; Gen. Miller was engaged during the time above specified, in auditing and adjusting outstanding claims against the government growing out of the late Indian war in this Territory. The above compensation is the amount allowed him for similar services, previous to the first of October, 1857, by the board of United States Commissioners, to adjust war claims in Washington and Oregon Territories. This mode of auditing the accounts is adopted, as it is more convenient than to make out a muster roll, just for one account.

FAYETTE McMULLIN,
Governor of Wash. Territory.

Gen. Miller was a member of the Legislature sixty days of the above time, and I think one hundred and eighty dollars should be deducted.

F. McM.

In conclusion I would state that my accounts, with scarcely an exception, were allowed by the Commission composed of three intelligent gentlemen, and who were upon the ground and understood precisely how the affairs of the Territory were managed, and I would ask, if being on the spot they were not better qualified to judge of their correctness than the third Auditor or his clerk, who knew nothing whatever of our Territory? These gentlemen, two of them Quartermasters of the regular army, and graduates of the Military School, and Mr. Grover, the late member of Congress from Oregon, and one of the most intelligent gentlemen on our coast, were certainly competent to act in the capacity to which they were appointed, and the third Auditor or those whom he caused to examine the accounts, should have been a little more careful in their examination, and not committed so many gross errors before they attempted to cast censure upon such intelligent men. I am satisfied that my fellow citizens will agree with me in saying that the debt is a just one, and that the allies of the Auditor in trumpeting around his report for political effect will not intimidate the citizens of Washington Territory.

W. W. MILLER,
Late Qr. Master Gen. of W. T. V.

"A"

Abstract of horses purchased by W. W. Miller during the first quarter ending March 31st, 1856:

No. Voucher	From whom purchased.	No. Horses.		Amount Paid.
16	A. J. Linville,	1		$ 85
17	James C. Head,	1		75
18	William Lyle,	1		125
21	C. H. Eaton,	1		250
23	Thomas Hughes,	1		125
25	James Tullis,	1		200
31	F. A. Clarke,	4	$200 each.	800
	SECOND QUARTER, 1856.			
5	David Martin,	1		$225
6	Isaac Hays,	1		125
7	Jacob Ott,	1		175
8	A. Hill,	1		100
9	S. Guthrie,	1		200
10	James F. Fraime,	1		170
11	M. B. Wallace,	1		100
12	James Dunlap,	1		110
13	D. L. Phillips,	1		200
14	Nelson Barnes,	1		175
15	J. E. Williamson,	1		150
16	B. L. Henness,	1		150
17	Chappellier & Daulen,	1		200
24	Sherley Ensign,	1		200
25	Joseph Thybault,	1		150
	THIRD QUARTER, 1856.			
1	Joseph Cushman,	1		$150
2	do	1		140
3	Daniel Hubbard,	1		200
4	Milton P. Clute,	1		125
5	Geo. W. McAllister,	1		175
7	A. J. Chambers,	1		140
10	W. N. White,	1		190
11	Margaret White,	1		150
12	do do	1	Saddle Brid. Martingale.	265
13	A. W. Stewart,	1	Sad. & Brid.	250
14	Geo. W. Biles,	1		175
15	W. P. Wells,	1		150
16	do	1	Saddle Bags	162
17	Oliver Shead,	1		200
18	Geo. Bush,	1		240
21	G. K. Willard,	1		125
22	Geo. W. Byles,	1		250
24	William Miles,	1		200
26	A. W. Sarjeat,	1		150
30	Silas N. Lilley,	1		110
31	William C. Temple,	1		225
33	Geo. W. Beam,	1		200
34	B. P. O'Bryant,	1		125
37	[illegible]vid F. Byles,	1		200
38	Wm. F. Tolmie,	11	9 at $150, 2 at $200 ea	1750
39	Joseph Borst,	1		250
41	Wm. F. Tolmie,	2		400
	FOURTH QUARTER, 1856.			
9	M. P. Burns,	1		$200
13	John J. Hardy,	1		125
14	W. W. Davis,	1		125

"B"

Abstract of Wagons purchased by W. W. Miller during the first quarter ending March 31st, 1856:

No. Voucher	From whom purchased.	No. Wagons.		Amount Paid.
2	J. Axtell,	1		$200
4	Charles Eyles,	1		150
5	A. Yantis,	1		200
6	William Cock,	1		137
12	B. F. Brown,	1		200
14	Archibald McMillan,	1	1 ox chain.	205
15	A. Sarjent,	1		300
19	Gabriel Jones,	1		250
	SECOND QUARTER, 1856.			
1	Tyrus Hines,	1		$200

"C"

Abstract of Oxen purchased by William W. Miller during the first quarter ending March 31, 1856:

No. Voucher	From whom purchased.	No. yoke Oxen.		Amount Paid.
1	James Byles,	1	10 whips,	$200
3	do	2		300
4	do	4		700
5	A. Yantis,	1		200
6	William Cock,	4	4 ox yokes,	800
7	C. G. Sailor,	1		175
8	James Shaw,	1		200
9	H. A. Goldsborough,	1		200
10	Chas. Wheeler,	1		125
11	Gilmore Hays,	1		200
13	H. P. O'Brian,	1		200
14	Archibald McMillan,	1		200
22	J. J. Westbrook,	2		400
31	Albert Eggers,	1		200
40	Joseph Borst,	5		750
	THIRD QUARTER, 1856.			
20	A. J. Chambers,	1		$150

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

Opening Speeches of the Campaign.

MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting of the citizens of Skokomish precinct, at the elbow of Hood's Canal, in Sawamish county, May 20th, 1859, as per previous notice, for the purpose of being spectators at the opening of the Congressional delegate canvass—Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, the democrate nominee, and Col. WM. H. WALLACE, the republican *caucus* nominee being present—on motion, WM. F. O'HARVER, Esq., was called to the chair, and WM. M. MORROW appointed secretary.

The chiar, after stating the object of the meeting, introduced to the assemblage Gov. STEVENS, who addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent and convincing style for 1½ hours—in the course of which he dwelt on the subject of the war debt—the ratification of the Indian treaties—the postoffice arrangements for the territory—the depleted condition of the United States treasury—the appropriation by Congress of $100,000 for the opening of an emigrant road across the contiuent from St. Paul, Minnesota, to our settlements—the favorable report of the various departments concerning our territory—the 3d Auditor's report—his nomination by the democratic territorial convention—its platform of principles, &c., &.

After concluding, he introduced to the assemblage his opponent, Col. WALLACE, who opened by saying that he was not the candidate of the republican party, nor any other party; that he was not the creature of any convention—was not tied down to any platform of principles; that he occupied the high position of being the independent candidate of the people. He then commenced a tirade of abuse of the President in asking Congress for power *to repel the insults upon our flag*—to proclaim war; he was opposed to this "one man power," as one of the principles of the great democratic party. He then proceeded in his *argument (!)* by telling an anecdote of an old man and woman having a newly born son, and calling his name Peter;—wringing in the "*nigger*"—territorial legislatures having the power to regulate the question of slavery—(almost, not quite, getting upon one of the planks of "this great democratic party," as he expressed himself;) referred to the war debt—that we had a war here, no one questioned—why was not the 3d Auditor's report furnished to the people, &c.; referred to certain portions of the report—its criticisms on the report of the war commission, relative to gentlemen, "members of this great party," occupying high positions in the territory, receiving high salaries, (Gen. TILTON and others,) and allowed pay for double service; the purchase of horses at $70, $100, and $250. Qurtermaster MILLARD'S purchase of 572 animals ranging as high as $500 each; 42 wagons, &c.;—the purchase of fine carpeting, cord-wood, etc, for the officers, and of whip-lashes, fine coats, and satin vests, worn by the staff officers of the commander-in-chief, during the war, &c., &c.—going nearly through the whole catalogue of the 3d Auditor's one-sided charges and specifications concerning our war debt—taking strong ground, *at least by implication*, in sanction of the correctness of the report of that treasury official, as showing something wrong—saying it was right to investigate these things, and that the accounts as audited and allowed by the commission, and mismanagement in the allowance of some of them in the first instance by quartermasters, was keeping off the payment of this debt;—he was for equality in the pay of officers; and the poor volunteers are only allowed two dollars a day, (he did not say two dollars a day "*and roast beef*,") by this commission showing a difference in the pay of the one and the other, &c., &c.

Gov. STEVENS, in reply, refers him and all others to the speeches in Congress of himself and Hon. L. F. GROVER, as giving an expose of the errors of the 3d Auditor's report—their speeches having been thrown broadcast amongst the people for their information; that the position taken by his opponent, by implication, with the 3d Auditor's report, would not be calcula-

ted to insure favorable action by Congress, in the payment of the war debt, &c. His reply was a masterly and telling speech, abounding in plain, substantial facts and arguments, and at once convincing to the people.

Thus, fellow democrats of the territory, was the ball opened. We have a candidate of whom we may well feel proud, occupying, as he does, a high position in the hearts of the people. His opponent, the candidate of the black republican, fag-ends and "sore-headed" capital *caucus* of last winter, is certainly not the man to represent us at Washington. In comparison to the nominee of our party, as an influential, working agent for us at the national capital, he would be but as a mole-hill to a mountain. In intellectual capacity and grasp of thought, the odds against Col. WALLACE is so great as to require comment unnecesary. But the black republican pie-bald, speckled and spotted *caucus* nominee is now merely carrying out the programme laid down for his guidance last winter. He says he is an *independent*, and not a *party* candidate, and he comes before us advocating no principles at all without it is opposition to the democracy; and by taking this course he doubtless expects to catch all the floating and disaffected vote of the territory. His speech here was more fit for the howling of GREELEY, in the New York *Tribune*, than for the people of this territory. He certainly manifested a poor opinion of the intelligence of his audience in the positions he assumed. The poorest intellect could not fail to see that his object was to misrepresent, and to demagogue and pettifog the people out of their votes. But if he succeeds no better in other counties than he will in little Sawamish, he will have started out a fool's errand and will receive a fool's reward. I cannot say how it is in other counties, but here, no one doubts for a moment but that Gov. STEVENS will be re-elected by a triumphant majority.

To-morrow the candidate address the people at Mr. GRAHAM'S, in this county.

Yours truly,
WM. M. MORROW.

OAKLAND, W. T., May 20, 1859.

Public Meeting at Port Townsend.

At a meeting of the citizens of Port Townsend, held at the Court House, May 19, 1859, for the purpose of advising the best means of preventing the tribe of Northern Indians, (at present at Victoria), from landing at this place, the Hon. E. S. DYER was elected to the chair, and W. W. ARMSTRONG, secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when, on motion of W. W. ARMSTRONG, a committee of four was appointed to report the best means to pursue to carry the intention of the meeting into effect.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: S. MCCURDY, R. C. FAY, A. A. PLUMMER and E. S. DYER.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee:

1. *Resolved*, That the employment of Northern Indians is a violation of the law, and that we pledge ourselves to maintain the law, and to prosecute all that may violate it.

2. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Port Townsend, do earnestly request the co-operation of the citizens of Puget Sound to aid us in driving from our Territory all Northern Indians.

3. *Resolved*, That all settlers having Northern Indians, either male or female, in their employ, be requested to send them, without delay, out of the Territory; and if they refuse, that they be prosecuted in accordance with the law of the Territory, passed January 23, 1857.

4. *Resolved*, That all Northern Indians that may hereafter attempt to land at this place be immediately ordered off, and not allowed to land, and that due notice be given to those in Victoria that they will not be allowed to visit the Sound.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, which shall be called the committee of Vigilance, whose duty shall be to have the general superintendence of the means and manner to be used to carry out the foregoing resolutions, and for the best means for keeping the Northern Indians from coming into our midst, and be fully authorized, whenever they deem it necessary, to call the citizens together for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect.

6 *Resolved*, That there be a committee of nine appointed, whose duty shall be to see that the resolutions passed at this meeting be carried into effect, and report their operation to the committee of Vigilance, and if at any time they should deem it necessary, that they may notify the committee of Vigilance to call the citizens together to give them further instructions.

7. *Resolved*, That all men having northern women be notified that if they do not, on or before the first day of June next, send the same out of the county, that legal action will be commenced against them, as by act passed Jan. 23, 1857.

The following were appointed the committee of Vigilance: E. S. DYER, R. C. FAY, and H. L. TIBBALS.

Committee of Nine—E. S. FOWLER, J. G. CLINGER, S. MCCURDY, F. W. PETTYGROVE, A. A. PLUMMER, J. J. H. VAN BOKKELEN, THOS. HAMMOND, A. BRIGGS, and H. Y. WHEELER.

Resolved, That Maj. G. O. HALLER, commanding Fort Townsend, be requested to aid the citizens of this county in sending and keeping the Northern Indians from our shores.

Resolved, That the editors of the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT and PUGET SOUND HERALD be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

E. S. DYER, Chairman.
W. W. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

☞ We have received within the past week a number of letters, giving details of the speeches of Gov. Stevens and Col. Wallace in the northern counties, during their tour in that direction. We hope to find room for some of them next week. The ballot box will vindicate our correspondents in their statement that the speeches of Gov. Stevens were much more able, effective, and better received than those of Col. Wallace. It is very generally admitted, however, that Col. Wallace makes an excellent buffoon.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR COUNCILMAN—JAMES BILES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

FOR ASSESSOR—JOHN CHAMBERS.

ISLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—KALEB MILLER.

SAWAMISH COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—C. W. SWINDALL.

WALLA-WALLA COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—EDMOND H. BARRON.

PIERCE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

J. S. JAQUITH, A. C. LOWELL, J. M. CHAPMAN.

LEWIS COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

HENRY MILES, HOLDEN JUDSON.

Hon. I. I. Stevens.—In our last issue, we quoted as the opinion of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, that the nomination by the democracy of Washington Territory of the gentleman whose name heads this article, was already considered a settled conclusion. The opinion of that paper was correct. Gov. Stevens is the nominee, and in this the democracy of that section have shown that they do not disregard the interests of the Territory. In watching with wakeful vigilance over the interests of the people of that Territory, he has evinced no selfish or unworthy aims, but has ever acted with candor and fearlessness, from pure motives and upright principles. Not doubting his election, for we cannot doubt that the people will reward his faithful public services, we are pleased at his nomination, for such men in public station give honor and dignity to our government.

The above paragraph, which we copy from the Oregon *Times* of May 28th, is worthy the head and heart—the discriminating views of democratic propriety in the selection and advocacy of the claims of faithful and trustworthy candidates for public favor, for which the present editor of that paper has earned an enviable reputation.

Without presuming to seek to *intervene* in the political affairs of Oregon, in their approaching election, the *Times* will permit us to say, that most earnestly do we desire and most cordially would we rejoice at the election of their democratic nominee, as the first representative of the new State of Oregon; nor do we believe, (in view of the possible contingency that Congress may be called upon to designate our next President,) that the democracy there will prove recreant to its organization, and disappoint the expectation of the party upon the Atlantic side, by electing a Black Republican to the floor of Congress. We will further presume to say, that anterior to the nomination of Judge STORY for the position referred to, we are of opinion that a large proportion of the people of Oregon were firmly of the belief that Hon. L. F. GROVER would be the best, most efficient, and *intelligent* agent of the people that could be sent to Congress to secure prompt action and favorable legislation upon our late Indian war debt. Whatever may have been the causes that conspired for his defeat in convention, upon this one point, we believe the press and the people of Oregon were nearly an unit. After the convention had assembled and made its nomination, (and perhaps previously,) the *Statesman* was serious in its regrets that Mr. GROVER was not the nominee, and as *leading* reasons why he should have been, indulged in language which is annexed. The next issue of the *Statesman* after the adjournment of the convention, (being the number of that paper of April 26th,) the editor says:

"That his (Mr. GROVER'S) nomination was expected by the masses, there can be no doubt, and in view of the shortness of his term in Congress, his connection with our war claims, his intimate acquaintance with, and knowledge of the same, and the present critical position of that debt, owing to the action of the 3d auditor, the committee and Congress—in view of these considerations, that his re-nomination was desired by the people, we think there is little doubt."

From the same paper, of the same date, we condense as follows, a paragraph on the same subject:

"One year ago he [Mr. Grover] was nominated by acclamation by the democratic convention; it was the universal impression among the people that, he was "the right man in the right place." Our great one interest was *the payment of the war debt*. Mr. Grover better understands that debt than any other man in Oregon; he was in the war; he was in the subsequent session of the legislature, and was the author of all the legislation relative to the war and the war debt; he was on the claim commission, and had passed in review *all* the claims; and the rolls of that commission are before Congress and the department. He knows all about them, while we have no other man in Congress who knows anything about them. Knowing these facts, and knowing Mr. Grover's aptitude for accounts, his talent, patience and industry, one year ago he was the spontaneous choice of the democratic masses of Oregon for Congress. The *masses* have not changed. Since his election he has served seventeen days in Congress creditably, and usefully; during that time he made a clear, sensible, intelligent and intelligible speech in support of the war debt, as a basis of future action. Col. Nesmith said in his speech of Wednesday night, he made the only speech ever made in Congress, (except Gov. Stevens',) which has been, or was calculated to be, of any service to the debt. Our war debt is now in a very critical position, and it will occur to many that Mr. Grover was just the man who was needed to look after it in the next Congress."

And again in the number of the *Statesman* of May 3d, we find the following declaration:

"In view of our great local interest—the war debt—and the position in which the events of the last session of Congress have placed it, this election was possessed of unusual interest to Oregon; we thought Mr. Grover the best man in Oregon to look after and support that interest."

To the democratic masses we would say, that we quote the above merely for the purpose of demonstrating that the people of Oregon and the opposition of this territory occupy directly opposite grounds concerning the most *influential*, and, as far as the war debt is concerned, the most *intelligent* public agent that could be selected to secure favorable legislation by Congress in regard to it. For the purpose of defeating Gov. STEVENS, the opposition here *pretend* to believe, and at last contend that *any* delegate, other than *he* would be able to accomplish more for the territory, and better represent our wants and promote our interests at Washington. In Oregon it is claimed that on this *one* question, Mr. GROVER was the "right man in the right place;" and why? Because as a member of the commission that audited and adjusted the accounts of the war, he was supposed to understand everything connected with the nature of the debt better than any other citizen of Oregon. Now we assume that the same argument is applicable in the case of Gov. STEVENS to a much greater extent than to any other gentleman in our territory; and we think that all unprejudiced minds will readily agree with us, that as commander-in-chief of our territorial volunteer service—whose name is affixed to all the scrip issued during the war—who is thoroughly familiar with the character of every branch in which service was performed, whether general, special or individual—in view of these facts we submit whether or not of a natural *necessity*, Gov. STEVENS is not likely to know infinitely more about the details of the debt than Col. WALLACE, or any other one man in our territory. What does Col. WALLACE know about the war debt? or what explanation could he make on the floor of Congress, or elsewhere, concerning any details of it, without making reference to the 3d Auditor's report! That report being his text-book in this present campaign, is it not likely that the next Congress will bring it up in judgment against our next delegate, as confirmation of its correctness—as a local question here in which, numerically, a very respectable section of the people supported a candidate for delegate who impliedly gave sanction to the correctness of the report of that officer? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways; and if Mr. GROVER was the "right man in the right place" for Oregon, upon the *one* question we have referred to, Gov. STEVENS is certainly *the* man for delegate for this territory.

But, say the opposition, "Gov. STEVENS has served one term in Congress and has accomplished nothing;"—that "the next house of representatives will probably be republican, and that hence Col. WALLACE would have more influence in procuring favorable legislation for us than would Gov. STEVENS;"—that Gov. STEVENS is without influence at Washington City, &c., &c.

In reply to the foregoing, we would call attention to the fact, that prior to the election of Gov. STEVENS this territory has had two delegates in Congress, and that it was their good fortune to serve the people at a time when the United States was possessed of an overflowing treasury; that growing out of the *necessities* of a territory at the time of its creation, it invariably follows that more liberal and general appropriations are made for its benefit for the first few years, than subsequently. Thus, during the administration of Mr. PIERCE, if larger appropriations were obtained for us, than have been thus far granted under the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, we can point to an overflowing instead of a depleted treasury on the one hand, and to the fact that government is invariably the most liberal towards territories for the first few years of their existence. The election of Gov. STEVENS had scarcely been announced, when news of the financial crash in the eastern cities reached these shores—at once beggaring the United States treasury, and from the effects of which the country has just commenced recovering. Since that time, all our readers know that the government has been obliged to *borrow* "sinews" to keep its wheels in motion. We need not dwell upon the meagre—the parsimonious general appropriations of the last Congress; the reduction of estimates for the public service and the imminent necessity that at one time seemed apparent for the calling of an extra session to devise means for the recuperation of the treasury, and to keep in operation the postal and other general arrangements of the country;—our readers are as conversant with these things as we are. But dispite all the obstacles to success that presented themselves—despite the foreboding and forbidding state of national affairs that hung over and intervened between our delegate and success, we ask an enlightened public whether or not it be *true* that Gov. STEVENS has accomplished nothing in the last Congress?

We assert without the fear of contradiction, that aside from the admission into the Union of Oregon and Minnesota by the last Congress, *Washington has received more favorable attention from that body and the administration than any other territorial possession of the United States!* A new military department has been given to this territory and Oregon; the treaties with our various Indian tribes have been confirmed;—increased postal facilities have been extended to us; the annual appropriation of the Northwestern Boundary Commission has been increased, *and our territory has been the recipient of the only territorial appropriation for the construction of a military road that has been granted at the last session of Congress.* Is an appropriation of $100,000 for the making of a military road, with a mail route established upon it, extending from Minnesota to the waters of Puget Sound, to be regarded as no concession to us by Congress? And is there an intelligent voter in the territory that does not believe that the influence of Gov. STEVENS was effective, was telling in procuring favorable action in the other matters we have specified? We do not believe there is one. Neither do we believe that had Col. WALLACE been our delegate, *anything* outside our annual appropriation, would have been granted to us. In reply to the other arguments of the opposition, that "the next House of Representatives will probably be Republican, and hence the influence of Col. WALLACE would be greater than that of Gov. STEVENS;" that "the latter is without influence at Washington," &c., we would briefly say, that as *one* consideration, it is to avert the evil consequences that would result from the exercise of whatever influence the Col. *might* possess, in the elevation to the Presidency of a "higher-law" disunion, Black Republican, (Mr. SEWARD for example,) that the Democracy—that national men of all parties should be an *unit* in securing his defeat. After canvassing the territory, and giving an implied sanction to the correctness of the report of the 3rd Auditor, we would ask whether it is reasonable to suppose that his "influence" in Congress would be very *heavy* in securing the pay of a single dollar of the one paramount matter of legislation affecting directly, almost, the interest of every citizen of our territory?

But time and space forbids that we should dwell longer on this subject at present. We take it that in point of influence with the administration and Congress, no delegates have stood higher than Gov. STEVENS, and in that point of view, amongst the representatives, he occupied the very front rank. Such is the unanimous testimony of the Oregon delegation, and all others conversant with his standing in Washington; and we are firmly of the belief that his past two year's *acquaintance* in that city would be worth to the people of this territory, as their agent, more than the *politics* of ten dozen such delegates as Col. WALLACE would be.

Opposition Candidates.—The hybrid, black republican junta of this place, yclept the "*Independent*" party, have for the past few weeks been sedulously devoting their *hatching* powers in the bringing forth of a nest of black and speckled chickens to run as "opposition" candidates to the regular democratic ticket of this county. In Pierce county the agony is over, and a full fledged opposition or republican ticket was publicly agreed upon. In this county, from some cause, or through some influences perhaps satisfactory to himself, the republican gophers, we are told, have induced Mr. STEPHEN GUTHRIE to become a candidate for the council, in opposition to the regular nominee. For the house, Messrs. ELWOOD EVANS, ABRAM TILLY, F. MARION SARJENT and T. M. REED have assisted each other to nominate themselves, and we are assured that a full mongrel ticket will be nominated in a few days. We are further advised that the know-nothing organization is about to commence "*grinding*" again to aid in the election of Col. WALLACE, and to defeat, if possible, the regular democratic representative ticket of this and other counties. We have noticed a considerable flutter amongst the ex-"Sachems" of late, and there can be but little doubt but that the democracy will again have to grapple with a combination of "kinky hair" and "dark lanterns" in the coming election.

☞ The communications of "KITSAP," "ELECTOR," and others have been crowded out of to-day's paper, but will certainly appear next week.

Their Weapons.

Never, as we said last week, within the brief period of our territorial existence, do we believe has there been such a complete organization of unscrupulous, aspiring politicians been banded together, covenented for the overthrow of the democracy of the territory, than that which at present directs the affairs of the opposition. We are of opinion that not even the know-nothing order, which expired four years ago, could possibly have had its modes of attack so well systematized, its drill so perfect, and its field exercises so faultless, as have the opposition managers and wire-pullers in the present campaign. It may almost be said to be a contest between political aspirants, disappointed office-seekers, and the massess of the democratic party. We have it from good authority that their plans of operation were concocted here last winter, when it was determined by the leaders, that the republican party of two years ago, should, for the time being, ignore that name;—that they were promised the co-operation, the "aid and comfort" of a few disaffected democrats, in the bringing out of *any* man for delegate, regardless of his political antecedents, as an *independent* candidate against Gov. STEVENS, provided he should receive the nomination;—that Col. WALLACE was considered the most *available* candidate, inasmuch as he, having been beaten two or three times for that position, would be better calculated than any other after defeat to again play the philosopher;—that thus was the nomination made, in *secret caucus* for the sole object of breaking down Gov. STEVENS and some of his supporters. And now we have this *caucus* candidate verifying in part the truth of the foregoing, by proclaiming from the stump that "he is not the candidate of the republican party, nor of any other party;" that "he is not the creature of any convention;" that "he is not tied down to any platform of principles," but that "*he occupies the high position of being the independent candidate of the people!*" What mockery! What "people" asked him to become a candidate, except the "one-horse" *caucus* to which we have alluded, and those with whom it corresponded? Such are the "*people*" of whom he is the candidate!

But as we have before said, the opposition are thoroughly organized, and under training of experienced drill sargeants; and it becomes the democracy to bestir themselves, and be prepared to meet and counteract the one-thousand-and-one "roorbacks" which it is to be expected will be concocted in the camp of the enemy during the campaign. Their mode of warfare has been distinctly chalked out, and the programme is that they are to keep up a constant series of attacks, without stopping to make any defence;—private character—reputation is to be assailed;—an incessant outpouring of misrepresentations are to be made;—a constant cry is to be kept up that "WALLACE is bound to be elected!"—this will be done to intimidate, and catch wavering votes;—every effort will be made to alienate members from the democratic party—to create *individual* bitterness and strife—induce dissentions in our ranks, and, if possible, stir up a general mutiny. As evidence of the correctness of at least a portion of the foregoing, see two communications in the May 27th, as also the "IMPRIMATURE" article in the last number of the Puget Sound *Herald*. The review of the actual proceedings of the territorial convention is incorrect in every essential particular, and as to the allusions and insinuations contained in it, concerning some of its members, is unworthy of reply.

The dialogue of "SPECTATOR" is a low piece of blackguardism—pretending to be "funny," and is beneath contempt. Both communications were written to create the *false* impression that neither the Thurston county or the territorial convention were properly conducted. They were written to catch votes, to create individual bitterness—to induce distrust and invite desertions from our ranks. We warn the democracy against giving a credulous ear to the seductive appliances with which the enemy hopes to make an innovation upon the body of our party.

Shipping, etc.—The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt*, Capt. BURNS, arrived at Olympia wharf direct from Victoria, Semiahmoo and intermediate ports, at 5½ o'clock on the evening of the 3d inst., with the U. S. mail, freight and passengers. The British steamer *Forwood* had arrived at Victoria with papers brought to San Francisco by the overland mail, containing several days later news from the Atlantic States and Europe. To the captain and purser of the *Wilson G. Hunt*, Capt. BURNS and Mr. DANIEL B. FOSTER, we are indebted for files of San Francisco papers of June 1st. Messrs. T. M. REED and G. F. WHITWORTH, of WELLS, FARGO & Co. and FREEMAN & Co's expresses have our thanks for late New York and St. Louis papers. Capt. GOVE and Judge YANTIS also have our thanks for late Victoria papers. The *Hunt* made the trip from Victoria to Olympia in 14 hours, including stoppages at intermediate ports.

We regret to say that the press upon our columns this week has crowded out all mention of the news—the most important item of which is that a general war in Europe seems inevitable, and that ere this, in all probability, active hostilities have commenced between France and Austria.

But few vessels had arrived in Puget Sound since our last report.

The news from Frazer river gold mines is anything but encouraging. Hundreds of miners are leaving Victoria for San Francisco upon every steamer.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, the *Wilson G. Hunt* has performed another round trip—returning here at noon on yesterday with the U. S. mails. Capt. BURNS and Purser FOSTER have again placed us under obligations to them for late Victoria papers.

PORT GAMBLE SHIPPING REPORT.—We are indebted to Mr. H. K. WHITE for the following report for the week ending May 28th:

ARRIVED.—May 23.—Schr. *Toando*, Keller.

SAILED.—May 25.—Bark *May Flower*, Raymond, with cargo of 282,000 feet lumber.

26th.—Brig *Koloa*, Pomeroy, for San Francisco, with cargo of 152,000 feet lumber.

27th.—Ship *Leonora*, Mitchell, San Francisco, with cargo of 302,000 feet lumber.

IN PORT LOADING.—Ship *Moon Light*, spars for Kong Kong, China.

Oregon.—Space this week will permit us to give but a few lines of news from Oregon. Rumor has it, (but we find no statement in the Oregon papers of the kind), that the legislature has adjourned without electing a U. S. senator. It is also said that in the democratic caucus of the members of the legislature, Hon. DELAZON SMITH was nominated for that position by *one* majority. The Congressional election takes place on the the fourth Monday of June, the 27th inst.

We are of opinion that the "rumor" above referred to will prove to be correct. It is also rumored that the small pox or varioloid has made its appearance in Portland. Get ye vaccinated.

Out Again.—Gov. STEVENS and Col. WALLACE having filled all their appointments in the northern counties in canvassing for the delegateship, except at New Dunginess—(the stormy, boisterous state of the weather preventing them from reaching that place)—returned to this place on Saturday last, and on the next day started for Grey's Harbor, to address the people in that direction, and close up their engagements on the Columbia river and Walla-walla valley. Both candidates were fatigued and somewhat unwell when they arrived here; but otherwise, Gov. STEVENS was in the best possible spirits—confident of success. At the last accounts, the democratic nominee was a "right smart chance" ahead in the race for Congressional preferment.

Correction.—We stated a few weeks ago that Mr. C. C. PHILLIPS, Councilman for the counties of Island, Jefferson, Whatcom and Claim, had resigned. We are pleased to learn that such is not the case. Mr. PHILLIPS will serve in the Council next winter.

An Indian Attack upon a Light House Keeper.

Since the menace of the Indians upon the Blunt's or Smith's Island light-house mentioned last week, we have conversed with a gentleman, direct from Port Townsend, from whom we have obtained the following further particulars relative to the affair. It turns out to have been a more serious matter than we gave it credit of being last week.

It appears that on the 2nd inst, Maj. VAN BOKKELIN received a dispatch from Mr. J. K. APPLEGATE, assistant keeper of the light-house referred to, informing him that two days previous, two shots were fired at him by a party of five or six northern Indians, as he was passing one of the windows in the tower; that he returned their fire with two shots—wounding one of the party, as he was afterwards traced by blood to the beach; that they then made off; that Capt. VAIL, the keeper, and his wife had returned; that two large canoes were then in sight, and urging Maj. VAN BOKKELIN to hurry up reinforcements.

On receipt of this intelligence, Maj. HALLER, U. S. A., with his usual promptness, chartered the bark *Mary F. Slade*, which had just arrived from San Francisco the day previous, and started a party of twenty soldiers for the Island. The Maj. intended to visit the Island, in person, and station a file of soldiers there to protect the light. He also intended to leave some men on Whidby's Island.

The following is Capt. JONES' version of the matter, upon which our statement of last week was predicated. That on the 29th ult., whilst between Victoria and Smith's Island, on board the schooner *Carolinia*, he met three large canoes filled with Northern Indians; that as they passed the schooner, he inquired of them where they were going? to which they replied, "to Smith's Island, to hunt ducks;" that a half-breed Indian, on the schooner, informed Capt. J., that they were going on an erraud of mischief; that upon receiving this information, he put the schooner about for the light-house, where he arrived just in time to get the keeper, Mr. VAIL, and his wife on board, as the Indians were landing—the assistant, Mr. APPLEGATE, preferring the risk of taking care of the light; Capt. JONES then proceeded to Port Townsend, where a party of 15 volunteered for the relief of Mr. APPLEGATE, and arrived at the Island next morning, where they found three canoe loads of Indians, who, as soon as they discovered the schooner, made off in their canoes. Capt. Jones afterwards encountered them, by sailing round the Island, when they informed the party on the schooner, that if they wanted to fight they were ready. They had annoyed Mr. APPLEGATE all night, wanting to get him out by pretending that they wanted water, which he refused.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the *Mary F. Slade* arrived here—discharged her merchandise and started on her return trip to San Francisco, before we were able to obtain any additional particulars. We think it very probable, however, that the Indians have made no further hostile demonstrations in that direction.

Opposition Meeting.

We publish to-day, (and there should have been a resolution in the proceedings to show that we do so by *request*, as such a resolution was adopted), of what purports to have been "*a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Thurston county, favorable to the election of Col.* W. H. WALLACE, *the* PEOPLE'S *candidate for delegate to Congress,*" &c. As to its having been a *large* meeting, we are informed—we were not present—that there were not to exceed thirty-five or forty persons in the room at any one time during the evening; the room was not very large—the meeting having taken place in the one over the saloon of Mr. L. ENSIGN, and the single set of seats that were paraded around it were far from being occupied. That many more attended out of curiosity, occupying the seats and stairway, than participated in the proceedings, is evidenced from the fact, that not to exceed half a dozen persons, at any one time, voted for any of the motions or resolutions offered. The allegation of "*enthusiasm*" is equally unfortunate, as in fact, with but few exceptions, the stamping and cheering was confined to the speakers themselves, (four in number,) as they were respectively "trotted out" and back again. That it was a meeting of the citizens "*of Thurston county,*" we reply, that if *Olympia is Thurston county*, as the proceedings would seem to assume, then it was. If not, then not—for we have authority for saying that not one-half a dozen voters were present from the country.

The real object of the meeting was to harmonize the "*sore-headed*" democratic and all other disaffected elements with the black republican party, and to adopt measures for the more thorough organization throughout the Territory, to promote the election of Col. WALLACE to the delegateship; as also, to get up opposition county and district tickets, generally, against the regular democracy at the coming election. And although *ostensibly* it was a "*no-party*" meeting, but for a local and special object, the principal speakers could not cover up the disguise, or keep their feet out of national politics, but indulged in "shrieking" for the "nigger," and wholesale abuse of the democratic party—its principles—men and measures—national and territorial.—Even SEWARD could not have desired a more *tacit* endorsement of his "higher-law," disunion sentiments of forcing the country into being "*either entirely a slave-holding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation,*" than the earnest to that effect given by most of the speakers. The meeting was regarded as a most sublime *fizzle*, and we have too much confidence in the intelligence of the people of this county to believe that they are in favor of the election of the *black-republican* SEWARD, *caucus* candidate for delegate to Congress, or that they can be otherwise influenced in the coming election by the insane rantings of such negro-worshipers as IRA WARD, ELWOOD EVANS, Judge CUSHMAN & Co.

Vindications.—We would call the especial attention of our readers to the plain matter-of-fact and *convincing* vindications of Quartermaster-General W. W. MILLER, and Quartermaster Sergeant C. H. ARMSTRONG, from the attacks of the 3rd Auditor of the Treasury in his report concerning our war debt. Their straightforward statements speak for themselves, rendering any comment whatever concerning them by us, entirely valueless. The reader cannot fail at once to discover, by a perusal of the defence of each, how unjust and unfounded are the aspersions attempted to be cast upon them by the official of the treasury alluded to. Other gentlemen who have been assailed by the same functionary have informed us that they would also clear up their public record from attack from the same quarter. Believing that they are fully able to do so, we earnestly hope that they will not disappoint the public expectation. It is not supposed, of course, that *we* are possessed of a knowledge of the facts to make a defense for them. We trust that all persons assailed by the 3rd Auditor will follow the example of the gentlemen whose defences we publish to-day, by manfully coming before the public in their own behalf. They owe it to the public as well as to themselves so to do.

Indications.—From all directions, we are receiving the most encouraging assurances that not only will Gov. STEVENS be triumphantly elected as our delegate to Congress, but that the different regular democratic county tickets will prove generally successful. This is no idle boasting, for effect, but an opinion which the arrival of every mail tends to confirm as a fact. "Large bodies move slowly;" and such being the condition of the democratic party, it was but natural that some little time should elapse before the masses could be properly warmed up to a realization of the importance of the pending election. On the other hand, the republican opposition being limited in numbers, and the field of its operations confined to a prescribed circle of wire-pullers, suddenly upon a given signal from the "high priests," the whole body ignited—became as a "pillar of fire" by night—is now luxuriating at the culminating point of its enthusiasm, and the by time the democracy have become fairly aroused, the opposition will have run its brief career of humbuggery and demagogueism and have "winked" itself out. Since the canvass opened we have received letters from almost every county in the territory, giving assurances that "all is right" for the democratic nominee. The prospect is entirely favorable—as much so as on any former occasion the same length of time in advance of an election.

Statement of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, concerning the Report of the Third Auditor.

POINT ELLIOTT, May 29, 1859.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat—

SIR:—Last evening, for the first time, I obtained a sight at the much talked of report or letter of Mr. Atkinson, third Auditor of the Treasury, on our war claims.

I may be wrong, but I think the gentleman was expected to make a fair and impartial report upon those claims; I leave it to any one to read and judge whether the whole letter from beginning to end does not bear the most unequivocal evidence, of a testy, impatient, and ill-humored hostility towards the claims submitted to him for examination. Instead of appearing as an impartial judge, he assumes the position of an attorney taxing a bill of costs—as if the government had appointed him to find all the weak points in those accounts and make the most of it, so that the smallest possible amount might be paid without any reference to the amount justly due. If such were Mr. Atkinson's instructions he has done his duty!

I have neither time or inclination to dwell at any length on this matter. I shall, therefore, only make a few remarks in answer to his abstract of my irregularities.

Before entering upon this, however, I will call your attention to the fact, that this gentleman finds fault with every one of us accounting officers except Capt. Kelly, for furnishing copies only of the accounts, and with Capt. Kelly he finds fault for having furnished originals, or in other words having made his accounts in triplicate. This looks very much like the report would have been adverse, no matter in what condition the accounts had been rendered.

I will now proceed in justification of my conduct as Quartermaster to enter into explanations.

The Auditor says "C. H. A., Quartermaster at Camp Montgomery," &c., "turns over to A. J. Kane, Adjutant, $38 worth of clothing the day before he left the service; Adjutant Kane previously received from him one horse and two blankets, whilst but $21 is charged against him on the rolls." How the fact of Kane's leaving the service the day after I turned over an amount of clothing to him affects my accounts I cannot conceive. And if the Auditor had examined the accounts pertaining to Capt. Maxon's Company, he doubtless would have found the clothing charged to Kane, who was a member of that company. As to the horse and blankets, Kane I presume used them whilst in the service, and then turned them over to one of the Quartermasters. "Takes credit for receipts of W. Kirtley in favor of Wm. P. Wells & Co;" Mr. Wells was my clerk; previously he had had charge of the property at Montgomery; when I took charge I assumed the business that had been done by Mr. W., consequently some of the invoices and receipts are in Mr. W.'s name instead of mine. The property spoken of as turned over to Mr. Kirtley was accounted for by him; he rendered accounts. As a voucher for the clothing stolen, I filed Mr. Wm. P. Wells' affidavit; he is well known in this country, and the people can judge whether he would be likely to perjure himself. "Provisions delivered for use of the court, witnesses and attorneys at Camp Montgomery." The whole country knows that a court was held at Camp Montgomery, and the probability is that they ate something while in session. The voucher forwarded might not have been dated, if so it was clearly an accident. "J. Q. Cole, commanding Puyallup Rangers;" I presume the members of a company of volunteers had a right to subsistence and clothing; if so the commander of the company was the proper person to receipt to me for it. He, the Auditor, also says "J. Q. Cole is represented as a lieutenant of Capt. Swindall's Co. F, but the rolls do not show him to be such." This is immediately after saying he was commanding Puyallup Rangers. "M. R. Hathaway, Quartermaster, turned over quantities of stores but has no accounts showing from whence or whom he received them;" M. R. H. was Quartermaster when I received property from him, I credited him with what I received; this the Auditor admits, or rather blames me for so doing; I think it would be no better if I received the property and gave no credit for it. Hathaway's business was settled by Millard, and the Auditor, who saw so much, might have seen that I was charged with the property on those accounts. "Lieut. Powell's company received on July 31st nearly twice as much subsistence as it was entitled to for the rest of the service." Lieut. Powell's company was issued rations to at Walla-walla, and was to march to the settlements before being discharged. I write this for the people, and I leave it to them to say whether such a march should be undertaken without rations. As to rations issued to Gov.

Stevens, and turned over to Indian department, it was of course done under orders, and I presume I am no further accountable for that. "Subsistence accounts irregular and unsatisfactory," &c. I do not suppose there was a dozen men in the service who knew how to make out a regular ration return, besides we had not regular rations to issue. I took receipts, the only vouchers I could get, and under the circumstances all that was necessary I think. "Credit claimed for large wastages, &c."—a train laden with subsistence stores, for which I was responsible, was captured by the Indians; they, the Indians, probably did not waste what they captured, but I certainly never received any of it from them again. The bacon was burned to make signals while this train was surrounded by the enemy. "Quantities, also, are claimed to have been issued to men in the Quartermaster's service without showing whether they were entitled to it or not." It is a well known fact that all the employees in the service of Washington Territory during the war were allowed rations. "Turns over to Thos. Lytle, a deserter, 20 horses and 20 saddles; turns over to Jas. K. Hurd, Quartermaster, 431 horses, 9 mules, 161 oxen;" "admits to have had on hand 166 horses and mules, 197 oxen, which he disposes of to other Quartermasters," &c. In answer to the foregoing quotations and the remainder of the Auditor's letter so far as it relates to my business, I will say that Thos. Lytle was commanding a company (D) when I turned over 20 horses and saddles to him, and that those horses served to the end of the war or were killed or died in service of that company. That I had a perfect right to turn over property to Jas. K. Hurd, and his receipt I hold was as good a voucher as could be required. That of course I admitted, and do admit, having received the number of horses, mules, and oxen, that I actually did receive, and the third Auditor admits that I accounted for them all but five. He objects to the certificates of such men as W. B. D. Newman, John Scott, and others, for horses lost, died, &c. I could get no better vouchers, nor did I require any better. For the five horses that he says appear as remaining on hand, I could give no account. It is not improbable they were lost on the march from Walla-walla to the Dalles, and from thence to Vancouver, without being noticed. At all events, I let it appear on my accounts exactly as it was, so the Commission had nothing hidden from them. As to the "constant earning over of property from one quartermaster to another without apparent reason," I will only say, that it is not probable that we quartermasters did these things for our amusement.

I will conclude with very few remarks more. Special requisitions were not, and could not be used in the service. The specified articles of issues to troops could not always or often be obtained; we had to take such things as we could get, and were glad to get anything, consequently there was no use of making requisitions for certain articles, when the chances were largely against receiving what was required.

I submit the foregoing, and remain, &c.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The American residents of Victoria and the British Provinces, invited to participate.

A meeting of the citizens of Olympia, Washington Territory, held in the School House, on Wednesday evening, June 8th, was, on motion of ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., called to order by the appointment of BUTLER P. ANDERSON, Chairman, and URBAN E. HICKS, Secretary.

The Chairman informed the meeting that he was ready to hear any propositions or motions as to the best method of practically carrying out the object of the meeting—namely: the celebration of the 84th anniversary of American Independence.

Mr. Evans stated that he had learned that several American citizens residing in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, desired to participate with the citizens of this place in a celebration of Independence Day, as they were prevented from so doing at that place, by the British authorities of Vancouver's Island.

Mr. Evans moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, as a committee of arrangements, whose duty it shall be to report, at a subsequent meeting, such arrangements as they shall deem best, for the proper conducting of said celebration. Motion adopted.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed the following named gentleman, as said committee, to-wit: Messrs. EVANS, REED, HANSON, HARNED, and MCELROY.

On motion of Mr. POE, an invitation was extended to all American citizens of the county, Territory, Oregon and Vancouver's Island, to join with us in celebrating the anniversary of American Independence, on the 4th day of July next; said celebration to take place at the Capitol building, in the town of Olympia.

On motion, the edittor of the *Pioneer and Democrat* was requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. REED, the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

B. P. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

URBAN E. HICKS, *Secretary.*

Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty.

Thurston County in the Field!

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Thurston County, favorable to the election of Col. W. H. WALLACE, the people's candinate, for Congress, held at Olympia, Friday evening, June 3d, 1859, on motion of L. P. HANSON, Hon. GILMORE HAYS was called to the chair; after a brief statement of the object of the meeting, L. P. HANSON was appointed Secretary.

On motion of S. D. WILLIAMS, a committee of five were selected to act as a central committee for the territory, with power to constitute a "Wallace Executive Committee," to be composed of said central committee, and filled be other members to be chosen from each county of the territory.

The Chair appointed Messrs. JOSEPH CUSHMAN, NELSON SARJENT, IRA WARD, Jr., ELWOOD EVANS, and NELSON BARNES.

Said committee were further instructed to draft and submit to a future meeting, a constitution for a club, to be called the "Wallace Independent Club."

The Chair appointed the following as a Committee of Vigilance in the various precincts of Thurston county:

Olympia Precinct—Messrs. HECTOR HORTON, L. P. HANSON, J. J. WESTBROOK.

Chambers Prairie—ANDREW J. BALDWIN, S BENTON, —— THOMAS.

Tum Water and Black Lake—FRANK ROADES, JACOB CROLL, ELIJAH E. BAKER, JAMES DUNLAP, JOSEPH BRANNON.

Mound Prairie—ABRAM TILLY, T. J. MOUNTS, Sr., F. MARION SARJENT, P. D. NORTHCRAFT.

Yelm Prairie—CHARLES WHEELER, and WM. N. HORTON.

Said committee was authorized to fill vacancies and increase their number if deemed necessary.

The meeting was afterwards ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. JOSEPH CUSAMAN, ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., IRA WARD, Jr., and Hon. GILMORE HAYS, and adjourned at a late hour, to meet at the call of the central committee.

GILMORE HAYS, Ch'n.
L. H. HANSON, Sec'y.

STEILACOOM, W. T., June 5, 1859.

MR. FURSTE—The Black Republicans are very confident of success at the coming election. Already I hear that Wallace has promised the different appointments within the gift of the President. I have not learned the names of all the lucky *hombries*, but will give you those that have been made public: Gilmore Hays is to be Governor; Secretary of the Territory, Geo. Gallagher; Chief-Justice, Elwood Evans; Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Travis Daniel; Surveyor of Nisqually, S. D. Williams; Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Frank Clark. I learn the above from one of Wallace's confidential advisers. I will notify you when the names of the others transpire.—You will probably hear from me again next week.

C.

DIED,

On Tuesday, 7th inst., EDWARD MATTHEW, infant son of James M. and Anna B. Hunt.

New Advertisements.

D. PHILLIPS. D. L. PHILLIPS.

D. PHILLIPS & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, FAMILY GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.,
Olympia, W. T.

June 10, 1859. 29ly

FOR VICTORIA,

Touching at Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Semiamoo, and all Ports on Puget Sound.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER
WILSON G. HUNT,
A. M. BURNS, Master,

WILL LEAVE OLYMPIA EVERY MONDAY at 12 M., for the above ports.

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

Olympia, June 9, 1859. 29

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE CATHolic Church claims a section of land at Colville, W. T.; said section commencing on one side, a few yards West, or N. W. of the Mission buildings, and extending on the other side, down the hill into the low lands or prairie. It is strictly forbidden to any one to trespass on these premises.

BP. BLANCHET.

Vancouver, W. T., May 12, 1859. 6w26

FOR SALE.

221 HEAD OF STOCK.

The undersigned having established a permanent cattle ranch on the claim formerly occupied by Mr. Van Buren, in Pierce county, W. T., ten miles east of Steilacoom, and 1½ miles from the road leading from Steilacoom to the Muck, is at all times prepared to supply butchers, shippers, and the public generally with

Beef Cattle, and No. 1 stock Milch Cows—Work Oxen—Young stock—Yearlings, Steers and Heifers—Extra Fine Bulls.

All of which will be sold low for cash. As the undersigned is permanently located as above, it is his intention to keep up his supply of stock to the figure he has now on hand.

THOMAS S. JEFFRIES.

May 20, 1859. 27

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

Administrator's Sale.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, } *Probate Court.*
CLARKE COUNTY. }

Estate of Isabella Rodgers, deceased.
Levi Farnsworth, Ad'mr.

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF AN ORDER to me issued, as the Administrator of the estate of Isabella G. Rodgers, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county and Territory, on the 17th day of May, A. D., 1859, I will sell, at public outcry, at the court house door, in the city of Vancouver, Clarke county, Washington Territory, within the usual and legal hours of sales, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1859, the following property, belonging to said estate, the

VANCOUVER STEAM SAW MILL,

which is now in successful and profitable operation, together with all the appurtenances incident or belonging to the same in any way whatever, inclusive of Log Wagon, Flatboat, Mill Tools, etc., as also the lots on which the said mill stands, and which is known on the plan of said city as lots five (5) and six (6) in block forty-eight (48). Also, lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), seven (7), eight (8), in block forty-eight 48).

The above block on which said mill is situate is immediately on the bank of the Columbia river.

Also, block forty-five (45) in said city, on which is situate a very comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE

adjacent to said mill.

From the situation of said mill, immediately on the bank of the Columbia river, the fact that it is the only mill in the city of Vancouver, the thriving character of that place, and the contiguity to the U. S. Barracks, which is furnished with lumber from this mill, it is believed that chances comparable to this for profitable investment but seldom occur. The reason for selling is only that it is a step necessary to pay off the debts due from said estate to various persons.

TERMS.—A credit of six months, with notes drawing legal interest from the date, with sufficient security and a lien reserved on said premises, will be given and required. Any person desiring further information in regard to this property, can obtain the same by applying to me at this place.

LEVI FARNSWORTH,
Administrator of the estate of Isabella G. Rodgers, deceased.

Vancouver, W. T., May 18, 1859. 7w27

CAPITOL SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED THE above named saloon, and fitted it up in superior style, is now prepared to serve up the choicest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES AND PORTERS

At the Democratic price of

12 CENTS PER GLASS.

We are also prepared to supply families and saloon keepers with a fine selection of Wines, Liquors, &c., at 25 per cent. less than any other house on Puget Sound, and in quantities from a gill to a barrel.

We will also constantly keep on hand a choice selection of Cigars and Tobacco, also Pipes, Snuff, Cards, &c.

All orders accompanied with the cash will be promptly attended to.

Oysters served up in every style, day or night.

HEFRON & CO.

Olympia, May 6, 1859.

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

Attention! Attention!

THE BEST NEWS FOR W. T!

MOSES BETTMAN,

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

ALL BY HIMSELF,

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

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

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

Please give me a call and judge for yourselves, and d'nt forget the sign of

M. BETTMAN.

Olympia, May 1, 1859. 21tf

HARDWARE AND WINDOW SASH.

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

M. BETTMAN.

Olympia, May 1, 1859. 22tf

"OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

HORSES SHOD FOR THREE DOLLARS.

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

Wagons and Buggies

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

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

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

21:tf J. B. DICKERSON.

BLACKSMITHING!

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

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

J. P. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

DR. H. D. LONGAKER,

Surgical and Mechanical

DENTIST.

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

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

TEETH INSERTED ON HEALTHY EGGS.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Tooth-ache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

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

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

Jan. 14, 1859. 8tf

A. A. BENNETT,

ARCHITECT,

Formerly of California.

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

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

Office at his Residence.

Olympia, W. T., May 6th, 1859. 24

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

AND

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146 Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK FOR the SPRING TRADE of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

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

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

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

All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed GENUINE, and at the lowest trade prices. 6m26is

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES,
BRSHES, COLORS, GLUES,
Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,
25ly SAN FRANCISCO.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

WM. G. DUNLAP

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

MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

He has now on hand a desirable assortment of

CLOTHING

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

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

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

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

Remember the place and the terms.

A good article at a low price for CASH.

WM. G. DUNLAP.

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1859. 12tf

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay street,

45 and 47 Merchant street,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETS,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

MATS AND COCOA MATTING,

DRUGGETS, BAIZES, DAMASKS,

Window Shades and Hollands,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Paper Hangings and Borders,

CHINA MATTING

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID,

AT LOWEST RATES.

6m20is

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 ond very extensive sales in California, has been pronounced by the public to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of "Aromatic Schiedam 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 article of Gin, and to call it by its right name. The success attending its introduction and extensive sale in California is a sufficient guarantee of the high appreciation of the article by consumers.

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

"Old London Club House Gin—Wm. H. D."

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

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Importer,
NEW YORK.

12-tf is

ELAM & HOWES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

(No 84 Clay St., one door from N. W. corner Front St.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE LINE,

at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

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

TWINES AND CORDAGE

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

Traders are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident, from our long experience in the business and complete knowledge of the articles suited to the trade, as well as our superior facilities for obtaining goods at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, that we will be enabled to give more full and complete satisfaction, and sell LOWER than any other house in the city. 3m20is

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

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAM 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 SCHAPPS.

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 a 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 spiritaous 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*, ofer their own signatures, to be the Purest Alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the Great Success they have met with in their practice in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Obstructions of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a Preventative against Ague and Fever and change of water. The Physicians in New Orleans and St. Louis prescribe it with great confidence in case of Cholera, on account of the Purity of the article.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introdvction 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 boldly 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 Liquor 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 doctored-up imitations, as you would avoid Shattered Nerves, Ruined Stomach 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 other are counterfeit, and are imposi tions on the public. 6m26

Ayers & Williams,

(SUCCESSORS TO BARNES & AYRES,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND GROCERIES,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.,

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

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

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

Ever Offered in this Territory.

Their stock comprises a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES.

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

FOWLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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

Port Townsend. April 21, 1858. 23tf

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

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

TO SIDNEY B. SIMONS:

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

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

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Petition filed March 18, 1859. 23tf

LEATHER, CALF SKINS

AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

FOR SALE BY

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

No. 97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco

April, 1, 1859. 3m1ois.

Notice.

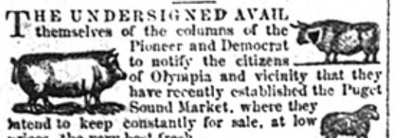
Cortland Ethridge } vs. Edward Giddings, Jr.. } *In District Court.*

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

CHENOWETH & DENNISON.
Att'ys for Pl'ff.

21:3m

PUGET SOUND MARKET.



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

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.

Also, all kinds of

VEGETABLES.

Our shop is on Main street, opposite Ensign's saloon.

O'SHAUGHNESSY & LYLE.

Olympia, April 29, 1859. 23

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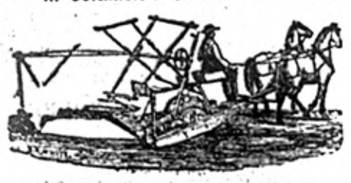
125 McCORMICK'S CHICAGO REAPERS.



Three Sizes—5½, 6 *and* 7 *feet Cut,*

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

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

15,000 Sold in the Last Four Years.

No single establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1831, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further, to say that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the raker in my machine, (as patented,) upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their raker on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform wheel over which he rides, necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my machines as compared with others.

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

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.

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

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

As the Best Reaper.

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

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

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

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20 PITTS' PATTERN THRESHERS AND SEPARATERS,

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,
N. HOLT, Commissioner.

SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

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

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

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

(Signed.) JOHN A. PITTS.

Buffalo, October 20, 1858.

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

A. GORDON & CO.

Rochester, N. Y., October 23, 1858.

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

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

FORTY KETCHUMS MOWERS, IRON FRAME.

☞ Extra Extras for all of the above Machines.

Twenty Noyes' Mill Stones, different sizes.

100 Revolving Horse Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

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

ALSO,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements. Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing. SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
No. 44 Battery Street,
3m23 Bet. California and Pine streets.

ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FINE HAVANA SEGARS,

CHEWING AND SMOKING

TOBACCO,

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, &c.,

CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

AND CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF STREETS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ALL CIGARS BOUGHT IN BOND.

Jan. 21, 1859. tf

BUTLER P. ANDERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OLYMPIA, W. T.

OFFICE—In the Land Office. no.17.

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

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

J. D. W. TILLSON & CO.,

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

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

Extra home-made woolen Socks, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

STOP A MOMENT!

A WORD IN YOUR EAR!!

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW

Where to get the

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES? IF

THEN GO TO

WM. RUTLEDGE,

ON MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

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

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

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

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

and a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

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

GROCERIES.

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

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

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

February 25, 1859. tf-no.14.

DR. D. KISER

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Olympia and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of medicine and dental surgery.

Office at G. Ford's Photograph Rooms, Main street, Olympia.

May 10, 1859. 25tf

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

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 25, 1858. 17tf

SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

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

WM. WRIGHT,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS,

AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

PLOW, TEAM AND BUGGY

HARNESS;

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

SADDLES;

PACK SADDLES

—AND—

SADDLE TREES;
SADDLE BAGS

—AND—

WALLETS;

GIRTHS AND SURCINGLES;

BLOCK AND BENT

STIRRUPS;

HALTERS,
BRIDLES,
MARTINGALES,
WHIPS,
SPURS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE CARDS AND BRUSHES,
&c., &c., &c. 6m8

PUGET SOUND

DRUG STORE,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.

G. K. WILLARD & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

(For Medicinal purposes only.)

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

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

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

Powers of Attorney

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

Oct. 15, 1858.

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

PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

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

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

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

G. A. MEIGS.

Feb. 19, 1859. 14tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY.

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

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

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

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

CONFECTIONERIES

Kept constantly on hand.

A choice lot of

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

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

MITCHELL & STEWART.

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

NEW GOODS!

—AND MORE—

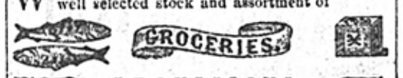
COMING,

AT THE "ANCIENT DEPOT,"

CORNER OF MAIN AND 2d STS, (WEST SIDE,)

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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



GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

DRY-GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HARD-WARE, &C.,

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1858.—n51-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

PER PANAMA!

For the Fall and Winter Trade.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

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

Our stock consists of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS;

MENS' AND BOYS CLOTHING;

BOOTS AND SHOES;

HATS AND CAPS;

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY;

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

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

EXTENSION HOOPED SKIRTS,

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

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, Olympia.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1855. 50tf

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling, as heretofore, at customary rates.

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

Give me a call.

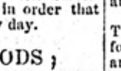
J. J. WESTBROOK.

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

A. J. BURR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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



Engraving, etc., done in the neatest style.

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

Aug. 13, 1858. 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

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

G. K. WILLARD & SON.

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

H. C. PAGE,

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

☞ Office opposite the Walker House, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Sept. 25, 1858. 45tf

A PURE ARTICLE OF CREAM TARTAR AND Soda, (warranted), for sale at the

PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW FIRM

AT

TUM WATER!

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SEMIAHMOO, VICTORIA,

AND ALL THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER

CONSTITUTION,

A. B. GOVE, Commander,

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

Monday at 12 M.

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

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, Feb. 19, 1859. 13

S. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

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

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1859. 12tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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

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

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf.

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

BATHING,

HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING,

AND SHAMPOOING

SALOON.

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN III. & IV

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

GEO. W. LEE, Proprietor.

Olympia, Oct. 15, 1858. n19-tf

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical

INSTITUTE,

Sacramento Street, Below Montgomery, Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854, *for the permanent cure of all private and chronic diseases, and the*

SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,

L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,

Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, the late Lecturer on the diseases of Women and Children, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay.

Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his institute for the cure of all forms of Private Diseases—such as Syphilis, Gonorrœa, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences of self-abuse. In the first stages of Syphilitic or Gonorrœal diseases he guarantees a cure in a few days, without inconvenience to the patient or hindrance to his business. When a patient by neglect or improper treatment has developed the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, such as buboes or painful swellings on the groins, or ulcers in the throat and nose, which, if not checked, destroy the soft parts and cause the bones to mortify, separate and come away, leaving the sufferer an object hideous to behold; or when blotches and pimples break out upon the skin, or when he has painful swellings upon the bones, or when his constitution is injured so as to pre-dispose to consumption or other constitutional disease, the Dr. guarantees a cure or asks no compensation.

In RHEUMATISM, chronic or acute; in DYSENTEY or DIARRHŒA, he has safe and effectual remedies. For the treatment of the consequences of self-abuse, such as nocturnal emissions, nervousness, timidity, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with general weakness, loss of appetite, loss of memory, injury to the sight, restlessness, confusion of ideas, dislike for society, and a feeling of weariness of life; with the nervous system so excitable that slight noises shock or startle the patient, making his existence miserable. For the above maladies the Doctor will guarantee a cure or ask no compensation. He can be consulted free of charge, and invites all to call, as it will cost them nothing, and may be much to their advantage. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

Thankfulness is the Incentive to Gratitude.

CERTIFICATE.

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

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

B. F. FILLMORE.

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

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

State of California, county of San Francisco, ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, A. D. 1856. GILBERT A. GRANT,
Notary Public.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

OR local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullnes of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion of society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples in the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail, by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others), and hence the great success. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco, California.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!—Great Blessing to Mankind!—Innocent but potent!—Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum, (self disinfecting agent, (a sure preventative against Gonorrhœa and Syphilite diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venerial, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fœted discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. As innoculation is a sure preventive against small pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's prophylacticum a preventative against syphilitic and gonorrheal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands of debauchees from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient for use, being used as a soap.—Price $5. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. All letters must be addressed to L. J. Czapkay, M. D., San Francisco.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. L. J. Czapkay, late of the Hungarian Army, chief Physician of the Hospital of Pesth, and Honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guaranties a cure: Diseases of the brain, such as Epilepsy, Apoplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflamation of its different tissues, Partial and Complete Paralysis and insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, Misanthropy, Timidity, Nervous Excitement from slight causes, Self-Distrust, Giddiness, Headache, Ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude, optical illusions, disturbed sleep and incapacity for labor and study. Also in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as Tubercular diseases or consumption, Pneumonia or Inflamation of the lungs, Pleuritics or Pleurisy, Asthma, humoral or spasmodic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all forms of Catarrhal affections. Also diseases of the liver, such as Hepattis or Inflamation of the liver, congestion of the liver, abscesses of the liver, calculi in the gall bladder and ducts; Jaundice and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, Billious fever and intermitting fever and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.

Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or Inflamation of the Stomach, Enterities or Inflamation of the bowels, Dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion, Flatulence Dysenterry and Diarrhœa. Also diseases of the Kidneys, and other urinary organs, such as Diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albuminaria, commonly known as Brights disease. In this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late. The most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swellings, calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder, Eonresis or inability to retain the urine, cystitis or inflamation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs. Also, diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the MENSES, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular, Prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarean dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free. Address

3m26 Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.