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Claims Growing out of Indian Hostilities in Oregon and Washington.

LETTER FROM THE THIRD AUDITOR.

Addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of claims growing out of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington.

January 18, 1859.—Ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Treasury Department,
Third Auditor's Office, Jan. 10, 1859.

Sir: I have, agreeably to your request, caused an examination to be made of the papers connected with claims growing out of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories in 1855 and 1856, and have the honor to present the result of my investigations in the following report and accompanying abstracts.

Although these claims were generated by the same hostilities, covering the same period of time, yet they have been kept and presented in a separate and distinct form, in the name of each territory. I shall therefore treat them in the same order.

Of the primary cause of the hostilities the papers are silent. At any rate, I should not have considered that as legitimately coming within the scope of my examination. The immense mass of rolls, abstracts, accounts, and vouchers, weighing several hundred pounds, precluded anything like a minute analysis of the claims within the time limited. I have, therefore, been compelled to confine myself to a somewhat cursory examination, noting peculiarities where they appear, and giving as far as possible a general outline of the character of the accounts, the various branches of expenditure, with such other remarks as suggested themselves.

OREGON CLAIMS.

The commission, under whose supervision these claims have already passed, organized at Portland, Oregon, on the 25th October, 1856, and on the 10th October, 1857, submitted a first report to the Secretary of War, in which they stated that the expenses on the part of Oregon amounted to the sum of $4,449,949 33. They also stated that the abstract of one office (the quartermaster general's) was not yet finished, but the amount of which they estimated at $333,600.

In regard to the property, the commission said that the authorities of Washington had not been able to present in any regular or tabular form satisfactory accounts of the disbursements or use of such public property as was actually expended in the public service, but that in Oregon this department of their accounts was fuller and more regular in form as far as the accounting in this particular extended, and that authentic data existed upon which full returns for all property could be made. This, it was stated, would be done, on the advice of the commission, at an early day.

The Oregon expenses are represented, as appears from the printed report of the commission, by seventy-five muster rolls of field, staff, and companies, and abstracts of scrip issues of the various disbursing officers of the commissary and quartermaster departments. The rolls represent an indebtedness, after deducting stoppages, of $1,409,644 53, scrip issues, $3,040,244 80, making a total of $4,449,949 33. This is increased by amounts omitted in first report and excess in second report of the quartermaster general's account over first estimate about $100,000.

The commission took the pay rolls as they found them "duly certified by the proper officers;" the amount of pay being that established during the war, and to meet the case, by the territorial legislature of Oregon, as per their report, page 4.

The aggregate amount of pay reported is	$1,580,362 82
Stoppages for clothing and articles furnished	170,758 29
Remaining due	$1,409,604 53

There is nothing on many of the rolls to show that the organization was more than form, although it is presumed that the regular companies were in the field or garrison during the whole term of service.

The commission report that the spy companies, minute men, guards and rangers were enrolled for local defences, and were on duty only in cases of emergencies. Some of these companies were self-organized and were subsequently recognized to have been in service by the Governor. Capt. Harris' company of Coos bay, minute men, is reported as enrolled Feb. 28, 1856, mustered into service May 20, and discharged June 12. Pay is made up for the full time, one hundred and six days each. Capt. Creighton's company, of Port Orford, minute men, is made up for the actual number of days in service, which is two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight, while the apparent service from muster to discharge is three thousand one hundred and sixty-one.

Whether or not the mere fact of the coming together of a body of men assuming the name of guards, rangers or minute men, choosing officers and entering horses for service should entitle them, if such was the case, to two dollars per day and rations for each man, and two dollars per day for each horse until there no longer existed a pretext for continuing the organization, is a question for Congress to determine; and the same, if during a part of the time any of those companies regularly organized had dispersed to their several homes, and were pursuing their usual avocations with their animals; the military organization existing only on paper, or to such a degree as to enable the officers to call the whole or a part together, as occasion might require. The greatest number of men shown on the rolls to have been in service at any one time, (as will be seen from the abstracts and analysis of the muster and pay-rolls herewith,) is two thousand one hundred and twenty-four, on the 10th Nov. 1855, the ninth regiment of militia not having all been discharged. The number in service Dec. 1, 1855, one thousand five hundred and ninety-two gradually decreases to one thousand three hundred and nineteen, Feb. 20, 1856. The service was recruited from one thousand six hundred, March 1, to one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, April 10, and to one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, May 1. The regular companies of the first regiment were all mustered out in May; those of the second regiment in May and June. There were three companies mounted rangers connected with the first regiment, amounting in all to one hundred and thirty men, organized after the regular force of the regiment was discharged in May.—These were in service in June, July and part of August.

On the 1st September, 1856, there were in service eighteen men, staff-officers, and they went out at different periods from that time until 25th September, 1857.

It is proper to state that news having reached Portland of an attack on the Cascade settlement, a company of thirty-three men was organized under Capt. Pownall, March 27, 1856, and one of seventy men under Capt. Coffin on the 28th. They proceeded to the Cascades by steamboat, and not being needed returned on the 29th. This would make the number in service on the 28th and 29th March about one thousand nine hundred men. The whole number of days' service reported of Oregon Territory is four hundred and six thousand one hundred and ninety-three.

Total expenses of Oregon Territory reported is $4,550,000, which is $11 21 for each day's military service rendered. After deducting $4 00 per day as pay for man and horse for each day's service rendered, (and some were not mounted,) it leaves the sum of $7 21 per day as the cost of supporting them in service.

As before remarked, the report of the commission of October 10, 1857, was but a partial one. One of the largest scrip accounts, that of the quartermaster general of the Territory did not accompany the report, but was stated to be unfinished, and estimated at $333,600. There were but few papers indicating the use to which the public property was put; and the commission stated, in view of this fact, that reports would be made out from the data then existing and forwarded at an early day.

With the second and final report of the commission, of August 23, 1858, transmitting the entire scrip and money accounts of the quartermaster general, are some thirty or forty property accounts of officers of the several departments, and they were received at this office during the second week of December.

The whole of the papers connected with the first report had not even been opened when the second report was received; and time has only admitted of a partial examination of the scrip accounts of Mr. Drew, while the most of the reports of property, presumed to be those referred to by the Commission to be made and forwarded, are left untouched. Whatever further results might be attained from a thorough scrutiny and analysis of the claim, it will be perceived that the present examination has been extremely cursory and imperfect.

The abstracts of the different officers have been taken up and some of the leading features of each account noticed, and occasionally examples of peculiarity noted. The magnitude of the claim and the time allotted, precluded anything further. Not all of the vouchers could be opened and read, and the figures could not be tested. It is impossible to test the accuracy of many of the accounts, as they are indefinite and rendered in aggregate without rates or dates.—Their authenticity rests almost solely on the certificates of officers, original papers being furnished in but very few instances. The accounts of many of the officers, as will be seen, are certified by the quartermaster and commissary generals as being "correct and just according to original reports and certificates" of such officers, and stated to be "on file in their offices."

The evidence of indebtedness went before the commissioner generally, on report of the quartermaster and commissary generals. Whether or not the expenses were incurred necessarily, or the property expended in a proper manner by the subordinates; whether they were in fact wholly incurred, or were partly constructive or simulated, could only be determined by the commission.

It may not be doubted that the quartermaster and commissary generals reported to them the true state of subordinate accounts as received by them. Yet there is nothing among the papers to test their representations, and certainly nothing by which to ascertain whether the subordinates did or did not make faithful returns. It is to be presumed that the commission were satisfied on these points, for they approved everything—*only reducing rates;* and no reasons were given among the papers for even that. The only exceptions are few and generally trivial. One or two cases of labor, where the persons were enlisted men; two cases where enlisted men were known to have been employed and paid for the time in the regular army, although regularly mustered and discharged; and a few cases where the time of service has been reduced. The only case of importance is in a charge of $8,829 02 for the personal services of one man—postage, stationery, horse hire, rent of office, and commutation of subsistence and forage—while making up the muster and pay rolls of the 9th regiment, Oregon militia, which was in service parts of October and November, 1855. Of this claim, the commission allow $2,039 05 and disallow $6,789 97. Some eight or ten instances are noticed where persons are made up for payment in two capacities on the muster rolls. This arises probably from inadvertence, as they are generally cases where privates having received staff appointments are not dropped from the company rolls. There has been no attempt to ascertain if payments for services are made to persons who are on the rolls as soldiers, as it would be quite impossible without a thorough analysis of the whole account. Beside the general fact pointed out as to the evidence of indebtedness upon which the claim rests, and authentication of vouchers, the only feature that can be now noticed is the prices charged and allowed. The amounts of forage and subsistence purchased cannot easily be ascertained, as they are covered in charges for meals, board, pasturage, stabling and feeding. Neither can the amount of transportation be ascertained without some time and care; and it is impossible to say, when $300 or $2,080 per day is paid for the use of a steamer or $30 or $200 per month for rent of a building, which is exorbitant or which is not. The vouchers are all certified to be correct and just, and that the property was purchased and the services procured at the lowest available rates.

The following general remarks on the accounts of of the several officers are submitted. The order of locality, rather than rank, is observed, commencing at Portland and proceeding southward toward California.

A. Zeiber, assistant quartermaster general, Portland, from Nov. 11, 1855, to Jan. 20, 1856:

Purchases, (by appraisement.)	Horses and mules	$123,423 75
Purchases.	Other property	109,015 85
Expenditures.	Repairs, &c.	4,675 75
"	Forage, &c.	6,592 27
"	Hire of persons and animals	12,236 45
Expenditures.	Rents, &c.	10,722 85
"	Transportation	37,105 65
		$303,772 57

This is the amount reported as due on abstracts, after deducting stoppages and reduction. Mr. Zeiber is reported by the commission as having due on his accounts $245,830 32, a difference of $57,942 25, which is supposed to be for stoppages for purchases not deducted on the bills, but reported on the accounts of sales of property. If not so, the error occurs in the report of the commission. The purchases by appraisement are, horses, 615, and mules, 97, making 712, at an average price of $160.

Forage is purchased at $1 per bushel for oats, $1 to to $1 50 per dozen for sheaf oats, (equivalent to one bushel per dozen,) and $30 to $40 per ton for hay. In the abstract of repairs, &c., the amount allowed for shoeing horses is generally $2 per shoe. In some cases where several hundred shoes are set, at a charge of $3 per shoe, and stoppages cover nearly the whole amount, deductions are only made on remainder, as follows:

Voucher 4.—422 shoes, at $3	$1,266 00
Paid for stoppages	952 73
	313 27
Reduced by commission	104 00
Approved	209 27

Voucher 7.—956 shoes, at $3, is	2,868 00
Reduced	756 00
Approved	$2,112 00

This is an evident error of $200. The reduction should have been $1 per shoe on 956 shoes, and not 756, and the amount due should be $1,912.

The amount allowed for services is from $4 per day for laborers to $10 for clerks, agents, &c.

The forage abstract is for feed, stabling and pasturing of animals and subsistence for men.

The vouchers are generally indefinite as to time and place. They state that so many animals were foraged at such a rate, and the prices are usually $2 per day for stabling and forage; and $1 to 1 80 for forage alone.

John McCracken appointed quartermaster general, Portland, for the year 1856.

Mr. McCracken succeeded Mr. Zeiber, May 20, 1856.

Purchases	$145,706 08
Hire of persons and animals	35,189 07
Transportation	61,402 17
Repairs, rents, &c	30,105 22
Forage and stabling	6,025 00
	$278,427 54

Excess over and not reported by commission, $2,779 77 occasioned by omission of forage and stabling, abstract 1st quarter 1856. The general features of McCracken's accounts are the same as those of Zeiber's, whom he succeeded. The price of oats is $1 50 per bushel, horses are purchased at from 170 to $400 each; the average being about $275. The transportation accounts are mostly for services of river steamers on the Columbia and Willamette. Many of the vouchers are exceedingly indefinite, to wit: "For transporting 100 tons stores across water portage at Cascades, at $11 50, $1,150." There is nothing to show what the "stores" are, nor when the service was performed. For shoeing horses, the rates allowed are from 2 to $3 per shoe, generally two.

The rates for forage and stabling are $1 per day for feed, and 1 to $2 per day for forage and stabling or keeping. Vouchers often read "for forage and stabling at different times, say 40 horses 1 day, each $2, $80." It is inferred that the horses were in the service of the Territory, as the vouchers are certified and approved. The amount allowed for services is, for laborers, $4; to clerks, agents, &c., $10 per day. In August, 1856, ten horses were sold at auction for $605, or $60 50 each. The general price is about $40, the average being raised from one horse bringing $175.

Joseph Teal, quartermaster, Eugene city, Dec. 24, 1855, to May 9, 1856:

PURCHASES.

Animals,	$38,762 84
Ordnance,	2,947 25
Forage,	9,437 87
Clothing,	280 75
	51,428 71

EXPENDITURES.

Hire of buildings, ferries, &c.,	$2,677 82
Hire of persons,	27,642 23
Miscellaneous expenditures,	2,708 09
	84,456 85

This account is made up entirely by Quartermaster General Drew from original reports and certificates of J. Teal, quartermaster, in his possession according to his certificates on vouchers and abstracts. He purchases 73 horses at 150 to $460, average about $300; 28 mules at 180 to 400 dols., average ditto; 147 oxen, 250 per yoke allowed. Ordnance, 43 rifles and 12 revolvers at an average of $55, the prices range from 40 to $65. Powder, $2 50 per pound. Lead, 50 cts per pound.

Forage: 2,241½ bushels oats at $2, 1,923½ bushels wheat at $2, 8,625 lbs. hay at $37 50 per ton; whenever over 2 is charged for oats and wheat the price is reduced to that sum by commission; clothing: principal item 138 pairs wooden socks at $1 50 ⅌ pair; hire of buildings: for stable, $100 ⅌ month, storehouse do, quarters for self $50 ⅌ month, quarters for employees $100 ⅌ month; hire of persons: teamsters, $4 ⅌ day, wagon and forage masters and clerks 6 to $8, number of days labor paid for, an abstract, about 8,000, almost entirely for teamsters and work connected with teams; number of men employed 115, being an average of about 45 for a term of six months; miscellaneous expenses: chiefly for shoeing animals at $2 per shoe; many of the vouchers for work have neither items nor dates except the general date to the voucher, "June 1856," to-wit:

Voucher 4.—"Repairing wagons, &c., for quartermaster's department"	$137 00
Voucher 6.— "	227 29
Voucher 9.— "	220 00
Voucher 12.— "	166 00
Voucher 15.— "	400 00

There was no property account sent originally with the scrip account but one has been received with the last report of the commission, Dec., 1855, which has not been examined.

Isaac N. Smith, quartermaster, Corvallis, 1855 and 1856.

Purchases—animals, forage, &c.,	$138,260 83	
" clothing and tobacco,	17,972 25	
" ordnance,	5,018 87	
		161,251 95
Expenditures—hire of animals and things,	$10,872 91	
" labor, &c.,	36,047 20	
" miscellaneous,	6,245 71	
		53,120 80
		214,372 77

The purchase of forage was not large and the rates charged and allowed were, for oats 1 50 to $2 50 per bushel, hay from 40 to 70 dols. per ton.

The principal purchases were of animals, of which 313 horses, 50 mules and 87 oxen; the average price for horses and mules is about $350, and for oxen about $300 per yoke. The rates given for animals in first part of the year 1856, and the rates at which they sold at auction in August and September, can best be shown by giving copies of a few vouchers as examples.

Voucher 212.—April 4, horse 460 dols; cancelled August 26, by horse, 400 dols.

Feb. 12—2 horses, 1 at 325, 1 at 400,	$725
Rec'd Aug. 11, 4 yoke oxen, 1 at 105, 1 at 132, 1 at 200, 1 at 260,	697
Due,	28

March 8.—Three horses at 375 each, 1,125 dols; received July 29, 11 horses, 1 at 35, 1 at 60, 1 at 70, 1 at 78, 1 at 95, 1 at 102, 1 at 105, 1 at 108, 1 at 110, 1 at 111, 1 at 250—1,125 dols.

Voucher 208.—March 1, 4 horses, 1 at 325, 3 at 400,		$1,575
Rec'd in Aug. and Sept., 4 horses, 1 at 46, 1 at 80, 1 at 85, 1 at 170,	$381	
One yoke oxen, 115; 1 mule, 240; 9 captured Indian horses, 180,	535	
		916
Due,		659

Feb. 12.—5 horses, 1 at 475, 4 at 400,		$1,975
Rec'd, August, 10 horses, 1 at 70, 1 at 75, 1 at 90, 1 at 97, 2 at 100, 1 at 118, 1 at 135, 1 at 145, 1 at 200,	$1,130	
One yoke oxen,	237	
		1,367
Due,		608

Voucher 232.—March 2, 1856, 1 saddle,	$60
" " " " 1 horse,	225
" " " "	350
" " " " 6 horses,	2,400
Nothing received on this voucher.	3,060

Voucher 233.—Jan. 28, 1856; 3 horses, 1 at 350, 1 at 375, 1 at 400,	1,125
Received, July and August, 1 horse, 60, 5 yoke oxen, 1 at 170, 1 at 185, 1 at 190, 1 at 200, 1 at 210,	1,115
Due,	10

The rule of reduction is not always clear, as follows:

Voucher 125.—March 19, 315 bushels oats, at $2		630
6000 pounds hay, at 4 cents,		240
		870
Rec'd 3 horses, 1 at 70, 1 at 72, 1 at 140,	$282	
2 mules, 1 at 310, 1 at 230,	540	
		822
		48
This amount is reduced		6
Approved—due,		42

Clothing is purchased at the following rates: Boots, 7 to 18 dols. per pair; coats, 10 to 30 dols; gloves, 4 to 5 dols; pocket handkerchiefs, 2 to 5 dols. each; cravats, 3 to 5 dols. each.

Ordnance and stores—Powder, 3 to 4 dols. per lb; lead, 75 cents per lb; rifles, 60 to 85 dols.; shot guns, 60 to 75 dols; revolvers, 55 to 75 dols.

Miscellaneous expenses—Voucher 28.—Allowed for ring bolts, 5 dols; wagon tongues, 15 dols; hounds, 8 dols; axletrees, 15 dols; wagon beds, 45 dols.

The vouchers for pasturage, forage, and stabling, are more indefinite and irregular in price, for instance: Voucher 17—March 8, 1856. "Pasturing 15 animals 1 night, at 1 dol. each, 15 dols."

Voucher 40. "Pasturing over night at different times, oxen at the rate of 25 cents per head, 157 dols."

Voucher 41. "Pasturing oxen at different times, at 50 cents per day, 53 dols."

Voucher 39. "Pasturing 40 head of cattle 9 weeks from April 3 to June 4, at 3 dols. per week each, 1080 dols."

Voucher 31. "Forage and stabling for 1 horse, April 6th to 20th, 15 days, at $3	$45 00
Forage for 1 ox, 5 days, at $2	10 00
	55 00

Voucher 34.—"William Gird, May 1, 1856:

"For forage and stabling for horses and mules at different times, at the rate of $3 der day for each animal, $186."

The amount for shoeing horses is 2 dols per shoe, or one dol per shoe for setting.

Things hired. Voucher 17.—"Pasture field from January 31 to May 11, 102 days, at ten dols per day, 1,020 dols."

Voucher 40.—"One large pasture field and range for work-oxen, from May 4 to August 2, 13 weeks at one hundred dols per week, $1,300."

This is stated to include the owner's services in herding and attending to the oxen.

In addition to these fields, Mr. Smith pays for pasturage 3,200 dollars, 400 dollars per month for eight months. The few pack animals hired by Mr. Smith were hired at 3 and 4 per day. 3,200 dollars is paid for ferriage at Corvallis. There is no property account received with scrip account. A property account of Mr. Smith is, with the last report of commission, not examined.

Jabez Hewlat, quartermaster, Fort Leland, O. T., 1855-'56-'57:

Purchases	$11,223 22
Hire of persons	26,137 44
Hire of horses and mules	40,032 00
	77,392 66
Miscellaneous expenditures and purchase of clothing not reported by the commission	2,014 75
	79,407 41

Purchases.—Oats, $3 50; sheaf oats per dozen, $3 60; peas, 30 cents per pound; hay, 140 dollars per ton.

Purchases.—2,010 pounds hay, at 7 cents per pound, and 94 bushels oats, at 4 dols	$656 00
Paid for 4 mules	600 00
Balance	56 00
Reduced by commission	6 00
Due	50 00

Hire of persons.—Pay of teamsters, pack and wagon masters, and clerks, aggregate 94 men, at from 4 to 8 dols per day; blacksmiths charge 12 dols, and are reduced to 6 dols; the laborers and teamsters who charge 6 dols are reduced one-third on what is due after deducting stoppages for clothing, &c.

Hire of animals.—Abstract, 40,032 dols, being for 10,008 days' service, at the uniform rate of 4 dols per day each. The men who let the animals, with but three or four exceptions, were in service as teamsters, packers, packmasters, or train agents, at 4, 6, and 8 dols per day. Messrs. Crandall & Wilson had 20 horses and mules in continuous service from November 22, 1855, to June 17, 1856, 209 days, and one horse from December 12, 1855, to the same time, 189 days—making 4,260 days' service, for which is allowed 16,860 dols, or the rate of 800 dols per animal; others are made up for 500, 600, 700, and 800 for each animal.

The amounts received by Mr. Hewlat for the articles sold by him at auction are a mere fraction of the amounts paid therefor. This is presumed to have been consequent upon the breaking up of the military establishment at the post, as there is nothing to show that too much was agreed upon as the price in the first instance. For example: 1 log house purchased for storehouse, February 11, 1856, 816 dollars; 1 log house for stable, April 16, 1856, 500 dollars; 1 large house for storehouse, April 6, 1856, 700 dols; and 3 buildings erected, cost (say) 1000 dols=3,016 dols—6 buildings—sold for 266 dols; 2 corals, 175 dols each=350 dols, sold for 20 dols; 8 riding saddles, 40 dols each, sold for 30 dols for the lot; 25 pack saddles, 15 dols each, sold for 18 dols for the lot; 6 wagons, 150 to 500 dols each, sold for 12 to 33 dols each—no means of knowing how much these articles were injured by use. The clothing, costing 32,800, received by him, is all issued, as are the ordnance stores. The other property is accounted for by issues and transfers; some 15,000 dols worth is issued to field and staff officers, and it is not known whether or not it is accounted for by them, as they render no accounts. It may have been turned in and taken up by quartermasters. The forage issues are on strict army returns. The whole account is made up and certified, all apparently in the handwriting of Mr. Hewlat's clerk, Mr. George A. Edes.

Loyal P. Brown, quartermaster, Deer creek, 1855-'56-'57. (Deer creek is near Fort Leland, where Hewlat was.)

Purchases.—Quartermaster's supplies	$107,896 81
Purchases and clothing	30,572 97
Purchases.—Ordnance stores	2,827 25
Expenditures.—Persons hired	52,060 66
Expenditures.—Animals and articles hired	66,815 72
Expenditures.—Miscellaneous expenses	12,148 59
	272,322 00

Purchases.—50 horses and 28 mules; the horses from 150 to 500 dols, and the mules 175 to 350 dols each. The average for the horses is about 325 dols, and for mules about 300 dols. The forage purchased is, in round numbers, 10,000 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 dozen sheaf grain, and 11 tons of hay. The prices charged vary from $2 12½ per dozen for sheaf oats to $6 50 per bushel. When over $3 60 and $3 60 is charged, the price is generally reduced by the commission to that sum. Many instances occur where more is allowed, as follows:

Voucher 29. Wheat, 4 dols; oats, 4 dols 37 cents.
Voucher 91. 150 bushels oats and barley, at 4 dols 47 cents per bushel.
Voucher 102. 30 bushels oats, at 4 dols 58 1-3 cents per bushel.
Voucher 114. 58 bushels oats, at 4 dols 51 cents per bushel.
Voucher 135. Oats charged 6 dols 50 cents, and sheaf, 5 dols, reduced to 3 dols 70 cents.
Voucher 187. 70 bushels oats, at 4 dols 43 cents per bushel.
Voucher 202. 23 bushels oats, at 4 dols 32 cents per bushel.
Voucher 235. 39 bushels oats, at 4 dols 86 cents per bushel.

In July Mr. Brown purchased two thousand pounds salt, at 4 cents per pound, for cash; and in September the cash price paid by him was: for oats, 75 cents per bushel; sheaf oats, 1 dol per dozen, and hay, 30 dols per ton. This shows the difference between scrip credit prices during the war and cash prices immediately thereafter.

The prices allowed for miscellaneous articles are as follows: harness, $100; wagons, $150 to $300; riding saddle, $50 to $60; lumber, $40 to $100 per thousand; horse shoe nails, $1 25 to $1 50; cut nails, 15 to 50 cents per pound; iron, 37½ to 42 cents per pound; tobacco, 75 cents to $1 50 per pound; axes, $3 to $6; axe handles, $1 to $1 50 each; band saws, $8; screws, $1; alum, nitre, blue vitriol, copperas, aloes, $2 to $12 per pound, generally $4 to $6.

Hire of horses, animals, ferries, &c.—The regular charge of $4 per day for animals is reduced by the commission to $3 in most instances. The houses are hired at $100 to $200 per month, and are used as quarters for officers and men and store houses.

Hire of persons.—This abstract is for hire of teamsters, packers, packmasters, storekeepers, clerks, agents, &c., at the rate of 4, 6 and 8 dollars per day, and the number employed is about 175.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The most extraordinary payment on this abstract is $500 for carrying an express from Deer creek to Port Orford, on outbreak of Indians, March 17, 1856, and $300 back again, $800, "through mountains filled with hostile Indians."

The pasturing is from 10 to 50 cents per day for each horse. The accounts for repairs, &c., are in many instances vague, as, for instance: "Repairing wagons, $636 25." Property account received with last report has not been examined.

James R. Peters, assistant quartermaster general, December, 1855, to June, 1856:

Purchases.—Horses, mules, oxen, &c.	$105,317 02
Purchases.—Forage	101,651 79
Purchases.—Camp and garrison equipage, &c.	13,518 01
Purchases.—Stationery	5,220 25
Purchases.—Clothing	15,185 00
Purchases.—Ordnance stores	3,651 25
Expenditures.—Hire of animals	111,674 00
Expenditures.—Hire of men	74,657 18
Expenditures.—Hire of teams	21,910 00
Expenditures.—Rents, repairs, &c	14,977 26
Expenditures.—Shoeing horses	14,812 25
	482,569 01

Mr. Peters purchased 317 mules and 19 horses, at an average of about $250 each. He hired, in addition, 448 horses and mules 28,078 days at $4 per day, $112,312, and teams to the amount of $21,900. The rates of hire of teams were $4 per day for the horses and mules, $2 per day each for oxen, and $4 for wagons.

The hire of packers, teamsters, &c., is $4 to $10 per day, having been reduced by commission from $6 to $12. The persons from whom the animals were hired were nearly all in service as teamsters and packers at from $4 to $8 per day.

The purchases of forage are: 157,504 pounds oats, charged $5 to $7 per bushel, allowed $3 60; 3,214 pounds corn, charged $4 per bushel, allowed $3 50; 61,709 pounds barley, charged $9 to $12 per bushel, allowed $3 50; 441,807 pounds wheat, charged $4 per bushel, allowed $3 50; 393,735 pounds wheat, crushed, charged $7 per bushel, allowed $4 50; 432,569 pounds hay, charged $160 to $260 per ton, allowed $120; 11,400 pounds straw, charged $20 per ton, allowed $20.

Mr. Peters sold at auction, at Jacksonville, August 27, 1856, 26 horses for 1,891, being a little less than $73 each; 209 mules for $18,076, being at an average of $90 each. This included 127 aparajoes and pack saddles, costing about $15 each. 7 wagons were sold for $362, an average of $51 70 each; 898 bushels of wheat sold for $580 25; 261 bushels sold at 71 cents =$185 31; 637 bushels sold at 62 cents=$394 94; 50 riding saddles sold for $303 50, the rates being from 33 cents to $29 each; iron, 8 1-4 cents; nails, 16 cents; caps, 25 cents; hats, 50; 120 pairs boots, $1 55 per pair, and 20 pairs, at $2 50 per pair.—There are no remarks made as to the condition of the property sold. Of 150 sheets drawing paper, for which $450 was paid, 75 sheets were used; the remaining 75 sheets sold for $11 25.

J. W. Funk, assistant quartermaster, Canyonville, November, 1855, to March 12, 1856:

Hire of laborers, clerks, &c.	$2,120 00

The prices paid for labor $4 to $8, the usual rates.

Mr. Funk received from other officers a large amount of public property, which is nearly all accounted for by issues, transfers, or otherwise.

The officers' furniture, including stove, desk, tables, chairs, &c., is reported as worn out in service; and fifty cords of wood, received from L. P. Brown, January 10, 1856, are reported as having been used in office and store rooms.

The account is wholly made up and certified by Quartermaster General Drew to be correct, according to Mr. Funk's reports and certificates in his office.

O. W. Weaver, assistant quartermaster, Fort Minor, February to July, 1856:

Purchases	$1,[illegible] 75
Expenditure	6,387 87
	7,711 42

Lewis Donnetti, packer, from June 6th to July 7th, 32 days, at $4 per day, $128,00, is reported as a soldier in company F, 2d regiment for the same time. Property account closed by issues, losses, sales at auction, &c. The whole account is made and certified by Quartermaster General Drew, the same as Assistant Quartermaster Funk.

Samuel S. Mann, March 10th to August, 1856:

Purchases	$10,360 29
Hire of persons	14,920 47
Hire of animals and articles	21,213 95
Miscellaneous	1,824 50
	48,319 21

Purchases.—Horses, two at 250 dollars, one at 200 dollars, one at 100 dollars; mules, one at 300 dollars, two at 250 dollars; hay, 100 dollars per ton; oats, $3 60 per bushel.

Hire of persons.—This abstract is for an aggregate of 9,256 days' labor of teamsters, wagon masters, agents, &c., at the usual rates of from 4 to 8 dollars per day day. The average price is 5 dollars 77 cents. A few express men are paid for short periods 10 dollars per day.

Hire of things.—The principal items in this abstract is the charter of the steamer Excelsior, on Umpqua river, to convey stores from Scottsburgh to Pyramid Rock, at 1500 dollars per month, for three and one-half months, ($5,250) from April 1st to July 15, 1856. It is noticed that 200 dollars is paid this steamer for transportation, under date of April 3d, as per voucher.

Miscellaneous.—Forage and stabling of animals, 2 dollars per day; keeping beef cattle, 1 dollar per day; shoing horses, 1 50 to 2 dollars per shoe.

Mr. Mann closes his property account.

The prices obtained for property at auction, after the close of the war, were as follows: Horses—six at 40 dols, one at 50 dols, two at 65 dols, three at 75 dols; mules—two at 42 dols, two at 75 dols, one at 97 dols, one at 100 dols, one at 125 dols, two at 50 dols, one at 110 dols, one at 25; oxen—two at 34 dols, one at 42½ dols, twelve at 47 dols, two at 50 dols. Two scows—one cost, April 16, 1856, 700 dols, sold for 40; and one cost, May 1, 1856, 200 dols, sold for 20 dols.

Robert Thompson, quartermaster, Dalles, October, 1855, to March, 1856:

Purchases	$14,598 99
Expenditures	7,990 67
	22,589 66

Purchases.—22 horses, 5 mules, and 26 oxen.

The horses were purchased at from 80 to 200 dols—average 150 dols; the mules average about 200 dols each, and the oxen 200 dols per yoke. An account of 312 is allowed for forage furnished companies A. B, and H, first regiment. The property is not accounted for any further than this, and no rates are given.—All the vouchers for purchases are receipts for certificates made payable when Congress appropriates the money. The rates paid for service are: teamsters, 75 to 100 dols per month; packmasters, 115 dols; clerks, 300 dols; agents, 250 dols; Indian packers, 60 dols. A pack-horse is hired for company G forty-one days at 1 dollar per day. About 400 horses and mules, as well as large quantities of clothing, camp equipage, forage, &c., are issued, on requisitions, to officers who render no accounts. The property account of Mr. Thompson is closed by transfer to Quartermaster J. A. Pownall, his successor at the Dalles.

J. A. Pownall, assistant quartermaster, Dalles, March to September, 1856:

Purchases	$184 65
Hire of persons	4 910 23
Rents, ranching, repairs, ferriage, &c	9,526 32
	14,621 20
Omitted by commission	102 50
	14,722 70

The prices paid for labor are from 4 to 10 dols per day.

William Johnson (of Keith & Johnson) charges 644½ dols for ferriage of men and animals at Dalles, between June 26 and August 2, one month and seven days, mounted men and pack animals a $1 25 each. Same man charges, in A. H. Robie's account, (Washington,) for the use of his ferry, 300 dols per month, and his own services 120 per month from June 1st to September 30, 1856, and is also enrolled as a private of Captain Goff's company of volunteers.

As successor to R. Thompson, Mr. Pownall received and had in his possession a large quantity of property, much of which was turned over to company and other officers, who render no accounts. A part of this property is 430 horses and mules; 48 head of cows and calves and 10 head of oxen are turned over to two persons (appraised, as stated in the receipt, at $1,323 50) for ranching cattle. There are no rates, dates, nor evidences of appraisement. The calves and cows are entered on the returns as beef cattle; the oxen cost about 200 dols per yoke.

The accounts of D. H. Lowasdale, W. H. Fauntleroy, J. S. Ruckle, and S. B. Story, in northern Oregon, T. F. Leehr and and J. S. Rinearson, in southern Orgon, are small, and present no special feature.

John F. Miller, quartermaster general, Jacksonville, October 1st to November 29, 1855, (was succeeded by J. R. Peters, assistant quartermaster.).

Purchases of forage		$70,831 60
" animals		700 00
" clothing		6,955 50
" camp equipage		7,831 80
" ordnance stores		1 835 75
" commissary stores		39,127 97
" quartermaster's stores, hospital department		5,437 77
		$132,720 39
Expenditures, hire of teams	$9,166 00	
" pack animals, &c.	48,824 00	
" men in quartermaster & subsistence dep'ts	10,318 00	
" clerks	4,278 00	
" shoeing animals, &c.	5,176 00	
" rents, repairs, ferriage, &c	45,084 40	
		81,846 40
Total		$214,566 79

But two horses were purchased by Mr. Miller, one at four hundred and one at three hundred dollars.

The prices awarded by the commission for forage purchased were, for oats, three dollars sixty cents per bushel; wheat, three dollars sixty cents per bushel; corn, four dollars per bushel; barley, five dollars per bushel; hay, one hundred and twenty dollars per ton.

Camp equipage: Bread pans, large, five dollars each; tin cups, seventy five cents; tin buckets, large, five dollars; camp kettles, four dollars; shovels, six dollars; matches, fifty cents per box.

Ordnance stores: Powder, two dollars fifty cents per pound; lead 50 cts per lb; for shoeing animals, two dollars fifty cents per shoe is awarded. For packers and laborers, four dollars per day is allowed. For pack masters and forage masters, eight dollars per day. The prices allowed for pack animals, horses and mules is four dollars per day.

Commissary stores: The prices allowed are, for bacon, sixty cents per lb.; beef, eighteen cents per lb.; beans, forty cents per lb.; sugar, fifty cents per lb.; vinegar, four dollars per gallon; flour, ten cents per lb.; candles, two dollars per lb.; fresh pork, eighteen cents per lb.; coffee, seventy-five cents per lb.. salt, thirty cents per lb.

General Miller had about four hundred and fifty pack and team animals hired and in service in October and November.—Property accounts are rendered by Gen. Miller. The ordnance stores are accounted for as issued to companies; camp and garrison equipage by issues and transfers; clothing the same; commissary stores by issues to officers and troops, teamsters, packers, and other employees, and by transfers. The issues to troops and employees are in accordance with regulation allowance. The forage is accounted for by issues to horses of volunteers, pack animals, teams, and by transfers. The clothing, commissary stores and forage turned over to the colonel of the 2d regiment does not appear to be accounted for. All the property turned over to his successor, Col. Peters, assistant quartermaster general, is taken up on his his returns.

M. M. McCarver, acting assistant quartermaster general from October 11, 1855, to June 24, 1856, and commissary general from October 11, 1855, to January 10, 1857.

Purchases for quartermaster's department, including animals, wagons, &c	$208,821 84
Expenditures.—Hire of animals, employees, repairs, transportation, &c., in quartermaster and subsistence dep'ts	66,117 43
	$364,809 08

Mr. McCarver purchased 130 horses, 167 mules, and 605 oxen, making 902 animals. Number of wagons purchased, 90. The average price paid for horses is about 300 dols, for mules about the same, and for wagons about 225 dols. In addition he had about 50 animals hired, at various times between October 21, 1855, and February 16, 1856, for which 3 dols per day is awarded.

The amount of forage purchased was: Oats, 14,568 bushels; wheat, 770 bushels; sheaf oats, 1,485 dozen; peas, 658 bushels; hay, 24,703 pounds.

The prices paid were, in 1855, in October, November, and December: Oats, at Salem, 1 25, 1 50, 1 60, and 2 dols per bushel; November, at Corvallis, 1 50 per bushel; October and November, at Eugene City, 1 75, 1 87, and 2 dols per bushel; December, at Deer Creek, $4 14 per bushel; November, crushed wheat at Deer Creek, $2 50 per bushel; November, hay at Deer Creek, 40 dols per ton; November and December, hay at Eugene City, 40 dols per ton. For powder, 1 75 to 2 dols per pound is paid; for lead, 37½ cents; for rifles, 25 to 60 dols; for revolvers, 55 to 60 dols.

The amount of subsistence purchased from October 15, 1855, to August 1, 1856, was: Flour, 202,532 pounds; beef, 169,242 pounds; bacon, 33,742 pounds; pork, 14,806 pounds; potatoes, 8,896 pounds; coffee, 9,122 pounds; sugar, 21,936 lbs.; and many other articles such as are used for subsistence.

The prices paid at Salem, Eugene City, Deer Creek, and other points, were: For beef, from 11 to 18 cents per pound; for bacon, from 30, 40, 50, to 60 cents per pound; for pork, from 20 to 30 cents per pound; for flour, from 4 to 15 cents per pound; for coffee, from 30 to 50 cents per pound; for sugar, from 22 to 50 cents per pound; for rice, from 25 to 38 cents per pound; for lard, 30 cents per pound; for syrup, (molasses,) $2 50 per gallon.

No property accounts in either the quartermaster's or subsistence departments were received with the scrip accounts. A property account was received with the last report, which has not been examined.

Joseph W. Drew, quartermaster general, Salem, November 30, 1855, to September 25, 1857:

Purchases of animals, forage, &c.:		
For quartermaster's dep't	$129,625 30	
For ordnance and ordnance stores	5,856 70	
For subsistence	553 25	
For clothing and tobacco	53,770 00	
		192,805 25
Expenditures:		
Persons hired	$62,356 70	
Animals and articles hired	51,471 53	
Miscellaneous expenses	14,153 92	
Miscellaneous expenses	92,845 18	
		220,827 33
		$413,632 58

The number of horses purchased by Mr. Drew was 261; mules, 24. The prices paid were from 200 to 400 dols each, and average about 325 dols.

The amount of forage purchased was: Oats, 437,000 pounds; wheat, 25,000 lbs.; crushed wheat, 17,000 lbs.; sheaf grain, 1,912 dozen; hay, 347,285 lbs.

The prices paid were: For oats, from 2 to 4 per bushel; for wheat the same; and for hay, from 50 to 70 dols per ton.

The purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores is the same as previously noticed.

The abstract of persons hired, $62,356 90, is for services of laborers, packers,

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

(Continued from Supplement.)

Sales of the property purchased and remaining on hand after the service was over in August, September, October, November, and December, 1856, and February and March, 1857.

There was sold by the quartermaster at Olympia, Seattle, Cowlitz Landing, Fort Borst, Tum-Water, Steilacoom, Vancouver, and the Dalles, of leading articles, 613 horses, 19 mules, 119 oxen, 38 wagons, 7½ barrels and 153 pounds of pork, 65 barrels and 378 pounds of beef, 7,482 pounds of coffee, 4,650 pounds of sugar, 29 barrels and 167 sacks and 38,174 pounds of flour, 151 pack saddles, 214 riding saddles, 30,852 pounds of bacon, 3,839 pounds of soap, 5,397 pounds and 160 sacks and 55 barrels of salt, 70 gallons of brandy, 382 pounds of tobacco, 8 cook stoves, 6 boats, including a scow and canoe, 349 blankets or pairs of blankets, 194 coats, 511 pairs of pants, 80 shirts, 372 pairs of boots, 382 pairs of shoes, 167 hats, 36 caps, 8 vests, 151 rifles, 40 double barrel guns, 21 squirrel guns, 45 revolving and other pistols, 458 pounds of candles, 88 tents, 55½ bushels of wheat, 472 sacks and 30,471 pounds of shorts, and 121 bushels and 1,554 pounds of oats, which, with other miscellaneous articles, brought the sum of $133,985 08, that is, persons purchased to that amount who generally, if not in every instance, had claims for supplies and services at the rates hereinbefore indicated, which was credited upon said claims. As to the prices for which the property sold the following are samples:

At Olympia, November, 1856.—Coats, from $4 to $14; pants, from 3 80 to $7; socks, 31 cents; boots, from 3 to $4; horses, from 53 to $180; mules, from 55 to $330; saddles, from 3 50 to $35; block houses, $70; the average of 10 horses and 4 mules, $138 each; bacon, about cost; beef, from 75 cents to $17 per barrel; pork, from 5 to $24 per barrel; lumber, from ½ to 2 cents per foot; stoves and fixtures $91; tables, $1 50 each; tents, $5 50; sacks, from 3 to 8 cents each.—Many other articles were sold at Olympia, but as there are no vouchers with any of the accounts of sales, it is impossible to say what they sold for. Pack saddles, about $3 each; boat sails, oars, and anchors, $230; tents, from 4 to $10 each; shoes, $1 50; 2 horses, $409 each; 1 horse, at $406, and the rest from 40 to $300; mules, from 210 to $485.

Fort Borst.—Pork from 9 to $24 per barrel; riding saddles from 75 cents to $5 50; boats, $10; cook stove, $36.

Steilacoom.—For want of vouchers it is impossible to say what the property here sold for, but except clothing, believed to be about what they cost. A large quantity of clothing was sold at, it is believed, less than cost. Cook stove, $44.

Cowlitz Landing.—Bacon, flour, sugar, soap, and clothing, at fully as much as they cost. Ferry boats at from 250 to $300 each.

Tum-Water.—Bran and shorts, 1½ cents per pound; beef, $2 per barrel; pork, $17 50 per barrel; sacks from 25 cents to $1 each.

Seattle.—In Feb., 1857, horses from 71 to $156 each. No vouchers, but the property sold greatly below its cost; blankets $3 40 each; guns from 3 50 to $5 50 each; 1 canoe $6, which cost not less than $50.

Vancouver, Nov. 1856.—Very large sales were made here, and with the rest 431 horses; the first 100 horses did not average $35 each, some being sold as low as 13 and $14 each. The first 300 horses did not average much if any more than $40 each; one horse sold for $525, and about 30 horses ranged from $100 to over $300 each; the rest, exclusive of the 30 and 300, did not average over $80 each; wagons from $55 to $300; saddles and bridles from $2 to $36, but generally below the latter sum, an average of 10 or $12 each; pack saddles as low as 83 cents each; oxen from 60 to $160 each; mules from $200 to $350 each; Colt's navy revolvers from 50 to $80 each; dragoon pistols about $52; Colt's revolvers, six inch, from 24 to $50 each; Colt's revolvers, five inch, from 22 to $30 each; double barreled shot guns from 3 to $55 each; squirrel shot guns from 7 to $14 each; no squirrel guns purchased as well as recollected; tents from 8 to $17; cook stoves from 2 to $76 each; shoes 75 cents per pair; boots $2 20 per pair; hats for less than 50 cents to $1 98 each; blankets $3 per pair; oats $2 per bushel. Afterwards at the same place rifles sold from 2 to $17 each; oxen $17 80 each, and horses from 10 to $20 each.

Dalles, Nov., 1856.—No vouchers; horses about $70 each; oxen from 70 to $120; candles about 50 cents per pound. The rest of the articles greatly below their cost.

Recapitulation final.

Amount due for services of troops, including an Indian roll not noticed by the commissioners, but suggested to have been paid in public property....	$579,061 66
Expenditures of 12 companies, including Captain G. Hays and Governor Maxon	48,125 30
Scrip per account current of quartermaster and commissioners.....	986,941 13
Total.....	1,614,128 09

Besides amounts of accounts cancelled by payments in public property.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have before remarked that it is impossible to determine, from a mere examination of the papers, whether the prices charged for property purchased, supplies, &c., are such as prevailed in the country at the time, or whether they are exorbitant. There is no data upon which to form an opinion. Whatever testimony was taken by the commission on the subject has been retained by them.

In their report they state that "frequent conferences were had with officers and agents who originated these vouchers, and with the parties claimant, in all cases admitting of doubt in the regularity and integrity of the claims; and when necessary the sworn statements of disinterested persons have been taken."

"In passing upon the rates of compensation and allowances, the commission took into consideration the various market prices of the different sections of country embraced in the field of operations during the late Indian war; and, on the statements and testimony of the most competent witnesses, carefully adjusted prices current of the various local markets. With these rates as a guide, each voucher was examined with reference to the sum therein allowed for the property or service described."

"In all cases where there existed established rates for particular kinds of property in a district, and the rates in a voucher were excessive, a reduction was recommended and endorsed thereon. In cases where rates were not excessive, the voucher was endorsed 'approved.'"

In the absence of any testimony on these points, I have had recourse to the accounts of disbursing officers of the regular army in Oregon and Washington Territories during the latter part of 1855 and the first quarter of 1856, with the view of ascertaining the prices paid by them for purchases of property, of supplies, hire of employees, &c.

The accounts of Lieutenant Withers, quartermaster at Vancouver, Washington Territory, are the largest, and will be noted first. It may be remarked here that, in consequence of the hostilities and the necessity for heavy expenditures, Lieut. Withers was compelled to purchase considerably on credit, for which he issued "certificates" payable when in funds; so that even his purchases and payments may be, in all cases, the true criterion of the lowest cash price prevailing at the time.

For hire of mechanics and employees of various kinds, it appears that during the last quarter of 1855 and first quarter of 1856 the following rates were paid:

Carpenters, from $4 to $5 per day; painters, $4 per day; packers, a few at $3, but generally $2; blacksmiths, from $60 to $90 per month; herders, $60 per month; teamsters, $60 per month; laborers, $60 per month.

Purchases of property, &c.

Lieutenant Withers, during the two quarters, purchased 111 horses, at prices ranging from $60 to $200, the average cost being little less than $124. Some of these are described as "American horses," ranging from $160 to $200 each; others as "half breeds," at about $125. Of mules, 51 were purchased at prices ranging from 140 to $200 each, and averaging $158 each. Riding saddles, $25 each; pack-saddles, $15 each; teamster's saddles, $15 each; wagons, $150 each; oats, 2½ to 2¾ cents per pound; hay, 1¼ to 1½ cents per pound; saddle blankets, $3 50 each.

In Lieutenant Withers' commissary accounts, there appear purchases of flour at $7 to $8 per barrel; bacon, 20 cents per pound, and beef, 6 to 13 cents per pound.

In the accounts of Lieutenant D. B. Forsyth, commissary at Fort Dalles, Oregon, there appear purchases of pork at $40 per barrel; flour at $3 50 per hundred, rice 12 cents per pound; beef on hoof at 10 cents per pound; coffee 25 cents, and sugar 18 cents per pound; salt 7 cents per pound; hay $30 per ton.

Lieutenant Vanvoast, at the Dalles, in the second quarter of 1856, paid for hire of teamsters and packers $60 per month.

Lieutenant G. Crook, acting assistant quartermaster to surveying party under Lieutenant Williamson from Sacramento valley to Columbia river, paid, at different points in Oregon, in October, 1855, on the route, for oats 50 cents, 75 cents, $1,50 and $2 per bushel, and for hay 60 cents, 75 cents, and $3 per hundred pounds.

Lieutenant H. Dryer paid, on expedition against Snake Indians, in 3d quarter, 1855, in July, August and September, to chief packers, $80 per month; packers and teamsters, $2 per day; wagon masters $150 per month.

Lieutenant N. B. Sweitzer at Fort Lane, near Jacksonville, in the 4th quarter, 1855, paid for oats, 5, 6, 7, and 12½ cents per pound; barley, 6 and 8 cents; wheat, 2½ to 3⅔ cents; hay, 1½ to 5 cents. For hire of teams, $9; teamsters, $3 50; packers, $3, and for mules, 3 dols each, per day.

In Washington Territory, Lieutenant C. McKeever, at Steilacoom, paid, in October, 1855, for oats, 1 dol. and 25 cents per bushel; in January, 1856, one dol. and fifty cents, and in February, one dollar. In March, he paid for hire of packers and teamsters, 3 dols, and for head packers, 4 dols per day.

Lieutenant John Nugen, at same place, paid, in October and November, 1855, for oats, 75 cents and one dollar per bushel; for services of packers, 3 and 4 dols per day; chief packers, 4 and 5 dols; and for teamsters, 5 and 6 dols per day, for themselves and their teams.

I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting that the examinations of the papers connected with these claims have impressed me with a conviction of the propriety as well as of the necessity of some general legislation by Congress, prescribing some rules and regulations for calling out volunteers on special exigencies, mustering them into service, requiring some sort of regularity and conformity to army regulations with respect to pay, allowances, &c.; and also providing for an early adjustment and payment of expenses necessarily incurred, according to fixed principles, enforcing strict accountability, and the usual scrutiny and investigation of the proper officers of the United States.

The frequent recurrence of these hostilities with Indians in remote portions of the Territories; the great irregularity that exits in the mode of making out the accounts for claims arising therefrom; and the opportunities thus presented for fabricating immense claims against the government, were specially alluded to in the report from this office to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 12, 1856.

So far as my experience has gone, I find it an invariable rule that the prices paid for services, supplies, &c., of this character are extravagantly high, to some extent doubtless, justified by the peculiar circumstances at the time, but enhanced by the uncertainty of payment, the irresponsibility to the government of those creating the expenditure, and the almost entire absence of any check against improvidence, except the mere discretion of those temporarily engaged in the service, and even they are sometimes more or less interested themselves in putting everything at the highest possible figure.

Such legislation as I have indicated would be advantageous not alone to the government, but especially so to those who render the services and furnish the supplies. In the absence of such provision of law, the local authorities are compelled to resort to expedients, in order to prosecute the hostilities.

In the case of California, bonds were issued by the authorities, bearing an interest of seven and twelve per cent., in payment of services, supplies, &c. These bonds were afterwards assumed and paid by the United States, with interest thereon for several years, notwithstanding the prices charged for everything connected with those hostilities were of the most extravagant and theretofore unheard of character.

Private soldiers were allowed five dollars per day for their services and one dollar per day for use and risk of a horse, making an annual compensation to each private mounted soldier of two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, besides subsistence, forage, clothing and transportation. Sergeants were allowed five to seven dollars per day; lieutenants six to ten dollars; quartermasters, commissaries, surgeons, adjutants, and captains, eight to twelve dollars, and majors ten to fifteen dollars per day, with subsistence, forage, and other allowances. In the meantime, however, the bonds representing these claims passed out of the hands of those who rendered the services and furnished the supplies at prices far below their face, and thus the general government became paymaster to comparatively few "holders" of bonds representing an aggregate indebtedness of nearly a million of dollars. In this way the government was the sole loser, while the benefits went, not into the pockets of the soldiers who rendered the services nor those who advanced the means or supplies, but principally of capitalists and speculators, who had purchased the bonds. So in the present case the same expedient has been resorted to of issuing "scrip," being simply evidences of indebtedness to the holder and payable when appropriations shall be made by the Congress of the United States. Based upon such a contingency, of course the prices of everything required were fixed above the current cash rates; and doubtless the same process of purchasing the "scrip" from the holders has been or will be carried on, the prices depending on the necessities of the holders, the prospects for payment, and other contingencies. It is therefore for the interest of those who render the service and hold the claims as well as the general government that some rules, restrictions, and limitations should be provided by Congress to govern in all such cases.

With regard to your inquiry whether the persons engaged in these hostilities will be entitled to the benefit of the bounty land laws, in case the claims for their services are recognized and paid, and if so, the quantity of land necessary to meet their claims, I would say that, according to the construction placed on the bounty land act of March 3, 1856, by the Attorney General, and adopted, as I understand, by the Pension Office, in the execution of that act it is held to apply to all volunteers or militia called out by a State or Territory and who are paid for their services by the United States. Upon this construction the California volunteers above referred to are receiving bounty land warrants. I understand, however, from the Commissioners of Pensions, that services rendered during hostilities that occurred *subsequent* to the passage of the act are not recognized as coming within its provisions. These volunteers, would, therefore, not be entitled to bounty land under the present legislation. They come within the principle laid down in the bounty land act, but are excluded because the services were not rendered prior to the passage thereof.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. ATKINSON,
Auditor.

Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859.

EDWARD FURSTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

THURSTON COUNTY.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
JAMES BILES.

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

FOR ASSESSOR,
JOHN CHAMBERS.

ISLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
KALEB MILLER.

SAWAMISH COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CALVIN 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.

Our Issue of To-Day.

As will be readily observed, our issue of to-day contains the entire letter of the 3rd Auditor of the Treasury, (Mr. ATKINSON,) to whom was referred, for investigation, by the military committee of the House, the report of the Commission, *created by authority of Congress*, to examine into and report upon the war debt of Oregon and Washington in the years 1855–56—a copy of which reached us by the State's mail immediately preceding that of Wednesday. This is not the first time that Congressional documents have failed to reach this "*outside*" territory, weeks if not months after they have been due, by regular process of our *peculiar* San Francisco mail facilities, because *some* that we have every reason to believe have been punctually forwarded, have with us never seen the advantage of day-light—simply because they never reached this latitude.—Neither is this the first time that we have been permitted to hear the taunt, as enunciated by "SPECTATOR," in the Puget Sound *Herald* of the 20th inst., that *important* public documents had been *suppressed* from the people. Such are no new "*dodges*" with certain aspiring politicians, no matter under what circumstances, mode, or howmuchever of real truth may be contained in them. The simple truth is, that members of Congress are apportioned a *pro rata* number of the regular publications of matters connected with congressional proceedings, *and no more;* and that if they fail to reach their destination in due time, it is not the fault of the delegate or representative, as it is understood that they are always duly mailed—which we have every reason to believe was the case in the instance under consideration. It seems that this garbled report of the 3rd Auditor upon the decision and awards of the commission is to be made a weapon of for the political destruction of Gov. STEVENS and the democratic party here. [Strange, indeed, that such is not the state of parties in Oregon!] But the public now have it in full, to the exclusion of everything else, even to the necessity of the accompaniment of a supplement, and the leaving out of a number of advertisements. Our advertising patrons can however rest assured that any direction in this respect will be fully made up hereafter.

In the years 1855–56, almost our entire population were under arms, in some capacity; and wherever this fact is known, and our *then* circumstances properly appreciated the report of Mr. ATKINSON will sink to its true level—be disregarded and repudiated. In answer to the report, before the adjournment of Congress, both Gov. STEVENS and Hon. L. F. GROVER, of Oregon, made able and satisfactory replies to it, and we have the pleasure of knowing that within a few weeks the different official parties in the war, assailed in this territory, will be able to make a public defence as to the manner of their stewardship, and vindicate the service from the charge, now being *locally* made of extravagance or attempted peculation, so far as *accusers* are concerned.

It is a satisfaction to us to be able to present this report, at this time, because, as we believe, the reader will be able to see in it the hand of *bribery*, to slander our citizens—*of paid for* "envy, malice, and all uncharitableness." But as before said, we will not attempt to reply to it this week. But enough of this at present. We can assure "SPECTATOR," and his "*quandom*" friends that his "*appeal*" concerning the letter of the 3d Auditor will be duly responded to.

As we are obliged to incorporate everything we have to say, this week, into a "nut shell," we observe—first—that Col. FRY, the postal agent of the states of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, was here last week—was much pleased with his trip—was well pleased with the operations of postal affairs of late, and is decidedly a gentleman of enlarged views, who is calculated, by the strength of his native and acquired abilities and honesty of character to do much for the improvement of general mail facilities.

The U. S. Mail steamer (P. M. S. S. Co.'s) *Northerner*, arrived at BROWN's wharf on Wednesday afternoon, with mails and some passengers. Her news is not peculiarly interesting. The "SICLES' trial," as it is termed, is about its conclusion—supposed he will be acquitted. The details of the trial is generally uninteresting, and hence we give no extracts. Mrs. SICLES has publicly confessed her shame.

The U. S. M. steamer *Constitution*—GOVE, Master—arrived at her wharf on Friday of last week, with the U. S. mails, freight and passengers. She made the usual round trip, (weekly), up to time, as she has been in the habit of doing for the last six months. She brings no news of importance from below.

She towed out from Port Gamble, the ship *Torrent*—GOVE—for Hong Kong, with spars, and the Bark *Jenny Ford*—MOORE—with lumber, for the Sandwich Islands.

No new arrivals.

We have but a word to say about Washington Territory locals, or general news. We have just been told that Gov. STEVENS, upon the appointments made at points on the bay. (in settlements of the Sound country,) has won renewed friends, and that our party's adversaries are in the "shortest rows."

From Oregon we have heard that a delay in the election of U. S. Senator, by the legislature, would occur, and that one year, if not more, would elapse before an election would be obtained. For the position of U. S. Senator there are many aspirants. We are advised that "Kamiakin," in company with "Seloom," another hostile Indian, was coming in under the care of Mr. OWEN, to Fort Vancouver, to see Gen. HARNEY. We anticipate their favor of peace as an auxiliary towards the consummation of a final one. At least, we shall hope so.

Five men are supposed to have been murdered by Klamath Indians in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Southern Oregon. A man named McPherson killed a man named E. B Robinson, recently. McPherson has since been executed. Of the general news received within the last week, we are unable to insert even a synopsis.

Deferred News Items received by the last Mail.

MORPHY'S LATEST SUCCESS.—Mr. Mongredien, President of the London Chess Club, who stepped over to Paris for a match with Morphy, succeeded in making a draw of the opening game, after which Morphy won seven successive games, winning the match.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A letter has been received in Portland, Maine, which supposes it to be a fixed fact, that the Great Eastern will sail for Portland sometime in August of the present year; and the statement receives weight from its repetition in a letter from Mr. Bennett, an eminent British engineer.

☞ M. Belly is not receiving in the Nicaraguan Congress so much encouragement as he expected, and is said to be growing rather disgusted with life in the tropics. He is now generally looked upon as a mere adventurer, without capital, skill or backers.

☞ Padre Vijil, Walker's Minister, has returned to Nicaragua, a general amnesty having been granted to old political offenders.

STOCK FOR OREGON.—J. P. Welsh informs us that he will ship by the Moses Taylor, April 7, several head of valuable farm stock, among which is a Southdown buck, No. 220, bred by Jonas Webb; winner of the first prize at the N. Y. State Fair in 1858, and a prize at Norfolk and Richmond, Va. Also, a Hampshire buck, bred by Lord Portsmouth; and a pair of Southdown yearlings, from R. A. Alexanders, Ky., and a buck and two ewes from the flock of John T. Andrew, Conn., of the New Oxford-hire breed. Also a four year old filly, "Mary Chilton," by imported Glencoe, dam by Eclipse; winner of the first prize of $75 at the show of the Long Island Association in October, 1858.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Geo. W. Jones, of Iowa, has accepted the mission to Bogota.

UTAH.—Eleven men have perished between Salt Lake and the South Pass from cold. At the latter locality three bodies were found bundled close together.

All along the route the corpses of the daring but unfortunate wayfarers tell a story of desolation and death.

☞ The following rates of passage were charged by the ocean steamships which left San Francisco on the 5th inst. The *Orizaba*—First Cabin, $150; Second Cabin, $100; Steerage, $50. The *Golden Gate*, (U. S. Mail line)—First Cabin, upper saloon, $200; Lower Saloon, $150; Second Cabin, $90; Steerage, $50.

☞ On the evening of the 17th April, Messrs. McPhason, Thomas McCormick, Dr. H. W. McMullan and T. B. McCullough, were drowned while attempting to cross Rogue river at its mouth.

☞ GEORGE M. DALLAS is proposed as the next democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Mobile *Register*. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* indorses the idea, and the Charleston *Courier* copies the article.

THE PRESIDENCY.—Several of the leading Democratic journals, besides many prominent Democrats in the Atlantic States, predicts that General LANE will be the nominee of the Charleston Conventionn for the Presidency. His elevation to that distinguished position would be a proud tribute to our young State.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.—The Congressional apportionment which will doubtless follow upon the next census, will make quite a change in the Eastern and Western States. Under the present apportionment Illinois, with a vote of 252,000, has but nine members of Congress, while Massachusetts, with a vote of but 120,000—less than half that of Illinois—has eleven. The six New England States have now 28 members of Congress, while the six Western States, to wit: Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsis, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, with double the population, have but 61. California will also be entitled to two, or perhaps three additional members, when a new apportionment is made.

CLAIMS AGAINST FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—Among the mass of documents published by Congress, there is much uninteresting and tedious detail, much that will never be read, and much that ought never to have been printed. Now and then, however, some curious, and even romantic, information is laid before the two Houses. To this class the document just issued, giving a list of claims of the citizens of the United States against foreign Governments, may be said peculiarly to belong. A glance through its one hundred and twenty-eight pages exhibits not merely the extent of our relations with other Governments, but the singular enterprise and daring of our citizens. Some of the claims are amusing; some are based upon the most extraordinary assumptions; some refer to property lost; some to lives lost, and in one case we notice a claim set up against a foreign Government on the score of the wounded feelings of the claimant. A few of these cases may be quoted with interest to the general reader:

CLAIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—William Webster claims for loss and damage and indemnity for lands purchased from chiefs of New Zealand from 1835 to 1840, and francises pertaining thereto, and improvements alleged to have been made thereon, which claimant alleges were sequestered and taken from him by the British authorities after the assertion of the sovereignty of Great Britain over New Zealand in January, 1840, the modest sum of six millions five hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

☞ Col. Thos. L. Kane recently lectured in New York, and took for his subject, the Executive of Utah. He defended the character of Gov. Cumming, whom he believed to be the bravest patriot America ever produced. In regard to the Mormon insurrection, he said there were facts which as an officer of the Government he was not at liberty to disclose.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT—RETAIL.

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

THURSDAY EVENING, May 26, 1859.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	2,00
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.	15@18	**Groceries—**	
Mutton, " ₱ "	25	Sugar, bro. ₱ lb.	12@15
Pork, fresh neat	none	Sugar, white crush.	
" retail,	none	per lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	35@40	Coffee, ₱ lb.	20@25
Clear Pork, ₱ ½ bbl.	$20.	Tea, " "	60@ $1.50
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	@25	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	@10
Hams, ₱ lb.	@25	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	@20
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	@22	Dried Peaches " "	20
Salmon, ₱ lb.	@10	Chili Peaches, " "	25@35
Codfish, ₱ lb.	15	Soap, ₱ box	$2.25
Mackerel, ₱ hf bbl.	$10@12	Starch, ₱ lb.	25
Butter, ₱ lb.	50@62	Candles, m'd, ₱ lb	37½
Lard, " "	25	do Adm. " "	35@50
Cheese, " "	37½	do Sperm, " "	75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs.	@$5 50	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	40@75
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	8	Saleratus, " "	15@20
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb	37½
Salt, coarse, ₱ lb.	@2½	Syrups, ₱ gal.	75@120
Potatoes, ₱ bush.	1.00	Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon,	50
Onions, " "	none	Lamp oil, ₱ gal.	@$1.50
Wheat " "	2.00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₱ gal.	1.25@1.50
Oats, per bushel,	$1 00	Whiskey, "	1.00@1.50
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.	none	Gin, ₱ gal.	@ 2.50
Beans, white, ₱ lb.	6	Port Wine, ₱ gal.	@ 2.50
Eggs, ₱ doz.	40	Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon.	1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		**Sundries—**	
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard.	12@15	Nails, ₱ keg	@$7.50
Shirtings, bro. 15 by piece per yard.	16	Window glass, ₱ box.	4.50@7
Shirtings, bleu. 4-4	16	Sash, ₱ light	12@16
Drillings, bro. ₱ yd	14@16	Axes,	1.75@2 25
Prints, ₱ yard.	12@20	Buckets, 3 hoop,	.50@$1
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$6@$8	Brooms,	37@62
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$3.50@$6	**Lumber—**	
do cotton, ₱ doz.	2.50@$3	Sawed fir, ₱ M.	12@16
Paints, &c—		" cedar, "	16@20
Lead, white, ₱ lb.	@16	Shingles, ₱ M.	4.50@5
do colors, " "	18@25	Square timber, ₱ foot.	8@10
Linseed oil, ₱ gl	$2.00	Piles, ₱ foot.	@5

☞ The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine—to the editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1859.

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

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PRIVATE MEDICAL and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self-sacrifice and undeserved mi-fortune.

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6, 1852.

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

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

October, 1858. 3m26

New Advertisements.

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

FOR SALE!

Stock and Fixtures of a Restaurant at Port Townsend for Sale.

The undersigned, being desirous of closing his business at Port Townsend, offers for sale his well-known Restaurant, with stock and fixtures complete.

The house is two stories, facing on water street, with fine view of the harbor—and rent moderate.

For further particulars, apply either by mail or personally, to

JOHN CORNISH.

Port Townsend, May 22, 1859. 27

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

NOT CE.

THE undersigned, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, will address the citizens of the Territory at the following times and places:

New Dunginess, Monday, 1 p. m. May 30.
Port Townsend, Tuesday, 1 p. m., May 31.
Port Ludlow, Wednesday 12 m., June 1.
Port Gamble, Wednesday, 6½ p. m., June 1,
Seheck, Thursday, 6½ p. m., June 2.
Steilacoom, Saturday, 1 p. m., June 4.
Lee, (Gray's Harbor,) Tuesday, 1 p. m., June 7.
Bruecepert, Wednesday, 1 p. m., June 8.
Wilopah, Thursday, 1 p. m., June 9.
Oysterville, Friday, 1 p. m., June 10.
Chenook, Saturday, 1 p. m., June 11.
Cathlamet, Monday, 9 a. m., June 13.
Oak Point, Monday, 6½ p. m., June 13.
Monticello, Tuesday, 1. m., June 14.
Lancaster Precinct, Wednesday, 2 p. m. June 15.
Patterson Precinct, Thursday, 9 a. m., Jun 16.
Washougal, Friday, 3 p. m., June 17.
Vancouver, Saturday, 1 p. m., June 18.
Cascades, Monday, 6 p. m., June 20.
Walla-walla, Saturday, June 25.

The remaining appointments will be in Lewis and Thurston counties, of which due notice will be given. It is probable the canvass in Lewis county will commence on Thursday, June 30th. The undersigned respectfully asks a general turnout of the citizens of the Territory, irrespective of party, and is ready to meet in debate those opposed to the principles enunciated by the Democratic Territorial Convention, and to the election of the undersigned to Congress.

ISAAC I. STEVENS.

Olympia, W. T., May 17, 1859.

Col. WALLACE having announced himself an independent candidate for delegate to Congress, it has been arranged between him and the Democratic nominee, that they shall meet at the several points in the above notice, and alternate in opening and closing the debate;—the Democratic nominee to open and close at Skokomish.—Col. Wallace at Graham's, and so on through the list. The opening shall be one hour; the reply one and one-half hours, and the rejoinder half an hour. The time may be abridged by mutual consent. It is however understood, that the above arrangement shall be subject to such modification as may be just and proper, in the event that any political organization shall hereafter present a candidate for the next delegate-ship, or in case any other independent candidate shall take the field.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
W. H. WALLACE.

Olympia, W. T., May 17, 1859.

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 flands or prairie. It is strictly forbidden to any one to trespass on these premises.

BP. BLANCHET.

Vancouver, W. T., May 12, 1859. 6w25

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

AUCTION!

The undersigned will sell, in the town of Olympia, on Saturday, June 18th, 1859, at 2 P. M., to the highest bidder,

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND,

situated three-fourths of a mile from Olympia, on the west side of Budd's Inlet. Forty acres to be sold in lots of one acre each. The remainder to be sold in parcels of from five to ten acres, to suit purchasers. Each lot will front on a street sixty feet in width.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half down, and the balance in six months.

Any information wanted respecting said land, inquire of the proprietor.

MOSES HURD.

Olympia, May 9, 1859. 2m25

STRAY STEER.

A RED AND WHITE SPOTTED STEER, WITH half crop out of the under side of each ear, and square crop off the left ear, about four years old, has been running with my cattle, on Davis' Prairie, Lewis county, since July last. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges.

L. H. DAVIS.

Lewis county, May 11,1859. 5w25

Ranier, Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE public, (but more particularly those who are interested in driving stock from Oregon to the Sound country), that he has, in connection with others, opened a good road from this place to St. Helens, there connecting with the St. Helens and Plains road. Persons traveling either on horse-back or driving stock, will find it much to their advantage to come down on the west side of the Columbia river and cross at Ranier, where they can and will be ferried on reasonable terms—the undersigned having furnished himself with a good scow for the business.

A. P. MINEAR.

May 6, 1859. 25tf

LOOK OUT!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REASON TO BElieve that a man known on the Sound as Judge Bean has in his possession a deposit receipt signed by F. W. James, as my clerk, for $80—dated about May 31, 1858. This is to warn all persons against purchasing said receipt, as it has been paid in full.

L. B. HASTINGS.

Port Townsend, May 4, 1859. 4w25

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.

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

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Olympia Bridge Company met on Monday the 2d day of May, 1859, and organized in accordance with the requirements of an act of the Legislative Assembly, passed January 26th, 1859, incorporating said company. Wm. Rutledge, jr., Wm. McLane and Edwin Marsh have been appointed a committee to open books and receive subscriptions to the capitol stock of the company. Persons desiring to become stockholders in the company can do so by applying to either of the above named committee.

ELWOOD EVANS, President.

E. Marsh, Secretary.

Olympia, May 12, 1859. 25tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS INTERested in the estate of Isaac N. Ebey, deceased, to appear before the Probate Court in and for the county of Island, W. T., on Monday the 4th day of June, A. D. 1859, to show cause why an order shall not be granted to the Administrator of said estate to sell a certain house and lot of ground situated in the town of Port Townsend, W. T.

JNO. Y. SEWELL,

Probate Judge, Island County, W. T.

Whidby's Island, April 27, 1859. 4w25

ALTA HOUSE.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

SPEAR & MAYHEW.

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

GEORGE L. STORY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES,

BRSHES, COLCRS, GLUES,

Etc., Etc.,

NO. 105 CLAY STREET,

25ly SAN FRANCISCO.

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 predispose 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 his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious 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, ned 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.

Srate 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, dullness 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, foted 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 gonorrhœal 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, Pleurities 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, abssesses 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, Eouresis 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.

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

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. 24:tf

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. 22:tf

"OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

HORSES SHOD FOR THREE DOLLARS.

THE under-signed 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 Black-smithing done in a workmanlike manner. Give me a call.

J. F. GUERIN.

Olympia, March 9, 1859. 16tf

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
County of Thurston.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

TO WM. LIAM R. PATTLE:

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

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

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Said complaint and notice filled at Port Townsend on the 14th day of February, 1859. 12w14

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 ROOT.

Teeth plugged with best Gold or Tin Foil.

Toothache effectually cured without pain.

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

N. B. All jobs warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. L. is now stopping in Olyapia, 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

Cascades Rail Road!!

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

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

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

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. 6m20is

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

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,

BROCCATS, SATINS, DAMASKS,

Window Shades and Hollands,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Paper Hangings and Borders,

CHINA MATTING

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID,

AT LOWEST RATES.

0m20is

F. A. CHENOWETH. S. F. DENNISON.

CHENOWETH & DENNISON,

Attorneys at Law,

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 28, 1858. 17tf

CAUTION

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

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

There are houses who sell the genuine

EUREKA WHISKY

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

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

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

"EUREKA WHISKY—1849."

"WM. NEWELL & CO."

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

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents,
San Francisco.

16:8mis

LONDON

CLUB HOUSE GIN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

UNRIVALLED IN ITS MEDICAL EFFICIENCY

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

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

"LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN"

To the public, my aim was to give them a pure and unadulterated 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

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

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 the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the *AROMATIC ITALIAN JUNIPER BERRY*, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated *TINCTURE OF EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND AROMA*, altogether transcendent in its *CORDIAL AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES to any HOLLAND GIN IN THE WORLD.*

Since the introduction of the celebrated *SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS*, the proprietor has submitted to the *WHOLE MEDICAL FACULTY* of the United States. Over *THREE THOUSAND ENDORSE IT*, over their own signatures, to be the purest Alcoholic Stimulant in use. They also speak of the Great Success they have met with in their practice in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Obstructions of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Persons traveling in the Southern and Western States should always have a supply on hand as a 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, PASTE-BOARD 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, Ruffled Stomach and Delirium Tremens. The Pure and genuine Schnaps 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 articles—all other are counterfeit, and are impositions 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

SHELFANDHEAVYHARDWARE

ALL OF THE BEST BRANDS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSE TRIMMING AND BUILDING MATERIALS!

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

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

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED & GERMAN SILVER WARE

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

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

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements

Of the most approved styles. A large variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS;

IRON AND STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE AND BOX STOVES,

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

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

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

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW. 15y

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 13, 1859. 20tf

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. 3m19is.

Notice.

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

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

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

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

teamsters, packmasters, agents, cleaks, &c., and the prices paid are the usual ones of from 4 to 10 dols per day. The prices paid for hire of animals are generally 2 dols per day for horses, and 4 dols for mules.

The commission allow 10,396 dols for property, principally animals, captured by the Indians. As a general thing the amount allowed is stated to be the appraised value of the animals, and the pay for services prior to capture is disallowed. In a few instances, presumed to be through inadvertence, the pay for services of the animals is also allowed.

There is allowed 156 dols per week for the use of a "pasture field" for 12 weeks, 1,872 dols, and 78 dols per week for another for the same time, 936 dols; 60 dols per month for rent of room for quartermaster general's office, 21 months, 1,260 dols. These are only given as apparent high rates, as other rooms, buildings, and fields, are hired for less.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The payments for "forage and stabling" are at the rate of 2 dols per day for each animal. For printing a large number of blank vouchers eight cents each is allowed. Blank vouchers are bill heads with certificates attached

Commutation of subsistence and quarters at 2 dols per day, for 190 days, is allowed to a clerk employed at 10 dols per day.—The ferriage and pasturage rates as noted in other accounts. The lowest rates charged is per voucher 148, which is for pasturing animals from November 21, 1855, to July 18, 1856, 57,508 days, at 18 cents per day, $10,341 44.

The miscellaneous abstract, amounting to $72,845 18, is for ammunition, stationery, horses, mules, forage, labor, captures by Indians, meals furnished, guns, wagons, hire of animals, pasturage, forage, commutation of rations, in fact, a collection of all sorts of expenses, for which certificates were issued from April, 1856, to the 30th of June, 1858. William Parker is paid $300 for a horse, furnished by himself, to carry an express for himself as quartermaster's agent, Marion company, to assistant quartermaster at Portland, in November, 1855, so severely injured that he died during the winter of 1856.

Thomas J. McCarver, acting commissary general at Portland, November, 1855, to November, 1856.

Purchases of subsistence	$16,398 97
Meals furnished	14,983 51
Hire of persons, rents, &c.	4,205 66
Services	2,077 40
	$37,665 74

The principal articles of subsistence purchased and prices paid, were—

Flour, 28,875 pounds, from 5 to 7½ cents per pound.

Beef, 11,600 pounds, at 20 cents per pound.

Bacon, 11,500 pounds, at 30 cents per pound.

Coffee, 9,000 pounds, from 25 to 30 cents per pound.

Sugar, 19,000 pounds, from 14 to 16 cents per pound.

Salt, 5,000 pounds, from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

Some of the vouchers for services are vague, as for instance: "For services rendered in butchering cattle, belonging to commissary department, and delivering the same in rations, as per contract, $700."—There are no dates or rates other than given.

Meals furnished.—This abstract is for about 16,000 meals, at the usual rate of $1 per meal. As a general thing, it is merely stated that the meals were furnished men in the quartermaster or commissary departments. In one or two instances the vouchers are precisely alike, and are presumed to be duplicates.

Board for a sick soldier is charged at 21 dol. for five days. One person appears to have been boarded for over six months at one place. From December 29 to July 1, there are charged, as furnished him, 777 meals, which would make the board about 4 16 per day. Many others are boarded at 3 dol. per day, for considerable periods; the charge being three meals per day at 1 dol. each.

The clerks and herdsmen hired at the usual rates.

B. F. Goodwin, acting commissary of subsistence, Portland, October 12, 1855, to February 11, 1856:

Purchases of subsistence	$42,171 22
Meals furnished	5,240 32
Purchases of bbls, stationery, &c.	876 00
Services, labor, &c	5,267 41
	53,554 95

The principal articles were: 170,000 pounds of flour; 126,000 pounds of beef; 4,000 pounds of salt beef; 11,000 pounds of coffee; 20,000 pounds of sugar; 28,000 pounds of salt; 10,000 pounds of peas; 3,000 pounds of tobacco; 3,000 pounds of bread.

The prices paid do not vary essentially from those noted in the account of Mr McCarver.

For meals the vouchers have the same indefiniteness, for instance: "For 957 meals furnished to officers and privates of the 1st regiment Oregon mounted volunteers and men employed in different departments of the volunteer service, 957 dol.; 139 lodgings at 50 cents, 69 50—1,026 50

Property accounts of Messrs. McCarver and Goodwin are with the last report of the commission, and have not been examined.

P. O'Reilly, commissary, (acting assistant quartermaster also,) Deer Creek, October, 1855, to December, 1856.

Purchases.—Forage	9,469 07
Purchases.—Meals	11,124 75
Purchases.—Subsistence	54,365 82
Expend's—Subsistence depar't	9,245 05
Expend's—Subsistence depar't	660 39
Expend's—Quart'mast. depart.	2,901 50
	87,766 58

The accounts of Mr. Reilly are made up by the quartermaster and commissary generals and certified by them to be correct and just, according to the reports and certificates in their offices.

There are 73 vouchers, varying from 10 to 650 "meals furnished men in different departments of the volunteer service," from November, 1855, to August, 1856.

The principal commissary stores purchased were: Flour, 122,708 pounds, at 9 to 12 cents per pound; bacon, 50,000 pounds, at 40 to 50 cents per pound; beef, 67,000 pounds, at 13 to 15 cents per pound; pork, 11,000 pounds, at 25 cents per pound; rice, 1,400 pounds, at 50 cents per pound; salt, 1,700 pounds, at 20 to 40 cents per pound.

The prices paid for oats were from 2 to 3 dol. 60 cents per bushel. The expenditures, other than purchases, were mostly for services of herders and agents at rates from 4 to 10 dol. per day. The prices for other articles of subsistence were: eggs, 1 dol. per dozen; peaches, 5 dol. per can; beans, 25 to 50 cents per pound; sugar and coffee, 50 cents; dried apples, 75 cents to 1 dol. per pound; vinegar, 4 dol. per gallon; syrup, (molasses,) 5 dol. per gallon.

J. B. Wardsworth, assistant commissary general, Jacksoville, November 1855 and 1856.

Purchases of subsistence	67,861 04
Payments for meals and hire of men and horses	10,157 31
Supplies for hospital	673 03
	78,691 38

The quantities of the principal articles purchased, were:—

Beef,	106,814	lbs.,	allowed	18	cents per lb.
Bacon	18,282	"	"	60	" "
Flour,	146,286	"	"	10	" "
Beans	9,351	"	"	40	" "
Sugar,	15,452	"	"	50	" "
Saleratus	1,233	"	"	75	" "
Coffee,	8,419	"	"	75	" "
Salt,	4,982	"	"	30	" "

Except for the leading articles of beef, bacon and flour, the prices at Jacksonville vary considerably, and do not appear to be governed by the time, for instance:

1856.

Feb'ry 4. Sugar 50; coffee 75; beans 40; salt 30; rice 40; soap 35; saleratus 75.

" 16. Sugar 12 to 22; coffee 45; syrup 2 25; beans 16⅔ to 20; salt 10; rice 25; soap 20; saleratus 25.

March 15. Coffee 75; beans 40; salt 30; rice 40; soap 35; saleratus 75;

May 4. Coffee 70; syrup 6 00; beans 30; rice 30; soap 35; saleratus 75.

When 50 cents per pound is charged for salt, soap and rice, they are reduced to 30, 35, and 40 cents, respectively.

The meals furnished clerks and agents in quartermaster's and subsistence departments are charged at from 1 14⅓ to 1 28 each. The rates paid for services of herders, agents and clerks, are from 4 to 10 dol. per day, and the hire of animals 4 dol. per day.

The purchases for the hospital were turned over in bulk to the surgeon. The prices allowed were: milk, 1 dol. per gallon; chickens, 1 50 each; butter, 1 25; onions, 20 cents per lb.; cabbage, 75 cents per head; potatoes, 10 cents per lb.; American brandy, 7 dol.; French brandy, 16 dol.; vinegar, 4 dol. The property purchased and received by Mr. Wadsworth is all accounted for, in proper form, by regulation issues, transfers, or sales.

The accounts of Shubrick Norris and J. F. Miller, regimental commissaries at the Dalles; Abraham Hackleman, A. C. at Albany; Edgar Hewitt, C., Corvallis; and P. F. Castleman, commissary, Eugene City, embracing an expenditure of about 30,000, present no new features. They are made up and certified by Commissary General McCarver to be correct, according to their original reports and certificates in his possession. Property returns, in the names of these officers, were transmitted by the commission with their last report.

Throughout all the property accounts examined it is observed that large quantities of subsistence, clothing, ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage, and means of transportation, have been transferred or issued to officers of the staff, or of companies, not disbursing. These officers render no accounts; but instances occur where property is taken up by quartermasters as turned in by companies.

At the commencement of hostilities, in October, 1855, the disbursing officers introduced a clause into their certificates or receipts for property and service, that the amounts represented to be due would be payable when Congress should appropriate the money. Although this clause is omitted in subsequent certificates, it is presumed that the liabilities were incurred with that understanding.

It will be perceived that prices vary according to locality and time. The animals purchased by Assistant Quartermaster General Zeiber by appraisement, to be paid for agreeably to the proclamation of Governor Curry, when Congress should appropriate the money, averaged about 160 dol each; and those of Quartermaster Thompson, at the Dalles, averaged about 150 each. In the southern part of Oregon prices of horses and mules were about the same throughout the war, and range from 200 to 400 dol., the average being probably about 325 dol., each.

The price paid for oats was, at Portland, generally 1 dol. per bushel; and for hay 30 to 40 dol. per ton. At Salem hay is charged at about the same price, while oats are at least fifty cents per bushel higher. At Eugene City the price increased to 2 dol. for wheat and oats. At Jacksonville and Deer Creek the regular prices allowed were 3 50 to 4 dol. for corn, wheat and oats, and 120 dol. per ton for hay; but they are in many instances higher.

The prices allowed at Portland and Jacksonville for the main articles of subsistence, with the prices at which they sold at auction at the latter place after the war, are as follows:

Articles.	Portland.	Jacksonville.	Sold at auction August 23rd, 1856.
Flour	5 to 7c ₩ lb	10	12,000 lbs 3 1-4to 3 3-8 cents.
Beef	20c ₩ lb.	18	37,800 lbs at 7½c.
Pork, salt	25c do	(fresh) 25	
Bacon	30c do	60	
Sugar	14@16c	50	3,085 lb 15 to 22c
Salt	3@4c	30	2,350 lbs at 9½c.
Coffee	25@30c	75	2,153 lb 21½ to 24
Vinegar	30c ₩ gall	$4	
Candles	60@80c ₩ lb	$1 60 to $2	198 lbs 43 to 47c.
Soap	16 cents.	35 to 50	848 lbs at 15c.
Syrup	$1 25 ₩ gall	2 25 to 6 00	
Saleratus	18c ₩ lb.	75	695 lbs at 10 1-4 to 15½c.
Lard	30c ₩ lb.	50	
Rice	15@25c.	25 to 40	394 lbs at 13c.
Beans	10c ₩ lb.	40	648 lbs at 10c.

The prices at which property of all kinds sold after the war could have been, and no doubt were, governed by a variety of circumstances. That they were very low is indicated by the foregoing remarks upon the several accounts. How far these rates should be taken into consideration in connexion with the prices paid can only be determined by a full knowledge of all the facts.

In the final report of the commission they state that "the sum total of the sales of public property remaining on hand, in Oregon, at the close of the war, made to claimants and accounted for by way of cancellation of so much of their claims, was 189,377 dol. 67. * * * A portion of the public property referred to was sold for cash. * * * The total amount of money made from these sales was 78,656 49¾."

Of this the sum of 18,109 24¾ is reported remaing in the hands of disbursing officers, and it is recommended that it be stopped from the pay awarded them on the rolls.

It appears from the muster rolls that of the animals first purchased three hundred and sixty were furnished the 1st regiment in northern Oregon, and twenty-six to the 9th regiment in the south.

The field and staff were furnished with thirteen, and the 2d regiment with but sixty-seven. These include long and short periods. It is seen, therefore, that nearly all of the animals purchased must have been used for transportation purposes, in addition to the great number of pack animals and teams hired. It is quite probable that the animals hired for long periods might not have been used all the time, but were in possession of, or at the command of the Territory.

The prices for clothing are believed to be about the same as in Washington Territory, where the subject is more fully treated.

I believe it was not expected that I should notice the prices paid for the large quantities of small articles purchased at the various points, although their aggregate cost might be considerable.

The neatness and elegance with which the accounts of Oregon are executed could hardly be surpassed, and it is evident that the clerical force employed was of the most accomplished and experienced that could be procured.

WASHINGTONGTON CLAIMS.

These claims, representing less than one-third the amount of those of Oregon, and the papers connected therewith not being so voluminous, have received a more thorough investigation and minute analysis.

The gross amount of claims, as stated by the commission, is as follows:

Troop service, exclusive of field and staff	$476,961 88
Staff department, and field and staff, and employees enrolled	42,641 18
Expense of maintaining the same, not including pay,	961,882 39
Total expenses	1,481,475 75

It appears that, by proclamation and orders of Gov. I. I. Stevens and Acting Gov. Mason, copies of which are referred to in the report of the commissioner, but which are not found among the papers, seven militia companies were organized, four mounted and three foot, having an average number of two hundred and sixty officers and men, in November; there were thirteen companies and five hundred and twelve men in December; sixteen companies and six hundred and twenty-five men in January, 1856; eighteen companies and seven hundred and two men in February; eight companies, including one mounted, in that month, of two hundred and sixty-six men, and two of the companies of eighty-two men, were continued in service until the 1st of August, 1856, besides an Indian company, eighty-one strong, which does not appear to have been noticed by the commission in their report.

Of these nineteen companies, thirteen were mounted and six were foot, and they constituted the 1st regiment, with a staff of one brigadier general and adjutant general, six aids to the governor with the rank of lieutenant colonels, two commissioners with the rank of captain, and five surgeons, one with the rank of major, and the rest of captains, fifteen in all, and they profess to have been in service from various periods from the 14th of October, 1855, to the 11th of February, 1856, in which month the whole regiment was discharged, except two companies, as before mentioned. The brigadier general was Brevet G. J. Rains, United States army, who is reported by the commissioner for pay, in addition to his pay and allowance as an officer of the army, at $7 81¾ per day. Upon this roll is a memorandum by Governor Stevens, stating that during the periods of service therein of Adjutant General Tilton, he was also in the service of the United States as surveyor general, at a salary of $3,000 per annum. E. Lander, aid to governor, also in service as chief justice, at $2,500 per annum. James Doty, B. F. Shaw, William Craig, and E. C. Fitzhugh, aids, also in the service of the United States at the same time, at salaries of $1,800, $1,000, and $500 each per annum. W. H. Tappan, quartermaster, in the service of the United States, at $1,000 per annum; and Gov. Stevens suggests to the commissioners that the military service of these men be considered extra, for which, in addition, he recommends that they be paid in full, and the commissioners report them for pay accordingly as brigadier general, lieutenant colonels, and captains. The commissioners report to be due for the service of the regiment, including the field and staff, with service in double capacities, before mentioned, the sum of $167,457 74.

The true amount, however, as shown by the pay-roll, apparently made out with great care and neatness, is as follows:

Total pay, &c		$191,122 19
Deduct for large quantities of clothing furnished some of the companies to an extent greatly beyond what volunteers usually receive, and which are entered on the roll as stoppages	11,872 45	
	179,249 74	
Difference and excess	11,792 08	

The difference is occasioned by the pay-roll of Indian company, not noticed by the commissioners, and by their failing to include allowances for use and risk of horses not owned by the volunteers who had them, but by other individuals who were entitled to the hire, which, in every instance, is reported on the rolls to be due, but excluded from the aggregate amount.

The pay of the volunteers is based by the commissioners upon acts of the legislature of Oregon, passed whilst these Indian disturbances were pending, which fixes it at $2 per day, and $2 per day for use and risk of horses for non-commissioned officers and privates, and the pay, &c., of the army, and $2 per day for the use and risk of horses for the commissioned officers. In every instance where the volunteers have lost horses or arms owned by themselves or others, the value is carried out in the column, and reported for pay with the services.

Instances are not unfrequent where, after the termination of the service, the volunteers have turned their arms in at a high valuation, and when they have been injured and rendered useless, they have been turned in and reported for pay with the rest. Of the volunteers of the regiment, many of the men of Capt. Denny's company, 50 strong, are reported to have signed unmilitary resolutions, and not entitled to an honorable discharge; they are reported for full pay notwithstanding. In some of the companies, the members had more horses in service than they were entitled to keep, all of which were reported for pay. In some other companies, men are discharged for refusing to be sworn and for disobedience of orders, yet all are reported for pay. Others again, deserted, forfeiting, of course, their pay, but to whom considerable advances had been made in clothing, &c., which, if the government pays for, the latter will be a loss to that extent. Some of the members are reported to be in service for considerable periods after the discharge of their commands, without any reason assigned. Capt. Chirstopher Higgins' company of only thirteen privates, with eight non-commissioned officers, four commissioned officers, were called out to protect United States commissioners in making treaties with the Indians, and all the horses but two belonged to the United States. For this service they are reported for full pay for their military services, such as it was, and during the same time the captain was in service as master packer at $100 per month. The first lieutenant as expressman, at the same pay. The second and third lieutenants as herder and packer, at $60 per month. The four sergeants as packers at $60 per month each. Three of the four corporals as packers at the same pay, and seven of the privates as packers at the same pay per month, being eighteen of the twenty-five members of the company reported for pay by the commissioners in two capacities at the same time. On the muster-roll of Capt. B. L. Henness' company (mounted) it is stated "that the dates of discharge all below Richard F. Morgan, private No. 41, is wrong." Capt. McCorkle's little company of foot, consisting of three commissioned officers, five non-commissioned officers and a musician, and only twelve men, twenty-one in all, are charged with supplies of beef at 8 cents and sugar at 12½ cents per lb., water-proof hats at $2 each, and brogans at $2 50 each, prices greatly below any that were made at any time during the service.

Capt. Yantis' company of only 23 strong, including four commissioned officers, were also called out to protect the United States commissioners making treaties with the Indians, in which one private is reported for pay for three horses in service, which was two more than he was entitled to keep.

The horses of the regiment are not generally valued upon the pay rolls; but when they are, the valuations are reasonable enough, being from $70 to $100 each, and some few as high as $250 each. In some instances men were allowed to draw clothing, &c., considerably beyond the amounts due them for services; the difference, if the government pays for the clothing, &c., will be lost. Of the 439 horses of the regiment, 49 were furnished by the government of the Territory. The 2d regiment was called out by the same authority, two companies of which were mustered into service in January, 1856, consisting of 42 officers and men. In February there were 11 companies and 367 men; in March, 15 companies and 538 men; in April, 17 companies and 668 men; in May, 16 companies 666 men; in June and part of July, 17 companies and 724 men; in part of August, 11 companies and 466 men; in part of September, 6 companies and 283 men, and in part of October there were two companies with an average of 111 men, who were discharged on the 17th of October, 1856. For this force of less than an average of 800 men at any time, there were the following staff officers: 1 adjutant general, (Tilton, the surveyor general of the government, at a salary of $3,000 a year), with the rank of brigadier general, reported for pay to the amount, in addition, of $4,815 91; 1 assistant adjutant general; 7 aids to the governor, with the rank of lieutenant colonels, and one with the rank of lieutenant; 1 engineer, with the rank of captain; 1 quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general; 1 assistant quartermaster general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; 9 assistant quartermasters, with the rank and pay of captains; 6 surgeons, with the rank of major; 4 assistant surgeons, with the rank of captains; 4 majors of battalion; 1 adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant; 4 adjutants of battalions, with the rank of 1st lieutenant; 1 quartermaster sergeant, and 1 sergeant major, making 43 in all, who are reported for United States army pay, according to their respective ranks, amounting to $40,324 62, after deducting $1,214 75 for stoppage on account of clothing, &c., furnished. Of the number, Tilton, adjutant general, Shaw, assistant adjutant general, Fitzhugh, Craig, Lander, Ford, Doty, aids to the governor, and Roby, quartermaster, eight in all, were at the same time in the service of the United States at various salaries of from $3,000 to $1,000 per annum, they nevertheless are reported by the commissioners for their pay in addition, according to army rate, agreeably to their respective ranks.

The last of the troops were discharged on the 17th of October, 1856, only three days before the commissioners commenced their examination of the claims styled by the act of Congress of the 18th of the preceding August as growing out of the late Indian war, yet Gen. Tilton, the chief of the staff, is continued in service and reported for pay until the 30th of the following June, 1857; Quartermaster General Miller until the 30th of September of the same year; Assistant Adjutant General Shaw until the 30th of April; E. C. Eitzhugh, aid to the governor, until the 25th of February; W. W. de Lacy, engineer, until the 1st of April; James K. Hurd, assistant quartermaster general, until the 1st of March, and A. H. Robie and M. B. Millard on the 20th of February, 1857. None of the quartermasters of this regiment were appointed, or entered upon their duties as such, until the latter part of January, 1856, when two of them were mustered into service; five were mustered in February, when eleven companies of the regiment had been received; two in April; one in May, and one on the 11th of June, 1856. The regiment consisted of nine mounted companies, and 10 foot companies, and there were in service of the mounted men, for their various periods of service, all told, 674 horses, of which 239 were purchased and furnished the volunteers by the Territory, and 15 were purchased by individuals. The valuations of the horses, when mentioned on the pay roll, are very high, generally going from $200, $250, $350, 375, $400, $450, and $500 each, though some of them are valued from $75 to $175. Wm. Packwood, who appears to have been the owner or keeper of a ferry on the Nisqually river, between Olympia and Steilacoom, was, by order of Gov. Mason, with his ferrymen, ten in number, organized into a company, Packwood having the rank of sergeant; mustered into service January and February 2, 1856. The whole of the men were discharged for disobedience of orders, one for disability, and the rest for refusing to be sworn in. Yet the whole of them are reported for pay by the commissioners. Packwood went out of service April 9, 1856. On the discharge of Packwood's squad, in February, another similar squad, by order of Gov. Stevens, was mustered into service in March, under the command of John A. Packard, with Jos. Myers for corporal, and seven mem. Packwood is reported in service until the 22d of September, for which $374 is reported due him. The corporal and five of the men were discharged on the 18th of July, with pay to the amount of $222 each due the men, and $282 due the corporal. These men, Packwood and Packard, in addition to the pay above, have large accounts for ferriage over this ferry for numerous individuals, without designating whether they were in the service at the time or not, or even naming them so *that* fact could be ascertained.—The fact of their being in the service, under pay, seems not to have made any difference in their charges for ferriage, and they, or one of them, besides, charged for a great many separate meals to various passing travelers, and to a heavy amount.

The roll of Capt. Jas. Williams' company, in service from June 2 to Sept. 25, 1856, the last company called out, is full of errors and confusion. Seventeen of the men are set down and reported for pay by the commissioners for themselves and horses at nearly $8 per day each. The company of Captain Oliver Shead, 43 strong, in service from February 22 to July 17, 1856, is called a "train guard," ordered into service by Governor Stevens. It was a foot company, the captain and first lieutenant only being mounted, and the aggregate amount of pay reported to be due them is $9,129 69. Having reason to suspect that this company, or some of them, were reported for pay in other capacities at the same time, led to an examination, which disclosed the fact, per Quartermaster General Miller's accounts, that 33 of the 43 members were at the same time reported for pay as wagon masters, teamsters, blacksmiths, &c., at 4, 6, and 10 dollars per day, amounting in the aggregate, besides the above amount reported for their pay, to the sum of $12,614. Captain Shead himself is reported for pay in three different capacities at the same time, to wit: captain of this company, and use of horses for 161 days, $674 45; as chief wagon master, and use of another horse, $1,104; and as wagon master, $594; in all, $2,372 45 for a service of a little over five months. Andrew J. Baldwin is also reported for pay in three capacities, to wit: private of the company, 146 days, $292; as blacksmith, at 10 dollars per day, $690; and as wagon master, at 6 dollars per day, $272; in all, $1,354, for 146 days' service as private of the company. There were thus employed and reported for pay in the double and triple capacities the captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, three corporals, and twenty-seven privates.

It is not doubted that a rigid investigation would show other instances of double and triple payments to the same individuals in different capacities, and reported for pay in all of them.

Purchases and expenditures by acting Gov. C. H. Mason and by 11 captains of companies of the 1st regiment, for the use of the same, from Oct. 1855, to Jan, and Feb. 1857.

The quartermaster and commissaries of the 1st regiment seem to have performed very little duty, and rendered no returns, hence the duty of supplying and providing for these commands devolved on Gov. Mason and the captains of the eleven companies, 556 strong, as above mentioned. And first in addition thereto are liabilities contracted by Capt. Gilmore Hayes for his company, mounted, 90 strong, and in service from Oct. 14, 1855, to Jan. 14, 1856, amounting to $4,288 38

Cancelled by payments in public property 392 51

Outstanding $3,895 87

This company was mustered into the service of the United States by Maj. Rains, U. S. army, and is stated in the report of the commissioners to have received during its term of service issues of clothing, rations, &c., the same as in case of the regular troops. On referring to the accounts of Lieut. J. Nugen, U. S. quartermaster at Steilacoom, this is found to be the fact. Why the captain or any one else should have contracted these accounts for forage, subsistence, &c., outside of and in addition to the regular supplies by the United States officers, is unexplained. The papers show that they, or some of them at least, should not be recognized by the quartermaster at Steilacoom, yet they are approved by the commissioners, and a few paid in whole or in part in public property.

Company C, Capt. Geo. B. Goudy, foot, 72 strong, from Oct. 23, 1855, to Jan. 24, 1856, amount $3,033 30

Cancelled by payments in public property 414 30

Leaving outstanding $2,619 00

These accounts are mainly for subsistence, and, with some exceptions, are much more moderate as to prices than any yet examined: fresh beef, 15 cents per pound; sugar, 16 cents per pound; flour, 6 and 7 cents per pound, &c. Meals, however, are charged at $1 each, and some accounts are loose and irregular, and made out in gross without particulars.

Company D, Capt. Wm. H. Wallace, 14 members, mounted, 56 s rong, from Oct. 30 to Jan 31 1856 ..... $1,453 35

Cancelled by public property 421 06

Outstanding $1,032 29

Prices about the same as the preceding. M. P. Burns, one of the surgeons, charges for the rent of a hospital for this company up to the 19th of February, 1856, or nineteen days after it was discharged, $400 for the value of two horses and a saddle alleged to have been lost in the service of this company, reported for allowance.

Company E, Capt. Isaac Hayes, mounted, 41 strong, in service from Nov. 1. to Jan. 31, 1856 ..... $3,451 33

Cancelled as above 145 74

Outstanding $3,305 59

Prices variable, some few higher than usual, but as a general thing lower; the purchases are generally of forage, with some subsistence. Some appear to have been made only a few days before, and one or two on the day of the discharge of the company, and the largest purchases from members of the company. On the 31st of January, J. H. Conner, the 2d lieutenant, appears to have sold 1,300 lbs. hay and 27½ bushels of oats, which, being very nearly the quantities he would have been entitled to for one horse, looks very like it has been so treated. Twelve saddles were purchased on the day the company was discharged. A. W. Stewart and Abijah O'Neal, privates of the company, are reported for pay, also, for their services for hauling—the latter at $8 per day, to the amount of $104.

Company F, Capt. B. T. Humes, mounted, 63 strong, service from Nov. 1, 1855, to Feb. 1, 1856 ..... $4,326 96

Cancelled as above 259 75

Outstanding $4,067 21

Saddles $30 each, oats as low as $1 50, but generally $2 per bushel. Eighteen out of the forty-seven accounts for forage transportation were contracted with members of the company, seven of whom, in addition to their pay as such, are reported as having due them for their service in other capacities—teamsters, appraisers, &c.—at from $3 to $10 per day. The debts contracted by the company are mostly on account of forage and subsistence, to the extent of four-fifths of the whole amount; appraisers of public property are reported for pay at $10 per day. There is an account for horse-shoeing, in which the claimant charges $6 for each horse, amounting to $48; but the commissioners have raised it to $8 each, and approved the account for $64.

Company G, Capt. W. A. L. McCorkle, foot, 21 strong, service from Oct. 24, 1855, to Jan. 31, 1856 ..... $859 39

Cancelled as before mentioned 355 60

Outstanding (the commissioners report $573 79) $503 39

This company seems to have been but a small affair of only twelve privates, with three commissioned officers, five non-commissioned officers, and one musician, residing at Monticello, which they do not appear ever to have left. Seven of the sixteen accounts were contracted with members of the company, and the 1st lieutenant, John Catlin, is reported for pay in three different capacities at the same time, to wit: lieutenant, $242 55; service as expressman, $35 50; for three days' collecting the accounts

(Continued on Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Pioneer and Democrat.

Claims Growing out of Indian Hostilities in Oregon and Washington.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

of the company, $15; all of which are approved by the commissioners. Ten muskets were purchased at $14 each, though the last five are reported for pay at $30 each; but what became of them, or any of the property purchased by this or any other of the companies is, so far, not shown. Prices abont the same.

Company H, Capt. C. C. Hewett, foot, 73 strong, service from Oct. 25, 1855, to Jan. 25, 1856.....$2,605 18
Cancelled as before..... ... 298 40

Outstanding.....$2,306 78

Reported by commissioners..$2,173

It is thought that the prices agreed on for supplies and services for the company are less than any that have yet been examined; a few accounts were contracted with members of the company, and one Henry Van Asselt is reported for pay for 14 days' hauling, $84, at the same time that he is reported for pay as a private. The company was raised at Seatt'e, which it does not appear ever to have left.

Company I, Capt. A. A. Plummer, foot, 29 strong, service from 16th Nov. 1855, to 9th of Feb. 1856.....$955 26

This was a little company raised at Fort Townsend, which they do not appear to have ever left. All of the accounts except these were contracted with the members of the company, and with a few exceptions the prices are higher than any of the rest, as pork 33 cents per lb., fresh beef 25 and 30 cents per lb., &c. Thomas J. Hanna, one of the privates, is reported to have due him $28 for swearing in the company, which is reported for allowance by the commissioners, who made no deductions from any of the accounts on account of prices or otherwise.

Company J, Capt. I. N. Ebey, foot, 84 strong, in service from Nov. 3, 1855, to Feb. 11, 1856.....$16,999 23
Cancelled as before....$516 64
Disallowed by commissioners..... 130 75
647 39

Outstanding.....$16,351 84

Flour, 16 dols per barrel; pork, from 40 to 66 dols per barrel and 33 cents per lb.; sugar, 20 cents; coffee, 33 cents; beef, $50 per barrel; clock, 6 dols; silk cravats, 2 40 each; beef, per pound, 30 cents; cabbages 33½ each; turnips, 3 dols per bushel.

This company was raised at Whidby's Island, and appears to have been stationed there or Fort Townsend adjacent, and, including commissioned officers, was entitled 7,587 rations. The amount of subsistence purchased by Captain E. was more than the company was entitled to according to its strength, including commissioned officers. Of these purchases 17 accounts show them to have been made from members of the company. None of the property is accounted for—including 4 or 5 boats. Besides these boats and hired oxen, the captain appears to have employed the schooners R. B. Potter and A. Y. Trask from the 3d of November, 1855, when his company entered the service, to the 15th of February, 1856, inclusive, four days after this company was discharged, at $66 per day each, amounting to $5,824. Boat hired for $5 per day and immediately sold for $100. R. S. Stevens, private, reported for 12½ days as a carpenter at $4 per day for the same time. Charles Thompson, private, charges $75 for the use a boat between the 11th and 16th of February, after the company was discharged. Thomas J. Hanna, who appears in various capacities at Fort Townsend, was a private of Captain A. A. Plummer's company from November 16, 1855, to February 9, 1856, yet in these accounts he is reported for pay as agent "for attending to accounts one regiment from January 21 to March 25, 1856, at $5 per day," $300; of course this is double pay from January 21 to February 9, 20 days.

The roll of the company shows it to have been stationed at Fort Townsend, and under the head of "record of events," &c., there are no remarks whatever. The last voucher which I shall notice is an extraordinary account in the name of "Mrs. Eleanor Price," who makes the following charges on account of O. W. Olney, a "private of Captain Ebey's company from November 4, 1855, to February 11, 1856, and who appears to have been injured by an explosion of a cannon on board the schooner A. Y. Trask," on the 10th of February, the day before his discharge; from 10th February to 12th June, 1856, to wit: 122 rations at 60 cents, $79 30; 122 days' attendance as nurse, at five dollars per day, $610; four months' washing at $25, $100; and medicines, $26; all of which is approved by the commissioners except the washing, which is stricken out. It thus appears that Olney was in service but one single day after his injury. Whether the injury was the result of an accident does not appear, but the A. Y. Trask is not known to have been in any engagement.

Company K. Captain John R. Jackson, mounted, 25 strong, from November 6, 1855, to February 6, 1856.....$802 50

The only voucher applicable to the company is an account of Captain Jackson himself, for rations furnished 5 men of his company, for November and December, 1855, and for three ditto, for January, 1856, at $1 per ration, and for 200 extra rations furnished his men at different times, at the same rates, amounting to $590.—The price of the ration, even at the rates charged for provisions at that time and in these accounts, is very high, the net cost ought not to have been 60 cents. The charge for extra rations is not understood, as there are no explanations. The account is only a copy. The account has a note on it as being deemed exorbitant by the quartermaster, who was overruled in his decision by the governor, and is approved by the commissioners. The other account is a copy also, and is for hay and oats, purchased in November, (no day given) for Captain Peirs' company, Cowlitz rangers, amounting to $212 50.

This company entered the service on the 5th of November, 1855, and was mounted. The company was stationed at Highlands, and under the head of "record of events, &c.," there are no remarks.

Company L, Captain Wm. Bratton, mounted Lewis river rangers, 44 strong, included 2 Indians, from October 17, 1855 to February 17, 1856, amount $7,006 16
Cancelled by payments in public property..$1,874 06
Disallowed by commissioners..... 45 11

Outstanding..... 5,086 98

Seal oil, $8 per gallon; 2 days appraising 38 horses, at $10 per day; 2 days more for same, $20; laying out road $30, $6 per day; salt, $5 per bushel; flour 16 per barrel; candles, 2 per pound; sugar, 28 cents per pound; 2 more days appraising horses, $20; 5 days laying out road, at 6 per day, $30; blankets, $9 each; shoes, 4 per pair; pants, 8 per pair; capotes, 12 each; caps, 5 each; vests, 4 to 7; shirts, 4; drawers 3; flour, 10 cents per pound; potatoes, 3 per bushel; pork, 30 cents; gunpowder, $2,50 per pound; coffee, 50 cents per pound; bacon, 50 cents per pound. 30 of the 44 members of this company, including the captain, are believed not to have been in actual service until the 1st of January, 1856, as that number charge to have furnished themselves with rations and forage up to that day. On the 26th of January, only 26 days before the discharge of the company, Captain Bratton contracted a bill with the Hudson Bay company, for clothing and a variety of other articles, amounting to $3,549 60, in which he purchased 50 pair pants, 50 shirts, 50 blankets, 50 pair of shoes, 50 capotes, 12 caps, and 12 vests at prices as above.

Richard Lane, a private of the company, charges, in addition during the same period for his services as quartermaster and commissary clerk, &c., from January 1 to February 11, 1856, 42 days, at $2 per day, $84, which is approved by the commissioners, and paid for in public property. The company appears to have been stationed somewhere on Lewis river, and under the head of "Record of Events," &c., there are no remarks. None of the property purchased is accounted for.

Company M, Captain C. H. Eaton, mounted Puget Sound Rangers, 48 strong, from October 20, 1855, to January 21, 1856.
Amount.....$4,282 38
Cancelled as before..... 575 25

Oustanding..... 3,707 13

Horses, $75; pack-saddles, $12 50; coffee 30 cents; mule, $255; cheese, 40 cents; saddles, $29 50 each; oats, $2 per bushel. The expenditures on account of this company are more economical than any accounts that have yet been examined, although they are indefinite, and there is a great want of data. In many of them a gross amount is certified to be due for articles purchased or services rendered, without stating items, dates, or rates of charge; yet, notwithstanding these accounts bear internal evidence that the command was hastily raised, for a sudden emergency, and that consequently the accounts are of the nature of the service in which they were contracted. The company was raised at Olympia, but evidently operated some distance from where they were raised, for, of the whole number, there was but one member except the captain, who has preferred a claim for supplies of any kind to the company. They appear to have had a skirmish with the Indians on the 28th of October, in which one man was killed, one wounded, and twelve horses lost; after which the papers indicate that they returned to Olympia and remained there until discharged. As a general thing, these prices seem to have been reasonable, to which, however, there are some exceptions; there, as in some other instances, the commissioners have undertaken to raise prices beyond what was originally charged by the claimant, and approved the account accordingly. There is an account of Joseph Cornell for two horses, which are certified to have been furnished to privates McAllister and Wallace, and their value charged against them upon the roll, which is not the fact, as shown on reference to the roll. None of the property purchased is accounted for. The average strength of the company for its whole period of service was only twenty-seven. No original accounts are offered, they all being copies.

Expenditures by acting Governor C. H. Mason from October, 1855, to February, 1856:
Amount.....$7,700 90
Cancelled by payment in public property..... 315 00

Outstanding..... 7,388 90

None of the property purchased by Governor Mason appears to be accounted for. The accounts, except one, are all copies, and are exceedingly loose, not to say extravagant. John R. Jackson, a captain of company K, charges $3 per day for the board of some recruits before they were mustered into service, of which there is no evidence, or means of ascertaining.—He also charges $5 per day for forage and provisions for a team and driver, and $3 per night, with breakfast and supper, for various express riders, from September, 1855, before the war broke out, to April, 1856, and with a lumping charge of $250 for hauling ammunition and provisions in February, 1856. R. M. Walker charges $5 per day, with $10 per week for board, for services as ordnance officer, from October 15, 1855, to January 20, 1856, although he is not borne on any roll as such. James M. Hunt charges $5 per day and $2 50 cents per day for his expenses in going from Olympia to Vancouver island and back, nineteen days, water travel all the way.

RECAPITULATION.

Liabilities, except Captain Hay's company:

Goudy's company, gross amount		$3,033 30
Cancelled in public property	$414 30	
Wallace's company, amount		1,453 35
Cancelled	421 06	
Isaac Haye's company, amount		3,451 33
Cancelled	745 74	
Hennes' company, amount		4,326 96
Cancelled	259 75	
McCorkle's company, amount		859 39
Cancelled	355 60	
Hewett's company, amount		2,605 18
Cancelled	298 45	
Plummer's company, amount		955 27
Ebey's company, amount		16,999 23
Cancelled 516 64		
Disallowed by commission 130 75		
	647 39	
Jackson's company, amount		802 50
Bratton's company, amount		7,006 15
Cancelled 1,874 06		
Disallowed by commission 45 17		
	1,918 19	
Eaton's company, amount		4,282 38
Cancelled	575 25	
Gov. Mason's company, amount		7,700 90
Cancelled	315 00	
	5,350 73	53,476 06
From which deduct		5,350 73
Leaves the sum of		48,125 33

Reported by commissioners for pay, including loss of horses, arms, &c., per pay rolls:

Goudy's company; deductions for clothing,			$11,387 52
Wallace's	do	466 42	11,183 81
Hennes'	do	879 14	21,169 82
McCorkle's	do	41 50	4,114 65
Plummer's	do		3,942 35
Ebey's	do	1,238 06	14,353 95
Jackson's	do	50 00	7,732 96
Eaton's	do		10,340 05
Hayes'	do	319 00	12,459 63
Hewett's	do	178 60	12,102 48
Bratton's	do	1,567 30	10,789 24
		10,090 41	167,602 56
Add deductions			10,090 41
Making a total cost of 11 companies, of 556 men and officers			177,692 97

Captain William Kelley's mounted company of the 1st regiment, in service from October 26, 1855, to February 2, 1856, are reported to have received neither rations, forage or clothing.

The other seven companies not mustered as above, were—

Denny's, 53 strong, only seven of which are reported as entitled to an honorable discharge, the rest having signed "unmilitary resolutions." The captain resigned, the 1st lieutenant was suspended, and the 2d lieutenant signed "unmilitary resolutions," but all reported for pay, $13,907 75 cents. In service from January 29 to July 29, 1856.

Hicks', 43 strong, in service from February 8, to August 1, 1856.

Craigs, (Indian) 70 strong, in service from December 15, 1855, to January 20, 1856.

Yantis', 23 strong, in service from December 2, 1855, to July 20, 1856.

Peirs', 39 strong, in service from November 5, 1855, to July 24, 1856.

Ford's, 29 strong, in service from January 4, to February 10, 1856.

Higgins', 25 strong, in service from December 2, 1855, to January 28, 1856.

Total number of men, 282; last company being raised to protect United States Indian commissioners.

Accounts of W. W. Miller, quartermaster general at Olympia. In service from January 20, 1856, to September 30, 1857.

He charges to have expended or contracted liabilties in the year 1856. for purchases, expenditures and contingencies the sum of.....	$195,461 55
And to have paid in public property to employes, $5,994 12.	
In 1857, up to 30th Sept....	51,659 57
Sales of public property to employes, $712 08.	
Total expenditures.....	247,121 12
Scrip issued in 1856 per account current.....	187,077 36
Scrip issued in 1857 per account current.....	43,876 02
Total scrip.....	230,953 38
Amount reported by the commissioners.....	194,151 66
Difference.....	36,801 92
Purchases and expenditures per abstracts and vouchers received December 1858....	7,836 41
Purchases and expenditures brought forward.....	247,121 12
Total.....	$254,957 53
Scrip brought forward.....	239,953 38
Scrip received December, 1858	7,836 41
Total scrip.....	$247,789 79
Excess over amount reported by commissioner.....	$44,638 32

Upon one of the last vouchers rendered the commissioners disallowed $175, but scrip is issued for the whole amount of the voucher, notwithstanding. 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.

Cash prices at Portland, 1856.—Pants, $2 25; coats, $6 50; shirts, $1 25; boots, $2 75 to $5.

Cash Prices at Olympia, 1856.—Sugar, 11 cents; coffee, 17 cents; potatoes, $1 per bushel; wheat that cost $2 per bushel, was sold for $1 and $1 25 per bushel; flour that cost from $12 to $14 per barrel, was sold for $6 50 per barrel, and was paid to employes at $7 and $7 25 per barrel; candles, $1 per pound; wood, $10 and $12 per cord, cash price, $4 50 per cord. With respect to employes, &c., they are very numerous at some of the following rates: Spy and guides, $8 per day; horse hire, $2 per day; purchasing agent, $8 per day; judge advocate, $10 per day; clerks, $6 and $8 per day; ordnance officers and military secretary, $10 per day; agent quartermaster's department, $6 per day; appraisers, $10 per day; expressman, $30 per day; blacksmith and use of tools, $12 per day; wagon master, $6 per day; clerk and storekeeper, $6 per day; carpenters, $5 per day; guard and horse, $8 per day; porters, $4 per day; quartermasters in adjusting their own accounts, $7 per day; lodging volunteers' wives, $10 per month, each; auctioneers, $20 per day; all the above were subsisted, beside; wagon, 4 animals and driver, from $12 to $16 per day; wagon, $3; driver, $4; and each animal, $4 per day.

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. He also reported for pay, in addition to their military pay, the members of Captain Shead's company, for their services as wagon masters, &c., before noticed. His abstracts show, also, quite a number of persons reported for pay for their services as "enlisted recruits," at $4 per day, and no doubt subsisted beside, not on any of the pay rolls, but are in addition to the men borne thereon. It is not understood what this means, unless it be that these are men who had agreed to serve as volunteers, but were never received into service, or belonged to any military organization. He reports bills for the lodging of wives of the volunteers, at $10 per month. With respect to the property purchased and received, it is not properly accounted for, being turned over to employes, to Governor Stevens, &c., &c., with few exceptions. Clothing, flour, &c., is credited upon many of the bills of employes in part payment of their accounts, whether in all cases at the same rates as purchased, it is impossible to say in the time allowed for this examination, but the contrary is believed generally to be the fact. Most of the receipts for property turned over are copies, and some of them are not signed at all, being mere memorandums. Some of the property he reports as still on hand.

Accounts of quartermaster Charles E. Weed, at same place, Olympia.

His operations of purchases and disbursements were from the beginning of the year to the latter part of September, 1856. His purchases and disbursements are all mixed up together, and his abstracts more voluminous than there was any necessity for, so made out that the quantity and kind of property purchased, and the cost, separate from the amount expended per disbursements, cannot be correctly ascertained in the time allotted in this examination.

His accounts represent an aggregate expenditure of.....		$72,651 14
Of which the commissioners disallowed..$1,297 47		
And he credits, as cancelled by payments in clothing, provision &c., the sum of....15,802 44		
		17,099 91
Leaving, as the claim on the government contracted by him		55,551 23

His prices are pretty much the same as those of Quartermaster General Miller.—He, too, employed a large number of employés in various capacities, at about the same rate. A large quantity of property came into his hands, and there are voluminous returns and papers in which he attempts to show its application to the public service. Among those papers professing to be vouchers there is scarcely an original paper, or, with here and there an exception, being only copies, and some simply memorandums without signatures. Quantities of beef, both fresh and salt, pork, bacon, flour, sugar, coffee, rice, candles, vinegar, salt, beans, potatoes, molasses, and soap, are gotten rid of by him by a kind of barter, at fixed rates for board, goods, labor, and some as rations for the wives of employés, who were charging for their services from $4 to $6 per day, and to discharged volunteers. Considerable quantities of clothing and other goods are disposed of by certified issue to Indians, and to the Indian department, thus confusedly blending together the two branches of the Indian and military service. He takes credit for 638½ bushels of wheat, delivered by one Thomas Linklather, in April and June, 1856, to Capt. O. Shead and his first lieutenant, which is not otherwise accounted for, at the same time when the captain is reported for pay in three different capacitis, as heretofore noticed. Quartermaster General Miller's accounts represent Quartermaster Weed to have received from him 55 horses on the 4th of July, 1856, which it has not been discovered that he has accounted for.

The quantities of property and supplies which came into his hands appear to have been greatly beyond the wants of the service at his posts, even if can be sanctioned the unusual and irregular practice, which seems to have prevailed, of paying employés in such supplies, purchased on credit, and exchanging them for board, &c., as above noticed. This is shown by his report of sales at auction, from which it appears that of 1,048 barrels of flour, 93 barrels of beef, 89 barrels of pork, 48,000 pounds of bacon, 13,400 pounds of coffee, and 16,900 pounds of sugar, which came into his hands, there was sold at said auction 344 barrels of flour, 51½ barrels of beef, 21½ barrels of pork, 26,700 pounds of bacon, 4,800 pounds of coffee, and 3,500 pounds of sugar; his issues to troops, designated by companies, being only 3 barrels of flour, 4 barrels of pork, 2,000 pounds of bacon, 565 pounds of coffee, and 1,220 pounds of sugar, the rest having been turned over to the Indian Department, issued to employés, &c. And the same is the case with other descriptions of property. He alone had in his hands more sugar than would regularly have rationed all the troops called out by the territorial authorities during the whole of their reported periods of service. Like Quartermaster General Miller, he also reports many accounts as due for meals furnished, at from 75 cents to 1 dol. each, to volunteers, employés, &c., and in such a manner as to make it exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether such bills ought to have been contracted according to any known rule or usage of the military service. Iron for shoeing horses was furnished, and 8 dol. charged for shoeing each horse.

Accounts of Warren Gove, quartermaster at Steilacoom, who calls himself also a military storekeeper.

The prices which his vouchers represent him to have ageed to pay for his purchases are about the same as the two preceding quartermasters at Olympia; pork and bacon rather higher, horseshoeing 6 instead of 8 dollars each, and labor generally, if anything, a trifle lower and better vouched.—His accounts, however, have about them just as strong evidence of confusion and irregularity as the others, his purchases and disbursements being all mixed up together. His property returns are exceedingly unsatisfactory. They are very voluminous, showing scarcely anything but an unnecessary waste of clerical labor and stationery in their preparation, and do not show a proper application of the property which came into his hands to the public service. He admits to have received a large quantity of subsistence stores, of the two articles of coffee and salt more than sufficient to have rationed all the volunteers of the Territory during their whole period of service, and he disposes of by far the greatest portion of all he received, like Quartermaster Weed, by issues to employees, to "families of persons ordered in from their claims by Governor Stevens," and to "families of men in the service of the government," by sales at auction, and by issues to the quartermaster and to individuals not quartermasters or commissaries, and particularly to one William P. Wells, who styles himself, in one place, as "quartermaster's clerk," and in another, as commissary at Camp Montgomery. To this individual he claims to have issued, in bulk, of leading articles: 48 barrels of pork, 8 barrels of beef, 169 barrels of flour, 15,739 pounds of bacon, 296 pounds of coffee, 6,600 pounds of sugar, 232 pounds of rice, and 2,475 pounds of soap; of clothing, 264 pair of blankets, at 9 dollars; 410 coats, at from 12 to 25 dollars; 516 pair pants, at 7 dollars; 335 shirts, at 3 dollars; 275 pair boots, at 5 dollars, and 343 pair shoes, at $2 50—which cannot be discovered were properly accounted for, as this Mr. Wells has rendered no account or returns whatever, nor is he borne on any roll as an officer of any description.

Quartermaster Gove, by his own admission, appears to have received a very large amount of clothing, as will be seen by the following leading articles, to wit: 343 pair blankets, 700 coats, 992 pair pants, 471 shirts, 854 pair boots, and 764 pair shoes; all of which he disposes of as hereinbefore indicated. Of his vouchers, accompanying his property account, there is scarcely a single original; all, or nearly all, being copies and memorandums, apparently very recently made out. His operations are represented to have extended from February until towards the last of September, 1856, during which time he appears to have contracted liabilities to the amount of $13,639 31, of which $4,520 22 is credited as having been cancelled by payments in clothing and other public property, and only $559 95 disallowed by the commissioners, on the ground, it is presumed, of extravagant charges, as they express no reasons for their deduction, leaving $8,559 24 for which scrip was issued.

His return of "hospital stores," is something of a curiosity, for with two bottles of oil, 1 bottle of mustard, and seven bottles of pepper, he has 98½ gallons of whisky, 76 gallons of brandy, 300 gallons of vinegar, 63½ pounds of tea, 64 barrels of salt, 51 barrels of salmon, and 3,012 pounds of saleratus, which constitutes the sum total of said hospital stores.

Quartermaster R. S. Robinson at Fort Townsend, from February 1st to 31st of August, 1856; according to his account current, he appears to have contracted liabilities as follows:

For purchases of provisions....	$29,547 98	
For purchases of clothing and other property.....	42,503 32	
For expenditures, transportation, &c.....	23,019 42	
For contingencies on account subsistence.....	221 90	
		$95,292 62
Of this aggregate he represents as cancelled by payments in clothing and other public property.....	6,999 45	
Sales of public property to employees.....	1,402 06	
Disallowed by the commissioners.....	5,369 05	
		13,770 56
Leaving still to be paid.....		81,522 06
The same account states that scrip was issued to the amount of.....		93,341 11

Quartermaster Robinson's accounts, as respects his purchases and disbursements are much better, and more regularly rendered than either of his predecessors. His purchases of subsistence, and clothing, and quartermaster's, and other stores, and his disbursements for services, &c., are kept separate so that the amount of each is easily ascertained. His prices are about the same as those previously noticed, in some cases apparently very extravagant, as for instance, $325 for a single beef on the hoof. There appears to have been stationed within reach of this post, the three foot companies of G, H, and I, almost every man of the first and last having been enrolled, at Fort Townsend and Whidby's Island, believed to be adjacent, under Captain Smalley, Peabody, and Beam (or Bearns), to which supplies appear to have been furnished by Quartermaster Robinson. These companies are represented to have been in service from the 11th, 12th, and 17th of February to the 12th and 16th of August, 1856, and to have contained, including commissioned officers all told, only 126 men, and the days of service, including commissioned officers, 19,628, and entitling them to that number of rations. Now, of leading articles of subsistence, Quartermaster Robinson purchased and received upwards of 70,000 rations of beef and pork, 67,800 rations of coffee, 109,000 rations of sugar, 53, 600 rations of soap, 102,900 rations of candles, and about 1,000,000 rations of salt. Sales of the leading articles of clothing, he purchased 2,028 blankets and received 150, making 2,178 in all; 188 coats, 745 pairs of pants, 1,536 shirts, 536 hats and caps, 259 pairs of boots, and 221 pairs of shoes, besides silk ties, black satin stocks, at $2 50 each, and white vests; many of his blankets cost $7 each, some of his coats $20 each, and pants, described as black pants, $12 per pair. From this it would seem that the supplies procured by Quartermaster Robinson were inordinately beyond the legitimate wants of the service, and his property returns go far to show it. By his disbursements he appears to have hired for transportation purposes thirteen schooners and sloops, to have employed a clerk at six dollars per day and found, and two assistant clerks. W. S. Ebey, a private of Captain Smalley's company, and reported for pay as such, he employed as storekeeper at four dollars per day, for 113 days, during the same time. There is also an account in favor of J. C. Kellog for medical attendance, at seven dollars per day, on Quartermaster Robinson from September 1 to October 25, 1856, $355, and for medicines for same $165, in all $550, when Quartermaster Robinson was disbanded, and out of service on the 1st of September, which is approved by the commissioners for the full amount. This J. C. Kellog enrolled himself a private of Captain Howe's company on February 16, but upon terms as to service which would not be recognized by the commander-in-chief, and he was consequently dropped from the muster roll after the 7th of March. Beside the above account there is another in favor of this Kellog for medical attendance, &c., on Quartermaster Robinson from the 8th to the 30th of August, 22 days, at $10 per day, making together the sum of $770 for 77 days of consecutive attendance upon a single man, although there was an assistant surgeon at the post employed, apparently, expressly to attend there, as his service commenced on February 16, and ended on August 16, 1856.

Quartermaster Robinson's disposition of the public property, that came into his possession by purchase or otherwise, is nearly as irregular and unsatisfactory as the other quartermasters' heretofore noticed.—There is scarcely an original receipt, nearly all being copies of memorandums. Like the rest he claims to have gotten rid of it by issues to employees—including hair combs—Indians for whom quantities of what are termed Indian trade goods were purchased, turned over in bulk to other officers, and to officers for the use of the three companies before referred to, with but one instance where it has been discovered where the number of the men and time for which the supplies were required are stated as data to test the propriety of the issue. That single case is a requisition of "Edward Gibson, first lieutenant, and extra aid to the commander-in-chief, for six days' rations for 120 men, of companies G, H, and I, 720 *rations* in all, but instead of that number he claims to have issued on April 27, 7,200 rations of beef, flour, coffee, beans, candles, vinegar, and salt, besides 2,600 pounds of pork, in addition, and credit is claimed accordingly. W. S. Ebey, private of Captain Howe's company, I, and whose name is on papers professing to be receipts as "quartermaster surgeon, N. B. W. T.," appears to have received a large quantity of stores which are unaccounted for in any way whatever as likewise did G. W. Ebey, sergeant of company G. without having accounted for them.

Quartermaster Franklin Mathias, at Seattle, from February 1, to July 31, 1856.

By his account current he contracted liabilities:

For purchases.....	$6,214 72	
For disbursements.....	1,751 20	
		$7,965 92
Of which there was cancelled by payments in property.....	1,343 91	
Disallowed by the commissioners	93 15	
		1,439 06
Leaving to be paid.....		6,526 86

By the same account current, he states that scrip was issued to the amount of $7,968 29.

His accounts appear to be much better made out than any of those heretofore noticed; his prices about the same. His property returns showing the disposition of the stores that came into his hands, are also better, though like the others, they are all or nearly all copies and memorandums, and there are no regular requisitions for supplies for troops, with date and numbers to be supplied, they being all nearly, turned over to individuals in bulk. The purpose for which they were turned over is generally set forth; but his being thus particular, has shown how very questionable the propriety of his issues were, such as could not be sanctioned by any known law or usage. For instance, without any apparent reason, he appears to have issued 2364 lbs. of flour, 1474 lbs. of pork, 108 lbs. of coffee, 248 lbs. of sugar, 73 lbs. of soap, 27 lbs. of candles, with salt and vinegar to families at the post. But the bulk of the supples in his hands were issued to foot company A, 1st regiment, commanded first by Captain Edward Lander and afterwards by Lieutenant A. A. Denny, in service from the 29th of January to the 29th of July, 1856, which was raised at Seattle, and appears to have been stationed, if any where, at that post.

This company was 53 strong, all told, and the roll shows a service altogether of 8783 days, and if it had so served, entitled to that number of rations. A large number of the members are marked on the roll as having signed "unmilitary resolutions," and only 7 of the 53, all whom are marked, are certified by Colonel E. C. Fitzhugh, the inspecting and mustering officer, as entitled to an honorable discharge. Of course the rest of the company were not so entitled, and therefore had no claim, either for pay, maintenance, or any of the allowances consequent upon a military service. The captain resigned on the 24th of May; the 1st lieutenant was suspended on the 20th of June, and the remaining lieutenant signed unmilitary resolutions. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the whole company except two, one of whom deserted, and the other was absent without leave, are reported for, and payment by the United States recommended by the board of commissioners, to the amount of $13,907 74, beside the clothing, &c., received by them to the value of $3,996 38. The company as before observed, if in service would have been entitled to 8783 rations of subsistence, but Quartermaster Mathias claims to have supplied it with 10,014 rations of flour, 10,221 rations of pork and beef, 9650 rations of coffee, 10,125 rations of sugar, and 10,100 rations of soap, with quantities of salt, vinegar, and beans and tobacco. Of clothing he also issued to them 23 coats, 144 pair of pants, 254 shirts, 101 blankets, 53 pair of boots, 55 pair of shoes, and 61 hats. The balance of the property for which he was responsible, he turned over in bulk, paid to Indians, expended at the post, and sold at auction.

Quartermaster James K. Hurd, at Fort Bent, from February 1 to May 10, 1856.

By his account current he incurred for purchases of provisions and other articles, the sum of.....	$8,934 53	
Expenditures on account of farnsportation, &c.....	6,570 00	
For contingent expenses.....	1,035 06	
		$16,540 14
No diallowances were made by the commissioners, but the quartermaster reported as cancelled by payments in public property to employees, &c.....	3,755 51	
For payment in clothing.....	249 00	
		4,004 51
Leaving to be paid the sum of.....		12,535 63

Quartermaster Hurd's prices, in purchases and expenditures, do not vary much from those already noticed, being upon an average pretty much the same, though $1 and $5 per day is charged for labor, and from $8 to $16 each for shoeing horses. The quantity of public property that came into his hands was not great, consisting mainly of provisions, which he disposes of by issues in bulk to company officers for use of the volunteers under their command. to W. Kertly, an agent to Quartermaster C. C. Pagett, at the post at Cowlitz, and to teamster, expressman, &c. His vouchers are mostly copies, though there are some originals. There are no requisitions giving dates and numbers. He had very few articles of clothing, which he paid out to employees at fixed rates of value. He represents scrip to have been issued to the amount of $16,291 14.

Quartermaster C. C. Pagett, at Cowlitz landing, for April, May, June, and July, 1856.

His account current shows that his purchases of subsistence, &c., amounted to.....	17,968 07
Expend's on account of hire of employés, &c..	16,032 63
And for what is termed contingencies, being for meals and lodging to expressmen, volunteers, &c., and foraging animals, to the amount of	2,418 92
	36,419'62
Of which aggregate he claims to have cancelled by payments in public property.....	10,715 61

And to have made payments in subsistence and clothing to employés to the amount of..... 512 30

——— 11,228 00

Leaving to be paid..... 25,191 62

He states that scrip has been issued to the amount of 25,098 10; the sum of $93 52 cents being unaccounted for.

The commissioners have not recommended a single disallowance, but have approved the whole indebtedness as contracted.

Quartermaster Pagett's prices are higher than any of the preceding, except perhaps Qaurtermaster General Miller, especially to employés for their service, and for the hire of animals, &c.; 10 dols per day are charged for the hire of blacksmiths, and the same for a master workman on "bridge;" 6 dols per day for a yoke of oxen, and from 8 to 12 dols each for shoeing horses; 4 dols for twenty-four hours board, and 1,180 dols for 590 bushels of wheat, and 924 dols for hauling it, &c., &c., and indeed the whole accounts have left an impression of extravagance throughout.

Captain Edward D. Warbass' company of mounted volunteers, in service from the 3d of April to the 3d of July, 1856, appears to have been raised and enrolled at Cowlitz, and is believed to have been stationed at or near there, as it was discharged where it was enrolled. Several of the members of the company appear to have been engaged in furnishing supplies, &c., to Quartermaster Pagett to a considerable extent, and one of them charges 4 dols per day for his services "threshing," while, at the same time, he is reported for pay as a private. The disposition of the stores and property purchased, and which otherwise came into his hands, is like the officers' heretofore noticed, being generally turned over in bulk; some for the use of Captain Warbass' company, and to other officers and persons with and without receipts, and some stolen. There are no original vouchers, all being copies and memorandums, and there is scarcely any data by which the propriety of his issues can be tested; such an accounting for public property cannot be considered satisfactory by any rule known to the treasury officers, if indeed, it can be called accounting for it all.

Quartermaster M. B. Millard, at Vancouver, from February 15 to December 10, 1856. In service from June 11, 1856, to February 20, 1857. His purchases within that period are very large, chiefly of horses, mules, oxen, and wagons, amount to $179,796 43. He appears to have commenced acting as a quartermaster nearly four months before his appointment as such.—He appears to have purchased during that period, coming down as late as November, when there was not a single volunteer soldier in service, 384 horses, 16 mules, 171 oxen, making 571 animals, and 42 wagons, including a scow, for which he agreed to pay 900 dols. His prices appear to be enormous—horses as high as 550 dols each, mules 500 dols., and oxen from 125 to 190 dols each. He purchased 16 mules for 6,180 dols., the lowest at 275 and the highest at 500 dols, average nearly 400 dols each; office chairs 12 dols each, 300 yards of carpeting at 2 dols per yard, saddles from 39 to 60 dols each, wagons from 250 to 500 dols each, leather 1 dol per pound, pen-knives 4 dols each, wood 10 dols per cord, and whip-lashes 2 dols each.

He issued to Henry R. Crosbie, one of the aids of the governor, 1 coat at 25 dols, and 1 pair of pants at 15 dols. He issues large quantities of clothing to Captains Williams and Goff, within five and six days of the discharge of their companies from the service, boots, &c., for herdmen, &c., in October, '56, after all the soldiers were discharged, and a quantity of property to James K. Hurd, in November, 1856.

He purchased 1024 coats, 1618 pairs of pants, 262 pairs of drawers, 1370 shirts, 1785 blankets or pairs of blankets, 277 hats, 180 caps, 3262 pairs of socks, 1214 pairs of boots, 900 pairs of shoes, 2264 lbs of tobacco, and 306 sheath-knives; and, with what he admits to have received from other officers and persons, he charges himself to have received altogether 1107 coats, 1847 pants, 263 drawers, 1618 shirts, 1904 blankets or pairs of blankets, 430 hats, 180 caps, 3408 pairs of socks, 1291 pairs of boots, 951 pairs of shoes, 2313 lbs. of tobacco, and 326 sheath-knives—provided his purchases are correctly carried into his return. This immense quantity of clothing he disposes of more loosely and unsatisfactorily, if possible, than any of the quartermasters heretofore noticed. He issues it in bulk to captains of companies and other persons, and to other quartermasters, changing from one to another, so that it is impossible, without more time than can be given to this examination, to tell whether it is properly accounted for or not. A great deal is issued to employés, to many of them in quantities beyond their personal wants. For instance, to a man named J. F. Shartle, between the 31st of May and the 31st of August, he issues 4 pairs of pants costing 9 and 10 dols each, 2 coats at 23 dols 50 cents each, 6 blankets at 9 dols each, 3 pairs of boots, 3 pairs of shoes, 20 shirts, 24 pairs of wool socks, and 7 pairs of drawers. To J. B. Knapp 3 coats, 5 pairs of pants, 1 hat, 7 pairs of boots, 2 pairs of shoes, 2 pairs of drawers, 12 pairs of socks, and 22 shirts. The cost of the articles must be considered remarkable. To P. D. W. Hardinburg 1 coat 35 dols, 1 pair of pants 15 dols, and 1 pair of boots 15 dols. A quantity is issued between the 22d of October and 6th of December, after every soldier had been discharged from the service, and another considerable quantity is admitted to be on hand, but attempted to be accounted for by a letter from Quartermaster Millard stating that in was purchased and used previous to his taking charge of the office at Vancouver.

Quartermaster Millard has a return of appraised property valued into the service of the volunteers, consisting of 90 horses, besides saddles, bridles, arms, &c., for which the commissioners certify to be due for the hire and use, and for the value of such as were not returned to the owners, the sum of $31,270 80. Many of the owners of this property, if not the greater part of them, were members of Captain Maxon's company, and an examination would probably show that all of them were members of this or some other company. In some cases they are represented as having horses, saddles and bridles, for the use of the Territory, at rates making up aggregates exceeding in some instances twice the appraised value of the property, while they themselves were mounted upon horses owned by the Territory.

This property is entered in February and March and discharged in August, September, October and November, 1856, more than two months after the discharge of Captain Maxon's company. Where the horses or other property was not returned to the owner, as was often the case, the appraised value is reported to be due said owner. The amount of the abstract, $31,270 80, is returned in the report of the commissioners as a part of the expenses of the Indian war in Washington, but the property reported not returned to the owners is not in any manner accounted for.—The compensation of the appraisers is set down at $10 per day each. From the bills of charges for meals and lodging it is evident that all employés were subsisted and lodged at the public expense, at the rate of one dollar for each meal, in addition to the compensation reported for their services. He, as well as the rest of the quartermasters of the Territory, appear to have considered tobacco an article of military supply, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, is unknown to any service ever recognized by the United States. The article is treated by Quartermaster Millard as "clothing, of which he parchased, received, and issued 2312 pounds." His prices, &c., set forth more in detail, are as follows:

Horses from 100 to 500 dols each; oxen 125, 150, 175, 191 dols; wagons 500, 350, 400 dols; office chairs 12 dols each; saddles 33, 40, 51, 60 dols; ox-yoke 7 dols; mules 400 dols each; horse, saddle, bridle, and halter 556 dols; 2 horses 1100 dols; mule 500 dols; carpeting 2 dols per yard; leather one dol. per lb.; wood ten dols per cord; pen-knives 4 dols each; whip-lashes two dols each; sugar 20 cents per lb.; rice 15 cents per lb.; beef cattle 126 dols each; appraisers ten dols per day; herders four dols per day and five; clerk hire nine dols per day; drover four to six dols per day; purchasing agent 6 dols per day; laborer four dols per day; driving cattle 6 dols per day; saddle 60 dols; chief packer 6 dols per day; hire of oxen per yoke five dols per day; purchasing agent and clerk ten dols per day; purchasing agent 200 per month, and eight and ten dols per day, and 300 per month; clerk ten and eight dols per day; shoeing horses, per day, eight dols; shipping and transit agent 225 dols per month; stock driver four dols per day; wagon master five dols per day; saddler eight dols per day; expressmen five dols per day, and six; stabling and foraging horses, two dols per day; oats $2 50 per bushel; eight accounts of H. S. Jacobs & Co., for repairing wagons amounting to $1,077 40, all commencing on the 14th of March, 1856; soap, 16 cents; shoeing horses eight dols each; ferriage over Columbia river at Vancouver, horse three dols, and man, two dols each; bacon 30 and 40 cents per pound; wheat $2 50 per bushel; meals one dol. each; beef 56 dols per barrel; boots fifteen dols; shoes 6 dols; shirts five dols; drawers five; coat, 30 dols; pants fifteen; hat, eight; laborers, five dols per day; drummer ten dols per day 300 pounds of powder, at $2 25 per pound; wheat four dols per bushel; two pair boots eighteen dols per pair; bridle leather $1 95 per pound; one full rigged Spanish saddle, bridle, and martingale, 110 dols; hay 35 dols per ton; messenger for quartermaster, five dols per day; salt 8 cents per lb; bacon 30 and 40 cents; beans 28 cents; two beeves 1,000 pounds at 20 cents, 200 dols each; flour 9 cents per pound; candles 65 cents; potatoes per bushel $3 50; 17 revolvers, $1,700; hire of horses for expressman, five dols per day; blacksmiths $12 50 per day; 258 dols charged for meals and lodging at the Mansion House, Portland, Oregon, for Captain Williams, and between thirty and forty of his company from the 18th to the 24th of September, the day before their final discharge from the service, which is allowed by the commissioners; another bill of 300 dols for boarding expressmen, agents, and straggling soldiers from their companies, at the same house; another bill of same, for 275 dols; account of Matthew Patten for board, and attendance on James Miller, private of Company D, from June 16, to July 25, seventy days, at $6 50 per day, $455; for washing 30 pieces at 50 cents each, $15.

On the muster roll, Miller is stated to have been left sick at Jackson, but reported for pay for the whole period of his service from February 11, to September 11, 1856, approved by commissioners. P. A. Hern, for taking 114 affidavits of Captain Maxon's company, September 27, at 50 cents each, when the company was discharged September 13. The following is a medical bill of Doctor H. A. Fuzo, presumed to be the Henry Fuzo, in service as assistant surgeon, from May 1, to July 16, 1856, for professional services to the following members of Company A, (Captain Maxon's,) and from the 15th of August to this date, which is not given. The company discharged September 13.

For advice to W. D. Fleury, 3 times, at $6	$18
For visits to P. Styel, 3 times, at $10	30
For advice and visits to J. Martineau, 11 times, at 5 dols	55
For advice and visits to C. Hagnet, 55 times, at 5 dols	275
For advice and visits to J. Deane, 3 times, 6 dols	18
For advice and visits to A. Turner, 7 times, 5 dols	35
For advice and visits to Stanley, twice at 6 dols	12
For advice and visit to Lakin, once, at 10 dols	10
For advice and visit to T. Durgin, once, at 10 dols	10
For advice and visits to J. Burgy, 17 times at 6 dols	102
For advice and visits to Aleck, twice, at 6 dols	12
For advice and visit to Francoi, once, at 10 dols	10
For advice and visit to T. Corneau, once, at 10 dols	10
Seventy prescriptions, at 2 dols	150
For advice to P. Le Clue	10
Scrip voucher No. 1465, approved by commissioners in full	$757

Seven of the above persons for whom $465 are charged, to wit: J. Martineau, C. Haguet, J. Deane, T. Corneau, Aleck, Francois, and P. Le Clue, are not upon the rolls of Captain Maxon's company at all, and were, therefore, not members. Fifty-three days' board and meals, $192 50 charged for Captain Goff, prior to October 11; board of quartermaster's men 18 dols per week, use of horse per month 50 dols. Silas D. Maxon's account for 15 days' services up to March 5, as purchasing agent at Salem, Oregon, at 9 dols per day, 135 dols, approved by the commissioners, and paid in full in public property. This man was a private of Captain Maxon's company from February 13 to September 13, 1856, 213 days, for which he is reported for pay for self and horse, at 4 dols per day, 852 dols, besides being marked as on extra duty in the quartermaster's department from March 28. James A. Buckle, private, same company, reported for double pay at 8 dols per day in like manner; C Nedrow and D. R. R. James, private and corporal of Lieutenant Powell's company D, as laborers also; John Williams, private of same company, reported also for pay, in charge of stores at 8 dols per day; clerk, 300 dols per month; drover and boys, 8 dols per day, William Lakin, private of Captain Maxon's company, on the roll at 4 dols per pay for self and horse, $852; account as herdsman at same time, at 5 dols per day, approved by the commissioners.—James A. Burke, believed to be reported for pay in three different capacities, to-wit: private of Captain Maxon's company, laborer, and for boating hay, at $4, $4, and $5 per day, (see pay roll, and vouchers 732 and 771;) three others, same thing; pasturing horse, $8 per month; pasturing oxen, $15 per month, $250. "Received of Henry Watson, one horse, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid out of appropriations to be made by the United States to defray the expenses of the Yackamaw Indian war."

SILAS D. MAXON,
Purchasing Agent, 2d Quartermaster, C. D., Washington Territory.

Three more horses at 425 dols. each, purchased on a similar certificate; oxen, 350 per yoke; 34 pilot cloth and 5 French coats, at 25 dols. each; extra fine blue cloth coat, 35 dols; extra fine doeskin pants, 15 and 12 dols. and 50cts.; extra fine French calf boots, 15 and 12 dols.; lambs-wool drawers, 5 dols. each, (voucher 1003); cassimere pants, 15 (voucher 1005); carpet for saddle blankets, 2 dols. per yard; bullets, 50 cts per pound; repairing rifles, revolvers, and shot guns, an average of 10 dols. each. J. R. & Wm. Switzler: these men charged for their services as ferrymen, from the 12th to the 16th of March, $761, as high as 5 for each mounted man; for same in April, May, and June, 982 dols, and in February and March, 193 dols.—(See vouchers 373, 672, and 1023.) Paper, 1 dol. per quire; laborer, 6 dols. per day, (voucher 1173,) allowed by commissioners; assistant purchasing agent, 9 dols. per day; 80 gallons of whisky and 76 gallons of brandy, for hospital; 100 cloth caps, at 12 dols. each, (voucher 1199); saddle, 65, approved by commissioners, (voucher 1150); spurs, 2 dollars and fifty cents each; 1 cot for office, 10 dols.; 10 window sashes, at 10 dollars each; 12 pounds of coffee, at 70 cents per pound; 1 beef, 197 dollars and fifty cents; 166,916 rations of coffee, bought from one man, account 1,456 dols.; salmon, 30 cents per pound; bacon, 35 cents per pound, and 40 cents; 222 meals to M. B. Millard, from 9th of Feb. to 22d of April, 73 days, (more than 3 meals per day,) 222 dollars, when he was charging for his services 10 dols. per day, allowed by commissioners, (voucher 1280); Manilla rope, 1 dol. and fifty cents per pound; flour 20 dols. per barrel; board of P. D. W. Hardenburg, 60 dols per month, (voucher 140); salt, charged in two places at 12½ cents per pound, in one item only it is reduced to 7½, the other being recommended for payment; 2 pounds of soap are charged fifty cents, it is reduced fifty-five cents, being five cents more than the whole charge; 1,965 pounds of bacon, charged at 33 cents per pound, 1,275 reduced by commissioners 3 cents per pound, the rest recommended for payment; beef 56 dollars per barrel; pork, 60 dols. per barrel; board 21 dols per week, approved; $12,449 75 clothing, bought on the 14th of April of L. Snow & Co., (voucher 169); rifles, 80 dols. each, and 100 dols.; revolvers, 90 and 100 dols.; fifteen revolvers, at a cost of 1,320 dols., purchased of B F. Shaw, assistant adjutant general; wheat, 3 dols. per bushel; J. A. Pennibacker, purchasing agent, from Feb. 12 to June 12, at 300 dols. per month, 1,200 dols; approved by commissioners; 9 days' services doctering and keeping one sick horse, $50. Mary Millard, for board, of M. B. Millard from 22d April to November 1, 1856, and December 17, at $14 per week, $336, and 70, approved by commissioners; a part of the time he was in service at $10 per day as clerk, and the rest as captain and quartermaster. Meals furnished quartermaster's men, Nov. 1, No. of troops in service, (voucher 1510); account of Ransom Clark, for boarding quartermaster's clerks, and between June and Nov., 1856, who were charging $10 per day for their services, amount, $1,943; paid in flour, bacon, &c., $1,804 67; meals charged for volunteers after their discharge, (1519); express from Vancouver to Champoeg for auctioneer to sell property, $30: Parker charges for himself and mule, $1,292, from 17th of March to 2d of October, 1856; 36 mules to Capt. Goff prior to October 11, $37; pasturage, $1 50; Christian Nedroir, private, of Lieut. Powell's company D, from 11th of Feb. to Sept. 1, 1856, and reported on roll for pay for $812, charges also for his services as packer at $4 per day, from the 16th of August, 1856, which is approved by the commissioners, (voucher 1580); horse hire, $6 per day for a recruiting officer, Oct. 18. All the soldiers were discharged October 17, (voucher 1574). George Beaty for 3 oxen, $500, and for the hire of 3 more from the 5th of March to the 7th of November, 1856, 246 days, at $4 50 per day, $1,107; the commissioners reduced this to $928 50, upon the ground of the unusual period of service, and that the cattle were most of the time unemployed. Voucher 1584 is for the hire of 3 yoke of oxen of Capt. Maxon, from 1st of March to 26th of Oct., at $10 per day, $2,390; reduced by commissioners, for same reasons, to $1,175 50.—Voucher 1578 is an account of Wm. S. Pennington for the hire of 1 yoke of oxen, at 3 dollars per day, for same period, 238 days, 714 dols.; reduced by the commissioners, for the same reason, one-half, to 357. Voucher 1581; an account of Dr. H. A. Fuzo for 200 dolls., for professional services to John Myers, private of company D, between the 3d of September and 19th of October, after himself and company were discharged from the service. His purchases of subsistence amounted to 97,155 dols., being, among other things, 132,055 rations of meat, besides 50 beef cattle, equal to about 30,000 rations more; 155,239 rations of flour, including this manufactured from wheat; 263,640 rations of coffee; 187,317 rations of sugar; 203,125 rations of soap; 205,500 rations of candles; over 400,000 rations of salt, besides rice, beans, peas, potatoes, &c., &c. This he disposes by returns and vouchers in a very unsatisfactory manner, the greater portion of it being turned over, in bulk, to other officers, like all the other quartermasters, whose accounts have been already noticed. A comparatively inconsiderable quantity is issued upon requisitions, and copies of requisition, to volunteers, shown by the rolls to have been in the service at that time; and such requisitions, where they occur, show that the parties making them were well acquainted with the army regulations in this respect, for they are in exact conformity therewith in every particular.—Some are issued to employees, other than soldiers, and some sold and paid away to persons having claims growing out of the war, and some are issued to the wives and families of volunteers. Forage is included in the purchases of subsistence, and is disposed of in the same manner, credit being taken for issues to stables in Portland, Oregon, from April to October, 1856. His purchases of quartermaster's property amount to 179,796 dollars and 43 cents, the greater part of which is of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, and gotten rid of in the same way. Thirty of these horses he issues to Capt. Achilles, 82 to Capt. Maxon, and 96 to Capt. Goff, with saddles, bridles, &c., in proportion, who do not account in any way for them; and except 13 horses and 7 oxen, which are reported as strayed, died, or stolen, all the rest are turned over to other quartermasters and individuals, save one horse, reported as sold to Mary Millard for 125 dollars.

The prices at which some of the public property is reported to have sold at Portland, O. T., in December, 1856, principally to employees, were very low. Of arms he purchased 317 rifles, revolvers, muskets, and pistols, which, with ammunition, are reported to have cost 20,812 dols. and 63 cents, and he received from officers 294 more, making altogether 612, which he disposes to captains of companies and other officers, the captains being Maxon, Achilles, Miller, and Goff, the rifles and revolvers costing from 35 to 100 dollars each, and many of them purchased from the members of said companies, and two rifles and a revolver were purchased as late as the 22d Oct., when all the volunteers had been discharged. After all his issues in the manner above described, he admits to have on hand and unaccounted for in any way 42 rifles and 11 muskets. It should have been observed in the proper place that quartermaster Millard received by purchase and from other officers 607 horses and mules, 184 oxen, and 70 wagons; yet, so loosely have his accounts been rendered, that he claims to have disposed of 628 horses and 27 mules, having one of the latter on hand, and having had a surplus of 49 horses that he could not account for. In like manner he disposes of 226 oxen, being 42 more than he appears to have received; and 71 wagons, one more than his accounts shows him to have received. Discrepancies like these in such property as horses, mules, oxen, and wagons, show that not much reliance can be placed in the correctness of his accounts.

Of the scrip issued, or debts contracted, by Quartermaster Millard, the commissioners report as due and uncancelled the sum of 470,000 dollars, which appears to have been arrived at from his abstracts of purchases and expenditures as follows:

Amount		$406,080 21
Cancelled by payment in property in the manner heretofore noticed	$34,180 33	
Recommended for disallowance,	23,167 36	57,347 66
		448,732 55
Add abstract of appraised property		31,270 80
And there remains on outstanding indebtedness		470,003 35

His account current, however, shows a different result, the amount of his expenditures being there charged against the United States is..... $506,091 28

To which add debt on account of appraised property	31,270 80	
Total amount liabilities	537,362 00	
From which deduct cancellation of disallowances as above	57,347 66	
And there remains	480,015 34	

Which is 10,011 dollars and 99 more than is reported by the commissioners. The number of horses, mules, and oxen purchased and employed by Quartermaster Millard, between the middle of February and last of October, 1856, was 661, being about equal to an animal for every soldier in the service.

A. H. Robie, quartermaster, at the Dalles, Oregon, from March 1, 1856, to January 31, 1857.

His purchases amounted to... $23,467 33

And consisted mainly of the following property: 122 horses, 7 mules, 12 oxen, 12 revolvers, 14 rifles, twelve coats 26 pair of pants, 16 shirts and 17 hats. His prices for horses are far lower than any of the other quartermasters, varying from 60 to 320 dollars, but not averaging over from $125 to $150 each; mules from $300 to $350 each, and oxen from 150 to 160 each, the prices of mules and oxen being as high as any of the rest. Rifles and revolvers equally as high, being from twenty-five to 100 dollars each; clothing also. Per his abstract B he represents liabilities to have been contracted by him to the amount of $45,119 03

Of which he reports as cancelled by payments in public property, the sum of..... 2,268 12

Leaving outstanding.... 42,490 91

The greater part of this abstract is made up of the hire of clerks, teamsters, laborers, blacksmiths, herdsmen, &c., numbering in all 85; laborers and herdsmen, $4 per day; clerks, 6 and $8 per day, with board at $3 per day. A Dr. J. R. Bates charges $100 for two visits, without stating to whom, which is approved by the commissioners. A man named William Johnson charges for his services as a ferryman from June 1 to Sept. 20, 1856, 120 per month, $480; for the use of a ferry for the same time, at $300 per month, $1,200. For the same time a William Johnson is borne on the rolls as a private of Capt. Goff's company. Quartermaster Pownell, of the Oregon volunteers, was stationed at the Dalles at the same time, and among his accounts is a claim of this same William Johnson and one Keith, for ferriage of a battalion of Oregon volunteers between the 26th of June and 2d of August, amounting to $613 30, doubtless over the same ferry, which with himself was then hired to Quartermaster Robie, at $480 per month; and both accounts, amounting to $2,295 30, for a service of four months, are approved without deduction by the commissioners. James Burk charges $900 for six months service as blacksmith, from April 1 to Sept. 30, and $798 for the hire of his tools for the same period. For shoeing horses $12 each is charged, and $20 a day for the services of an autioneer. $375 per month is charged for the rent of a house. On the 21st of August he purchased 4,200 dols worth of sheaf oats, at 3 dols. per bu., made another purchase at 5 per bushel, and salt at 20 cents per pound; hard bread 28 cents per pound. Except in the single article of horses, the contracted prices to be paid by Quartermaster Robie are as extravagant as any of the other quartermasters.

On one occasion, without any explained reason, he mixes up his affairs as "special Indian agent" with those of quartermaster and commissary of the volunteers. In the latter he sells and hires to himself, in his former capacity in June, July, August, and September, 1856, a large quantity of public property that had come into his hands by purchase or otherwise. He then sells, among other things, 16,450 pounds of flour; between 3 and 4,000 pounds of beef and bacon; 1,000 pounds of sugar, &c.; and hires 110 horses, 80 yoke of oxen, and 28 wagons; but his prices, in this connexion, are very different from what he agreed to pay as a quartermaster. Oxen, that cost from 100 to $150 each, he sells for 75 each; flour, that cost from 6½ to 7½ cents per pound, he sells for 4½; bacon, that cost 25 to 30 cents, he sells for 20 cents; beef, that cost 20 cents, he sells for 12½; sugar, that cost from 15 to 20 cents, he sells for 11½; candles, that cost from 1 to $1 25 per pound, he sells for 50 cents; soap, that cost from 20 to 30 cents, he sells for 15; and salt, that he himself agreed to pay 20 cents per pound, he sells for 4 cents. The horses he hired for 50 cents per day each, oxen at the same per yoke, and wagons for the same each, whilst at that very time he was hiring single horses and mules at $2 per day each, and contracting to pay $15 each for the transportation of 42 wagons over the portage of the Cascades at $12 50 per ton for freight. The prices he paid, as Indian agent, are, no doubt, the real cash prices prevailing at that time, which were less than those he contracted, as quartermaster, by at least 100 per cent. Why he was hiring horses and mules and paying for transportation, whilst he had already in his service more wagons, horses, mules, oxen, teamsters, and wagon masters than he would appear to have any legitimate use for, can only be inferred; certainly it is not explained in his account. It should be added that at the same time he purchases of himself, as Indian agent, a quantity of blankets, gunpowder, &c.; paid $1,600 for the transportation of eight tons of freight from Dalles to Walla-walla; and $200 for the hire of four mules at the time he was selling some of the same stores, hiring animals, and furnishing transportation to the Indian department. His accounts against the latter department amounted to $7,155 49, and the account of the same department against the quartermaster's department to $3,244 70; and after paying for bill of goods of $259 44, he turns over the balance of $1,641 26 to Quartermaster General W. W. Miller. He received by purchase, and from officers, of leading articles, 351 horses, 331 oxen, 53 wagons, 26,345 pounds of beef, 18,240 pounds of bacon, 70,350 pounds of flour, 4,661 pounds of coffee, 12,909 pounds of sugar, 1,863 pounds of soap, &c. In disposing of this property his issues of subsistence are far more regular than those of any other of the volunteer quarterma-ters, and shows most conclusively that both he and those concerned with him were well acquainted with the "army regulations" in this particular. He made many issues to companies C, J, K, M, and N, upon regular requisitions, stating the numbers, periods of service, and the number of rations required, making no mistake in the component parts of the ration, or in calculations, and converting the gross number of rations into bulk with as much accuracy as could any accountant in the treasury. In this way it is discovered that he did not always confine himself to the regulation allowances, or to the number of the companies according to the muster roll, in some instances exceeding both? Upon such requisitions he disposes of about one-third of his stores of subsistence, the balance he issues to employees, turns over in bulk to other quartermasters and officers, &c., and to distressed citizens and their families, no ways connected with the military service, to the number of between fifty and sixty persons. At low rates he sold $77 worth of subsistence of which he takes no account, all of which is as unsatisfactory as the other quartermasters, who have gotten rid of by far the greater portion of the large quantities of property that was purchased in the same loose manner. Of the 351 horses, 331 oxen, and 50 wagons, he turns over to other officers 300 horses, 244 oxen, and 30 wagons; 11 horses, 4 oxen, and 6 wagons he sold at public auction; horses as low as $19 each, though he sold one ox for $152; wagons as low as $40; rides and moulds as low as $19; revolvers, $25; tents $2 20; with a good many other articles, including 7 revolvers and 17 rifles, amounting altogether to $2,082 73, whether for cash or credit is not stated, as no further notice appears to be taken of the transaction. Credit is taken for 61 horses as "abandoned, stolen and lost;" 41 oxen strayed away and were abandoned by wagon master Thomas Bonser; and 17 more strayed and stolen from Quartermaster C. P. Higgins; and 23 more were lost like the horses; and 14 of the 50 wagons are stated to have been broken down and abandoned.

C. H. Armstrong, quartermaster at Camp Montgomery from 3d of March to 30th Nov. 1856. In service from May 3d to Nov. 30, 1856.

Turns over to A. J. Kane, adjutant, June 5, 1856, the day before he left the service, $38 10 worth of clothing; Adjutant Kane previously received from him one horse and two blankets, whilst but $21 is charged against him on the roll. He takes credits for receipts of 16th and 26th July, 1856, in favor of Wm. P. Wells, quartermaster's clerk and military storekeeper, for 71 coats, 5 pairs pants, 3 shirts, 67 blankets, 603 pair socks, 71 pair shoes, 19 pair boots, 11 caps, and 64 pounds of tobacco, turned over to W. Kertley, quartermaster sergeant, W. T. V. He takes up as received from Warren Gove a large quantity of clothing, which may be the clothing which the latter claims to have issued to Wm. P. Wells.—(See Gove's accounts.) All the clothing on hand certified to have been stolen being 35 coats, 27 pants, 26 pair boots, 17 caps, &c. Provisions delivered for the use of the court, witnesses, and attorneys at Camp Montgomery, no date: John Q. Cole, lieutenant commanding, Puyallup Rangers, large quantities of clothing and subsistence. Large quantities of subsistence stores turned over July 23, 1856, to W. Kertley, commissary clerk. John Q. Cole is represented as a lieutenant of Capt. Swindall's company F, but the rolls do not show him to be such. M. R. Hathaway, quartermaster, turned over quantities of stores, but has no accounts showing from whence or whom he received them. Lieut. J. S. Powell's company received on 31st of July, 1856, almost twice as much subsistence from Quartermaster Armstrong as it was entitled to for the rest of its service, terminating Sept. 1, 1856. On the 13th of August he issues to Lieut. Powell, for his company, from 600 to 800 rations more. He issues from 100 to 300 rations of subsistence in kind to Gov. Stevens, at Fort Mason, Sept. 8, 1856. Also at the same time and place to one Williams, Indian subagent, 539 pounds of beef, 105½ lbs. of sugar, 86 pounds of coffee. Subsistence returns *irregular* and unsatisfactory; a few requisitions giving dates and numbers, quantities turned over in bulk to officers who rendered no accounts. Credit is claimed for large wastages, between the 14th of July and 10th of November, 1856, 1,967 pounds of bacon, for instance, on only 9,557 pounds in hand to be accounted for, being more than 20 per cent. Quantities also are claimed to have been issued to men in the quartermaster's employ without stating the number or nature of their employment, so as to show that they were or were not entitled to subsistence at the public expense. Takes credit for 20 horses and 20 saddles turned over June 5th to Thomas R. Lytle, a deserter from company D, chief packer, $6 per day. He turns over to Jas. K. Hurd, quartermaster, 431 horses, 9 mules, and 161 oxen, &c. He admits to have had on hand 766 horses and mules, and 197 oxen, &c., which he disposes of by issuing to other quartermasters, company officers, who have rendered no accounts, and to various other individuals, without designating who they were, or whether they had any right to receive them. He also claims credit upon copies of certificates of quartermaster's clerks, pack-masters, &c., for 55 horses, as being captured by the Indians in the latter part of August, 1856, before he ever received them. For 58 horses and 1 mule, from the copy of a certificate of his clerk and a packer, as having been abandoned between Mill Creek and Dalles, and died on the trail from there to Vancouver, and on the ranch near the latter place, and 14 other horses are disposed of as having been stolen or died, upon pretty much the same sort of evidence. Five horses were remaining on hand, of which he takes no notice. The majority of receipts to him for public property appear to be originals. The whole of the property accounts are characterized by a constant receipting for and turning over said property from one quartermaster to another, and other individuals, without any apparent reason.

Recapitulation of Robie's operations, (omitted in proper place.)

His pecuniary operations may be summed up as follows:

Amount of purchases		$23,467 33
" " of subsistence		4,679 00
" expenditures		45,119 03
" " for contingencies		472 00
Of which he states he paid in public property	$2,695 12	
Recommended for disallowance by the commissioners	1,524 00	
Scrip cancelled by payments in public property	13,635 85	
	17,854 97	
Leaving to be paid		$56,082 39

Of leading articles he purchased 122 horses, 7 mules, 12 oxen, 2 wagons, 12 revolvers, 14 rifles, 12 coats, 26 pair pants, 16 shirts, 17 hats, 22,372 pounds pounds of beef, and 1,313 dozen bundles of sheaf oats, with due proportion of minor and smaller articles.

Property account of Capt. Wm. Kelly, of the Clark county Rangers, 2d regiment; in service from April 6 to July 16, 1856.

The public property received by this officer and his company is very regularly accounted for, though the abstracts and vouchers are made out in triplicate, which was an unnecessary waste of stationery. The clothing received by his men appears to be charged against them upon the pay-rolls, although in many instances three times as much in amount as there was any apparent necessity for; yet if the articles are fairly charged at what they cost there can be no objection, provided the men are to be paid at the rates reported on the pay rolls, to-wit: $4 per day for man and horse to such as were mounted on their own horses. But it will be a very different thing if they are to be paid at the army rates, and forty cents per day for use and risk of horses. In that case many of them will have been *overpaid*, and if the government assumes to pay for the goods, how is it to be indemnified? The variations of the horses are some of them very high, as much as 400 and $500 each.

Additional claims received from the commissioners in December, 1858.

Amount	$7,931 69
Cancelled by payments in public property	95 38
	7,386 31

There are twenty-nine vouchers representing these claims, of which $1,834 70 are for property purchased; not one article of which is accounted for, or shown to have been applied to the public service. Among them is a wagon for $350, two yoke of oxen for $600, and a horse for $350, all purchased by Silas D. Maxon, a private of Capt. H. J. G. Maxon's company, whose authority to purchase is nowhere shown.

The rest of the claims are for expenditures, including meals and lodging for persons *not in service* at the time, and for services beyond that period when there were any troops in service, and for calking a boat at $10 per day.

J. C. Kellogg and Quartermaster General Miller.

J. C. Kellogg, under date of *January* 21, 1856, charges $50 for attending Oscar Olney, a private of Capt. Ebey's company; and Gen. Miller certifies that Olney was wounded by the firing of a cannon, and it was necessary to amputate his arm, and the account is just and reasonable. Kellogg does not represent himself to be a physician, nor does he charge to have amputated the arm, but simply a lumping charge for attendance, without stating how long. The fact is that Olney was wounded on the 10*th of February*, by the firing of a cannon on board the schooner A. Y. Trask, and was discharged the service the next day, so that any claim on the government he could have for attending the wounded man was for two days, the 10th and 11th of February. It has been before stated Mrs. Eleanor Price charges $817 30 for attendance, &c., on this very wounded man Olney, including her own services at $5 per day as nurse, from the 10th of February, the day the accident happened, up to the 12th of June, 1856.

As has been repeatedly mentioned in these remarks, the last two companies of the troops of the Territory were discharged on the 17th of Oct., 1856. The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress to examine these claims met at Portland, Oregon, organized, and commenced their duties on the 20th of the same month, with a secretary and clerk and everything necessary for the prosecution of their labors.—Yet Quartermaster General Miller is reported by the same commissioners in service, at $7 83 per day, to Sept. 1857, or for nearly a whole year after the discharge of every soldier in service. This might be supposed to have been abundantly liberal, pecuniarily, to Gen. Miller, as it gave him, in addition to his pay whilst the troops were in service, over $2,800. His present claim shows, however, that he was not satisfied. On the 10*th of October*, 1857, the commissioners reported to the Secretary of War, on examination of *all* the claims of both Territories, except as follows: "There are doubtless, to some limited extent, *irregular* and unascertained claims growing out of the late volunteer service, which have not come to the notice of the commissioners, but such will be found inconsiderable." Under an order of Gov. McMullen, of the same date as the report of the commissioners, Gen. Miller proceeds to charge for his services as Quartermaster General at $7 83 per day, from the 1st of Oct., 1857, to 11th of Feb., 1858, one hundred and thirty-four days, $1,049, and for office rent $35, which is approved by the commissioners, *in full*, notwithstanding the endorsement upon the voucher by Gov. McMullen that "Gen. Miller was a member of the legislature *sixty* days of the above time; and I think that $180 should be deducted." Under the same authority, he again charges at the same rate for his services from the 11th of February to the 1st of September, 1858, two hundred and one days, making $1,573 83, and for the rent of office $262 66, making altogether, $2,970 49, all of which is approved by the commissioners in full.

And what equivalent did Gen. Miller render for the above large sum for nearly a whole year's service?—Why some small abstracts, with only 26 vouchers, all told, amounting, exclusive of his own pay, &c., to only $4,361 20, besides the amount he drew from the United States at the same time his pay as a member of the territorial legislature, as shown by the remarks of Gov. McMullen.

(Continued on Second Page.)