How May the Indians be Saved.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: The barbarities which are perpetrated by Southern Secessionists upon Northern citizens, and the conspiracies of traitors against your own life, and against the Government which the nation has called you to sustain, have I trust prepared the public mind for a proper consideration of the suffering and wrong endured by the Indian tribes upon our frontiers, some of whom, on account of their fine physical development and noble traits of character, would under genial treatment become the pride and glory of our country; yet these are now in peril of annihilation by the armed hands of white men under the pretence of defending the frontiers against the "SAVAGES," when in reality there is neither cause nor motive for such a course, but such as prompt the attempt of traitors to a death-grasp at the spoils of office and the control of the Government. The imminent necessity of immediate attention to this subject is keenly felt by every true American who knows and regrets the Indians' wrongs, while at the same time it is obvious that no adequate plan is devised for redress or prevention. Owing, perhaps, to the perilous exigencies of public affairs, your inaugural message contained no allusion to the subject, and perhaps for the same cause the last annual message of your predecessor was equally silent, while his message of the previous year only spoke of them as *"roaming savages, requiring vast military expenditures to control."* The fact that the blood of Pocahontas flowed in the veins of Jefferson and Randolph, and that from the Indian we have derived our country and our corn, together with the fact that we have deprived them of the power of self-protection, or of being protected by friends and allies from abroad, give to them a claim upon national justice, which cannot be overlooked *but at the expense of national honor.* Permit me, therefore, to present to your consideration several important points, the first of which is—

THE CAUSES BY WHICH THE INDIANS SUFFER AND FADE AWAY.

It is not owing, as is commonly supposed, to incapacity for labor, or from an innate savageism, which spurns all improvement, but for the want of civil protection from lawless outrage and murder; for the want of subsistence and a secure home; for the want of knowledge and encouragement to develop material resources and to sustain honorable commerce with civilized life. All these are in the power of a truly Christian Government to impart; but, alas! the Indians are suffering and dying for their want! There is no longer a Western wilderness to which they can retreat. The Pacific coast is all occupied by white settlers, and since the survey of railroads and the Mormon war, and the discovery of gold among the Rocky Mountains, every plain and valley where cattle or corn can be raised is known and claimed as belonging to the white race, utterly regardless of the prior right of those who are to the manor born."

The Indians, having no social position and no political or Church party sufficiently interested to make their cause a speciality, are left to the one-sided and often false statements of unprincipled writers; and thus it is that emigrants and settlers are educated to associate in their minds tomahawks, and scalping-knives, and savage revenge as the principal incidents for which they must look; while the atheistic sentiment, which affirms that "the Indians are destined to perish before the march of civilization," prompts the execution of the murderous decree. The religionists tacitly acquiesce, and the military give vigor and speed to the work of death.

It is plain, sir, that under such circumstances it is not peculiarly Indian nature, but human nature, to suffer and perish. If ever our own professional men and capitalists, with their wives and little ones, were turned from their homes by usurpers, and left as penniless and friendless as some of the Indian tribes, their suffering and their doom would be as terrible and as certain as the Indians.

The realization of this is among the possibilities which may occur. Already our doors are beset with beggars, whose increasing numbers and necessities may ultimate in demand instead of request. They may decide to take supplies from well-stocked stores, and from locked-up coffers, and to occupy the fertile acres upon which God sends sunshine and showers for human use. The landless, homeless, penniless poor are the majority, and, in the exercise of their Democratic right, they can do all which their sufferings suggest that they should do. And if night gives right (and the only right) to disinherit the Indians, and to allow them to die of starvation and abuse, it gives a greater right in the case of the poor. Professional men, with but few exceptions, have turned a deaf ear to the cry of the Indian, while the speculators have gorged their coffers at the cost of his life blood. Therefore it is not a fancy, but a fact, that as sure as God reigns there is no alternative but restitution or retribution!

I have thus far called your attention to the subject as an abstract consideration. I will now present

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF INDIAN WRONGS.

The truth of which I believe can be demonstrated by undoubted testimony, and without stopping to inquire by what process the millions of aborigines have disappeared who inhabited the Eastern and Middle States at the time our Pilgrim Fathers landed upon this continent; or how it is that there is not an Indian left who can read the Bible which Elliot translated; or how it is that, notwithstanding $200,000,000 have been expended within the last thirty years, ostensibly to protect and elevate the Indian race, yet it is more degraded and more rapidly than ever fading from the earth. Without looking at the past, let us view the present, or what has occurred within a brief limited period. Ten years ago there were estimated 200,000 Indians living in the Territory of Oregon; now, it is believed, there are not 25,000 left alive. The destruction of these people in Texas and in California and Arizona, has been at a greater rate than in Oregon.

In the name of humanity, I ask of you, sir, for an official investigation as to the truth of those reports of which were published in the despatches of General Wool when commandant of the Pacific forces, and by Joel Palmer, Indian commissioner on the Pacific coast; and in a book entitled "A Plea for the Indians, with facts and features of the late War in Oregon," and also many facts of newspaper notoriety, all showing that officers who have been appointed to discharge the sacred obligation of government, and the guardians of those people, have not only neglected their trust, but perverted it to destroy. This has been done to an extent frightful to contemplate. By the use of fraud or force, treaties have been made, utterly regardless of justice, either in the terms or in the fulfilment; but which Indians have been compelled to observe, with the certainty of starvation before them. This was the case with a number of tribes in Oregon, who were drawn from their homes and cut off from their subsistence with the promise of ample annuities, but for years received nothing.

Several cases are recorded where Indians have been convened, ostensibly for counsel and treat, but really to be poisoned with strychnine or to be massacred with the revolver and the dirk. One band of Indians was invited by a sub-agent in Southern Oregon to put themselves under his protection, and, having done so, he ordered all the men to be shot, leaving forty women and children without their natural protectors; and, in the same valley, another large band of Indians were assured of peace and protection by an official, and the very man who had thus gained their confidence, forthwith went among the whites with the proposition, that as the red skins (the Indians) were put off their guard, now was the time to surround and massacre the whole. The proposition was accepted, and arrangements immediately made to carry it into effect. Their ranch was surrounded during the darkness of the night, and at early dawn of October the 7th, 1856, a volley of rifle balls was sent through the bodies and brains of those unsuspecting men, women, and children. The few that escaped rallied on the 9th, two days afterwards, and set fire to ten houses, and killed fourteen white persons. A proclamation was issued by the Governor of the State, in which it was said that the war was commenced by the Indians without cause, and that, on the part of the people, it was a war of necessity and of self-defence; and to sustain this falsehood, it was officially proclaimed through the press that the Indians did the burning on the 7th, and that the whites chastised them on the 9th. Thus making it appear, by this change of dates, that the Indians were the first aggressors, for which a war was carried on against them, until it amounted to a claim on the National Treasury for six million dollars.

Numerous other cases of equal and even greater enormity, in regard to which I beg leave to refer you to the despatches of General Wool and of Joel Palmer, and to the book of facts already alluded to, which, I doubt not, you will find in the proper department in the Capitol.

The next point to which I call your attention is

THE INADEQUACY OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT TO DO THE WORK REQUIRED.

In the last annual report of the late Secretary of War it is recommended that the Indians be put under the entire control of the military department; but as every soldier west of the Mississippi costs the Government $1,000 per annum, and, according to the Secretary of War's report, $24,000,000 was expended last year principally in forts and in military movements among the Indians, the cost of such a control is of itself a serious objection. But with the testimony of Gen. Houston and the history of William Penn and of Roger Williams, and of many others, who affirm that with civil protection and justice, there would be no more occasion for forts or soldiers among the Indians than among the peaceful villages of New England or Pennsylvania.

The exercise of kindness, which Rarey has demonstrated to be so successful in the subjugation of wild animals, would certainly be equally successful in its application to wild Indians. Therefore the idea of armies and martial-law and their attendant demoralizations should not be entertained for a moment.

As an illustration of the necessity of a better administration of Indian affairs, I refer you to an article from the New York *Tribune* of March 18, 1861. I do not wish to do injustice to any of the parties named, but on the other hand I wish them to know the charges, that if false they may refute them, and if true, that the robbery of the Indians may be stayed. In either case investigation is demanded.

REDRESS FOR THE PAST, AND PREVENTION FOR THE FUTURE.

It is not enough that I point out the wrong, or speak in general terms of the remedy.

Every body knows that there should be good laws and good men to administer them; but the points for consideration are, what laws are good? and by what means shall it be ascertained who are good men? These questions involve the sum and substance of all political strife, and of all legislations and Governments in the world. Their practical solution would not only stay Indian wrongs, but all the social wrongs of every country on the globe.

With the profound conviction of the magnitude and significance of what I propose, I find that it is all expressed in the well-known words, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them." As individuals, we claim the common civilities which are customary in the communities with which we associate. And as a nation, we claim the recognition of other nations, with all the peculiarities which distinguish us from other people. We feel that we have an inalienable right to our religion and laws and to everything which constitutes us a distinct nationality, and it is for the sustainment of these rights that our gathering hosts are now marshalling in battle array. The Indians, too, as individuals, have a right to the same personal respect and courtesies of life which we claim for ourselves, and which are due from every man to his fellow-man throughout the "wide, wide world;" for they have a language and religion, and laws and customs, which constitute them a nation as distinct as ours from other nations. These peculiarities are as much the gift of God to them as ours are to us; and, as a consequence, they have an equal right to retain that religion which most agrees with their consciences, and as much of the country as their convenience requires; and, to be at liberty to feed upon buffalo or beet, upon acorns or apples, and to live in wigwams or in houses, and to choose or refuse our forms of life as their judgments approve; for, though a weaker nation, they possess a right as absolute as that possessed by France, or Russia, or England, or America, to decide on all these particulars. I entreat you, sir, not to regard me as presumptuous when I affirm that any laws which you recommend which are not based upon doing "to others as we would that others should do unto us" will be but a waste of time and of money to put them in force. And that the enormous cost, with the general failure in the past and present treatment of the Indians, is owing entirely to the absence of this law. If they are to be elevated by Christian civilization, it must be through the positive attractions which the exhibition of Christian law would exercise through the example of those who rule them, in connection with the physical enjoyments which a true civilization necessarily imparts! I appeal to you, sir, the more earnestly upon this point, from the fact that sectarian organizations are helpless against the demoralization emanating from systems which are based upon false premises. Hence, when I told Gov. Denver (Indian commissioner) that the blankets which had been appropriated for one of the Western tribes had been divided into fourteen strips, and that each strip was sold to the Indians and charged to the Government as a whole blanket, the Governor answered that to cheat the Indians is so common that even missionaries are no exception from the practice.

Lamentable as such a charge is, it was confirmed a few weeks afterwards by the statement of the Rev. Mr. Goss, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Buddington, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the effect that "there are men employed as missionaries who are wallowing in moral pollution." The Rev. Mr. Perkins, a returned missionary from Oregon, and now a resident in Boston, Massachusetts, informed me, that out of thirteen missionaries sent to convert the Indians on the Pacific, "twelve of them became speculators in the Indians' land,—the choicest and most valuable portion of which was divided into farms of six hundred and forty acres for each family by the settlers who accompanied them. The Indians being thus deprived of the pastures which fed their game and produced their roots, and of the streams which supplied them with fish, became impoverished and disheartened. Their present condition is briefly stated in the report of the Oregon Methodist Conference, which affirms that the Indians of this Territory are still in their nakedness, pollution and misery, as when the first missionary set his foot upon their shore, twenty-five years previous. The report might have said incalculably worse off, &c. January 1, 1861, I was with the Indians on the Catarangus Reserve, in the State of New York, and was informed that missionaries had laboured with them for 150 years; yet, out of the 1500 Indians in that community, only 300 were professedly Christians, and this small minority, with the patronage of the Church, and the best farms, and the most wealth in the nation, are, nevertheless, agreeably to the testimony of the missionaries themselves, not superior, and some say, not equal in virtue and moral worth to the Pagans among them.

It is with regret that I expose these facts but the proofs which they give of the misapplication of moneys so liberally appropriated by Government, and by monthly missionary concerts, impel me to make them known, especially when I remember that these organizations are the chief agencies through which the Government and the country expect to save and elevate the Indians. But, sir, behold the mistake! Instead of converting the Indians from savageism, white men are becoming savages! We learn from the California newspapers that several hundred Indian women and children (whose fathers and husbands had been previously killed) have been massacred in cold blood, and that armed bands of men have been hired to hunt Indians, and to receive pay according to the number of scalps which they obtain. Sir, it is to stop these outrages, and to institute measures which shall have better results, that I beg leave to submit the following plan:

1st. Let it be the fixed policy of Government to regard every tribe, however small, as a distinct and sovereign nation.

2d. Let there be two or more additional Territories appropriated for the Indian use, in such localities as shall accommodate them to the best advantage, and which, for extent and value, shall be worthy of our people to give, and of the Indians to accept.

3d. Let all the tribes throughout the States and Territories be assisted and encouraged to form one grand Confederacy, and whenever the smaller tribes, and remnants of tribes, and scattered families, are disposed to locate in contiguity, let them be aided to do so, and to become subject to the same immunities which may be already established by the Indians upon the respective territories.

4th. Let the lines be clearly defined within which Indian rule shall be absolute, and in support of which, should they deem it necessary, they shall be aided in the organization of an armed police, to prevent their country from being the rendezvous for lawless men.

5th. To bring this about, let delegates from distant tribes be encouraged and assisted to visit and to communicate with each other, and as soon as practicable, let a periodical be put in circulation for interpretation to each of the tribes.

6th. Let there be no white persons authorized to live among them upon any terms, or for any purpose, but such as possess the moral and intellectual organs in the ascendant, and are proved to be so by the testimony of those who have known them by their proclivities.

Further details are unnecessary, for if the foundation is laid in justice, all parts of the structure will ultimately assume their proportions.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that, although I have been exiled from my family and home in Oregon for the last five years, and have been subject to great privation by the conspiracies of lawless men, I am not addressing you for selfish interests merely, but under the deep conviction that, to be sincerely earnest in seeking the welfare of others, is the surest way to secure our own, and thus the heart's best sympathies find their highest joy in the universal good of all mankind.

Respectfully yours, JOHN BEESON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JNO. SPARKS, JR. ROSS SNOWDEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
SAMUEL S. STOKES.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1861.

SUN RISES.....4 M.—SUN SETS.....7 26
HIGH WATER.....10 33

ARRIVED.

Schr Geo G Jones, Crowell, 15 days from East Harbor, Turks Island, with salt to E A Outerbridge. Sld in company with schr F Shearer, for this port; left brig Kate Fields, from St. Thomas, just arrived.
Schr Wm Wallace, Scull, 4 days from Boston, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr United States, Sabson, 4 days from Gloucester, with fish to Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.
Schr Calliope, Neal, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr Rebecca, Mezger, 3 days from New York, with ice to captain.
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, from Providence.
Schr Willow Harp, Hulse, from Providence.
Schr David Hale, Conklin, from Barnegat.
Schr R H Wilson, Davis, from Boston.
Schr Sallie T Charrie, Charrie, from Camden.

CLEARED.

Schr S T Charrie, Charrie, Danversport, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, Pawtucket, Repplier & Bro.
Schr David Hale, Conklin, New Bedford, I Audenried & Co.
Schr Willow Harp, Hulse, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr Calliope, Neal, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr R H Wilson, Davis, Boston, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr Rebecca, Mezger, New York, E Cahill.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Courier, Olmstead, for New York, was loading at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Ship Edwin Forrest, Crocker, cleared from New York on the 1st of August, 1860, and had not arrived at her port of destination (Hong Kong) on the 1st of April, 1861—nine months from the time of her departure—and she is supposed to be lost. She had on board as passengers a number of missionaries. The E. F. registered 1144 tons, rated A 1½, was built at Boston in 1855, and was owned in New York.

Bark Hamilton, Jarman, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst for New York.
Bark Coral, Salsbury, was at Rio Janeiro 9th ult for this port.
Bark Margaret, Quigg, was at Rio Janeiro 9th ult for New York or Baltimore.
Bark Roanoke, McKee, for New York, was ready at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Barks Fame, Kennedy, and Brazilliero, Baxter, for New York, were loading at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Barks Amazon, Kirwan, for Baltimore; Henrietta, Brown, for do; and Sophia Magee, Soule, for Richmond, were at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Bark Maxwell (Br), Balleine, sailed from Rio Janeiro 6th ult for New York.
Bark Everhard (Brem), Wiegmeyer, from Bremen April 25, via New Orleans Bar May 29, in ballast and 199 passengers, at New York yesterday. The Everhard was bound to New Orleans, and ordered off by U S steam frigate Brooklyn.
Brigs Mount Vernon, Hall, and Monticello, Burnham, for Baltimore, were at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Brig North Point, Smith, for New York, was loading at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Brig Isabella Jewett, Reed, from Trinidad 8th ult, at New York yesterday. 18th inst, 7 P M, lat 34 12, lon 75 39, was boarded by Lieut C K Fleming, of U S sloop-of-war Vandalia, who reported all well.
Brig Rolling Wave, Dow New York, sailed from Rio Janeiro 9th ult with 2500 bags coffee, for do.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Tilton, from Sagua 6th inst, at New York 16th inst.
Schr Wauponsa, Savin, at New York 16th inst, from Smyrna, Del.
Schr J P Wallace, Staples, at New York 16th instant, from Taunton. 13th inst, lat 37 M, off New Haven, was in contact with an unknown schooner, which carried away six staunchions, rigging fore and aft, fore main-sail, and split lib.
Schrs Montrose, Linnekin, and Lightning, Daniels, at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1861.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing all locks and keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the locks and keys now used on the United States Mails, will be received at this Department until noon of the 1st day of M. the tenth day of July, 1861.

It being desirable to obtain locks and keys of a new construction, and invented expressly for the exclusive use of the United States mails, no model is prescribed for bidders, the Department relying for its selection on the results of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a few months' trial, now invited, may produce. It is deemed necessary only to state that a mail lock should be self-locking, and that its other principal requisites are uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use.

Two kinds of mail locks and key—one of brass and the other of iron—different in form and construction, are required; and proposals should specify, separately, the price of each iron lock, each key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same.

Appropriate samples of each and each kind of locks proposed are required to be submitted with the proposals, one of each kind of samples locks to be covered up and fastened, and another to be open or unlocked, so that its internal structure may easily be examined. Every sample must be plainly marked with the bidder's name.

The locks offered should not be patented, nor should their internal construction be otherwise publicly known, or be similar to any locks heretofore used; and they must be warranted not, in any way, to infringe or interfere with any patented invention.

The various sample locks presented by bidders will be submitted to a board of examiners, to be nominated by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of examining and reporting on them; and unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interest of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under the advertisement, no contract will, upon the report of the examiners, be entered into, as soon as practicable, with the successful bidder, for locks adopted, for furnishing similar locks and keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. Should it be deemed advisable by the Postmaster General for the time being, to extend and continue the contract for a further term of four years, upon six months' writing notice, in writing, to the contractor not less than six months before the termination of the first term of four years; or at the expiration of the term of four years, to contract with any other party for furnishing similar or different locks and keys as the Postmaster General may determine.

The contractor will agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 6,000 brass locks and twelve brass keys, within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 30,000 iron locks and 60,000 iron keys, within eight months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the locks and keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years, in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks without cost.

The contractor will be required to deliver the locks, at his own expense, at Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than one hundred locks each. The keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department, duly and specially appointed in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's factory to the Department, where both locks and keys are to be inspected and accepted before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, both as to furnishing the supplies ordered, and guarding the manufacturing of the mail locks and keys with due privacy, integrity, and care. Responsibility therefore be considered, if not accompanied with a bond, or other security, the proposal of the person whose responsibility must be certified by the Postmaster at the place of their residence) that they will become responsible, on the receipt of a notice of the award of the contract by the bidder, in case such proposals be accepted.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the brass lock of one bidder and the iron lock of another. He *therefore reserves* the right of contracting with different individuals for different kinds of locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, addressed to the Postmaster General, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Mail Locks."

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
my7-10tK

LEGAL.

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, the following Monition is published:

WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
To the Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania,
GREETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly possessed of a libel, filed on behalf of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in control who have or pretend to have any right, title, or interest in the ship GENERAL PARKHILL, whereof William H. Forbes is master, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise lately found on board the said ship, captured as a prize by the United States steam-frigate Susquehanna, under command of Captain William W. McKean, and brought into this port, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the place and time hereinafter mentioned, to hear and hereafter expressed, (justice so requiring.) You are therefore hereby required to monish and peremptorily cited, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least one of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said ship GENERAL PARKHILL, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the said Goods, Wares, and Merchandise taken on said ship, to appear before the Honorable John Cadwalader, the Judge of the said Court, at the *District Court Room*, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th WINTER day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and legal cause why the said ship GENERAL PARKHILL, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise taken therein, should not be pronounced to be forfeited to you, sir, the more earnestly upon this point, from the fact that sectarian organizations are helpless against the demoralization emanating from systems which are based upon false premises. Hence, when I told Gov. Denver (Indian commissioner) that the blankets which had been appropriated for one of the Western tribes had been divided into fourteen strips, and that each strip was sold to the Indians and charged to the Government as a whole blanket, the Governor answered that to cheat the Indians is so common that even missionaries are no exception from the practice.

Lamentable as such a charge is, it was confirmed a few weeks afterwards by the statement of the Rev. Mr. Goss, in the church of the Rev. Dr. Buddington, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the effect that "there are men employed as missionaries who are wallowing in moral pollution." The Rev. Mr. Perkins, a returned missionary from Oregon, and now a resident in Boston, Massachusetts, informed me, that out of thirteen missionaries sent to convert the Indians on the Pacific, "twelve of them became speculators in the Indians' land,—the choicest and most valuable portion of which was divided into farms of six hundred and forty acres for each family by the settlers who accompanied them. The Indians being thus deprived of the pastures which fed their game and produced their roots, and of the streams which supplied them with fish, became impoverished and disheartened. Their present condition is briefly stated in the report of the Oregon Methodist Conference, which affirms that the Indians of this Territory are still in their nakedness, pollution and misery, as when the first missionary set his foot upon their shore, twenty-five years previous. The report might have said incalculably worse off, &c. January 1, 1861, I was with the Indians on the Catarangus Reserve, in the State of New York, and was informed that missionaries had laboured with them for 150 years; yet, out of the 1500 Indians in that community, only 300 were professedly Christians, and this small minority, with the patronage of the Church, and the best farms, and the most wealth in the nation, are, nevertheless, agreeably to the testimony of the missionaries themselves, not superior, and some say, not equal in virtue and moral worth to the Pagans among them.

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Respectfully yours, JOHN BEESON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1861.

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JNO. SPARKS, JR. ROSS SNOWDEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
SAMUEL S. STOKES.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1861.

SUN RISES.....4 M.—SUN SETS.....7 26
HIGH WATER.....10 33

ARRIVED.

Schr Geo G Jones, Crowell, 15 days from East Harbor, Turks Island, with salt to E A Outerbridge. Sld in company with schr F Shearer, for this port; left brig Kate Fields, from St. Thomas, just arrived.
Schr Wm Wallace, Scull, 4 days from Boston, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr United States, Sabson, 4 days from Gloucester, with fish to Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.
Schr Calliope, Neal, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr Rebecca, Mezger, 3 days from New York, with ice to captain.
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, from Providences.
Schr Willow Harp, Hulse, from Providence.
Schr David Hale, Conklin, from Barnegat.
Schr R H Wilson, Davis, from Boston.
Schr Sallie T Charrie, Charrie, from Camden.

CLEARED.

Schr S T Charrie, Charrie, Danversport, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, Pawtucket, Repplier & Bro.
Schr David Hale, Conklin, New Bedford, I Audenried & Co.
Schr Willow Harp, Hulse, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr Calliope, Neal, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr R H Wilson, Davis, Boston, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr Rebecca, Mezger, New York, E Cahill.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Courier, Olmstead, for New York, was loading at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Ship Edwin Forrest, Crocker, cleared from New York on the 1st of August, 1860, and had not arrived at her port of destination (Hong Kong) on the 1st of April, 1861—nine months from the time of her departure—and she is supposed to be lost. She had on board as passengers a number of missionaries. The E. F. registered 1144 tons, rated A 1½, was built at Boston in 1855, and was owned in New York.

Bark Gondolier, Salsbury, was at Rio Janeiro 9th ult for this port.
Bark Margaret, Quigg, was at Rio Janeiro 9th ult for New York or Baltimore.
Barks Roanoke, McKee, for New York, was ready at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Barks Fame, Kennedy, and Brazilliero, Baxter, for New York, were loading at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Barks Amazon, Kirwan, for Baltimore; Henrietta, Brown, for do; and Sophia Magee, Soule, for Richmond, were at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Bark Maxwell (Br), Balleine, sailed from Rio Janeiro 6th ult for New York.
Bark Everhard (Brem), Wiegmeyer, from Bremen April 25, via New Orleans Bar May 29, in ballast and 199 passengers, at New York yesterday. The Everhard was bound to New Orleans, and ordered off by U S steam frigate Brooklyn.
Brigs Mount Vernon, Hall, and Monticello, Burnham, for Baltimore, were at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Brig North Point, Smith, for New York, was loading at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Brig Isabella Jewett, Reed, from Trinidad 8th ult, at New York yesterday. 18th inst, 7 P M, lat 34 12, lon 75 39, was boarded by Lieut C K Fleming, of U S sloop-of-war Vandalia, who reported all well.
Brig Rolling Wave, Dow New York, sailed from Rio Janeiro 9th ult with 2500 bags coffee, for do.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Tilton, from Sagua 6th inst, at New York 16th inst.
Schr Wauponsa, Savin, at New York 16th inst, from Smyrna, Del.
Schr J P Wallace, Staples, at New York 16th instant, from Taunton. 13th inst, lat 37 M, off New Haven, was in contact with an unknown schooner, which carried away six staunchions, rigging fore and aft, fore main-sail, and split lib.
Schrs Montrose, Linnekin, and Lightning, Daniels, at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1861.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing all locks and keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the locks and keys now used on the United States Mails, will be received at this Department until noon of the 1st day of M. the tenth day of July, 1861.

It being desirable to obtain locks and keys of a new construction, and invented expressly for the exclusive use of the United States mails, no model is prescribed for bidders, the Department relying for its selection on the results of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a few months' trial, now invited, may produce. It is deemed necessary only to state that a mail lock should be self-locking, and that its other principal requisites are uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use.

Two kinds of mail locks and key—one of brass and the other of iron—different in form and construction, are required; and proposals should specify, separately, the price of each iron lock, each key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same.

Appropriate samples of each and each kind of locks proposed are required to be submitted with the proposals, one of each kind of samples locks to be covered up and fastened, and another to be open or unlocked, so that its internal structure may easily be examined. Every sample must be plainly marked with the bidder's name.

The locks offered should not be patented, nor should their internal construction be otherwise publicly known, or be similar to any locks heretofore used; and they must be warranted not, in any way, to infringe or interfere with any patented invention.

The various sample locks presented by bidders will be submitted to a board of examiners, to be nominated by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of examining and reporting on them; and unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interest of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under the advertisement, no contract will, upon the report of the examiners, be entered into, as soon as practicable, with the successful bidder, for locks adopted, for furnishing similar locks and keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. Should it be deemed advisable by the Postmaster General for the time being, to extend and continue the contract for a further term of four years, upon six months' writing notice, in writing, to the contractor not less than six months before the termination of the first term of four years; or at the expiration of the term of four years, to contract with any other party for furnishing similar or different locks and keys as the Postmaster General may determine.

The contractor will agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 6,000 brass locks and twelve brass keys, within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 30,000 iron locks and 60,000 iron keys, within eight months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the locks and keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years, in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks without cost.

The contractor will be required to deliver the locks, at his own expense, at Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than one hundred locks each. The keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department, duly and specially appointed in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's factory to the Department, where both locks and keys are to be inspected and accepted before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, both as to furnishing the supplies ordered, and guarding the manufacturing of the mail locks and keys with due privacy, integrity, and care. Responsibility therefore be considered, if not accompanied with a bond, or other security, the proposal of the person whose responsibility must be certified by the Postmaster at the place of their residence) that they will become responsible, on the receipt of a notice of the award of the contract by the bidder, in case such proposals be accepted.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the brass lock of one bidder and the iron lock of another. He *therefore reserves* the right of contracting with different individuals for different kinds of locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, addressed to the Postmaster General, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Mail Locks."

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
my23-tuf-6t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has applied by petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for a final discharge under the provisions of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth, which application will be heard by the said Court, in the Court Room, in the Court House, in the State House, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M., on the 24th day of JULY, A. D. 1861, when and where all creditors of the undersigned may attend, if they think proper.

JULIUS STERN.
Clerk Distributor of the U. S.
jeb-tuths-6t

MEDICINAL.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, THE NEW REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystallized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS

of its efficacy in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, that its benefits may be well commenced in those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical profession we would simply say, that the powers of this valuable remedy

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

in the form above shown, is now recommended extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

The Elixir is carefully put up in half pint medicine use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

WILCOX, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
mn24-ly Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

DR. DARIUS HAUB'S
AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT,

*This Medicine has been used by the public for six years with increasing favor. It is recommended to Cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heartburn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Costiveness, Low Spirits, Nervous Complaints,