The New Orleans Bee.

No. 1305, VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5900.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1845.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street. State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi-Weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00
We will employ no subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, for the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisements inserted for less than one dollar for each language.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements imposed or inserted will be charged nine dollars for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly appertaining to their business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Council of Municipality No. 3.
NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1845.
RESOLVED, That the tax for the year 1845 be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1,000 on real estate, and at $2 per head for all persons.
(Signed) G W LEWIS, Recorder.
Approved, October 21, 1845.
(Signed) R MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A true copy: H LEGARDEUR, Secty.

NOTICE—WANTED a Professor to conduct the education of several children on a plantation situated in Iberville. An acquaintance with the English and French languages is required. No one need apply unless he can furnish good recommendations, both in regard to capacity and moral character. The salary will be reasonable.—Apply for particulars to the subscriber.
252—3t DUPUIS, BRIAND & Co 25 Chartres st.

WANTED—A respectable young Lady, speaking English and French and understanding the business of a print PERFUMERY STORE. Good recommendations will be required. Apply to Madame MARIOT, Steamboat No. 40 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Chateaugnay streets. 252

WANTED in a Young Ladies' Academy, a good Seamstress and House Servant. A French or German woman would be preferred. Apply at No. 66, Custom-house street, between Bourbon and Bourbon. 251

MR. JACQUES LAROSE informs respectfully the public, that he has for sale by private treaty, Blue Cotton, &c., and that by private treaty the Steamboat WAVE, Captain Tarascony. For the terms, situation of Steamer and Molasses. For arrangements, apply to J LAROSE, 5 Bellevue st. 241

ALFRED ROSSIAU,
Portrait Painter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that his Studio is open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 104 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis. 242tf

DR. MCCURRICH has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity, generally, that owing to Dr. Continsky, he trusts that the patronage which he has so liberally bestowed upon both these gentlemen, will continue to be extended to his successor, who fully merits it by his talents and experience.
Dr. McC. also takes occasion to inform the public that his office will be open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., at No. 208 Bourbon street, between Maurand St. Philip. 252

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.
A PIECE OF LAND fifteen arpents front by about forty in depth, established as a Sugar Plantation, with all the Buildings thereon new and superior order, and called the Pavillon Bertelle, and is one of the best purchases for bringing the cane to maturity. Apply for more ample information and for terms, at No 19 Montegut street.
252tf

NOTICE, of the dividend having come in the course of this day for a large quantity of Scrip, of the two several qualities, to enable me to note the country by solid existing policies and other party refusals, and otherwise doubly assure my name, as well as empty lists keeping on hands and hands, I have ordered the same to be paid without intermediate and consequent loss parts, in order that those who can pay may not be deceived again by this most ingeniously trick.
N. B. Those who can, the holders bearing the option of my house and the last certificate of the quality of the Scrip, are to be fixed and the control of the pays, and no longer post when the outside is hereto-fore.
1st-holding A DELPIT, No. 1851 Levee st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels wishing to obtain Seamen for their vessels, are hereby informed that they can apply at the Office of the Board of Inspectors, foot of Canal street, on the levee, where a list of Seamen will be kept for the purpose, by applying at the First Municipality Station House, Circus street, opposite the Old Presbyterian Church.
The Board of Inspectors think it necessary to call the attention of Masters of vessels to the fact, that the Seamen who apply at the Office are generally the most respectable and worthy, and are recommended to the particular attention of Masters of vessels in search of Seamen.
By order, CHARLES GAUCHET, Secty.
CHARLES GAUCHET, Secty.
EDW. GOCHEN, } Agents.
Office No. 45 Camp street. 1 to 19

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE. The subscriber continues to manufacture the improved Patent Lead Pipe, for the purpose of Pipe lines and others in the south. This pipe affords a safe way for the conveyance of water from long distances, either for private purposes by pumps from streams, and wants the material for erection in the Point for the supply of the city establishments. It is made of every size, from one inch to four inches calibre, as may be desired, and sold at the lowest manufacturing prices for the purpose.
Orders for the above will be attended to at short notice by application to the manufacturer.
W W THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
Or his Agents in New Orleans,
252—3t KENNETT & BE, 51 Poydras st.

GLEN ROUDER—Eagle Park Shirts in boxes, tickets and quarters, a new assortment of the best quality, for sale by the undersigned agents.
BEYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.,
31 Tchoupitoulas st.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned—200 bales white waste Baron and Sundries; 25 do Camel Hair; 1 250 boxes fine assorted Segars; 30 do superior do; 10 do Chiefs genuine Cavana Leaf; 200 do do different mark; 30 do do Regalia do Brandy; 10 do Cavana do do Manchettes; 20 do Manchettes; 200 do Perfectos assorted; 10 do Cavana Cheroots; 20 do Manchettes; 20 boxers Cigarettes; 2 000 000 cigars.
BEYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co,
31 Tchoupitoulas st.

THE 500 original letters for sale, now landing on ship Lafayette, from Havre, this afternoon, Silk, Mousseline de Laine.
Printed Percale, Alpaca, Cotton, Border, &c. &c.
Bonnets Chenille Shawls, Bertha, Mousseline de Laine, &c.
Silk Handkerchiefs, Assorted Mousseline de Laine; Silk Ribbons for Dresses, such as Taffetas, large grain, Satin poplin, &c.
Also Silks for Vests.
Brocaded Silk Cravats, black grain, black Taffetas, do. do. gentlemen's Woollen and Satin Scarfs, Bracelets and Silk Beards; Kid Gloves, Lavantine, Suede, for Vests; Silk Gloves and Mitts, Engraved Veils, Embroidered Veils, &c.
Silks and Silk Cottons and Threads for Embroidery.
Silk and Felt Purses.
Tapioca and stamped woollen Cloth for Vests.
Marseilles for Vests.
Linen Cambric Ladies, embroidered, handkerchief and scattered.
A complete Assortment of Perfumery, four Recent bags, Lavender, Romance, Rose's Grease, Beef Marrow, Cream of the Rose, &c.
Also—Bonnets of every quality.
252 F de J DACHOTEL.

LANDING at ship New Hampshire, from Bordeaux—12 barrels superior Cheese Cauliflory,
12 do do do do Dupuy;
50 cases Bordeaux Wine, for sale by
GUILHAUD, GUEYDAN & Co.
11 & 13 Old Levee

DRY GOODS.
THE subscribers have received by late arrivals a general assortment of Linen Goods, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms by the package:
Brown linen unexcelled in quality;
7 8 and 10-21 shirting linens, in pieces, dessil pieces and quarters; pieces heavy linen sheetings;
7 8 and 5 8 long linens; 5-8 and 3-4 cambric linens;
Bermudas and Phillips, threads, lockers and shirtings—all kinds.
VANCE & LEPPER,
24 Bienville street.

LIQUORS—Just received and for sale—14 quarter casks A Segonzac brandy (6th proof); 2 pipes 30 gallons superior; 2 pipes Port wine superior; 2 pipes Rhine wine superior.
BEYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.
252 1 Tchoupitoulas st.

No. 105 ROYAL STREET.
THE 500 original letters for sale, now landing on ship Lafayette, from Havre, this afternoon, Silk, Mousseline de Laine.
Printed Percale, Alpaca, Cotton, Border, &c. &c.
Bonnets Chenille Shawls, Bertha, Mousseline de Laine, &c.
Silk Handkerchiefs, Assorted Mousseline de Laine; Silk Ribbons for Dresses, such as Taffetas, large grain, Satin poplin, &c.
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OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. Mazur & Wiesse, Proprietors of the DUE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.
WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Secty of State.
New Orleans, 27th Dec 1845.

Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, 1845.

Oregon.

The position assumed by our Government in relation to the Oregon controversy becomes each day more circumstantiated. The resolutions of inquiry into the defences of the country have already received the unanimous concurrence of the Senate, those of which the object is to terminate the treaty of joint occupancy, and to secure to the territory in dispute the protection of the American Government, will doubtless be adopted with scarcely less unanimity. Thus far, therefore, as regards the action of the coordinate branches of the Government, decision, energy and vigor have marked its course, and the determination appears to exist to prepare the country for the last and worst alternative which the question presents. How will Great Britain act when she is made acquainted with these demonstrations? If we possessed the gift of prophecy which some of our contemporaries, from their round and positive assertions, would seem to enjoy, we might attempt a prediction, but reduced as we are to the simple deductions of human reason and perspicuity, we cannot forward a conjecture which time and the result may eventually prove groundless. We are inclined to draw the theatre of action; the information furnished by the British press upon the state of public opinion in that country is too scanty; the sentiments to which the British Ministry have room time to given utterance are too elastic and equivocal to enable us, with any thing like certainty, to predict the final issue. Doubtless the fine intelligence of the action of Congress will produce marked, and profound excitement in Great Britain, whose people are little accustomed to witness difficult and complex international questions treated with such promptitude and energy, and who may be somewhat astounded at the capacity with which young feeling in this country has disappeared before the impulse of a generous patriotism. We shall come in for more than our usual share of the calumny, bravado and insolence, with which British editors are wont to beguile their readers whenever the American people exhibit a disposition to thwart the predestinations of England to universal dominion. The impudence many denounce us, and the cry of "war" may be raised; but we ask the Government be earnest in its firmness, and prepare ourselves for the worst, than to be eventually exposed to have the same insults thrust suddenly upon us. After all, is it more politic and prudent to create the crisis than to await it in slow anxiety and confused apprehension? The multitude may answer one way, the bold another. All, however, will have but one reply to the question, shall we sustain the Government, know that it has chosen the straight, though perhaps perilous path of direct action, rather than the devious and many track of diplomatic negotiation? That answer will be YES!

The Mail.

Another failure of the Northern Mail and another day of anxious expectation for the foreign intelligence! There is very little doubt in our mind, that whenever we do receive a mail, which will probably be between this and New Years', it will bring the European advices. Until then this community must be content to await the sovereign pleasure of mail contractors and mail drivers. Those repeated, continued and increasing irregularities are perfectly outrageous. Better far would it be for the city of New Orleans to be allowed a regular tri-weekly mail and be charged upon the same footing as some petty village or country hamlet, than to be mocked as she is, with the promise of a daily mail, which, within the last four or five weeks scarcely arrives oftener than once every three or four days. The commercial interests of New Orleans are tolled with, or overlooked by the heads of the Post-Office Department. The metropolitan of the interior and the merchants of the people are equally disregarded.

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WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EDWARD STAUBROW.
For Senators:
D. F. BUFFIN,
RANDELL HUNT,
ROBERT PREAUX,
FERGUS GARDERE.
For Representatives to the Legislature:
FIRST DISTRICT.
DANIEL BURKE, I. WHITMAN SMITH.
SECOND DISTRICT.
J. B. WATTS, RENDU LAFFERT.
THIRD DISTRICT.
T. G. RUST, WM. H. AVERY,
M. HURLEY.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
THEODORE ZACHARIE, HENRY D. CONRY,
D. W. LAWLESS.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
JAMES BEATY, NICHOLAS CERRIE,
VICTOR BERTHOZ.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
ARMAND PIKE, JOHN WATKINS.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
JAMES CASSARD, J. BEAUREGARD.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

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City Intelligence.

Criminal Court.—Lucien A. Adams, accused of assault and battery, was yesterday discharged on a *nolle prosequi* of the District Attorney.

Frederick Fite and Frederick Wilhelmsen, accused of stealing sugar on the platform, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

James C. Murphy was tried for assault and battery on Patrick Cassick—found guilty.

Abdel Mendez, accused of committing a breach of the peace, and who has been in jail for the last month, was, on motion of the District Attorney, released on his own recognizance.

Recorder Genin's Court.—Five sailors belonging to the brig Empressina, were yesterday brought before His Honor for assaulting and beating Antonio Cosino. They gave bail each in $300, to appear before the Criminal Court. One of the men, accused Antonio Cosin of stealing three bottles of cigars from him on board the brig Empressario. Antonio was remanded for further examination.

A young sportsman was brought up for killing a duck belonging to his next-door neighbor. It appears that the gunner had been out yesterday morning in search of game, and met with very bad success. On returning home with his gun loaded, he thought it would not do to leave to confess that he had not shot any thing during the whole morning, so he fired at a solitary duck which was waddling in the yard of his neighbor. He was arrested for making such grave of private property, and made to pay the sum of one dollar for the duck. *Dear duck.* He might have bought a pair of them in the market for 50 or 62 cents.

☞ Mr. Cyprien Dubuc, from personal considerations, declines his nomination by the Native American party, as candidate for Congress.

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the Lady Franklin and Dauphin Total Abstinence Benevolent Societies will be held This Evening at 7 o'clock, in the Church No 82 Julia street, near Magazine street, Grand B. Dumas, Esq. and other speakers will address the meeting. All interested in the celebration of the birth-day of Franklin, on the 17th January, 1846, and particularly Ladies, are invited to attend.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Messrs. Ropes and Sandford take a benefit at this Theatre this Evening, on which occasion they will appear in the laughable piece called "Tom and Jerry." Mr. Ropes's performance of Jerry Dawshem never can fail, both for its general and naturalness, and the piece altogether has been well put on the stage.

We urge the beneficiaires may have a bumper.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—There will be three amusing pieces performed at this theatre this evening: "The Dead Shot," "Rie and Cry," and the "Stage Struck Yankee," Dan Marble will appear in the two last pieces.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met yesterday evening. A resolution was presented requesting the mayor to contract with the Gas Company for the erection of gas-light lamps on the Place d'Armes. Mr Ramos presented a resolution to amend the ordinance allowing dress-balls, and that masked balls be allowed in this municipality. Persons with masks on not to be allowed to walk the streets under a penalty of from $5 to $20. After a short discussion the resolution was adopted. The vote on this question were as follows:—Messrs. Fossat, Hagan, and Shields, against. Messrs. Garcie, Peire, Ramos, Roman, and Morin, in favor. After some unimportant business was gone through, the Council adjourned.

☞ Our friends of the *Tropic* morning having received a paper from the parish of Union, in which it is stated that the Locofocos are circulating a report that General Bureau is a Roman Catholic, with a view to prejudice his election. Locofocoism must have waxed desperate, when it resorts to such passes, at the hope of injuring the Whig candidate. It is believed that the people of Louisiana will look the intolerance of religious tests in a political contest? Or, does Locofocoism imagine that in the experience of the people of "progressive Democracy," such article of the Constitution which establishes also our liberty of conscience, may be summarily disregarded? and opinions to office may be scanned with a searching eye to their religious faith? This is a new theory of the Locofocoism in this country, and one which we trust Louisiana will never sanction. General Bureau holds the point of his bayonet to no man's breast and proclaims it either the Pope of one Religion or the Grand Lama of another. He is a Democrat, and professes neither the Catholic nor Protestant faith. He is a soldier of the Republic, a gallant and chivalrous gentleman, and a statesman of liberal views and enlightened principles, and the man who would make his religious faith a test of his political principles, is the most pernicious enemy which he can have to contend with. The principles of religious toleration are the most precious inheritance of the American people, and the gravest misdemeanor is the most pernicious sentiment.

The glance at the future naturally leads the mind back to the measures which have recently been adopted, and provokes the enquiry whether they might not have been engaged. Here public opinion varies. We have heard many praise and applaud the manner in closing the session, after sitting in England less than she had previously refused; that as much had dispensed with the recommendation to give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy, that this was a decisive assent to which recourse could always be had. They say that a *status in quo* or "wise and moderate counsels" tended entirely to our advantage; that American emigration would have rapidly filled the territory, absorbing the scattered handful of British colonists, and bringing our vast region sovereignty under the control of our Government; that it would have been sufficient to extend to our countrymen the protection of our laws and institutions—in other words, efficient to their behalf precisely what Great Britain has taken care to exclude plish for her subjects residing in Oregon. It would have been time enough to offer our measures whenever direct opposition was attempted. The cessation of the joint occupancy appears to us the inconvenience of placing our rival on the vantage, giving her an opportunity of providing a capture and of weakening us while our preparations for defence are yet incomplete.

There is doubtless some plausibility in these views—arguments, however, are not wanting to those who behold in the action of the Government the determination first to assert and then maintain our rights inactively, it may be urged, might have exposed us to collisions which would have brought about neutralizing the very purpose which can now only be the result of deliberate decision—if it come at all. In the position in which the negotiation stood, might we not reasonably have apprehended a course on the part of Great Britain identically the same on that pursued by our Government? Why is not better to take the initiative, and prepare ourselves for the worst, than to be eventually exposed to have the same insults thrust suddenly upon us. After all, is it more politic and prudent to create the crisis than to await it in slow anxiety and confused apprehension? The multitude may answer one way, the bold another. All, however, will have but one reply to the question, shall we sustain the Government, know that it has chosen the straight, though perhaps perilous path of direct action, rather than the devious and many track of diplomatic negotiation? That answer will be YES!

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JOHN D. GOUGH.—*The National Police Gazette* has a very hard story against Mr. Gough, whom the editor chooses to have found in the house in this city whereon he was taken after having been some days missing. The substance of the statement is this:—Gough was drunk when found in the house in Walker street—which is said to be one of ill-fame—he then made no pretence of having been induced to drink soda, &c., but begged the gentlemen with whom there so find him not to *expose him*. The editor says that Gough was the companion of a bright night and day throughout his stay there, and when he left the house, went to his hotel, procured a change of linen, and came back to his filthy and drunken debauch.—The editor intimates that this was not Gough's first visit to the den in which he was found. This is a black statement, and we trust Mr. Gough can and will refute it.

☞ The Cincinnati papers grumble because coal is selling in that city at fifteen and twenty cents a barrel. Wonder how the people of "Porkopolis" would like to pay from $1 50 to $2, as we have been doing in New Orleans for the last week or two.

☞ The steamship *Cambria*, left Boston on the 16th, with sixty-two passengers. Mr. Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y., took out despatches from our Government to the American minister at London. The *Acadia* which was expected every day, would return on the 1st January, and commence the monthly trips of the steamers, which arrangements lasts until April.

☞ The Louisville Journal takes the ground, in regard to the Oregon question, that our own Government and that of Great Britain have both taken "very foolish positions," and reasons in support of the opinion as follows:—

"Does Mr. Polk really think that it is a matter of any great importance to either Government whether or Great Britain navigate the Columbia or not? Suppose the right were conceded to Great Britain, of what avail would it be to her? We take it upon ourselves to assert, that if a canoe were launched on any part of the Columbia river north of the forty-ninth parallel, it could not, at any season of the year, or under any circumstances, by possibility reach Astoria, at the mouth of the river. That river is, and forever must remain, unnavigable above the falls, which are below the forty-ninth parallel. Hence, to concede to Great Britain the right of navigating a duck belonging to his next-door neighbor. It appears that the claimant had been out yesterday morning in search of game, and met with very bad success. On returning home with his gun loaded, he thought it would not do to have to confess that he had not shot any thing during the whole morning, so he fired at a solitary duck which was waddling in the yard of his neighbor. He was arrested for making such grave of private property, and made to pay the sum of one dollar for the duck. *Dear duck.* He might have bought a pair of them in the market for 50 or 62 cents.

☞ Subjoined is the second letter of Dr. Whitman, descriptive of Oregon. We shall continue to re-publish them at their order, as they appear in the official journal:

THE OREGON COUNTRY.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I observed, in running over your yesterday's paper, that the clerk, in copying the first number, had altered a little my phraseology, thereby perhaps attaching too much importance to the eastern portion of Oregon as a pastoral district; for, notwithstanding the great abundance and fine quality of its valuable land, it altogether bears a small proportion to the western portion. And from the gentlemen conversing with me in the steamboat, and from the geographical notices of others who have gone out on exploring expeditions during the last few years, possesses much interest. In the discharge of my official duties, I was once, in the midst of winter, obliged to travel many hundred miles in the central and northeasterly part of this district, and found, from the Dalles of the Columbia to the Walla walla, and from thence to Waiilatpu, Doctor Whitman's station, among the Nespelem or Pelouse Indians, and onward to the Spokane country, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Spalding among the Nespelem tribe, many herds of horses, and some neat stock, scattered along the route, appearing every where in good condition; and, as I was assured by Mr. Spalding that not only horses, but cattle and sheep, owing to the quality of the grass and uniformity of the climate, kept throughout the winter in a good state even for slaughter. He mentioned a few extreme cases, demonstrating this clearly, and referring it as a strong light; and really, in corroboration, I must say that having traveled the whole route at the same season of the year, cold, hoarfrosts and deep snows, I saw no animals in better condition, owing to the mildness of the climate, sheep pasturing, fattening twice a year, and that this was not known among the herds of the country. I found the country undulating, and admirably watered and timbered from Walawalla eastward, and abounding in the most extensive, stretching to the north and south, affording a rich supply of timber to meet the demands of a large district of country on each hand, of an enduring character.

In a future number, the country of the Nez Perces will be described, their dress and progress described upon, and the movements of the Hudson Bay Company respecting colonization. I am now at the lower country, embracing the Wallamette valley and scarcely will be established, containing which I have made considerably information, though it is but proper to say that I only could personally have been duly explored; and I merely bring, for the sake of public enquiring parties, the subject of emigration I am writing, that our President, who has manifested in all the weighing at Oregon, will clearly take in consideration the propriety of sending there a properly-qualified exploring party, to bring more fully to light the resources of the country, and its existing condition.

ELIJAH WHITE.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1845.

A correspondent of the New York *Courier*, writing about men and things in Kentucky, says:—

The close of my last letter, which enriched far beyond its supposed limits, introduced you to the region of finely cut of the "Garden of Kentucky." The cattle of Lexington is at the centre, and the fine natural resources of the surrounding country, enhanced by all the circumstances with which taste and wealth combined have invested it, render it a fit subject to eulogize such a spot. The surrounding scenery is also delightful, and the altitude of this part of the country, that it can scarcely be called hilly, but undulating in the most picturesque manner. Excepting from all such judicious remarks, it will ever be a hallowed spot in the estimation of the American people as the home of that great statesman, whose splendid endowments and public services have won for him the affectionate reverence which has become a portion of his countrymen's moral and intellectual throughout the world. The day following that of my arrival in Lexington being Sunday, I attended public worship in the mornings and from the gentlemen conversing of others who have gone out on exploring expeditions during the last few years, possesses much interest. In the discharge of my official duties, I was once, in the midst of winter, obliged to travel many hundred miles in the central and northeasterly part of this district, and found, from the Dalles of the Columbia to the Walla walla, and from thence to Waiilatpu, Doctor Whitman's station, among the Nespelem or Pelouse Indians, and onward to the Spokane country, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Spalding among the Nespelem tribe, many herds of horses, and some neat stock, scattered along the route, appearing every where in good condition; and, as I was assured by Mr. Spalding that not only horses, but cattle and sheep, owing to the quality of the grass and uniformity of the climate, kept throughout the winter in a good state even for slaughter. He mentioned a few extreme cases, demonstrating this clearly, and referring it as a strong light; and really, in corroboration, I must say that having traveled the whole route at the same season of the year, cold, hoarfrosts and deep snows, I saw no animals in better condition, owing to the mildness of the climate, sheep pasturing, fattening twice a year, and that this was not known among the herds of the country. I found the country undulating, and admirably watered and timbered from Walawalla eastward, and abounding in the most extensive, stretching to the north and south, affording a rich supply of timber to meet the demands of a large district of country on each hand, of an enduring character.

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