

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS SUPPLEMENT.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1877.

PRESBYTERY OF PUGET SOUND.

The Presbytery met in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening, Sept. 10th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. D. W. Macfie, of Seattle, after which it was regularly constituted with prayer by the retiring Moderator, Rev. T. J. Weekes, of San Juan mission, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. John Rea Clerk for the ensuing year. The committee on Devotional Exercises reported, recommending that the hours of business be from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., with a public service each evening at 7:30 o'clock.

As Rev. John Reid, of Victoria, was expected, the Presbytery requested him to preach on Tuesday evening, appointing also a meeting in the interests of the Sabbath School cause within our bounds, on Wednesday evening, at which addresses and other devotional exercises may be expected.

At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Presbytery convened, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises, after which the order of business was taken up. The financial condition of the Seattle Church was considered and its interests cared for. Rev. T. W. McCoy, of the Church at Snohomish City, was examined for admission into the Presbytery, and received. In regard to the matter known as Denominational Comity, the following Report of the Committee on Denominational Comity was adopted:

TO THE PRESBYTERY OF PUGET SOUND:—

Your committee would most respectfully report the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved I. That the Presbytery reaffirms its belief in the correctness of the principles of Denominational Comity involved in the compact between the Home Mission Boards of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, and enjoins upon all our ministers and the members of our church loyalty to those principles in all their labors for promoting the interests of Christ's Kingdom and the salvation of immortal souls:

Resolved II. That we act according to the spirit of those principles in all our dealings with every branch of the Christian church, ever remembering that while the honored name of Presbyterianism is dear to all our hearts, the name of Jesus is still more dear, that by a proper manifestation of brotherly love and all men shall know that we are the disciples of Jesus Christ, and that only by the exhibition of a true spiritual unity among His disciples shall the world be taught to believe that he is the "Son of God."

Resolved III. That this Presbytery request the Synod of Columbia to appoint a Standing Committee, who shall convey the fraternal greetings of this church to the Congregational Association, and confer with a similar committee which they shall ask the said Association to appoint, which committees shall have full power to act in the name of their respective Denominations in the settlement of all difficulties arising out of their joint occupation of Missionary territory.

Respectfully submitted,
J. R. THOMPSON,
Chairman of Committee.

A call from the church at Snohomish city for the pastoral services of Rev. T. W. McCoy, was presented, found in order and put in his hands when it was accepted and arrangements made for his installation. Mr. Thompson to preach the sermon, Mr. Macfie to deliver the charge to the pastor, and Mr. Whitworth to the people.

Rev. Mr. Parsons, of the M. E. church, being present, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

Rev. Mr. Rea, delegate to the last general Assembly, delivered his report of attendance, and of the points of interest brought before the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Whitworth and Elder W. M. Tirtloit were nominated as delegates to the next Assembly, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa.

The roll of ministers attending the Presbytery, is as follows: Moderator, Rev. T. J. Weekes; Clerk,

Rev. Jno. Rea; Revs. G. F. Whitworth, J. R. Thompson, G. Sloan, M. G. Mann, H. T. Cowley, W. Norton, D. Macfie and T. McCoy.

(Continued on another page.)

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Manchester "Examiner" publishes the following dispatch announcing the capture of Plevna by the Russians:

SISTOTA, Sunday night.—This morning the attack on all sides of Plevna commenced and continued throughout the day. By 6 o'clock in the evening the town of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians, and the Turks in full retreat in great disorder. The losses are enormous, but the details are not yet received.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 9.—The whole Russian Rostchuk army has taken up fresh and less extended positions. These positions are probably in the neighborhood of Biela.

The Russians have erected a new monster gun at Slobosia which has silenced three Turkish batteries before Rostchuk.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—The Turks who were driven from Lovatz are said to be cut off from Osman Pasha's camp by the Russian cavalry. A Russian detachment is marching in great haste toward Sofia, which is unprotected. The movement will also stop Turkish reinforcements, while Roumanians block the road to Widdin.

LATER.—A Cattaro special reports that Niesic, with 19 guns, surrendered unconditionally, but the garrison and inhabitants were allowed to withdraw to Gatscho.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—An Ostrak correspondent shows that the surrender of Niesic was necessitated by the Montenegrins having stormed the positions commanding the citadels. The garrison was originally 400 strong, lost 200 during the siege in killed and prisoners.

The Turkish Bagdad army 35,000 strong is going to Nish.

Turkey will make a further issue of 6,000,000 piastres of paper money.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.—Senator Bayard of Delaware, in this city, answers to the question what he thought about the policy of President Hayes: "I thank God for it. He has disposed of the only obstacle that stood between the suffering South and the full enjoyment of her constitutional liberties. He has not only carried Republicans with him but I think he has the cordial support of seventy-five per cent. of his party. Many who were doubtful at first now see the time was ripe for a full restoration of every Southern State to self-government under the constitution. The history of the States since the troops were removed is one of the very best reasons why Republicans and Democrats should approve Hayes' policy on this subject."

ATTEMPTING AN ESCAPE.—H. L. Sutton, who is in confinement, awaiting trial for the murder of C. W. Howard, is feeling quite uneasy as to the results of the action against him, as the following will show: It seems that for two or three weeks past Sutton had been trying to induce Fred Pontifraet, (who was in the cell with him, and who assisted him some time ago in making his escape) to again render him assistance in breaking jail. The plan proposed, was that Sutton and Pontifraet were to seize the jailer on one of his evening rounds to lock up and thrust him into the cell, locking him in, and then overpower whoever might be at the head of the stairs, arm themselves and escape. Pontifraet persistently refused, feeling that he had already done enough for his friend. On Saturday night last, Sutton became furious and accused Pontifraet, of being a coward, no friend of his, etc. A row ensued in the course of which the jailer was aroused by Pontifraet's calls, who said he didn't want to stay in the cell. After the jailer went in, a few more words passed when Sutton drew his pocket knife and made several passes at Pontifraet, and would undoubtedly have cut him had not the jailer succeeded in pulling him out of the cell. Sutton has since then been kept in solitary confinement.

It would be a good thing to have the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad built, a good thing both for the State of Oregon and the city of Portland, and also a good thing for the Union Pacific R. R. Co. But it would be a far better thing for the whole of this northwestern section of the union to construct a through line to the East on the Northern Pacific route. Washington Territory, of whose public domain so many thousands of acres have been held in reserve for this railroad, wants the line completed according to the original plan, i. e., through from Minnesota to the Sound via the valley of the Columbia river.—"Independent."

Palouse City is jubilant over the prospect of a military post at that city.

Just received at Jas. Jones', a large stock of Meerscham Pipes.

APPROPRIATELY SAID.—Reader, your first duty is to patronize your live home paper, and your next is to send ten cents for one copy, or \$3 for one year's subscription to the TACOMA HERALD, New Tacoma, W. T. It is a splendid paper, truly.

Jas. Jones will receive by every steamer from San Francisco and up Sound all kinds of small fruit.

MARKET REPORT.

MONEY MARKET.
PORTLAND.—Legal Tenders, 95 buying, 96 selling.
Coin exchange on San Francisco, 1/2 per cent. premium; currency, 1-2 per cent. premium.
Tea, Japan, 1 per cent.
Brokers are buying silver coin at 5 discount, selling, 4.

Port Townsend, W. T.
Flour—XXX, 1/2 bbl. 8 25
" Superfine " 7 25
Wheat per bush. 1 80 to 2 00
Oats " 60 to 80
Potatoes, new, 1/2 bush. 1 50 to 2 00
Beans per ton. 25 to 35
" feed. 10 to 15
Rice, per lb. 1 1/2
Hay per ton. 16 00
Timothy seed per lb. 35 to 65
Tea, Japan, 1 per cent.
Sugar, crushed, 16 1/2
" Island No 1. 11 to 12
" No 2. 9 1/2 to 10
Butter, fresh roll. 30 to 35
Eggs per doz. 37 1/2
Lard " 15
Bacon " 10 1/2 to 15
Hams, best sugar cured. 15
Beef, wholesale 5cts; retail. 5 to 10
Mutton, per carcass 6cts; retail. 5 to 10
Chickens per doz. 5 to 10

Portland Market.
Wheat, per cental. \$1 90 to \$2
Flour, Standard 1/2 bbl. 7 50 to 8 50
Oats, 1/2 bush. 55 to 60 cts; 1 cental. 1 50
Bacon, sides 1/2 D. 11 1/2 to 12
Hams 12 to 14
Coffee, Costa Rica. 25 to 30
Butter in brine, choice, 25 to 28 cts.
" fresh, roll dairy, 16 to 20 cts.
Cheese, 1/2 lb. 18 to 20
Flax, dry flint, 16 to 17 cts; good cull 11
Tallow, 1/2 lb. 5 to 6
Hops, quotable from Oregon and Washington Territory at. 18 to 22 1/2

San Francisco Market.
Flour, best. 7 50 to 9 00
Wheat, quiet, 1/2 cwt. 2 65 to 2 70
Potatoes, dull, old 1/2 cwt sec; new. 1 25
Butter, best. 30
Beef, wholesale. 5 to 6
Mutton. 3 to 4
Pork, live, 6cts; dressed. 5 1/2

No Fraud.

I offer for sale quite a large lot of Wall Paper Cabinet Ware and Fancy Articles, AT COST, as I intend to quit dealing in such goods.
A large lot of Pictures and Mouldings for sale at low rates.

Geo. Barthrop.
Opposite the wharf.

New Goods!

RECEIVED
A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES

—AND—
PROVISIONS,

Which are on sale at
The Lowest Rates for Cash.

CHARLES EISENBEIS.

PROPRIETOR
Pioneer Bakery,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CROCKERY

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS,

Cigars, Tobacco

WALL PAPER,

STATIONERY.

&c., &c., &c.

At C. C. Bartlett's.

JOHN P. PETERSON

Merchant Tailor,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Gents' and Boys' Fashionable Suits.

PREPARED TO MAKE UP GENTS' Clothing according to the latest fashions. Special attention paid to repairing and cleaning. Terms moderate. Has constantly on hand a lot of fine French Cloths and Cassimeres, Oregon and Mission Cassimeres, from which parties can select for themselves.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,

Opposite Washington Hotel

Constantly on Hand the
CHOICEST MEATS
AND
Vegetables.

Also, Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages, Head Cheese, Tripe, &c., &c.

T. JACKMAN & CO.

PICHT & MEHLHORN,

SUCCESSOR TO SCHMEIG & BROWN,

NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
ALE, PORTER AND LAGER BEER—
SEATTLE, W. T.

HUNT & LEARNED,
AGENTS.

This Beer is of Extra Quality

And will be sold in any package to suit the trade.
Port Townsend, May 18, 1877.

Olympic Hotel
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.
J.G. Sparks, Proprietor.

JOHN T. NORRIS,

IMPORTER OF

STOVES, TIN WARE,

Pumps, Iron Pipe,

And general

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

Prime Quality and a fair market Price

For every article made or sold.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person, containing the prices of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Original Grange Supply House,
27 & 29 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

And the Large amount of reading it contains of the latest dates
The wide Circulation of the ARGUS
Make it Profitable for the Advertiser, and a Welcome Visitor to the general Reader.

U. S. Marine Hospital.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
ANY SICK SAILOR WHO HAS PAID Hospital dues for two months previous to his application for admission, is entitled to Hospital relief.

Port Townsend Hospital!

The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, as the United States Hospital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no pains or expense will be spared in ministering to the comfort and convenience of private patients. This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Its general wards have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.

The attention of Mill owners, and those interested in shipping, is called to the fact that seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.
THOMAS T. MINOR, M. D.,
Managing Surgeon.

JAMES C. SWAN,
Attorney at Law, Proctor in Admiralty
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Special attention paid to noting and extending Marine Protests; preparing reports of Marine Surveys, general average accounts and all other matters connected with Marine Insurance and maritime affairs. Will also make a specialty of attending to business connected with the Probate Court.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Official report of James G. Swan, late Special Commissioner, to procure articles of Indian manufacture for the Centennial Exposition, being an account of the cruise of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Wolcott*, in Alaska, during the summer of 1875. The officers of the *Wolcott* were: Capt. Charles M. Scammon; First Lieutenant, H. W. Harwood; Second Lieutenant, W. F. Kilgore; Third Lieutenant, W. K. Orcutt; Chief Engineer, James T. Wayson; 1st Asst., Horace Russell; 2d Asst., A. L. Broadbent; Pilot, J. W. Keen; crew 28, including firemen, coal-passers and boys.

The following report made by me to the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs of my cruise in the *Wolcott* to Alaska in 1875, although published in the official report of the Honorable Commissioner, has never appeared in the newspapers, and at the urgent request of several of my friends, I have consented to publish it in the *ARGUS*. J. G. SWAN. Fort Townsend, Sept. 3, 1877.

[Continued from last issue.]

There is a great deal of sphagnous or mossy land about Sitka, which by drainage can be made to yield good crop. I found at Sitka where land had been so treated that the season was far in advance of Fort Simpson, although so much further north. On the 20th of June I saw lettuce and radishes fit to eat, peas in bloom, turnips and potatoes well up, and currants and other small fruits looking finely. Collector Berry told me that potatoes thrive remarkably well. Last year he saw a crop gathered which averaged 3 potatoes to the pound. Major Campbell informed me that last fall (1874) Dr. Fitzgerald, the Post Surgeon, gave him a potato which he, (the doctor) raised, which weighed two pounds. Major Campbell had it cooked in his own family, and pronounced it of a most delicious flavor, and at Houtznoo one man raised forty tons of very superior potatoes, which were all sold in Sitka. Dr. Fitzgerald, Major Campbell and Collector Berry, also informed me that they had seen a turnip raised last year in Sitka which weighed eight pounds, and a cabbage weighing twenty pounds.

When Sitka was first occupied by Americans, we were regaled with stories about crops. That potatoes would grow no larger than ounce balls and cabbage would not head; but under a judicious system of drainage, vast tracts of land can be made to yield abundant crops. At Sitka, I was successful in getting a good assortment of India manufactures, from a trader who deals largely in Indian curiosities.

I talked with the Indians in one of their houses in the village, and they were very earnest in their entreaties that a missionary and teacher should be sent among them. It is very true there is a Greek Church at Sitka, with a fine chime of bells, with silver chandeliers and candlesticks and fine paintings, presented years ago by Catherine, Empress of all the Russians, but the present priests are Alentes, who have no influence among the natives. The Indians told me they wanted a "Boston" (American) missionary, who would teach their children to read and write, just as the missionary does at Fort Simpson. I promised to report their wish to the Indian Bureau at Washington.

On the morning of the 23d we left Sitka, and proceeded north of Baranoff Island, and anchored at Lindenburg harbor near Chatham Strait, where we remained all night. The following morning we reached Koutznoo point and village, on the north east side of Chatham Strait east from Lindenburg harbor. We found the village regularly laid out in streets, lanes and alleys. The houses were surrounded with garden patches planted in rows well heaped up to admit of drainage. Each garden was fenced in, and each had narrow strips of bark stretched across from fence to fence over each bed to keep off the crows which are exceedingly numerous and great pests. These wary birds however, are always on the alert for a trap or a snare, and the strips of bark make them think the fowler has spread his net for them, and they leap away. This delusion is kept up by the Indians, who hang up the carcasses of several dead crows in each garden patch, tying their legs to the bark lines as if they had been caught in that position. It is a simple and very effectual contrivance. The Indians raise most excellent potatoes at this place.

Although most of the tribe were absent on a hunt, there were quite a number present who beset me with entreaties for a missionary and a teacher, and I promised them, as I had done the others, that I would present their case to the Indian Bureau. I procured several articles of these Indians, most of them of an ancient date. At 12 m., we left Koutznoo and ran down Chatham Strait for Kake village on the north side of Kou or Koo Island. Here we remained all night. I procured several articles of those Indians who came

on board the cutter to trade. The chief had a little boy with him and expressed a strong desire that the child should go to school. He also asked for a teacher to be sent among them. The Kake Indians are regular pirates. It was a party of this tribe who murdered Col. Ebeby the former Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, and after committing murders and robberies for several years, finally had their village burned to the ground by the U. S. war steamer *Saginaw*, soon after the acquisition of Alaska. They have been pretty quiet since that time, but they bear an ill name among both whites and Indians and require careful watching.

We left Kake village on the 25th of June at 3 A. M., and ran down Chatham Strait, crossed Christian Sound and at 5:20 we anchored at Shigan on the north end of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.

A very few Indians were here collected at a trading post recently established. They belong to a band called Hannegar or Engla, whose villages is about 20 miles from Shigan near Sackine Straits.

A few days previous to our arrival a woman had died, and the Indians had burned her body on the beach, and on the spot they erected a pole with a piece of white sheeting on top as a sort of a flag, which will remain till blown down by the wind. It was at this place that we received definite information of the locality where the remains were found of Paymaster Walker, U. S. A., who was lost on the steamer *Wright* three years since.

A requisition had been made by Gen. Howard on Collector Berry of Sitka, for the *Wolcott* to proceed to the spot and recover the remains. We took on board the trader and his Indian guide as pilots, and left on the morning of the 28th, and at 9:15 we came to anchor at Klawark village, a trading post. The Russian name as shown by the chart is Klawak-han. Klawark is a corruption of that word.

This place which consists of an Indian village and trading post is situated on the west coast of Prince of Wales Archipelago in lat. 55 deg. 40 min., north; lon., 133 deg., 15 min., west, and is approached from the ocean by several passages through the Islands. There is a fresh water stream emptying into the bay at Klawark, and great quantities of salmon are taken during July, August, and September. The place is quiet, secluded and romantic, and most beautiful of any we have visited. There were a great many Indians at this place both Hannegar and Haidahs. The lands of the latter it seems are not confined to Queen Charlottes Islands, but extend to Alaska Territory, nearly to Klawark at Atka rapids as shown by the chart.

Here I purchased of a doctor or Tomanawos man, a complete set of dancing rattles and conjuring sticks, and in the afternoon he came along side the Cutter with a party and favored us with a dance of welcome. In the evening the young men had canoe races to show us their skill and perfect management of a canoe.

The trading post at this place is owned by a man named George Hamilton. As there are quite a number of Indian children here and as it is a position easily visited by the Indians from various villages, it would be a most excellent position for establishing a school, and Mr. Hamilton whom I met at Sitka, assured me he would do all in his power to render assistance to any teacher who should come among them. I saw some remarkable intelligent looking children whose parents lamented that there was no school for them.

It is not necessary to make treaties with the Alaska Indians or to remove them to reservations. My own experience among the Indians of Washington Territory, has proved to me that the whole system is wrong. What these Indians all ask for, is to have a teacher sent to them, one to every principal Indian village, and when there is such a universal desire to have their children instructed, we may look for the happiest results.

At 3 A. M., on the 30th of June we left Klawark for Howkan village where is a trading post of Messrs. Sherrick and Turk where we arrived at 1:55 P. M. Howkan village, is on Klevak Strait on the south west part of Alaska in lat. 54 deg. 50 min.; north lat. 132 deg., 40 min., west. It was here that we found the Indian who had discovered the remains of Paymaster Walker, U. S. A., who was lost at the time of the wreck of the steamer *George S. Wright*. This Indian's name is "Edino," a Haidah. He had been employed 3 years on steamer *California*

as coal passer during her voyages from Portland, Oregon, to Sitka, and has also worked in Port Townsend two and a half years cutting cord-wood. We took him on board, together with Mr. Turk, his trader, Mr. Dickenson and steamed around Kaigan or Kaigany point, to Port Bazan, an unfrequented harbor where the Indian pointed out the remains which were enveloped in a military coat with the chevrons of a Paymaster U. S. A., upon the sleeve. The remains were taken on board by Lieut. Kilgore, and placed in a box, and afterwards taken by the *Wolcott* to Fort Wrangell and there turned over to the military commandant and by him sent to Portland and finally they were buried at Fort Vancouver with military honors. After receiving the remains we returned to Howkan.

The collection of carved posts and monuments at this place is very fine, but owing to the absence of nearly every Indian, I could not procure any, especially as they ask the most fabulous prices for their carvings. Soon after our arrival, a chief's wife came with some of her people. She is the most intelligent woman I have met. She had lived at Victoria long enough to acquire a knowledge of the English language. She told me the monuments and columns were to commemorate some great event, but mostly were erected in memory of the dead. She said, "we will not sell them any more than you white people will sell grave stones or monuments in your cemeteries, but you can have one made." She pointed to one pillar 80 feet high and most elaborately carved. "That cost," said she, "one thousand blankets, or \$2,500. I found, however, that the cost is not what they pay the man or men who do the carving, but when a chief or head man thinks to prove himself as such, he will cause one of the carved pillars to be set up in front of his house, and on the day of the "raising," he calls together a vast number of people and distributes blankets, flour, and other things among them. Another chief, feeling jealous will put up another and a higher stick of carved timber, and the greater the number of blankets distributed, the greater is considered the chief.

I subsequently secured one at Fort Simpson, which cost at Victoria about \$120. I purchased several articles of Indian manufacture from this woman. Her husband who was chief of the tribe was a half-breed. He had recently died, and she had him in a box in the lodge waiting the decision of the Indians whether they would burn the body or bury it. The Indians have been induced by the influence of the missionaries to abandon their practice of cremation, particularly at Fort Simpson and Metlakatla, and the influence seems to have extended to Alaska.

On the morning of the 2d day of July 1875, we left Howkan for Klemmakon village on the north side of Cordeon Bay, and arrived there at 3 P. M. The chief of this village is a half breed named Kinowen, a celebrated silver-smith, from whom I purchased some beautiful bracelets, and other jewelry of silver.

This village is the largest and has more carvings than any I have seen, but the Indians were unwilling to part with any.

Kinowen came on board the Cutter with his wife and four children, and told me, if the American Government would send a teacher, he would let him select a place to suit him, and the Indians would build him a house and send the children to school.

On the 4th of July we arrived at Fort Tongass, which is now a deserted military post, but the residence of about 400 Tongass Indians. The chief came on board and again expressed the same views regarding a school, which he did on our first visit in June, and this time Captain Scammon, through an interpreter, told him that he would do all in his power to induce the Government to attend to the matter. Yahsoot, after inviting us all to visit his village the next day, went ashore. The following morning, I went ashore with Lieutenants Harwood and Kilgore, to make a call upon the chief, and found that during the night, a niece of Yahsoot had suddenly died. I was invited to see the corpse, and in company with Lieut. Kilgore went into the house (Lieut. Harwood not caring to join us.) Here I witnessed a scene I never before have seen in all my experience among Indians during 25 years residence among them. The body was laid out in state, dressed in the latest habiliments of silks and satins, and rich and costly furs. Around the body

knelt her relatives singing in plaintive dirge. The father on one side, kept up a conversation with his dead daughter, and the husband on the other side, bowed down with grief. The mother and other relatives about the feet. The whole scene was one of solemnity and very impressive.

At the request of the chief, I addressed them in terms of sympathy, and to show my respect, I immediately returned on board the Cutter without visiting any other lodge, or making any purchases. This was appreciated by the Indians present who thanked me for respecting their feelings.

On the 6th day of July, we ran into Karta Bay to the Indian village of Kazan. Here I purchased of a trader several beautiful specimens of bead embroidery and shawl work, and on the morning of the 7th we proceeded to Fort Wrangell, arriving there at 6:22 P. M., and remained there until the 17th. The Indians were, like all the rest, earnest in their entreaties for teachers and missionaries.

From Fort Wrangell we proceeded to Fort Tongass where we landed some stores for the Customs Officer, and then proceeded to Fort Simpson, British Columbia, where we arrived at 11 A. M., on Sunday morning, July 18th. All the Indians except some strangers from Alaska had gone to church, and not wishing to disturb the congregation, I took a walk to see the new church which Mr. Crosby was building. As I passed the big lodge where we had the wedding feast, about a dozen Indians, men and women, came out all well dressed. One of them had a book under his arm. I asked them if they were going to church. They said no, that they belong to Metlakatla mission, and had been holding service after the Episcopal form taught them by Mr. Duncan. The Indian with the book under his arm, told me that he was the minister, and then opening his book he handed it to me pointing to a passage, "read that," said he "I can't read well, I wish I could." The book was the bible and the passage was the 18th and 19th verses of the 4th chapter of St. Luke. "I wish I could preach better," said he.

The text was so appropriate and the serious earnestness of the whole party together with the profound stillness of the village, made a deep impression upon me.

Just as I finished talking with this Indian minister, the congregation of Mr. Crosby's church, came out; there were some five or six hundred of them all scrupulously clean and well dressed. It was a sight I have never witnessed before, and it spoke volumes to my mind of the efficient training Mr. Crosby has given these Indians, and the wonderful change wrought in this tribe by Mr. Duncan, Episcopalian at Metlakatla, and Mr. Crosby, at Fort Simpson.

I partook of lunch at the Fort with Mr. and Mrs. Morrison. As we sat down to the table, Mrs. Morrison asked a blessing on our repast, and when we had finished she returned thanks in the forms common among English people, and this in a simple and devout demeanor, which showed that she really felt what she said.

I was so impressed with what I had seen that day, that I could not help the thought, that the people whom we dare to call savages, can teach the so-called Christians, lessons of humility. I left Fort Simpson with a feeling of respect for those Indians that I have never before felt for any tribe I have lived with on the Northwest coast, and I feel confident if missionaries and teachers are sent them by the various missionary societies of all denominations of Christians in the same untrammelled manner accorded to Messrs. Duncan and Crosby, that the Alaska tribes will not only stay at home and trade with our own people, but they will be morally, physically and pecuniarily better off than they will be should our present miserable policy of Indian agencies be thrust upon them.

At 2 P. M., we left Fort Simpson and proceeded on to Bella Bella a Hudson's Bay trading post, which we reached the next afternoon at 6:50. Mr. Kennedy, the trader, furnished me with a few curiosities, and afterwards sent me a valuable collection of ancient articles of Indian manufacture, and 26 large paddles ornamented for the big canoe. At 8 P. M., we left Bella Bella for Port Townsend, where we arrived on the 2d at 9 A. M.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. JAMES G. SWAN.

The foregoing report has been somewhat altered from the original, to fit it for

the press, but the principal features have been kept in view. I first show by the wonderful success of the mission at Metlakatla and Fort Simpson, that the presence of soldiers is not needed. Secondly, that these missions are conducted without expense to the English Government, the expenses being defrayed by a stipend paid by the missionary societies to the missionaries in charge, and by voluntary contributions by the Indians.

Every denomination of Christians should have the privilege of sending missionaries and teachers to Alaska, the whole to be under the care of one general superintendent, who should visit every missionary station once in each year during the spring, so as to be able to make his annual report at the close of the fiscal year. These annual visits should be made in a Revenue Cutter. By adopting the plan of the mission in British Columbia, we would do away with that stupendous system of fraud of Indian agencies, which, with the peculations and down-right robberies of many of the agents, has been the fruitful, and in many cases the actual cause of the Indian hostilities. Alaska presents a field for commencing a reformation in our Indian policy. It is separated by British Columbia from any contact with our treaty Indians, and the present seems a most fitting time to try the experiment.

JAMES G. SWAN.

OLYMPIA UNION ACADEMY

Is owned by a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$30,000, and is designed to furnish the people of Washington Territory advantages for education in those branches of study usually pursued in Academies and High Schools, besides the branches generally taught in the common schools of the country. The School is divided into three Departments, viz.: Academic, Grammar and Primary, and pupils are expected to pass from the lowest to the highest grade, in regular order, passing written examinations in previous studies, answering 75 per cent. of questions asked.

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FOUR GRADES EACH REQUIRING ONE YEAR FOR COMPLETION.

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Latin Grammar, (B)	Latin Grammar, (A)
Natural History,	Greek Grammar,
Elementary Algebra,	Cesar's Commentaries,
Rhetoric,	Ancient History,
Natural Philosophy,	High Algebra, (A)
Physiology,	High Arithmetic, (A)
High Arithmetic, (B)	Geometry, (B)
Physical Geography,	Elementary Astronomy
English Grammar,	English Grammar, (B)
THIRD YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.
Cicero's select orations	Horace's Odes,
Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> ,	Livy,
Greek Readers,	Herodotus,
Anabasis,	Memorabilia,
German Reader,	Evidences of Christian-
Trigonometry,	Wm. Tell,
Mensuration, survey-	Moral Science,
Navigation, and Sing-	English Literature,
Constitution U. S.,	Physic,
Political Economy,	Geogry,
Chemistry.	Logic.

Exercises in Composition and Declamation throughout the course to the 4th year, when original orations, written reviews, abstract, etc., will be required.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

This embraces all the studies generally taught in common schools, between the Third Reader, Primary Arithmetic, Third Geography and corresponding studies, up to the first of the Academic Department, at which time pupils are expected to pass examination in the following studies, which constitute the highest grade of the Grammar Department. Bullion's English Grammar, geography and use of Terrestrial Globes. History of the United States, outlines of English History, Fifth Reader, P. Parry's History, Written Spelling, Penmanship, Practical Arithmetic completed and Mental Arithmetic.

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First term begins Aug. 27 and ends Nov. 2
Second " " Nov. 5 " Jan. 11
Third " " Jan. 14 " Mar. 22
Fourth " " Mar. 24 " May 31

TUITION: Tuition is charged from date of entrance to close of term, and must be paid in advance. No deduction will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

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