

INDIAN TROUBLES.—The steamer Columbia, which recently arrived from Umpqua, reports that there has been considerable trouble among the Indians between Klamath and Hoopa Valleys. The troops have been worsted in some of their fights, and the Indian Agents have experienced considerable difficulty in restraining the mountain tribes from descending on those below them.

KILLED BY INDIANS.—A man named Thomas Carson, alias "Tom Punch," was found dead, with seven arrows in his body, in Ukiah valley, Mendocino county, on Saturday week. The Petaluma Journal is informed that the Indians avowed vengeance against Carson in consequence of his brutal treatment of a squaw.

NEVADA DEMOCRAT

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1858.

SALES.

By virtue of an Execution from the Hon. District Court, in and for the County of Clark, Nevada, do hereby sell, on a judgment rendered by me, August A. D. 1858, in favor of the WISCONSIN & MICHIGAN FLOURING MILL for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on said sum at the rate of ten per cent from the date of judgment to the date of sale, the following described real estate, situate in Quartz Mining Company's Lot, between New York Hill and Mission Hill, in Grass Valley State and County, containing one thousand and five hundred feet square, with engine, boilers, and other machinery, and a building containing the stock of said Company. I will expose to public sale in front of the Court House in Grass Valley, on the 11th day of August 1858, the highest bidder for cash. A. D. 1858, between 10 o'clock P. M. to satisfy said judgment and costs.

By ED. BRIDGEMAN, Deputy.

By virtue of a Decree of the District Court of the County of Clark, Nevada, rendered in said Court in favor of J. F. Van Hook, for the sum of thirteen hundred and eighty-seven cents, do hereby sell, at the rate of ten per cent interest on the sum of said judgment to the date of sale, including all costs and charges, the premises of said Barbere, situate on the east side of Main street, in the City of Nevada, and State of Nevada, containing the east by house and lot the west by two feet from the house and lot of J. D. Barbere, thence running west to the premises of said Barbere, the lot running south including the stables and out-let, a certain Warehouse situate on the south of, and east of the premises of said Barbere.

Peter Thellusson's Will.

[From the London Times of July 6th.]
Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of vanity, and pursue with eagerness the phantom of a name, attend to the history of one richer than Rasselas—even to the history of one Peter Thellusson, late of the city of London, Merchant. It is partly detailed in the columns of our this day's law report, but scarcely plain enough to be understood without labor by non-legal minds.

It is now sixty-two years since Peter Thellusson took stock of his worldly possessions, and found that he had £600,000 in money and land of the annual value of £4,500. Peter Thellusson had satisfied the ordinary ambition of an English Bourgeois—he had founded a family. Peter Isaac, the son of his youth, and the prop of his house, was heir to £55,000 a year in money and land—and might claim to be a born gentleman. Peers and peeresses might hereafter spring in intermediate succession from the lor behind the bank. The best men upon Change envied the rich and prosperous Peter Thellusson, who had no object of ambition un-satisfied. Peter was of a different mind; he had not nearly money enough. Let other men be satisfied to found one family; Peter was lucky enough to have three sons; and he would found three families. It was not that he loved his sons, or his sons' sons; but it was the hope and desire of this magnificently posthumous miser, to associate his name in future generations with three colossal fortunes. If he did not love his sons, he did not hate them; he was simply indifferent to everything except to his one cherished object, Peter Thellusson took the very best legal advice and made a will. He left a few trifling legacies, probably to show that no unnatural antipathy to his children tainted that will with animosity. But his great fortune was all conveyed to his first-born. It was to accumulate

Sabine, Augustus Thellusson divide the estate as eldest in lineage, or whether Thomas and Arthur take as eldest in years, we should equally desire to be able to call upon old Peter Thellusson to see the division of his anticipated accumulations. The Court of Chancery has so clipped and pollarded his oak, that it is not much larger than when he left it. It would be fit punishment for that pure-proud, vain, cruel old man, to see that he disinherited his own children only to fatten a generation of lawyers; that he was the dupe of his own subtlety, and that his name, instead of being associated with the foundation of a house of fabulous wealth, is only known in connection with an abortive scheme of vulgar vanity.

Keeping the Carnival in Lima.

A correspondent of the Alta, writing from the city of Lima, thus speaks of a curious way the ladies of that city have of celebrating the carnival:

For three days in succession have the ladies a right to besprinkle every body with water, and you may believe it, that they availed themselves of the privilege with a vengeance. All houses are, for this purpose, shut, to keep intruders out, and in the balconies, which are a sort of frame work with Venetian blinds and curtains, the fair nymphs keep themselves concealed, armed with pails of water, potters, and, last though not least, with syringes of heavy calibre and long fangs. As soon now as they spy out a gentleman coming unawares along, they open their batteries and give him a dreadful drenching. With all my prudence in recognizing the enemy, they actually got me three times into a horrid cross fire, and in spite of all such plastic leaping as would have raised the envy and then driven to despair the nimblest of ballet masters, I was as many times drenched to the skin. But the ladies have it not altogether

Expenditures of the National Government.

The specific appropriations for the expenditures of the National Government for the present fiscal year are officially stated by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in a document recently issued, to be as follows:

RECAPITULATION FOR 1858.

Legislative, Executive, Judicial, and Miscellaneous	\$12,796,646 42
Diplomatic and Consular	912,160 00
Indian Department, Revolution-ary, Invalid and other pensions	3,407,156 55
Army, Fortifications, Military Academy, and Military Roads	25,683,616 46
Naval Service	14,808,354 28
Post Office Department	19,047,456 00
Ocean Steam Mail Service	1,460,750 00
Collection of the Revenue	3,600,000 00
Treaty with the King of Denmark	408,731 44

Total specific appropriations \$81,824,855 40

To this total must be added what are termed "indefinite" appropriations, which embrace claims, extra allowances, new pensions, etc., and "permanent" appropriations, such as the interest on the public debt, which is provided for when the laws authorizing loans of the issue of treasury notes are adopted. The lowest estimate which has been made of these two items is \$3,565,635 87. In addition to the expenditures thus provided for, there is a balance of old appropriations applicable to the present year, stated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, to be \$15,565,588 35. So that the authorized expenditures of the Government, for the existing year, amount to over \$100,000,000, although no doubt a balance corresponding to that brought forward from the last year will remain unexpended at the close of the present year.

The receipts for the first three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, exclusive of the sums obtained by the issue of treasury notes, were \$36,026,913 16. The expenditures

Skyranks states that a party of about 200 Indians from Mariposa, Aug. 9th, killed a man named Toney, called him a red, and gave him a beating. A party of about 200 Indians from Mariposa, Aug. 12th, for the purpose of giving him a beating, before Justice of the Peace, L. H. Coe, and over 100 Indians were present. The Court of the United States, at San Francisco, has just rendered a decision in the case of *United States vs. Fairbanks*, which includes the right of citizens to be tried in their own country. The case involves the right of citizens to be tried in their own country. The case involves the right of citizens to be tried in their own country.

Stephen D. King, who has been appointed warden of the State Prison, has just issued a writ of habeas corpus, and has granted it to a prisoner named King. King, who has been appointed warden of the State Prison, has just issued a writ of habeas corpus, and has granted it to a prisoner named King.

Indian Troubles; Killed By Indians