THE LITTLE GRAVES. " It's only a little grave they said,
" unity just a child that's dead;"
And so they careleasly turned away
From the mound the spale had made that day.
Ah, they did not know how deep a stade
Tout little grave in our home had made.

There is beauty in the fountain,

successful. The term has been penetrated only to the depth of from two to three feet, all the way yielding extravaganth as at the outset. Claims in the vicinity, and apparently in the same lead, do not pay approximately, although considerably richer than claims in other localities. The lead taken by Messrs. Manny and Taylor is sunk to a depth of 12 feet, the vem widening as it descends, and is now 22 inches across. The rock merely pounded in a mortar pays from 4 to 6 centab per pound. The proprietors intend to put up an arcastra as soon as a competent person can be found to construct it. On Tuesday, Dr. A. H. Davis brought to town some exceedingly promising specimens of discoveries made by himself near Big Bar, on Exans farm, Rogue river. Several persons visited the latter place on Thrus say, for the purpose of prospecting the lead and taking up claims. We were shown several pieces of the species generally known as "rose quartz," harder and flintier than any we have seen. The gold is not visible in any of the pieces shown us, but some or two of the parties who have taken ap claims assure us that apon crushing and polverizing it, fair prospects have been obtained throughout. Some dozen or more claims are already staked off, and in the coarse of a week or two, probably enough will be ascertained of the read character of the read alongether.

Other discoveries have been made by Thos.

to see in this valley nor elsewhere. If gold quartz proves, as we believe it will, wonderfully abundant hereabouts, it can be found, obtained and enjoyed without producing gold fever, and therefore more rationally and beneficially by all to whom it comes, either directly, or through the channels of trade.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

loaded with duck shot. When the brute advanced to within about ten paces, he fired full in her face, completely blinding her. She was then disputched without trouble. The animal measured over six feet in length, and from her very fleshy condition had evidently feasted upon the smaller live stock about the country. In fact an examination of her stomach showed that pork was a favorite food with the "varmint," and she carried undigested proof of this to an astonishing extent. Mr. Hoxie is certain that the brute has left a batch of mischievous orphans behind, from howlings and cries heard during the night.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

Extendent.—The news of the discovery by Mr. George Ish, of the very rich quartz vein near Richer.

Hand be can swallow it without chewing, or let it choke him. I will thank you in future, when you personate me, to give my name, and no firing pop-guns behind lies.

"That "democrat" is one of the kind that votes the republican ticket.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—This disease has consigned a large number of the children of this community to, as I consider, a premature grave. In the first place, it is nothing more or less than what was called, twenty-five or thirty years ago, Canker Rash, and the old ladies of those days, in most cases, would care with their herbs, without the use of caustics, or mercury; is and I ask parents to investigate the treatment.

Holloway's Pills.—When the stomach is in an irritable condition the whole system sympathizes. Hence sick headache, nervousness, and incapacity for mental or physical exertion. There are few who have not experienced these unpleasant effects of indigestion, more trying sometimes than scrious illness. Now we take it upon ourselves to say, not from report, but from actual experience. that Holloway's Pills are a positive and immediate remedy for all sured depressing and annoying disorders. They set the stomach right at once, and the controlling organ of the system heing regulated and put in order, the return of bodily and mental health is a necessary consequence.

The stockholders of the Democrat say that Delusion must and shall dry up his vulgarity, and incapacity for mental or physical exertion. There are few who have not experienced these unpleasant effects of indigestion, more trying sometimes than scrious illness. Now we take it upon ourselves to say, not from report, but from actual experience. that Holloway's Pills are a positive and immediate remedy for all surjects and immediate remedy for all surjects and the controlling organ of the system heing regulated and put in order, the return of bodily and mental health is a necessary consequence.

The stockholders of the Democrat say that Delusion must and shall dry up his vulgarity, and then they gave him there are not they gave him there works to clear up his character, and that they gave him there works to elear up his character, and they gave him there works to elear up his character, and they gave him there were limit they will draw out. That they gave him there would shall dry up his vulgarity, and then the said.

It matters very little whether he be a farmer. It matters very little whether he be a farmer.

It mean to be a man! 'I he said.

It matters very little whether he be a farmer.

It mean to be a man in lit was defined and the successful, and beloved and respect-the will be successful, and beloved and respect-the will be successful, and beloved and r

There is in the last number of the Times a correspondence between the editor of that passed to charge the Postmaster or the depth of the stateman and the fid inst., in which it is alleged upon rumen. There is no the form those of your correspondence to whether the editor of that passed to charge the Postmaster or the depth of the Stateman of the fid inst., in which it is alleged your amon't the "the editor of the Times had made direct overtures to Judge Williams to get him into the Times office, in return for which the Times office, in return for which the Times of the Stateman, and the fid in finding out the passed in an imperior of the Stateman of the fill in the Times of the country has been excellent. Our harvests have eally out the passed protection of Drivine through Dr. Loryes a note from the Times of the country has been excellent. Our harvests have called in an imperior out and defined at the passed protection of Drivine through Dr. Loryes a note from the Times of the country has been excellent. Our harvests have eally out the passed protection of Drivine through Dr. Loryes a note from the Times of the country has been excellent. Our harvests have eally out the passed protection of Drivine through Dr. Loryes a note from the Times of the country has been excellent. Our harvests have early out the passed protection of Drivine through Dr. Loryes a note from the Times of the country has been excellent. Our harvests have early out the passed protection of Drivine through Dr. Loryes a note from the Armest of the Stateman. In the Stateman is the country has been excellent. Our harvests have early out the passed protection of Drivine through the stateman of the stateman is the passed protection of Drivine through the country has been excellent. Our harvests have responded in a minimized with the children of the Stateman. Fevery man of sense must know that it was the duty of the Times of the Stateman. In the state of the Union. I shall not refer to the remained have been arriaged by the said article to a countr

The Times editor in his second note to me says (and I call attention to the language): "it is untrue that I ever made any overture to you for your pecuniary aid in the purchase of an interest in the Times with the object and on the condition that the said paper should be devoted to the advancement of your Senatorial aspirations, as is alleged on rumor by the Statesman." In my answer to this, I expressly refuse to affirm or deny as to the Statesman's article, but assent to the above; whereupon the Times may says in his next issue "that I denied the may says in his next issue "that I denied the Nearly every day we hear of fresh discoveries of gold quartz made within the county, all of greater or less promise. The whole region is heing prospected, and if by Spring there shall be a quartz lead within an area of ten miles in any direction from Jacksonville, undiscovered, it will be one of the recognized wonders of our little world. As yet, none of the statesman's allegation, and then says that such allegation so changed by him, is not true, and it was on account of these interpolations that I assented to the correctness of the statement. Nobody has said that Mr. Russel's "object and our regard, the members of this Lodge will the statement. Nobody has said that Mr. Russel's "object and our regard, the members of the statement. Nobody has said that Mr. Russel's "object and being proposed arrangement, or that the rimes was to be "devoted" to me, but the foregoing resolutions had to the rowarded to the press of gold, and this week they have been equally of gold, and this week they have been equally of gold, and this week they have been equally fact was that Mr. Russell wanted me to help him into the Times, holding out as an induce-

the real character of the rock to either warrant the putting up of a mill, as is projected, or to cause abandonment of the lead altogether.

Other discoveries have been made by Thos. Swinden, near Willow Springs; by a German, on Rich Gulch; and on Applegate we are also told of a very extensive and promising lead. Fair prospects have not been obtained from any of these, but the specimens exhibited from the first two are certainly equal to "fancy pieces" taken from the famous Grass Valley veins. The search is daily continued, by nearly all classes of our citizens, and still there is an entire absence of what is generally distinguished as a "gold excitement," which we hope never to see in this valley nor elsewhere. If gold quartz proves, as we believe it will, wonderfully

Savage Game.—On Thursday afternoon as Messrs. O. D. Hoxie and C. F. Jones were duck hunting along Bear Creek, their dogs surprised a large tigress (or panther) which lay concealed in the bushes. Instantly the dogs attacked the ferocious brute, but she quickly routed them, and deliberately approached the hunters. Mr. Jones happened to be foremost. He was armed with a U. S. masket, heavily loaded with duck shot. When the brute advanced to within about ten paces, he fired full

Ish came to town with several pieces of quartz gold rock, of extraordinary richness, taken from a lead discovered somewhere in the neighbor-hood of Big Bar, yesterday. The rock is white and very hard, with fine veins of gold coursing

in their own way."-Advertiser.

The stockholders of the Democrat say that swer of this little boy! Better than all of States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during

its preservation. In this view let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon-spirit of sectional harred and strite now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative states men of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and degreest cartily which is

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant dux and reflux of public opinion. Questions, which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory eruptions grow the peaceint olive, the cheering vine and sustaining corn. Such, in my opin-ion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like every-thing human, will have its day, and give place to other and less threatening controversies.

Public opinion in this country is all powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon

any question, the good sense of the people will farmsh the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious reand the Union, must me be represed smooth their nearest parassess advance one step further at attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion
of our common country, these would all prove
to be as nothing should the time ever arrive
when they cannot be enjoyed without serious
damage to the personal safety of the people of
fifteen members of the confederacy. If the
peace of the domestic fireside throughout these
States should ever be invaded: if the mothers States should ever be invaded; if the mothers not be able to rest at night, without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate, and that of their children before the morning, it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self preservation is the of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable.

But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings.

On the contrary I firmly believe that the events On the contrary I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken at the fountain, human power could never ken at the fountain, human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the U.S., of the question of slavery in the Territores which had presented an aspect so truly formulable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, includ ing slaves, into the common territories belong-ing equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and have it protected there under the Federal and very hard, with fine veins of gold coursing and have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a Territories are fair samples, and that the lead is quite extensive. If so, he will surely soon arrive at fortune.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

The By our exchanges we see, that when an one laught was made in Congress upon the Administration, for its sins of omissions and commission, that Gen. Lane became the apologist for the removal of Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee upon Territories. He also assumed grounds upon the slavery question, that would debar the people of the Territories from "regulating their domestic concerns in their own way."—Advertiser. been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, We could multiply this class of choice extracts indefinitely.—Delazonian.

In declaring that you could dive deeper in perfidy, you declare a falsehood. You have that the brute has left a batch of mischievous orphans behind, from howlings and crice heard during the night.—Incksonville Scatinel.

Externent.—The news of the discovery by Mr. George Ish, of the very rich quartz vein near Big Bur, produced intense excitement in town last night. Squire Hoffman was kept busily employed in recording claims until nearbusily of the new of the discovery the number of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of those days, in most cases, would cure with their he old ladies of the power to an unit of the would be intolerable. In the latter event there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the Legislature possible to do him:

Well, my little boy, what do you intend to obtain the did to do this hereafter, it will then be time chough to obtain the did to do this hereafter, it will then be the their hands by further legislation. Heart the cold la

posed for admission as a State into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles. When, in the progress of events, the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed in a regular manner, and, in the exercise of the rights of Popular Sovereignty, to form a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska Act, they shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe, at the time of the admission. This principle has happily been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress.

I tent upon present gain, extorts from the slave capanble of enducing, knowing that when death comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the comes to his rehef, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by th

Our Listory proves that the fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave trade. It was, not withstanding deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the pawer to up with the mineration or important. public, in advance of all other nations, con-deamed the African slave trade. It was, not withstanding, decuned expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit the migration or importation power to prohibit the migration or importance of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to adopt prior to the timity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by the the existing gloon.

The wisdom of the course pursued by the State only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d of March 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and paints in our entirens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign mations. The provisions of this act were extended and cafforded by the act of 10th May, 1800. Again, the States themselves have clear right to waive the constitutional privilege, intended for their benefit—to prohibit, by their own laws, this benefit—to prohibit, by their own laws, this Our treaty or general convention of peace, am trade at any time they thought proper, previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the Constitutional barrier. Congress, accordingly, pussed on act on the 28th day of February. 1804 to account the first of general convention of peace, and it is a state of the 18th June, 1838, and the 18th June, 1838, and with the time and consent of the senate, on the 21st December following. On the 19th December, 1838, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of civergia, was duly commissioned as Europ Extractionary and Minister Plenipotentiary to 28th day of February, 1803, to prevent the Lin China. He left the U. S. for the place of his

As the year 1808 approached. Congress de treaty, the ratifications were to be exchanged teranned not to suffer this trade to exist even on or before the 18th of June, 1856. This was passed an act to take effect from and after the still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Ist day of January. 1808, prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the U.S. This that no advantage should be taken of the delay, character, to which I need not specially refer.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Pekin, he recharacter, to which I need not specially refer. character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles, and such the practice, of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave trade. It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegated to the Convention and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had brained with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specific power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived. If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they in pire to the Emperor himself. The ratifications the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1803 they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power to the States against the exercise of this power to the fore that period. Nay, more; they would not have attached such a vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were expended. It would then have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, presenting the mode of its own to be the condition of the constitution, presenting the mode of its own to but we ought to regard with a lenient eye, Constitution, presenting the mode of its own future a nemalment, the provisor that no amend ment which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the provision in the Constitution scenting to the States the conduct of our Minister, on the occasion, has right to admit the importation of African slaves,

casson had been employed by the members at the Convention was an absolve noting from the derivation of the claims the Convention was an absolve noting from the derivation of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duries and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactority performed by our had it been left to the states, its efficient experience of the claims of the duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactority performed by our late. Minister. These Conventions bear date rience would have been impossible in this respect—that any one State could have effects ally continued the trade not only for itself but agreements subsidiary to the principle treaty, for all the other slave States, though never so for all the other slave. States, though never so much against their will. And why? because African slaves when once brought within the limits of any one State in accordance with its law, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists; and even if all the States separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slaves and to guard the coarst.

Sinch a force in State was not state on any proceeding in good faith to satisfy the out the other provisions of the convention. Still I the ught it was proper to submit them to the Schate, by which they were ratified on 3d to capture the slaves and to guard the coarst.

peace without the consent of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose, for a period of more than half a century. There has been no perceivable addition to the number of our domestic slaves during this period. Their advancement in civilization has far st-passed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved. Re-open the trade, and it would be difficult to determme whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master, or on those of the native-born slave. Evils to the master the most to be dreaded, would be the introduction of wild heathen and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly and questiants and or sold the sold of the so

into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect apon unhappy Africa itself, if we should reopen the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had, even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect pandemondum, for which this country would be held All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African elave trade. After a most careful and vigorous examination of our coasts, and thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States, except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering between 300 and 400. Those engaged in the unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as a united success as their crimes deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution, dulge in the reasonable hope for the gradual be closed against the trade, we may then in-dulge in the reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of

port tion of certain persons into certain States where, by the law thereof, their admission is prohibited. In this manner the importation of A'rie in slaves into the U. S., was to a great extent prohibited, some years in advance of 1803.

According to the adverse construction, the and to give it full effect, it became necessary to dance itself on which so much care and dis conclude two supplemental Conventions on Such a force no State can employ in the constant of did not reach Shangaae until after the depart-arc of our Minister to Pekin, and these conven-tions could not therefore be exchanged at the

WHOLE NO. 463.

gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of \$289,000 applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers conscituting a part of it, under the authority of the Naval appropriation act of the 3d March. last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it,

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with other governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the Cuban claims—the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested—remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount (\$122,635.54) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case, in common with two of my predecessors. I entertain no doubt that this is re-

the Amistad case, in common with two of my pre-decessors. I entertain no doubt that this is re-quired by our treaty with Spain of the 27th Oct., 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the cabinet of Madrid as a rea-son against the settlement of our claim.

I need not repeat the arguments I used in my last annual message, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinion on that meas-ure remains unchanged. I therefore again invite the serious attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of suc-cess.

Cess.

Until a recent period, there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion, that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Ulayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted, in a manner alike honorable and satisfac ory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British government had not anticipated, they have not yet comment had been expenses with the Republics of

ing between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the island of San Jaan, under the Oregon treaty of the Each of June, 356, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate cellisions on that remo e frontier, the late Secretary of Sta e. on the 14th of July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crainpton, the British minister at Washington, communicating the instructions which he (Mr. Marcy) bad given, on the 14th of July, to Gov. Sevens of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an apprehended conflict be ween our cit zens and the British subjects on the island of Sin Juan.

on the is and of San Juan. from all acts on the disputed ground which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right

Its."

In acknowledging the receipt, on the next day, of Mr. Marcy's note, the British minister expressed his "entire concurrence in the propriety of the course recommended to the governor of Washington Territory by your Mr. Marcy's instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor General of British North America," and had "extractly recommended to his Excellence to Governor General of British North America, and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure on the part of the British local anthorities, and the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by your Mr. Marcy on the authorities and citizens of

your Mr. Marcy on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained, upon the faith of this arrangement, until the 9th July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the island. He found upon it 20 American residents, with their families, and also an establishment of the H. B. Co. for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the Co. whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay thise its value but that was refused. Soon after premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value, but that was refused. Soon after the chief factor of the Co. at Victoria, Mr Dallas, son in law of Gov. Douglas, came to the island in the British sloop-of-war Satellite, and threatened to take this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Vic-toria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. Dallas

The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. Dallas that if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended.

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the Gen. through the U.S. Inspector of Customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island, to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the H.B. Co at Victoria, with their rights as American citizens. The Gen. immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Capt. Gen. Pickett, 9th Infan ry, to establish his company on Bellevue or San Juan island, on some suitable position next the harbor at the south-eastpany on Bellevne or San Jaan island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the south-east-crn ex remity. This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops them on the island amounted in the aggre-

ga e to 6\*1 men. Whils: I do not doem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the stateto its of the British colonies authorities, concest-ing the accuracy of the information on which the guitant General acted, it was due to him that I should has present his own reasons for issuing the orders to Capt. P. exect. From these it is quite clear that his object was to prevent the British an therrities on Vancouver Island from exercising ju-

of San Juan, as well as to protee them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time through that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was appreheaded. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity, and it is an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forebore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his government and await their the whole affair to his government and await their

the intervening period whilst the two governmen might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieut. Gen. Scott was despatched, on the 17th Sept. last, to take immediate command of the U.S. forces on the Pacific coast, should be deem this necessary. the Pacific coast, should be deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precantionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British Minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that in any event American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Capt. Pickett's coshould remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion; and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. Gen. Scott has recently returned from his measure, having amazinity as