VOL. VI.-NO. 45.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TAR B. BROOKS, M. D. THOMPSON, M. D. BROOKS & THOMPSON. PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS

ACCOUCHERS.

meksonville, Oregon. Navember 2d, 1861.

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE, VACESONVILLE DREG STORE

SURGICAL HOSPITAL

I am now prepared to receive patients in the Hospital, on the corner of Third Street, back of the "Union Hatel,"
Trans-CISH OR GOOD SECURITY. CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D. Jacksonville, July 28, 1860, 28-1f. ORANGE JACOBS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Phonix, Jackson County, Ogn.,

Wild attend to business in the Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court.

PYLE & MALLORY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Reschurg, Douglas County, Ogn. Will, attend to any Suches confided to them, in the action! Courts of the Pierr THIS WAY Judicial District of Oregon, and in the Su serme Court. October 26:41

WAR SCRIP, WAR SCRIP. B. F. DOWELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW fill practice in all the Courts of the Third Juli al District, the Supreme Court of Orepu, and in Yreka, Cat.
He has an agent at Washington, and expect-

to risit that city and the Atlantic this Ru and Fall, and any business will rezeive prom attention, my 25:119 W. G. T'VAULT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will. attend to business in the several

Courts in the First Judicial District of on, and is the Supreme Court. Office or fatifornin St. opposite " Sentiuel" Uffice. JACKSTRILE, ORGON,

C. P. SPRAGUE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. KERRYHLLE, JOSEPHINE CHESTY, DUS.,

Will punctually attend to business entrusted to April [3, 186]. 134f

J. H. REED. ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, OREGIN, Will attend to any business confided to bim is the several Course of the First Judicial Distric of Oregon, and in the Supreme Court. 6:31

SAMUEL E. MAY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE IN "SENTINEL" BUILDING Jos kanny ille, thegon.

SEWALL TRUAX, SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER. OFFICE, AT THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

A LL husiness pertaining to Land or Land Lews promptly attended to. Jacksonville, May 11th, 1861.

Dr. N. Caldwell Boatman II and offers his professional services in the

practice of Membrie, Surgery and Observives.

Office at his residence on California street, in the house formerly occupied by A. M. Berry, next door to Judge Prim's.

Charges very reasonable. Calls attended to the control of the co at all hours of the day or night.

Dentintry.

DR. J. HERBOLD
WOULD respectfully amounted to the citivically that he is now prepared to the citivically that

VULCANITE OR RUBBER WORK er artificial teeth in the best style, and at pri-ects sait the flats. All kinds of Denial operations attended to in skillful manner, Jacksmyllke,dine 2d. 1861. (17 1 201f

PETER BRITT, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

prepared to take Pictures in every style of

do not give eatifaction, no charges will be made Call at Funk's Cigar Store, or at the Gallery on the Hill, and see his Pictures. INSURANCE AGENCY.

JACKSONVILLE.

Risks taken upon Mills. Hotely, Store Powellings, etc., on the most favoral terms, in Harrford, Physics, Girard, floodis and other well known and responsible comp E. C. SESSIONS, Agent.

El Dorado Saloon

Corner of Callibrate bud Gregon He., Jackson ville, Oregon. WM. BURKE, Proprietor,

The most choice brainly of Brandy, Whisky, Cordial, WINE, CIGARS, ETC. For sale in any desired que

P. H. LYNCH. Wholesale and Retall Dealer in

WINES, SYRUPS & CORDIALS.

EXPRESS SALOON. Corner of Cultfornia and Third Streets,

and siver W Wen witten

Next door to Beekman's Express.

CITY BREWERY!

(On the Hill) Jacksonville, Oregon

PHE Proprietors having taken posse Mr. Fitz, are prepared to furnish Lager Beer to people of this vicinity by the keg, buttle or on draught.

An experience of many years in brewing

Lager Beer Gives them an advantage over all competiti and warrante them in promoting A BETTER ARTICLE THAN CAN BE FOUND

ELSEWHERE in Southern Oregon. BOY BE SUITE to send your orders to the CITY BREWERY, if you wish the BEST BEER. KREUZER & MATTES. Jacksonville, Sept. 10, 1861.

M. W. DAVIS.

City Auctioneer. PEACE DECLARED! AND NO ONE BUNG III

ND I will offer any property, or any other man, at public auction, by more money an any other man, at all times, and we will ot charge any more than the property brings of we do, you can borrow some. Give us clause. M. W. DAVIS.

PAINT SHOP CROW & CRANE.

II AVING removed to the SHOP formerly occupied by J. K. Ackley, on the corner of Fourth and C streets, are prepared to do al.

PAINTING, AND PAPER HANGING. EXPEDITIOUSLY

IN THE BEST STYE, AND MOST REASONABLE THENES

(LATE UNION HOUSE),

Jackson ville, Orogon. BY LOUIS HORNE.

"HE best accommodations given to guests transient and permanent.

The Hotel has been reformished and refitted ny Hotel in southern Oregon. Jacksonville, Dec. 1, 1860.

ARKANSAS

Livery Stable Oregon Street, Jacksonville.

THE undersigned has leased the above well known Stable, and will spare no floris to merit, as he hopes to receive. Horses to Let or Hire,

By the day or week, at moderate prices. Anima's left at my Stable will be well proceeded for, on satisfactory terms.

GEORGE H. C. TAYLOR. Jacksonville, Nov. 16, 1861

JOHN BAKER, BOOT & SHOEMAKER Next Door to El Dorndo Saloon,

On California Street. MR. BAKER takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in

Bootmaking, Shoemaking,

liners' and Farmers' Boots, nufactured in a manner to warrant satisfa ion, at reasonable prices.

Persons leaving orders for work car
ely upon having it done at the time promises

Jacksonville, Sept. 28, 1861.

37m3

FINE DRESS BOOTS,

GREAT REDUCTION! ON the First of January, '61, the prices

Sowing Machine Aff.w of these, the best and cheapest ma hines made, at San Francisco rates. ET C. SESSIONS, Agent. Jacksonville, Jan. 12.

Meeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines

With all the Late Improvements. A SMATI, assertment of the phare much instructived and for sale at Soil F law prices, unting freight.

E. C. SESSIONE, Agen Jacksonville, June 29, 1861.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

Office over Clugage & Drum's Stables. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year.
One Copy, Six Months

ADVERTISING RATES One Square, of Twelve Lines or tess, First In-sertion, \$3.00; and for each subsequent inser-

lion, \$1 00. 'rofessional or Business Cards, Each Sq per annum, \$30 00; for Six Months, \$15 00 for Three Months, \$10 00. liberal discount will be made to persons who alvertise to the extent of four squares.
he number of insertions should be marked on
the nargin of advertisements.

Address by Wm. H. Collins Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

A friend last week handed to us a pamphlet opy, second edition, of the "Third Address Collins, of Bultimore," Mr. Collins has at spective duties assigned to their state. law in the nation. But the present crisis has abstract thinker, it may be equally difficult to

dividing line be drawn between the territory of the United States from East to West : If ur country ever separates, by ordination of Nature, the line can only run from North to South. If such a division were sought, he would consider the crisis infinitely more apsalling. "The struggle would then be to do hat which though unwise, would not be inonsistent with the laws of Nature, as indicated by the courses of our mountains and streams. The effort now being made is to diide us on some line, not only without strategie points, but in violation of them-depend. Saxon or by the African race, utterly forgetof any State-interference with the subject; the let the bounds of the Republic be closed, except of motual supply constitute one of the strong.

In the subject of any State-interference with the subject; the let the bounds of the Republic be closed, except of motual supply constitute one of the strong.

In the subject of any State-interference with the subject; the let the bounds of the Republic be closed, except of such person or persons to be made by unanimous consent; let the foreign slave of the Republic be closed, except of such person or persons to be made by unanimous consent; let the foreign slave of the Republic be closed, except of such person or persons to be made by unanimous consent; let the foreign slave of the Republic be closed, except of such person or persons to be made by unanimous consent; let the foreign slave of the Republic be closed, except of such person or persons to be made by unanimous consent; let the foreign slave of the Republic be closed, except of such person or persons to be made by unanimous consent; let the foreign slave of the Republic be closed, except of such person or persons to be made by unanimous consent; let the foreign slave of the Republic be closed, except of such person or persons to be made by unanimous consent; let the foreign slave of the Republic be closed, except of the Republic be closed, ex I treat, is a impossible us it is unwise and nicidal." He then proceeds to address him-

self to the whole American people : It may perhaps be well to ask, Why is it eyes of the whole American people. To the then seek to dissolve it?

lint for the institution of slavery in some he States, we would now be a united and appy people. And yet it cannot be denied, that this institution existed when the governneut was formed, and that the people of all the States agreed to constitute a common goven-ment, notwith-standing the existence of this peuliar institution. As in marriage, they agreed a take each other for better and for worse. with a full knowledge of the existence of the ination now the subject of difficulty and conention. Is it fair, is it honorable then, to arge upon the South the evils of an instituion, the existence of which the north knew when the government was formed, and notwithstanding which the government was actually formed, and the Constitution adopted by all the States of the Union?

To this question, the only answer attempted by those who seek to re-open the Constitution, and to make war upon the institutions of a part of the country which existed at the formam of the government, and which are recogniz d as existing by the Constitution itself, has assumed the form of the "Higher law." If his term means anything, it is that the system of slavery was criminal at the time the govern ment was formed, should have been then abolished, and that the Constitution of the United States is, on this subject, null and vold, because hich is at war with the high and pure doc reines of Christianity, and also with the high-est and soundest generalizations of the human intellect on the relations which men sustain to

sees the test of Church membership in some of our largest ecclesiastical bodies. Works of fic-ion have been written with much of the grace tred of the good everywhere; and the most country upon the other.

As a consequence of this violent course on he one side, the epinions of the part of the country where this institution exists have un-orgone very serious change, and it has there on held by many to be an institution based our nature, and worthy to be enco

nd propagated, side by side, with the relations (husband and wife, parent and shild.

It is respectfully submitted that both secons of the country have, on this subject, failen into grave error; and that a clear comprehen-sion of that error would do much towards re-turing our brotherboad and union. The North

where it may be introduced. This, I appre- upon such amendo Foreign and Domestic DENLINGER & HAND, changes in the political institutions of a Country one more united and happyed try, by means of the flevating and refining inthe fifth proposed amendment is a concession the flower of the flower of time your country one more united and happyed try, by means of the flower of time your weeping and when, in the fallness of time your weeping and the proposed and when your weeping and the proposed and t most true. Except however as it works its called for by the exigency of the times. dent, and the dwelling of the citizen ; the prin- contrary notwithstand. at home ; to all showhispers the same lessons she bids each in the separate political sphere and the laborer, the president and the pitizen, which makes him better fitted for the political duties to which the place assigned him by the laws may call him. Christianity neither pro-hibits nor sanctions slavery; but prescribes to States, except by the sonsent of nineteen-twen-ninth is fair. Let the migration of slaves from that old will be of no evail; and yet I cannot o the People of Maryland, by William II, both master and slave, if such there by the re-

all times avoided political notoriety, preferring The political institutions of different Counto closely apply himself, during a long life, to tries may widely differ, and yet each he best the study and practice of his profession, and adapted to the moral, fatellectual and physical he now ranks with the ablest expounders of development of its own people. To the mercalled from him this and other appeals of burn- reconcile with the dictates of reason and justice. ng eloquence to the patriotism of the people, a hereditary peerage, with high legislative The first twelve pages of the address more birth; or the fransmission by law of the whole lirectly concerns the people of Maryland and of a vast landed estate to the cidest soo, to the Virginia. He clearly demonstrates that the exclusion of a dozen others, his equals, or peronly safety of those States is to be found in haps superiors, in all manly and noble qualithe perpetuity of the Union. He says that ties; or a hered tary throne, perpetuated by Security is the master-principle in fixing the marriages in foreign Countries, resulting of undaries of Governments; that liability to necessity in a line of sovereigns of a different occupation of the enemy during wur is fatal more from that of the people they are born to to any State. In his opinion, no where can a govern; or the subjection of a ruse to the condition of domestic slavery, because of the color of its skin, and its comparatively recent descent from savage African ancestors. All these things may present equal difficulties in the field of more abstract thought; and yet the well stand aghast at any interference by rule therein and unfamilier hands, with their poculiar institutions, interwoven as they are with the entire

workings of their respective political systems. If slavery did not exist in our Country, its introduction would be a calamity as well as a crime. It was a great last a necessary sacrifice when the framers of our Constitution consented ent for its course as to whether the dwelling to the continuance of the African slave-trade of the laborer is now occupied by the Anglo- for twenty years. The formation of the Government depended on that enerifice, and it was made, Other concessions were also made in egion are for the supp'y of the wants of the framing the Constitution, and rightfully made: out their own desting, under those kindly and affectionate relations which exist between them in numberless cases, to the equal honor of both. This in my judgment, is the course approved by sound reason and an enlightened Christianity. that any part of our Country seeks a division of It would be the crime of the age to break in the Union? That Union was once exceed in the upon this relation, as it exists in our Country by any interference from without the State here it exists. Let the Southern man alone mportant to the whole Country than now, why do not anger him by any arranted interference then seek to dissolve it? under the kindly sympathics of our nature, the South will ponder long and patiently over the ultimate means of disposing of a relation which though a necessity in many places now, may, in the progress of events, cease to be so; and the emoval of which by his own free act, at some future time, may take from off the heart of the inster a load heavier than that which rests or

> With profound difficience, and yet impelled by a passionate love for my country—its honor and glory—I desire, People of Maryland—People of the United States -if I may dare address so imperial an audience—to lay before you the moving the difficulties under which the Country now labors; and which will surely end he career, unless this young nation, rising with szards, and to all extremities. Honor, patri otlem, manhood, insoke this high resolve Such I understand to be the National will. bure it. In the impost depths of my soul, and with its most possignate impulses, I share it. would somer dishener my Mother's grave, or my Father's ashes, than raise my hand or voice gainst the Union. Let it stand let it stand with ever increasing grandour and glory, till the sun shall cease to gild the East with his porning rays, or to paint with golden peneil

If the South were asked whither she is willing o continue in the Union on any terms, what would be her answer? If that answer be, No, then it is for the manbood of the faithful somch other.

Accordingly, the owner-hip of slaves has ere, the National Flag and the National Union. It is lawful, it is honorable, to strike even a brother, if it be in defence of a mother. Utterly as I alshor civil war. I alshor disunion more To divide our imperial domain for the sake o peace, would be a national a cakener. It would be to shed givere of blood in the future to say rivulets now. So long as the auswer of the outh to the question proposed is, No, the achi-rament of arms can only solve the isage.

notitutions. It enters alike the palace of the be sustained and upheld by the Government of to your brethren of the South. Production and absolute sovereign, and the cottage of the hum- the United States, all ordinances of any State climate will soon settle the institutions of all ble laborer; the mansion of the popular presi- Legislature, or of any State Convention to the the territory we now own. In the judgment of many of you have beretofore heard me, has encely halls of the master, and the humble cabin | Second .- An express declaration, that in all eroment, there is no part fitted for slave labor. of the slave. In all these Christianity is equally future constructions of the Constitution, Con- Be that as it may, the concession would be in that I seek notoriety. Those of you who ki

gress shall have full power, either by a tariff the spirit which first framed the Constitution, me will bear witness that, so far from seeking on imports, or by excise laws, or by direct and would aid much in the restoration of peace, the public gaze, my life has been passed in the whatever it may be, to purify and elevate his taxes, or by any one, or more, or all of these harmony and brotherly love. oul, and to except with undoubting loyalty modes, to raise whatever money may be reher pure but simple teachings. The emperor quired by the Government; and that in appor- are fair and just, and ought to be freely con- depths, by the perhaps dying struggles of and the laborer, the president and the nitizen, tioning the duties on imports, Congress may, ceded. The eighth is also, in my judgment, the master and the slave, when brought under in its sound discretion, take into view such proher sublime touchings, cuch learns a ferron tection to American industry as it may deem well claim the right, at all times hereafter to watch the throcs of my Country as I would the wise and proper.

tieths of all the Senators of the United States. portation of slaves from the Coast of Africa, or ern man will never willingly yel'd.

from any foreign anuatry. Fifth .- All the territories of the United the introduction of slaves from any of the Uni-

slavery, as its constitution may provide. in which the same may be established by the done in executing this power. laws thereof.

exist in such State by the laws thereof, Eighth .- An absolute prohibition of th

of slavery in the District of Columbia, so long delicate and important subject. Englishman, as well as the American, might as any State of the Union shall permit slavery These, People of my Country, are amendments

ting or prohibiting the carrying of slaves from

carrying shall take piace. Bath .- An amendment carefully drawn, by which the whole duty of delivering up persons States; and containing an absolute prohibition sibility of constitutional question in the future; sands. Ink and paper will print one as well fact to the United States' Court of the State where such resistence shall have been made, so long as slavery may exist in any State in the and it shall be the duty of said Court to pass an Union; leave the States, respectively, to regupersons so claimed to be held to labor to the owner thereof, and all costs of Court and twen ty-five per cent. additional for contingent ex penses; and it shall be the duty of such treaauror to pay the same on demand; the said amount to be retained by the Builed States, together with six per cent, interest thereon from the time of payment, out of any me Sintes to the State in which the officer of the United States may have been prevented from

making the arrest, or delivery as aforesaid. Eleventh.—An amendment should be made cal prescription, and the consequent scran This I am aware is a delicate and difficult task but something would be achieved by requiring in every case, that the officer who has the power of removal should be required to report, on his official responsibility, the reasons for said re-moval to the Senate of the United States.

Twelfth .- There should be an explicit decla ration as to who may exercise the power of sus pending the privilege of the writ of he sion, the public safety may require it." This citizen is due to the General Government, and armies. Our troops get one uniform dogs and question should be settled clearly, one way or this nation will no more have cause to gil ve two sack coals a year, and a pair of trousers the other. It is a great question, and requires, for the safe disposition of it, an enlarged states manship. Fortunately, this question is as broad as the Country, and equally concerns the country.

Country.

The Genius of America, of late, has shed bit Belgian armies, the great most is expected to amendments of the Constitution which might ter tears over the descrition of many of her sens last eight years. But the great durability of e wisely proposed, but it is not deemed

the great example of a united, fror, and happy

ould be miti-factory to the Country. And lended to prevent the possibility of future greater glory has, by him, been received from

wise and right to make. It would cut up by noiseless way in the human soul, by purifying First.—A declaratory amundment, that in all the roots a question which has well nigh shat your noble form to its last resting place, and ennobling its thoughts and emotion, Chris- future constructions of the Constitution, it shall jered our magnificent empire. If no more term another will have been added to the sacred

> The sixth and seventh proposed ame Third.—An amendment, prohibiting the ag- family, when he may visit the capital of his and yet impelled by feelings beyond my control one State to another be dependent on the laws but struggle as best I may, to avert the terri-Fourth.—An amendment, probibiling the im- of the respective States. This right the South- ble blow which nims to strike from my soul the

The leuth proposition is but the fair carrying out of a clear provision of the Constitu-States, now or hereafter owned, to be open to tion. Honor, fairness, and patriotism all demand that it shall be fully enforced. The best ted States, or the territories thereof, and to be plan of getting clear of personal liberty laws of there held, so long as the same shall remain a the States, intended to interfere with this right, over the ruins of my Country, tears more hitter, territory; and that when said territory shall be is for the Constitution to deny all right of State admitted as a State, it shall be with or without interference with persons held by the process of grave of a pure and noble Mother. the United States, as fugitives from service or Sisth.-Absolute non-interference by Con- labor. Surely the honor of the Government gress with the system of slavery in any State, may be trusted that it will see no injustice be

very by the Pulted States, in all the arsenals, officiency of Executive action, would be Laited has been published in the British Colonist. dock-yards and forts thereof, located within throughout the country as giving fresh health He writes plainly, and, to all appearance, the limits of any State, so long as slavery shall and vigor to our institutions. The twelfth honestly; deals with a difficult question ; and at the same time it is clearly right that the Constitution lition, by the Government of the United States, should speak in clear and explicit terms on that gold region, Cariboo. I left this place in the

which, if adopted, would, in my poor judgment, place the American people once more on the road to glory and renown. I offer them to you in the fullness of my heart, as my contribution that the same shall be subject only to the laws to the welfare of a Government, in fidelity to or ten persons. After I set to work, prospectof the respective States from and to which such which my heart knows no shadow of turning, ing in several places, I could find nothing that our land to pass judgement on them.

Put down the doctrine of Secession forever course of law, by the courts of the United States, absolute non-interference by the Government lumbia with their families and their attendants. ordinance directing the treasurer of the United late the passing of slaves from one slave State States to pay the full value of said person or to another slave State; let the Government undertake the entire question of the surrender of fugitives from service or labor; strike dead, by ustitutional enactment, all power in the States wise, with the action of the General Government in the premises, and provide a fair comillate the doctrine of political prescription and make clear and specific constitutional declarations as to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and by whom, and you will lay deep the foundations of our National Union. and restore, once more, throughout the North rooted love for the whote Country which must ever constitute the true strength of the nation.

Do these things, and we shall never again beold the sad spectacle of American citizens dwarfing their loyalty to a State, rather than enlarging it to the Country. Do these things, and the words, " the Union and the Constitution," will once more tower in lofty majesty over those far inferior words, the North or the South, the East or the West. Let it but once inva-be admitted that the paramount duty of the This citizen is due to the General Government, and over the course of many of her children, who. in their love for their particular State or see allowance for these years is only one unit and then, seem to have forgotten that they have a three pair of trouvers, while a shell jacket is

to whom she believed they might safely commit for when we consider the care which is taket the Flag of the Nation on every field and against to inside good materials. Every yard or People of the North, say not that these concessions are too large. People of the South, say not that they are too small. Could they are too small. Could they to introduced into our Constitution by amendments made according to its pravisions, all just causes of completes would be removed from overy section of the country; and the nation would once more present to the world against all enemies, domestic or foreign, you are the you understand full well the duties men. You are treading in the track treaden by perces before you. In sustaining your country also apply chemical tests to detect the quality against all enemies, domestic or foreign, you of the dye, and the manufacturies are at all they that you understand full well the duties people, bound to each other by indissoluble of an American citizen—a name prouder and cution at every stage.

roudly pre-eminent. Virginia gave him birth, a days when she devoted from her cradic the some of the Constitution. Let the best and misest National men be elected as members of the last suggest council, and let such amendments to proposed for the samethor of the States of the Country. She formed the last is should be proposed for the samethor of the States of the Country to yield its allegiance to of the States of the Country to yield its allegiance to of the samethor of the States of the Country to yield its allegiance to of the samethor of the States of the Country to yield its allegiance to of the samethor of the sametho

produce wholesome ameliorations and yet it has seemed to me that desper centery is questions, and would not paise serious objector or conferred on, the Stars and Stripes. Yourness in the political institutions of a Country and a nation prayethat you may live to tianity does not prescribe any special form of be held that the Union of the States thereunder ritory is to be acquired, may I not say to our places of our country, where American youth government, or any particular set of political is, and shall be perpetual; and can and shall brethren of the North, refuse not this concession may best learn the simple but grand learness of

> many, of the territory now owned by the Gov couraged me to speak to you again. I shrink take the domestic attendants on himself and dying bed of a mother : impotent to give help which, for sixty years, it has born for the Union. If that blow fail of its fell purpose, I it succeed, it will be but left for me to shed more scalding, than those which water the BALTIMORE, September 2, 1861.

> THE CARIBOO MINES .- A miner who has visited these mines and has returned to Sun The eleventh amendment proposed, if the ob- Francisco, gives in the following a very differject can be achieved without destroying the ent account of the prospect there from what

Please allow me space in your paper to tell a little of the experience I had in that great early part of April last, and after two months hard travelling, including delays through snow and slush, I arrived at that golden country. There were a few miners who were at work doing very well, say perhaps one to every eight I invoke the grave and patriotic thinkers of would pay grub, nor saything like it; and hundreds were in the same situation. It is very easy for the British Colonist to publish the laws thereof, escaping into another," shall and collected, to the extent of our wants, to the with the steamer on its last trip, but it is as be imposed on the Government of the United sound discretion of Congress, without any pos-

for the trial in said last named State, in due our citizens with their institutions; proclaim to Fraser river and was left in that country with no means to get back to California, in case the facts upon which the proceeding is with slavery in the States where it may exist by was a hard case ; but if Fraser river was hard, based are denied by such person or persons, the laws thereof; adopt the same rule in regard Caribon is fifty times worse. In fact, it is as If the officer of the United States charged with making the arrest or delivery of such person or and forts, where and whilst they may be situate out money or friends to bring one back again. persons be prevented from doing so by any per- in slave States; give the right to all our citi- It is a shame for the Beitish Colonial to print son or persons whatever, he shall return such zens to visit and sojourn in the District of Co such arrant faleshoods to deceive hard working miners out of their hard carned money. A few property owners, hotel keepers and steamboat men are benefited by these stories. The few miners who were lucky to have a paying claim in that bleak country gave it a great name. So does most every minor who does well in any mining camp in California to interfere, by personal liberty laws or other- give that place a great name, although they see plenty of others unable to make a living. My advice to persons bound for Cariboo in pensation to the owner, in case such surrender the spring is to stop at home, and not run the shall be prevented by force of any kind; anni-great risk of fosing life in that God-formkin country. At least no person should go there without money to carry him back. Not one person to every twenty will be able to get a claim that will pay wages. Why does not the British Colours tell about the expenses of getting to Cariboo, and expense of living atter you get there, and the suffering a person has to endure in traveling through the to reach that place to have time to prospect the season being so very short in that country It would not say anything shout that I no. not for the world. That would be egainst the interest of hotel keepers, properly awners, steambout men, etc.

> The allowance of clothing to our soldiers is much greater than to soldiers in European armics. Our troops get one uniform dogt and every five months. In the French army, the to instre good materials. Every yard of cluth is subjected to a very minute and disthet examination by boards of officers, assisted by experts the weigh it, shrink it, and exam-

A good story is told of the late W. E. Bar-Amongst these brace and noble men, the tall ton, which we have never reen to prot. and venerable form of their great Chief stands While traveling on a strambal down the