

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1856.

Indian Policy.

Gen. Palmer brought up on the last steamer nearly seven hundred Indians, most of the Coquille tribe, but a few of them were of George and Limpy's band of Rogue River Indians. We noticed that there were only about 75 or 80 men capable of bearing arms; the rest were women and children, with about a dozen very old people and cripples. Some of them seemed to be over 80 years of age, and were scarcely able to support their trembling and withered frames without assistance. We never saw such a swarm of children to the number of Indians. There must have been at least a hundred little naked fellows under four years of age, and what surprised us, they were all boys but one, so far as we noticed. They camped Monday night in Linn City, and continued their route toward the reservation in Yamhill on Tuesday morning. They all seemed contented and in good spirits. We learn there are about 400 more on their way from Port Orford, which will leave John's band as sole tenants of the mountains South. John has sent in several of his men offering to surrender his arms to Col. Buchanan and go to the reservation. If he does this, the war will of course be closed, and peace will once more spread her heavenly wings over the beautiful valleys and gorgeous hills of the South, enabling the citizens to cultivate their lands and work the mines. The mines at the Big Bend of Rogue River, which have been lately discovered, are said to be rich, yielding some twenty cents to the pan. However the people generally may look upon the close of this war, we cannot help rejoicing at the prospect of peace, and we believe the news will be received all over Oregon with acclamations of joy. We approve, heartily approve, of the plan of taking these Indians out of the wild woods, and away from communication with the whites. So long as the whites and Indians communicate together there will be unavoidable difficulties, growing out of wrongs inflicted by one party and illegal resentment from the other. We have lived all our life on the frontier, where we have witnessed evidences almost innumerable of the folly of bringing white men, inflamed by liquor and passion, and blinded by avarice, in contact with Indians, who are ignorant, revengeful, and jealous of what they conceive to be their rights. We have long since come to the conclusion that, before any thing can be done to benefit them, by the attrition of civilization, the development of intellect, and the inculcation of morality, they must be removed from the influence of bad men, and placed under the teaching and control of good men, whose hearts are warm with a divine, a Godlike philanthropy, which commiserates the sufferings of poor human nature, however humble and degraded; men who have a magnanimity of soul, and disinterestedness of purpose enough to labor for the good of their fellows of all languages and all colors; men who are sufficiently imbued with the spirit of Him who was meek and lowly, who went about doing good, wiping away the tears of sorrow, and binding up the broken hearts by acts of kindness, to devote their time to such labors of love.

The Government has spent more money already in Indian wars than would have been necessary at first to set on foot and carry out a policy wise, humane, and expedient, that would have embraced all the Indians with whom they have been at war.—We are not fully satisfied that any real, permanent benefit can be conferred on the older Indians, and we are not quite sure but the prevailing opinion in reference to the gradual certain extinction of the race is a true one; but the probability of benefiting the young, and the certainty of saving money to the government, and preventing the occurrence of difficulties warrants the experiment. Let the Indians be disarmed and placed upon some suitable reservation, (the reservation in Yamhill is far from being a suitable one for so large a number of Indians), then let them be furnished with lands and all the implements of husbandry, and taught to use these implements; let the youth be educated in all the arts that distinguish enlightened nations from barbarians, and let all the circumstances be thrown around them that are favorable to a development of the higher order of faculties; and being free from the degrading influences of liquor, tobacco, and vice, let us see what can be done for them.

"Hah," says one; "nonsense—'taint no use—better kill 'em off." Hold, friend, just a moment. We will not ask you whether you are a Christian, but, are you a man? a human being, possessed of reason, and having a national soul? If so, are you willing to become their executioner? Would you like to plunge the dagger to the heart of a child, a woman, or even an innocent "back"? If not, whom will you deputize to do the deed for you?

But if you look at the matter only in a pecuniary point of view, is it not better, far better, that these Indians should be placed beyond the means of harming the whites, and involving the country in continual war, to be fed, clothed, and educated by the General Government, if it is willing to embark in the experiment, futile as it may appear, than undertake a long war of

extermination, which would cost the Government hundreds of valuable lives, and millions upon millions of treasure?

If the Government is willing to make appropriations for these objects, and if the Indians are placed in a position where they can consume our products without danger of harm to us, what rational man could object to it? We presume no man in Oregon would. We hope the Indian Agent who has charge of this matter will see to it that a wise, humane, and safe policy toward whites and Indians is adopted.

Convention—When to Succeed.

The following is an abstract of the vote on the Convention question for the last three years. It will be seen that the majority against Convention has been reduced about one half at each succeeding trial, although there were 246 less votes cast for Convention this year than last. At this rate of reducing majorities, the Convention will carry in 1865, just one year before the time Sir Isaac Newton predicted the beginning of a new era, and just about the time we predict the completion of the great Pacific Railroad; a very suitable epoch to enter upon a State government. It seems a long time to wait for office, to such characters as Delusion Smith, Grover and Wayne, but we predict that Oregon by that time will become sufficiently enlightened, not to need the services of such functionaries.

By the ratio of decrease in majorities already furnished, the majority against Convention will stand next year at 124; in 1858, at 62; in 1859, at 31; 1860, at 15; 1861, at 7; 1862, at 3; 1863, at 1; 1864 at a tie; but in 1865 it will be carried by a majority of one.

But here is the vote of June 5, 1854:

TRIAL NO. 1.		
Counties.	For Conv.	Against.
Jackson	20	73
Coos	113	75
Douglas	234	156
Umpqua	143	49
Lane	518	67
Benton	202	231
Linn	556	361
Folk	271	187
Tillamook	19	6
Yamhill	246	27
Marion	297	69
Clackamas	288	458
Wasco	28	9
Washington	100	726
Clatsop	115	47

Aggregate, 3210 4079

Majority against Convention, 809

Vote of June 4th, 1855:

TRIAL NO. 2.		
Counties.	For Conv.	Against.
Jackson	312	734
Umpqua	141	188
Coos	129	104
Douglas	410	217
Lane	476	344
Linn	773	400
Benton	276	231
Folk	359	318
Tillamook	8	20
Yamhill	292	379
Marion	412	768
Clackamas	352	310
Multnomah	227	332
Washington	191	368
Columbia	23	62
Clatsop	74	23
Wasco	41	17

Aggregate, 4432 4652

Majority against Convention, 420

Vote of April 7th, 1856:

TRIAL NO. 3.		
Counties.	For Conv.	Against.
Benton	288	213
Yamhill	182	299
Wasco	9	76
Jackson	216	291
Clackamas	204	366
Columbia	18	66
Clatsop	42	52
Linn	705	356
Folk	309	323
Washington	109	349
Marion	593	492
Multnomah	150	365
Coos	28	16
Lane	495	333
Umpqua	96	114
Douglas	254	191
Southern Brigade Vols.	334	301
Northern Regiment	254	170

Aggregate, 4156 4135

Majority against Convention, 249

Declatatory Cool.

The Statesman, after taking strong ground against the war, because it was advocated by Whigs, and because Whigs were prominent actors in the first struggles with the Indians, has at length taken ship and fallen in with what it conceives to be the popular feeling. It acts from policy, and never from principle. Hence, if its supporters are for the Indians and against the whites, so is this sheet; but if the people are for exterminating the race it is sure to be found pulling at the popular string, but always in such a manner as to make a "party" question of it. Just now it is tremendously exercised about the "appropriations for the war," and fearing that John Lane will fall to "pass the law," it seeks as usual to make its readers believe that all opposition to paying the war debt comes from the opposers of "our party." If it had a little more confidence in the ignorance of its readers, it would charge all of Lane's ill success in this direction, to John P. Gaines, Avery, Leland, Gardner, and Adams. But fearful that this would hardly go down with even the Pike and Poyssies, it loads up its favorite rifle, and discharges it at the "Black Republicans" of the States. The ground is taken that all the democratic papers of the States favor the payment of the war debt, while the Republican party takes the other side. This falsehood is designed for circulation among those whom it told a short time since that Col. Gardner must be removed because he didn't issue patents (!)

In order to make out its case the Statesman quotes an article from the Albany Evening Journal, and calls it "Black Republican." The article makes a quotation

from Palmer's report, and, having no other evidence, of course gives it credit, without opposing the payment of the war debt.—But it isn't the first time the Statesman has made use of the articles of this same "Black Republican, nigger worshipping" Albany Evening Journal. We had occasion to notice the fact that on the 23d of last April the Statesman gave as a leading editorial, on our relations with England, nearly every word of which, that pretended to be original, was stolen from this same "Black Republican nigger worshipping" Albany Evening Journal. Now it is not strange that this editor should wish to war with other men's brains in the absence of very little of that article, especially in front of his ears; but how are we to account for his selecting his leading editorials from "nigger worshipping" papers, as he calls them, unless it be the fact that he was a "nigger worshiper" while in Chickopee, Massachusetts, where it was popular, and would pay, and from the force of habit he still prefers "nigger worshipping" leaders, if he can palm them off for the genuine loco-foco article? He gave Avery a dreadful smearing of slime lately, because he suspected Avery had been in our office, and "amid the odors of wool and nigger worship" had given us the election returns, but this same young man, not only sneaks into the office of the Albany Evening Journal for a club with which to knock out the brains of "Black Republicans," but while crawling around in the dark, and snuffing the "odors of wool and nigger worship," he steals an editorial and palms it off for loco-foco philosophy, begotten in his own brain.

Arrival of the Mail.

The steamer Columbia reached Portland last Monday noon. By Wells, Fargo & Co. we received a fine lot of papers. J. W. Sullivan has also favored us with a magnificent selection of pictorials, magazines, and papers. Much of the news will be found on the outside.

Kansas.

The news is somewhat startling from this quarter. Jones who was shot by an unknown person was not dead but did fair to recover. The committee of investigation were busy taking testimony at Lawrence. Mr. Mace a free state man, near Lawrence was called out of his house in the night, and shot by persons not known. Gov. Robinson and Reeder had left the Territory. The grand jury at Leocompton, (pro slavery) had found a bill against these men for treason. Robinson was taken off the steamboat on his way east with his family, and retained a prisoner in Missouri. A Mr. Pardee Butler, whom the Tribune publishes as a Methodist preacher, but who is a Christian preacher from Illinois, has been tarred and feathered by a mob of South Carolina emigrants to Kansas.

The prospects bid fair for a civil war among the "sovereigns."

From a communication from Maj. A. N. Armstrong we learn he reached New York city safely, about the middle of May. He met a son on the Isthmus, who was on the cars at the time of the accident we have already noticed, but who escaped injury.—His son returned with the Major.

The Vigilance Committee still holds sway and defies the Executive of California, although an impartial observer can discover symptoms of returning sanity to the public mind.

The traveling public are referred to the advertisement of the Oregon House in another column. This popular House has been fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience, and is now in charge of Messrs Sprenger & Shunk, who are always prepared to render comfortable all who call on them.

The Oregon Milling and Transportation company is still moving steadily and surely along in improvements. The frame of a new grist mill is already up.

Our war claims will come before Congress the last of this month, if Lane attends to the matter when an opportunity offers.

The N. Y. Tribune says that we ought to be satisfied with the four millions, which will no doubt be appropriated to liquidate the war debts, and begs of us to close the war immediately.

We have some correspondence from the Dalles, but it contains no news worth publishing. The rumor there is, that the Indians had refused to treat with Col. Lane will fall to "pass the law," it seeks as usual to make its readers believe that all opposition to paying the war debt comes from the opposers of "our party." If it had a little more confidence in the ignorance of its readers, it would charge all of Lane's ill success in this direction, to John P. Gaines, Avery, Leland, Gardner, and Adams. But fearful that this would hardly go down with even the Pike and Poyssies, it loads up its favorite rifle, and discharges it at the "Black Republicans" of the States. The ground is taken that all the democratic papers of the States favor the payment of the war debt, while the Republican party takes the other side. This falsehood is designed for circulation among those whom it told a short time since that Col. Gardner must be removed because he didn't issue patents (!)

The editor of the Statesman admits we have told the truth once. We wish we could admit as much for him.

We notice that since the news of Palmer's removal reached here, some half dozen loco-focos in this section, who are all too lazy to work for a living, and who have no doubt all got promises from John Lane of some office, are looking blank and beginning to "wonder if it won't come our turn before long."

The weather has continued quite rainy up to this time.

Those who wish to contribute provisions for the celebration of the Fourth of July by the Cold Water Army, will have an opportunity to do so, and we hope all will cheerfully take hold of the matter, and encourage our children, in the good cause in which they have embarked with so much zeal.

Dr. McTeeny was in this city last Thursday soliciting subscriptions of stock for the Pacific Telegraph. The line will soon be completed to Corvallis in spite of the "clique," who are opposed to all such improvements.

Isn't it most time that Mr. Zieber began to issue those patents? What can be cause of the delay?

Flour has slightly declined in California, but is still worth \$10 50 per bbl.

On our outside we publish a letter from the pen of John Beeson. We have no time to review the points of difference between him and us, at present. In a conversation with us he admitted that we presented "some new points, which he would consider."

Read the advertisement of Lucas & Dalton, Painters, at Portland, and if you want any work done in their line, you had better call and look at our sign, when you will be sure to patronize them. The painter who can beat them on a nice job is not to be found in this country.

We see by the last Standard that Nesmith is down on his marrow bones at the feet of "Algerine Alonzo." He denies that he ever said he was "no Leland democrat," and says the man who says he ever said so is a "liar." Three months ago, these loco-foco office-hunters scorned the ground Leland walked on, but since he has snatched the sceptre of power from the hands of Asahel, and the locos are all turning "Standard men," we shall expect to see the whole squad of them on their knees around his feet next winter, honeyfugling for favors, and willing to kiss the soles of his feet, if he will only take them under the shelter of his coat flap.

We hear that Hon. O. C. Pratt, of Linn City, and A. Campbell, Esq., of Portland, have concluded to leave Oregon and identify their fortunes with those of California. There is a great opening there for lawyers since the reign of "vigilance."

The friends in Rosedale precinct are about building a free bridge across Tualatin on the road leading from Portland to Salem, via Boon's ferry on the Willamette. We hear that D. J. Schnebly, of Rosedale, former editor of the Spectator, is one of the directors to superintend its construction.

There came to our house on last Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, a young gentleman without a name, who does little else than prevent us from writing editorials by an almost incessant crying.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H. Barnett.—We got your V.

L. A. Rice.—We got your letter, but there was no \$3 in it.

The Table Rock Sentinel has temporarily "gone in," for want of paper.

Fourth of July.

We are happy in announcing to the citizens of Oregon City and vicinity that the arrangements under consideration for the celebration of the Fourth of July, by the Cold Water Army, have been very agreeably consummated.

The Army, its honorary members, the Sons of Temperance, and the friends generally are requested to meet on the morning of the Fourth at 10 o'clock, at the Congregational Church; at which place, under the supervision of the Grand Marshal of the day, a procession will form, and march to the arbor reared on an elevated green East of the Church and North of the Female Seminary.

After reaching the ground, the company will be seated, and we trust much interested in the subsequent exercises. Music; Prayer from the Chaplain; Reading the Declaration of Independence; Music; Speaking from the Boys, and Music; Addresses and Music; Refreshments, Recreation, &c.

The arbor will be spacious, the provisions plentiful and delicious, the water clear and cold, the addresses instructive, and the songs sweet.

Who will not participate in the pleasing interests of the approaching day, and breathe the pure air in which floats the Star Spangled Banner of our country?

P. H. HATCH,

Ch'n Ex. Com.

ASTORIA, June 23, 1856.

Friend Adams—Will you please say to all the friends of Temperance that wish to attend the meeting of the G. D. at this place on the 23d of July, that ample provision is made to accommodate all who will be in attendance on the G. D., free of charge, and that Capt. Hoyt will charge \$3 each, for 20 and upwards, down, and \$3 up, \$6 for the trip, and for less than 20, at \$4 each way.

On arriving at this place, call on W. H. Gray, who will direct them where to go for accommodations.

Yours in L. P. & F.,

W. H. GRAY.

A man named Edward Caton was fined \$10 in Albany, N. Y., a short time ago, for attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the river.

News from the States.

The Americans of Arkansas have nominated James Yell for Governor.

The Americans of Illinois have ratified Fillmore and Doublon's nomination, and nominated Wm. B. Archer for Governor.

Hon. John G. Miller, late Member of Congress from Missouri, died lately at the residence of his mother in Franklin.

Good authority say Mr. Fillmore will accept the nomination for the Presidency.

Nothing done in Congress of much interest to Oregon yet.

James G. Percival, the poet, died lately in Chicago.

Both branches of the Legislature of Connecticut, met at New Haven, May 7, and balloted for a Governor with the following result: W. T. Minor, American, 135; Saml Ingham, dem., 116. The Americans elected all the other State officers by about the same majority.

Herbert, a member of Congress from California, got into a quarrel with the waiters at his boarding house in Washington, and killed Thomas Keating, an Irish waiter, on the 8th of May ult. Mr. Herbert is at large on \$10,000 bail.

Material Aid for Gen. Walker.

Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in New York and New Orleans for the purpose of affording aid to General Walker. At the meeting in New Orleans ex-Senator Soule made a speech, and steps were immediately taken to raise by subscription \$250,000, as a loan to the Nicaragua government. In New York Gen. Walbridge, Judge Dean, and others spoke, expressing sympathy for Walker and his comrades, and strongly denouncing the course of the Administration heretofore in refusing to recognize the present government in Nicaragua. They proposed to send aid in the shape of men, arms, ammunition, and money.

The steamer Daniel Webster from New Orleans carried out 50 recruits for Walker, and the schooner Minnie Shilfer 230. They all arrived safely. The Orizaba from New York carried out 150 men from Maryland for the same destination. A party of 150 Kentuckians passed down the Ohio for the purpose of sailing from New Orleans to join Walker.

The following extracts are from the Washington correspondence of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, dated May 19, 1856:

RECOGNITION OF WALKER'S GOVERNMENT IN NICARAGUA BY THE UNITED STATES.

The great event of the fortnight is the recognition of the Walker Government of Nicaragua. By last mail I think I informed you that there was a probability of this consummation at an early day. It was not expected so soon, however. At a Cabinet meeting held on the 6th inst., the President was quite determined upon the immediate recognition of Walker, the new Minister sent by Walker, with instructions to present himself as he should ascertain that he would be received by the Government of the United States. Marcy and Cushing opposed the President with great firmness, and a serious dispute ensued.—The President, however, finally acceded to Marcy's request that he would postpone the recognition until further news should be received from Walker, the Secretary of State and Mr. Cushing agreeing in turn to withdraw their opposition if further accords should still show Walker to be able to maintain himself. It is no secret that Pierce was brought up to the resolution to recognize Walker by the pressure upon him through the speeches in the Senate of Messrs. Douglas, Weller, and Cass. * * * Marcy acquiesces in a result which he cannot help; but you may judge of the spirit in which he does so by the fact that he left to his assistant the duty of presenting the Padre for reception.

On Thursday, the President sent a message to Congress, transmitting all the correspondence on file at the Departments in relation to Central American affairs, and presenting his reasons for exercising the indisputed right to recognize the Walker Government—the chief of which is the necessity of having immediate diplomatic relations with the de facto Government of Nicaragua, in order that the necessary official inquiry may be made in relation to the seizure of the boats and other property of the Accessory Transit Co., and that steps may be taken to reopen the interoceanic communication via Nicaragua. I need scarcely suggest that these reasons are after-thoughts, and not honest, because they existed just as forcibly when the President refused to receive French, two months ago, as they do now. It may be said that they refused to receive French on personal ground. True, that was in reality a strong objection to him, but it is not one which our Government could have made officially, for the reason that it is the established policy of the U. S. not to permit foreign Governments to inquire into the antecedents of our own Ministers or agents whom we may send abroad.

QUESTION WITH ENGLAND.—CASE OF THE EURYDICE AND ORIZABA.—The recognition of Walker has much alarmed the conservatives among us, who fear it will involve us in a war with England. This cannot be so, unless England seeks a pretext for war with us, which is not reasonable. The only danger of a collision is through the disposition of British forces at San Juan to interfere with American vessels and passengers, on suspicion of filibustering, as was done in the case of the Orizaba, a few weeks since. By Capt. Tarleton, of the British ship Eurydice, Capt. Tinklepaugh, of the Orizaba, has laid an affidavit of the facts before the State Department, and Commodore Paudling, in consequence, has been ordered to show our flag in at San Juan. The Orizaba sailed for San Juan again, a few days ago, and her officers, having been officially advised forcibly to resist any future attempts at interference by the British authorities, and thus to make a clear case for negotiation and settlement. The Administration expresses a determination to resist, resolutely, any such attempts to exercise the right of search.—Mr. Marcy has received evidence, since the sailing of the Orizaba, that Capt. Tarleton's interference was superintended by the representations of a secret agent, sent out in the steamer by Vanderbilt & White, who slipped off from the steamer as soon as she dropped anchor, boarded the Eurydice, and told her commander that there were 500 filibusters on board the Orizaba. This information has greatly incensed the President and Cabinet against Vanderbilt.

THE CRAMPTON DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The long expected dispatch from London in answer to Mr. Marcy's demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton, has been received at last, and will to day be considered by the Cabinet. It is a quiet, conciliatory document, but declines to recall the British Minister, insisting very strangely on the fact that Crampton himself asserts that whatever he did in the enlistment business was done with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. Marcy. This is flatly and unmistakably contradicted by autograph letters of Mr. Crampton's in the possession of our Government, in which he betrays his solicitude lest the knowledge of his recruiting proceedings should come to Mr. Marcy's ears. It is unnecessary to argue the question further. Mr. Crampton will be dismissed, together with British Consuls Barclay, Mathew and Rowcroft, implicated with him. * * * Recent developments have shown Mr. Crampton to be utterly without credit as a gentleman and man of honor, which will go far to reconcile his countrymen to his dismissal. The official correspondence, which recently was laid before Parliament, contains a letter from Crampton to Clarendon, dated 31st March last, in which he states that Mr. Clayton has frequently, in conversation, admitted entirely the British construction of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. Mr. Clayton rose in the Senate a day or two since, and pronounced this statement absolutely without foundation. He also stated that in March last he had an interview with Mr. Crampton, in the presence of Senator Crittenden, in which he asked Crampton about the rumor that he (Clayton) had admitted the British construction of the Treaty; to which Crampton replied unhesitatingly, that he (Clayton) had never so acknowledged, but had always maintained the reverse to be true. Mr. Crittenden followed Mr. Clayton with his testimony to the truth of his statement; and Senator Fish, of New York, also stated to the Senate that Mr. Crampton had told him in conversation, that Clayton's position was that claimed by the latter for himself. The same correspondence contains letters from Crampton making equally false and absurd statements in regard to Messrs. Marcy and Cass—the latter of whom will expose the frauds in his case on the floor of the Senate to-day. The Union well says that "considering the peculiarities in the position of Mr. Crampton at the present time, we cannot but think that his continued residence here as the Minister of Great Britain, in view of what he has done and may do in that capacity, has quite as much tendency to disturb the peaceful relations of the two countries as have the necessary points of discussion regarding either the enlistment business or Central America."

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.—Amos B. Corwin of New York, formerly Consul at Panama, has been appointed by the President a Commissioner to proceed to Panama to inquire fully and take testimony relative to all the facts connected with the recent massacre and robbery of Americans there. He will sail on the 20th, and will be joined at Panama by Minister Bowlin, from Bogota. The appointment is highly judicious. Bowlin has been instructed to assume the Government of New Granada that the United States will seek indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Mr. Marcy having decided that New Granada is responsible for the losses sustained by our citizens at the recent riot at Panama, just as the U. S. admitted its responsibility for the losses sustained by the Spanish Consul at New Orleans at the hand of a mob. For a private robbery, New Granada would not be responsible, but for losses through riot, she is—that is the distinction made. Ran Runnels, Esq., of Panama, is here, and will be pressed upon the President for the appointment to command any land force which the U. S. may establish at Panama for the protection of the route.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have had the recent Panama difficulties under consideration, and contemplate some measures of legislative co-operation with the Executive to prevent the recurrence of difficulty upon the Isthmus. Mr. Pennington, the chairman, proposes the enactment of a law which shall give to the Consul of the United States at Panama and Aspinwall (with the consent of New Granada) the same power to summon and try and punish American citizens for violations of the law at those ports, as is conferred on American Consuls in China and Turkey. The object of this is to place in the hands of the Consul power to restrain our own lawless passengers from committing excesses upon the Isthmus, as well as to afford the natives of that region also the assurance that any wrong they may suffer at the hands of a turbulent or ruffian passenger will be redressed, and that it is unnecessary therefore for him to take the law into his own hands.

Mr. P. also proposes that the President be authorized with the consent of New Granada, (or without such consent, if it be refused, and as a matter of absolute necessity) to sustain an efficient force of marines or other armed police, at Panama and Aspinwall, to guard American citizens and property in transit, from any and all outrage.—Cor. S. F. Bulletin.

SENATOR WELLER'S OPINION AS TO A WAR WITH ENGLAND.—Mr. Weller is among the few who honestly believe that we are on the eve of a war with England. He thinks there is little doubt that the flame will be lighted by a collision at San Juan, and will rapidly spread into a general conflagration. Or, if it does not arise in that way, he thinks the negotiations in regard to Central American question are approaching a point where armed arbitration is inevitable. Certain it is that our Government will persist in its refusal to refer the Central American question to any other arbitration than war. In view of the anticipated trouble, Mr. Weller is urging the Departments of Navy and War to the work of accumulating military stores and supplies upon the Pacific Coast, and said Departments are actively engaged in that service.—Cor. S. F. Bulletin.

CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Canadian Parliament, on the 17th inst., resolved upon making Quebec the permanent Seat of Government for the Canadas. It is thought in well informed quarters that this action will result either in a Confederation of all the British American Provinces, or in a separation between Upper and Lower Canada.

The London Evening Sun was seized at the French post-office, in consequence of its appearing with a black border as a token of mourning for the peace.

Washington's birthday was duly honored by the American, English and Chilean ships in the port of Valparaiso.