

TROUBLE WITH INDIANS.—The Humboldt Times of June 19th says: About two weeks since, a man named Thornton was murdered in upper Mattole Valley, by Indians. After he was killed his body was horribly mutilated. His limbs were unjointed, his head cut off, and every species of barbarity belonging to the savage race, practiced upon him. Since then, the settlers in the Valley have been waging a general war against the Indians, and from the best information we can gather concerning the result, we think that some fifteen or twenty Indians have been killed,

NEVADA DEMOCRAT

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1858.

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Trouble with Indians. eva

NG.

COMPANY.

will leave their Office, at Nevada, as follows:
 and arriving at Sacramento for San Francisco, via Auburn, as an Agent every morning at seven o'clock A. M.
 Grass Valley, Rough & Co., and arriving in Marysville.
 PATTERSON, WOLLEY & COMPANY, at seven o'clock A. M.
 JAMES HAWORTH, President, S. C. Co.

ON STAGE LINE.

1858, the above Line will Exchange, Nevada, at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Spring House, Morgan's Hill and Alpha, arriving at afternoon.
 to Washington, Omega, and Fureka.
 the South Yuba Hotel, at 10 o'clock, and arrive at Sacramento, Marysville, and
 ington.
 S. O'LIN, Proprietor.
 [34-17]

Y S T A B L E,

Proprietor.
 WOULD INFORM HIS generally that he has the EMPIRE LIVERY stable-keeping constant

HORSES,

of the Public. Work on the most reasonable terms.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Decree and Order of Sale to me directed, and issued out of the Hon. District Court of the 14th Judicial District in and for Nevada county and State of California, on a judgment rendered in said Court on the 10th day of June A. D. 1858, in favor of JOHN NICHOLS, and against THOS. CAUTION, RON and MARGARET CAUTION, for the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per month from the rendition of judgment until paid; for the sale of the following described property, to-wit: The undivided one-fourth part of the mining claims known as the "Welch claims," situated on Orleans Flat, and bounded as follows: On the west by Stout & Co.'s claims, on the east by the Scribner claims, and on the north by the Ravine Company's claims.
 Notice is hereby given that I will expose to public sale the above described property to the highest bidder for cash in front of the Court House door in the City of Nevada on THURSDAY the 13th day of July, 1858 between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., to satisfy and pay said judgment.
 Given under my hand this 22d day of July 1858.
 S. W. BORING,
 Sheriff, Nevada County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an Execution issued out of the Hon. District Court of the 14th Judicial District, in and for the County of Nevada and State of California, to me directed, on a judgment rendered in said Court on the 19th day of May 1858, in favor of MARTIN FORD and against THOMAS HARTY, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest on the said sum of \$592 58 100 at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the rendition of judgment until paid; together with \$10 costs of suit; I have levied upon and seized the following described property which was heretofore attached to wit: All the right title and interest of the within named defendant in and to a certain House and Lot situated in Boston Ravine, Grass Valley Township, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the northern side by the house and lot of one Mr. Murray, and nearly opposite the brick store of Mr. Clooben.
 Notice is hereby given that I will expose to public sale all the above described property to the highest bidder for cash in front of the Court House door in the City of Nevada, on THURSDAY the 13th day of July A. D. 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy and pay said judgment.
 Given under my hand this 21st day of June, 1858.
 S. W. BORING, Sheriff N. C.

British Aggressions in the Gulf of Mexico.—Congressional Action.

Mr. Mason of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring whether additional legislation is necessary to place certain power in the hands of the Executive, submitted a report, of which the substance is that the official statements show a succession of acts of aggression by the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, so marked and extraordinary as has awakened the indignation of the country. Vessels under our flag, pursuing lawful commerce, have been fired into, stopped, and examined as to cargo, destination, crew, etc. No less than fifteen American ships in the harbor of Sagua Grande, and six on the high seas, are officially reported as having had to submit to the aggressions of British cruisers, and each additional arrival brings fresh accounts of aggressions by the same power on our flag. It has happened in isolated cases. Where similar aggressions have occurred through misconception, the United States has been contented to accept a disclaimer of the intent; but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indignation of the country, and to require to arrest at once, and to end at once and forever, the continuance of such indignities. The slave trade is alleged as the excuse. The committee will not discuss that. It is sufficient that the United States, though often invoked to do so, refuses to recognize the right of police. They rest on the principle that the marine under their flag cannot be visited or questioned without their consent, and the committee deem this a fit occasion to declare it as a principle of the United States, admitting of no reserve or qualification, and to be maintained at any cost. They admit no right of visitation, and far less of search. Such matters have no foundation in law or comity, and cannot be tolerated by any sovereign power without derogation from her sovereignty.

Mr. Douglas of Illinois asked, what good does it do to resolve that this search is a belligerent act?

The American people and England know it is. England was so informed forty years ago, and yet she has violated our rights thirty-three times within the past four weeks. He commended and admired the promptness with which the President has sent a force to the Gulf, but that force is only up to the point of preventing. Do you suppose it will ever find an opportunity, unless a ship-of-war be sent to accompany every merchant vessel. The Senator from New York was wrong in saying that force could sink the British in the Gulf. The British have their three-kuns to our one. It is brave, at least to think that our one will sink their three. He recommended another course. Let a ship-of-war, say the Wabash, get on the track of the Sloop, or Buzzard, follow her up, capture her and bring her into an American port, and it will then be time to make arrangements. If England avows the cruisers' acts, it becomes an international question. If she disavows the acts, it only remains for us to say what punishment we shall inflict on those lawless persons who have perpetrated these outrages. The President having gone as far as he can go, let him have at once such powers as are necessary to protect our flag, and maintain the rights of our citizens at home and abroad. He had no fear of the abuse of such power by the present Executive or any that may follow him. The President is almost powerless abroad. Every other Chief-Magistrate has the power not only to repel, but to punish outrages on his nationality, and why should not the Chief-Magistrate of this Republic have power ample and full, in aid of our flag, and instead of having any apprehension that that power would be abused, Mr. Douglas's only fear was that it would not be exercised often enough.

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