

AN INDIAN HUNTER SHOT.—Capt Williams, a Mississippian, of Indian notoriety, who has figured conspicuously on many occasions in the wanton butchery of Indians, in this and Colusa counties, has at last met the fate which many think he deserved, and which we are led to believe is correct from the fact those living in the neighborhood are taking no steps to have the perpetrators arrested. The circumstances of the case as related to us are substantially as follows: Williams has been living with a squaw, on his ranch, on Stony creek, near the boundary of Tehama and Colusa counties, for a long time, and, having been affected with a disease of the eyes, went lately to San Francisco for medical advice. On returning home, he found his squaw had decamped, which irritated him considerably, and he resolved to find her at all hazards. In his search, he came across a squaw whom he supposed knew where his squaw wife was, but she denied the assertion, whereupon he threw her down and put his foot upon her throat, and either choked her or broke her neck. The Indians, after this, watched an opportunity of revenge, and he, knowing this, avoided them. About a week ago they made up their minds to have him, come what would, and assembled in front of his house at night, set fire to his front porch, and waited to see him come to the door. In a short time he opened it and seeing the Indians shut it hurriedly, but before he could make his way from it a ball pierced the door, and entered his breast. He died on Sunday morning, October 14th. —[Red Bluff Independent.

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NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

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Extract from the Speech of Senator Douglas, at Hamilton, Ohio, September 26th, 1860.

Having answered one or two questions propounded by persons in the crowd, Mr. Douglas said:

Yet I am in no wise annoyed by these questions, and I now intend to answer one which I had published in the Commercial of to-day, accompanied with a very earnest and anxious appeal to me to answer it.

Lewis D. Campbell here called out: "I advise you not to notice the Commercial." Mr. Douglas: "No matter; I will answer it. And first, permit me to read the question. It is as follows:

"What is the remedy of the people of the Territories, provided the Supreme Court finally determines that the measure of restriction imposed by the Constitution upon Territorial Governments is such that those Governments cannot abolish slavery within, or in any way legally exclude it from their limits?"

How very anxious they must be on that subject. [Great laughter.] They want to know what the remedy is if the Courts shall decide that the Territory cannot exclude slavery. In the first place I will not do the justice to believe that they are going to justify themselves, much less to violate the Constitution. I have too much respect for the highest judicial tribunal on earth to even suppose that they can be guilty of such an act. I will not make the supposition until they shall have perpetrated the act, as made by any Court.

In the second place, the Supreme Court of the United States have, in fact, decided that very question in favor of my opinion. Now for the facts. If you will read the Constitution of the United States you will find that it declares who are slaves, by what authority persons are held as slaves, and in what cases they shall be rendered up when they escape. A slave, within the meaning of the Constitution, is [I quote], "A person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof; hence a slave is a person held to service or labor in the State, under the laws thereof—not under Federal authority, not under an Act of Congress, not under the Constitution of the United States, but held in the State, under the laws thereof."

Can anything be plainer than the fact of the Constitution upon the subject? So much for the question, so far as it relates to the States.

Now, let me inquire how it stands with reference to the Territories. The first Fugitive clause of the Constitution, which is the only one that applies to the Territories, is the following: "Whoever kidnaps or carries away any person from one State into another State, or who harbors or conceals any such person, shall be liable to prosecution in any State into which he may be taken, and he shall be liable to prosecution in the State from which he was taken."

It is true that some of the Gladiators, who were brought over by the Gladiators, complain of the most cruel treatment while in the Territories.

any Democrat in America. Hence the Court has already decided the question. It is not a question of non-interference with the Democratic party. The case of *Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* covers that branch of the subject, and the Dred Scott decision, in which the Court declared that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery, covers the other branch of the subject. I think it is clear from these facts that the decisions of the Court, as they now stand, affirm the doctrine of non-interference and Popular Sovereignty as advocated by the Democratic party.

I take it for granted that the leaders of the Republican party do not know anything about these decisions, otherwise they would not have asked me the question. Surely, honorable gentlemen would not disturb a meeting by asking for information which they already possessed.

Having shown that the Supreme Court has decided the question in my favor, I will conclude my answer by saying that I intend to stand by God carry out the decision in good faith. I hope my answer will prove satisfactory.

THE DURZELTY AT NEW ORLEANS.—The following particulars of the assault upon the captain of the British ship *Gladiator*, by some of Gen. Walker's friends, at New Orleans, are furnished by the *Pony Express* correspondent of the Union. *The Delta*, of September 30, says:

About a quarter before twelve o'clock, this forenoon, the captain of the British steamship *Gladiator* and the British Consul's Clerk, while in the rooms of the St. Charles Hotel, were assaulted by having their faces slapped in a most ignominious manner by friends of the passengers on board the *Gladiator* and friends of the late Gen. William Walker. The parties were arrested.

The *Delta*, in an editorial commenting on this affair, says: "The assault upon Captain Hickey, of the British ship *Gladiator*, is an affair to be regretted and condemned. Emphatically and earnestly as we have expressed our opinion of the cruel and treacherous conduct of Commander Salmon towards General Walker, and of the largely and prematurely announced course of the British authorities in Central America, we have no apologies for anything but decided and exact enforcement of such an insult as that which was offered to the commander of the *Gladiator*. It is true that some of the *Gladiator*, who were brought over by the *Gladiator*, complain of the most cruel treatment while in the Territories."