JOINT OCCUPATION OF SAN JUAN ISLAND

Exchanges of notes October 25 and 29 and November 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9, 1859, and March 20 and 23, 1860
Terminated November 25, 1872 [1]

8 Miller 281

The General in Chief of the United States Army to the Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY
FORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

OCTOBER 25, 1859

To His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq:, C.B.
Governor of the Colony of Vancouver and its dependencies, &c &c &c

The undersigned, Lieutenant General, and Commanding in Chief the Army of the United States, having been drawn to this frontier by the apprehension of some untoward collision of arms between the forces of the United States and those of Great Britain in and about the Island of San Juan—the sovereignty of which is claimed by both nations—does not hesitate in the great interests of peace, assumed to be as important to one party as to the other, at once to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the following proposition to serve as a basis for the temporary adjustment of any present difficulty, until the two governments shall have had time to settle the question of title diplomatically:

Without prejudice to the claim of either nation to the sovereignty of the entire Island of San Juan, now in dispute, it is proposed that each shall occupy a separate portion of the same by a detachment of Infantry, Riflemen or Marines, not exceeding one hundred men, with their appropriate arms, only, for the equal protection of their respective countrymen in their persons and property, and to repel any descent on the part of hostile Indians.

In modification of this basis, any suggestion his Excellency may think

[1] Date of British withdrawal. The controversy over the northwest water boundary was referred to the arbitration of the German Emperor pursuant to arts. XXXIV–XLII of treaty signed at Washington May 8, 1871 (TS 133, *post*, p. 170). On Oct. 21, 1872, the Emperor rendered an award in favor of the U.S. claim that the boundary should run through Haro Strait.

necessary or any addition he may propose, will be respectfully considered by the undersigned.

This communication will be handed to His Excellency by Lieut. Colonel Lay, an Aide-de-camp of the undersigned—who has the honor to subscribe himself,

With high respect,

His Excellency's Ob^{t} Servt,

WINFIELD SCOTT

The Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island to the General in Chief of the United States Army

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND
29 Oct 1859

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving by the hands of Lieut Colonel Lay, your note of the 25th Inst., Communicating to me the reasons which have drawn you to the frontier of Washington Territory, and for the great interests of peace, making a proposition to serve as a basis for the temporary adjustment of the present difficulty arising out of the occupation of the Island of San Juan by Troops of the United States.

2—In the first place I beg you will permit me to offer you my warm congratulations upon your arrival in this neighbourhood, and the assurance of my earnest desire to co-operate with you in the most cordial Spirit. I thank you for the frank and friendly tone which characterizes your note, and I trust you will believe me when I say that if I am not able entirely to accede to your views it proceeds solely from the necessity which exists under present circumstances that I should take no step which might in the least embarrass the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in any line of action they might think fit to adopt. You have been specially accredited by the Government of the United States and I fully appreciate the fact—but I on the contrary am not in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government on this matter, and therefore am not at liberty to anticipate the course they may think fit to pursue.

3—You propose without prejudice to the claim of either nation to the Sovereignty of the entire Island of San Juan, that each shall occupy a separate portion of the same, by a detachment of Infantry, Riflemen, or Marines, not exceeding one hundred men, with their appropriate arms only, for the equal protection of their respective countrymen in their persons and property, and to repel any discent on the part of hostile Indians. For the reasons above given you can readily understand, Sir, that were I to accede to this proposition, I should at once be committing Her Majesty's Government, and, I believe, I should at the same time, on their behalf be assuming an attitude which I do not think they would now be desirous of main-

taining. I admit that the protection of the citizens of both Nations who are now resident on the Island is a matter which cannot be overlooked or lightly treated, but the principal protection that may be required is from dissensions amongst themselves, and not against hostile Indians, from whom I do not apprehend there is the slightest danger of molestation.

4—I again assure you that I am most cordially disposed to co-operate with you in the frankest manner to assist in removing any and every cause which might, unhappily, disturb the particularly satisfactory relations at the present moment existing between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, and I conceive that that end can be best attained by replacing matters at San Juan as they were before the landing of the United States Troops,—the "*Status*" established upon the moderate and conciliatory views laid down in Secretary Marcy's Despatch to Governor Stevens of the 14 July 1855.

5—An arrangement on that footing would bring the whole affair to a conclusion satisfactory to both parties, and so highly honorable to the Government of the United States that I feel sure it would at once remove any cause of complaint which Her Majesty's Government might be reasonably expected to entertain.

6—I would therefore submit for your consideration that for the protection of the small settled British & American population there should be a joint *civil* occupation, composed of the present resident Stipendiary Magistrates, with such assistants as may be necessary, and that the Military and Naval forces on both sides be wholly withdrawn.

7—Should however it hereafter appear that a Military force is indispensable for protection, I can see no objection to such a force being landed upon San Juan with such understanding as the British and American Authorities may mutually determine upon.

8—It is no doubt, Sir, fresh in your recollection that the sole reason assigned to me by General Harney for the occupation of San Juan was to protect the citizens of the United States from "insults and indignities" offered them by the British Authorities at Vancouver's Island. In my reply, I, in the most earnest and emphatic manner repudiated the aspersion, and endeavoured to prove to General Harney that for the cause alleged there was no necessity for the presence of U.S. Troops on the Island of San Juan, and I therefore begged for the sake of peace that he would withdraw the Troops. He however declined to do so upon the plea that he had no assurance that American Citizens would continue free from molestation by the British Authorities. I feel confident, Sir, I need not renew to you my assurance that the British Authorities in Vancouver's Island have no intention under existing Circumstances to interfere with any of the Citizens of the United States, who may be resident upon San Juan, and I therefore anticipate that a consideration of these facts together with those before mentioned will remove any difficulty you may have apprehended touching the withdrawal of the U.S.

Troops from San Juan and I earnestly trust will induce you to entertain with favor the proposition I have made.

9—I hope, Sir, I may have the pleasure of meeting you personally when minute details could be so much better discussed than by letter, and it would indeed be a source of gratification to me to have the honor of welcoming to the Shores of Vancouver's Island an Officer so highly distinguished as he whom I now have the honor of addressing, and who I beg will allow me to subscribe myself as his—most obedient

Humble Serv[t]

JAMES DOUGLAS

Lieut General WINFIELD SCOTT
Commanding in Chief the Army of the United States
&c &c &c

The General in Chief of the United States Army to the Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES' ARMY
FALSE DUNGENNESS HARBOR, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

November 2, 1859

To His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Esquire, C.B.,
Governor of the Colony of Vancouver's Island and its dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 29th ultimo (the receipt of which has been much delayed by winds and fogs) in reply to mine dated four days earlier.

It is with regret I learn that the basis for the settlement of the immediate San Juan difficulty, I had the honor to submit, has not received your acceptance; and that sentiment is deepened at finding myself unable to accept your proposed substitute. We ought not, however, to despair of finding the means of maintaining the peace of the frontier till the good sense and good feelings of our governments shall have had time to supervene and, directly, to dispose of the whole subject of the disputed island forever.

Your Excellency seems to regard the preliminary evacuation of that island by the American troops as a *sine qua non* to any adjustment of the immediate question before us. I am sure that, at the date of the instructions which brought me hither, and in the anxious interviews between Mr. Secretary Cass and H.B.M. Minister, Lord Lyons, residing near the government of the U. States, no such suggestion was made by his Lordship, or it would not

only have been communicated to me, but have, in all probability, stopped this mission of peace.

You "submit for [my] consideration that, for the protection of the small British and American population settled on the island, there should be a joint civil occupation, composed of the present resident stipendiary magistrates, with such assistants as may be necessary, and that the military and naval forces on both sides be wholly withdrawn."

It strikes me as a decisive objection to this basis that if a magistrate (judge or justice of the peace) could be legally (except by treaty between sovereign powers) established on neutral territory, such functionary could not be subjected to the orders of any officer of the United States' Army, nor even to the direct control of the President of the United States, though appointed by an American territorial governor claiming jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and therefore not to be considered a fit person to be intrusted with matters affecting the peace of two great nations. Besides, I have adopted the impression of my countrymen generally on this frontier, that the few citizens settled on the San Juan Island, though, like all other American pioneers, brave and possessed of effective weapons for defense and attack, do, in reality, stand in need of troops for protection, not only against predatory bands of Indians coming from foreign parts, but from such bands residing within our own limits. A marauding descent of this kind was made but a few weeks since upon the village of Whatcom, in Bellingham Bay, when a small detachment of soldiers was actually sent *from the disputed island* to protect the villagers against a threatened renewal of the outrage! (I am but just returned from that village.)

Moved by the foregoing considerations and the spirit of peace which is known to animate our governments, I will respectfully ask your Excellency to review your decision on my original proposition, which, the better to show its probable workings, if adopted, I have somewhat elaborated in the accompanying *Projet of a temporary settlement &c.* I am persuaded that, on mature reflection, you will find nothing in it to hurt English pride or to prejudice English interests, but much to sooth past irritations, on both sides, and to prevent any local conflict. The details of the plan are no doubt susceptible of improved modifications; but I must candidly say I do not see how I can possibly consent to a change in the principle.

Highly appreciating the personal compliments of your Excellency, and reciprocating the kind feelings which prompted them—I have the honor to remain, With high consideration,

Your Excellency's Most Obt. Servt

WINFIELD SCOTT

[ENCLOSURE]

Projet of a temporary settlement &c &c.

Whereas the Island of San Juan, in dispute between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, is now occupied by a detachment of United States' troops—protection against Indian incursions having been petitioned for by American citizens resident thereon—and against such occupation a formal protest has been entered, in behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, by His Excellency James Douglas, Esquire, C.B., Governor of the Colony of Vancouver's Island and its dependencies and Vice Admiral of the same—;

It is now proposed by Lieutenant General Scott, Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the United States, in behalf of his government and in deference to the great interests of the two nations, that a joint occupancy be substituted for the present one, which proposition being accepted by His Excellency, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the said Scott and the said Douglas, that the substitution, without prejudice to the claim of either government to the sovereignty of the entire island and until that question shall be amicably settled, shall consist of two detachments of Infantry, Riflemen or Marines of the two nations, neither detachment of more than one hundred men, with their appropriate arms only and to be posted in separate camps or quarters for the equal protection of their respective countrymen on the island in persons and property, as also to repel descents of marauding Indians:

And whereas, pending such joint occupation, a strict police over the island will be necessary to the maintenance of friendly relations between the troops of the two nations as well as good order among the settlers, it is further stipulated and agreed between the parties, signers of these presents, that the commanding officer of each detachment composing the joint occupation shall be furnished with an authenticated copy thereof by the respective signers, to be regarded as a warrant and command—to the American commander from the said Scott, and to the British commander, from the said Douglas—to seize and confine, or to banish from the island, any person or persons, whatsoever, found or known to be engaged in fomenting any quarrel or misunderstanding between the officers or men of one of the detachments and the officers or men of the other, and further to treat in like manner all other offenders against the peace and good order of the island:—it being, however, expressly understood and enjoined that such measures of correction shall only be applied to American citizens or persons claiming to be such, by the American commander, or to British subjects or persons claiming to be such, by the British Commander.

The Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island to the General in Chief of the United States Army

VICTORIA VANCOUVERS ISLAND
3d November 1859

SIR: Lieut Colonel Lay yesterday placed in my hands your Despatch of the 2d Instant, conveying to me your sentiments upon the subject of my proposal for the temporary adjustment of affairs in connection with San Juan, and informing me that you are unable to accept that proposal.

2. I regret Sir, for many reasons, that you did not accede to my suggestion of a joint civil occupation, as a temporary expedient for preserving tranquillity, and especially so, because the course you propose to me of a joint Military occupation, is one which I cannot assent to, or carry into effect, without the sanction or express instructions of my Government

3. I am authorized to maintain all treaties as they exist, but not to alter the provisions, or to disregard the stipulations, of any—and in short I am sensible that it would not be advisable for me, to anticipate by any action on my part, the instructions I may soon receive from Her Majesty's Government, unless there was an evident and imperative necessity for the adoption of such a course, which necessity does not in my opinion exist in the present instance.

4. I conceive that protection against all ordinary danger, to which either British subjects or American Citizens residing on the Island of San Juan are exposed, may be fully attained without resorting to the extreme measure of a joint Military occupation, and moreover the expediency of offering protection to individuals who may settle on Territory the sovereignty of which has not been determined, may justly be questioned. Protection under such circumstances can indeed hardly be considered as a duty incumbent on Governments, and on my part I am not left in doubt on the subject, as my instructions direct me to announce, with reference to this Colony, that protection cannot be afforded to persons, who, by wandering beyond the precincts of the settlements, and the jurisdiction of the Tribunals, voluntarily expose themselves to the violence or treachery of the native Tribes.

5. You must permit me Sir, further to add, that Her Majesty's Authorities in this Colony have, with respect to the United States, committed no violation of existing Treaty stipulations, nor been guilty of any act of discourtesy whatever, towards the Government of that Nation; but have on all occasions during the late exciting events, exhibited a degree of forbearance which will I trust be accepted as a guarantee that by no future act will we seek to impair the pacific relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

6. Should you Sir, after the explanations I have herein given, in reference to my official powers and position, proceed to carry out your pacific mission, and divest the large military force now on San Juan of its menacing attitude, by removing it from the Island; we will instantly withdraw the British Naval Force now maintained there, and so soon as I receive the instructions of my

Government, I shall be glad to co-operate with you, in arranging a plan for the temporary maintenance of order and protection of life and property upon the Island.

7. In the mean time you may rest assured that we will not disturb the "Status" of San Juan, by taking possession of the Island, or by assuming any jurisdiction there, to the prejudice of the position in which the question of title was placed, by Mr. Secretary Marcy and Her Majesty's Representative, in the year 1855.

8. Again assuring you of my desire to act with you, to the utmost of my power, in the most cordial manner, and with the utmost frankness and sincerity, and renewing to you my expressions of high consideration and respect.

I have &c &c.

JAMES DOUGLAS

To Lieut General WINFIELD SCOTT
Commanding in Chief The Army of the United States

The General in Chief of the United States Army to the Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY
FALSE DUNGENNESS HARBOR, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Novr 5, 1859

To His Exc^y JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq., C.B.,
Governor of the Colony of Vancouver's Island & its dependencies & Vice Admiral of the same

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge a second communication from Your Excellency, dated the 3^d instant.

Being assured therein that there is no intention on your part to attempt to dislodge, by force, the Un. States' troops now in the temporary occupation of the Island of San Juan, without instructions to that effect from your government—and being perfectly persuaded that the very cordial relations which now happily subsist between the Un. States and Great Britain render the receipt of such instructions extremely improbable—I do not hesitate at once to order the number of U.S. troops, on that island, to be reduced to the small detachment [Captain Pickett's company of Infantry] originally sent thither, in July last, for the protection of the American settlers (such protection being petitioned for by them) against neighboring and northern Indians.

A copy of my orders, in the case, I inclose herewith for the information of Your Excellency. They will be fully executed as soon as practicable, by the employment of the U.S. Propeller, *Massachusetts,* the only craft suited to the purpose, in these waters, at my disposition.

I have the honor to remain, With high consideration,

Your Excellency's Most Obt Servt

WINFIELD SCOTT

[ENCLOSURE]

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY
U.S. PROPELLER MASSACHUSETTS, W.T.

Special Orders No. } NOVEMBER 5, 1859

As soon as practicable, Lieutenant Colonel Casey, or other Commanding Officer on the Island of San Juan, will proceed to send therefrom all the companies under his orders except Captain Hunt's, to the posts to which they had previously belonged, viz: Company *I* of the 4th Infantry to Fort Townsend, Companies *A* of the 4th and *H* of the 9th Infantry to Fort Steilacoom, Company *D* of the 9th Infantry to Fort Bellingham and last the companies of the 3d Artillery to Fort Vancouver.

Captain Hunt and company, and Assistant Surgeon Craig, will remain on the island, till further orders, for the protection of the American settlers.

Lieut. Colonel Casey will cause the heavy guns on the Island to be replaced aboard of this Propeller; and will send the light battery to Forts Townsend, Bellingham and Steilacoom.

By command of Lieut. General Scott:

L. THOMAS
Asst. Adjutant General

Official.
Copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor Douglas:
By order of Lt. Genl Scott:

GEORGE W. LAY
Lieut. Col. A.D.C.

The Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island to the General in Chief of the United States Army

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND
Nov 7 1859

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 5th Nov. announcing your intention to order the withdrawal of Certain Companies of United States Troops now in temporary occupation of the Island of San Juan and your intention to leave Capt. Pickett's Company of Infantry—for the protection of American Settlers, against neighbouring and northern Indians—and transmitting a Copy of your orders, in that Case to the Commanding Officer on the Island of San Juan.

2—I shall have much pleasure in communicating your intention to Her Majesty's Government, who will no doubt accept it as a proof of the desire of the United States to restore the former Status of the disputed Territory.

3—I trust, Sir, that instructions will be issued to the officers of the United States directing them to abstain from all acts on the disputed Territory which

are calculated to provoke conflicts, and in no case to attempt to exclude British Subjects by force—or to interfere with them in any manner or to exercise sovereign or exclusive rights within the disputed limits—and on our part Her Majesty's Authorities will be enjoined to abstain from any acts of interference or of exclusive jurisdiction until the question of Title is Settled.

4—In that way I sincerely hope that all collision may be avoided.

With every assurance of esteem

I have &c

JAMES DOUGLAS

Lieut General W. SCOTT
&c &c &c

The General in Chief of the United States Army to the Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES' ARMY
U.S. PROPELLER MASSACHUSETTS, W.T.

NOVEMBER 9, 1859

To His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq:, C.B.,
Governor of the Colony of Vancouver's Island & Its dependencies, & Vice Admiral of the same:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, at the same time, of your two notes of the same date—the 7th instant.[2]

I am pleased to learn that "Her Majesty's authorities [on San Juan Island] will be enjoined to abstain from any acts of interference, or of exclusive jurisdiction [in respect to American citizens] until the question of title is settled."

In the same spirit I had, earlier, determined to instruct our Commanding Officer, on the island, to allow no person claiming to be a functionary of Washington Territory, to interfere with any British subject residing, or happening to be on the same island whilst it shall remain in dispute between our respective governments; and I shall add this further instruction that, if any British subject should become a disturber of the peace of the island, or a seller of strong liquors to American soldiers, without permission from their commander, the latter shall represent the case to the nearest British authority and respectfully ask for the instant removal of the offender; and afterwards if he shall return to the island, without permission, the American commander may expel him therefrom without further ceremony.

I touch the complaint of William Moore, supported by his deposition, presented to me by Your Excellency, with great reluctance: 1. Because the wrong done him, if any, was mainly at the hands of a Judge, I presume, of

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[2] One letter of this date, which is not printed here, referred to the case of William Moore. See 8 Miller 375 under the heading "Mission of General Scott".

Washington Territory and consequently beyond my control, & 2. Because I do not doubt that Moore has grossly misstated or exaggerated his case. I am at a distance from the island and from every officer who may have known any thing of the transaction in question, and am, moreover, in the act of taking my departure for Washington: but shall refer the matter, specially, to Lieut. Colonel Casey, the present commander on the island, who will investigate the complaint carefully, and who, I am sure, will take pleasure in redressing, as far as may be in his power, any wrong Moore may have sustained. And Your Excellency will not fail to perceive that I have in my instructions to Captain Hunt, as shadowed above, taken measures to guard against future interferences with British subjects.

I have the honor to remain, With high consideration,

Your Excellency's Most Obt Servt

WINFIELD SCOTT

[ENCLOSURE]

Extracts of instructions addressed from the Head Quarters of the Un. States' Army, to different commanders:

1. "The General-in-Chief wishes it to be remembered that the sovereignty of the island is still in dispute between the two governments, and, until definitively settled by them, that British subjects have equal rights with American citizens on the island."

L. THOMAS, *Asst Adjt Genl.*

2. [To Captain Hunt, Commanding Co C., 4th Infantry, San Juan Island]. "For your information & guidance, I put under cover, with this, copies of the General's communications to the Governor of Vancouver's Island dated the 5th & 9th instants, respectively, as also a copy of his special orders on the same subject. These papers will show you the *spirit* in which it is expected you will execute the delicate and important trust confided to you—the General having full confidence in your intelligence, discretion and (in what is of equal importance in this case) your *courtesies*.

L. THOMAS, *Asst Adjt Genl.*

Official. Respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor Douglas:

By command of Lt Genl Scott:

GEORGE W. LAY
Lt Col A.D.C.

HEAD QRS U.S. ARMY
Nov. 9, 1859

The Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific to the Commanding Officer of United States Troops on San Juan Island

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTYS SHIP "GANGES"
IN ESQUIMALT HARBOUR

20th MARCH 1860

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a detachment of Royal Marines, with their appropriate arms, equivalent in number to the Troops of the United States under your command will be disembarked on the North point of the Island of San Juan for the purpose of establishing a joint military occupation agreeably to the proposition of Lieutenant General Scott.

The annexed extract from the orders I have given to Captain Bazalgette the officer commanding I beg to furnish for your information.

I have &ca

R. L. BAYNES
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific

Captain HUNT
Commanding the United States Troops San Juan Island

[ENCLOSURE]

EXTRACT

"The object of placing you there is for the protection of British Interests and to form a joint Military occupation with the Troops of the United States.

"As the sovereignty of the Island is still in dispute between the two Governments you will on no account whatever interfere with the Citizens of the United States, but should any offence be committed by such Citizens which you may think it advisable to notice, you will send a report of it immediately to Captain Hunt, or officer Commanding the United States Troops:

"American Citizens have equal rights with British Subjects on the Island.

"Should the officer Commanding the United States Troops bring to your notice offences committed by any of Her Majesty's Subjects, you will use your best judgement in dealing with the case, and I authorize you if you deem it necessary, to send them off the Island by the first opportunity.

"If any doubts arise as to the nationality of an offender you will not act in the case before you have consulted with the United States Commanding officer and not even then unless your opinions coincide.

"You will place yourself in frank and free communication with the Commanding officer of the United States Troops, bearing in mind how essential

it is for the Public Service that the most perfect and cordial understanding should exist between you, which I have every reason to feel assured you will at all times find Captain Hunt ready and anxious to maintain."

ROBERT LAMBERT BAYNES
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief

Captain GEORGE BAZALGETTE *Royal Marines*
Commanding the Detachment disembarked on the Island of San Juan

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The Commanding Officer of United States Troops on San Juan Island to the Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND
March 23rd 1860

To Rear Admiral ROBERT LAMBERT BAYNES CB
Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th Ultº [March 20] accompanied by an Extract from the orders furnished Captain Bazalgette commanding the detachment of Royal Marines now landing on this Island, agreeably to the proposition of Lieutenant General Scott.

The instructions to Captain Bazalgette seem to cover every case likely to arise in connection with the joint occupation of the Island. Fully reciprocating their spirit of friendliness and conciliation I have every confidence that mutual harmony and good understanding will continue during the whole term of the joint occupation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, With high respect and esteem
Your obedient Servant

L. C. HUNT
Captain 4th Infantry Commanding.