

**THE VISITATION AND SEARCH OF AMERICAN VESSELS—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.**

Washington, May 22.—The President sent a brief message to the Senate to-day, in which he informed them that he had received from the British Government a copy of a letter from the Collector of Customs at Savannah, containing the statement of the collector of the N. B. Gordon, by which it appears that an expedition of violence had been committed against a merchant vessel of the United States, to which the attention of Her Majesty's Government is directed, to employ such measures as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar occurrences.

Lord Napier replies, on May 16th, that he had the honor of receiving Mr. Caspary's letter, containing an account of the circumstances which are alleged to have attended the boarding of the American vessel N. B. Gordon by Her Majesty's cutter Sea. He has transmitted copies of Mr. Caspary's communication to Her Majesty's Government and to the Command-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces on the West India station.

Mr. Caspary writes to Mr. Dallas on May 12th, as follows:—

"The accompanying papers, copies of the originals of which have just been received, will make known to you that another outrage has been committed against the rights of the United States by a British armed vessel, which calls for the immediate attention of the British Government. I am persuaded to believe that, if the occurrence took place as they are stated, the conduct of the British officers will be disapproved and condemned. I have your willingness to communicate to Lord Malinsbury the earnest desire of the President that this proceeding, which seems to indicate more gravely, of detaining and searching American vessels, should be discontinued, and the most prompt remedy for their prevention be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you. While this Government is determined to use all proper means for the suppression of the same traffic, it is not less desirous that the just submission of the vessels of the United States upon the ocean should be guaranteed. Whatever may have been the true objects of the voyage of the cutter, if she had papers stating her American character, she was subject neither to search nor seizure by the British cutter. I do not doubt that the facts reported will be fully investigated by the order of the British Government, and proper measures taken to prevent the recurrence of similar acts hereafter.

I call your attention also to the circumstances reported by the Consul General at Havana, showing the existence of a kind of police system, by which American vessels in that port are watched and searched, and leave to request that you bring the matter to the attention of the Earl of Malinsbury, with a view to the cessation of the evil.

Mr. Caspary's letter to Secretary Tamm, dated May 12th, communicates the statement of the Consul General at Havana, relative to the aggressive outrages recently committed against a vessel of the United States. He adds, that he is fully persuaded that the British Government will not justify these acts, and that it is possible that the proceedings in this case may not have been of the flagrant character presented. Still the subject calls for the immediate attention of the Government, and Mr. Dallas has been instructed to bring it to the consideration of the British Government, with a view to such action as circumstances demand. Whichever of the matters against our vessels, if longer continued, cannot fail to lead to important consequences. It appears that several British armed vessels are cruising on the coast of Cuba, and that our merchant vessels are exposed to vexatious interruptions by their interference. It is, therefore, proper that a vessel should be dispatched with instructions to render prompt protection to all American vessels that may need it. The vessels sent to cruise against this power on the high seas cannot be tolerated. The Secretary of the Navy writes to the President on the 10th of May, that the cutter Fulton, Capt. Almy, had been ordered to cruise actively on the northern coast of Cuba, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar occurrences on the high seas from search of detentions from the vessels of any nation. It is to be noted that the preparation of the cutter Savannah and the cutter Albatross to join the fleet at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy, are the subject of the high seas of Cuba, and the British cutter Fulton, which is now in the Mediterranean, is also to be sent to cruise against this power on the high seas, and prevent all further vexatious interruptions of our vessels.

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**Progress of these assaults on our national rights.**

In addition to these aggression on the high seas, and the indefensible act of violence against several of her merchant vessels—said to be directed in a number of forcible entry and examination has been committed by a British armed steamer in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, in the island of Cuba. No authentic report has reached the Department, with the exception of a letter from our Consul General at Havana, and of which a copy is transmitted. Proper measures have been taken to procure all necessary information, which will be forwarded to you. When all the facts are ascertained, the proper representations will be made without delay to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty against this search of American vessels in the naval harbors of another power within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The Government of the United States is satisfied that the Government of that country will adopt the most efficient measures to protect their vessels resorting to Spanish ports from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if not secured elsewhere, it must be found in the power of our own country.

Mr. Caspary is not informed whether any injury was sustained in consequence of the proceedings against those vessels. If there was, it is expected that it will be made good by the Spanish Government, or by means of its intervention with the Government of Great Britain.

These flagrant violations of the rights of the United States, he adds, have excited a deep feeling throughout the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effects upon the relations of the two countries. The President confidently believes that the British naval officers, in the adoption of these high handed measures, have acted without the authority, and have misunderstood the views of their Government. But it is not less due to the United States, that their conduct shall be disapproved, and peremptory orders issued to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings. You will communicate to the Earl of Malinsbury the reasonable expectation of the President that this subject shall receive the immediate attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and that the officers who have been guilty of these outrages shall be held perfectly responsible for their conduct, and that where preliminary inquiries have been sustained, the interested parties shall receive just compensation. You will invite the attention of Lord Malinsbury to the occurrence at Sagua la Grande, and to the just expectation of the United States, that the measures of redress adopted by the British Government upon this case, will be such as to mark with its displeasure the conduct of the officers whose proceedings have given serious cause of offence to a friendly power, and to prevent similar interferences hereafter.

Mr. Blythe, the Consul General at Havana, communicates to the State Department, under date of April 29th, a statement of the capture of the schooner of New York, by the British gun boat Forward, on or about the 15th of April, about half way between Havana and Matanzas. He says that for some time past a number of British gun boats and large vessels have been active in cruising for slaves on the north and south side of the island. Many complaints have been made by the American shippers, that this kind of piracy has been exercised over their vessels, both annoying and insulting in their character. The American brig A. Chapman, trading to New Orleans, was thus annoyed on her last visit to Havana. Her commander complained and boarded. Similar complaints were made a few days after by Mr. Simpson, the captain of the Brownville in the same trade.

Samuel Ubersham, of the bark Glenora, of Richmond, complained that he was stopped on the 15th of April, by the British steamer Basilisk, while on a voyage from Antwerp to Havana, and boarded by an officer, who stated that he had orders from the Admiral at Jamaica to board any vessel in the neighborhood of Cuba. Several affidavits from the passengers on board the scho. Cortez accompanied Mr. Blythe's letter. One of them says he was robbed by the British gun boat, the captain of which was drunk; also, the evidence of the seaman sustaining the facts alleged.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. **Tariff Projects.**—While the Secretary of the Treasury recommends that no modification be made in the present tariff until it has been fully tried, a select Committee of the House, headed by Mr. Boyce, of S. C. have reported a recommendation for a radical change in the whole system of raising revenue. The report has not yet been printed, but its leading features are outlined in a series of resolutions at its conclusion. These are in substance, that the vast and increasing expenditures of the Government for the relief of the distressed, and for the maintenance of the public works, should be abandoned every thing but protection, and a report, as soon as practicable, to a system of direct taxation—such State to collect and pay to the General Government to be ascertained by the constitutional mode of apportionment.

These would be important changes, so much so that no action could be had upon them without more consideration than can be given in the few remaining days of the session. Which would not be until some time in the next winter. It is to be noted that the preparation of the cutter Savannah and the cutter Albatross to join the fleet at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy, are the subject of the high seas of Cuba, and the British cutter Fulton, which is now in the Mediterranean, is also to be sent to cruise against this power on the high seas, and prevent all further vexatious interruptions of our vessels.

**From the Spectator Observer.**

**DEMOCRATIC IDEAS OF FREE SUFFRAGE.**

Our readers doubtless recollect the story of the soldier in England who addressed his remarks on the eve of an election, and told them that they were for God and had a right to vote as they pleased, "but if one of you votes for the opposition candidate, d—n me if I don't turn you out of doors to-morrow."

Human nature is alike in all countries, and the laughing demagogue of the United States is just like the badly situated of England. There is just now an exciting canvass going on for the Mayor of Washington City, and all the power of the administration is brought to bear upon it. Coldest offices and members of Congress are addressing public meetings in favor of the democratic candidate; and the office holders, and even the laborers on the public works, are threatened with dismissal if they vote for the American candidate. A special threat has been aimed at the workmen in the Navy Yard, in a communication published in the Evening Bulletin, a democratic paper newly established in Washington. They are reminded that many of them are married men, who have purchased comfortable homes in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, and told that if they vote against the democratic candidate they will be discharged, and will have to seek work and a support elsewhere.

There are plenty of instances beyond these men's own minds of forcible expulsion from their homes, and if the Know-Nothing party have not already forced the democratic voters of the Navy Yard to the street on these points, it only remains for them to identify their neighbors in gratitude through the ballot box once more, to secure the consummation of the act.

And this is free suffrage! Democratic free suffrage! A free man must not dare to vote according to his convictions of conscience and duty, on pain of being dismissed from employment! This would be bad enough if the employer were paying the employed out of his own funds; but it is the people's money which is used to stiff the people's consciences, and to drive them into the support of a corrupt and tyrannical party. It is the vilest tyranny under the sun.

It may be said that the Administration has nothing to do with these threats. Those may be true, but for ourselves, we have seen too much of the prescriptive and hereditary spirit of that party to doubt that it is approved by the Administration, and that its threats will be enforced, if it is questionable, any of the workmen shall have the firmness to disregard them.

**The Outrages in Cuba.**—The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce notices the British outrages on the island of Cuba, already stated by telegraph. He says: "The commander of the British war steamer Stix, is exercising considerable jurisdiction in the waters and upon the coast of Cuba. A few days since, he ordered a detachment of marines on shore at a small port on the coast, with instructions to search sundry plantations from right to fifteen miles interior from the point of landing, giving as an excuse that he had suspicion of a cargo of negroes having been landed in the vicinity, which he wished to seize. No negroes had been landed in that part of the country, so that the landing party contented themselves with searching the plantations, and a pig thrown in to cure their disappointment. General Concha has caused the captain of the district where the landing was effected, to be brought to Havana in irons, to account for his conduct in not preventing it, by force of arms. The imprudence of the Stix representative of the gun-boat fleet, will not be endured by the government of Cuba."

**THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.**—Hon. John W. Ellis, the Democratic nominee for Governor, speaks in this place on Thursday afternoon last. He spoke rather more than two hours, and thought far from being an entertaining speaker, we listened with respectful attention by quite a large audience of all parties.

His remarks were confined to three points: Internal Improvements, Land Distribution, and the necessity of preserving the organization of the Democratic party, which he contended is the only party in the country having a claim to nationality, and therefore the only party capable of preserving the Union or of protecting the South.

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**Section Riot—Military Called Out.**

For several days there has been much trouble among the miners of the Ashland coal district, near this place. The workmen struck for higher wages last week, alleging that, at the rates received, they could not support their families. As their employers refused to make any concession, the miners went off in a body to their collieries to obtain higher wages, or compel the workmen to make the strike a general one. They visited Washburn and the collieries in that vicinity, and by threats and persuasion induced the miners to join them. Yesterday the mob, now grown quite formidable, appeared at St. Clair, and by their violent demonstrations stopped operations at Minton's, John's, Stupper's and other collieries.

A strong force was dispatched from Pottsville this morning, to suppress the disorder, arrest the principals in the riot, and protect those men who wish to go to work. The sheriff of Schuylkill county made a requisition upon the military and the first regiment of volunteers, under command of Col. Johnston, left for St. Clair at an early hour this morning.

The military returned, bringing with them the singular story of the riot. Upon the appearance of the soldiers at the scene of disturbance, the rioters saw that resistance was hopeless, and submitted immediately. Quiet has been restored.

**A Man Over Niagara Falls.**—We learn from Conductor Wells that a man went over the Falls of Niagara yesterday. He came from the Canada side at Chippewa in a sail boat nearly to the American shore, and was in the act of returning when he went into the rapids. It was thought by those who saw him from the shore, that he was imprudent in his management of the boat, and depended upon his sail long after he should have taken it down and rowed to his own care to save himself. It is said the boat was actually in the rapids before the sail was lowered, and then it was too late. Who the man was is not known on the American side. Boat and man were lost sight of long before they reached the great fall.

**Ready For Action.**—Captain Dahlgren, now in command of the Plymouth, has volunteered his services to join the Home Squadron for the protection of our commerce in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. The Plymouth is now at Washington, and will in a few hours be put perfectly fit for sea service. Capt. Dahlgren is now 111, and is a good workman, we think, but dangerous to trifles with. We understand that Capt. Dahlgren's offer of his services will be accepted.

**NATIVE WINES.**

We tasted, yesterday, at Mr. Merdell's some native wines, manufactured near Aiken. They were the pure juice of the grape; one variety from the hillside, the other from the Golden Pavilion. They were both of pleasant flavor. Of the two, the Golden Pavilion was the most delicious favorite with those who were present. They were made by Mr. Carleton. We see no reason why the cultivation of the grape should not become a most important element in our agricultural department.—South Carolina.

**A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer uses this language:**

"I understand from those who were present that the new converts in the Convention said if Holden was the nominee they would quit the party."

No such threats were made publicly, and we do not think it likely that such expressions were made privately. The "new converts" as they are called (gentlemen who have determined to act with the democratic party because it is the only national party) who were in the convention, said little or nothing about their desire to be the nominee. We feel certain they are innocent of any such charge. But we will say if there is any one in the democratic party, whether "new convert" or old, who would not vote for Mr. Holden if nominated, we want him to leave—the party can do without him—and the sooner he gets out the better. We mean this for anybody it suits.—Charlotte Democrat.



**CAROLINA WATCHMAN.**

**SALISBURY, N. C.**

**TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1858.**

**TERMS OF THIS PAPER BLEN CASH.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

No name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list, without payment in advance; we will the paper be sent to subscribers for a longer time than they have paid for.

The red ink mark indicates that your subscription year has nearly expired, and in notice for a renewal, if you desire the paper continued.

**CLUB RATES.**

Roberts, we have offered to the public on credit, we had thought a course of some months, and we are so often spoken to on the subject, that we have concluded to offer the following club rates:

Five copies, \$10.00  
Ten copies, \$18.00  
 Clubs exceeding ten, in the same proportion, \$1.50 each.

Payment always in advance. A three-yearly gift to those who will take of ten. A few copies, and a half worth \$2, (to be selected by the owner) given to those who take clubs of 20.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. C. Baskin, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, for this County, at the ensuing election.

**APPOINTMENTS FOR MEMBERS, ELLIS & McRAE.**

The following have been agreed upon between their respective parties, with the understanding that they should appear, day by day, so that each one may take the place where he thinks it most important for him to be.

For J. K. McRAE, Washington, D.C., Monday, June 21st.  
Sam. Quince, H.D., Friday, June 4th.

For J. W. ELLIS.  
Knox, Lenoir, June 21st.  
Newborn, Curran, June 4th.

For DENNIS.  
Dorset, Curran, Monday, June 7th.  
Johannesville, Ochsler, Wednesday, June 9th.  
Wilson C. H. Saturday, June 12th.

For J. K. McRAE.  
Weldon, Halifax, Friday, June 13th.  
Waxhatch, Wayne, Monday, June 14th.

For J. W. ELLIS.  
Wilmington, New Hanover, Friday, June 11th.  
Oxford, Granville, Monday, June 14th.

...and they will defend their own wishes by voting for Judge Ellis. Party prejudices are strong; men are very apt to vote for their party men, and sometimes do so at the expense of right, and the public good. But it is because they become excited, and permit their feelings to control their judgments, to control them. Every voter cast into the box to gratify feeling, at the expense of other feelings, is a bad voter, and tends to evil. People sometimes vote for their friends, because they are friends, and not because of the principles which those friends entertain. Such voters are men of evil virtue and exercise their public rights for private purposes. It is questionable whether or not they are fit to vote at all. And those who vote for party, have their reward in the triumph of the party, and not in the prosperity of the country. For it was party, not country, with them.

Make it a point, then, to examine the subject of the public lands, and endeavor to ascertain its importance to one in which you have an interest. Don't let the drift currents of the democratic party lead you to vote against it until you are satisfied that it is right to do so. Recollect Davy Crockett's motto—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead." It is easy to fall into a party, but not quite so easy to fall out right from wrong.

**The Wheat Crop.**—We have taken some trouble to ascertain the prospect of the wheat crop, and have to say that if farmers themselves give a correct account, it is bad—very bad as compared with the prospect of several weeks ago. The weather has been too dry and cold, and the ravages of the fly and chinch bug, with the flight by fruit, have operated very disastrously indeed. The crop, in some places, will be good, but there are many neighborhoods in which it will fall below an average. We hear of some fields which will not pay for the trouble of cutting. So, upon the whole the wheat crop of this part of the State, will not be large.

Oats and Corn are also suffering for lack of rain. There is time enough yet for corn, but oats will be short, however favorable the weather may be from this time to harvest.

**WHIG MEETING.**

SALISBURY, May 25, 1858.

At the meeting of the Whigs of Rowan, appointed to be held at the Court-house in this place to-day, Dr. SAMUEL D. HARKIN was called to the Chair, and THOMAS J. JOYNER and F. M. McNEELY, were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to wit: to nominate two candidates to represent this County in the Commons, and to give expression to our choice for a candidate to represent this Senatorial District.

The Hon. N. BOYD then arose, and said he desired to address a few words to his fellow citizens and friends on this occasion. He believed the people were getting sick of the democratic party, and that the time was near at hand when they would see and feel they had been deceived, and their confidence abused, by that party. It was most profane and arrogant in its professions of devotion to the interests of the people; but their never was a party which worked with such singleness of purpose to reward and fatten its party leaders and politicians. The politician divides the spoils of office amongst themselves, and the people are not cared for; they are left with their burdens upon them to do the best they can. He spoke at some length touching upon State and national politics; and appealed to the people, as they regarded the welfare of the State, and were concerned for their own good, to declare in favor of a distribution of the public lands or the proceeds of their sale. North Carolina had an inheritance in the public domain, an good right in any of the States, and if she desired to receive it, she had only to demand it, and she would get it, &c.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to recommend to the meeting suitable persons as candidates to represent this county, to wit:

Committee.—Casper Holtzclaw, Esq., E. D. Austin, Esq., Col. A. M. Goodson, Lake Backner, Esq., John K. Graham, Esq., F. E. Snider, Esq., Mr. John Irvin, Mr. J. S. Carson, Mr. Joseph Birkin, J. A. Bruner, T. J. Foster, J. M. Coffey, K. A. Caldwell, Esq., and Mr. C. Bond. On motion, H. C. Jones, Esq., was added to the Committee, and they retired to another room.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. BOYD continued his remarks. When he had concluded, Mr. DANIEL was called out. He made an able speech, principally reviewing the promises and practice of the democratic party. The committee returned while he was speaking. He noticed their entrance, and soon after retired from the floor. The Committee, then, through their Chairman, H. C. Jones, Esq., submitted the following report: