Outrages upon the American Flag.

It is difficult to understand the object of the British naval forces on the West Indiastation in prosecuting their searching opera- from Sierra Morena via Cardenas, was fired tion on every American trader entering or into by a British cruiser, under the following recording the amothering of a few hundred leaving a port, but the duty of the Govern- circumstances. The vessel cleared at Havana tuch highlanded measures been attempted by three knot breeze, being only about one mile coolie murderer are so full. the English, and for that Government to re- from the anchorage of the town, and in two new and re-enforce its assumed light of search fathoms water, an open boat was seen standof American vessels at this day is a subject ling towards the brig, in which were a party admitting of no discussion, except at the can- of men, and soon after heard the firing of a

ignominious surveilance-such importment might be on a sporting excursion; and, furinterference with their legitimate business by English Commanders and Midshipmen. It Captain Loring very naturally concluded that is doubtless true, as stated, that the Government has demanded from Lord Napier, the they could easily have done so without the British Minister at Washington an explanation, but we very much mistake the spirit of the Administration, if it had not, while awaiting that explanation, sent an armed steamer or two to the Gulf with orders not only to protect American shipping, but to take or sink any English man-of-war that dares to venture upon the task of boarding and searching a vessel under the United States outrage, and allow fautual explanations to The reply was—"Heave to, or by G-d I will contemptible pride marked as much in his flag. This is the true way to check such

come afterward. This is no sudden and unauthorized freak or movement on the part of the commander alongside, when six or eight men, with cutof the British squadron in the Gulf. He lasses in hand and revolvers by their sides, evidently acts by authority, and for an object not fully developed; but let it be what it may the Government should have a repelling officer of the party, although he bore no force in those waters, one that would 'crush' at a single blow, every outrage committed upon our marine. This firing into and searching American vessels appears to have become a kind of holiday business with the Englishmen. Scarce a day passes but we hear of some outrages of the kind.

Hie following is the record thus far: Ship Tropic Bird, fired into, boarded and

Bark Clara Windsor, fired into, boarded and searched.

Rark Glenburn, overhauled as sea. Bark W. II. Chandler, boulded and search ed wirle lying at auchor in the port of Sagua

Twelve other vessels also boarded and searched in the harbor of Sagua la Grande. Brig Robert Wing, fired into, boarded and searched. Schooner Wingold, fired into, boarded and

searched. Schooner Cortez, seized and now detained at Inagua.

Schooner N. B. Borden, fired into, boarded and searched Schooner Mobile, fired into, boarded and

arened.

This is/n formidable array of vessels overnegotiations, explanations and Congressional bear in a direction that will prevent any re- hove to. netition. Nothing satisfies the American people like prompt and positive action in case of this kind. Such marauding movements of British cruisers merit nothing less than a full broad side of Paixhans, and we hope they may receive some such 'reminder' if another single instance of outrage is perpetrated .- New York News.

Searching American Vessels.

The right claimed and daily exercised by the British cruisers in the Gulf, to overhaul American vessels at sea, and to search them in foreign ports, on the pretext of preventing | Havana, sailed from the last port 15th inst. | war? the slave trade, is likely to produce a great and arrived at New York on Thursday evendeal of feeling through the United States, for it is an assumption of authority, the exercise of which has always been resisted by our government, and the principle upon which it rests, has been also most emphatically denied. The flag covers the ship wherever she goes, and she is subject to no national authority other than that to which she belongs. The United States have never given authority, as other nations have, in reciprocal treaties, to shave their vessels searched at sea, even to convict suspected slavers. It is this immunity from search which our government has always insisted upon, that makes the American flag the most abused of all national flags for carrying on a nefarious trade under its presumed protection. But, notwithstanding this liability to abuse, the principle of the flag covering the ship, is considered one of too much importance to our national interests to be surrendered even to check piratical

The famous Quintuple Treaty, acceded to by England, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, which allowed a mutual right of search, was rejected by the United States as involving the surrender of a principle we were bound to maintain. In lieu of search flis government agreed to maintain a force sufficient on the African coast to prevent the American flag being abused. Since them, Great Britain has removed the field of operations against slavers. She has transferred her vessels from the African cost to the Island of Cubs, and now is engaged in a rigid surveillance over every vessels which crosses the Galf. Her visitation and search of American vessels off our own coast, and within foreign ports, is such an offensive violation of the maritime principle which we have always upheld, and seems to be so systematically enforced, that it will very soon lead to individuni coalition, which will be attended with national complications still more serious.

The first duty of our government is to pu a stop to this insolent assumption of authority on the part of British cruisers. As it would not be submitted to in a single instance from Spain, it ought not to be allowed in Great Britain. In defence of national rights the best course always is to take the biggest bull by the horns, and a prompt settlement with him will settle the principle for all the rest. The next duty will be to see that our flag is not made the cover to crime, and offences denounced by every nation in the world, shall not find a refuge under a sound maritime principle necessary to our national independence and commercial prosperity This can be easily done by keeping a squad ron, no greater, perhaps, than formerly, on the African coast, cruizing around the Island of Cuba. -Gen. Cass himself, whose protest against the Quintuple Treaty is still remembered for its able statesmanship, has recommended this course as a national duty. In adopting it we shall not only protect our flag from abuse, but we shall take away all pre text for any offensive exercise of authority over our vessels by British cruisers, and avoid the danger of any coalition from that source.

-Dollar Newspaper. An American Vessel Fired into Five

Another American Yessel Boarded. Boston, May 24.—The schooner Marv Tribon, which has arrived here from Sagua la Grande, reports that she was boarded in the harbor of Sagua by a British officer, who departed quietly after a few queries.

of war five times.

Another Shot from the British. The brig Wingold, of Boston, Captain Jun twice in succession, but took no notice Our traders must be protected from such of the poise, supposing the men in the boat sight of the American shores, on the 29th thermore, being in short hailing distance, warlike preliminary of firing a gun. The boat was not more than half a cable's length ever, was soon fired, which whizzed by the ant and six men. Capt. Howes says: from the vessel. A third musket ball, howcaptain's head, and struck in the rigging, falling upon the deck, where it was afterwarks captain's escape was very narrow. He immediately hoisted the American ensign and hailed the boat, to know what they wanted.

let you know what I want!" The vessel was accordingly hove to, and the boat ranged sprang upon deck: Capt. Loring asked what they wanted. A man, apparently the badge denoting him as such, except a small English coat of arms on his greasy cap, said he belonged to an English man-of-war, and accompanied the remark with an oath. The captain inquired the name of the man-of-war, but the officer replied-"it is none of your business," and asked Captain Loring why he did not heave to. The captain replied he did not know they wished to speak to him, and moment, and then I told him "ten men and concluded if they did, they could have done one passenger, besides myself and my family

not discovered from the brig before their attention was called to it. The officer finally demanded a sight of the ship's papers, which were readily shown to him, but I kept my clearance paper in my o him, and after examing them he expressed himself satisfied and left the vessel. Captain Loring then proceeded on his course, and shortly after dropped his anchor at Sierra

Morena. It was afterwards learned that the officer refused to tell that the boat belonged to the British war steamer Buzzard, which was cruising on the coast, and had sent his boat in near the shore, where the shallow water haused by British cruisers in the course of a prevented her from going. The mate describes single fortnight-enough a few years since to the men in the boat, who numbered about have caused a declaration of war. While twenty, as the dirtiest set of fellows he ever saw, and he at once took them for pirates. In action are in progress in reference to these, the bottom of the boat was stowed away a piratical acts, our efficient and able Secretary twelve pounder, which the men were just of the Navy will doubtless order his guns to bringing up into position when the brig

> The general aepparance of the men and the nsolent bearing of the officer after coming on deck; if they did not confirm any previous apprehension of pirates, certainly did not raise he usually good opinion entertained of the manly bearing of the men composing the ward of you? Royal Navy, and the gentlemanly qualities of heir officers.—Boston Journal of Monday.

The U.S. M. steamer Black Warrior, J. W. English Lieutenant-Was not the pendant

From Havana it is reported that the inso- and upwards, and have been frequently lence and agressions of English gun boats by Spanish and American war vessels, but I continue. A few days since they landed a have never been treated as you have treated detachment of marines at one of the outposts me until now. It is something new to me to of the Island, and searched the plantations in be boarded in the way you have done. It the vicinity for Bosal negroes, but found none. I was very strange conduct. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

HAVANA, May 15th, 1858. The commander of the British war steamer Styx, is assuming considerable jurisdiction in the waters and upon the shores of Cuba. A few days since, he ordered a detachment of marines on shore at a small port to the eastward, with firstructions to search sundry plan tations from 8 to 10 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 o seize, &c. No negrões had been landed in that part of the country, so that the foregoing party contented themselves with small benroost plunder, and a pig thrown in to cure their disappointment. This very gallant commander stated in conversation at Matanzas, the other day-I have it from good authority-that he was determined to make money out of the slave trade, in one way or another. It has been said that the officers of the gunboats are very "facile" when pressed by a sack of ounces, but I did not suppose the commander of the Styx could be brought down to such Charon rates of ferriage. 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 impudence of the Styx representative of the gunboat fleet, will not be en-

The Coolie-Trade .-- The Seizure of American Vessels.

dured by the government of Cuba.

This is worse than the African slave trade.

turn inside out, on American vessels.

Lately the American Minister in Paris asked ensign and laid it on the cabin table. Count Walewski, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, if there was any truth in the English statement that French vessels, freighted with African emigrants would be regarded by British cruisers as engaged in the African slave-trade? Not at all, anwered Walewski; far from it. The French and English Government thoroughly understood each other? and the British Government would not object to the French scheme, while the wants of the Albert, from Genoa, arrived on Sanday, re- taking care of African emigrants for their commenced pacing the cabin, saying that he

> of the vessels above quoted. Out of 260 coolies, only 97 were brought ring in a barrel, is sufficiently well-known. or I will shoot you." The officer replied, "I inating in abolitionism and its offshoots spirit-

position of the world—the world of news-Loring, which arrived at this port yesterday papers in Old and New England; and it is but now and then that a little paragraph, Asiatics, calls to mind the many able and

Outrages upon the American Flag. The schooner Mobile, Capt. Howes, arrived at New York last Tuesday, from Mobile .-When off the coast of Florida, and within ult, the schooner was subjected to a gross outrage by the British Steamer Styx. The steamer approached the schooner, and without if they wanted to communicate with him, any previous notice, fired several shots at her. Two balls passed between two men working on the rigging. Capt. Howes hove to, and then two more shots were fired at his vessel. The steamer then sent a boat with a Lieuten-

When the boat came alongside the vessel, the officer jumped on deck, stood for an infound, and proved to be a Minnie ball. The stant, and looked all around him in a baughty manner. I had time before he spoke to consider what he looked like. He was a tall thin, beardless looking fellow, with the most movements as his looks. He seemed to be about thirty-five or forty years old, and was dressed in an ugly uniform, with a rich looking pair of epaulettes upon his shoulders .-He did not deign to notice any one in particular, but roared out in a rough tone. Where are you from !" I replied, " From "Where bound ?" said he. I an-Mobile." swered, "To New York." He then said, What port do you belong to." "New York," I returned. He now paused for a moment, looked very dark, and it seemed to me that he began to feel rather disappointed about something. He now said, "What is the number of Four crew !" I thought for a so without firing a gun, the boat being with- are all that were on board my vessel before in halling distance. The officer said the you came here." "I want to see your pasaid he. I proceeded to the cabin to English flag at his peak ought to have exfetch them to him, but he had not common plained his position. The captain replied manners enough to wait, but after telling the flag in question was so small that it was

> lowed me straight in where he knew they must be. I got my papers and handed them hand. He examined all the papers very closely, and then he said, "Show me that," alluding to the clearance paper which I had in my hand. After he had examined it to his satisfaction, he said, "Where is your register?" I did not expect that he would go as far as this with the matter, but I was disappointed. I said, "I have no register; American coasters are not bound to carry any register; they sail under a coasting license. then handed him my manifest, showing that my vessel sailed from Mobile in regular form. He examined it quietly and then laid t down on a table that was near him .-Have you got through!" said I. He returned an awful look at me, but he did not give any reply. Before he embarked in his boat to sail away the following conversation

him that my family were on board he fol-

took place: Captain Howes-Why did you fire into us Did you take us for a slaver i English Lieutenant-Why did you not heave to when you saw a man of war to lee-

Captain Howes-How could I know that it was a man of war? We are accustomed to meet Spanish and American war vessels in Fore British Outrages in the Ports these waters, and they never interfere with

Smith commanding, from New Orleans via enough to show you that we were a man-of-

Captain Howes-I did not see your pend ant. I have been in the Gulf twenty years

English Lieutenant-We have orders board every vessel we see in these waters. The British Boarders then left the schoone

without any apology or explanation. The bark Glenburn, at Havana from Antwerp, reported on her arrival that she had been boarded by a British naval officer, who asserted that he had orders to board and search all vessels sailing off the Cuban coast. Capt. Gage of the bark W. H. Chandler, which arrived at New York on Friday, reports that while lying in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, his vessel was boarded by the second lieutenant of the British Steamer Styx, who made a thorough examination of the ship and her papers. He also boarded and The ship Tropic Bird, the schooner N. B. fired into, boarded and searched; the schooner Cortez has been seized, and is now detained at Inagua.

More British Outrages!!

Ship Clarendon and Bark John Howe boarded.—A Yankee Skipper's Firmness.— Hands Off, or Down You Go.—A British Officer Checkmated .- Unfinished Business.

We are informed by Capt. Nichols of the bark John Howe, arrived at this port on Sathaving on board a cargo of sugar, bound for New York, while laying in the Port of Sagua la Grande was boarded by a boat from the British war steamer Buzzard, and the officer "Letters from Havana state that the board- in command immediately jumped on board ing and seizure of the American brig Cortes, and proceeded to the cabin and commanded by a British gun-boat, have caused some Capt. B. to hoist his ensign, which he refused excitement there. British ship Tasmania, 91 to do, deeming the whole proceeding as an days from Hong Kong, arrived at Havana, insult. He (the officer) then demanded his 22d, with 260 Asiatics on board, for eight papers, when he was told they were at the

Soon after the boats arrived alongside, and the commander of the steamer, in person, politely, but protested against the proceedings, and would not allow any of the men to come on board, threatening to shoot the first that attempted it. Capt. B. and the British Commander then proceeded to the cabin, commanded Capt. B. to hoist his ensign. British colonies were being supplied by a He replied, "There it lies upon the table and That is exactly what I wish you to do,"

quired if the sugar on board belonged to ligion of Garrison, Parker, Phillips, and the Capt. B., when he replied, "I never owned a host of abolitionists who disgust and shock hogshead of sugar in my life." The same the very lowest moral development by their (boats for conveying the sugar front the shore morbid humanitarianism devised by men who lar sovereignty. That as just doctribe the Post Office at Willow Springs were robon board,) and the same reply given. The have ruthlessly trampled out the last sparks would ultimately meet the approval of the bed on the 11th. Heavy robberies are also ment in reperience to this matter is clear in cannot not since the war of 1812 have the 15th ult, when running along under a slave-trade with which the mouths of the officer completely cowell, proceeded on deck, of vital christianity? And after uncoiling American people, we never have doubted reported in different parts of Johnson county, of vital christianity? And after uncoiling American people, we never have doubted reported in different parts of Johnson county, of vital christianity? pellowed forth, "lower away the gang way lad- posing its prolific brood of evil delusions, who der," when Capt. B. quigtly said, "Sir, did would not say that it, as well as slavery, is you order that ladder to be lowered, or did known to promote moral evils and vices. by throwing obstacles in the way of its proper ery holds a captain's commission under Gen. you request it to be lowered," when the offi-"Will you please have it lowered." Capt. B. then gave orders for it to be done, and the Britisher departed without having accomplished his purpose.

> STILL ANOTHER The Bark John Howe Boarded Twice-

When will all this End, and when be Pun-

The bark John Howe, Capt. Nichols, arrived at this port on Saturday from Sagua a Grande, and reports that about the 13th of April, on his passage from Havana to Sagua la Grande, and when off Argulla, be was boarded by a boat from the British war leamer Buzzard, and the officer in command without any ceremony sprang upon deck and immediately commenced asking questionssuch as the vessel's name, her commander's where she hailed from, where she was bound her owner's name, &c.; and upon entering the cabin (by invitation) he demanded to see her papers, which were shown him. He ther departed. Capt. N. states that his ensign was then flying, and that it had been hoisted on the first appaoach of the steamer. After arriving at Sagua la Grande, and while lying in that port, he was again boarded by a boat from the same vessel and his papers demanded although his ensign was flying. His reply was, they were at the Consul's office. The officer then examined the vessel and scrutinized the hold.

Captain Nichols is of the opinion that the officer was intoxicated at the time. He udged from the appearance of the man and Nichols offered him a cigar, (he having no be given. liquor on board,) which he refused, but reuested a glass of water, which was given

him. He then departed .- N. Y. News. The American Tract Society. Abolitionism has a thousand artful wiles by which it seeks access to the public mind Every avenue to credulity, prejudice or conscience, is eagerly appropriated, and anti-slavery sentiments of every grade inculcated, from the bitter, defiant, blasphemous intensity of Garrison, to the mild and christian fervor of those divines who believe to be their duty to bear testimony against the sin of slaveholding. Yet, although there is unceasing activity, continuing, preserving, untiring agi tation, on the part of political as well as religious abolitionism, it is a remarkable as well as encouraging fact that as soon as the noisy workers are brought before the competent tribunal to test their relative numbers, they at once dwindle into a faction, and are overpoweredby the national conservative sentiment of the country. While in the open field, with their declaimers and their presses, they appear from the noise they make to be a ighty host, but when drawn up in a line and counted, the deception vanishes, and their real poverty of numbers can be no longer disguised. The American Tract Society has just gained a splendid victory over the abolition element which sought to use it as a vast machine for the dissemination of anti-slavery tracts. The history of this contest, resulting is an interesting feature of the times, and an illustration of the fact we have stated, that

the agitators have but to be brought in con-

tact with the conservatives to be beaten.

The American Tract Socity is an organi zation embracing all the Protestant denomi nations of the country, North and South. Its publications have uniformly avoided reference to controverted doctrinal points; or any subject, which would tend to disrupt the bonds of fraternal union; but were confined to essential truths constituting the common ground of all creeds. Some New England and New pravity, could not rest easy while their christian brethren of the South remained undenounced, and they demanded the publication of tracts assailing the institution of slaverv. This busy faction labored and schemed until, in 1857, they procured the adoption of a resolution providing that those moral duties growing out of the existance of slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, should be discussed the publications of the society. Under the sanction of this resolution a tract was searched all the other vessels in the port, written instructing masters as to their duties most of which belonged to the United States. to their slaves, the publication of which would have produced an intense excitement Borden and the brig Robert Wing mave been at the South, and caused the immediate disruption of the society. The Executive Comnittee very prudently resolved not to publish the tract, in view of the incalculable evil it would occasion, and appealed to the annual meeting of the society for an endorsement of their course. That meeting was held on the 13th instant, at New York, and the committee were sustained by a vote of ten to one. The excitement of the controversy drew forth all the members of the society, and the utmost exertions were made on both sides; the urday, that the ship Clarendon, Capt. Bartlet, anti-slavery wing stimulated by the hope of grasping the great engine of the Christian Church, and hurling it with destructive effect into the midst of those polluted by the sin of slaveholding; the conservative wing animated by a calm determination to stay the desolating tide of agression, and preserve the society from the destructive assaults of the fanatical

final. The fact that this very tract upon the duyears labor. She reports 163 died on the Consul's, and that if he knew his business he ties of masters, which the consciences of some passage. Spanish ship Julen, 118 days from certainly was aware of that fact. The officer of the restless anti-slavery members of the Swatow, China, arrived same day, with 270 then departed, saying he would report to the society demanded should be published, was Asiatics and reports 117 died on the passage. commanding officer of the steamer the refusal written by a decided freethinker and laudaof Capt. B. to hoist his ensign. Several shots tor of Theodore Parker is an admirable illus-This news-paragraph is going the rounds. (blank carridges) were fired by the steamer tration of the genius of modern New Eng-It is lamentably suggestive of the barbarous in order to intimidate Capt. Bartlett and land abolitionism: No fouler spirit eve inhumanity of the British coolie trade on the compel him to hoist bis edsign (which he did needed exorcism. Those infected by it have one hand; while on the other it records that not do.) Capt. B. then noticed that they a marvelously acute vision for the mote in the same British, under the plea of discount had lowered away two of their large boats, their brother's eye. What would have been, enancing the African slave trade, serze, and containing about 50 men with any quantity the use of publishing a tract attracted particof small arms, when he (Capt. B.) took his ularly to masters? It would not have obtained circulation at the South, and at the North it could have no other influence than to inflame already overheated imaginations. came on board, when Capt. B. received him Why not leave the task of reproving cruelty, neglect, and the other undoubted evils grow ing out of the institution of slavery, to the christian minister located in its midst, whose duty it is to preach to the masters. Is not the meddling of Northern ministers, and worse when he (the commander of the steamer,) than all Northern men who make no pretenc to christianity, an aggravated insult which even forbearance could not tolerate? Northcoolie trade. Thus while the English are if your commission is worth enough, hoist it ern men talk of a conscientious conviction of New Obleans, May 24.—The John and killing off coolies, the French are getting and yourself." The British officer, pistol in hand, duty which demands that testimony should be borne against the great national sin of ports having been fired into by a British man golonies. Look for instance, at the mortality would seize the vessel and take her to the slavery. Suppose the tables to be turned port of New York, to which Capt. B. replied, and that Southern men should demand-and from conscientious conviction of duty tooin alive to Havana. The Spanish cargo was when, by intent or accident, Capt. B. was a tract sgainst the evils of abolitionism, and not very much more fortunate. The inhuman struck on the breast by the hand which held its poisonous moral fruite, what could be said manner in which these unfortunate Asiatics the pistol. Capt. B. then presented his pis- against that? Could they not point with are shoveled and packed on board. like her- tol and said, "Sir, keep your hands off of me reason and truth at the rank infidelity germ-

of our cousins keep them in a truly admirable B. rejoined, "You did, Sir," The officer in fantasies? Could they not show that the Let the anti-slavery men who imagine themvices of those at a distance from them, look at it that the South does not institute a crit ical examination of their faults and subject them to the rack .-- Patriot and Union.

Montrose Democrat

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. Montrose, Pal Thursday, May 27, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. SUPREME, JUDGE:

WILLIAM A. PORTER, PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST,

FAYETTE. Special Notice.

LL persons indebted to the late firm the Montrose Democrat are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any counts. Said accounts have not yet been as and Co., but all the fessils of the various isms refused to render value for them as agreed teen starred banner. We wish them much upon before the firm was dissolved; any col- joy in the new relations they may acquire, lections which he may make will be frauduthe bold manner in which he acted. Captain lent, and his receipts void, until further notice A. J. GERRITSON.

Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

JUST PRINTED: and for sale at this office—a lot of BLANK NOTES.

F. B. Streeter, Esq., late Solicitor of he U.S. Treasury, has located in Scranton. A Post Office has been established in

athrop township, and Edmund G. Tewksburv Mr. Ingham, of Camptown, Bradford County, wants to employ a hand at the cardng and cloth dressing business. See his ad-

ertisement in this paper. We learn that the house of Rev. Mr. arlow of Franklin, was burned down a few nights since. The fire was discovered too ate for him to escape, and he perished in the lames. The other members of the family scaped, but nothing was saved. We are

unable to give the particulars. We have received the prospectus he Northern Pennsylvanian, a paper to be L. P. Hinds, Esq., J. H. Thomas, M. D., assistaut; H. C. De Long, publisher; \$1.50 per annum in advance; Independent—not neutral Cruisers in firing into and boarding Ameridelegate, the Committee on Territories not bundant success, pecuniarily

A correspondent of the Pennsulva nian says that one of the men holding office under the newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia is a resident and voter it the State of New Jersey, and that he keeps a licensed avern in that State. This may account for the increase of the opposition vote at the recent city election. A union of all the isms York ministers and laymen, who regard in the city, and a reinforcement from Jersey slaveholding as the sum of all human de--to be paid for with a few fat offices!

The sixth annual Historical and Pioneer Festival will be held in this place on Wednesday the 2nd of June. These gatherngs are said to be very interesting, calling forth as they naturally do, many reminiscenses of the settlement of the country, and the difficulties and dangers which the old "Pioneers" were obliged to encounter in their noble efforts to carve out a home for themselves and their posterity in this once rugged wilderness. Let there be a general "turn out" of our "old settlers," bearing in mind that the eloquence of old age and gray hairs, on such an occasion will be more appropriate and touching than that of scholastic and forensic attainments.

Reports from Washington state that Messrs. Morrow, Branscomb and Winchell, Commissioners appointed at the Settlers' Mass Convention in Kansas to procure a postponement of the Land Sales, or procure a Loan Fund for the Squatters, have had, in company with Mr. Parrott, Delegate from Kansas. an interview with the President, who intimated his willingness to postpone the Sales till October, if they thought best, but desired them to call on the Secretary of the Interior. The victory of the latter was emphatic and The latter stated that the policy of the Government would be to sell all the public lands possible during the present year for the purpose of revenue, but consented to defer the sales in Kansas until November 1st and 15th, when they will take place. The Commissioners left for New York on Friday for the purpose of securing the loans needed."

We notice that the publisher of the Republican, in his last issue, denies that we requested him to withdraw from the columns of his paper the statement that we had been an applicant for the Montrose. Post Office. A more glaring falsehood was never penned and published. We made the request in terms as plain as the English language affords; his promise to comply was given in a way not to be misunderstood. There is no question about the matter. We asked him to do a specific thing, he agreed to do it, broke his promise and now denies it, which, in the presence of death and at the With as much truth might he deny that we entered his office. He also says that the promise of the senior editor was conditional. It was no such thing. It was voluntary, ex- morse than a libel upon the dead, it was a liplicit unconditional. His assertion that our bel upon the dying." paper is noted for its misstatements of fact. but still more fully develops the uncalled for district of Ohio has been ousted from his seat. malignity in which some creatures delight to and Mr. Vallandingham contestant, (Dem.) been to indulge. It is too false to call for further admitted to the same. notice; savors too much of "stable-boy black-The loud piety and evangelical benevolence did not lay my hands on you." When Capt. | ualism, woman's rights, free love and kindred guardism" to be worthy of a response.

It has been frequently predicted by Democratic papers, that ere long, the Black among themselves the question of the adoption of our doctrine. The Crittenden-Montgomery Kansas bill, to a certain extent at least, commits them to this policy, their support of that bill, being, in fact, a practical repudiation of the Fremont platform of '56. The passage of the English bill, left them nicely caught in a trap of their own, at which hope is to creep upon a corner of the Cincinnati platform, hoping by stratagem and falsehood to deceive the people into the idea that they are really adjocates of popular sovereignty. Their game is to begin slyly to argue that they are favorable to the doctrine, and that the Democracy are opposed to it, and we shall soon find them claiming that they and they only have always been its true friends. Many of their presses and of leading men are calling for an abandonment McCollum & Gerritson for subscription of the party organization, with a view of Wright and Yulee-\$5. forming a new one that shall embrace not only both of the men Douglass, with Forney signed to him, in consequence of his having which are not fully mustered under the six-. 17.

but would suggest that they may yet fully learn that their men are inot all such asses that they can be induced to annually change their coats-hide and all-much longer. For Congress next fall they are trying to coax into the field some or all of the Anti-Lecompton members for re-election, thinking by this means to secure an opposition majority in the millions of dollars, with a provise that no next House. To this end Greeley has a cowed his contract shall be made to prevent the United intention to support; at any risk, Haskin and States from te imbursing the sum borrowed Clark from New York, but the Courier with at any time after the expiration of fifteen more candor and honesty, refuses to support years from the first of January next. The any such, unless they pledge themselves to act hereafter with the "Republican" party. Chapman of this State has been promised the support of the screamers, but he is either too honest or cunning to be used by them, and gives out that he will not be their candidate. The Democrats of his district will no doubt ury. Whenever it is required, the Secretary kindly permit him to stay at home, sending may cause coupons of semi-annual interest a friend of the Administration in his stead. The Republisan of this place wound up a transferred. The Secretary is to give public long agonizing article last week, by suggest- notice for bids, of not less than thirty days, ing to the "Republicans" that they should take and accept 'the most favorable from respons their position upon the principle of popular sovereignty. So we may look for a new organization, or at least for the endorsement of its par value. The faith of the United States

paper of that name at Susq'a Depot, edited by of Congressa remains to be seen. Our friends expenses incurred to the execution of the will do well to note their action on this point. law. The course pursued by the British lignation of the whole country. Whether in a state of rebell the British government will sustain the outrages of their men-of-war, or not, remains to be seen. It matters but little to us, however, They are overt acts of war, or piracy, and in miles this side of Salt Lake City on the 7th piratical hounds to meet their deserved fate at our hands. Great Britain has no more right to fire upon, board and search our yesto seize and search our citizens while passing were secreted on City Creek above Salt along the streets, or to forcibly enter and ransack the residences of our citizens. Not less than twenty-three vessels have already beenattacked-outrages enough to warrant the time, he would leave, otherwise he would supposition of the existence of war between "send them to hell across lots."

> the two countries. The list of vessels is as follows: Captain. Where belong. Name of Vessel. 1-Ship Clarendon, Bartlett, New York. 2-Ship Grotto,
> 3-Ship Tropic Bird, Foulkes, Philadelphia.
> 4-Bark Glenburn, Tebenh'm, Richmond, Me.
> 5-Bk W.H. Chandler, Gage, Providence. 6-Bk Clara Windsor, McEwen, New York. 7-Bark Samos, Basford, 8-Bark John Howe, Nichols, Basford, Boston, Belfast, Me 9-Brig S. Thurston, Lampher, Searsport, Me 0-Brig John Taylor, Young, 1-Brig G. Stockham, Giles, 2-Brig C. F. O'Brien, Watts, St. George, Me 3-Brig M. Gilchrist, Rowley, Searsport, Me. 4-Brig E. Merrithew, Gordon, 15-Brig Wingold, Löring 16-Brig Robt. Wing, Bray, Loring, Boston. 7-BrigA.A.Chapman,Somers, 18-Brig Brownsvile, Simpson, New York. 19-Schooner Cortez, Smalley, New York. 30-Schooner Mobile, Howes, 21-Schr. N. B. Borden, Bightman, Fall River. 22-Sehr. Mary Tribon. 23-Ship John & Albert.

The Late Col. Benton.

About the time of the death of Col. Benton, letter purporting to be from the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, was published, setting forth that he had uttered trong anti-Lecompton sentiments. A state hour. ment coming from such a source was entitled to but little notice, but the matter has with them the ringlesders of the riot. Upon been fully explained by a letter from Wm. the appearance of the soldiers at the scene of Carey Jones. The following paragraph from the Pennsylvanian will be sufficient to fasten Quiet has been restored. the proper brand upon the libellous scribbler

Mr. Jones distinctly and emphatically contradicts the statement put forth by a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. and echoed by the whole Black Republican press of the land, that Col. Benton, previous to his death, expressed strong anti-Lecompton sentiments to a friend, who was by his bed-With the Washington Union, "we cannot refrain from expressing a just indignation at the spirit of malice and mendacity portals of the grave, could invent and dictate such a letter, as that published in the Tribune. It matters little whether it was indited in the office of the Tribune, or indited here: it was

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis. May 20th, says, that the "accounts from Kan-Republican party would set up a claim that sas continue to speak of outrages by Montthey had always been the advocate of popu-gomery's band of outlaws. Several stores and purposes, hoping by misrepresentation, and been driven out of Lynn county. Montgomexercise, to defeat the Democratic party. Lane. It understood that the band have a selves pure enough to rebuke the fancied Failing in this, our opponents, true to their written pledge under which they are sworn habit of backing out of their positions, (though to drive all the pro-slavery men out of the always when too late,) have begun to agitate Territory, and to break up the land sales in July. They are also reported to have said that unless Gov. Denver withdraws the troops from Fort Scott, they will proceed to Lecompton and hang him."

ADMITTED .- Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh. the Members of Congress from the new State of Minnesota, have been admitted to seats. The opposition, too weak to vote them out. they feel sorely vexed, but still their only have tried every means in their power to prevent them from being sworn in, but have signally failed.

The bill to admit Oregon into the Union as a State passed the Senate, May 18th, by a vote of 35 to 17:

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin. Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Borderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hat-lan, Houston, Johnson, (Ark., Johnson, (Tenn.,) Jones, King, Polk, Pugh, Sebastain, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs,

NAYS - Messrs. Bell; Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Durkee, Fessenden, Ficzpatrick, Hale. Hamlin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull and Wade-

ABSENTEES-Messes. Bates. Clark. Fitch. Mallory, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sumder, Thompson, (Kentucky,) Thompson, (N. J.) and Wil-

From Washington.

Washington, May 22, 1858.
The bill reported by Mr. Hunter in the Senare to day gives authority to the President at any time within the twelve months from the passage of the act, to borrow fifteen stock is to be issued, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum. None is to be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars, which may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under regulations which may be established by the Secretary of the Treasto be attached to the certificates assigned or

ible bidders. No stock is to be disposed of at less than a new principle by the opposition in this sec is pledged for the payment of the interest and tion. How this will meet with the views of redemption of the principal. The bill Wilmot, Grow & Co., who claim to have al- authorizes the employment of two additional issued, June 10th, from the office of the late ways been adherents of the sovereign power clerks, and appropriates \$20,000 to meet the

No further action will be taken concerning the right of Doctor Bernhisel to his sear as -tied to no party. We wish the enterprise can Merchant vessels has aroused the just in- being able officially to ascertain that Utah is

The Union publishes a letter from Fort Bridger, April 10, stating on the authority of Mr. Gilbert, formerly a merchant of Salt Lake City, that Gov. Cumming and Col. Kane these repeated insults are not to be borne, were met by him in Ecno Canon, forty-five either case every vessel so infringing upon April. About twenty Mormons accompanied them. On his way to Salt Lake from Caliour rights should be sunk or captured as a fornia, Mr. Gilbert met with large numbers prize, and in the mean time her British Ma- of wagons havily laden on the way, it was esty can make amends to us or permit her supposed, to the White Mountains near the borders of New Mexico.

Nearly one hundred persons leave the city daily, and so far as women and children are concerned, the city was nearly depopulated. els upon the high seas, than she would have It was supposed that a large portion of them Lake in the mountains, where it is known that they have large caches of provisions. In conversation with Brigham Young Mr. Gilbert was told that if the army-would give

> Serious Riot in the Coal Region. Pottsville, May 22.

The trouble among the miners of the Ashland coal district, near this place, has assumed a serious aspect. The workmen struck for higher wages several days ago, alleging that, at the rates received, they could not support their families. As their employers refused to make any concessions, the miners went off in a body to other colleries to obtain higher wages, or compel the other workmen to make the strike a general one. They visited Wades. ville and the colleries 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 Milne's, John's, Snyder's, and other colleries. The Sheriff's Deputy was on the ground, but was unable to make any arrests, in consequence of the strength of the

A strong force was despatched 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 Colonel Johnson, left for St. Clair at an early

The military returned at noon, bringing disturbance, the rioters saw that resistance was hopeless, and submitted immediately.

Douglas in Dauger.

At a meeting held at Lawrence, Kansas, Jim Lane announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, declaring that be had challenged Senator Douglas to mortal combat, but he had refused to fight, "shielding himself behind the privileges of his posiion." He was anxious to go to the Senate that he might be upon the same level with Douglas and exact the satisfaction "due a's gentleman." It is a relief to know that no attempt will be made upon the life of Senator Donglas, until Jim Lane takes his place in the United States Senate. Before that event happens, challenges can be sent to Douglas with perfect impunity, as no gentleman of henorable standing and high public position would be likely to risk his life against such a Lewis D. Campbell, M. C. from the fifth scurvy villain as Jim Lane. After it does happen—if the people of Kansas should ever be so infatuaed as to send a swaggering ruffian to the Senate-it is probable that Lane will be so much elevated as to be on a The Par State emais have passed into plainform high above the head of Douglas and the hands of the Sunbury and Eric R. R. Co. other "giants."