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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1857.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Augusta.

ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

NORTHERN VIEWS.

In the course of our comments on the new project of British statesmen for replenishing the West Indies with compulsory negro labor, under the innocent name of "apprenticeship," we took occasion to demonstrate the impossibility of maintaining such a system, to show how it would inevitably lapse into slavery, and to prove that the public men of England who stand forth as advocates of this ingenious pretext for the revival of the slave trade are either laboring under gross delusion, or guilty of arrant hypocrisy. The most convincing evidence that we are not mistaken in this view of the subject may be gathered from the furious and bitter reproaches addressed to England by the slavery digests of this country. They have sagacity enough to perceive that the project so earnestly recommended by the London *Times* will in the end be tantamount to the resuscitation of slavery in the British colonies; and they are violently incensed at the prospect of losing a powerful auxiliary in the crusade they are waging upon the domestic institutions of the South. The New York *Tribune* contends, with great ability, that the proposed system of emigration will become practically and eventually a return to slavery. It argues that there can be no voluntary contract made with simple savages, ignorant of the very nature of such transactions; that they will be shipped by the King of Dahomey, or any other barbarous ruler, without stipulating for their consent; that when once these emigrants are made to stock the plantations of the British and French West Indies, they will either be forced permanently to toil for their masters, or will "overwhelm the islands in a flood of barbarism." But," adds the *Tribune*, "in Cuba and Brazil, what possible security can be given that these 'emigrants' will remain even nominally free? They will of course intermarry with the enslaved—with those of the same color, and, in many districts, of the same language. They will of course intermarry with slaves, and the offspring will follow the condition of the mother. So far from believing that this 'emigration' will abolish slavery, we think it a notable scheme for perpetuating the institution where it does exist, and for establishing it where it does not." These are our opinions, expressed long before the *Tribune* undertook to examine the question.

The Philadelphia *North American* is equally certain that slavery is about to be re-established in the West Indies, and is excessively indignant. It quotes largely from the London *Times* in illustration of its views, and it pronounces the emigration plan of that journal "a pretext as audacious and barefaced as the imperfectly concealed design is barbarous and degrading." Does any one suppose, asks the *North American*, in the condition of barbarism and ignorance which prevails in Africa, that there would be such a thing as voluntary emigration by tens of thousands, to furnish the supplies for tropical wants, or that anything short of a compulsory process could be successful in procuring these supplies? Of course not. We agree fully with our cotemporary. The system will be bondage, under another name—a state of servitude that will ultimately be as stringent, absolute, and hopeless as that which existed in Jamaica prior to the emancipation act. The *North American* exposes the motives which have suggested this notable scheme in language which is almost identical with that employed by us weeks ago for surveying the same ideas. Hear it:

Since the emancipation of the British and French West Indies, the islands of Spain have enjoyed almost an exclusive monopoly of the great tropical productions, increasing in wealth in the ratio that their former rivals declined. The apprentice system, introduced under the most favorable auspices by England with all the advantages, on the part of the negro population, of long contact with a similar race, and experience in the adaptation of labor, signally failed as an experiment, both as a means of moral elevation and of economic success. These points seems have remained worthless ever since, while Cuba has continued to enhance in value, and to become the main reliance for revenue of the Spanish crown. This consideration, joined to the ill success of the experiments intended to supplant American cotton, has induced British statesmen to seek any measure by which the capabilities of those colonies might be restored, and the prime articles—sugar, cotton, coffee—be secured under their own jurisdiction. The increasing annual demand for cotton, which is disavowed by the supply of labor from the planting States of the South, presents a question of immediate moment to the manufacturing classes of England, and of magnitude to the nation at large. It is a question which cannot be avoided, so long as the superiority of the staple is admitted, and its production is first illustrated by the vast sums which have been expended in the attempts to naturalize the plant in India and elsewhere. Increase in the cost and an uncertain supply of Bourbon sugar, a condition which is ominous of evil, there are strong urgent reasons why other influence should be exerted in a most any direction that promises present relief or increased revenues. Spain is weak and prostrate, and Cuba must have labor to replace that exhausted by periodical destruction. The augmenting demands of the world require that any increase of tropical productions from the colonies to be revived by African labor. Hence there are many important considerations why these terrent powers, with others interested, should unite in this new scheme of the slave trade, disguised under the name of free emigration.

The Northern papers hope the United States will not countenance this deviation from the principle of prohibiting the slave trade. We reckon to use a Yankeeism—that the United States will not interfere one waybor another. England and France profess to abhor the slave trade, and to continue to employ all possible means for its extirpation. If African emigration be not a violation of the compact against this species of traffic by England and France, neither will it be by the United States. If the two former may import negroes from Africa, the South may certainly do the same. As the Charleston *Mercury* observes: What becomes of the negroes after they are imported into a State, will be an affair of the State. The general government can have nothing to do with it. The enforcement of any contract for wages will be entirely within the jurisdiction of the courts of the States. And if public opinion, or the real understanding of the emigrants, should be so unfavorable that they shall be slaves, there is no redress by any other authority than that of the States in which they are located.

The Democrats of Vermont have nominated Willis Lyman for Lieutenant-Governor, and J. J. Thurber for Treasurer. Resolutions were adopted sustaining President Buchanan's administration, approving of the Dred Scott decision, and the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas; advocating a repeal of the prohibitory law, and directing that an address to the people of Vermont be prepared. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy were also adopted.

A SILVER STATE.—The late discoveries of silver in the Gadsden Purchase, it is said, are attracting much attention in California.—Some of the mines are represented as very rich in silver, and the proprietors are only waiting for government to protect the inhabitants of the Purchase from the depredations of the Indians to enter extensively upon mining operations. The Gila river copper mines are about being worked by a company formed in San Francisco, and there is every probability that a region of country which has heretofore been regarded as utterly valueless will prove one of our most productive mineral possessions.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention met at St. Paul's on the 14th. Fifty-nine Republicans and forty-five Democrats were present, engaged in the work of drafting a constitution. The Republicans remained in session night and day, in order to retain possession of the hall.

SARSAPARILLA.—We invite attention to the letter of Mr. C. Bontemard, a respectable citizen of Abbeville, Louisiana, addressed to Dr. Hoxsey, and acknowledging in the most unqualified terms the extraordinary efficacy of the Sarsaparilla Lozenges in radically curing Mr. B.'s son of a disease which the physicians had declared beyond the hope of remedy. This is strong testimony in behalf of Dr. Hoxsey's great medical discovery.

It will be perceived by another announcement in our columns that Dr. Hoxsey has been appointed by the Royal Academy of Medicine at Madrid sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Gessous Sarsaparilla Digestive and Purgative Waters. These are two distinct preparations, particularly agreeable to the taste and effective in operation. They are adapted to the treatment of a multitude of painful and annoying disorders, detailed in the advertisement to which the reader is referred. We notice that the Sarsaparilla remedies of Dr. Hoxsey, in their concentrated form, are obtaining a wide-spread, legitimate and well-merited success.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—An official letter has been received from Gov. Walker, of Kansas, defending himself against the strictures of the South.

Mr. Wright, Minister to Prussia, will leave for Berlin on the 1st of August.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CIRCASSIAN.

NEW YORK, July 24.—We learn by the *Circassian* that Madeline Smith had been tried, at Edinburgh, Scotland, for poisoning, and acquitted.

Dr. Samuel Lover, the Irish novelist and poet, took passage on the *Asia* for New York.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The *Republican* learns that everything is still quiet in Kansas.—Governor Walker is still at Lawrence with 400 dragoons, awaiting the action of the people.

He will soon attempt to collect the taxes.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 24.—The E. F. Fairchild passed down at 5, and the Ben Franklin at 11 this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Royal mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th, has arrived.

Her news has been anticipated by the *Circassian*, which brought dates of the 11th, and which was telegraphed from St. John's, Newfoundland, late on the night of the 23d inst., by the American Telegraph Company's lines, to New Orleans, and published exclusively by the Associated Press in the morning issues of the 23d.

We have by the *Asia* the following dispatch from London:

LONDON, July 11, Noon.—Money is easy and below bank rates. Speculation in stock is partially suspended until further news from India is received.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton dull. Flour and Corn both dull. Ohio Extra Wheat, $1 95; Milwaukie Club, $1 59; Chicago Spring, $1 40. Provisions quiet. Sugar, 4c. lower. Lard steady. Rice, 4¼ to 5¾c. Freights inactive.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Flour, $5 25 to $5 55. Corn, 73 to 75c. New Wheat, $1 20. Kentucky new, $1 25. Whisky, 23½ to 26c. Provisions very firm. Money easy. Exchange unsettled.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Flour, $5 to $6 37½. Wheat, $1 37½ to $1 56. Corn, 66 to 75c. Oats, 66 to 70c. Tobacco, $5 50 to $18. Hemp, $120 to $138.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, July 24.—The R. W. Powell passed down at 6 this evening.

At a recent industrial exhibition of one of the London societies, among other novelties, was some curried leather from the skin of the white porpoise. A report says that "it seems to possess the essential requisite of toughness and softness, and has been considered superior to the skins of land animals; the price is the same as that of the best calfskin, but a sample pair of boots shown is stated to have worn out seven soles."

The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter against the owner, captain, pilot and mate of the steamer *Montreal*.

The Filibusters and the Threatened Spanish War against Mexico—American Privateers and Volunteers for Mexico—Position of England and France in the Matter—The Cuba Slave Trade—Our Government and the Tehuantepec Route.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1857.

A new impulse to filibustering, both by land and sea, will be afforded to American adventurers by old Spain when she shall be so unwise as to attempt the invasion of Mexico. There is no reason to believe that President Comonfort entertains a hope for the defense of the hejecountry from Spanish bushlibbs the issue of letters of marque and reprisal against Mexican commerce, and the enlistment under his flag of volunteers both for naval and land service. A fleet of privateers under Mexican colors, with Mexican commissions and Yankee officers and crews, will soon be in readiness—some to meet Spanish commerce upon the ocean, and others, perhaps, to land marauding or revolutionary forces at various accessible points on the coast of Cuba.

If England and France should approve of the invasion of Mexico by Spain, they will no doubt undertake to put down privateering, under Mexican colors, if it may be employed, and also to aid Spain in protecting the Cuban coast. But it would appear, from recent advices, that Spain is not likely to heed the advice of these powers, and that their aid cannot be relied upon as a means of extrication from the difficulty in which Spain, by her perverseness, may become involved.

The indifference with which the British government received the proposition made in behalf of the anti-slave trade interest—for the free importation of voluntary labor from Africa into Cuba—and all the Spanish islands—has turned the attention of British philanthropy to the only remaining mode of arresting the Cuban slave trade, viz: the slave trade, and that is by the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

If the last experiment of the employment of gunboats on the coast of Cuba for the prevention of the slave trade should fail, as it no doubt will, the next mode to be agreed upon by the British government will probably be the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States, under whose laws the importation of slaves is prohibited.

But to return to Gen. Comonfort's warlike preparations, it is stated that he has already sent to some of our ports a number of quires of black letters of marque commissions, which the Mexican consuls will be ready to fill up and deliver to applicants, upon certain favorable terms, the moment that war shall be declared by either party. Whether our government will interfere to prevent such expeditions will depend upon existing treaties and laws, and the general policy which it may be intended to adopt on this subject.

The difficulties between the two Tehuantepec companies, one claiming under the military grant, and the other under the State grant, are settled. This government recognizes the right of the La Serre directory of the Mexican company to act for that company. The government will insist upon the protection of the rights of American citizens in these grants. Senator Benjamin goes out with dispatches to Mexico, and as the agent of the Tehuantepec companies. The Tehuantepec transit will be opened as soon as possible—probably by November.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the *Opelousas* we have received files of papers to the 23d inst. They contain little news. The accounts of the crops are somewhat contradictory. We clip the following from our exchanges:

SHUT SY A NGRO.—A correspondent of the Austin *Intelligencer*, writing from San Antonio under date of July 14th, says a man named Gumbert, a painter, was shot and instantly killed, on Sunday previous, by a negro, under the following circumstances: Gumbert had two or three days before, in Sunday, had around the new market the greater part of the night; he then went down towards the Bear Bridge, and entered the premises of Wal Chalmers, the taymaster, for the purpose of lying down and having a sleep. Major Chalmers was absent, and the negro had charge of the place, and, perhaps, supposing him to be a thief, instantly shot him. This is a melancholy occurrence, as the deceased leaves a wife and six small children. The idea of theft being his object is preposterous, for he had a large property in San Antonio, besides a fine plantation on the Guadalupe, and was known as an honest and generally industrious man.

SAN ANTONIO.—From a gentleman who resides in San Antonio we learn that two negroes were hung by the citizens there last week for the rape of a white girl. The work of driving out the infamous characters is nearly accomplished.

AN ABOLITIONIST IN THE SOUTH.—W. A. Foss, of Eliot, Maine, an abolitionist editor, who went to the South for his health, carrying his abolitionism with him, writes from Florida, giving such cheering evidence of improvement in mind and manners as to lead to the hope that he may return a sound man. He says:

Seven months ago, on a cold and stormy day, I left my home at the North, dear to me from every sacred association which clusters about a youth of happiness. I was feeble, sick and sorrowful. Now I am a thousand miles from any familiar face, and going among a people for whom I had conceived a dislike. Seven months have I been with them: see I have spoken of them, and my opinion is now founded. Since I came here I have constantly been associated with them, and from the first to the present time I have met with nothing but kindnesses at their hands. These have been showered upon me from all sides. No Southerner has ever attacked my section of the country, or ruffled the placid stream of love which connects my heart to the dear scenes of home. They have made my time pass as pleasantly as the hours of a sick visit can. For it all I can but render the just tribute of my poor thanks, although it may not meet the eye of strangers, and know that they will forgive me for whatever may seem a breach of propriety in speaking of them when they know that I do it that those who are strangers unto them may know more of them.

LETTER OF DR. FRANKLIN.—The following characteristic letter of Dr. Franklin is said to be inedited. The ingenious manner in which he makes the commencement of his letter convey the temporary impression that he lent 50th a parsimonious reluctance, is inimitable:

APRIL 22, 1784.—"I send you herewith a bill for ten *Louis d'ors*. I do not pretend to give such a sum. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will, in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending the sum to him; employing him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go on through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a great deal of good with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much to good works, and so am obliged to be cunning, and make the most of a little. B. F."

At the commencement of Harvard College at Cambridge, on the 16th inst., there were many fine speeches delivered by Edward Everett, Winthrop, Gov. Dardner, and other gentlemen; but the most elegant and finished production of the day was the speech of Lord Napier. We subjoin it as a noble specimen of polished eloquence:

SPEECH OF LORD NAPIER.

Gentlemen: I might be justified in pleading to you the excuses of one who is little used to give utterance to his sentiments in public assemblies. I have rarely ventured beyond the circle of diplomatic service, and diplomacy, you know, is a silent craft. [Laughter.] The inability under which I should labor on all occasions is peculiarly apparent to me after what we have heard to-day, when, as the Minister of England, I am invited to stand before an audience which embodies the intelligence and science of America, and to cast down my feeble rod in the presence of the Great Magician of Massachusetts. [Loud applause.]

Old Cambridge in England ought to have sent to young Cambridge in America a more authorized representative. I am not furnished with credentials from the Courts of Learning; yet in these courts I passed the most agreeable period of my life, and if I had been a faithful instead of a vagrant son, I could not bear a warmer affection to the good academic mother, so bountiful and so forgiving, so prodigal of encouragements, and so patient of neglects. In consequence of this connection, however transitory and undistinguished, I can now revive the recollections of Trinity in the halls of Harvard, and engage a grateful memory of a Wharton and a Sedgwick with the satisfaction which I feel in being presented to this society, a society which is dignified by the pen of a Prescott, by the voice of an Everett, by the name of a Longfellow, and which deplores the incomparable pencil of Spalatin. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, while I contemplate this new Cambridge I fancy there is a useful charm in the community of old familiar names. These common names are the voices of the land, they cry aloud from the ground, to remind us of the duties and the claims of kindred blood. An Island in this hall, beneath the portraits of men whose lives were the basis and whose example is the nerve of national greatness, I feel how deep is the relationship, how close the resemblance, of the two Universities, and that the chief distinction is that of age.

The President has spoken of your Alma Mater as of an ancient personage. You will forgive me if I regard a couple of centuries as a light matter in the life of a woman. [laughter and applause] and I am confident that she will permit me to assure her, with distinguished respect, that she is still young. [Great laughter.] The figure of our great seminary appears to me magnificent and mediate; not careless, certainly, of her useful calling or of the obligations which a glorious past imposes on the present; but pointing gladly to her accumulated monuments of piety, of labor and of taste, and showing in her mien something of the maturity and repose of accomplished fame. Here the divinity of the place is altogether with the rich inheritance of Time, brought from beyond the sea, graced also with the benefactions of her children, and with the recent rewards of independent exertion, but she moves with the lightness of youth and hope, and bends her ardent gaze on the anticipated triumphs of a vast futurity. Gentlemen, may you long retain and successfully strengthen your collegiate and corporate forms! It is not necessary to wish you how much these venerable institutions of associate life contribute to discipline and elevate the mind. You know what high emulations they excite, what durable friendships they consolidate, what treasures of alter recollection they gather in. To the impatient student or the remote observer the collegiate ruff may appear a burden or a yoke, but to the great family of type university men whom I have the honor to address, to those who have long abandoned the academy for the senate or the bar, for the pulpit or the mart, for the camp or for the deck, how priceless are the thoughts of the common library and the common walk, of the common chapel and the common meal.

Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the commendation which the honorable Chairman has bestowed upon the discoveries of our ancestor in the mathematics, and in the inferior but not contemptible services which other members of the family have rendered to the department of letters and of eloquence. We cannot discard and we may not despise the feelings of relationship and descent, and the heart, if it be warm, will be ever justify an emotion of pride when we are associated even in a remote and retrospective manner with examples of labor or of learning. My ancestor lived if the border-land of taste and of truth, when numbers were still half enslaved to necromancy, and when the orb of science was darkly shrouded in the cloudiest glass of magical superstitions. Bacon was only beginning to raise the fabric of knowledge on the foundation of experiment. It is strange that the vigils of a recluse who communed in a feudal castle with the then mysterious world of figures and of signs, should, after the lapse of near 300 years, be recommending his posterity to the benevolence of an American college. Such, gentlemen, is the vitality and the protective power of genius. Let me now give you a still greater proof of the estimation in which my ancestor has been held on the soil of the United States. I lately had the honor of visiting Mr. Custis, of Arlington, to inspect the relics of Washington. The first object which Mr. Custis exhibited to me was a small engraving, which he said had hung for a length of time over the bed of the Father of his private apartment of the President, and which must have some connection with my name. You may imagine my surprise and gratification, when I found that it was the portrait of John Napier, the inventor of logarithms. [Loud applause.] I shall now not be tated to claim the relation in your presence. The University Library a copy of your works, by my relative, Mr. Blair Napier, of Rock Hill, blends the accuracy of a philosopher with the fondness of a descendant. [Cheers.]

The honor which has been conferred upon me by an invitation to this celebration, and the reception which I have met with here, are the culminating points of that career of which I have experienced in the United States. In this general kindness I not only recognize the hospitality of the nation which is always bestowed before it is deserved, but a manifestation of that affection for England which is kindled in the breasts of the American heart, and which is ever bursting forth in some act of courtesy and assistance. [Applause.] I see in this reception, too, in the language of the poet, "the spirit and response, a sign of respect for Her Majesty the Queen, for the ancient crown which is so gently and so wisely worn. [applause.] It is gratifying to me to observe that the thoughtful views and benevolent labors of the Prince Consort in the cause of industry, education and art, have elicited that admiration in America which they have commanded at home. [Applause.] These are the studies which beleem the vicinity of a popular throne, and the father of an English sovereign. [Cheers.] The President has offered his kind wishes that my residence in America may be agreeable, and that the exercise of my official duties may be prosperous and profitable to our respective countries. I am one of those who believe that the cordiality which is so apparent in our literary and social relations will soon be fully and permanently reflected in our international correspondence. After armed contention had finally ceased between Americans and England, an abundant aftergrowth of animosities and disputes sprang up, which have been gradually and successfully cleared away. [Applause.] We are engaged at this moment in the extirpation of a root of difference, which I believe to be the last. [Great applause.] It cannot be removed by one-sided and precipitate action. It will yield to the well-adjusted efforts of mutual good-will. The views of my government are conciliatory, their declarations are sincere.

The same trust may be placed in the policy and candor of the American Cabinet. But, gentlemen, our relations are not affected only by the resolutions which are taken in the Capitals of Washington and Queen Victoria's Ministers are the result of long and mature deliberation, and are put before the public in an unmistakable manner. We feel that great responsibility, and the administration of this important trust, we shall continue to act as we have done, in unison with each other. We therefore inform the public that our views and aims will be made known only by our official signature.

By order of the Executive Committee.

MINOR KENNER, President.

C. E. MORTON, Secretary. jy 25

BILLOUARD'S SEPTEL, BAY ST. LOUIS.

The above HOTEL, so favorably known for the last many years, is now under the management of M. BALLIE, who has made it an elegant establishment for the traveling community. The cuisine of an experienced cook have been secured. Mr. Billouard will remain during the summer and attend to the bar-room. jy24 1m

HOUSTON WEEKLY.

THIS WELL KNOWN Mineral Sulphur Springs, in Madison, Alabama, owned by Messrs. Cooper & Mastin, is recommended for a great variety of complaints, particularly those of a chronic character, such as Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Dropsy, Diseases connected with the Urinary Organs, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Mercurial Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Carbuncles, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Chronic Rheumatism, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Dropsy, Diseases of