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The New Orleans Bee.

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No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising taken for less than one year. All arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the city printers.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14.

KANSAS—THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Well, the English ordinance—the grand measure of compromise and conciliation, which was to allay all sectional heart-burnings, and heal all Democratic feuds—has been defeated by an overwhelming majority. Kansas, it appears, prefers remaining in the territorial condition, to entering the Union with a Constitution recognising slavery.

We had been prepared long ago for this result. There never was a doubt in our mind that a majority of the electors of Kansas were opposed to slavery. Intelligent men, of farmers with the strongest pro-slavery feelings, who had sojourned some time in the Territory, had informed us that eight out of every ten *bona fide* residents were hostile to the introduction of slavery. The Black Republicans had carefully made Kansas a free State by their own ineffable stupidity. Being opposed to the Lecompton Convention, and holding it to be illegal, they applied the same argument to its acts. Consequently, when that Convention agreed to submit the slavery clause of the Constitution to the people of Kansas for ratification or rejection, the Black Republicans refused to vote, and this permitted the clause to be confirmed by a majority of the electors. Had the House of Representatives in Congress possessed a similar larger Democratic majority, the bill admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution would have passed, and Kansas would at the present time be a slave State. But the Black Republicans of the House, strengthened by large accessions from the Northern Democracy, rejected the measure, and though they were unable to prevent the defeat of the English compromise subsequently brought forward, they had ample cause for their disappointment in the reflection that that project would furnish them another opportunity of expressing their sentiments at the polls, and enable them to atone for their folly at previous elections. The vote cast on the first Monday in August on the English compromise will clearly prove, plainly that all parties took a deep interest in the question. Be that as it may, the Kansas Constitution would have been rejected at no distant time. We should, therefore, have gained nothing. We can have no slave slavery in Kansas than in Delaware. The tendency in all the frontier slave States—in Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri—is against the existence of slavery. These States have certain natural obstacles, which are not to be overcome by the warmest appeals from the stump and sugar-growing resolves.

The fact is we of the South seem half afraid to look this matter in the face. We make a terrible struggle over Kansas, as if we had a right to force into a slave state, or surrender to the enemy, her as such, and we accuse of the operations of those causes which are gradually, and it would seem inevitably, the work slavery farther and farther south. If we want to extend our institutions and protect ourselves, we must prevent in all other different direction. There is no right to claim property in black slavery in Northern territory—climatic influences are against us there, and slavery will not flourish where white labor can compete with it successfully. But southward we have a splendid, endless field of enterprise in seeking for a safe, endless field of enterprise in seeking for a safe. There is Cuba, which, if annexed by the United States, in large proportions, would make three slave States. There is all of Central America, and the tropical region of Mexico. Slavery would naturally flourish in these latitudes. The slave would still thrive there, while the white man would languish or die. Slave labor would be safe in it returns, while the theories and schemes of the white man would vanish into thin air. Instead of this, let the people of the South concentrate all their energies in an unanimous effort to force slavery into all neutral ground, and strive to push it where it would naturally tend.

We see to-day with an air of horror that the Black Republicans in the next Congress will admit Kansas as a free State. This is not very likely, because the United States Senate is at present to the South. But suppose Kansas should be admitted, what then? The North has already the preponderance, and Kansas will simply add to a power already existing. Besides, whatever the cause, whether the Democratic party is unavoidably to blame or not, Kansas, Oregon, Nebraska, and half a dozen other territories will come into the Union as free States. We can't help it. It is simply folly for us to preserve an equilibrium between North and South. Must we, therefore, inevitably break up the Union? In no case there are more new slave States to be carved out of territories, or free ones? Well, it will be a subtle wiser, and a trifle more prudent to see first what amount of harm is threatened us by this inequality? We shall be as ready to resist aggression when it comes as the most violent fire-eater in the land. But wait till it does come.

WAVERLEY NOVELS—*Household Edition*.—Messrs. Thomas A. Field have kindly forwarded to us, through J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Place, two more volumes of their beautiful Household Edition of the Waverley Novels. The volumes before us contain the interesting and original story of "Redgauntlet," a work in which Scott combines his marvelous invention with the truths of history, and blends the whole into a delightful romance. "Red Gauntlet" is superbly illustrated. The lovers of Sir Walter would do well to secure Messrs. Thomas A. Field's edition of his works, as it is unquestionably the most convenient and portable, as well as remarkably moderate in price.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, the title of a neat and spirited little monthly issued from the office of the *Republican*, at Grenada, Mississippi, under the direction of a corps of the teachers and graduates of "Bascom Female Seminary." It is necessary to calculated as a work of female enterprise, to interest lady readers, as it is furnished subscribers at the very moderate rate of *one dollar* per annum, to be paid invariably in advance. We heartily wish the enterprise success.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BOSTON, August 12.—The Cunard steamship Niagara has arrived at this port.

Her mails contain little general news of importance not already furnished in the telegraph summary from Halifax.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market has a declining tendency. Flour had declined during the week 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia brands are quoted at 22s. 6d.; Ohio, shipped from the North, 22s. 6d.; from New Orleans, 22s. to 23s. 6d.

Wheat—Western red 5s. 5d. to 6s. 2d.; Southern 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; Western white 6d. to 6s. 5d.; Southern white 6s. 5d. to 7s. 3d.

Corn dull—Yellow 30s. to 31s. 3d.; white 32s. 7d.

Sugar has advanced 1d. to 1½d.

Coffee closed firm. Tea is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered.

Linseed Oil 31s. 3d. to 35s.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.—The London Breadstuffs market is quiet; quotations barely maintained.

Wheat—White 44 to 47s. red 43 to 44s. Flour 20 to 24s.

Which rails £6 3s. Pig Iron 64s.

Tea—Common Congou 9s. 9d. to 10s. Unsaced Oil 34s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money market is decidedly easier.

Baring Brothers report American stocks generally inactive, excepting that Illinois Central Railroad had advanced to 23 above par. Discount bonds sl to 82.

Ball & Co.'s circular reports that the transactions in American stocks was limited, at previous rates. Illinois Central Railroad securities active, and considerably advanced.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 12.—The steamer Capitol passed down at 7, and the R. W. Powelhat 7 o'clock this evening.

Is It a Forgery?—We find the following letter in a Cincinnati paper, coupled with the remark that Mr. ENGLISH read it before a meeting of his constituents. We doubt believe the document to be genuine, for it is hardly credible first, that the President would intermeddle so disgracefully in political affairs, and next, that he would utter such equivocal language as is attributed to him. We shall see whether the organs of the administration will stamp it as a forgery, or by their silence, acknowledge its authenticity:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

Hon. Wm. H. English—Dear Sir—Aware that the convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress in your district will convene in a few days, I cannot refrain from expressing to you a free State to the exclusion of Mr. ENGLISH, the present incumbent, may be the unanimous nominee of that convention. If I lived in you district, and had a thousand votes, you should have them all. (Excuse the liberty I am taking on this point.) It is essential that you should succeed in obtaining the nomination. A failure in the result of observing the laws of the country if they expect to be protected in their business pursuits.

Two thousand troops, equipped with the most effective arms known to the army, will soon be in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and make a vigorous fall and winter campaign against the hostile Indians. General Harney will command the operations.

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A New-Yorker, who hails from Indiana, a special friend of Senator Bright, receives the appointment to the Argentine republics.

The Department of State has no information that General Jerez is accredited here as a public agent of Nicaragua.

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To C. W. FIELD, Esq., Trinity Bay—SIR: Your dispatch has been received, and I congratulate you for myself and the people of this city on the success of the great work of uniting together the old and New Worlds by the electric telegraph. Science, skill and perseverance have finally triumphed.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The following dispatch has been received from Capt. Hudson by his family:

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A GREEN CAPTAIN.—Capt. Jones, of the ship Clara, (American) applied lately to a London police office, under very remarkable circumstances:

Capt. Jones stated that he had for many years traded between New York and Glasgow, and when he paid off his crews at the latter place, it was usual to give them a dollar or one pound notes. He had lately arrived in the port of London, from the Chinchia Isles, with a cargo of guano, consigned to Messrs. Gibbs & Son, who advanced him money to pay off the crew, and he received from them a great many £5 bank of England notes. Not being accustomed to that sort of money, he had paid them away to his seamen as five dollar and one pound notes, and did not discover the mistake until some time after he left the pay office and commenced making up his accounts.

Mr. Yardley, Police Commissioner, must confess that he was somewhat startled at hearing from such a well experienced American captain, and belonging to a people whose care and shrewdness in all monetary transactions was proverbial, should have committed such an egregious error as to pay away £5 Bank of England notes for £1 notes.

The good captain, through the assistance of the Magistracy, recovered £100 out of £160 overpaid, and went away with a keener appreciation of currency.

A CLERGYMAN IN AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.—A late letter from a correspondent in New York to the Boston *Traveller* contains the following incident:—

A friend sends me from the frontiers of Canada the following incident of a minister, who registered himself as from a place in the vicinity of New York: In company with a friend, the Rev. gentleman was obliged to the usual ordeal of an inspection of his trunks by the deputed officials of Her Majesty's revenue laws. Whether our clerical friend's trepidation betrayed him, or the customs officer had more than ordinary information, we are not informed; but penetrating a little deeper than was anticipated, carefully secreted, within the confines of the bottom of the lower tier of the trunk, what should appear but a large quantity of valuable lace, which is, as you know, subject to a heavy duty. As the Protestant clergy, at least in these parts, are not usually indulge personally in such ornamental luxuries, and there was no lady companion to the party, the gentleman was at a little loss to account for a satisfactory answer. He declared, however, that it was not for sale—that it was merely intended for his own use—that he was a respectable man (smiling for the nonce his title of D. D.)—that his friend here was a respectable man—that he was well known in New York, &c. To all of which the official was only heard to mutter—"Oh yes, we all profess to be respectable men, and always have lots of respectable friends;" no doubt you're known in New York; too shall like fattening and consoling the inner man. Fifteen dollars were of no avail, and to the intense mortification of the acquaintance of the lady, gentleman, he was actually marched off to jail, accompanied by his "respectable friend." By the aid of the telegraph he made his situation known here, got an endorsement of "previous good character," paid the ordinary duties, and the extraordinary costs of being detected, and trod the soil of Canada a free man; and, we hope, his lady friends appreciated their presents—when they got them.

CHESS IN LONDON.—We have just received letters from Mr. Morphy and other correspondents in England. His score stood at the time of writing as follows:

Morphy.....	14	Barnes.....	6
Morphy.....	3	Nolan.....	0
Morphy.....	2	Owen.....	1
Morphy.....	1	Thompson.....	0
Morphy.....	6	Lowe.....	0

Drawn.....0
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Drawn.....0
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Morphy and Barnes had also played two consultation games against Staunton and Owen. Both games were won by Mr. Morphy and his ally. Mr. Morphy had also played a large number of games at odds, in all of which he had been victorious. Staunton had accepted Mr. Morphy's challenge. The match, at Mr. Staunton's request, is to be played after the Birmingham meeting. Staunton is making great effort to force slavery into neutral ground, and strive to push it where it would naturally tend.

We see to-day with an air of horror that the Black Republicans in the next Congress will admit Kansas as a free State. This is not very likely, because the United States Senate is at present to the South. But suppose Kansas should be admitted, what then? The North has already the preponderance, and Kansas will simply add to a power already existing. Besides, whatever the cause, whether the Democratic party is unavoidably to blame or not, Kansas, Oregon, Nebraska, and half a dozen other territories will come into the Union as free States. We can't help it. It is simply folly for us to preserve an equilibrium between North and South. Must we, therefore, inevitably break up the Union? In no case there are more new slave States to be carved out of territories, or free ones? Well, it will be a subtle wiser, and a trifle more prudent to see first what amount of harm is threatened us by this inequality? We shall be as ready to resist aggression when it comes as the most violent fire-eater in the land. But wait till it does come.

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Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1858.—It has been ascertained, from an entirely reliable source, that one of the duties of Mr. Nugent, the Special Commissioner to New Caledonia, who left New York in the California steamer to-day, is to make such representations to Governor Douglas as will induce him to mitigate the rigors of the policy of the Hudson Bay Company and of the servants of the British government towards miners and traders from the United States. He is also instructed to counsel the latter on the duty of obeying the laws of the country if they expect to be protected in their business pursuits.

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LOVE IN THE CARS.—The editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* is informed of a singular adventure which occurred on the passenger train of cars arriving at Harrisburg from the East, on Saturday evening last. In one of the cars a young gentleman was seated, apparently deeply occupied in reading a book he held in his hand, until he got to Lancaster. At this place a very handsome young lady entered the cars and took a seat opposite to him. Before they had been long in the train the eyes of both met, and they recognized one another as old acquaintances when very young, having been separated by their parents moving apart—those of one to the West, and the other to Philadelphia. The meeting became extremely interesting