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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1.

[illegible] G. Flood, commission merchant at Vera Cruz, is our authorized agent in the Republic of Mexico for collecting moneys due for subscription to, or advertising in the Daily or Semi-weekly *Bee*.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

In a recent article in the New York *Times*, that journal indulges in some speculations respecting the differences between the North and South. In the remarks of the *Times* we discern a substratum of truth, upon which is erected a superstructure of error. We quote from the article:

Wherever two great and apparently irreconcilable systems, whether of thought, of society or of government, are brought by the necessity of circumstances into close relations, their adherents have but one alternative, to understand each other, or to fight.—The time allotted them for their decision may be longer or shorter, but to this complexion it must come at last. Arguments or prayer and arguments or *pistols*—the logic of feeling, and the logic of facts, alike force us to this one conclusion. There is no escape from it.

The Northern and the Southern States of this Union occupy precisely this position.—The South has long and ably asserted in the North its slowly and unwillingly admitting its peculiar institutions, our modes of life, are radically and absolutely dissimilar. Are they, therefore, irreconcilable—are they, therefore, necessarily and inevitably hostile to one another? Here are the questions which we should have the courage to meet, before they meet us, and overtake us with a crash instead of a solution. We have not had the courage to meet them. We at the North have wished them out of sight. Our brethren at the South have frowned them out of sight. To enter upon the discussion of slavery at the North has been let Cobera denounced as treason. To limit the discussion of slavery at the South is now to invite disgrace and death. We do most earnestly deplore and lament the state of things. It is inconsistent with the self respect of freemen. It is incompatible with the safety of the republic.

The "Slavery Question" is the gravest question which any existing nation is called upon to solve. Are we in a way to solve it? It calls upon the people whom it confronts for the utmost calmness, the utmost wisdom, for perfect freedom of investigation, for mutual toleration, and mutual forbearance.

The *Times* is unquestionably right in asserting the existence of a moral and social antagonism between certain of habits and modes of life between the North and the South, but it is entirely wrong in the position it assumes as to the discussion of these differences. The social system of the South is peculiar, to be sure, but it is substantially the same now as it was at the formation of the federal compact. It was recognized by the Constitution, and provisions were inserted in that instrument for the express purpose of guaranteeing it from interference. What, then, is the plain and satisfactory inference? Simply that the South should be let alone. The North holds no slaves. The South, confident that it should be so. It does so, unquestionably and deliberately to its public sense, the social institutions of the free states. It strives not to plant slavery in the North; it avoids all unseemly and improper interventions in the domestic affairs of that quarter. But in return it claims equal exemption from gratuitous, wanton and dangerous counsellors.

The *Times* would have the slavery question not argued with fairness, forbearance and toleration. Therein lies the inherent vice of its views. This question no way concerns the North. It has no right to discuss it, either with or without moderation. When it meets upon the right, it offers perhaps the advice to the South, and to humanity, to be—and—affirming the elements it should not contain. The North is no more justified in broach this topic of agitation than we are to advise the North to introduce slavery. We may go further, and declare that the consumption by the North of the revenues of duties levied by the South, is probably arrogant, and highly reprehensible. We cause the North cannot think the period of the South growing from this course interest—. Were we of the South sing enough to undertake to preach to the North the advantages that would accrue to her from such institutions, we would do no great harm, for, which we are sure, would be unpalatable. Absurd indeed when the North endeavors to consolidate our social system, it perpetrates a wrong, because its policy tends to tie discontent among our slaves, unseen feelings of resentment among their masters and produce alienation and distrust in the North. The simple, plain and practical fact is that the question is for the North to deal with its own local institutions, and permit the south to do the same. In their relations to each other the Southern States have no more right whatever to reflect to the North than they ought not and will not submit to interference and unwelcome intermeddlers. The time is near at hand when the North will be compelled to abide these truths, they yet refuse to—before their conduct by charge in spite of the wicked and design to extend slavery. This is more sophism—a feeble apology for injustice and tyranny. Slavery is recognized by laws of nature, which neither N. Orleans nor any other Congress can repeal. It will ultimately leave where it is needed, and die out where it is superfluous and unprofitable. The limits of slavery are determined by higher and more enduring ordinances than those of human origin—ordinances which are even now at work in Missouri, and which will eventually solve the knotty problem in her behalf. Let the North but remember these truths, and square her conduct upon them, and she will do well enough. Let her, too, bear in mind that it is not her power to aggravate or soothe existing differences—to dissolve the Union, or make it stronger and more durable; but she is utterly impotent to coerce the South into the abolition of slavery, or the South to coerce the North into maintaining its peculiarities and that equality of right which were guaranteed to her when she became part and parcel of the American confederacy. In short, we can see no mode of terminating the quarrel, save by the cessation of all aggression from the stronger side. If that be not done, the Union will—or later be dissolved.

SARSAPARILLA LOZENGES.—Dr. Hoxie's celebrated lozenges are completely in vogue, and the continually increasing demand would [illegible] exhausted the supply, but for the [illegible] resort to machinery for the manufacture of the article. These lozenges are not only more portable and agreeable, but far more efficacious than the syrups and other preparations of sarsaparilla.

Pure Spring Water.—This celebrated [illegible] water is always on hand, in [illegible] and half barrels and boxes, at Moreau & Crookes's establishment, No. 12 Gravier street. Persons unable to leave the city will be supplied wherever they may be [illegible] with the Antiseptic water.

Bedding and Furniture Stores. Persons desirous of purchasing these articles, by leaving here on the [illegible] boat to-morrow, will be in time for the splendid steamer *Jamsette*, Capt. Stone, which will leave Mobile on Friday morning at 4 o'clock. Capt. STONE is an experienced officer, favorably known for his kindness and attention to passengers.

A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—The New York *Post* tells a very good story on the "Spiritualists." It seems that a long bearded customer recently applied to a "Spiritualist" book concern in the good city of Gotham for an agency, intending to take a large quantity of books to his part of the country, "away out West," where he represented that he could soon sell them, as he was astonishingly the "credulous." As he had no money, and wished to do business strictly on the credit principle, he was requested to produce some evidence of his reliability, and accordingly presented to the astonished bookseller the following original document:

"To whom it may concern: We, the undersigned, having been acquainted spiritually with Mr. [illegible] of [illegible], Wisconsin, for many years, recommend him as perfectly reliable, and would not be afraid to trust him for any amount."

(Signed) [illegible] Amphyon,
[illegible] Clay,
Henry Clay,
Thomas Paine,
John Hancock, and others.

Through Jane E——, Medium.

The bookseller was fulgated with the vouchers, provided the reliability of the medium could be established; but as his customer produced no substantial evidence upon that point, he was not entitled to make it a bargain, and the man from the West left the store, denouncing him as an imposter and an infidel in his own doctrine!

LUCIFER'S NEW PATENT.—An interesting antique bandbox, lately discovered at Nuffield, in the shape of Lucifer's wedding ring. It is described as of pale gold, chased with a single ruby, and the circle is finely engraved in relief with the legend of the Fiend—such as the Devil, horns, cloven hoofs and tail, engraved "D. Hastings Lucifero, Cornuto" (Hastings, Lucifer, Horned) is the description given by a Munich journal.

THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia* arrived at New York on the 23d June, with dates from Liverpool to June 13th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The proceedings in Parliament during the week possessed little more than local interest.

In the House of Lords, a petition in the long pending case of Sheddon vs. Patrick, in which a large amount of property and the validity of a civil marriage according to the laws of the State of New York are involved, had been presented, and attracted a considerable share of attention. The House refused to entertain the petition.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that the French government had given no opportunity for remonstrance to regard to the firing upon a British merchant vessel by a French war schooner at Bellisle, but had promptly expressed regret at the unjustifiable occurrence, and dismissed the officer who ordered the shot to be fired.

The outlay bill of the government for the admission of Jews into Parliament was read a second time without discussion.

The Kedessing Bank.

It is stated that the liabilities of Messrs Gotch and Sons, Kettering bankers, whose failure was announced on Wednesday, are estimated at about £140,000, and that it is expected that the estate will show sufficient to pay 13 or 14s. 9d. in the pound.

The Neuchatel Treaty.

BERNE, Friday.—The Nat[illegible] has unanimously ratified the Ne[illegible] on the 9th. It will be laid before of State for their ratification.—The extraordinary session will [illegible]

FRANCE.—PARIS, Friday.—The [illegible] contains a long non-official article [illegible] the labors of the Council of State [illegible] Senate, and the Corps Legislatif, during the last session, and bestowing on them unqualified praise for the manner in which they have responded to the wishes of the Emperor and the country for the promotion of the moral and material progress of the nation.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, June 23. Governor Cummings will take his family with him to Utah, intending to make the Territory his permanent home.

Colonel Jack Hays, of Texas celebrity, now Surveyor-General of California, will probably be transferred to Utah in a similar capacity.

Brigham Young has never recognised the United States surveys, but claims possession of all the soil in Utah. Nearly all the inhabitants holds land derived by a government title, and hence even Salt Lake City is open to pre-emption. This is one of the pretexts with which the federal courts in the Territory will have to deal, together with establishing or confirming titles to land which may be devised in pursuance of United States law. It is expected that the troops and civil officers will leave for Utah about the middle of July or last of August.

Colonel Richardson having declined the Governorship of Nebraska, Governor Izard will return to the Territory and resume his duties.

J. H. O'Neill has been removed as District Attorney of the Southern District of Ohio, and probably Stanley Mathews has been appointed in his place.

A. Benchley, of North Carolina, has returned home with the assurance of his appointment to the Governorship of New Mexico, vice Governor Merriwether, who handed his resignation, to take effect in October.

Contrary to public expectation, no definite action was had by the Utah administration on the California overland mail service contract. The various bidders or their friends continue to urge the claims of their respective interests. In consequence of their inability to be heard, it is probable an official decision will not be made until the close of the week.

THE SAFETY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MAIL LINE.—Philadelphia, June 23.—In the Supreme Court this morning Judge Lewis gave a decision on the injunction case relative to the safety of the main line of Public Works. The decision declares that the State has right to order the sale, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any other corporate body, has a right to purchase, but the Legislature had no right to exempt the purchasers from tonnage tax. The decision will probably prevent the sale.

GRAND MASONIC PICNIC IN PROVIDENCE.—Providence, R. I., June 22.—Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the centennial anniversary of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, in this city, on the 24th instant. Encampments, chaplets and lodges from various parts of the country have given notice of their intention to be present. Many distinguished persons are also expected.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Richmond, June 23.—The New School Presbyterian Church here endorses the action of its representatives in the Cleveland Assembly on the slavery question, and appoints delegates to the proposed convention to be held at Washington on the 27th of August.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—Concord, June 23.—The Personal Liberty bill was adopted by the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 184 against 111. The resolutions condemning the Dred Scott decision were also considered.

THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN QUESTION.—Albany, June 22.—No decision has yet been given by the Court of Appeals in the New York Metropolitan election, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

COLORED MASONIC PROCESSION.—Philadelphia, June 24.—The Colored Masons had quite an imposing procession here this morning to celebrate the dedication of their hall, which has just been finished. There were nearly 700 in line, wearing handsome regalia and other paraphernalia of the order. The lodges displayed rich banners, accompanied with bands of music.

SWITZERLAND.—A telegraphic dispatch from Berne, dated June 2, announces that the federal council had then that day. The message to the federal council proposed and resolutions of the tribunals of the treaty relative to the affairs of Neuchatel; and the President of the national council expressed himself in the same sense. The treaty was referred to a committee.

ITALY.—The departure of a large number of distinguished refugees from Naples, including several members of the royal family, attracted a good deal of attention. Some of the chiefs were said to be sought to be engaged in political intrigues in Vienna and elsewhere, and it was believed that the king himself contemplated a visit to the Austrian capital.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* telegraphed on Friday as follows:—An Austrian report of the discovery of the Hungarian and Servian conspiracy, and the discovery of the plan for the purpose of bringing about a general strike in all trades on the same day in Germany, Austria and Northern Germany. The institution of this plan is traced to Belgium, while similar schemes which have lately been detected in Paris are traced to have been broached in England. The police of Berlin have accordingly made a communication to the municipal magistracy, and the latter have made it further known to the heads of the various trade companies, with the addition, that in case in that city there is symptom anything like a suspension of work by whole shops or any number of workmen, shall at once be communicated direct to the police, who will then take the prompt steps. As yet, no such symptom has exhibited itself.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, of the 8th of June, says that the Ministers and Senor Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, had not been able, up to that date, to effect a settlement of the difficulties with Mexico.

The House of Deputies had adopted the bill providing for a levy of 40,000 men.

AUSTRIA.—The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the text of the Currency treaty recently negotiated between the various German States. Ratifications are to be exchanged.

MARSEILLES, Friday.—Cotton arrived, but the condition of his health was unsatisfactory.

SWEDEN.—Dispatches from Stockholm state that the health of the King of Sweden was causing great uneasiness.

TURKEY.—A conference which lasted several hours, had been held at Constantinople to inquire into the complaints against the government of Moldavia, and to solve some difficulties encountered in carrying out the provisions of the Imperial firman. The Porte is said to have settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and more especially to the Turkish government.

Peace is thus put on unclothable authority, that the Porte had consented to the Belgian government the recall of its minister, and the latter having refused to comply, a suspension of diplomatic relations was looked for.—No cause is assigned.

PRUSSIA.—The text of the treaty of peace between England and Persia has been published. It is stated, among other things, that the Shah of Persia recognizes the independence of Herat and of the whole of Afghanistan, and will never attempt to interfere with the independence of those States; and in case of differences between the government of Persia and the countries of Herat and Afghanistan, they are to be referred for adjustment to the British government.

It is likewise stipulated that the existing agreement between England and Persia for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian gulf shall continue in force for ten years after the expiration of the original treaty, which occurs in 1862, and until such time thereafter as it is annulled by a formal declaration on either side. Ample provision is made in the treaty for the satisfaction of British honor, and for the adjustment of British pecuniary claims.

CIRCASSIA.—The truce between the Russians and Schamyl having come to an end, the Russians, under command of Prince Bagration, had opened a campaign against Schamyl.

CHINA.—The dates from Hong Kong are to the 26th of April, and Canton River 7th April. Nothing of importance had occurred since the last services. At Canton, it is reported that great discontent prevailed on account of the existing state of affairs and Yeh's inability to adopt any energetic measures against the British.

It was feared that the frigate *Auckland* would prove a total loss.

Advices from Foo-Chow-Foo to the 7th April state that the rebellion is again making head in the districts in this neighborhood, and large numbers of men are enrolled for operations in the spring of the Tartars and other rebels are to be brought back; beneath the crest of Kashow lies a wooded range and pitch. In Chinese it is engraved "D. Hastings Lucifero, Cornuto" (Hastings, Lucifer, Horned) is the description given by a Munich journal.

INDIA.—Calcutta dates are to the 8th, and Bombay to the 11th of May.

Gen. Ashburnham and staff had arrived at Madras en route for China.

It was supposed that the bulk of the British troops in Persia would remain there for some months to come. The general health of the troops had been good.

A telegraphic dispatch from Moscow, thought to be exaggerated, says that the 3d regiment of Bengal Cavalry were in open mutiny; that several officers and men had been killed and wounded, and that the lines and officers' bungalows had been burnt down.

A Madras paper had announced the death of the Nizam, but the statement lacked confirmation.

The Latest.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The *Times* has received the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent:

BERLIN, Friday.—Reliable advices from Koenigsberg state that the new Russian tariff has been already approved by the Emperor, and will be published without loss of time.

By Telegraph.

Transcribed to the New Orleans Bee

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

The Corporation of Dublin protests against the abolition of the Vice-Royalty of England.

The Danish Cabinet refuses to assent to the Austro-Prussian demands, and proposes to refer the matter to a European Congress.

The cholera is raging severely at St. Petersburg.

John Lenhard & Co., ship brokers at Liverpool, have failed.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The steamship *Hermann*, from Bremen, via Southampton, has arrived at this port. Her advices are anticipated.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—The river is about stationary, with four feet four inches on the falls.

The weather is clear, with the mercury at 82.

VICKSBURG, June 30.—The Wm. Morrison passed down at 5 this morning, the R. W. Adams at 3, and the Philadelphia at 8 this evening.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Flour unsettled; sales at $6 20. Corn 65c. Wheat 5c. lower. Whisky 26c.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton has advanced ½c.; Orleans Middling 14½. Uplands Middling 14½. Flour $4 35 to $6 45. Wheat and Corn quiet. Mess Pork $22. Provisions dull. Linseed Off 60c.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Flour dull at $6 to $6 10. Wheat closed dull; White $1 55 to $1 65. Corn is dull; Yellow and Mixed 66c.; Mixed 62; White 73. Yellow 65c. Tobacco 10½ to 13½c. Hemp $120 to $130.

FIRE.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The foundery of J. L. Haven & Co., together with nine dwellings, were destroyed by fire to-day.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The *Empire City* left Sandy Hook on the morning of the 16th ult., at 11 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at Key West at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. After discharging her freight and passengers for that port, left again at noon for New-Orleans.

The *Empire City* brings the California mails and passengers brought to Panama by the *John L. Stephens*, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, (in number 64) for New Orleans.

The U. S. mail steamship *Illinois* was to leave Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 19th, for *New York*, with 450 passengers and $1,049,617 in treasure.

The U. S. frigate *Raritan* arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, and the *Falmouth* left on the 17th for the United States, with Walker's men, brought thither by the U. S. sloop of war *Cyane*, from Greytown.

The bark *J. R. More* had arrived at Panama on the 15th, with 304 Walker's men.

The passengers by the *Empire City* are all in good health.

City Intelligence.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, June 30th, 1857. Mr. Witz in the chair, and all members present.

A message from the Mayor relative to the bad condition of the streets, etc., was referred to the proper committee.

Another message from the Mayor was referred to the Finance Committee, naming license inspectors as follows:

Fifth District, John A. Jacques, with G. V. Jones as his deputy; Sixth District, Thomas Ivers with Mr. Bonnet as deputy; Seventh District, John F. Flanagan, with J. Trepanier as security; Fourth District, James H. Hickman, with Mr. Ivers as security. The securities were approved by both Boards.

A communication from the City Surveyor, relative to the city by Orford and McDonogh, was read and referred.

A petition from the City Physician, desiring an increase of pay, was referred.

Resolutions of instruction from the Committee on Streets and Landings, were approved.

The resolution of the last meeting, authorizing the Comptroller to transfer on the Treasurer the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the support of the Fire Department, and which we have published above, though somewhat after our own fashion.

A rigid cross examination of the Doctor failed to elicit the slightest evidence that the parties who signed the petition had ever advised him of the threats against his life. The case was continued till this morning for the production of witnesses, when the Doctor was present for Dr. Everett, and J. H. Van Dalsen, Esq., for the defendants.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. T. U. Hunt.—M. Poole, Prosecuting Attorney.*—The only case tried before this Court yesterday, was that of J. B. Wiemann, charged with the crime of rape, the charge of keeping committed rape upon the person of a little girl on the 19th day of April last. The defendant was defended by Wm. R. Vezin and J. M. Davidson, Esqrs., for the accused, and submitted to the jury about five o'clock last evening, with instructions to return this Court by sunset of that.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. H. B. Eggleston.*—Before, etc., of Nicholas Girod on the Hornet Congregation, et al. In the 15th of January, 1856, says Judge Eggleston, in his written opinion in this case, Nicholas Girod, from pure philanthropy and love to his fellow-creatures, donated to "Fathers Hunter and Celestin Beptiste, the present dirsgrace of the Female Orphan Asylum of new Orleans, and their successors, directors or for the time being, &c., the said directors being present and accepting for the Asylum, the following lots of ground, closed and bounded by Jula, St. Charles, St. Joseph and Carondelet streets, with a farmer dwelling bounded on the sides by an open by land now belonging to and occupied by the said Asylum", said donation is in other words, "the said Nicholas the said lot and premises hereinbefore described forever"—upon trust, nevertheless, as it is and for the sole use and benefit of the said Female Orphan Asylum forever, by title of donation inter vivos, and the said donation was incorporated by the Legislature, and cannot be revoked or annulled, or any sale made of a portion of the property to the Hebrew Congregation in violation, it is alleged, of the donation, and of the trust created, and by reason of such violation, the question presented by the pleadings and evidence for the determination of the Court is whether the donation is or has revocable in consequence of the sale of the property described.

The learned Judge concludes that he will dismiss all of the five causes named in the Civil Code, (art. 1848) for the revocation of donations inter vivos, as to the 3d, 4th and 5th causes, he reserves the decision of issue "Has the defendant, the Asylum in question, as the donee of Nicholas Girod, been guilty of a breach of the conditions of the donation?" and the issues of "Quoting Articles 1916 and 1917 of the Code, the Judge concludes that "Where the donation is made to create a condition, or only to modify the obligation without making its existence dependent on the event, it is then a contract, and the donee is bound to execute the condition, or to give the thing promised, or the value of the thing promised." Upon the evidence, the Court is of opinion that the Hebrew Congregation is violating the trust, and the Court is of opinion that the trust is perverted, and by reason of such violation, the property should be restored to the donor, or his heirs, and