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The New Orleans Bee.

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RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

The vexed question of the extent to which our Government owes protection to naturalized citizens has not yet been settled, despite the strenuous efforts of Mr. Cass to recede from and remodel his original opinion. The principle adopted by the venerable Secretary of State in his letter to Mr. LA CLERC was clearly that the Government could not undertake to protect the naturalized citizen, if he voluntarily returned to his country, knowing that he would be there subject to arrest, and impressment into military service. The doctrine set forth in that document recognized the supremacy of municipal law within its legitimate jurisdiction, and was fully in accordance with the deliberate conclusions of the most eminent authorities on international jurisprudence, and with the practice and policy of the country.

It was evident that Mr. Cass, in expressing these views, had no idea of consulting expediency, and was actuated by no other motive than the desire to explain the true principles upon which the action of our Government would be based. He did not anticipate the storm of indignation and resentment which he would provoke on the part of that numerous and influential body of adopted citizens who have ever been the bulwark and main stay of the Democratic party. Had the venerable head of the State Department reflected a little, he would have paused long and pondered deeply ere he committed the Administration to a course apparently so hostile to a majority of its supporters. But the bow was bent, the bolt launched, and the chief accomplished. Far and wide were heard the murmurs of the astonished and angry Democracy, and loud and persistent were the threats of disaffection and revolt from those banded cohorts whose fidelity had maintained the strength of the party in many a dangerous and doubtful conflict. The Administration at length caught the alarm, recognized that a blunder had been perpetrated, and that the error must be atoned for, even, if necessary, at the expense of consistency and common sense. Accordingly Mr. Secretary CASS addresses a dispatch to the Minister of our Government at Berlin, under date of July 8th, in which a new definition is attempted of the views entertained by the Administration in the matter of the rights and liabilities of naturalized citizens who voluntarily return to their native country.

We have published the substance of this dispatch, and having carefully read the paper *in extenso*, we are fain to acknowledge that Mr. CASS has contrived to involve in profound obscurity that which his first letter rendered tolerably plain and intelligible. Instead of overflowing of special pleading, sums and subterfuges. It alternately asserts and retracts the opinions originally advanced. It seeks to establish shadowy and intangible distinctions which common sense at once rejects. For example, it is argued that a nation has no right to exact the military service of a natural born subject who may have subsequently become a citizen of the United States, unless that service is actually due at the date of his emigration. In other words, the municipal law which exists in a country is of full force and effect at the moment when its subject to be enlisted, but is null and void at every other moment. To such pitiable weakness is the Secretary of State driven, in essaying to run the bounds and halt with the hare. The *National Intelligencer* makes short work of the Secretary's limping logic. Let us suppose a most admirable journal, that by the laws of her own nationality is relieved from all the obligation of military service incumbent on all naturalized-born subjects within the limits of that kingdom. Can it consistently be held that such a law is annulled or superseded in the case of such natural-born subjects as have availed themselves of our naturalization laws prior to the maturity of their obligations as declared by the laws of Hanover? By virtue of what principle is it contended that our municipal regulations are competent to absolve a Hanoverian subject from liabilities which were prospective, it is true, at the date of his naturalization, but which have become actual at the date of his voluntary return to his native country? In our naturalization laws have any valid claim to be urged at all in the settlement of this question of international right, we cannot see in what grounds this nice discrimination is founded between their power to exempt from inchoate obligations which have become mature at the date of their enforcement, and those which were mature only at the date of naturalization. The alternative proposition, in our judgment, is open to the objection, which lies against premises that lead to either term of the dilemma they propose for, if our municipal laws are wholly inoperative to the settlement of a question to be settled under the municipal laws of Hanover, then the principle propounded by Mr. CASS proves too much; while if our laws may be invoked at all as against the pretensions of that power, it proves too little. The only logical and consistent solution of the problem is found, as we conceive, in the doctrine that regulations in the matter of *allegiance* or *subjection* are purely municipal in their character and scope, and that the obligations of the former, under the laws of other States, to step up from naturalizing their subjects within our limits, so the rights imparted by the latter under our laws do not affect in any way the responsibilities which in other States are held to be incumbent on all native-born subjects found without the jurisdictions.

We can understand the view first taken by our Government, according to which a natural born subject of Prussia, or other European State, voluntarily returning to his native country, becomes amenable to the municipal laws of the native country. We can also comprehend the opposite doctrine which contends for the entire and absolute immunity of the naturalized citizens from all present or prospective claim for military service to his own country. Both of these have strong arguments in their favor. But the new doctrine of Gen. CASS is simply incomprehensible and utterly untenable, and we trust will satisfy neither set of expounders of international law.

THE PANAMA MAIL, by the Jackson Railroad arrived twice in succession. This is a rare occurrence.

AUCTION SALE AT THE ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE.—J. B. Walton, City Auctioneer, yesterday inaugurated the rotunda of the St. Charles Exchange as an auction mart for the sale of real estate by the sale of property on account of the city. One lot of ground on Canal street, between Franklin and Tréme streets, Second District, brought $4000. One lot of ground on Franklin street, near Canal street, $1500. These sales evince that prices are maintained even in our dull season.

A recent census of San Francisco, made parties engaged in compiling a directory, was that city to contain a population of 56,802, of whom 38,890 were white males over twenty-one years of age, and 14,696 were white females over eighteen years of age. The Chinese population of the city was 2,719, and the colored population 1695. Ten years ago it was comparatively a mere village, and although it has six times, in its short eventful history, been almost entirely destroyed by fire, scarcely any other city in any other age or country has grown with such remarkable rapidity.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We perceive that Mr. LAWRENCE D. NICHOLLS, of the parish of Ascension, is announced as an Opposition candidate to represent the Second Congressional District.

FT President Pierce and wife have arrived at Paris, and were to have left for London on the 28th ultimo. It is stated that Mrs. Pierce's health appears quite restored, and the General looks ten years younger than while burdened with the cares of office.

THE AFFAIR.—We have just learned from a reliable source that the house of Mrs. McCormick, on Lynch's avenue, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last, and we regret to relate that the lady herself is missing, and that are supposed to be her bones have been found on the site of the fire. The belief is prevalent in the neighborhood that the unfortunate lady was murdered for her money, and the premises fired after wards.

We learn that a difficulty occurred in Huntsville between Messrs. Edwards and Ashley, on Saturday, the 15th instant, which terminated in the killing of the latter.

EXTRAORDINARY DROUGHT IN SCOTLAND.—Accounts from Scotland state that the drought during May and part of June was more severe than during any past year since 1826. The rivers Earn and Tay were nearly dry—the famous Doon, immortalized by Burns, would ride through a gallon measure, and other well known streams and rivers were thoroughly dried up. In some places water was so scarce that in villages it was sold at five shillings per barrel; and many had to go miles for water for their cattle. The crops, notwithstanding, are reported as looking excellent; and record rains will no doubt advance them considerably.

Later from California and Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE W. H. WEBB.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamer W. H. Webb, 68 hours from Minatitlan, with the California mails and passengers, arrived at 11 o'clock last night.

We received nothing by the purser, but our marine news reporter succeeded in obtaining from another source the following memoranda of news:

Advices had been received from Vera Cruz to the 6th July, and from the city of Mexico to 25th June.

Gen. Marques had robbed the conducta of a specie train of $600,000 whilst on its way from Guanajuata to San Blas, and taken it to Guadalajara, where it was said he intended forwarding it to Santa Anna, or in any event to make the money available for his own faction. It is said that Tepic and San Blas are occupied by the Liberals. Miramon was making extraordinary efforts to extort money from the clergy, threatening to nationalize the Church property. Gen. Blanco has arrived from the northern frontier, with 1800 troops and a considerable train of artillery, notwithstanding the large sum of money seized upon by Gen. Marques.

He had not been able to arm more than 2000 men at Guadalajara, on account of the scarcity of the munitions of war.

Assassinations of the Liberals by the Reactionists still continue with unmitigated fury. Gen. ZUAZUA is nominated commander-in-chief of the troops of Zacatecas, San Luis, Tampico, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.

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The Government of Miramon is thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of Robles in allowing the conducta of the Vera Cruz specie train to proceed, as he had in his possession official documents from the English and French Ministers guaranteeing protection to him should he succeed in landing it at Sacrificios or return to Jalapa, which documents had subsequently fallen into the hands of the Liberals, who, we have no doubt, will use them to advantage at the proper time.

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Sir—I have long read your paper, and like your principles as a general thing. But I wish you to know that I am a rough shell-bark, hickory-nut Democrat, and your article about the right kind of a man for President. I know nothing about your Stilichos, your Alarics, or your Polyantus; they may be good for a scrub race; but I want a square up, right and left, down the middle and never cross over, for Dan. S. Dickinson.

Yours, W. G. L.

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BUTCHERY OF THE WHITES—HORRIBLE OUTRAGES.

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The rising appears to have had the countenance of General Guevara, who seems, indeed, to have been the real leader, and not only his subaltern. The latter had been previously engaged under the insurgent Aular, in a conspiracy against the Government. Whilever may have been the origin of the outbreak, it extended from Guaiguaza to Borburata, and thence to Patanemo, Ruiz having sent commissioners to both these last mentioned places to raise a force and collect a place at Guaiguaza. They were soon joined by other negro insurgents, and then the work of assassination commenced. In Patanemo, Antonio Garcia and Juan Vambos were slain, and in Borburata, Fernando Olivo and Justo Acevedo, all peaceable men, not mixed up with politics.

Assembling between two hundred and three hundred men, they advanced against Puerto Cabello, but the entire population armed themselves, and with the aid of two small guns repulsed them. In this engagement Col. Fonseca was wounded. The insurgents entered the suburbs of the outer town, where a fierce fight occurred with a party commanded by Capt. Garcia. The struggle ended in the defeat of the insurgents and the death of Garcia, the latter of whom fell from the road to Agua Caliente, and recruited men and collected arms, robbing every one who came in their way, and murdering others. They wished to kill the Governor, but Guevara interposed and saved them.

On the 23d, the Government forces attacked them in their ambuscade and routed them, killing seventy. They rallied once more, and dispersing them, though it is believed only to reform. The insurgents cut down the telegraph wires, and as fast as they were repaired were cut down again. The inhabitants of Puerto Cabello were greatly alarmed, and they have kept up a continual watch over since. The women and children during the excitement took refuge on board the vessels in the harbor. It is feared that the insurgents may get into the city and rob and murder the inhabitants. The Governor has been petitioned for troops to protect it.

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By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

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Yours, W. G. L.

Negro Insurrection in Venezuela.

BUTCHERY OF THE WHITES—HORRIBLE OUTRAGES.

Intelligence from Venezuela, brought by the bark White Wing, has been received of a negro insurrection in the vicinity of Puerto Cabello, which broke out on the 24th of June, at Guaiguaza. It began with the murder of Miguel Mayo, a parochial judge, and progressed till the insurrectionists, who had met in several running encounters appear to have got the advantage and restored order. The leader of the insurrection was one Antonio Ruiz, a native of the Dominica, and the outbreak appears to have been as much for political objects as for criminal designs, and probably the crimes arose from the barbarism of the negroes and their natural hatred of the whites.

The rising appears to have had the countenance of General Guevara, who seems, indeed, to have been the real leader, and not only his subaltern. The latter had been previously engaged under the insurgent Aular, in a conspiracy against the Government. Whilever may have been the origin of the outbreak, it extended from Guaiguaza to Borburata, and thence to Patanemo, Ruiz having sent commissioners to both these last mentioned places to raise a force and collect a place at Guaiguaza. They were soon joined by other negro insurgents, and then the work of assassination commenced. In Patanemo, Antonio Garcia and Juan Vambos were slain, and in Borburata, Fernando Olivo and Justo Acevedo, all peaceable men, not mixed up with politics.

Assembling between two hundred and three hundred men, they advanced against Puerto Cabello, but the entire population armed themselves, and with the aid of two small guns repulsed them. In this engagement Col. Fonseca was wounded. The insurgents entered the suburbs of the outer town, where a fierce fight occurred with a party commanded by Capt. Garcia. The struggle ended in the defeat of the insurgents and the death of Garcia, the latter of whom fell from the road to Agua Caliente, and recruited men and collected arms, robbing every one who came in their way, and murdering others. They wished to kill the Governor, but Guevara interposed and saved them.

On the 23d, the Government forces attacked them in their ambuscade and routed them, killing seventy. They rallied once more, and dispersing them, though it is believed only to reform. The insurgents cut down the telegraph wires, and as fast as they were repaired were cut down again. The inhabitants of Puerto Cabello were greatly alarmed, and they have kept up a continual watch over since. The women and children during the excitement took refuge on board the vessels in the harbor. It is feared that the insurgents may get into the city and rob and murder the inhabitants. The Governor has been petitioned for troops to protect it.

A SLIDING SCALE OF POLITENESS.—Count de Nieuwerke is celebrated for the tact with which he marks by word and gesture the degree of esteem or consideration due to the rank of his guests. To indicate his success in this particular it is familiarly said that Prince Talleyrand must have taught him his best lesson, the story connected with which is common talk. One day Talleyrand had a dozen guests to dinner, and after the soup he offered some beef to his visitors. "My Lord Duke," said he to one with an air of deference, selecting the best piece, "may I have the honor of offering you some beef?" "My Lord Marquis," he said to a second, with a gracious smile, "may I have the pleasure of offering you some beef?" To a third he said, with an air almost familiar, "Dear Count, may I offer you some beef?" With an amiable smile he asked a fourth, "Baron, will you take some beef?" To a fifth he had no title of nobility, but was an advocate, he said, "M. le Conseiller, will you have any beef?" Finally, to the gentleman at the bottom of the table, Talleyrand, pointing to the dish with his knife, called out, with a jerk of the head and a patronizing smile, "A little beef?"

A YOUNG LADY ON DRILL.—While drilling recruits a Liverpool sergeant discovered among the awkward squad a very pretty girl disguised in male attire. He blushed and scolded the sergeant's suspicion, but found, upon questioning her, that she was endeavoring in this manner to reach a near and dear relative in the ranks and die of England's defenders. Twenty-five shillings and some petticoats were given her, and she was sent, an unhappy soldiering, part to her home in Dublin, to be corrected by her parents.

INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION.—The immigration to the port of New York up to the 18th instant amounted to 42,773 persons, against 40,541 up to the corresponding period of last year. The immigrants seem to be of a better class this year, judging from the number of inmates in the institutions on Ward's Island.—*Tri.* Among the 1810 last year, and 1412 the year previous. The arrivals last week numbered 2778.—*Courier.*

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE W. H. WEBB—DEPARTURE OF THE GOLDEN GATE—ONE MILLION IN TREASURE FOR NEW YORK—LATER FROM MEXICO—CONDUCTA ROBBED OF $600,000—CONSPIRACY IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 21.—The Tehuantepec Mail Company's steamer W. H. Webb, Leach, commander, crossed the bar at 11.45 this morning, making the trip from Minatitlan in 68 hours, and bringing mails and passengers from San Francisco of the 6th instant—fourteen days and a half out.

The steamship Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 6th instant for New York, having on board one million in treasure and seven hundred passengers.

Intelligence had been received at Minatitlan to the effect that a conducta from Guanajuato to San Blas was robbed of $600,000 by Gen. Marques.

A conspiracy had been discovered in the city of Mexico, which had for its ostensible object the putting in power of Marques, but which was in reality a movement in favor of Santa Anna, as Gen. Marques has subsequently rebelled against the Government of Miramon and pronounced in favor of Santa Anna.

The Government of Miramon is thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of Robles in allowing the conducta of the Vera Cruz specie train to proceed, as he had in his possession official documents from the English and French Ministers guaranteeing protection to him should he succeed in landing it at Sacrificios or return to Jalapa, which documents had subsequently fallen into the hands of the Liberals, who, we have no doubt, will use them to advantage at the proper time.

The Fourth of July was duly observed at Vera Cruz. The American ensign was hoisted by all the vessels in the harbor, as well as from the public buildings and forts in that city, the latter firing national salutes at sunrise and sunset.

The foreign war vessels lying at Sacrificios also hoisted the American ensign, and acknowledged "the day we celebrate" by a salute, in response to the jubilant echo of our guns from vessels on the station. "This demonstration," says the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, "should fill the heart of every American with pride, on seeing old Europe paying respect to Young America."

By this arrival we have received our California files, but they contain nothing of interest.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.—Hon A C Allen, U S Consul at Minatitlan, Hon Isaac Price, friend and servant and Lt J S Duckworth, Lieut. A Rose, J Sanders, J K Pogue, D Maloney, Marcus French, D W Fowler, John Randell, Henry McDonald, and Dr Eldridge.

MEXICO.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 7th has the following:

MEXICO.—No news of importance from the interior of Mexico, though our Monterey files are up to the 18th instant.

Woll remains at Guanajuato, Mejia at Queretaro, and Marquez at Guadalajara, the latter of whom has lost a large number of his soldiers by an insurrectionary disposition.

Vidaurri left Monterey for Lampazos, for the purpose of raising a few hundred soldiers to be stationed at various points on the upper Rio Grande for the establishment of a cordon of filibusters under Captain Henry, of San Antonio, Texas.

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