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The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mail due the day previous came through.

NEGROPHILISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Upon examining negrophilism both in England and America, we are strongly inclined to believe that there is a great lack of sincerity in those who profess it. Certainly a few prominent philanthropists in either country, misled by general theories of humanity and by total absence of individual knowledge of the black race, have been earnest and upright in their abolition sentiments. CLARKE and WILBERFORCE, on one side of the Atlantic, were probably anti-slavery men from downright conviction, and upon principles of universal benevolence; and so are GERRIT SMITH and BEECHER on the other side. But the mass of those who lay claim to the character of Abolitionists are either designing knaves, or have been passively impelled by a current of opinion which their feeble volition was unable to resist. Hence it is not surprising that after a while a reaction should follow, and that a majority of those who clamored so furiously for emancipation should now be extremely unwilling to support the consequences of the practical enforcement of their views.

We don't know but that the British Abolitionist is less hateful than his American counterfeit. He is less deeply dyed in hypocrisy and falsehood. He has a smack of the virtue of honesty which is absolutely unknown to his cisatlantic brother. The English negrophilist was hurried by the excess of fanaticism into the suicidal policy of emancipation—a step which he has been deploring for the last twenty years, and which he had not the manliness and candor openly to pronounce a blunder. Thus, for instance, the London *Times*, in a recent article, embodies the opinions of seven-eighths of the thinking classes of Great Britain, when it says:

"The worthy men who extinguished slavery and ruined our West India possessions are very touchy, very obstinate, very incontrovertible on that tender point. It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, but confessedly taking the grand survey of the question in which we cannot help taking after a quarter of a century, *the process was a failure*; it destroyed our immense property; ruined thousands of good families, degraded the negroes still lower than they were, and after all increased the mass of slavery in less scrupulous hands. After fair attempts at unbiased discouragement, we have been obliged at last to recognize and admit persistent slaveholders on an equal rank in our commerce. Every body who comes fresh into the question incomprehensible and unbiassed admits the failure."

This is a creditable admission. As the abolition of slavery in the West Indies was accomplished avowedly with the object of improving the condition of the negro, and under the belief that the gift of freedom would bring with it sobriety, industry, dignity and self-respect, and as nothing even approximating to this result has been obtained, the leading journal of Great Britain concedes the entire argument in acknowledging the hopeless and total failure of the experiment. This acknowledgment is valuable, for it may be regarded as the precursor of a new line of policy—one which, by whatever fanciful name it may be decorated, will in its effects and consequences be tantamount to the resumption of negro slavery in the colonies of Great Britain. There is no doubt that the views of the London *Times* are those of a large majority of the people of England. That journal detects the secret springs of public opinion with unerring accuracy, and when it would seem to anticipate it, is simply in advance of others in noting and recording its earliest development.

The philanthropy of Great Britain is usually subservient to her interest. On the single occasion in which we have alluded she was betrayed into a vital error through moral obtuseness and ignorance. Could she have possibly anticipated the disastrous termination of years of extreme benevolence in the West Indies, the fanatics who yelled for abolition would have been suffered to tear the welkin with their outcries, without the smallest concession to their demands. But England is coming right. Nothing, as a contemporary remarks, but sheer shame, and an absolute backing down from her former rabid course as regards the question of slavery, prevents Brazil from at once adopting the plan of importing African labor; but she must have a little more time to coquette between her pride, her consistence, and her wants, and gradually to bring round a more general acquiescence among her people. She has already taken a huge stride backwards in confessing the enormous blunder committed in her West India policy.

Our home Abolitionists, however, are entitled to no merit whatever. They are pseudo-fanatics: the grossest hypocrites; the meanest and vilest of double-faced traitors. They pretend to desire the manumission of every slave, and yet deny a home and refuge to the fugitive black who seeks to dwell amongst them. They will help to steal our property, but will not by any means consent to retain it when stolen, knowing that it becomes then valueless. Nay, in the midst of their objurgations of the fired South decision, and their furious declarations of the equality of the negro with the white man, they formally ignore such equality. Has not Indiana provided, by a solemn and binding force of a Constitutional provision, that the free negro shall not find a legal habitation within the State? Has not Illinois adopted a precisely similar enactment? Did not the State of Iowa, which voted for FREMONT, and is intensely Black Republican, by the recent decision of a large majority of her citizens, refuse to confer the right of suffrage on the black man? Has not Minnesota just followed this example? What sort of credibility are we to attach to the mouthing and rant of the despicable faction, which refuses in practice to recognize the vital and seminal principle of its professed creed? The fact is, these tricksters are, for the most part, huckstering and time serving politicians. They espouse anti slavery as a stepping-stone to advancement. But they would recoil from making the smallest sacrifice in behalf of their theories. They dislike the negro far more than we of the South do, who understand his good qualities, and know how to bring them forth. They are destitute of a particle of that honest, though mistaken zeal, and those profound, though erroneous convictions which constitute the real fanatic. They are MAWWORMS and AMINADAB SLEEKS, the whole host of them.

INSURANCE ON THE LOST TREASURE.—It is presumed, says the New York *Mirror*, that the greater portion of the treasure on board the ill-fated steamer is insured in New York. Messrs. Salter & Church, who formerly insured altogether in London, and who are among the largest shippers, are now insured in some seven or eight offices in this city. The American Exchange Bank holds the policies, which will be paid on the arrival of the drafts. The original having been lost, the duplicates will arrive by the mail which left San Francisco on the 5th instant, and will be due here about the 30th. As it is customary to stow the mails and the specie in the lowest part of the vessel, where they are bound even for security from thieves, there is little hope that either will be been saved.

PROGRESS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—We have by way of England news from the West coast of Africa, dated at Lounda 12th, Ambriz 13th, and Lagos 21st July, and Sierra Leone 13th ult. The only news of any importance is to the effect that the slave trade is still prosecuted along the coast with as much vigor and success as ever. The British sloop of war *Antelope* had taken a brigantine off Whydah with seventy slaves on board, and in the act of shipping more at the time of capture. A great number of vessels, fully equipped for the above trade, were cruising off the coast, evidently waiting a chance to ship their cargoes, but under American colors. It might be added that they are unquestionably from the ports of the Northern States.

JEWELRY ROBBERY.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—High Constable Taggart, assisted by officer Mickle and a New York police officer, recovered, in New York on Wednesday, $5,000 worth of jewelry, stolen in June last from the store of Mr. Wallace Adams, in Alexandria, Va. The whole amount stolen was $18,000.

The ship *Floating Zephyr*, of Boston, from Pensacola, for Montevideo, with a cargo of lumber, was totally wrecked on the 11th instant. During the gale the ship lost all her boats, and the crew remained on the wreck five days, when, on the 16th instant, they were taken off by the ship *Florida* and brought to Charleston. The wreck of the *Floating Zephyr* washed up before the crew left her. The officers and crew lost everything but what they stood in.

We regret to learn from the New York papers that the Hon. John Kelly is lying seriously ill at his residence in that city.

BI-SULPHATE OF LIME.

Ever since the discovery, by a Belgian chemist, of the extraordinary properties possessed by pure bi-sulphate of lime as a detacher and clarifier of sugar-cane juice, the attention of the planters of Louisiana has been directed to this valuable product. Its unrivaled excellence for the purpose indicated has been convincingly established, and no planter dreams of making sugar speedily, thoroughly and economically without the employment of the bi-sulphate of lime.

Two difficulties seemed for a time to militate against the universal use of this precious agent. First, the impure condition in which it was generally procured; and secondly, the inability of manufacturers to supply the constantly increasing demand.—Through the enterprise, perseverance and chemical experience of H. BONNABEL, whose Southern Chemical Works are established at the corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets, these objections have been completely obviated. Of the absolute purity of the article furnished by Mr. BONNABEL there can be no earthly doubt. Its strength is not only great, but, what is even more important, *uniform*—so that the regulations as to the quantity to be used may now be considered fixed and invariable. This is an enormous advantage which every sugar planter cannot fail properly to appreciate.

With regard to the supply, Mr. BONNABEL has erected a machinery and apparatus with which he is confident of being able to meet the demands of his customers. His preparations have been made on a most extensive scale, and he holds himself in readiness to furnish at least twenty thousand barrels of the bi-sulphate. But as, owing to the high reputation of the article, orders are constantly flowing in, Mr. BONNABEL is anxious that all who contemplate making use of this powerful preparation should forward immediate notice of the quantity required, so that there may be no disappointment, and no inconvenient delay.

We take pleasure in recording our testimony to the value of the bi-sulphate in accelerating and perfecting the process of sugar-making, and in recommending Mr. BONNABEL to all engaged in this species of agricultural pursuit. Mr. BONNABEL's card will be found in our columns, and will explain any thing we have omitted in the preceding notice.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

We have been favored by the purser of the steamer *Texas* with Vera Cruz papers to the 19th inst., inclusive. They are barren of interest, except what relates to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and an attempt at insurrection in Lower California.

The supreme government has published a decree, dated the 7th September, conceding to the Louisiana Company of Tehuantepec a privilege for the opening of an inter-oceanic communication on the Isthmus, having previously annulled the privilege granted to A. G. Sloo & Co.

The privilege will last fifty years, and the company is bound to establish, within seven years, two railroads from Ventosa and Goazacoalcos, and within ten years, another to Acapulco.

The government has received information of an attempt at insurrection in La Paz, Lower California. The soldiers at that place, who were tired of starvation, The Colonel in command of the place having been informed of the intention of the rebels, marched immediately with 50 men against the garrison, and succeeded in arresting and disarming them.

The republic seems to enjoy perfect tranquility.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A horrible scene was enacted on the 18th at Philadelphia. An unfortunate woman had been taken by a man, who is not yet positively identified, into the third story of a building occupied, among others, by Mr. Colbert, printer, on Fourth street, corner of Porter place. The woman was afterwards seen to emerge kicked out into the street by her companion. She fell upon the sidewalk. When taken up, the pavement was deluged with blood, and three stabs were found to have been inflicted in the woman's breast, the main artery being entirely severed. The unfortunate creature was taken to the Central Police station, where Dr. Cood was endeavoring to take up the artery. The man who committed the assault was pursued into the room of Colbert, where he escaped, probably upon the roof. A coat, vest, watch, and papers, doubtless belonging to the assailant, were found in Colbert's room.

DR. BARD, of the Caddo *Gazette*, is, we believe, the only Democratic editor in Louisiana who maintains a bold, undismaying stand on the Kansas question. He places duty to the South above allegiance to party, and consequently does not hesitate at censuring both WALKER and BUCHANAN. In the last number of the *Gazette* there is a powerful article by way of comment of the ignoble sentiment expressed by the Woodville (Miss.) *Republican*—that "rather than have a family quarrel in the Democratic party, let Kansas go." We copy a few passages from the reply in the *Gazette*

The above significant language is from the Woodville (Miss.) *Republican*, a Democratic paper of some twenty years' standing. Its unmanly sentiments are in reality the views of the so-called Democracy of Louisiana. That such sentiments are unworthy the confidence and support of Southern men, with us not a question of debate. In fact the very idea is cowardly, and well calculated to encourage Northern fanaticism to the last and most alarming extent. Away with such stuff. We have neither respect for, nor patience with those who give utterance to language so contemptible and servile, simply for the sake of what they please to term PARTY PEACE AND QUIET. We always have and ever expect to love and cherish the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party, at the same time we will stand by and see it shattered into ten million atoms, before calmly surrendering any of the last extremity claimed by the South under the federal Constitution. Rather than yield to the insolent dictation of a *Fersonal influence*, we say let Buchanan, his Cabinet and presidential Kansas Democrats go. We advise all the claims of no party at the expense of the constitutional rights and interests of any section of the Union. When we so far forget ourself as to commit such an outrage, may our right hand forget its cunning, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth. Whenever the Democracy, as a party, expresses its approbation, directly or indirectly, of Walker's Kansas policy, we will look it with all our might, as long as God affords us strength to hold and guide a pen.

Gentlemen Democrats who are willing to let Kansas go in order to preserve quiet are as deep in the mire as Walker is in the *mud. "Rather than see a quarrel in the Democratic party, let Kansas go.* Infinite God, what language! Is it not enough to startle even the though-faced Democracy of North Louisiana?

Astonishing expression, indeed, to emenate from a Democratic paper published on South ern soil. In the name of hell, what doth all things well, what is the South coming to? Let us stop and think. How a Southern man at the head of a Democratic paper in the State of Mississippi could ever give vent to an idea of the kind is to us a most profound mystery. Should not such views create in the Southern mind a distrust as to the fidelity of him who gave them birth. When doctrines so pernicious to Southern interests are openly promulgated upon Southern soil, it is high time to give the alarm and make ready for the issue. If such doctrines are to meet with public favor, the day of disaster is near at hand; therefore it is we assail and shall continue to assail all in the "household" who appear bent upon sustaining party organization at the expense, welfare and honor of the country. As long as our Heavenly Father gives us breath we expect to battle manfully for the constitutional rights and privileges of the South, against the petty wishes of any party or set of political demagogues whatever. Let the fire kindle and two fakes, stand ready to sell their best friends and give the glory of country to the four winds of heaven.

A very destructive fire occurred in Charleston Sunday morning last. It broke out in a stable in St. Philip street, between Radcliffe and Morris, and the wind blowing briskly, carried the flames rapidly through the block to King street, consuming, among other buildings, the old Bull's Head Tavern, with all its appurtenances. On the South of the hotel a building owned and occupied by Mr. Heocken, and a three-story building owned and occupied by Mr. H. Stender, were destroyed. On the North of the hotel the large drug store of Mr. W. Roman, and five small buildings owned by P. McBride, were consumed.

The great heat of the immense body of flame ignited the extensive livery stables of Mr. Harry Gabe, on the East side of King street, who, fortunately, but with much difficulty, saved his horses by breaking through the back part of his stable. The fire extended southwardly to Arnold's blacksmith and carriage shop, and a large three-story building, the property of W. C. Dukes, Esq., Northwardly, it consumed a small building belonging to Mr. John Torley, and the large building belonging to Dr. Shrever of Mary street, buildings owned by Mr. J. Torley, on Mary street, and three others belonging to W. C. Dukes, Esq.

The progress of the flames was arrested by the large brickbat, recently erected for the South Carolina Railroad Company, by Messrs. Wharton & Petsch, which was adjudgedly secured, and, but for the stores, even other of the buildings, the flames would have added a large amount to the sum total involved in this disastrous fire.

The Mercury estimates the loss at $60,000; Insured $20,000.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

MONEY MATTERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

RUN ON ALL PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

MEDINA BANK FAILED.

FAILURE OF BARGE & BROTHERS.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—The Bank of Pennsylvania has suspended. The President says that the suspension is only temporary.

The Girard Bank is paying specie for notes, but checks are not honored until one o'clock, P. M.

There is a heavy run on the city banks.

All our banks are besieged by depositors and note holders.

There is much alarm, and business is almost entirely suspended.

Later.

The Girard Bank still refuses to pay checks or notes above $10.

The Commercial Bank and other banks are taking the same course.

The run will probably cause the entire suspension of specie.

The excitement is becoming intense.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The Bank of Medina has failed.

Bangs & Bros., book auctioneers, have failed.

VICKSBURG, September 25.—The Morrison passed down at 9, the Nebraska at midnight, last night, and the Gladiator at 2 o'clock this morning.

MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Flour advancing. Wheat declining. Red $1 12½; White $1 25. Corn firm. Mixed 50; white 51 to 55. Oats firm at 36 to 39. Hemp $90 to $100.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE CASE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The case of the steamer *Effie Afton* vs. Rock Island Railroad Company, has been on trial for two weeks. The jury failed to agree, and is discharged.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Money matters this afternoon are worse, if possible, than ever. There is great demand for Eastern exchange at 2 per cent. premium.

Later.

A general conference of the banks, by their presidents, was held to-day.

A temporary suspension of specie payments on checks and bills exceeding $10 was resolved upon unanimously by all the banks in this city. The rule to continue to-morrow.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 25.—The Judah Tours passed at 3 and the Princess at 4 this afternoon.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Opelousas* we have received Texas papers to the 23d inst. inclusive. We copy the following from our exchanges:

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON SAN ANTONIO MEXICAN CARTMEN.—We regret to report this the disgraceful outrages on the Mexican cartmen, which have been so frequent within the past two months, were not last stopped, and that in future we would not have to record any more outrages, but such is not the case. An express arrived in San Antonio on the 4th instant, bringing the intelligence that a train consisting of some seventeen carts had been attacked about twenty miles from that city. The goods robbed, two Mexicans and one American killed. The Sheriff, in company with a large body of citizens, immediately hastened to the scene of the outrage. They met the carts at Seguin a distance, gone distance from the place of attack. At this ranch one of the wounded cartmen was found, the others were left at Carbajal, on this side of the Cibolo. On falling in with the carts, some of the party turned back with them, while others determined to offer their services to the Sheriff of Karnes county, to assist him in the arrest of the murderers. For this purpose they continued the journey to the Cibolo, but, from the state of the river, they were unable to cross.

Mr. Louis Carbajal's they found the other wounded men, and were informed by Mr. C. that it would be proper to remove them, as he understood that there were Americans on the other side who were anxious to kill them, and who had only been prevented from doing so by their inability to cross. In this place they remained until they determined to return to town, which they accordingly did, Major Howard brought the wounded men to town with him in an ambulance.

Pearls of small size, but of great numbers, have been discovered in the bed of the Llano.

The Austin *Intelligencer* learns that, by the vote of Palo Pinto, Thomas Harrison has been elected Judge of the Third Judicial District, over Judge Baylor.

POWDER HORN.—The *Indianolian*, of the 19th instant, gives a glowing account of the improvements going on in that place. Business was never better, the streets lined with wagons from the interior, and the healthy and prosperous state of things existing, could under any circumstances be desired. Should the march of improvement progress in that section for the next five years as it has the past few years, a place of no inconsiderable importance will be built on Matagorda Bay.

The Memory of Brutes.

One of the Dubuque papers gives the following interesting narrative in relation to Herr Driesbach, of that city:

Last evening we, with two companions, walked up street with a very worthy farmer from within one mile of Potosi, Wisconsin, who talked about his pigs, geese and ducks, and with what success he tilled his farm. As an instance of his successful till he stated that he sold the product from fifty feet square of his farm, of which he kept an account, for forty-three dollars. Hence it may be seen that this farmer, Herr Driesbach, has were some acre in his farming. Our chief object in taking this walk was that Herr desired us to witness a meeting between himself and his dog, which he had not seen for more than a year, and which, of course, we were most anxious to witness, to see whether time, travel and change had obliterated from their recollections their old master. On entering the cage of the lions, which the audience began to collect, Herr desired us to stand before the cage of the Bengal tiger, he remaining at the door the while. This tiger, from some old sore, had just as old a grudge against him, and in days of yore managed to give a marked demonstration of the fact. This cage was selected for the first test of recognition. While we were stationed immediately in front, Herr came along, and, as he usually, habited in a farmer's costume, and as he did, the cage the tiger's eyes began to glisten with great brilliancy as they hung directly upon him, and at the same time a low, guttural growl began to raise in his throat, which burst out into a ferocious howl as he leapt at the bars to get at him when he passed by. This experiment was tried several times with the same result, and when at length Herr spoke to him, his rage knew no bounds, leaping at the bars, he dashed his paws out to tear him, and only ceased when his old master walked out of his sight.

The next place we were desired to remove to was the large cage containing a large lion, two leopards and a lioness. We mention them thus as it is the order they stand in the cage, it being divided into apartments. As Herr approached this cage the lioness, on sight of him, and her eyes beamed with pleasure, while her tail wagged a glad recognition. On his coming up to her she appeared frantic with joy, and when he spoke to her and presented his face to the cage, she kissed him, and placed her paw in his hand with all the air of an intense affection.

Indeed, while he was in her presence, she did not know how to control herself; but would lick his hand while he attempted to pat her, roll over, reach out her paws to him, and press her nose between the bars as though she would like to have had a closer embrace. While Herr was talking to the lioness, the old lion in the other end of the cage began to get jealous and grumbled, for he, too, had recognized his old friend. Herr said to him, "Billy getting jealous?" and then walked up to him, when the creature crowded against the bars to get closer to him if it were possible, and kissed his face and licked his hands with as great demonstrations of delight as the other. The leopards, too, in the same cage, knew their old master, and watched him as they lay with their noses close to the bars with evident pleasure, and seemed highly pleased as he spoke to them. In all our days we do not recollect any exhibition that gave us more satisfaction as did this meeting of old friends, and while we watched them in their congratulations, we could not make up our mind which was the most delighted, Driesbach, or the lions, who was not forgotten by these affectionate creatures, or that they were once more in his presence. While we were watching Herr and his old companions, the crowd began to gather in, and our companions and self departed highly gratified at the result.

We gave an account, says the Albany *Argus*, of the fall of the Rev. William B. Sunderland, the fiend who seduced a child not fifteen years old. Below we publish the end of still another of the 3,000 freedom-shrieker. Is not the conduct of the clergymen who embarked in the political campaign of 1856 enough to make every honest man curse every political preacher?

Rev. Mr. Bowne is an exhorter and preacher in the Methodist church, is a widower, has several children, and generally lives with his son, who has been married about one year, and who resides near Vermont, in this county. About two weeks ago, this respectable gentleman was arrested in Ellsville, and taken before Anson Smith on a charge of having committed a rape on the person of his daughter-in-law. The charge was entertained and the right reversed old scoundrel is held in a bond of $500 to make his appearance for trial at the next term of our Court. Mr. Bowne, we are credibly informed, is one of the immortal three thousand indelible scum of Beecherism some three years since, in their attempt to Congressman a fanatic speech of Sharpe the entire crowd. There is every probability of his being sent to the State Prison for a long term of years, and yet cannot plead in his defense, as did Sunderland, that God has not left him unchaste, or that he has been disturbed in his hypocrisy. God chastens whom he loves. Some years ago, a grave journal that does not tell how much Bowne