

Business Notices.

ESCAPE OF BILLY MULLIGAN.—The reason the officers could not discover the whereabouts of Billy, the ex-Deputy Sheriff of San Francisco, when he was wanted by Judge Howell, was that he was hidden in one of Knox's elegant and fashionable summer houses, and looking so much like a gentleman, he escaped their notice. This is a warning to put no reliance on the title of a man, but to look at his conduct, and to be particularly watchful of those who are in the habit of visiting the city.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FIRE-PROOF AND BURGLAR-PROOF. Depot, No. 121 Broadway, New York. Corner of Duane Street.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—No other sewing machine for family use ever equalled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION.—I am informed that my patent of July 30, 1846, for the world's best adapted and most improved sewing machine, is being infringed, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all persons who may be guilty of such infringement, that they will be dealt with according to law. J. H. HOWE, Jr., No. 417 Broadway, N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICHOPOREOUS.—Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying, and Restoring the Hair, why wear a Wig? For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Ladies, try it!

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and PATENT FOLDING DOOR DEFIANCE LOCKS AND CASES, BARRIERS, AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF REFRIGERATORS, PARLOR SAFES, AND ALL KINDS OF SAFES, DEPOT, NO. 121 BROADWAY, N. Y. CORNER OF DUANE STREET.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—Is warranted superior to anything known for Old Ulcers, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Pimples on Face, Sore Eyes, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Burns, Chaldra, Sprains, Broken Bones, Eruptions of the Skin, and all other diseases of the body, and for various other diseases. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal St., near Church, and by Druggists.

BATHOR'S HAIR DYE.—WIGS AND TOILETTES.—Is warranted superior to anything known for Old Ulcers, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Pimples on Face, Sore Eyes, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Burns, Chaldra, Sprains, Broken Bones, Eruptions of the Skin, and all other diseases of the body, and for various other diseases. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal St., near Church, and by Druggists.

New-York Daily Tribune WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

The publisher of the Ledger has an advertisement in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week, for which he has paid us three thousand dollars. This advertisement occupies all the space we can devote to advertising this week. Favors for next week are now in order. Price \$1 a line.

The yellow fever prevails extensively at Havana.

Nine men were instantly killed and five others wounded by an accident at a coal mine near Pottsville, Pa., yesterday.

The meeting of citizens at Albany last evening, to consider the Dudley Observatory controversy, was largely attended, and was addressed by Professors BACHE and HENRY and the Hon. D. D. BARNARD, after which resolutions were adopted strongly condemnatory of the action of the majority of the Board of Trustees in dismissing Dr. GOULD.

The Ohio Republican State Convention yesterday nominated the following ticket for State officers: Supreme Court Judge, WILLIAM V. PECK; Attorney General, C. P. WALCOTT; Controller, W. B. THRELL; Rep. Public Instruction, JOHN L. MARTIN.

The Star of the West is now due from Aspinwall, with California news to the 20th ult. We learn by telegraph from New Orleans that the Sonora had arrived at Panama from San Francisco with \$1,500,000 in treasure, the mails of the 20th, and 400 passengers, and that the Star of the West had sailed from Aspinwall for New-York with the greater part of the Sonora's gold. The news from California is unimportant. The reported defeat of Col. Steptoe is confirmed, and the Frazer River gold excitement continued.

We have, by way of Quebec, some positive intelligence of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet. The ship Windsor Forest saw the Agamemnon and Niagara in the 19th of June, in latitude 53, longitude 30, not more than 150 miles from the point in mid ocean where the paying out of the cable was to begin. On the next day the Windsor Forest left them, and four days thereafter she experienced several days of heavy weather. Comparing this with the report of the Blue Jacket (printed yesterday), it is safe to presume that the laying of the cable had not been commenced when the foul weather came on, the fleet being, on the 24th, from eighty to a hundred miles east of the prescribed point of departure, viz: lat. 52° 2', lon. 33° 18'. Supposing the foul weather to have passed off on the 29th, as indicated by the Forest's report, it may have been some days before the junction could be safely effected, bringing the commencement of the paying out down as late perhaps as the 5th inst. This would sufficiently account for the non-appearance of the Niagara; and we think, from the reports alluded to, that the inference is not only fair, but almost surely correct.

Gov. Denver is in Washington, or on his way thither, and it is whispered that he does not mean to return. We trust this is not so. The People of Kansas ought to be excused from the task of converting any more Governors. Reader—Shannon—Deary—Walker—Stanton—Denver—six Democratic Governors—have been set upon them within a term of about four years; each of them dispatched from Washington full of prejudice and hatred against "the fanatics"—"the Emigrant Aid Society's paupers"—"the shriekers"—"the rebels"—"the Abolition demagogues"—who, they were told at the White House, were defying the Government, committing all manner of outrages, and keeping Kansas in perpetual hot water. It took time to overcome the prejudices thus engendered; but time and observation did it; and nearly every one that was sent, like Balsam, to curse, remained to bless. We believe every ex-Governor of Kansas, including even Shannon, is this day a Free-State man and intensely hostile to the Lecompton Constitution. Gov. Denver keeps a close mouth; but his acts speak; and those acts evince a gradual leaning toward the Free-State men from the mouth of his arrival in Kansas down to his recent official visit to Fort Scott, where, though he spoke very cautiously he did what was right. We hope he may remain Governor of Kansas until her People are permitted to have one of their own choice. There will hardly be time to humanize another.

The news from Utah, which we publish this morning, affords an instructive commentary on the malignancy with which the officers of the army have been laboring to undo the beneficent work of Col. Kane. In spite of their warlike forebodings, the terms of a final settlement have been agreed upon between the Peace Commissioners and the Mormon leaders. The troops are to enter the Valley of Salt Lake unmolested; the Mormons are to pay complete obedience to the laws and legal authorities of the country; and, on the other hand,

under the President's proclamation, an entire amnesty is granted them for past offenses. At the same time the reception of the Federal officials at Salt Lake City is anything but cordial. The Mormons do not welcome them to their houses, but keep their doors shut upon them, as they have a perfect right to do. This fact, though simply natural, would yet seem to indicate a continued disposition on their part to remove out of the United States territory; and we should feel no surprise at the receipt of intelligence that they had actually set out on a new legion. They are certainly not likely to settle quietly down again at Salt Lake, with a United States army quartered among them; and the slightest circumstance will send them forth into the wilderness. Such a movement, we suppose, would only be made toward Mexico, where there is no doubt they will be well received.

The doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty"—that is, of the right of the People of any State or Territory to establish or reject Slavery as they shall see fit—is plausibly advocated in Mr. Douglas's speech, and we see it affirmed also in the resolves of County Conventions wherein Republicans would seem to have participated. Before Republicans are asked to assent to such a doctrine, we submit that it should be clearly set forth, so that there can be no mistake as to what it really is. We, be it distinctly understood, do not accept it. We recognize no right in one man to enslave his fellow-man—no right to do this inhering in ten men, nor yet in ten thousand. To talk of Slavery as a legal, constitutional relation of one man to another, under a Republican Government, is to utter the most amazing absurdity. Slavery is the reign of Force—the rule of the strongest—the de-thronement of Law by Violence. An uncorrupted Court of Justice ought anywhere to decide the pretended establishment of Slavery by law a solemn—a moral impossibility.

But let us concede, for the argument's sake, that Slavery can be established by law—that its legalization is a matter of sheer expediency, like Banking or Railroads—and let us see what "Popular Sovereignty" with regard to it really is, or should be. Supposing it abstractly right that every Territory or embryo State shall determine for itself, whether by popular vote or otherwise, to have Slavery or not have it for one of its "domestic institutions," it is very clear that the vote or other determination to establish ought to precede the act of establishing. Is not that clear? Suppose we agree that the question of Banks or No Banks ought to be decided by the People; would it not be monstrous to begin by letting every one who pleases set up a Bank, and then call on the People to vote for or against the continuance of those Banks?

Yet this is precisely what "Popular Sovereignty" practically does with regard to Slavery. It plants Slavery in every Territory, fosters and protects it through the whole period of said Territory's existence, and tells the People that they may vote it out or vote it down, if they see fit, when they come to frame a State Constitution. Is this holding an even balance between Freedom and Slavery? Is not deceived by plausible collocations of words, but look into the facts.

When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was before the Senate, and had received its final shape through the adoption of the famous "stump speech" clause purporting to "leave the People thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," Mr. Chase of Ohio moved (March 2, 1854), to add: "Under which, the People of the Territory, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of Slavery therein."

This was voted down: Yes, 10—all now Republicans; Nays, 36, including Messrs. Atchison, Toucey and Douglas—Gen. Cass absent or silent. Here we see that the Nebraska act as passed not only did not accord to the People of a Territory the right to prohibit Slavery, but that all its friends voted expressly not to accord it. "Popular Sovereignty," then, as expounded by its inventors and champions, does not authorize, nor enable, nor allow, the People of a Territory to exclude or expel Slavery from their soil. It gives them no power over Slavery, save to regulate and protect it, while they retain the Territorial condition. It subjects them to the introduction and maintenance of the "peculiar institution" at the pleasure of any single slaveholder, and only promises that, when they come to form a State Constitution and be admitted into the Union, they may rid themselves of its presence if they choose. Even this promise has been practically repudiated and violated by President Buchanan, his Cabinet, including the original discoverer of "Popular Sovereignty," Gen. Cass, and more than three-fourths of the Democratic leaders, but not by Senator Douglas, Gov. W. and Gov. Walker. The exception does credit to those in whose favor it is made, but where does it leave the Democratic party?

Are the People of this Union prepared to surrender all their Territories to Slavery so long as they shall remain Territories? Mr. Douglas, it seems, is; his recent express approval of the Dred Scott decision removes all doubt on that point. The Republican party is not; and, while it is ready to cooperate with members of other parties in furtherance of common objects, it must not be asked by them to sink or deny its cardinal principle—hostility to the planting or legalizing of Slavery in the Federal Territories. If the Pennsylvania Union Convention which meets to-day should forget or override this fact, we apprehend that all concerned will have reason for regret.

It is in vain for The N. Y. Times to attempt to seek in the past history of the country a justification for that wholesale system of unlimited annexation and appropriation—not to say plunder and land piracy—of which it is so earnest and persistent an advocate. The attempt is somewhat too bold to set up Jefferson's acquisition of Louisiana as affording ample apology for proceeding, by hook or by crook, by intrigue or by force, under the guise of protection or without any disguise at all, to extend our dominion over every part of the American Continent—if, indeed, The N. Y. Times can restrain its desires within limits so narrow—not strong enough to resist us. The object in view in the acquisition of Louisiana was not so much any extension of our territory as to give us the beneficial and secure enjoyment of that which we had already. Mr. Jefferson's sole reason for the acquisition of Louisiana was, that we might have the control of the navigation of the Mississippi, which at that time afforded the only outlet for the agricultural products of the Western States. So intimate and necessary indeed was the commercial relation between the valley of the

Ohio and the mouth of the Mississippi, as to induce a strong disposition on the part of many of the early settlers in Kentucky, for the sake of commercial advantages, to separate themselves from the Union, and to submit themselves even to Spanish rule. No sooner had the independence of the United States and their jurisdiction over the valley of the Ohio been acknowledged by Great Britain, than an intrigue was set on foot, under the patronage of the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, for detaching from the Union the settlements west of the Alleghenies, and if they could not be induced to submit to Spanish authority, at least to put them up to the formation of an independent State. The inducement held out was, beside bribes to some of the leading men, facilities of imports and exports by way of the Mississippi, such as never would be granted to them so long as they remained a part of the American Union. The dissolution of the Union was even at that early period no less a bugbear than it is at present. But the diversity of interest was then thought to exist, not between the North and the South, but between the East and the West. The chain of the Alleghenies was looked to as the possible line of separation. The Spanish Government made use of the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi and the control it was thus able to exercise over Western commerce to drive a wedge, as it were, between the Eastern and Western sections of the Union. The danger from this source, a danger to which Mr. Jefferson was warmly alive, became infinitely greater when Louisiana passed from the possession of Spain—a nation of little energy and enterprise, and toward which there were in the West no feelings of enthusiasm—into the hands of the French, with Bonaparte at their head. In the eyes of Jefferson had come to the point of choosing between the loss of all the Western country and the acquisition of Louisiana; and it was nothing but this desperate position of affairs that led him to overstep the Constitution as he understood it, by employing the public money in the purchase of that territory.

With respect to Florida, we had reasons for its acquisition, if not of the same potency, at least of similar character. That territory interfered with the access of Eastern Alabama and Western Georgia to the sea; and moreover, it was only in that way that we could get payment from Spain of the money due to our spoliated merchants. As yet, however, the benefits of that acquisition are not quite so palpable to our eyes as they seem to be to those of The N. Y. Times. In the way of Indian war, Florida has been a terrible bill of expense to us. Though admitted as a State, it still remains, and is likely to remain for an indefinite period, a miserable waste of swamp and pine barrens, with a scattered population not equal in numbers or wealth to that of a respectable New-York county. It has disgraced itself and the Union by repudiating its territorial debt; nor are we aware of any particular benefit that has accrued to the nation from the presence in the Senate of the United States of two members from Florida, able to counterbalance by their votes the State of New-York.

With respect to the more recent acquisitions of Texas, California, Utah and New-Mexico, we humbly trust that in this case, as in the case of the Israelitish brethren who put Joseph into a pit and bid him to the merchants, Providence may yet draw out some advantageous results to us and to the world. Even, however, if such results should follow, they would hardly seem to justify other temptations of Providence still more audacious. Thus far we do not seem to have gained enough by the operation to justify, even in the light in which The N. Y. Times looks at these matters, any further spoliation of our neighbors. Texas has gone over to the fire eaters, and is now plotting to break up the Union, which a little while ago it was so anxious to enter. The gold of California has slipped through our fingers, and left us with crippled industry, baffled hopes and enormous debts. New-Mexico and Utah do not add particularly to our strength, respectability or resources. Even if this question of grabbing the whole of North America is to be treated as The N. Y. Times seems to think—as a mere question of profit and loss—it will be well to delay further operations till we have ciphered out the questions already on our slates.

We have had so many occasions of late to refer in terms of censure and rebuke to the injustice, and even cruelty and persecution, embodied by Southern Courts of law, in decisions in which men of African origin were interested—decisions in the very spirit of that dogma of Chief-Justice Taney, which declares men of color to have no rights—that it is not without great pleasure that we record a recent decision dictated by a better spirit. And what renders this decision the more welcome is, that it comes from the State of Mississippi, which first set the example so eagerly imitated in all the other Slave States of basing the interpretation and application of the law on the principle that poverty, degradation and Slavery are the natural and legal condition of all colored men.

It appears that a certain James Brown, a citizen of Mississippi, had among his slaves several of which he was himself the father—by no means, as every body knows, a very rare occurrence on Southern plantations. In one respect, however, this Mr. Brown did deviate from the established rule of Mississippi decency and propriety, for, instead of employing these children of his in the capacity of house servants, or selling them to the slave traders, he sent them with their mother to Cincinnati, formally emancipated them, and established them on a farm in Indiana. Nor did he stop even here, but proceeded to make a will by which he ordered all his Mississippi property to be sold, lands and slaves included, and the net proceeds to be deposited in a Cincinnati Bank to the credit of his emancipated children.

Relying upon some former decisions of the Court of Errors of Mississippi, it was attempted to defeat this will, on the ground, first, that the emancipation was void, and secondly, that, admitting the legatees to be free, it was contrary to the policy of the State to allow them to hold their property. They could not have held the land and slaves, and therefore they ought not to be allowed to hold the proceeds. The Court, however, held that there was nothing in the laws or policy of the State of Mississippi amounting to a general declaration of war against free negroes. It was only against free negroes in the State of Mississippi that this hostility extended. Though the testator could not give liberty to his children in the State of Mississippi, he had the right to carry them to Indiana and to make them free there, and with the rights which they had there as freemen the Court would not interfere unless required to do so by some positive statute, or when the enjoyment of those rights might present a mischievous example likely to promote discontent and rebellion among the slaves. Upon those grounds, they held the will valid, and directed the executors to go on and execute it. Doubtless, the next Mississippi Legislature will stop up the loop hole by

enacting that no legacy to colored persons shall, under any circumstances, be valid.

The Convention is an American institution, and of American Conventions this is the busy season. It is pleasant, when the quicksilver is in its loftiest aspirations, to travel with no other decided purpose than that of keeping cool, and we suppose it must be pleasant still to travel in the cause of truth. We think that it must be by an inexorable law that reformers are peripatetic, although we fear that some of them are hardly as wise as Aristotle, and that a liberal devotion which compelled them to walk instead of riding would soon thin their ranks. A pilgrimage is none the worse for being done quickly, and without unboiled beans in the boots of the pilgrim; and if a man has a call to go from Boston to Chicago, to defend a theory or solve a problem, it is well for him to go and be back again to his business as soon as possible, always provided, of course, that he has any business to come back to. These multitudinous and multifarious gatherings cannot, of course, be of equal importance, and cannot be praised or censured according to any rigid and unvarying rule. When all are free to outpour, there will be those who will outpour nonsense. The largest liberty, as it is usually construed, consists in allowing any man or woman to say anything, at any time. If two prophets see fit to speak together, why together the two must speak, in a sort of duo of prophetic nonsense. Such people do not think it necessary at all, when two ride, for one to ride behind. Then there are those who are under the impression that in order to be faithful they must be arrogant and dogmatic, and that he is wanting in his testimony who does not startle, shock, frighten, offend, or disgust. These folk are the flims of conventions. They are only to be tolerated because they would make more noise if they were opposed. They are proof against finger and thumb, and are nimble under persecution. He who would rebuke them effectually, must let them severely alone. They will tire soon enough of toleration, and will go where they can be comfortably scourged. How much they are in the way of genuine men and women of earnest and honest work, we need not say. They scorn method; they flout at propriety; they have large faith in talk, and little faith in thought; they would frighten away calves by noise, and regenerate man by a diet of quibbles and paradoxes. Unfortunately, the world is not to be scared into right doing, and the best social work is best confided to those who have brains and good manners. The main misfortune is, that these people keep the small wits of the world busy, and are the cause of bad jokes and much superfluous indignation. The camp followers bring the whole army into discredit. For associated effort, when it is musty and mossy, the world has a large charity; it forgives the fools of the Tract Society, and philosophically digests the chaff of Synods and Conferences. But the man who designs to play the ass must amble after approved formulas and bray by ancient notation; and we be to him who kicks up his heels after a novel fashion and gives us a variation or two upon the old concerto? A stiff starched conservative, whose hide-bound brain is impregnable against all the batteries of discovery, is a pillar of society; but the poor creature whose spongy head has a spiracle for every floating notion, has usually to answer for all the sins of the world and all the shortcomings of his fellow-creatures. He may be kicked, for he has no friends; he may be slandered, for he is constantly slandering himself; and he is oftenest flogged, because he is flogged the most easily.

Our main American idea of thorough and remorseless discussion and dissection is unquestionably a just one. But, like many other things of which we are proud, or of which we are ashamed, it does not happen to be new. It has characterized all civilized nationalities from the days of Cæsar and Romulus to the present time. It shows still animating us the Anglo-Saxon spirit of construction and reconstruction, of impatience at sham and fraud, of love for straightforward methods and dislike of crooked ways. We have inherited a preference for sound bodies, and we hold conventions to reform our bills of fare and our wardrobes; we have inherited a respect for conscience and the liberty of thinking, speaking and printing, and we hold Anti-Bible Conventions. Often our honest struggle to be rid of usages and institutions is skin, by motive and purpose, to the spirit which established them. The history of the Common Law would afford us a hundred illustrations of this. We should find it harder to tolerate Hale and Holt than the lawyers who wrangled in their presence found it; and it is safe to say that many of the best English Judges of the last century would be mobbed in Boston and New-York, unless they mended their manners and their law. That the world does move, and move onward—that abuses are corrected and that errors are refuted—that there is something better for man in the future than he has found in the past—that the modification of material processes must modify intellectual processes—that new forms of labor must bring new forms of thought—that the relation of man to man must be changed, and changed for the better, he is a bad thinker and bad observer who doubts. He who expects that our work will all be wise—that all our strength will be husbanded for emergencies, and not occasionally flittered and squandered—that we can at once silence babblers, and suppress interlopers, and skin charlatans, will be disappointed. He who thinks that he has found the key of our social riddle, and believes all restlessness under formulas to be mere childish impatience, is himself a child. He must indeed have formed but a low estimate of God and of God's creation, who can see in the hubbub and commotion around him nothing but mere irritation and impatience. Intellectual activity can be a bad sign of no time or land. When the world requires no protest, we shall be ready for the millennium. In what great work have we not need of patience, of forbearance, of pity? If in all the turmoil around us, the watchful eye could discover no tokens of reformation and regeneration, tears would better become us than laughter; while he who has faith in high results will bear the masquerade of processes philosophically.

History informs us that the first collisions between England and her American colonies grew out of the struggle as to who should do their manufacturing. A large infusion of political jealousy undoubtedly pervaded the colonial policy, but the jealousy of American prosperity, both manufacturing and commercial, was the leading impulse which governed those who composed the British Ministry. This impulse was coeval with the foundation of the colonies, and has no parallel in the treatment which either Spain or Portugal extended to their infant settlements on the American continent. A single generation from their foundation had not elapsed before the Ministry anxiously began those formal inquiries into their population and manufactures

which were incessantly repeated up to the period of our revolt. The fears and jealousy that provoked them, especially as to manufactures, present their authors in a ludicrous and pitiable light. Spies were secretly at work at all times to report the setting up of any branch of manufacture, and even the Royal Governors were themselves the objects of a similar espionage. Jealousy and rapacity pervaded every branch of the Administration. Printing presses were prohibited, and in 1671 the Governor of Virginia thanked God that he had neither free schools nor printing. The British statesman who declared that the colonies should not be permitted to manufacture even a hob-nail, indulged in no noble remark. As early as 1699, Parliament declared that "No wool, yarn, or woollen manufactures of their American plantations, should be shipped thence, or even laden in order to be transported to any place whatever." Twenty years later, it resolved that "the creating manufactures in the colonies tended to lessen their dependence upon Great Britain." In 1731, they directed the Board of Trade to inquire and report "with respect to the laws made, manufactures set up, or trade carried on, detrimental to the trade, navigation or manufactures of Great Britain." The Board reported that Massachusetts had passed an act to encourage the manufacture of paper, "which law interferes with the profit made by the British merchant on paper sent thither." They complained that New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland had "fallen into the manufacture of woollen cloth and linen cloth." Other Yankees were denounced because they made brown holland for women's wear, which lessens the importation of calicoes. The people of New-York and New-Jersey manufactured "great quantities of hats, of which the companies of hatters in London have complained." Parliament the same year prohibited the exportation of hats from the colonies, forbade any master having more than two apprentices, stopped the teaching of trades to negroes, and inflicted heavy penalties for exporting certain colonial manufactures. In 1750, the restrictive policy was intensified by an attempt to crush out the whole iron manufacture at a single blow. The Board of Trade had discovered six forges and thirteen furnaces. Parliament pronounced them public nuisances, and the Governor was required to suppress them all within thirty days, under the penalty of £500. It prohibited the erection or continuance of any mill or engine for rolling or all iron, or any forge for iron or steel, under the penalty of £200. It subsequently prohibited the exportation to this country of the tools to make iron. All these iniquitous measures to compel the colonists to become helplessly dependent on England for the prime necessities of life—depriving them, in short, of all protection for their labor—were potent among the numerous causes which precipitated the Revolution. The palsy which then destroyed the public industry originated in a despotism abroad. It now springs from a despotism at home.

As Evelyn declares that so early as 1670 the Council of Charles II. was agitated with fears that the colonies would throw off their allegiance, saying that "We understood they were a people almost on the very brink of renouncing any dependence on the Crown," so these apprehensions continued to increase. The Government refused to acquiesce in a scheme for a coalition of the colonies for common protection against the French and Indians, and with cold-blooded deliberation left them to protect themselves. The plan of a colony in Ohio was discouraged and defeated, and the Board of Trade formally determined on a system of confining the settlements to such a distance from the seacoast as to keep them within the reach of the trade and commerce of England. They were left on most occasions to defend themselves against all hostile attacks, yet relied on to contribute vast numbers of fighting men in aid of the foreign wars in which England was constantly engaged. Their energies received no kindly stimulus in English sympathy. Repression only seemed to be the moving impulse of the Crown. Though Louisiana fell beneath the prowess of New-England troops and though Canada was another trophy of their devotion to the royal cause, yet it hardly seem credible that the British earnestly debated, during the negotiations for the peace of 1763, whether Canada should not be restored to the French, and Guadeloupe retained in preference. The future security of the colonists from French and Indian butchery was no part of the British plan. England studied protection for herself, but none for us. Her eminent writers promulgated the devilish sentiment that the colonies were already large and numerous enough, and that the French ought to be left in North America to prevent their increase, lest they should become not only useless, but dangerous to Great Britain. The danger of Canada being restored became so imminent as to enlist the pen of Franklin in opposition, and the execrable project of checking the growth of the colonies by murthering their wives and children was abandoned, not from motives of humanity, but because the speculative spirit of the British politicians saw in the undisputed sovereignty of the entire American continent a field for enterprise and commerce such as never had been opened for their grasping ambition. More money could be made by no longer suffering the colonists to be butchered, than by giving them up to the Indians' scalping-knives. Of all the black phases which British dominion over the colonies ever assumed, this policy, long and ably advocated by some of the ablest of her people, is perhaps the most infamous in the long catalogue of Ministerial villainy.

But though the despotism under which these horrors were enacted has long since departed, yet a new form of bondage to British influence has taken its place among us. The States divested themselves in the Confederation of the power of protecting the labor of the people. To suppose that they did not provide for it somewhere, is to stultify the convention and the people of that day, and to suppose that they had immediately forgotten a majority of the impositions from which they had just freed themselves by a long and bloody contest. But they did provide for it, heartily and comprehensively. When the Federal Government was organized, Protection for American Labor was the almost unanimous demand. Washington was inaugurated in a full suit of American broadcloth, manufactured at Hartford, and the good example was followed by several of his successors. There was no fool then extant to say with impudent garrulity that Protection was unconstitutional. The Tariff of 1790 was the second act of the Government. It protected the cotton of the South by a prohibitory duty of 3 cents per pound, and indigo by a duty of 15 cents. It is true that cotton was raised at that time in limited quantities, but preparations were then making to cultivate it on a larger scale, and this protective duty was imposed as an encouragement. It acted as a powerful stimulant, and finally paved the way to the invention of the

cotton-gin. But the cotton-gin emancipated the market while it deepened the bondage of the slave. It made the South independent and insolent. Lord Brougham declared in the House of Commons that "it was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order by the glut to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence." The Dominion of England over us has not yet been shaken off, and the infatuation of a corrupt Administration at home only serves to fasten it more effectually upon us. In former times we submitted by compulsion; now we do it voluntarily. Laws are passed, too often, we fear, under the stimulus of British gold, which grind the labor of the country to destruction. They throw open our ports to a flood of useless finery and luxury, under whose influence our people are becoming debauched and enervated. In all the operations of Government plunder is the rule and honesty the exception. Administered as it is, foreign influence must continue paramount. The people can look only to themselves now, as they have done sometime, for emancipation from this new form of an old but apparently unrecognized bondage.

The South (Richmond, Va.) has been trying to reconcile the feud between Judge Douglas and the Slave Oligarchy, but enters a reasonable protest against the support of Judge D. for the Presidency, saying:

"A ready some of our friends are pressing the claims of Judge Douglas for the Presidency. The people are not prepared for this; let his friends wait. This movement will hurt—it cannot aid him. There is a vast difference between a Senator from Illinois and a President of the United States. We may feel pleased that an honored Free-Soiler cannot fill the place of Douglas in the Senate, but it is very different when we are asked to prefer him to the truest and noblest of our party for the highest office in his gift. On the next Presidential election, we believe, weighty events will be decided. There is time enough for all to make his own choice. There is no need for a candidate put up as a mark to be fired at from now till 1860. Whenever we do select a candidate, we desire that he shall have a clear record, and a position which requires no explanatory defense, but one which shall command admiration and enforce support."

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. The revenue cutter Harriet Lane started on a pleasure cruise to Norfolk this morning, to be accompanied by board Secretary Cobb, Sir Gore Ouseley, wife and daughter, Miss Lane, the daughters of Senator Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay of Philadelphia, Mrs. and Miss Clayton of this city, and others.

Mr. Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, took leave of Mr. Cass yesterday, intending to sail for Europe on the 1st of August with his family, and be absent till the Spring. Secretaries Floyd, Thompson and Cobb are now absent. Mr. Brown leaves on Thursday for a month's relax on in Tennessee. Mr. Appleton is also absent. Gen. Cass was sick yesterday, but is better to-day.

The friends of Muruga, the Spanish Secretary of Legation, state emphatically that he did not draw the pistol on Mr. Corcoran, but threw his glove at him, intending by the insult to provoke a duel, and that Corcoran then drew his weapon, but did not fire. Muruga was not withdrawn from the Embassy, but got leave of absence.

The impression prevails in naval circles here that the vessels composing the telegraphic fleet laid to at mid-ocean to avoid the prevailing winds and weather, though little hope is entertained of success. After the experiment of last year, Lieut. Maury advised August as the month for making the experiment, upon full comparison of the log-books. The Washash and Macedonia, which were sent to the Gulf, have been ordered to pursue their original course to the Mediterranean. The Fulton, Arctic and Water Witch are ordered home, leaving the original Home Squadron in possession. The Fulton, Water Witch and Harriet Lane, mounting ten guns in all, compose the main force for Paraguay, and under Capt. Page, can hardly get ready before the 1st of October, or reach their destination before January. Consequently, Congress is likely to be adjourned before their operations will be known here. The Paraguayan fort on Parana River mounts 100 guns, which were well aimed on former occasions.

Senor Mata, the agent of Juarez, has not been recognized in any form by this Government, and cannot be under the established usage, as he does not represent the de facto Government of Mexico. He has had an interview with Mr. Cass as a private individual, nothing more. He is a mere politician, with very exaggerated ideas of the Mike Walsh type. The Secretary of the Navy has assigned, under the late act, one sloop to be built at each of the ports of Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola; the seventh is yet undetermined, but claimed by Washington, and urged for Philadelphia. Political necessities will probably decide in favor of a small side-wheel steamer for the Chinese seas, to be ordered at San Francisco.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. The Sabine has not, as stated, been ordered to the vicinity of San Juan de Nicaragua. The revenue cutter Harriet Lane, with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, including the Secretary of the Treasury, left here this morning for several days' excursion down the Potomac. The Postmaster-General contemplates leaving Washington on Thursday for Tennessee, to be absent a month. Gen. Ward B. Burnett has signed his acceptance of the appointment to the Surveyor-Generalship of Kansas. Gov. Denver arrived here to-night.

Ohio Republican State Convention. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. The Ohio Republican State Convention nominated to-day Wm. V. Peck for Judge of the Supreme Court, C. P. Walcott for Attorney-General, W. B. Threlk for Controller, and John L. Martin for Superintendent of Public Works. Resolutions were passed denouncing the extravagance of the Administration and its Kansas policy. The ratification meeting to-night was addressed by Senator Wade and others.

A Family Poisoned by a Slave. LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. Mrs. Patrick Pope and family were poisoned by arsenic put into their coffee by a slave girl ten or twelve years old. Mrs. Pope is in a critical situation. The rest of the family are recovering.

Arrival of the North American. QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 13, 1858. The steamship North American, from Liverpool, 30th ult., has arrived at this port. Her arrival has been anticipated.