THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION

The Reiteration of the Czar's Demands on the Porte.

Threatened Occupation of the Danubian Provinces by the Russians.

Important Debate in the British Parliament.

Orders to the English and French Fleets.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO LAWS.

Magnificent Entertainment to Com. Vanderbilt, at Southampton.

STATE OF THE MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived at half-past six o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 15th inst. Time across the Atlantic, eleven days three hours and thirty minutes. She encountered westerly gales most of the passage.

She had one hundred and fifty-seven passengers, among whom were the Hon. T. M. Foote, late Chargé des Affaires to Austria; Senator Foote, of Vermont; and Captain McKinnon, of the Royal Navy.

Our thanks are due Purser Cary for late papers.

The news is four days later than that brought by the Niagara, and is of an important character. *The Czar of Russia had reiterated his demands on Turkey, with the ultimatum of the occupation of the Danubian provinces in the event of a refusal on the part of the Porte.* But no war was expected. The assurances of the Emperor of Russia were considered of a pacific nature, even in the face of the threat of Russia against the integrity of the Turkish empire. It is asserted that the occupation of the Danubian principalities would not be considered a *casus belli*. Is it possible that the western powers will permit the Russians to take this forward step—to gain her point—to violate the Turkish territory? We shall see.

The entertainment given by citizens of Southampton to Commodore Vanderbilt, came off on Monday, 13th, at the Royal Victoria Archery Rooms, Southampton, Mr. Joseph Lankaster, Mayor of the city, presiding. Two hundred persons sat down to a sumptuous banquet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was active, partly improved by the Africa's news, partly by apparent clearing up of the Eastern cloud, and in a measure by considerable purchases of lower grades on speculation. Brokers circulars vary materially in their reports of the tone of the market, but we are safe to quote steady at fully previous quotations.

Breadstuffs were a shade easier, without much change.

The Africa arrived out on Sunday morning, the 13th.

The money market had become affected by the conflicting reports from Russia and Turkey. A second edition of the London *Times* of Tuesday, 14th, notifies that the receipt of satisfactory intelligence by the government had been confirmed. There was a complete reaction at the Bourse, and securities regained all they had lost during the past ten days. A report that the Bank of France had, by command of government, placed fifty million of francs at the disposal of stockbrokers, to enable them to settle their accounts, tended to increase the rise. The submarine telegraph announces the following:—

CLOSING PRICES OF PARIS BOURSE—TUESDAY, 14TH.

Three per cent rentes	78f.
Four and a half per cent ditto	102f. 25c.
Bank	2,662f.

The ships Waterloo, Adelaide, and Anglesea had arrived from Australia, with, together, 14,000 ounces of gold, and the latter with Sydney dates to the 4th March, not so late by twenty days as the advices previously received at the NEW YORK HERALD office. The price of gold at New South Wales was $3 16s; at Port Philip, £3 18s. Exchange on London, par to one per cent premium; seconds flour, £21 per ton; fine, £23. On the 12th June, passed ship Jane Purvis, of Bath, Me., for England. The Anglesea rounded Cape Horn on the 1st of April, and passed an immense iceberg; April 2, saw one of less dimensions, but estimates it at three miles in circumference and three hundred feet in height.

The Queen held the second drawingroom of the season at St. James' palace, on the 14th inst., when the following presentations took place:—

By the French Ambassadress—Mrs. Henry Johnson, wife of the Hon. H. Johnson formerly of the United States Senate; Miss Thompson, niece of the above lady.

By the Minister of the United States—The Hon. Henry Johnson, formerly member of the Senate of the United States.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION.

The Ultimatum of the Czar of Russia—Threatened Occupation of the Danubian Provinces by the Russian Army—Orders to the British and French Fleets to Assist Turkey—The Pretended Pacific Intention of Russia—No Prospect of a War.

It is certain that the Eastern question presents a more cheering aspect than before, and that the alarm excited by the hostile preparations of both powers has considerably diminished. That there exists some cause for such a change there is little doubt. Whether that cause is to be found in the attitude assumed by the two great Western powers of Europe or to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas himself, we cannot at present judge. It is stated that despatches have been received in Paris, containing assurances of the Czar's unwillingness to do anything to disturb the peace of Europe, and of his anxiety that the difference between him and the Porte shall be settled without an appeal to arms. The Emperor appears still to be of opinion that the question is entirely a religious one, and is personal between him and the Sultan, and that, at the same time that he himself would be the last to violate the laws of nations. It is even said that the delay already granted of eight days has been extended to fifteen, in order to afford sufficient time for negotiations, and that even the occupation of the Danubian provinces would not necessarily be followed by war. Under such circumstances as the present, there is no doubt that the slightest rumor of an adverse or favorable nature, is hastily caught up, and exaggerated out of all proportion, but the eager manner in which those of pacific tendency have been received shows at all events the tendency of the public mind. The language of M. de Kisseleff, the Russian representative at Paris, is also described as being decidedly pacific, and perhaps more sincerely so than for some time past. The papers continue to announce the frequent passing to and fro of Russian cabinet messengers, and of attaches of embassy. Assurances of a similarly pacific nature are said to have been addressed to the English government on behalf of the Emperor of Russia. Meanwhile advices from Trieste of the 6th inst. state that the French, English, and Prussian officers in the Turkish army are actively employed in taking measures of defence. One of them, Capt Jungman, is placing the Citadel of the Bosphorus in a state of defence. M. Petit has been sent to the ports of the Danube; Admiral Slade is engaged in organizing the fleet; he has not, however, as yet been appointed to any command. The Egyptian general, Solyman Pacha, had sailed for Constantinople, on a special mission. Previous to his embarkation he had a long interview with the English Consul-General. The Russian fleet at Sebastopol consisted of thirteen ships of the line, eight frigates, six corvettes, and twelve smaller vessels, all well manned and equipped; but the fleet was deficient in steamers.

The latest letters from Constantinople, of May 30, report an entire stagnation of the export trade, owing to the utter want of shipping. There appeared to be no great panic in the commercial world, the chief anxiety being for news from Europe.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT UPON THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

In the House of Lords, London, on the 13th inst.:—

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said—My lords, I wish to put a question to my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, respecting an announcement that appeared a few days ago in the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French government, and which is of very considerable importance. The statement to which I allude was, that the French and English fleets in the Mediterranean had been ordered, not only to proceed to the mouth of the Dardanelles, but that Admiral de la Susse and Admiral Dundas had received directions to act conjointly and in concert with regard to any instruction or request from the ambassadors of their respective countries at Constantinople. I must say that I heard that announcement with the greatest satisfaction, (hear, hear), because, although the question whether such orders ought to have been given before may or may not be a matter for future inquiry, I am that if Her Majesty's advisers act in cordial cooperation with the government of the Emperor and the French, and if the British forces act in concert with those of France, it will almost be impossible for any disturbance of the peace of Europe to take place; or if unfortunately any such war should arise, it cannot be of long duration or doubtful issue (Hear, hear.) Therefore I say that I heard this announcement with the greatest satisfaction—not because I looked upon it as a hostile demonstration, but because I thought it rather calculated to avert hostile operations. I therefore beg leave to ask my noble friend as to the truth of the announcement in the *Moniteur* to which I allude.

The Earl of CLARENDON—My lords, in answer to the question of my noble friend, I have to inform him that the report to which he refers as having been published a few days ago in the *Moniteur*, is correct. When the news reached this country of the departure of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople, to be followed in a few days by the whole of the Russian legation, and when the rupture of official relations between Russia and Turkey was accompanied by menacing circumstances, her Majesty's government thought it was their duty to give to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe authority to send for the English fleet, and to instruct Admiral Dundas to proceed to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, there to await a communication from our ambassador at Constantinople. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend is quite right in thinking that this step was taken in concert with the French government, between whom and her Majesty's government—as on more than one occasion I have mentioned here before—there has throughout existed, and I am happy to say there still continues to exist, the most cordial understanding and concert upon this important question. The ambassadors and the admirals of the two countries have been furnished with instructions of a precisely similar purport. Both governments believe that their representatives at Constantinople will use the same discretion and moderation in exercising the powers now entrusted to them, and I hope, also, that the necessity will not arise for their having recourse to hostilities; (hear) for, as my noble friend truly said, the measure which has been taken has been considered only as a measure of precaution: and so far from precluding will, I verily believe, tend to promote that pacific solution of the dispute, to effect which I need hardly, my lords, assure you that the best endeavors of her Majesty's government will be directed. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of DERBY—May I ask the date of the instructions issued to the admirals?

The Earl of CLARENDON—It was the same day or the day but one after we heard in this country of Prince Menschikoff's departure.

In the Commons, on the same night, Mr. LAYARD rose and said—I wish to put a question, of which I have given notice to the noble lord, the member for the city of London. An announcement has appeared in the *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French government, that M. La Cour, on departing to Constantinople, was furnished with instructions to call upon the French fleet, if necessary, and that similar instructions were sent to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, British Ambassador at the Sublime Porte; and that, in pursuance of those instructions, the two fleets have proceeded to the vicinity of the Dardanelles. I beg leave to ask the noble lord whether this is the case, and whether the fleets of France and England have, according to this announcement, proceeded to any point near the Dardanelles—to Besika Bay, or as near those straits as they can do under existing treaties?

Lord J. RUSSELL—I have to state, in answer to the question of my honorable friend, that the announcement contained in the *Moniteur* is perfectly correct, and that orders have been given to the effect stated in the *Moniteur*. We have not, however, since the orders were given, received any account of the English fleet having left Malta, or of the French fleet having left Salamis, and proceeded to Besika Bay.

Mr. DISRAELI—Perhaps the noble Lord will tell us whether the instructions were given directly to the British Admiral at Malta, or to the Ambassador at Constantinople.

Lord J. RUSSELL—Orders were sent to the British ambassador at Constantinople, giving him power, under certain limitations and in accordance with certain instructions, to call up the British fleet; and orders were likewise sent, by a different course, to the British admiral at Malta, directing him to proceed to Besika Bay.

Mr. DISRAELI—As this announcement has only appeared in a French paper, perhaps the noble lord would state the dates at which the orders were transmitted.

Lord J. RUSSELL—I am only speaking from memory, but I think the despatches to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe were sent on the 31st May; and the instructions to the admiral at Malta were, I believe, despatched from this country on the 1st or 2d June—I think on the 2d instant.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

[From the London Times, June 15.]

The oscillations of suspense are much more strongly felt by our neighbors. The French, than by ourselves, and accordingly we were prepared for the violent alternations of hope and apprehension on the Eastern question which are conveyed to us from day to day by the telegraph from Paris. But, in reality, we have already shown that it is extremely improbable that any important occurrence should take place, or any material change be announced in the present course of events, until we have had time to learn the result of the message conveyed by the last Russian courier to Constantinople; and, as the period assigned to his commission will not expire till about the 16th, it is impossible we should know the consequences of his communication much before the end of the present month. In the meantime, as the Russian government has distinctly intimated to all Europe that it is resolved to adhere to its demands, and that, in the event of failure, it will seek for redress by the occupation of the principalities, it is absurd to suppose that any other course of proceeding will be simultaneously pursued, and that negotiations can be opened with any effect elsewhere than at Constantinople and St. Petersburgh. From the latter capital each successive statement strengthens the belief that Prince Menschikoff correctly represented the intentions and instructions of his government, that he has been fully approved, and that there is now no intention of reverting into a less dangerous path. With these facts before us, which seem to be the only facts that can at this instant be known with precision, we see nothing to explain or justify the favorable turn which has been given to public opinion in Paris; except that, as the danger of war had been somewhat exaggerated on one day, it was rather too easily dispelled on the next, the truth being that the state of affairs remains wholly unchanged. We, therefore, attribute these attempts to obtain credence for more favorable intelligence to the strong desire of certain parties, and probably of the French government, to counteract the heavy fall on the bourse at Paris, or, at at any rate, to carry on with additional chances the enormous speculations which these events have occasioned. The agents of the Russian government, too, have of course, contributed, by their language and assurances, to lessen the apprehensions and to suspend the preparations of the States opposed to the designs of the Emperor Nicholas, and probably the mission of Count Panin to Paris has no other object.

It was already well known in this country, and we ourselves had publicly stated, that in the same despatch in which *the Emperor of Russia communicated to the other Courts of Europe his intention of sending back the proposal of Prince Menschikoff by a common courier, and of occupying the Principalities in the event of a further refusal, he disclaimed any further intention of overthrowing the Ottoman empire, or even of making war upon it.* But, after the occurrences of the last few weeks, we cannot regard such a declaration as anything more than one of those artifices of diplomatic language in which it is customary to give a mild and qualified expression to very unwelcome facts. The occupation of the Danubian Principalities may not amount to a positive and necessary *casus belli*. We have expressed an opinion that it is politic, under the present aspect of affairs, not to regard it as such, but to concentrate the defensive forces of Turkey behind the Danube. Whatever may be the preparations of the Russian army, the passage of that great river is, both in a military and political sense, a difficult and critical operation; and, before it is accomplished, we have little doubt that further negotiations will take place. *But the occupation of the principalities is a measure which would prove decisive, precisely because it is, comparatively speaking, safe and easy.* The unfortunate inhabitants of those provinces have repeatedly endured the hardship of being overrun by Russian armies; and scarcely two years have elapsed since the Russian troops were withdrawn, after having exhausted the country, and then exacted a military contribution of £200,000 for their maintenance. But the occupation would have no positive effect on the obligations or the interests of Turkey, and, though it may give the Emperor of Russia a territorial gratification to hold these provinces for a certain period, it would not bring him a step nearer to the concession which he instructed Prince Menschikoff to demand. If the Court of Russia intends, as it has announced, to persist in endeavoring to impose on Turkey the terms which it has put forward with reference to the Eastern Church, it is evident that, even after the occupation of the principalities has taken place, the same imperious summons will be repeated, that the next step will lead to a more serious rupture, unless some expedient or compromise be assented to in the meantime. We do not pretend to affirm that such a compromise is impossible; we hope and believe such a compromise will be made; but it is evidently a mistake to assert that a mediation has been accepted at the very time when an *ultimatum* has been presented, to which the Russians, of course, profess to expect that the Porte will submit.

On these grounds although the door is certainly not closed against negotiation in any form, consistent with the independence of the Christian subjects of Turkey from Russian domination, *the Western Powers are quietly, but prudently, preparing to support their line of policy against any contingency that may arise. Already our naval intelligence has recorded that a squadron of line-of-battle ships, fitted with screw propellers, is being formed at Spithead, and may soon be expected to proceed to the Downs or to Yarmouth Roads.* We may add that this squadron will probably be reinforced, within a few days, by the return of Admiral Corry from his cruise; for the despatches sent out by the Bamboo in search of that officer, were not, as was generally believed, that he should join Admiral Dundas, but on the contrary to order his immediate return to England. *The strength of the English and French fleets in the Mediterranean is already more than equal to any service they could be required to perform;* but if, unfortunately, maritime operations should be required, it is of course necessary that the British Admiralty should be in a condition to watch the Russian fleet in the Baltic, which is not inferior in force to the fleet in the Black Sea, and we ought also, in case of need, to be prepared to close that outlet of the Russian empire. These precautions are not more than sufficient to provide against the emergency, which has been produced by the attitude assumed by Russia, and until we learn that the cabinet of St. Petersburg has desisted from the inadmissible part of its demands, we shall see no reason to relax the vigilance with which it is necessary to watch its proceedings. Russian Ministers and emissaries have been despatched in all directions to give a favorable version of their case at the different courts of Europe, to throw the blame of Prince Menschikoff's proceedings on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and to sow division between the British government and its allies abroad. But, as the effect they are seeking to produce is not accompanied by any practical modification of the pretensions of Russia, we have yet to learn on what the altered state of public opinion is founded; and the intelligence we shall eventually receive from Constantinople can alone warrant any certain conclusion. In the meantime, Russia has succeeded to a certain extent in familiarizing the public mind of Europe with the occupation of the Danubian principalities, because the consequences of that measure to Austria and Turkey would be rather indirect than immediate. But even that step is one of extreme importance, and, though it may not be made an immediate ground of war, it is an event which will long continue unfavorably to affect the pacific relations of several States.

Splendid Entertainment to Commodore Vanderbilt.

[From the London Times, June 14.]

Southampton has of late years become rather celebrated for its hospitality. Its inhabitants seem to seize every opportunity for proffering a welcome to strangers from all parts of the world. The cosmopolitan position of the town, arising from its widely extended communication with distant countries, and its rising importance as a port and packet station, render public demonstrations almost necessary on the part of the authorities in the present competition for public advantages such as those enjoyed by Southampton. Accordingly, whenever a new steam packet company locates itself at Southampton, or when one of the old established ones renews a contract with the Admiralty, a banquet is sure to be given to inaugurate the event. The advent of a frigate from the United States, of a Turkish war-steamer, or the landing of a distinguished revolutionary exile in the shape of M. Kossuth, in like manner gives occasion for the display of enthusiasm and hospitality, and feasting and speech making follow in profusion. The town is immeasurably proud of the appellation bestowed upon it by the *Times*, of being the most go-a-head place in the south of England, and appears resolved to maintain the characteristic. Americans are sure of a hearty welcome here. The government of the United States first fixed upon Southampton as its packet station in the British Channel and has established two lines of steam communication, from which the town, of course, derives material benefits. Hence the reception accorded to the American frigate St. Lawrence. The arrival of Commodore Vanderbilt in his great steam yacht is also considered an occasion demanding one of the Southampton fraternizations, and it was early determined to invite that gentleman and his family to an entertainment, in the shape of a *déjeûner*, to celebrate the event, which came off this afternoon at the Royal Victoria Archery Rooms, the mayor (Mr. Joseph Lankester) presiding.

About two hundred persons sat down, comprising the family of Commodore Vanderbilt, the captain and officers of the ship, Mr Sheriff Carter, (of London,) Mr. Deputy Bennoch, (of London,) the leading members of the Southampton Corporation, the principal tradesmen and other inhabitants of the town, with a large sprinkling of ladies, whose presence forbad quite a novelty in the proceedings. The room was handsomely decorated with flags of various nations, in which, of course, the national colors of England and America were predominant; and a first-rate quadrille band occupied the orchestra, while a second band performed several popular airs on the green outside the rooms. The whole scene was of a very gratifying and complimentary character, and seemed to be much enjoyed by the American guests. In addition to the orchestra, a party of vocalists from London assisted most materially to promote the harmony and pleasure of the afternoon. Neither the Lord Mayor of London nor any of the provincial chief magistrates, could avail themselves of the invitation given them at the Mansion house conference by the Mayor of Southampton, last week, to attend the banquet, the civic dignitaries being, we presume, too anxious to retire to their respective spheres of duty, after their three or four days attendance in the great metropolis. The customary loyal and national toasts were given from the chair, and drunk with all the honors; after which the health of "the President of the United States of America" was drunk with great enthusiasm, followed by the band playing "Hail Columbia," the whole company standing and paying the same honors to the toast as they had previously done to the health of the Queen. The next toast, proposed by Alderman Laishley, was "Her Majesty's Ministers and the Statesmen of England and America: may all their deliberations tend to promote the welfare of mankind and the civilization of the world."

The MAYOR then, in a brief complimentary address, proposed the toast of the evening, "Commodore Vanderbilt; may every happiness accrue to himself and family during his interesting voyage, and every success attend all his spirited enterprises." The gentleman in whose honor they were assembled that day was one of the merchant princes of America—a gentleman who owed his present high position entirely to his own industry and perseverance and the extent of his knowledge of mankind. He had ever been an enemy to all monopolies, and that was the foundation of his great success. He was the largest steamboat proprietor in the United States, and now, as a sort of frame to the picture, had brought his splendid yacht into the Southampton waters, to show what Americans could do in steamship shipbuilding. His position in America was equal to that of any of the ducal houses in Great Britain.

The toast having been drunk with enthusiastic applause,

Commodore VANDERBILT, who was very warmly received, returned thanks for the honors that had been awarded to him and his family in a few brief sentences, and called upon one of his sons in law (Mr. Clarke) to perform the duty more efficiently than he could do.

Mr. CLARKE, in a somewhat lengthened but eloquent address, responded to the call, dwelling with great force on the common interests of England and America, and the deep debt of gratitude they, the children, owed to their parent nation.

Several other appropriate toasts were afterwards gone through, and the company separated about half-past seven o'clock, highly delighted with the festivities of the occasion.

Previous to the conclusion of the proceedings Commodore Vanderbilt invited the whole company to take a "trip" with him to morrow in the North Star to the back of the Isle of Wight and to Spithead, to view the three decker Duke of Wellington and the other English ships of war at that anchorage. This marine excursion will be attended by a large party of ladies and gentlemen of the port and is to comprise a *déjeûner* on board this beautiful vessel for the assembled company.

Vote by Ballot in the United States, and Lord John Russell's Notion of our Electoral Purity.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th last, Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to introduce a bill for the purpose of protecting the people from undue influence at elections in England, by substituting the ballot box for the present *viva voce* system of voting.

At the conclusion of the debate Lord J. RUSSELL said—The honorable gentleman thought fit to represent that, while I had held very popular language in opposition, I had, when in office, changed my course and taken a very different view of the subject. The fact is, that the speech the honorable gentleman alluded to was made in the month of July last, previous to my election for the city of London. I had voted in this house against the ballot a few weeks before, and when I was asked before a large meeting in Guildhall what course I should take on the ballot, I said I should vote against it, and I gave my reasons to that numerous assembly which generally meets in Guildhall on those occasions against the secret voting which the honorable gentleman proposes. I will not now go into arguments with regard to foreign countries, with one exception to which the honorable member for Manchester has alluded, and it is worthy certainly of remark, because we have usually heard that the example of the United States of America—no doubt a great and free country was one that ought to be held forth for our example, and worthy of our imitation; but if it should appear that some of the United States of America themselves have great doubts with respect to the value of secret voting, I think it is an argument for us to pause, at least, before we adopt a plan which they for a long time pursued, but upon which they do not seem to have decided as an advantageous plan. (Hear.) The honorable gentleman has, I believe, truly related that in Massachusetts the ballot has for a long time been established, but the law establishing the ballot stated that the name of the voter was to be written on a paper, open and unfolded. (Hear, hear.) There was no secrecy whatever about the vote. (Hear.) It was a mode of voting different from ours but a mode of voting which did not imply secrecy, which did not practically carry secrecy with it; and therefore in principle resembled our mode of voting, rather than the secret mode proposed by the Hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the party who had the majority stated that there were such abuses, such intimidations, that it was necessary to establish the secret ballot; a great party opposed that change; but it was carried. However, within a year after it was carried there was a majority of, I believe, 184 to 7 in favor of the repeal of the secret ballot law. The Hon. gentleman says there has since been a convention, and that the majority of that convention are in favor of secret ballot, and will make it part of the constitution. We do not know how that may be, but we know that after the secret ballot which the Hon. gentleman proposes had been tried for a year in that noble and free State of Massachusetts it was abandoned by a large majority, and that majority, I may say, contained some of the most distinguished men, and was supported by the opinion of some of the most patriotic, most learned, and most eminent men in that State. (Hear, hear.) Then all I argue from this is not that the State of Massachusetts may not finally establish secret ballot, but, at least, it is matter of contention among them; and one party, at least, having this year a majority in the Legislature, refuses to carry on that secret ballot, and decided that it should be repealed. We know, likewise, that, as my right honorable friend the Secretary at War has stated that the government of New York has stated openly that bribery and corruption are making great advance in that State, and was an evil, that required to be checked by a new law. Can any man any longer state that for bribery and intimidation they have a perfect and infallible remedy, when you have such accounts from the United States of America, where it was said to have been most successful? Well, I say, not that America certainly will finally have recourse to open voting—although an old patriot of America, John Randolph, said that secret voting, if it did not find a nation scoundrels was sure to make them so (laughter)—for it may be that the United States of America may think it expedient to adopt some course of secret ballot; but what I believe is, that they will not persist in that law, but will prefer the open ballot. If that is the case—if we, in fact, have no example, either in ancient or modern times, of this mode of secret voting being successful (the only example of its success being in the republic of Venice, where it established despotism), then I say, at least let us pause until we have some surer foundation to rest a belief on that this secret voting is a sufficent remedy for the evils complained of; and let us keep that mode of voting which has been found consistent and compatible with all that is noble, with all that is manly, and with all that is free in our institutions. (Great cheering.)

Lord D. STUART moved the adjournment of the debate. (Loud and general cries of Oh!)

Lord J. RUSSELL appealed to the noble lord not to persist in his motion for adjournment.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS hoped the noble lord would persist in it. (Oh, oh!) The question was of vast importance, (Oh!) and members representing large constituencies should have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. (Oh oh!)

The House then divided:—

For the adjournment	65
Against it	329
Majority against the adjournment	264

The House again divided, on the motion that leave be given to bring in the bill, when there appeared:

For the motion	172
Against it	232
Majority against the motion	60

The motion was accordingly lost.

The Laws of South Carolina in the British Parliament.

In the British House of Lords, on the 14th instant, Lord BEAUMONT, in rising to move for correspondence respecting the law of the State of South Carolina on colored seamen arriving in port, said that, in bringing this subject before their lordships, he had no intention of renewing in this country the angry discussions which had taken place on the other side of the Atlantic, nor did he wish to avail himself of the present opportunity for declaiming on the wretched condition of the slave population generally. His sole object was to introduce the exact state of the case to the notice of their lordships, and to show that means existed for removing the difficulty without doing anything offensive to the State of South Carolina. He also desired to express a hope that the inhabitants and authorities of that State would themselves take steps of their own good will for bringing about that result which all desired to see effected. Their lordships were no doubt aware of the severe laws which existed in South Carolina with respect to men of color. A law now stood on the statute book of that State which empowered the sheriff of the district to go on board any ship which arrived in the port from any quarter of the world, to seize all the colored men whom he might find in the vessel, and to imprison them in the public jail until the time came for the departure of the ship. Several laws had been passed upon this subject by the State, but the one to which he wished more particularly to refer upon the present occasion, was enacted in the year 1835, and was entitled "An act for more effectually preventing free negroes and other persons of color from entering into the State of South Carolina." The first section set forth, that it should not be lawful for any free negro or other person of color to be brought into the State, under any pretext whatever, either by land or by water; and it went on to enact, that any free negro or other colored person refusing to leave, should be subject to such corporal punishment as the courts might think fit to award, and that, if he still remained after the infliction of such corporal punishment, he should then be sold in public sale as a slave. The second section enacted that, it should not be lawful for any free negro or other person of color to enter the State on board of any ship, as cook, steward, or mariner, or in any other employment, and it empowered the sheriff to seize such free negroes and other persons of color, as might be brought into the State by captains of vessels, and to detain them until the ships were again ready to put to sea. Now, as their lordships were aware, the small craft which carried on the trade between the West Indies and certain portions of the State of South Carolina were necessarily, for the sake of economy, manned by mixed crews, consisting partly of colored and partly of white men. When these small vessels arrived at Charleston they were regularly boarded by the sheriff, and the whole of the negro sailors were taken away, the captains being thereby compelled to employ slave labor for discharging and loading their vessels. Of course, that materially interfered with the commerce of the West Indies and he regretted to say that the evil had recently been still further aggravated by a decision of the courts, to the effect that no person apprehended under the act was entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus*. Such, then, was the law of South Carolina, and the object for which it had been instituted was avowedly the protection of the State from the dangers which might arise if free negroes were allowed to associate with the slaves, and if nothing were done to prevent such communication. There was, however, an existing treaty between this country and the United States, which gave certain privileges to our merchants, shipowners, and captains of vessels trading with these States, and the question naturally arose, what was the effect of that treaty upon the municipal law of South Carolina? If the treaty was made subsequently to the passing of the municipal law, then it was entered into by both parties with a full knowledge of the nature and object of that law, and it could not be permitted to override or influence the operation of that law in any way, unless such was specially provided in the treaty itself. No doubt a treaty, when once ratified, became the supreme law of the countries entering into it, but the understanding always was that it should not affect existing laws; though, on the other hand, if an attempt were made by one of the parties, after the ratification of the treaty, to defeat its object by the passing of a municipal law, the other contracting party would have a right to demand that the terms of the treaty should be adhered to. Now, it seemed that a commercial treaty was entered into between Great Britain and the United States, as far back as 1815. In that treaty it was stated that between the territories of the United States and the European possessions of his Britannic Majesty, there should be a reciprocal liberty of commerce, and that the merchants of both countries should enjoy complete and perfect security for their trade, subject to the laws and statutes of each. This treaty was finally renewed in 1827, and by an act of Congress itself, in 1830, the commercial privileges which were enjoyed by the European possessions of his Britannic Majesty were extended to the British West Indies. Such being the case, it seemed that some parties in this country—he supposed the government of the day—interpreted the State law of South Carolina and the treaty together, in such a manner as convinced them that the latter overrode and neutralized the former, that the treaty had been in force before the passing of the State law, and that it could not be set at defiance by any subsequent municipal law of South Carolina. Instructions were accordingly sent to the British Consul at Charleston, directing him in the first place, to endeavor by amicable means to get the State law altered, and if that failed, to bring the matter before the supreme tribunals of the United States. Now, he (Lord Beaumont) would not himself give any opinion with regard to the point whether the treaty overrode the State law, or the State law the treaty, because, after looking carefully at the subject, he thought a good deal might be said in favor of the view taken by South Carolina, while strong arguments might also be adduced on the other side. However that might be, the British Consul at Charleston (Mr. Mathew) in 1850, addressed a communication to the Legislature of South Carolina on the subject. A committee was appointed to consider it, and that committee reported against any modification of the municipal law, though certain hints were thrown out, at the same time, that it was possible the law might be altered at some future period. Affairs stood in that position when, in 1852, a colored seaman, belonging to a vessel in the port of Charleston, was seized and imprisoned. A motion was immediately made in one of the courts of that place, on the part of the British Consul, for a writ of *habeas corpus*; but the application was rejected, and the Governor of the State went to the length of declaring that he would have instructed the sheriff, under any circumstances not to give up his prisoner. These proceedings, as a matter of course led to much excitement, and he believed a great deal of ill blood was excited on the occasion. However, the British Consul thought it his duty to proceed in his opposition to the State law, and accordingly he took advantage of the case of a colored seaman, named Roberts, to bring the question before the supreme courts of the United States, actually serving a writ of trespass and false imprisonment upon the sheriff. There the case stood at present. No further steps had been taken in the matter. He was sorry to say that a great deal of bad feeling had been shown in Charleston towards the British Consul, from whose proceedings no result had come, nor was likely to come—and indeed, it was much more probable that a remedy would be applied by South Carolina itself, than that the federal government would endeavor to force its opinion upon that State. He was induced to say so from a passage in one of the reports of the Governor of South Carolina on the subject, where he recommended, should the question be fairly raised, a modification of the law, so as to require captains to confine their colored seamen to their vessels, and to prevent their landing without a ticket of leave from the sheriff. He (Lord Beaumont) believed a modification to that extent would remove the grievance complained of; at all events, it would be a step in the right direction. He should be sorry to see instructions sent out likely to cause any further irritation, without leading to positive good; and he trusted our consul would be instructed not to let the subject drop, but attempt to induce the Legislature of South Carolina to take the initiative in correcting the evil. He trusted they would, of their wish and inclination, commence a modification of this severe law, rather than leave us to obtain it from them as a right, and bring the action of the federal government to bear upon the government of South Carolina. Having placed the matter fairly before their lordships, he would conclude by moving for a copy of the correspondence which had taken place on the subject.

The Earl of CLARENDON said he had listened with great attention to the speech of the noble lord, and was extremely glad that he had brought the subject under the notice of their lordships in a tone of such moderation, and in a manner not likely to lead to any of that irritation which such discussions were sometimes calculated to produce. The noble lord had truly designated the acts which now prevailed in South Carolina; and since the notice which had been given on the subject, he had looked into the correspondence, which was very voluminous, extending as it did over a period of thirty years, and exhibiting not only the great difficulties with which we have had to contend, but the great difficulties with which the subject was still surrounded. The principal one was the treaty of commerce between this country and the United States, by which the utmost freedom of commercial intercourse was stipulated for on behalf of the subjects of the two countries, subject to that proviso which had been referred to, relative to the laws and regulations of the individual States. It was under that proviso that South Carolina had always insisted upon the maintenance of this law; and he had no hesitation in saying that this subject having been referred to the different law advisers of the crown in various terms their opinion was, that, however unjustifiable the law might be, we had no right to claim its abrogation under the treaty, nor any right to claim compensation for injuries done to her Majesty's subjects. Nevertheless, those opinions had not prevented remonstrances, and applications and appeals had been made to the United States government with respect to what he considered the unconstitutional nature of the law, and also as to the spirit of the treaty. These views were shared in by the United States government, and on one occasion a judge of the Supreme Court had pronounced the law unconstitutional and void. The same opinion had also been given by the Attorney General of the United States, and upon one occasion a distinct representation was made by the government of the United States to South Carolina against the law, but this was met by a message so violent in its nature, and by resolutions of such angry defiance, that a stop had been put to all similar representations; and when subsequently the British Minister at Washington remonstrated against the law being put into operation, he was told by the Secretary of State that if Great Britain insisted on the abrogation of that law under the treaty, the United States government would have no other course to pursue than to give due notice to annul that treaty. The matter had still been mooted, and our consuls had been instructed to bring actions for false imprisonment in South Carolina, in order to test the validity of the law, and for the purpose of afterwards instituting appeals, and endeavoring in this manner to obtain its abrogation. The only result of all these efforts had been to show that the more we exerted ourselves to get rid of that law, the more determined was the State of South Carolina to maintain it. He had in his possession the opinion of one of the most eminent lawyers in the United States as to the best mode of dealing with this difficult question, with reference both to the federal law and the State law. His opinion, which was a very long and a very able one, pointed out all the difficulties surrounding the question, and amongst other things, he stated that the law did not apply to one State but was applicable to all the States of the Union. Sir Henry Bulwer, in a despatch in 1850 said that Massachusetts had protested against the law and the hardships it inflicted on that State, and yet they had never been able to obtain the least redress; and there was still less hope of the point being yielded to this country than to a neighboring State, having constant intercourse with South Carolina. He had no objection to the production of the papers moved for by his noble friend. He hoped their production would not lead to any irritating or party discussions, or be taken up by the press in a manner which might be productive of inconvenience. (Hear, hear.) The redress of grievances of this nature was not best promoted by angry discussion. The proper mode of dealing with such subjects was by remonstrances, by timely and discreet representations, and by offering all possible guarantees for securing the State from any disturbance of the public tranquility; and he still hoped that the law might be modified in the manner in which it had been modified by North Carolina and Louisiana. (Hear.)

The motion was then agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

England.

The "government of India bill" was largely gone into in the House of Lords, on motion to produce correspondence. In the Commons Lord Stanley gave notice that on the second reading of the bill, on the 23d instant, he would move that further information is necessary, and that at the late period of the session it is inexpedient to proceed with the measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements cannot be considered as a final settlement.

Mr. T. Duncombe, at the request of Lord John Russell, postponed his motion relative to the occupation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian troops.

Mr. Bowyer gave notice that he would move for papers respecting the recent establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holland. A long discussion took place in committee on the bill regulating the duty on successions.

At the June session of the Central Criminal Court, opened at London, the Recorder of London, in charging the Grand Jury, made the following remarks with reference to the recent fraud on Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.:—"There was also a rather remarkable case of endeavoring to obtain money by false pretences. It appeared that a person having obtained a letter of credit on America, for the sum of £210, had afterwards travelled to different parts of the continent of Europe, and having altered the sum mentioned in the letter to a much larger amount, he succeeded in obtaining from different bankers very considerable sums of money. The actual forgery appeared to have been committed in a foreign country, and consequently he could not be made amenable to that offence in England, but it was sought to establish the charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences against him, upon the fact of a bill, which had been drawn upon the faith of the forged instrument abroad, being presented at a bank in London for payment. He confessed he had some doubt whether the charge could legally be supported, and there was certainly some technical difficulty in the case, but he should advise the Grand Jury not to give themselves any trouble upon the law, but if the facts were made out to their satisfaction to find the bill, and leave the question of law to be disposed of by the judges before whom the case would be tried."

The government proposes to adhere to their proposal of a sixpenny duty on advertisements, but have agreed to further modifications in the newspaper stamps, namely:—1d. stamp on paper itself; first supplement free; all additional supplements ½d. each.

The emigrant ship Aurora, 484 tons, from Hull to New York, was lost on the 26th of April, with forty-six souls on board, in lat 46, lon 38 W

The emigrant ship Squantum had been towed off the rocks and brought to Liverpool. The cause of her going ashore was dense fog and a current setting to the shore. The passengers were all forwarded to Liverpool, and will be shipped on board Train's packet, the Star of Empire.

The dock porters' strike at Liverpool is at an end, the men having returned to their work, mostly at their old rates.

There is a good deal of chit-chat floating about. It is proposed to solicit from the museum of Rouen the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, to bury beneath Marchetti's statute of that hero