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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, August 14, 1855.

The Mail yesterday failed beyond Mobile. That has the day before came through.

THE SOUND DUTIES.

Our readers are aware that the President of the United States has given notice to the Danish Government of the termination of the treaty recognizing the Sound Dues. Denmark has replied in a memorial in which she regrets that our Government should not have allowed negotiations of some sort to prelude the decisive step it has chosen in this matter, by not doing which it has caused difficulties which might have been avoided." This, to say the least, is decidedly cool. The United States for twelve years have been endeavoring to bring Denmark to a sense of justice in relation to the Sound Dues. Negotiations were opened in 1843, under Polk's administration, but were unsuccessfully broken off in 1847. They were reopened at the close of Mr. BUCHANAN, and at that time a large amount, $250,000, was offered by the Danish Government as an equivalent for the proposed abrogation of the dues. The attempt at compromise proved a failure, the subject was dropped for the third time in 1853, by Mr. MARCY, and as Denmark still persisted in doing all arrangements, Congress empowered President PIERCE to give notice of termination of the treaty. With notice then can it be asserted that any decisive step was not premeditated by Denmark? Denmark complains that the abolition of the Sound Dues would involve a sacrifice of thousands of pounds sterling for the benefit of the States, which properly speaking, are the whole of these dues, while America only contributes more than $[illegible] a year to them. In this statement there are three two fundamental errors—one of fact, the other of logic. We learn from one of the most careful sheets in the country—the Boston *Journal*—that the number of upon vessels of the United States amount annually to over $100,000.

In the last fifty years they averaged $107,467 a year, in the five years terminating in 1848, they amounted to 570 473 Danish Bank rix dollars. An average of 2,000 bales of cotton passing the Sound would pay a tax of $1,780. Many, indeed, of his despatches, says that a considerable sum that the Sound dues affect are nearly than any European nation. Great Britain, for instance, has a direct average over us concerns our chief trade. How, then, according to the most recent statements before the department, is it, with about *three* per cent. *ad valorem* duties, we obtain the lion's share of the trade through the Sound, while cotton and other goods with great Britain ships 30,000,000 lbs. to ports in the Baltic, pays only *one and a quarter* P. C. And yet the Dispatcher affirms that European States bear the burden of these dues.

The error of logic consists in the supposition that the question is one of a pecuniary nature. Even if this were so, we think the heavy contributions levied on products of the United States; in which we are interested, is one of principle. If the dues are unjust, imposed in contradiction to law, and without the sanction than usage, we ought to submit longer to them. The whole gist of the matter. Denmark does not relish the idea of losing the hundred dollars of her current revenue, but that of hours. As to the rest, she may protest against our action, but apprehension that her existence may become a more energetic form, the Prussia and other nations of Europe continued their reluctance to acknowledge any longer an exaction very adverse to national comity, and to the enlightened spirit of the

THE CAMPAIGN.

A review of the progress of the American cause in the upper parishes of the State, we find the following extracts from a private letter in Avoyelles, 7th August:"

"Last Thursday last was a monster meeting at Bayou Grepelant. I have ever seen. The American free discussion was the day and I need be dry say that the people received a signal triumph. Which has been invited to take part in the movement is not far from Marksville, they are not far from Mansfield, Mr. J. T. Davidson, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Dunn, Ogden, Beale, and I am the champions of American principles. While the speaking, I was fortunate enough to be prepared to address to the assembled a number of good and [illegible] who have already ascertained the [illegible] and are gaining every day. We shall get some considerable support [illegible] strongly to the cause. The [illegible] Rapides, where the Democrats [illegible] without exception, will unquestionably [illegible] a round majority. [illegible] be confidently expected in [illegible] and Catahoula parishes. A gentleman in St. Martin, which well prate tell up, tells me he can count 300 majority for us in that parish, and that New Orleans is true to the cause, we shall carry the State by a majority of [illegible] sanguine enough [illegible] majority."

☞ BENJAMIN'S LETTER.—We publish in the first of a series of communications from the stalwart of Senator BENJAMIN. We call attention to these articles, believing they contain a calm argumentative, digest of a searching analysis of the various questions referred to by that gentleman, and to be [illegible] a singularly patriotic and truth ul [illegible]

☞ The American party of the fifth Congressional district have nominated E. J. Ford of Lawrence county, for Congress. Mr. Ford is a formidable opponent in the person of Mr. Chairman.

☞ Prof. H. Bingham, operator of the W. and Masonic Telegraph at Charleston, died a few days ago in that city.

☞ Robert Halsey, of Ithaca, has been robbed of Congress Hall of $9,000 in railroad bonds, money and diamonds. The burglars have been arrested, but the property has not been recovered.

☞ At a fire in Chatham street, New York, two children of Mr. Isaac Jacobs were burnt to death. Mrs. Jacobs and her husband Mrs. Hecht and her infant, and Mary Jacobs, are all severely burned. Jacobs was been arrested on suspicion of firing the fire to the insurance on which was $4,000.

☞ VIRGINIAN SHIPWRECK.—*All on Board Lost.*—Captain Cassa, of the schooner Anelica, from the Bahamas, arrived at New York on Saturday morning, reports the Danish brig Jeanette, arrived into Acklins, Bahamas, on the 14th July, on her way down, all sails loose; supposed the crew had been murdered the day before as a brig was seen with a schooner alongside on that day, and it is supposed the Jeanette was the brig.

A French bark, from St. Domingo for France, was cast away the same time on Alwonda Key, passengers and crew saved, vessel and cargo a total loss. An eastern bark, lumber-loaded, with all her spars gone, drifted into Acklins, abandoned about the same time. There were other vessels cast away near the same time, names not known.

☞ The Thibodaux *Minerve* has the following morning tidings:

MORE WITHDRAWALS.—At the conclusion of the speeches on Thursday last, *thirteen*, (an unknown number for *American*,) good and true men of the soil, Creoles and Catahoulas, withdrew from the Barbecue—and were taken there by the Hurgeons on the field, signed, and initialed the objects and aims of Know-Nothingism, and now boldly proclaim themselves Democrats of American principles. The "*dark leaders*" was not used on the occasion, but everything was transacted in broad day, long before Old Bull had sunk below the Western horizon. The Wigwam was again in full operation last night, and many more gave in their adhesion to the glorious cause. The bell is now in motion on the River Faithful Lafourche," and, if we mistake not the signs of the times, November will establish that Americanism has more life and vitality here, than the *Foreign party* are supposed to imagine.

TROUBLE AMONG THE MASONS.—A despatch from Louisville says:

Serious trouble is brewing among the Masons here. Rumor says that the Grand Lodge split in two, and it is manifest from the number of seceders, that something unusual is afoot. The merits of the quarrel are not developed to outsiders.

☞ The express train on the Northern New Hampshire Railroad met with an accident near Canaan on the 4th inst. The valve of the tender and baggage car broke, and the latter was entirely demolished. B. F. Chandler, of Boston, was in the car and was seriously, if not fatally injured. His right arm has been amputated. Mr. Rollins, one of the breakmen, had his leg broken, and several others were slightly injured.

Review of Senator Benjamin's Letter.

This is true liberty, when freemen are
Having to advise the public, may speak free;
Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise;
Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace;
What can be juster in a State than this?

A number of intelligent, respectable and patriotic citizens of Louisiana, have addressed to Mr. J. P. Benjamin the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1855.

To the Honorable J. P. Benjamin

SIR—The State of Louisiana is on the eve of a general election. The article is announced in the papers of the State and of the whole of the United States, as a powerful national party organization has sprung up under the auspices of the American party, whose avoided national principles, and their doctrine objects and purposes which we deem destructive to the most sacred principles of the Constitution, and violative of the political and religious rights secured by that sacred instrument.

Believing that, upon the issue now made through out the wide-spread Republic, the Constitution of the United States is to stand or fall, and knowing that the conservative portion of the country feel intense anxiety, as a citizen, a lover of your country, and the representative of one portion of the State of the United States, we, as your political and personal friends, feel a desire to have a public expression of your views upon the leading questions, and in complying with our request, you will oblige many of the true old Whigs.

To this letter Mr. Benjamin has made a reply, which it is our our intention to review and comment upon.

After acknowledging the favor of his correspondents, Mr. Benjamin remarks, that "the grave aspect of political affairs is calculated to excite the earnest solicitude of every citizen who loves his country," and then announces with an air of official dignity not entirely free from self complacency, that "it is peculiarly the duty of those who have been elevated by the State to a position which affords more than common facilities for forming a correct appreciation of the condition of national affairs, to make a full and free communication of their opinions and of the principles which govern their public conduct."

Having thus announced intention to himself on an oracle, it might naturally be expected that he would at once proceed to enlighten his correspondents upon the "all-absorbing question" on which they desired an expression of his views. But he is a statesman. The greater facilities he has had of forming a correct appreciation of the condition of national affairs, enable him to know that the *all-absorbing question* of the times is quite another from that presented to his consideration. He accordingly meets the following fell and free communication to his correspondents and friends:

The great political question of the day, vastly overshadowing all others in its influence on your interests, your happiness, your very existence, is that which has relevance to your constitutional rights for the protection of your property.

Here truly, gentlemen of Louisiana, is a very different issue from that which engrossed your attention. Here is an appeal to your interests, your projections and your fears. Your property is in danger: and the Senator is engaged not only for your comfort and happiness, but for your personal safety—your very existence.

The Senator next says:

In the debate which occurred in the Senate of the United States, on the Nebraska bill, I felt my conviction was forced on my mind that the Whig *National* party was no more. That great party, to which I had been proud to belong, which had, under the lead of Clay and Webster, had long struggled with varying fortunes for the good of country, during public affairs on principles which I honestly believe to be best calculated to promote the welfare of the people, had yielded to the fatal delusion, found not one Northern Whig sustained by the contaminating influence of free soilism. Not one Northern Whig dared to be called for a discussion in Congress in defense of those institutions of the South, which are so positively recognized by the Constitution and the protection of which was formally and solemnly guaranteed to our forefathers when they consented to merge, for all national purposes, the independent sovereignty of the Southern States into one Confederated Union.

Let us stop, then, for a moment.

Let us see how, in the Senate, the Whigs of the Southern parishes of the State, and the Democrats of the Northern parishes of the State, and the Democrats of the Southern parishes, and the Whigs of the Northern parishes, and the Whigs of the Southern parishes, and the Democrats