THE DAILY BEE.
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G. P. WEISSE & CO.
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H. DUFOUR | M. DUPOUR
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# The New Orleans Bee.

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Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with in the line of their business, and to extend to one column every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,810.

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*THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 11.*

### FRANCE, PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND.

The difficulty between France and Portugal seems about to be still further complicated by the angry comments of the British press. As some of our readers have probably overlooked this serious quarrel, it may be appropriate briefly to recapitulate its origin. This is succinctly and clearly stated in the annexed passages from a recent article in the London *Times*

A French vessel, the Charles et Georges, bound by the Portuguese authorities of Mozambique on a part of the coast interdicted to the approach of foreigners, because no approach to it in that particular point is regarded by the Portuguese government as almost conclusive evidence of an attempt to carry on the slave trade. On board the ship were 110 negroes and a delegate of the French government. The delegate and captain stated to the Portuguese authorities that the men were there by their own free consent, having engaged themselves to go as laborers to the island of Reunion, that the negroes had regular passports from the native chiefs at Mozambique, and that the vessel was lying off the interdicted portion of the coast for the purpose of obtaining a surgeon. To that it was answered by the Portuguese that a surgeon was to be found at Mozambique, and was not to be found on that part of the coast.

The negroes were examined, and declared one and all that they were carried off against their will, and not in virtue of any agreement, and the passports spoken of turned out to be a document furnished by a native chief, who probably was the person from whom the negroes were obtained. Under these circumstances, the vessel was seized as a saver and sent to Lisbon for adjudication. On hearing of this, the French government have sent two men-of-war to the Tagus to wake with the thunder of their guns the echoes of the Rock of Lisbon, have peremptorily demanded the surrender of the Charles et Georges within forty-eight hours, have given orders to the fleet of Toulon to be kept in readiness to sail, and twice verbally refused the offer of the Portuguese government to submit the matter to the arbitration of a third power. The latest accounts hold out a hope, indeed, that a friendly arrangement may be effected, but the relations are still in an uncertain state. The ground on which the French government is understood to rely is that the presence of a French delegate on board is a guarantee sufficient implied such absolute innocence of any design of slave trading that the Portuguese government was bound to be satisfied with that order, and to inquire no further, and that compared with this conclusive proof all matters of suspicion or irregularity become absolutely insignificant, and ought to be thrown aside as of no account whatever.

The latest intelligence we have in relation to this entire affair is that the Portuguese government, thus menaced and coerced, has yielded up to the French government the slaver, under a protest that it makes the surrender on account of threatened force. Meanwhile the English papers express strong indignation at the course pursued by France, denouncing that government for the employment of compulsory means, and censuring the Derby Cabinet for failing to interfere in behalf of Portugal.

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*The Fortification of Nationality—The Knight Fleet and the Filibusters.*

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Our government considers itself able to enforce the neutrality laws. Should, therefore, Walker and his followers fall into the hands of the British, and thus be prevented from carrying out their piratical designs, he will be considered as a delegate of the French government. The delegate and captain stated to the Portuguese authorities that the men were there by their own free consent, having engaged themselves to go as laborers to the island of Reunion, that the negroes had regular passports from the native chiefs at Mozambique, and that the vessel was lying off the interdicted portion of the coast for the purpose of obtaining a surgeon. To that it was answered by the Portuguese that a surgeon was to be found at Mozambique, and was not to be found on that part of the coast.

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The negroes were examined, and declared one and all that they were carried off against their will, and not in virtue of any agreement, and the passports spoken of turned out to be a document furnished by a native chief, who probably was the person from whom the negroes were obtained. Under these circumstances, the vessel was seized as a saver and sent to Lisbon for adjudication. On hearing of this, the French government have sent two men-of-war to the Tagus to wake with the thunder of their guns the echoes of the Rock of Lisbon, have peremptorie demanded the surrender of the Charles et Georges within forty-eight hours, have given orders to the fleet of Toulon to be kept in readiness to sail, and twice verbally refused the offer of the Portuguese government to submit the matter to the arbitration of a third power. The latest accounts hold out a hope, indeed, that a friendly arrangement may be effected, but the relations are still in an uncertain state. The ground on which the French government is understood to rely is that the presence of a French delegate on board is a guarantee sufficient implied such absolute innocence of any design of slave trading that the Portuguese government was bound to be satisfied with that order, and to inquire no further, and that compared with this conclusive proof all matters of suspicion or irregularity become absolutely insignificant, and ought to be thrown aside as of no account whatever.

The latest intelligence we have in relation to this entire affair is that the Portuguese government, thus menaced and coerced, has yielded up to the French government the slaver, under a protest that it makes the surrender on account of threatened force. Meanwhile the English papers express strong indignation at the course pursued by France, denouncing that government for the employment of compulsory means, and censuring the Derby Cabinet for failing to interfere in behalf of Portugal.

Here is another branch in the *entente cordiale*. France openly engages in a traffic which, under the flimsy disguise of African apprenticeship, is to all practical intents and purposes the slave trade. England, principled against this unlawful commerce, is unsparing in her wrath against France, for only denouncing that government, first, for carry ing on the African slave trade in spite of treaty stipulations and plighted faith, and next, for evincing a domineering and bullying attitude towards a feeble power. We presume that the French press will not be slow to respond to the insectives of the English journals, and that the cordiality of both governments again be required to smooth mutual irritation, and patch up a hollow peace. So true is it, as we have repeatedly argued, that a genuine and lasting alliance between two nations utterly antagonistic in feeling, opinions and customs, is a sheer impossibility.

England, on the single issue of fact, is unquestionably right. The Charles et Georges was actually and flagrantly a slaver as if she had purchased her human cargo from the king of Dahomey, and were bound to the coast of Africa, with the intention of landing it on some unguarded point of the island. Yet the charge and the complaint come with a bad grace from England, whose system is systematically engaged in a business which, if less avowedly illegal, is equally unjust and inhuman. It matters very little whether forced labor be imposed upon men of sable or yellow skins, on Africans or Chinese. The only trade is one reprete with horrors. The trade in negroes for the middle passage is simply smuggles on board her vessels a few hundred Africans to stock her tropical colonies, and this, according to England, is a most infamous revival of the slave trade; but England invades or coerces thousands of duped and wretched Coolies from their native land, starves at least a third during a voyage of hardly less circumference of the globe, until a large proportion perish by famine and fever, lands the remainder in Cuba, Jamaica and elsewhere, and consigns them to lifelong toil. That unexcused necessity, and then pours praises her own philanthropy, and thanks God that a slave does not breathe on British soil. What sickening cant and hypocrisy is this, and with what else but brazen audacity does great Britain dare to reprove in a subordinate state a practice the enormity of which is far exceeded by her habitual policy! John Bull is either the veriest simpleton of the most unmitigated cheat, if he does not appreciate the intolerable mockery of truth there is in this pseudo profession of principles and pantaloon. Pah! our gorge rises at it.

FOR THE ANTELOPE.—The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's fine steamer Quaker City, Capt. Steele ds, will leave for Minatitlan tomorrow morning, Friday, the 12th inst., carrying the United States mails. The Quaker City possesses extensive and comfortable accommodations for passengers, and as her next trip down will be under good condition of the road across the isthmus, and the entire practicability of the route, it is to be presumed that all who desire to make a safe and speedy journey to California will avail themselves of this opportunity in preference to other modes of conveyance. The Quaker City on return to-day will bring the California mails to the 5th of the present month.

It is supposed that passengers by the Tehuantepec route will make the entire voyage to California in fifteen days.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—We understand that the remainder of the company of the Orleans Theatre are expected to-day from New York, by way of Mobile, and that the regular operatic and dramatic representations will commence on Monday or Tuesday next. During the recess the interior of the theatre has undergone considerable improvements and embellishments.

HEALTHY.—We are requested to state that a meeting of the friends of Homeopathy will be held this day, at 3 P. M., at 123 Common street, for the purpose of devising a plan for the formation of a Benevolent Homeopathic Association.

REVERIE.—It will be perceived by our advertising columns that in consequence of the destruction by fire of Dr. Heron's establishment, that gentleman has removed to the corner of Baronne and Lafayette streets, where he may be consulted by his patients, and where his valuable preparations of sarsaparilla may be obtained.

We see by the California newspapers that the Supreme Court of that State unanimously concur in giving to Fremont possession of the Josephine rents on his Mariposa estate.

The President has commuted the sentence of death against Charles Barret for the murder of Reave Lewis into imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary of Washington.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF UNITED STATES CENTS.—The private collection of United States cents belonging to Mr. Edward Cogan, coin dealer in Philadelphia, was disposed of on Monday last amongst his private friends and the coin collectors generally. The following are the prices of the finer and scarcer descriptions:

A fine Washington cent, of 1791, large eagle, $10; extremely rare die of Washington cent, 1792, $2-50; extremely fine, 1793, ring, or link cent, $12 50; 1793, wreath, very fine, $5 12; 1795, liberty cap, do., $7 25; 1794, remarkably fine, $4 85; 1796, liberty cap, very fine, $4; 1796, fillet head, $4; 1798, very fine date, but not quite perfect, $7; 1839, very perfect, (termed bull head) $1. Many other cents realized good prices, making a total of $128 68 for 77.

COLD WATER VS COAL STOVES.—I placed a large tablet of cold water, with plenty of ice in it, by the side of a large kettle full of water, which was boiling very fast. I then rolled up my sleeves above my elbows, and thrust it into the kettle of boiling water again, repeating the process ten times in a minute, without injury or inconvenience, not even making my arm look red. From this experiment I suggested the propriety of using cold water baths immediately after being scalded. I have practiced the above for ten years with entire success. Cold water is always handier than hot water. The scorer cold water is applied after scalding the scarr will be the cure.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

### New York Items.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4th.—Ex-Mayor Wood and sixty-one of the members of the Common Council of 1857 have been indicted for violating the provisions of the charter in voting to lease certain lots of grounds to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The point of the charge is, that the Common Council voted a lease without limit of time, when the charter forbids such a lease for more than ten years at a time. In consequence of the slovenly manner of calling the yeas and nays in the Board of Councilmen, a large number of the members are set down as voting "yeas," when they were not present at all, or, if there, had not the least idea of the business on hand. The bill was smuggled through this Board during an exciting contest on the street cleaning contract, no chance being given for debate; and only when it reached the Board of Aldermen did its real character become apparent. There it was discovered to be an electioneering dodge to get the Roman Catholic vote for Mayor Wood, who had just been renominated. The lease has never been executed, it having been declared unlawful by the Supreme Court, and the Controller refusing to sign the papers.

An interesting account of the loss of the British bark Claude, and eight lives, including the captain's wife, and the rescue of the survivors by the ship Ann Parry, Captain Johnston, which arrived here yesterday, is given by the survivors.

Jérome N. Bonaparte, Jr., arrived in the Fulton on Tuesday, direct from France, and is now stopping at the New York Hotel. Jérome N. Bonaparte is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, the only brother of Napoleon the Great now living. He is a descendant of the American branch of the Bonaparte family, Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, having been his grandmother. His father, Jérome Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon the great, still resides in Baltimore, Md. Accordingly to the *Herald* he has probably returned on furlough to visit his relatives in this country. He graduated at West Point several years ago, and was there distinguished as the best swordsman in his class. In the examination of 1850 he was reported among distinguished cadets for proficiency in mathematics, French and drawing. Shortly after the accession of the present Emperor of France to power, young Bonaparte joined the French army as a second lieutenant. He was in the Crimean war, and has been successful in obtaining a position under the banner of France.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, November 2d.—It is understood that the contest for the next Presidency will begin in earnest as soon as the elections of this day are over, whatever may be their result. In New York and Illinois, just put forth significant political manifestoes, are Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln. The Republican chiefs of the East and West have concerted and promulgated new and distinct political issues for the Presidential contest of 1860. Their positions are—1st, that all slaveholding States have forfeited their equality in the Union upon the pretense that uniformity in this respect is necessary to the existence of the Union; 2d, that the Supreme Court should be reorganized, so as to represent the views of the anti-slavery party; and 3d, that all colors and races should be admitted to social and civil equality. Such is the proposition simultaneously taken by the Republicans in the Northwest and the Northeast upon the eve of a remarkable political crisis. It is understood that Mr. Lincoln is sustained in the new issues which they have made for the Republican party, by the result of the elections in their respective States, and they will become the prominent candidates of their party for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in 1860. This is generally understood among their political friends, as well as their opponents. Of course they do not expect an electoral vote from any one of the slaveholding States. Their new issues are probably founded upon their knowledge of Northern sentiment. They have evidently come to the conclusion that a Missouri Compromise is unattainable. But their new doctrines cannot be embraced by a majority, and acted upon by them, without producing a civil convulsion in the country.

Upon the elections of this day also depends the political character of the House in the next Congress, and, in case of the election of a President, which may fall upon the House.

There are signs that not only the present opposition, but a considerable portion of the Democracy will denounce and oppose such a change of the tariff as will protect American labor. All that has been gained by the Senate will be needed in the House to enable it, in a moment of industrial depression and panic.

It is not believed that the President will recommend an increase of duties, or a change from *ad valorem* to specific duties, as has been rumored, either upon revenue or other article. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, will represent in his report points going to show that the present tariff will produce revenue enough for the proper expenditure of the government upon the restoration of the ordinary condition of trade.

We shall have during this year cotton to the amount of one hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars, deducting six hundred thousand bales for consumption, for the breadstuffs, &c., will amount to some two hundred millions more. If our exports amount to three hundred millions, the balance the imports will amount to the same sum, and, if the duties average twenty per cent., will give us a revenue of seventy millions.

Within the last few days the Chinese have made their appearance in the streets of this city, and are now stopping at the New York Hotel. Jér