THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1865.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Canadian Annexation.

The alternative of commercial hostility or annexation held out to Canada in the speech before the Detroit Convention by Mr. Potter, United States Consul General for that province, has produced a political commotion on the other side of the St. Lawrence of no ordinary character. How far the Canadian mind is justified in attaching national importance to this idea of Mr. Potter, may be judged from the following language used by him on the occasion referred to:

I believe I express the general feeling of those who are the most friendly to the United States in Canada, when I say it is not the policy, to continue this treaty, and I believe that in two years from the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the people of Canada themselves will apply for admission to the United States. [Loud cries of 'no, no,' from the Canadians.] I repeat that I believe in two years they would ask for admission. [Cries of 'no, no.'] I have a letter which I received on the eve of my departure for Detroit, and I may say I came here with the consent of my own Government, to express my views on the reciprocity.

Here Mr. Potter publicly declares, with the consent of his Government, if his own assertion is worth anything, that it is the policy of that Government to bring the people of Canada to ask for annexation by pursuing a course inimical to their commercial interests. Mr. Potter also reads a letter from Mr. O. S. Wood, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, as proof that he also represented the views of persons in Canada who wished to promote the project of annexation to the United States.

As far as we have observed, the course of Mr. Potter is bitterly denounced by a majority of the Canadian press. He is accused of abusing his office of Consul General to Canada to engage in a scheme for subverting its Government. A memorial from Montreal to the Governor General, in this connection, invites to convene certain meetings believed to have been held in that city by annexationists under the auspices of Mr. Potter. The Canadian papers generally deem it incredible that he could have the effrontery to continue his Consular functions in Canada after this revelation of his unfriendly spirit and conduct towards its present political existence. How far Mr. Potter may be possessed of the attributes of incredible effrontery in a Canadian point of view it is left to his future conduct to determine.

A leading Montreal journal says that, if Mr. Potter's course is to be construed as an index to the policy of his Government, it is time to stop talking about reciprocity and to commence building fortifications.

But all the Canadian journals are not so demonstrative, denunciatory and belligerent. The anti-annexationists, however, meet with no direct opposition, and judging from the prevailing clamor, the alleged existence of an annexation party in Canada would seem utterly unfounded in fact. Yet the very vehemence of anti-annexation utterance is calculated to induce a reconsideration of such an inference. If there were no annexation party in Canada it would look absurd for the anti-annexationists to manifest so much excitement in consequence of the assertion of Mr. Potter. Annexation in its usual sense would mean in this case the incorporation of Canada with the United States by the choice and voluntary action of the people and the Government of Canada. In addition to the United States without those conditions could only be conquest. We can not see, therefore, how there can be among Canadians any reasonable dread of annexation unless there is an annexation party in Canada, while, on the other hand it can hardly be doubted that the frequent protestations made by Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia, in the Detroit Convention, of the fervent attachment to the Mother Country, contained what is at present the predominant feeling in all the British provinces in North America. But the like attachment, in a proprietary sense, can not well be affirmed of the British government. Canada clings to England by the mere sufferance, so to say, of the latter. It has been more than faintly hinted by organs of English home opinion that the first authentic expression from Canada of a wish to exchange its conditions as a British dependency for that of independence, would meet at once with the assent of the people of England and the home Government. Indeed, the position seems to be the unenviable one of nubile maid one who remain beneath the parental roof long after the time when, in course of nature there is no objection to such persons finding other homes, either under marital guardianship or in independent spinsterhood.

When such are the relations between England and Canada, the position of the latter is both unpleasant and precarious. To a country so colonial in feeling independence would be no boon, and it is not difficult to conceive that severance from England, however it might happen, would in no long time be followed by absorption in some way into the United States. Unquestionably this last result is now calmly looked forward to, at least as a matter of sorrow, by numbers of people in the North. They have no idea that England would think the possession worth a war with the United States. That she might fight to save her honor, were Canada assailed, they admit. But they do not purpose to force upon her the defence of Canada for mere honor's sake. They think that annexation may be engineered, by some such process as hinted by Mr. Potter, without military collision with England.

Mr. Seward, before the late war, in making a speech on the New York side of Niagara, pointed across to her Majesty's soil and predicted that it would in a few years differ from the soil on which he stood only in being west and not east of the same river. Mr. Seward is tenacious of his ideas, and, without the recent display by Mr. Potter, we could safely assume that he has not relinquished this idea of absorbing Canada into the United States.

In a commercial aspect the Western States are most interested in a result that would bring the great Lakes and the St. Lawrence entirely within the limits of the United States. By means of ship canalling, Chicago and Milwaukee would have almost as free water access to the Atlantic as St. Louis and Cairo have to the Gulf of Mexico.

If the theory of commercial reciprocity is valid, Canada and the United States would be equally benefited by their new relations.

One of the political arguments for the annexation of Canada has been that it would reinforce the anti-Southern party in the North and offset the strength to be added to the Conservative party when the present work of restoration is complete. But the force of this argument is questioned, and it is asserted even that, with Canada annexed, the Conservatives would be stronger than ever, that in the Northern as in the Southern extremity of the Union they would have a base impregnable to Radical assault. The grounds for this assertion are founded to in the acknowledged sympathy for the South in Canada during the late war, and in Canadian habits and traditions, all of which are supposed to lean much more to Conservatism than to Radicalism as understood in the United States.

BED RIVER EXPRESS, Etc.—Mr. C. J. Mellitton, No. 54 Canal street, has established an Express from New Orleans to Shreveport, Alexandria, Grand Ecore, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate landings each way. This Express line connects though other Expresses with all parts of the country for the transportation of every kind of valuable and freight that may be committed to Express conveyance. Mr. Mellitton's references are excellent, his charges are moderate; an old and respected resident of the city, his trustworthiness and efficiency in this business, in which he has had extensive experience, will be at once recognized. The merchants generally are requested to patronize express and commission merchants.

Notes of a Trip to the Ouachita River.

[Prepared for the New Orleans Bee.]

GENERAL RETURN OF ABSENTEES—THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE—REMNANT OF THE OLD COTTON CROPS AND SLIM PROSPECT OF THE NEW—FREEDMEN—LABORERS AND THE PLANTERS—A SOLICITED JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT—PROSPERITY OF NORTH LOUISIANA AND REORGANIZATION OF LABOR—CITIZENS ACCEPT THE NEW SITUATION IN GOOD FAITH.

This part of the State escaped in great measure the ravages of the war, although most of the largest planters abandoned their plantations and removed their negroes to the high lands of Claiborne and Bienville Parishes and to Texas. Those who remained at home complained that they suffered more from the lawlessness of their own friends than from the occasional raids of Federal troops. The absentees are now returning as fast as circumstances permit. Some of those who removed to Texas temporarily will probably remain there but the greater number will resume their Louisiana residences. On Black River, there are few crops growing which is attributable to the almost entire abandonment of the plantations on that stream.—Trinity, at the junction of the three rivers—Ouachita, Little and Tensas—once a busy little town, has not yet recovered from the visits of Federal troops nor from the overflow of the waters last spring, but will doubtless recuperate. Harrisonburg—the seat of Justice of Catahoula Parish—and formerly a very thriving town, is almost entirely in ashes. Tale is the first high land to be met with in ascending the Ouachita River and it is here where Fort Beauregard, a very considerable work of engineering skill, is yet to be seen.

Between Harrisonburg and Monroe there is little noticeable beyond the fact that the fields bordering on the river have been generally devoted to the cultivation of corn only, of which article there will be no scarcity.

From Columbia down most of the cotton raised before and during the war had been got out previous to the surrender of the Trans Mississippi Department but between Columbia and Camden in Arkansas there is a large quantity of the old crops to come forward. There is yet a good boating stage of water to some distance above Monroe.

Monroe was a military post under "Confederate" rule and is now the same under the United States. Its present Commander is Colonel W. H. Dickey, whose judicious performance of difficult duties has won praise from all who have been brought in contact with him. The only evidence of the war, at this place, is the destruction of the Court House of Ouachita parish. This was done by a gunboat a year ago. Under the prudent orders of the District Commander at Shreveport, the negroes have been counselled to continue serving their former employers, rather than to leave their homes, and in most instances contracts have been made with them, expiring on the first of January next, to cultivate the farms where they have hitherto worked, for their food, clothing, medical attendance and general care. It was found that the planters were not in a condition to pay the "Regulation" wages, the limited crops in the ground not justifying such an expenditure. As a general thing the negroes are docile and willing to work. The Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen at Monroe, Capt. Frank Morey, is an excellent officer and exhibits a great deal of tact in settling such differences as arise between the freedmen and their employers. The citizens express satisfaction with his management of these delicate matters which is generally impartial, and the freedmen are fully informed by him of their newly acquired rights, and receive good advice as to their conduct. Neither cruelty on the part of the employer nor insubordination on the part of the freedmen finds any favor with Capt. Morey, and it will not be his fault if things do not work harmoniously between employer and employés.

The appointment by Gov. Wells of Hon. Josiah Garrett—an eminent lawyer of North Louisiana residing at Monroe—as Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, which has been universally solicited, would give unbounded satisfaction.

It will be remembered that Mr. Garrett was an original Union man, but he has taken little part in public affairs, having no liking for political contests nor sympathy with demagogues. Mr. G. has suffered heavily from the war, but being of a philosophical temperament, he does not allow misfortune to upset his equanimity, and although he had abandoned before the war the practice of his profession, is ready to resume it.

In this part of the State, there was no little ingenuity and management exercised in the concealment of cotton to prevent its being destroyed. Even trenches were dug by some planters lined with lumber and covered over, to keep it from the prying eyes of the "Cotton burners," and this plan was successful in many instances.

The future prosperity of North Louisiana of course depends upon the reorganization of the labor system and the working of the same, which is yet to be seen. Some of the planters think they can afford to pay fair wages to the freedmen and yet continue the cultivation of cotton, while others are despondent and have no confidence in the laborer executing his part of the contract. They are, however, willing to try the system and be guided by the result of the experiment.

So far as the writer could ascertain, the citizens of North Louisiana generally accept the situation in good faith and will resume their allegiance to the Government without reservation.

D.

MELLIGAN & VON ZINKEN—This is the style of a new house, composed of James Nelligan and Leon Von Zinken, who have associated at 46 Carondelet street as auctioneers, cotton factors and commission merchants. The business capacity and energy, and social estimation, united in the firm will be sure to gain a liberal share of patronage. See its card elsewhere.

JOHN T. HARDIE & CO.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. John T. Hardie and C. J. Nicholson, cotton factors and commission merchants by the above style at 46 Carondelet street.

Telegraphic Items of the 2d & 3d.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP GLASGOW.

New York, (Quarantine) August 3. 7.20 A. M.—On July 31st, in latitude 40-46 north, longitude 68 23 west, the steamer Glasgow was burned. The passengers and crew were saved by the bark Rosamond, and are now on board the steamer Erie.

The Glasgow sailed from New York to Liverpool July 25th.

OPENING PRICE OF GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 3d—COTTON UNCHANGED.

New York, August 3.—Gold opened at 144¼.

New York, August 2.—Cotton is quiet, and at 48c for middling.

KIRBY SMITH AND J. P. BENJAMIN IN CUBA.

New York, August 2.—Kirby Smith and J. P. Benjamin have arrived in Cuba.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Washington, August 2.—No cabinet meeting was held yesterday in consequence of the health of the President.

No visitors have been received since Saturday.

The President's disease is bilious attack similar to others from which he has suffered occasionally for years, but which promises no new or alarming features.

Washington, August 3.—The President's health is gradually improving.

Major General Thomas L. Crittenden, late of the Federal army, and his brother, Major General George B. Crittenden, late of the rebel army, were both in Louisville on the 27th inst. They are sons of Hon. John J. Crittenden, deceased.

When Indians meet their foes they whoop. When evil spirits encounter to be hanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE BEN SICKNEY.—The steamer Ben Sickney, Capt. Joseph A. Aiken, arrived last evening with St. Louis dates of the 29th.

Messrs. W. M. Tompkins and H. D. Seaman, clerks of this steamer, have obliged us with acceptable favors.

Commercial Meeting in St. Louis—Proposed Repair of Mississippi Levees by Congress.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, July 28.]

In accordance with a public notice, a meeting of the committee appointed to consider measures to increase the trade of St. Louis was held yesterday noon at the Secretary's room of the Merchants' Exchange.

D. A. Jaeaary was made chairman, and opened the meeting with a speech in which he advocated means for cheapening transportation; the removal of snags and sunken steamers from the Western rivers, such State bearing the cost of such removal in its own waters; a protest against the obstruction of navigable rivers by railroad bridges; the employment of tugs and barges in the work of transportation, and the erection of elevators for the storage of grain.

A letter was read from Mr J. Hall Griffith, and a speech made by Hon. Henry T. Blow, urging the improvement of Western rivers and the repair of the lower Mississippi levees, by Congress.

A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress on the above subjects.

Western Markets of the 29th July.

Cincinnati, July 28, P. M.—Cotton is higher, middling to strictly do 45 to 46.

Flour less excited, buyers not very willing to pay any further advance. Super $8 50 to 8 75, extra to family $9 to 10.

Whisky in good demand at $2 15.

Meat pork $1 higher; city at $31, but held at $32 at the close. Bacon more bigger; shoulders 15½ to 16½c, clear sides 17½, and hams at 20 to 20½c. Bacon held more firmly, but prices are unchanged. Lard unsettled, country sold at 35c, delivered at Indianapolis, city held at 23 1/2 to 24c.

St. Louis, July 28, P. M.—Tobacco—Market active, and 50c to $1 ⅌ 100 lbs higher on all qualities. Sales include 25 hhds green logs from $4 90 to $5 60; 1 do factory dried at $5 80, 15 do do at $6; 14 do factory fine $5 80 to 6 80, 15 do planters' $6 90 to 9 25, 25 do common shipping leaf $3 50 to 13 75, 20 do medium at $14 to 17 50, 1 do fine do at $19 75; 6 do common manufacturing $18 75 to 23 25, 3 do medium do $30 to 36, 2 do good do at $41 to 44 75, 1 do fine at $60 25.

Flour—Received 2533 bbls and 1271 sks. The market was mild with speculation and prices were irregular and higher, with sales at 200 bbls choice double extra at $11 to 11 50, 100 do do at $10 1/200 do do at $9 75, 100 do at $9 50, delivered; 75 do do at $9 25, 50 do do at $9; 140 do double extra at $8 25, 441 sacks do at $4 50; 215 do do at $4 35, 62 bbls single extra at $8 25; 125 do do at $8; 100 do do at $7 75; 500 do do at $7 50; 200 do do private; 340 do choice extra at $7 to 7 15, 90 do do at $6 75, 137 do super at $6 50 to 7; 330 do fall super at $6 50.

Corn—Market excited and 3 to 5c higher, with sales of 9,25 sacks white at 93 to 95c, 100 do do at 90c; 38c to yellow at 90c, delivered; 795 do yellow at 88c, part delivered; 67 do yellow at 87c; 800 do mixed, in low seat, at 85c; 112 do mixed at 80c.

Oats—Market active and about 5c higher, with sales of 1,125 sks, in low, at 56c; 216 do at 56; 389 do at 58c in second hand sks; 212 sks at 62c, 254 do at 60c.

Provisions—Meat pork advanced, and we note sales of 1,000 bbls city at $32 90, 1,000 do at $32 50, 100 do superior at $33 25; 100 do at $32 50, and 55 do mess ordinary at $27. 40 tierces prime kettle lard at 22½c, 135 kegs do at 24c, 3,000 picked hams at 13½, 14 tierces dry salted do at 18½c, 30 tierces country plain hams, smoked, at 21c, and 500 pieces canvased plain hams at 21c.

Whisky—Market quiet and no sales to report.

Hides—Flint, 12c; dry salted, 9c; green salted, 6c per lb.

Hay—In small supply, receipts comprising only 98 bales. Sale 58 bales tight pressed timothy at $25 per ton—no advance.

Butter and Eggs—Market steady, with sales of 10 kegs dairy butter at 25c, 11 do store at 20c, and 8 bbls eggs at 24c, ships rates.

Groceries—A very fair business is doing from first hands, and we quote Louisiana sugar at 14 to 16c, extra choice old refined at 18c; Porto Rico at 16½ to 17½c; Cuba at 11 1/2 to 16c. Molasses at 13½ to 14 1/2c, prime Rio coffee at 32c, other grades at 29 to 31 1/2c; Java at 36 to 37 1/2c, rice at 11½ to 12 1/2c, Manna's New Orleans syrup scarce, and selling at 85c in bri and New York syrups at 60 to 65c.

Emigration from Cuba to Florida, South and North Carolina.

The *Epoca*, of Madrid, complains bitterly of the emigration which has recently taken place from Cuba to the south of the United States, and is alarmed at the proportion which that kind of emigration assumes. It states that during the last six months over fifteen millions of reals, nearly two millions of dollars, have left the island to be invested in cotton land in Florida, South and North Carolina, and that money, which is exhausted by the imperial treasury above by those to emigrate out of the country, to Brazil and Mexico, where the bulk of them are going or preparing to go.

Diplomatic Alliance of France and England.

Referring to the course of those countries to the United States during and since the late war, the New York *Times* of the 25th says:

The diplomatic alliance of the two Governments regarding America was supposed to add novelty to the moral force of the views pursued by each, and give it the greatest possible feeling of material strength. Had their policies been irreconcilably different, and that of one or other antagonistic to set their world at have been dangerous to the peace of the home Government. But when two of the first class Powers of the world agreed, as it were, to sit in council, to discuss our affairs with judicial calmness, and to arrive at the same decision, to which they them decisions with all their influence, authority and might, their action became so weighty and imposing as to make its contravention a matter of serious thought.

It is undoubtedly now the great aim of the statesmanship of both England and France to strengthen the friendly relations of the two countries, to maintain the *entente cordiale* between the two Governments, and obtain the same forcefulness of policy and action, as far as possible, in their relation with other Powers, especially with the United States and Russia. Such invaluable results to each have followed the alliance thus far that its continuance does not depend upon the continuance in power of the two men who have done so much to bring it about—Napoleon the Third and Lord Palmerston. Its importance is appreciated now, not only by the statesmen but by the people of both countries. It has broader ground at this time to rest on than ever, grown stronger with every year of its existence, and has in itself the elements of long endurance.

The Question of a New European Congress.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE TREATIES OF 1815, AND ADOPTION OF A BASIS OF GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

[From the London Daily News, 27th ult.]

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes in a special supplement a telegram from London, dated July 24th, announcing that France has reopened negotiations with the powers for a European Congress, to revise the treaties of 1815, and arrange the basis of a general disarmament. The telegram adds that Prince Whitgenstein has already carried the adhesion of Russia to Paris. The *Nord* says, in reference to the above, "It is obvious that before passing any comments upon this news we must await its confirmation; we will merely remark, that a few days ago the Spanish government announced to the Cortes that negotiations, the nature of which it did not indicate, were pending between various European powers. Have these negotiations any connection with those mentioned by the Cologne *Gazette*? Events will, doubtless, soon answer this question."

(Paris (July 31) Telegram to London Press.)

The *Moniteur* of this evening does not mention the rumor that the Emperor Napoleon had entered into negotiations with some European powers for calling a congress. The *France* is enabled to state, on private authority, that no communications of the kind have recently been exchanged between the great European powers.

(From the Berlin Morgenblatt via Allgemeine Zeitung, July 31.)

Although the rumor respecting a European congress has not yet been officially confirmed, we believe we may conclude, from the general state of political affairs, that the present moment would be very favorable for the realization of the idea of a congress. The friendly opposition of England, and the ill-will of Austria, which were the primary causes of the failure of the previous project, may now be considered to have undergone some modification. The good understanding between France and England will now again for the first time be officially made manifest by the review of the combined French and English fleets. Austria could not hold aloof without danger of complete isolation. Prussia will at least have good reason for joining the congress as soon as the execution of the project has been resumed, since in case of success it would not fail to be a favorable influence upon the fortunes of Europe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Extraordinary Case.—Dr. Tolver yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Holcombe, aged 27 years, a native of Clifton, Georgia, who died in a house, No. 231 Common street, from a gunshot wound inflicted June 4th at Shreveport, La.

The post mortem examination, by Dr. Bertholet, revealed that the fatal ball entered the month of the deceased, ranging to the left and then perforated the spinal column between the 1st and 2d cervical vertebræ, wounding the spinal marrow and lodging against the occipital bone.

Extraordinary to say, the subject had apparently recovered and was but a few days before in the streets of the city. Paralysis of one hand gave warning of his fate, and he died within a few days after of general paralysis.

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.—The President of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company was fined $10 yesterday on the charge of the unlawful condition of the privies on the railroad premises at Tivoli Circle.

Barney Lefferty, a one-legged man, was up on the charge of having drawn a pistol on a colored soldier and for carrying concealed weapons. He was acquitted of the first part of the charge, but was fined $25 for not having a permit to have a pistol.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Ch. Goodman plead guilty to a charge of having stolen a gold watch valued at $60, one chain valued at $15, and $2 in currency, all the property of Ed. Abel.

Mary Deghan plead guilty of having stolen some clothing from Mrs. Hulmes.

John Manbel and Joe Dabetal, charged with larceny, plead not guilty.

Information was filed against Felix McGovern, charged with assault and battery on Pat Gibbons. Henry Michel, charged by Dinah Lewis with larceny, Andre Trepagnier, charged by Mad Pierre with embezzlement; Ta Berding for an assault and battery on Peter Heft.

Sunstroke.—John Stephens, aged 50 years, was found in a dying condition at the corner of Toledano and Tchoupitoulas streets suffering from sunstroke. He was taken to the Charity Hospital where he died. Coroner's verdict accordingly.

Drowned.—Melvina Heyman, 13 years of age, a native of this city, got drowned when about to get a bucket of water from the river at Jackson street on the 31st ult. Verdict accidentally drowned.

E. Cosbrink and P. Gassaave, large proprietors convicted of neglecting the health ordinance were fined $50, Louis Coulon $25, B. Schneider $25.

E. Long, a citizen, and B. Cole, a soldier, were arrested by the police for fighting and disturbing the peace. The difficulty commenced in the house of Long, whose wife had ejected the soldier for insulting Mrs. Long. The soldier was sentenced to six months imprisonment, the citizen paid a fine of $25.

The St. Philip street gambling case was continued to Saturday next.

Changes.—Sergeant McCann quits his position as Sergeant of the First District Police, and Policeman Bibel has been appointed to this place. Simon Bellion has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Bolen.

A Charge of Embezzlement.—A. C. Wood was examined before Recorder Venzant on the charge of embezzlement in a cotton transaction, to the amount of $1700 to the prejudice of Field, Ed. Parker and Co. The accused was before the First District Court. The accuser is to give bond for his appearance before that tribunal to-day.

The Emperor Napoleon on Algeria.

The Emperor of the French, on his return to Paris, caused to be printed, but not published, a pamphlet written by himself on the condition of Algeria and the policy demanded for the good rule of the natives and the extension of the country and also for the commercial and military interests of France.

Among the measures, says a late Paris correspondent, which the Emperor recommends, is one of considerable importance to maritime commerce—namely, that all customs duties shall be abolished in Algeria, and that no other taxes shall be imposed on commerce in the seaports of the colony than what are required for local purposes.

Another correspondent presents some of the leading features of the Imperial plan to erade Algeria thus:

France, says the Emperor, has had Algeria for thirty five years, and all the administrations which have succeeded to each other have made mistakes that have hitherto prevented French colonization from being successful.

The colonization of Algeria, to be successful, must be considered under three points of view: 1st, the natives; 2d, the European emigrants; 3d, the army. Serious modifications have to be introduced in each of these three elements on quitting the New France. Which ones are which are to adopt the imperial project above in the most complete manner, and with the depth of views which is one of his characteristics. The Arabs, says the Emperor, have moral rights which ought not to be overlooked. Unfortunately civilization has brought vexations and spoliations of all kind, hence, says the writer, "I do not wonder that they are hostile to us. I only wonder that they are not more so." After having enumerated the various objections made against the establishment of an Arabic kingdom, his majesty concludes by preferring it to an assimilation, or to an absorption, which looks to him, if not impossible, to be very difficult. Coming to the European emigrants the Emperor shows this element to be weak and powerless, lacking in morals and money, and objects against their very great scattering, which makes defense very difficult, and compels the army to expend too much. He would have them leave agriculture to the Arabs, and devote themselves to manufactures.

The opinion of the Emperor is that the emigrants ought to cluster around certain points which he designates; they those who are distant from those points ought to be brought back or expropriated for the utility of the colony. The emigrants have contributed to raise a one million of dollars. Speaking of the army, Napoleon states that this element will naturally decrease in consequence of the above reforms, and may be brought down from fifty thousand to thirty thousand men. The emperor proposes the establishment of *colonne mobiles*, moving columns, going from a fortified point to another and revictualing successively.—But above all, says the imperial writer, officers are best calculated to give security to the colony, it the creation, or rather the restoration of the *Machzen tribes*—tribes who, under Turkish administration, had charge of the police of the country, and were on that account free from taxes. These tribes located on the line of the Tell, the extreme frontier of Algeria would have for mission to defend the new Arabian kingdom. A point on which the Emperor insists much is to demonstrate that Algeria thus constituted would have the advantage to procure for France an army of 30,000 men, 15,000 infantry (*Turcos*), and 15,000 cavalry (*Spahis*) These 30,000 men would be systematically employed on the continent; they would garrison Paris and Lyons, and the depots of *Zouaves*, and squadrons would be at Toulon.

Maximilian and the Pope.

[Reuter's telegram to the London Times, July 31.]

Rome, July 12, 1865.—Senor Velasquez, the Minister of the Emperor Maximilian at Rome, gave a diplomatic dinner to-day. Cardinal Antonelli, in order to be able to decline the invitation, gave a grand entertainment at the same time to the Pope and the Cardinals, and simultaneously the announcement appeared in the official journal that the Papal Nuncio had been recalled from Mexico.

Senor Velasquez has ordered a *Te Deum* to celebrate the 14 of St. Maximilian, but the Cardinal Vicar directed the clergy to refuse a church for this ceremony.

Evening (via *Marseilles*)—It is rumored that, in consequence of Cardinal Antonelli and those personages belonging to the Papal Court, who have been invited having declined to be present at the banquet given by the Mexican Ambassador, the Mexican Embassy at Rome will shortly be withdrawn.

(From the London Morning Advertiser, July 22.

A private telegram from Rome announces that the Pope has excommunicated Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico.

The excommunication above mentioned has not been confirmed by subsequent news.

The device of the State seal of Virginia has been altered by the new State government. The old device is retained, but the words "Liberty and Union" surround the Goddess of Liberty trampling on the fallen tyrant.

Horace Greeley proves conclusively in an able and elaborate article, that the negroes are as fit for suffrage as he is.

Among the graduates at a collegiate school in Connecticut, this year, was a pure blood Indian. He is a full Red Man.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 3, 1865.]

The commercial week closes to-day with some speculative feeling in the Stock market, and sentiment firmness in most branches of Western Produce, the stocks of which are lighter with marked depression in the leading staples, the sales of which were confined, to-day, to 600 bales at figures still more in favor of buyers than the reduced rates of yesterday. Buyers having previously operated pretty freely, (the week's sales amounting to 6300 bales, and the purchases of the week to 20,000 bales, ranging up 27,000,) no doubt felt at liberty to stand aloof for a day or two to await the arrivals of the expected steamships from New York, the depressing influence of an income having stock, coupled with a rise in the rates of freight, and a probable improvement in Domestic Exchange in the event of heavy receipts of greenbacks, as well as of gold. But, what ever be the cause, there seems to have been a general withdrawal of purchases from the market, and the few sales reported appear to have been mainly for the completion of previous orders.

Gold opened at 146½, with sales at those figures, but subsequently sold as low as 144 and as high as 146, closing to about the opening rate and showing not little variation from last evening. We heard of no sales under 144, excepting of small lots,—a few hundred dollars or less,—for which dealers paid 147 ⅌ over the counter. The sales and receipts included $1,500 and $12,000 at 146; $12,500 at 145½; $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $7,000 and $10,000 at 145¾; $2,000 at 145½; and $7,000, in three lots, at 145. The telegram giving the opening rate at New York this morning had no influence. It appears that the steamship Mississippi brought only $21,77 35,—at least that is all we hear mentioned, which was $12,000 for Messrs. Bloom & Co., $10,000 for Messrs Hermes, Henx & Co., and $2,977 35 for Messrs. Kay & Co. A considerable amount is expected by the steamers from New York in last Saturday. In Silver we noticed sales of American half dollars at 140 to 142½, embracing $1,000 at 140, $1,000 at 141, $4,500, mixed, at 142, and $2,000 at 142½. Nothing transpired in Mexican dollars. They are quoted at 143 to 145 but we hear of no transactions in them of any moment.

There was less demand in Foreign Exchange to-day, but in some cases better prices were paid for Sterling, the rates of which included good private bills for about £2,500 at 147 1/2 and 148, £900 at 150, £1,300 early first class at 150 1/2, and a bank bill for £800, from parties hands, at the same. The Bankers asked 152 to 154. The only sale of Francs reported was 30,000 at 3 88 1/2. We quote Sterling at 145 to 150 and 150 1/2 for private bills, and 151 1/2 for Bank; and Francs at 3.77 1/2 to 3.85 for the former, and 5 75 to 5 70 for the latter.

There was less Domestic Exchange offering and rates manifestly stiffer. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 discount, mostly at 1 1/2, at which they met a moderate counter demand. Outdoors the sales reported were New York at 1 ⅌ discount, and $55,000 ($20,000 and $20,000) at 3; $19,000 one day's sight at 2 1/2, in regular amount of ten days' at 2 1/2, and $10,000 at 2¼, and some thirty days' at 3 1/2. The transactions, in addition to the same position, covered about $100,000.

We hear of no further sales of Stocks since the Chinese Bank noticed in our last report at $72 50. The transfer at the Gas Light office for the week ending to-day comprises 17 shares, and at the City Bank and Rail Road only 76, only a part of which have been reported. The former is quoted at $130 00, and the latter at $116 00. We hear of no sales of City Stocks. They are quoted at 77 @ 78 for the Consolidated and 69 @ 70 for the Bank Model issue.

The price of uncurrent Bank Notes included $1500 Louisiana State Bank at 97 to 5 ⅌ dollar and $500 Merchants' at 60½. Bank of Louisiana is quoted at 35@36; Louisiana State Bank at 55 @ 56; Bank of New Orleans at 62½ to 67; Merchants' Bank at 66½ to 67; Union at 65 to 72½; and Crescent City at 65 to 70. City Treasury notes rule at ½ and 1 and 1½ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, August 3.

COTTON—We have again to note a drooping market with sales of cotton taken by our buyers at still lower prices, closing at 20 @ 22½ for Low Ordinary, 22 @ 23 for Low Middling, and 23 @ 24 for Middling, a decline of ¼ @ ½c since our last report. The sales of the week amount to 6300 bales, and the receipts to 7,000 bales, against 9000 last week. We will now present our usual statements:

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864	[illegible]
Received this week	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
Exported this week	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on exploders' hands	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The supplies are very light. There was a fresh speculative demand this morning, and the sales comprised 500 hhds Cuba Sugar at 12½c for good fair, and 15½c for strictly prime and 100 hhds Louisiana Sugar at 10c for low common, 10½ for good common, and 13¼ @ 13½c ⅌ lb for fair to good fair. There were also sold to the Speculators 400,000 lbs Cuba Sugar in hhds, and 100,000 lbs in boxes, the purchasers of which have not transpired. Of Molasses 200 bbls Mascovado sold to speculators at 90 @ 92c, and 250 bbls to the Government at 85c ⅌ gallon.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The supplies of Provisions and Provisions are very light, excepting Corn and Hay, and the small movement is checked in consequence. Prices are ruling firmly with an upward tendency. The sales comprise 100 bbls fine Flour at $6 @7 to, 17 low extra at $9 75, 100 south Bran at $1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs, and 150 sacks Oats at 75c ⅌ bushel. Yesterday 300 sacks Oats sold at 75c ⅌ bushel on advance yesterday and to-day of 5c ⅌ bushel owing to scarcity.

COTTON—Rio is held firmly at 32c ⅌ lb. There have been small sales in that price.

FREIGHTS—The freight market continues very dull. There is very little encouragement for a considerable Cotton shipping to go forward. The regular steam liners in port have obtained their full complement readily at 3/8 ⅌ bbl for Cotton for New York. Engagements are being made for the next measure due a week from date. Steam transport obtain 12c ⅌ bale and sailing vessels 1 @ 1¼c ⅌ lb. Several vessels on the berth for Liverpool are taking Cotton at ⅝d, and two for Havre at 1¼c ⅌ lb.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending to-day are 2,144 bales Cotton, 43 hhds Tobacco, 231 do Sugar, 169 bbls Molasses, 6,478 do Flour, 234 do Lard, 14,040 sacks Corn, 805 do Oats, 2,012 bales Hay.

The exports comprise 4,600 sacks Salt, 400 do Coffee, 2,264 bbls and 1,000 boxes Sugar and 220 bbls Molasses.

The exports comprise 10,204 bales Cotton, 1 hhds Sugar, 14 bbls Molasses, 1500 do Flour and 100 sacks Corn:

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 4, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: W Wheeler Sawyer, 170 Texas Steers, 1st Stage, at Hinck Crossing to Vail.

Arrived to-day and sold: S Wright Sawyer, 80 Texas Steers, 7 Stage, 4 Hinck Cross and to Vail.

Stock remaining on sale: W Wheeler Sawyer, 90 Texas Steers, 2d Stage, at Hinck Crossing to Vail.

Western Steers, 4s quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Steers, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Steers, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milk Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fat Hogs, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fat Sheep, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Water Works Department.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans,
NEW ORLEANS, August 31, 1865.

BY virtue of the 19th Section of the Charter of the Institution which authorizes the Board of Directors, GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held, at the office of the Company on Burgundy street, between Canal and Common streets, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the affairs of said Bank.

E. R. TRIST,
Secretary.

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FRENCH RESTAURAT,
92 ..... Chartres Street .....
KEPT BY PHILIPPE FORGET.
FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARDING,
By the Month and by the Week.
PLANTERS will always find rooms for their families.
Breakfast for travellers and other parties, &c., &c.
Mr. Forget formerly Gouverneur Hôtel Des Iles Philippines, and Hôtel Pontalba.

SPREAD DOWN.

STEATED, on Sunday last, July 30th, a Spread Down, which will be paid for on delivery of the same at the Bee Office, Lafayette Plantation, near the Cemetery of Lafayette.

Notice.

DOMESTICS are delicate, THE ALLAMOE SOAP, Cleanse, and Purify, and is used on Saturday, August 5th, by a young LADY, in the best family of note in the town.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 4, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Star Oriental, for Mobile, S W Richardson.
Steamer Planter, Parker, for Mobile, Master.
Steamer Admiral, Nerol, for Mobile, Master.
Steamer Blue Dun, Earle, for Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Texas River, Small, from Sabine Pass, to J A Scott, 24 days 16 hours.
Ship Good Tidings, Thompson, from Boston, to Hill Consignees, master.
Brig Alaska, (British) Chisholm, from Liverpool, to master, master.
Brig Jasper, ——, from New York, to master, master.
Brig Bernhardt, ——, from ——, to