THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1865.

Mr. James M. Urquhart, cotton and sugar factor and general commission merchant, has his office on Front Levee, No. 31. See his card.

LARGE STOCK OF MILLINERY ARTICLES.—W Dauphin, 66 Canal-street, offers at the lowest prices every variety of millinery articles, of which he has always a large assortment on hand, including hats and bonnets of new style, American and French flowers, wreaths, roches, aviret, bugle fringes, jet, straw, and glass trimmings, &c. Orders from the country are especially invited.

Mr. Blair's Position in Reference to Mexico.

It has been inferred from certain passages in the late Hagerstown speech of Mr. Montgomery Blair that he was in favor of at once making a war issue with France on the result of its invasion of Mexico. But he will be seen from the following extract that he does not propose that war shall be at once made for pushing down the French "contingent in aid of the rebellion against free governments," but wishes to undermine the French Emperor in an important particular. Said Mr. Blair:

There is no blinking the fact that the French war on Mexico was the Emperor's contingent in aid of the rebellion of the South, and the rebellion has not ended while French bayonets maintain a despotism there. Do I propose, then, to send our veterans to put it down at once? I do not. Nothing is still not be necessary. But it is necessary, to prevent war, that the French Emperor should be no longer deceived as to the feelings of the American people in regard to his position there. We need not say what we are able to do. He has seen that we are able to hold the territory which our fathers bequeathed to us. We should make it manifest, also, in a becoming manner, that we mean to maintain the government which they framed for us, and the principles which they asserted as necessary to preserve it—asserted, too, when they were comparatively a feeble power, in defiance of the allied powers of the whole continent of Europe

To what extent the French Emperor has been deceived as to the temper of the American people, Mr. Blair has not shown. Possibly the French Emperor is not more ignorant as to what the American people feel than as to what they are able to do; and he is well aware, Mr. Blair admits, that they are able to hold their territory intact. Impressed with that fact, the French Emperor would be mad to assail the integrity of that territory, and that he is not mad, may be regarded as one of the few irrecoverable propositions of which contemporary history admits. Consequently in respect to territory there is no ground to apprehend encroachment or attack on the part of France under its present ruler. What more can a great and free Government reasonably demand of foreign nations than respectful recognition of its ability to maintain its power within its own domain, to rule undisputed within its own jurisdiction, to be unmolested in the rightful sphere of its authority? But this does not satisfy Mr. Blair. He imagines that foreign powers are somehow concerned in the form of government to be maintained in this country.

He thinks it well to inform them that no change of that form of government is now contemplated, that the American people mean to maintain it, as they received it from ancestral framers. The information would no doubt be politely received; but it strikes us that it might be considered rather superfluous in a diplomatic and international point of view. Foreign countries have no concern with the internal modifications that may supervene in the political structure of the United States; they can not meddle with such domestic affairs without invading violently the national jurisdiction; and the idea that the French Emperor can think of doing this is precluded by Mr. Blair's admission that he imperfectly advised of the ability of the American people to defend that jurisdiction against all aggressors.

But Mr. Blair deems it also important to notify the world that the American people intend to maintain, along with their old form of government, the principles which the fathers asserted as necessary to preserve it. Though he uses the word "principles", the context of his speech shows that he refers to one principle only, that which is known popularly as the Monroe doctrine.

Now there is nothing in the declaration of President Monroe, commonly supposed to constitute doctrine, which, when fairly construed, is calculated to impart a belligerent tone to a manifestation to the French Emperor of a purpose to maintain it. Even when the Republic was comparatively weak and far less assured of its ability to maintain itself against foreign encroachment, President Monroe did no more than show that he was prepared to acquiesce under protest in the establishment of a monarchy to exist contiguously to the United States. As to warlike tone in that relation he finally observed, with only when our rights are invaded, or seriously threatened, that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defence." Then whenever the French Emperor shall be advised that the American Government is to be maintained on the doctrine of President Monroe, he will understand that if he attack this Republic it will at once resist, and if he threaten to retain it it will prepare for defence. Mr. Blair himself has shown how unlikely either the assailant or the threat would be.

THE COMMERCIAL READING AND EXCHANGE ROOMS.—We understand that arrangements are now in progress to establish a Merchants' and Brokers' Exchange in connection with the Commercial Reading and Exchange Rooms on Royal street, between Canal and Conti-streets. The first of September, the beginning of the commercial year, is fixed for its inauguration. We also learn that there is a fair prospect of opening at that date a Produce Exchange in the same connection.

Now is the time on the eve of the commercial year, and in the dawn of a new commercial era, for business men who wish to keep pace with the swift advance of events and ideas, and not to fall into the condition of Rip Van Winkle, to put themselves in free communication with such a headquarters for general and special intelligence, and for an enlightened interchange of views, as the establishment above mentioned will afford. Its conductor, Mr. Overall, invites merchants and brokers to visit his rooms and learn more particularly the plan of the institution.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MISSOURI.—The steamer Missouri, Capt. James Hunt, arrived from St. Louis yesterday with Western newspaper dates of the 5th, one day later. They contains no news of special importance.

Mr. Geo. H. Dunne, Clerk of the Missouri, has our thanks for acceptable attentions.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The election called in Mississippi by Gov. Sharkey for delegates to a reorganizing Convention took place on the 7th. Partial returns thus far indicate a general torpor of the voting population. No strong political distinctions seem to mark candidates or divide voters. There were for a time a few who were in favor of ignoring slavery in revising the constitution, contending that it was properly for the people to decide whether it has ceased legally to exist by virtue of the emancipation proclamation. But this position, we believe, had been generally abandoned, in discussion at least, and it should have many adherents in the Convention, the fact will attest a much greater reticence than overtly obtained in election canvasses in Mississippi.

Steamship North Star, A G Jones, Commander, from New York 30th ult. 6 P. M., to J. M. Courtenay. The North Star experienced pleasant weather during the entire passage.

The North Star brings a large freight and the following passengers:

Mrs E Gough, Miss S E Tardy, H P Bailey, W Martin, Geo W Caldwell, Peter Hardy, F E Byrd, Miss J M Hampden, Richard Taylor, Geo Taylor, E O'Connell, H F Smith, Mrs Taylor, Miss Taylor, W H Byrd, M J Wheeler, Jas Thomas, W H Davis, Martin Washington, and Lady, A Wheeler, F Berger, R May, Henry Hamer, Geddney Hamer, G Tracy.

MONEY BY THE NORTH STAR.—This steamer brought $100,000 in gold to the First National Bank, $15,000 in gold, and $30,000 in greenbacks, to Kalb, Bemmelt & Co., and $20,000 in [illegible] to Ellis Bemmelt & Co.

Capt. Cobb, of the U. S. transport steamship Josephine, arrived yesterday from Corpus Christi via Galveston. She left the last, at 11 A. M., off Aransas Pass in company with Col. Bomford, bound to Galveston at 5 P. M. off Pass Cavallo, near U.S. transport Hogan, also a large number of vessels.

The following is a list of passengers from Corpus Christi and Galveston:

Lieut S Wilson, Lieut Lemuel, 2 Officers, Assistant Surgeon Gallagher, 2 Clerks, Asst Engineer Addison, W E Howe, John Hancock.

More Particulars About the "Hypocondriac Professor."

We read in the Memphis Bulletin of the 5th:

John S. Ryan is quite a young man, who previous to the war published a Radical paper in Memphis, called the Bulletin. He is described by gentlemen, not being an editor also, inclined to red whiskey. He was in the habit of appeals to the colored army. He was not in the field for the war, but was afterwards employed at chief clerkship in the Freedmen Department of the superintendent of negroes.

On the 19th of July last, old Ryan came down to Memphis, coming to several parties that he was about to receive the appointment of his place as Provost Marshal. The appointment of military authorities here were announced by the papers, and Ryan was arrested. Upon his person were found various documents and letters, purported parties of great moral prominence, in which he himself in colors of a high order. When these were developed by the arrest and the papers found upon him in paper box, but the manner was considered of sufficient importance in the eyes of the military authorities to justify the immediate arrest of the party charged in the indictment. The former will likely develope matters of great interest in connection with the "colored project."

Mew Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH

New York Markets of the 9th and 8th.

The Disbanded Soldiers for the South—Gen. Townsend and Jeff. Davis—The Negro Plot in Virginia.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Louisville, August 9th.—In New York at 1 P. M. Gold was 144.

Gold in New York on the 8th was 144½.

Flour was active, and advanced 10 cents.

Pork declined—"Fifty-three three fifty" *(sic.?)*

Louisville, August 8.—It is alleged that the object of the Administration in keeping the payment of the troops on their backs during their stations in the South, is to encourage them to settle there.

It is rumored that Gen. Townsend's recent visit to Fortress Monroe had reference to the trial of Jeff. Davis.

It is officially announced that the negroes working on one of the railroads in Virginia had completed to murder the whites engaged with them on the road.

The whites fled in time to save their lives.

The negroes the next morning refused to obey the orders of Lieut Kellogg, U. S. A., and he had to direct the soldiers to fire on them.

One negro was killed when the remainder surrendered.

A number of negroes and whites were taken by the authorities to Fredericksburg, to be examined as witnesses. The affair will be investigated at Washington.

From the census statistics of 1860, it would appear that $56,000,000 worth of India rubber goods were manufactured in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

New York Markets.

New York, August 8, 12 M.—Gold is quoted at 44¾.

Rio Coffee is in demand, and prices are tending upward.

Sugar is unchanged in every respect.

Cotton is inactive, and prices drooping.

Flour is dull at unchanged prices.

Mess pork is in fair demand, but rates are lower. Quotations $33 to $34 75.

Whisky is unchanged in every respect.

New York, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.—Gold is quoted at 44⅛.

Cotton is dull and has declined ½ cent.

Tobacco dull and unchanged.

New York, Aug. 8, 7 P. M.—Gold closed strongly at 44⅛.

New York, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.—Gold opened at 44⅜ and fell to 44⅛. Flour active, advancing 10c. Pork declined 50c, quoted at $33.50.

Additional.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP GEO. N. SANDERS IN CANADA—THREE KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED.

Montreal, August 8.—Yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to kidnap Geo. N. Sanders, and carry him over the line.

The conspirators offered one thousand dollars to the ferryman to assist them.

He warned Sanders of the plot.

He induced Sanders to get into the carriage. They drove out to the suburbs, where they were attacked by the kidnappers, who gagged and threw Sanders out of the carriage. Then, approaching the toll gate, the police in ambush sprang out and released Sanders. They captured two of the kidnappers, Holian and Burns, who say they are detectives.

Shots were freely exchanged.

Another kidnapper was captured this morning.

PARRICIDE.—In Marshall county, Miss., recently, an old citizen named Crawford was mortally wounded by his son who belonged to the "Club-foot" band of bandits. Young Crawford had been drinking and was boisterous. His father reprimanded him for his conduct, whereupon the young villain turned knife in hand and stabbed him in the breast.

DEATH FROM TWELVE SWALLOWS OF WHISKY.—The Memphis *Argus* of the 5th relates that on Thursday evening, at Germantown, Judge Warren, of Hernando county, Mississippi, who had been in that city for several days, was to go home, took up a jar of whisky and drank no less than twelve swallows of the fiery liquid, which must have been nearly equal to a quart. This was too much, and though he was not unused to the use of the fiery beverage, it produced death in about an hour.

Cotton and Sugar in Brazil.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* from Rio Janeiro, gives the following information regarding cotton and sugar in Brazil:

SUGAR.

The best latitude for the cultivation of sugar is supposed to be between ten and twenty degrees south latitude, but the same growth will not be produced along the identical zone because adjacent to the coast; but no where in Brazil is there land equal to the cotton-growing country of the Southern States, in natural advantages in another, but they are not combined on the same grand scale found in the United States. The cultivation of cotton, and the management of experimental cotton growers, cotton would grow as well as in the United States. The coffee crop has likewise been damaged to the very probable, and the Brazilians have accordingly devoted their attention chiefly to coffee.

Effect of Negro Suffrage at the South.

[From the Albany, N. Y., Argus and Atlas.]

The issue of forcing negro suffrage upon the South at the point of Federal bayonets has been made by the Republicans of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Iowa and other States, and Chief Justice Chase is peambulating the country in advocacy of the new doctrine. In introducing this question upon the people, it is to be hoped that the following facts will be carefully considered by the voters of Richmond in the exercise of the privilege so soon. It is mentioned, if not boldly alleged, that there was such a thing as a secession or semi-secession ticket in the field and that such ticket, much to the horror of these same disaffected and maimed souls, had gravity to the injury of the good name and material interests of the city, was successful.

We desire to state, therefore, most distinctly and unequivocally, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, that there was not a secession ticket or semi-secession candidate in the field at the late election. There were candidates, however, who had been members of the previous to the insurrectionary events, whose votes, if given, would have never been cast if they had not been solicited by the friends of the Union, and many heap of confidence. Indeed, they were put in nomination by the Union party, and were supported by the Union men, and were elected by the votes of Union men, and by the votes of Union men alone. Not a secession vote was cast for them, and when the ground was first taken by a few malcontents, a few days before the election, that they were secessionists, the charge was indignantly repelled by the Union men, and by the candidates themselves, and was treated as a contemptible falsehood. Such was the fact, and such was the universal belief. Those candidates were elected by the votes of Union men, and by the votes of Union men alone, and they were elected because they were Union men, and because they were supposed to be in favor of the Union, and of the speedy restoration of the State to its proper relations to the Union. They were elected because they were supposed to be in favor of the Union, and of the speedy restoration of the State to its proper relations to the Union. They were elected because they were supposed to be in favor of the Union, and of the speedy restoration of the State to its proper relations to the Union.

Upon the whole, the election was a most quiet, orderly and peaceful one, and the result was hailed with general satisfaction by the Union men of the city. Not a single Union man was heard to express regret at the result, and not a single Union man has since been heard to express regret at the result. The election was a most quiet, orderly and peaceful one, and the result was hailed with general satisfaction by the Union men of the city. Not a single Union man was heard to express regret at the result, and not a single Union man has since been heard to express regret at the result.

Additional.

Miss Kelly yesterday had the satisfaction to learn that the soldier whom she charged with having taken a large sum of her money from her was not the man. It was shown that she was too drunk on the day that she lost the money to know much about her doings. She still mourns the loss of the filthy lucre and the bows.

The Richmond Election.

The Richmond *Whig*, distinguished for union sentiment, thus refers to the late elections in that city, the result of which has been announced in our columns as an emphatic disloyal manifestation:

All things considered, the election reflected the highest credit upon the good sense and patriotism of the citizens of Richmond, and upon the admirable temper and disposition of the military authorities.

But while these are the facts in respect to the manner in which the election was conducted, we regret to observe evidences of a disposition, in some quarters, to arouse the most unfriendly and illogical sentiments and purposes against the men of the veterans of Richmond in the exercise of the privilege so secure. It is maintained, if not boldly alleged, that there was such a thing as a secession or semi-secession ticket in the field and that such ticket, much to the horror of these same disaffected and maimed souls, had gravity to the injury of the good name and material interests of the city, was successful.

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(From the New York Sun.)

An Old and Approved Cholera Medicine.

We have been in the habit of publishing the following recipe every summer, since the first year that cholera visited the columns of this journal. The history of this almost invaluable remedy for cholera morbus, dysentery, &c., is somewhat remarkable. Soon after it was first published it was believed by its friends that it was on the shores of this city, and the druggists were called upon to supply large quantities of this remedy, which caused them much trouble. Both were then compounded and administered to the public. Now it is in the city, and the druggists were called upon to supply large quantities of this remedy, which caused them much trouble. Both were then compounded and administered to the public. Now it is in the city, and the druggists were called upon to supply large quantities of this remedy, which caused them much trouble. Both were then compounded and administered to the public.

CHOLERINE MIXTURE,

FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

(From Recipe published in N. Y. Sun.)

Dose—10 drops, 20 drops, or a teaspoonful mixed with a little sugar and water; to be taken every 15 minutes, 30 minutes, or an hour, according to the severity of the attack.

The ingredients are pronounced by medical men one of the most valuable combinations to be in one place, the proper mill in another, and natural advantages in another, but they are not combined on the same grand scale found in the United States. The cultivation of cotton, and the management of experimental cotton growers, cotton would grow as well as in the United States. The coffee crop has likewise been damaged to the very probable, and the Brazilians have accordingly devoted their attention chiefly to coffee.

In the provinces of Rio Janeiro, about twenty-three degrees south, I have seen a large field of cotton planted and superintended by an American, which is in fine order, and will be considered a success. The land is level and new. It is not equal to the cotton fields of Georgia and other Southern States which I have seen. The gentleman who has the management is not a Southern man, and has had no personal experience in the business. I am not aware of any good reason why cotton in this latitude should not be produced along the identical zone because adjacent to the coast; but no where in Brazil is there land equal to the cotton-growing country of the Southern States, in natural advantages in another, but they are not combined on the same grand scale found in the United States. The cultivation of cotton, and the management of experimental cotton growers, cotton would grow as well as in the United States. The coffee crop has likewise been damaged to the very probable, and the Brazilians have accordingly devoted their attention chiefly to coffee.

Miscellaneous.

Steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool 26th ult., via Queenstown 27th, with mails, passengers and specie, arrived at this port at 5 P. M. yesterday. She brings 1,000 bales of cotton, 1,000 barrels of rosin, 1,000 barrels of turpentine, 1,000 barrels of tar, 1,000 barrels of pitch, 1,000 barrels of resin