THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEISSE & CO.
G. P. WEISSE, H. DUVERGES. G. SAUVY, H. DUFOUR.
Daily paper, (one year, in advance).....$12
Country paper, semi-weekly.....5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as subscribing and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 63 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,730.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every Ten lines in each inagery on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each issue, and in special or editorial matter ten.
The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to advertisements strictly within the business, and in special or editorial matter ten.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to commence or be stopped after arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3.

A ROYAL VISIT.

The *entente cordiale*, erewhile so dubious and dickering, is to be renewed. The freezing friendship between France and England is about to be warmed into a positive demonstration. Queen VICTORIA, it is announced, will positively visit France during the early part of the present month. She will land at Cherbourg, and will unquestionably be received and entertained with the most splendid hospitality.

The movements of diplomacy are curious indeed. But a few weeks ago the press of London was full of invective and reproach directed against France, whilst the Paris journals teemed with withering sneers at England. The failure of the Emperor to obtain the conviction of SIMON BERNARD, the attacks on the African apprentice policy, the violent hatred of England openly expressed by the French press and people, the persistent opposition of British ministers to the French scheme for digging a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and in fact a hundred other incidents had so embittered and inflamed hereditary national animosities that many a shrewd observer concluded that hostilities between the two countries were probable, if not imminent. And now behold! By the dexterous manipulations of the Cabinets of VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON, the impending quarrel is suddenly turned aside; peace and harmony are restored, and, as an evidence of the renewal of the bond, the Queen of Great Britain revisits the dominions of the Emperor.

What does it all mean? Have political necessities dictated this sudden change? Are the rulers of both nations thoroughly convinced that nothing is to be gained by eternal disputes, and that united they can bid defiance to the rest of Europe? It seems to us that the reconciliation is too swift to be lasting, to be like the lightning which flashes and disappears ere one can say "it lightens." After stirring up the people of England and France to sentiments of animosity, it is difficult to conceive how they can be at a word induced to replace these feelings by cordiality and kindness. The rulers may effect a hollow friendship, and kingcraft may suggest the expediency of wearing a mask, but we hardly think the people themselves will be satisfied. This view, we perceive, is taken by the intelligent London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who says: "In the present state of affairs this step will be very distasteful to a large portion of the English population, though perhaps not to a majority. Those who have observed the recent progress of the armaments of France, and who, in the total absence of explanation as to the purposes for which they are intended, are disposed to regard them as conveying a threat to all the nations of Europe, and especially to ourselves, feel that until some satisfaction is offered upon the point it is inconsistent in us to enter as actors with national smiles into the pageantry by which their completion is to be celebrated. A large number, however, will regard it with favor. Among Lord PALMERSTON'S friends the chief of which he has remained in power, the step would not have been taken. From a Cabinet comprising Mr. DISRAELI, Sir BULWER LYTTON and Lord MALMESBURY, it is precisely the course that was to be expected."

We presume that the British government has either received or expects to receive satisfactory explanations touching the formidable military and naval preparations of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is scarcely credible that while the London papers were daily sounding the alarm, and exhorting Parliament to measures of security and protection, the Queen would have quietly accepted an invitation to proceed to Cherbourg and witness the war-like machinery in progress there, unless such assurances had been extended as would calm the irritation and dispel the uneasiness of the English people. We presume, therefore, that the British Ministry have been informed that the addition of twenty thousand sailors to the French navy, and the large increase in the army, together with the immense military stores accumulating at Cherbourg, are not intended by any means for the invasion of England. So, for the peace, wars and rumors of wars between *perfide Albion* and *la belle France* are at an end.

THE SOUTHERN OIL WORKS.

The recent inauguration of the "Southern Oil Company" at Mobile was an occasion of marked interest, and passed off with desired eclat and success.

Col. Seymour, of New Orleans, as President of the company, made an appropriate speech, alluding at length to the nature and practical uses of the "rosin oil," and the cheapness with which it can be furnished by means of the inexhaustible pine forests of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. These States, he said, in adding to the fact that the manufacture had been prohibited in Louisiana, afforded a large range for the operations. The pine tree was a gigantic and unexhaustible source. The manufacture of the rosin oil could no longer be regarded as a mere experiment. The elegant factory which the company have just erected in Mobile, in place of the inadequate concern which had been burned up, was a forcible illustration of the success of the enterprise. He concluded his very practical and effective speech with the following toast:

"The Southern enterprise in general, and the Southern Oil Company in particular."

The General's speech and toast were warmly received, as were the toasts by other gentlemen and speeches by Mr. Overall, of the Mobile bar, and Alderman Moulton, of that city. Mr. Thomas offered the following:

"May the oil of this company light the lamps of Uncle Sam's thirty-two wise virgins."

Among other toasts offered the following was given by Mr. Gindrat, of the Mobile *Mercury*:

"The Pine and the Willow: The pine, which furnishes rosin oil, and the willow, which makes charcoal and furnishes gunpowder. May the one enable the South to see her rights, and the other to defend them."

Mr. Peet gave:

"The Southern Oil Company: The offspring of an union of Northern ingenuity, with Southern enterprise. May it pour the oil of peace upon the troubled waters of sectional strife—lubricate the wheels of industry, guide the ships of commerce, illuminate the homes of peace and contentment, and, like the 'widow's cruet of oil,' may it never fail."

Of course there was a plenty of other good things said and done, and much offered in the appetizing line for the "delight of the inner man," which we regret we have not leisure to notice.

The August Elections.

The Washington *Union* says: Elections will be held during the month of August in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas and North Carolina. In Missouri the election is for members of Congress, of the Legislature, and for county officers; in Kentucky, for a Clerk of Appeals; in Arkansas, for members of Congress and of the State Legislature; in Texas, for two State officers, and in North Carolina, for Governor, members of the Legislature and a member of Congress in the eighth district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. CHEGMAN to the Senate. Upon the Legislature about to be elected will devolve the duty of electing a Senator to succeed the Hon. David S. Reid, whose term will expire on the 3d of March next, and also of filling the unexpired term of Judge BIGGS, now filled by appointment of the Governor.

In Arkansas, a Senator is to be elected to succeed Judge Sebastian. In Texas, a Senator is also to be chosen, to succeed Judge HEMDERSON, deceased. In all the States mentioned (except North Carolina) the election will be held on Monday next, the 3d of August; in North Carolina, on the Thursday following, the 5th. An election also takes place in Kansas on Monday next, upon the acceptance or rejection by the people of Kansas of the land proposition embraced in the bill passed by Congress for its admission into the Union as a State.

MESSRS. SAPPE' WAREROOMS.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. Cochrane & Courmes, Port of Orleans, opposite the Fourth District, will continue, as heretofore, to receive and store cargoes of salt, iron, and merchandize generally, either in bond or duty paid. Office, No. 65 Gravier street, corner Bank Place.

DEATH OF M. C. EDWARDS.—We are pained to announce the sudden demise of Mr. EDWARDS—a gentleman well known and esteemed by a large number of our citizens, and a prominent member of the New Orleans bar. It will be seen by the notice elsewhere that his funeral will take place this afternoon, at four o'clock, from his late residence, No. 109 Customhouse street.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Matagorda for late Key West papers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the Vanderbilt.

LATER FROM CHINA.

TELEGRAPH FLEET AGAIN SAILED.

THE FRENCH NAVAL REVIEW.

Staunton Accepts Morphy's Challenge.

SUCCESS OF THE REBELS IN CHINA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Vanderbilt's mails, which arrived last night, and were delivered this morning, furnish the following additional items:

The Vanderbilt reports that the weather during her voyage from Liverpool was most favorable for laying the telegraph cable.

The weather in England was favorable for the crops.

TELEGRAPH FLEET.

The allied telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown on the 17th ult.

The United States frigate Niagara was seen by the Vanderbilt off Cape Clear on the 19th.

The Agamemnon was off Kingsale on the same day.

TURKEY.

The Turkish government had sent a general officer of the army to D. Jiddah, invested with full powers of life and death in the punishment of the murderers of the Christians.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The subject of the massacre at Jiddah was before the English Parliament.

Lord Stratford, formerly British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, strongly advocated energetic measures on the part of Her Majesty's government, and hoped that full reparation would be promptly demanded, and secured by force, if necessary.

NAPOLEON AND VICTORIA.

The sovereigns of France and England were to meet at Cherbourg on the 6th of August, to witness the great review of the French allied fleet.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND UNITED.

France is acting cordially with England in the Jiddah affair, and will urge full and prompt reparation for the assassination of the French Consul.

THE STEAMSHIP NEW YORK.

The screw steamer New York, recently wrecked off the coast of Scotland, had foundered in deep water and was become a total loss.

A DUTCH LOAN.

A Dutch trading company are negotiating for raising a loan of a few millions of florins to increase their facilities for transactions in cotton.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The leviathan steamship Great Eastern, it is reported, is likely to be offered for sale, owing to the embarrassment of the company in raising funds to complete her.

MORPHY'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Mr. Staunton, the great English champion of the game of chess, and an eminent chess player, has accepted the American champion's (Paul Morphy) challenge to Europe, to play a match of twenty one games of chess.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BERKIN.

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria's visit to Berlin has no connection with politics, but is of a strictly *family* character.

FRENCH MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Turgot, the French Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, has returned to Spain. Notwithstanding his intrigues to weaken his influence, he returns to Madrid stronger than ever in the confidence of the two governments.

CHINA.

The rebel Chief had met with new successes; at last accounts, the rebels were in possession of Ningpoh.

After the capture of the fort at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, the allied force commenced advancing up the river.

The squadron is reported in good health and spirits.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts were favorable, although cotton was slow of sale, and prices were unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Flour—Western, 21s. to 21s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. to 24s. Wheat—South'n, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; Western, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.; Red, 6s. 3d.; White, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. Corn, yellow, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; White, 33s. to 33s. 6d. Provisions—Beef and Pork steady and firm. Bacon dull, and slightly declined. Lard has slightly advanced. Butcher's Lard is quoted at 56s. to 56s. 6d.

Coffee quiet. Spirits of Oil, 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 23, Evening.—Wheat has declined 1d. to 2d. Flour, Common declined 6d. to 9d.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Monsteur* ridicules the idea of a French invasion of England.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 2.—Steamer Wood-ford passed down at 3 o'clock this morning, and the R. W. Adams at 5 o'clock this morning.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamer which passed off Cape Race yesterday morning is supposed to be the Persia, which was to have left Liverpool on Saturday, the 24th ultimo.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23.—Sugar—The market has been quite active, and prices have advanced 6d. Several cargoes of foreign sugar have been sold during yesterday and to-day. Refined lump sugar is quoted at 52 to 55s.

Coffee—No change is noted. Rice is firm; the quotations by the Europa are fully sustained. Tea is dull at 9½ to 9¾.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The American candidates for county officers have been elected by a small majority.

The American candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals has been elected by 228 majority. The American candidate for Clerk of the Court is elected by 307 majority.

A FIGHT.

During the day a fight occurred between Dr. Standeford and Capt. L. H. Bobsean. It arose partly from a personal and partly from a political difficulty.

Mr. Bobsean was shot in the abdomen, and the wound is considered a dangerous one.

Otherwise the election generally passed off quietly.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Flour—Extra, $4 25. Whisky, 23c. Bulk Sides, 8c. Oats, 50c. Corn, 58c. to 60c. Wheat—Red, 80c.; White, $1.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton dull. Sales to day 2000 bales; prices unchanged. Flour firm—Ohio, $4 90 to $5; sales to-day 13,500 barrels. Wheat unsettled—White, $1 30. Corn—White, $1 to $1 06. Mess Pork, $17 45; sales of 1250 barrels. Bacon steady—Sides, 9½c.; Shoulders, 8c. to 8¼c. Whisky steady. Sugar—Muscovado, 7¼c. to 7¾c.

INDIANS AT WAR.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Advices from Minnesota respect that a severe battle had been fought between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians near Big Stone Lake on the 14th of July. Seventy-two Sioux and eleven Chippewas were killed.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, August 2.—The steamer Lucy Holcomb passed down at one o'clock, and the steamer City of Memphis at 5 o'clock, this evening.

THE POSTAL REVENUE.—The following is a statement exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department during the quarter ending March 31, 1858:

RECEIPTS.

Letter Postage	$776 581 18
Newspaper and pamphlet postage	101 229 18
Registered letter postage	7,181 81
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold	1,464,218 33
Surplus emoluments from box rents	26,023 34
Total	$1,986,434 86

EXPENDITURES.

Compensation allowed postmasters	$614,264 82
Incidental expenses of postoffices	183,388 66
Mail for ship, steamb'at and way let-ters	3,890 17
Total	$800 541 15
Net revenue	$1,004,873 70.

Amount of postage prepaid in stamps $1,857,220 55.

Washington Star.

An Ingenious Female—A New Bible Argument.

The *Latter-Boz* is a little paper published at Glen Haven, N. Y., as the especial organ of the "Dress Reform" movement. The editor is a young woman, named Harriet N. Austin. The lady indulges in the following editorial in the *Boz* of the 15th ult:

Some persons who object to the reform dress find grounds of objection in the Bible. They say women have worn long, flowing dresses, and neither any of the prophets, nor Christ, nor his apostles, said any thing against the practice. If any argument could be drawn from that book to justify woman in stirring her person as Dress Reformers do, they would yield the point. I was satisfied all along that the spirit, if not the letter of the Bible was on our side, and I am happy to inform objectors that at last I have found something tangible on the subject; so that those conscientious persons who fear to do right unless they could find a command to that effect in a book need no longer complain that we wrench what we wear to suit our own wishes, and we will proceed to the work of doing so without precedent, the history of which is found in the Bible. In the first translation which was made of the Old Testament from the Hebrew into English, in 1599, in the account of the fall of Adam and Eve, when they were ashamed because they were naked and made them aprons, the translators, the rendering is—"*they made for themselves breeches of fig leaves.*" This was stated to me by a gentleman who lately saw a copy of this translation in the possession of a Scotch Presbyte, in Canada. I have no doubt this rendering is just. It is natural to suppose they would hand made garments of that form rather than aprons. And probably the breeches were made something like those both.

So even in the conservative dress, the most fasten upon the advocates of long skirts the charge of innovation.

EUROPE.

News by the Europa and Northern Light.

We have dates by the Europa and Northern Light to the 17th from Liverpool.

The Atlantic Cable.

The following telegram appeared in the *Times*:

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 12.

The Agamemnon arrived here this morning at 11½ o'clock, having left the rendezvous in the center of the Atlantic on the 6th inst.

On the voyage out, with the other vessels of the squadron, a succession of tremendous south-westerly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days.

During this time, the very heavy and unequal load on board the Agamemnon made her condition one of danger.

At one time, indeed, the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favor of her going to the bottom with all on board.

The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st of June, when the Agamemnon rolled and pitched and dashed nearly all in her fore trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would capsize completely and founder.

In these heavy lurches the coals which were stowed in the main and lower decks broke away, and seriously injured several of the crew.

The electric instruments were all injured. The main coil in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adrift. The iron screw-guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steam-pipe between the boilers broken, all by the heavy rolling.

Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper-deck coil of 326 tons forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on the 24th of June that the Agamemnon was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted.

The first splice was made on the 26th, and was broken an hour afterward on board the Niagara, after three miles had been paid out from each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th, and broke at 4 A. M. on the morning of Thursday, the 27th, apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship.

The third and last splice was spliced at 10½ P. M. on the night of the 29th, about six fathoms below the stern of the Agamemnon, after 146 miles had been paid out of that vessel.

The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2000 lbs.

After this the Agamemnon returned to the rendezvous, and cruised for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea.

Unfortunately the Niagara did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost, and the Agamemnon had to proceed to Queenstown.

There are still 2500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions and start for a final attempt on Saturday next.

The Massacre at Jiddah.

The following telegram, from Acting Agent and Consul General Green, received at the Foreign Office via Malta, contains a fuller account than was published yesterday:

"Her Majesty's ship Cyclops arrived at Suez from Jiddah on the 3d inst.

"On the evening of the 15th of June the Mohammedan inhabitants of Jiddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul; M. Eveillard, the French Consul, and his wife, and about twenty others. The English and French consulates were plundered. The Cyclops was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fight [fire?] on those who endeavored to intercept their retreat. On the 19th the Governor arrived at the Jiddah, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men.

"The Cyclops left Jiddah on the 24th, and brings up the Christians who escaped, including the daughter of the French Consul and the French interpreter, both badly wounded, and twenty four others."

Another Account from London.

The London papers publish accounts of an explosion of fireworks in an extensive manufacturing establishment in that city. Not less than 360 persons were injured by this casualty, some of whom will probably lose their lives.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 5th have been received. The *Espanol*, in an article on the slave trade in Cuba, expresses regret that no captain of a Spanish vessel resisted "pistol in hand," the search of the English cruisers, and it makes some sharp comments on "British philanthropy," as regards the slave trade. It declares that progress is far that the present Cabinet, like those that have preceded it, will not dully defend the honor of Spain in this matter. The *Esperanza* says:

"In an extraordinary Cabinet Council, held in presence of the Queen, the note by which the Spanish Ministry will demand explanations from the English Cabinet relative to the offensive language employed by Lord Malmesbury in the Lower House, was read. Thus this note shall possess all the dignity and energy which become a nation of such glorious antecedents as ours, in repelling with the dignitous and unjust nature of the accusation and by the dignity of the Spanish name."

According to the *Espanol*, the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes is to appear on the 19th August. The new elections are to take place on the 1st November, and the Parliament is to meet in the 15th November. Marshal O'Donnell had resolved on making various important reforms in the War Department, but the sudden resignation of the Duke de Puncornostro's resignation of his post at Court, and Count de Balaste was spoken of as his successor, have rendered it even doubtful. Senators was expected to be published before the Queen's departure for the Asturias.

CHINA.—ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—The steamer Bentinck arrived here this morning, with Calcutta dates to the 14th ult. British columns marching into Gwalior. I have no information from Madras, dates from which place are to the 10th.

After this the Agamemnon returned to the rendezvous, and cruised for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea.

Unfortunately the Niagara did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost, and the Agamemnon had to proceed to Queenstown.

There are still 2500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions and start for a final attempt on Saturday next.

The Massacre at Jiddah.

The following telegram, from Acting Agent and Consul General Green, received at the Foreign Office via Malta, contains a fuller account than was published yesterday:

"Her Majesty's ship Cyclops arrived at Suez from Jiddah on the 3d inst.

"On the evening of the 15th of June the Mohammedan inhabitants of Jiddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul; M. Eveillard, the French Consul, and his wife, and about twenty others. The English and French consulates were plundered. The Cyclops was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fight [fire?] on those who endeavored to intercept their retreat. On the 19th the Governor arrived at the Jiddah, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men.

"The Cyclops left Jiddah on the 24th, and brings up the Christians who escaped, including the daughter of the French Consul and the French interpreter, both badly wounded, and twenty four others."

Another Account from London.

The London papers publish accounts of an explosion of fireworks in an extensive manufacturing establishment in that city. Not less than 360 persons were injured by this casualty, some of whom will probably lose their lives.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 5th have been received. The *Espanol*, in an article on the slave trade in Cuba, expresses regret that no captain of a Spanish vessel resisted,