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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI—WHOLE NO. 10,734.

OFFICE, 63 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

If the grand experiment of laying a telegraphic wire along the bed of the ocean from Great Britain to America has not yet fully succeeded—a point on which we may possibly be enlightened before these lines meet the reader's eye—at all events it is a subject of special congratulation that the duty assigned to us in the completion of this gigantic and noble undertaking has been amply fulfilled. The arrival of the United States steam frigate Niagara at Trinity Bay with the intelligence not only that one-half of the wire had been successfully paid out, but that nearly the entire line had been deposited, as was evidenced by the uninterrupted interchange of signals with the Agamemnon, awoke a thrill of excitement in every bosom as the news was itself flashed along the wires throughout the land. We have not been negligent as to the successful solution of this great scientific problem, but now that so much has been accomplished, we can scarcely harbor an apprehension of failure. Under all circumstances, the practicability of a transatlantic telegraph is incontrovertibly demonstrated, and enough has been established to warrant the expectation that telegraphic communication between the old and new world is among the certainties of the future.

Presuming such to be the case now, we cannot say that we view it with any other sentiment than one of unalloyed pleasure. It may be quite true that the present line is a monopoly; that both its terminii are on British territory, and that it might possibly be used to our injury in case of war. But it should be borne in mind that the existing line is unlikely to be the only one. It would prove wholly inadequate to the requirements of commerce. It could not possibly transmit one-tenth of the messages which would be daily placed upon its wires. Other companies would be started and additional lines laid, and probably before five years we should have communications with Europe by half a dozen different lines. With respect to the contingent disadvantage under which we would labor in the event of war, the consequence is so remote and improbable as to excite no uneasiness. War between the United States and England is all but impossible. The telegraphic bond itself that will unite them will prove a powerful ligament of peace. When causes of difference can be known at once, ungarbled and unexaggerated, their removal may be effected without delay, and long before mutual misunderstanding can create mutual irritation. Had the British government been promptly apprised of the outrages on our shipping in the Gulf of Mexico—which would have been done if the submarine telegraph had been laid—the question of the right of search would have been settled almost immediately. There really seems to us nothing to fear on that score.

A curious subject of enquiry will be the effect of hourly and instantaneous communication with Europe on our immense foreign commerce. One of its obvious results will be to place mercantile operations on a basis of greater stability and security. When we know, for example, that cotton is worth so much in the Liverpool market to-day, we shall be able to calculate to a fraction the price it should command in New Orleans. Again, suppose a thousand bales of the staple are purchased and shipped, and ere the vessel arrives prices fall in the foreign market, how easily may this be met by a telegram to the consignee in England to hold on and watch the market, or in fact he may transmit whatever instructions the emergency may call for. Hence the spirit of speculation—that spirit which, in our principal article of barter with England, has made and marred thousands of fortunes—will receive a decided check. The margin of profits may be diminished, but the chances of ruin will be materially lessened. The subject, however, is too suggestive to be treated at the fag end of an article, and we must reserve its consideration for another day.

AHEAD OF TIME.—The announcement of the successful laying of the American portion of the Atlantic cable by the U. S. steam frigate Niagara, which was delivered at the office of the New York and New Orleans Southern Line at 12:30 P. M. yesterday, was received by our telegraph in news reported here at 11:30 A. M., being forty minutes ahead of time.

If the transatlantic line shows an equal degree of promptness with the Southern line, a dispatch left at the London office at 9 P. M. would reach us before 5 o'clock the same evening, or over four hours ahead of time.

NEW COTTON FROM RED RIVER.—The steamer Dr. Bellington arrived yesterday from Grand Encore, with 400 bales new cotton, five of which are from the plantation of the Kelso estate, consigned to Messrs. W. & D. Urquhart, and one bale from the plantation of S. D. Linton, Esq., and consigned to Messrs. Mandeville & Moffhenny.

The Sheriff sells, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, corner of Dumaine and Tréme streets, Second District, a stock of groceries, liquors, fixtures, &c., surrendered by B. Lemoine to his creditors.

At 12 o'clock, M., the accounts, bills and judgments belonging to the succession of T. F. Hinrichs.

See advertisements.

THOMAS ALLSOP.—It is authoritatively announced that the British government will take no further steps against Thomas Allsop, who was implicated in the January conspiracy against Napoleon, and withdraws the offer of a reward for his apprehension.

The schooner Ann Pickard, of Baltimore, from Georgetown for Philadelphia, capsized, on the 30th ultimo, off Chester, during a squall. Captain Livingston's wife and child were drowned. The Captain, his mother, three of his children, and the crew were saved by the boat of another vessel.

AN EXCITING SCENE.—At Grand Rapids, Michigan, on yesterday week, a well cared to and covered with evening and general interest, named Sarah and Rockwood, forty feet from the surface. They were thus kept down thirty hours, and yet were got out safely, after a hard day and night's work. At least a thousand people congregated about the spot, and sent up a loud shout when the men were rescued.

DOG DAYS IN NEW YORK.—Over 4,000 dogs paid the penalty in New York during the seven weeks which ended on the 24th ult.—The following are the statistics:

Taken	4,464
Redeemed	168
Escaped	12— 180

Whole number destroyed.... 4,274

The mode adopted for destroying the dogs is quite simple, and has nothing of the revolting character of the old system of knocking them in the head. A large vat or reservoir is erected into which the dogs, when their time has arrived, are placed. That vat will hold one or two hundred at a time. It is furnished with an iron or wire grating which is let down to confine them, when the Croton is turned on, filling the tank in a few moments, and putting an end to the life of "poor Tray," with as little ceremony and pain as possible.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of the new crop of cotton was received in Mobile on Wednesday by the steamer Advance. It came to Major J. Austill, from his own plantation, in Washington county. It classes strictly middling, is of excellent staple, and, although slightly stained, presents a rich, creamy appearance. Soon after the sample was exhibited the Major was offered 12 cents per pound for the bale.

A late number of the London *Morning Herald* thinks that the fate of the Spanish race on the American continent is no longer doubtful—"as a ruling race, it is doomed to extinction." It thinks Mexico must fall under the protectorate of the United States, and adds:

> When the republic of Sierra Madre should it be erected—comes to take its place alongside its sister provinces, Texas, under the star-spangled banner of the great North American Union, who will venture to say that its own interests and the interests of humanity have not been benefited?

On Monday, the 26th inst., the trial of nineteen persons, indicted for a series of burglaries and robberies in Paris, commenced. A brief telegraphic dispatch, received, gives a singular account of the commencement. It says that he affected extraordinary composure, and that, on his way through the low lodging house at Caen, he hid himself in the kennel and threatened those who approached him. He was at length compelled to leave it by the slightest stick. It says, also, that one prisoner has escaped from the prison at Caen, and that a reward of 1,000 francs is offered for his apprehension.

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