New Orleans Bee.

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Foreign Intelligence.

Recent Southern exchanges[illegible] full[illegible] of European news, from the files of foreign papers brought over by the Arabia.

This was the last mail received at the North. The mails of the Jura had not yet been received:

The London journals are filled with comments on the battles in the Peninsula and elsewhere on the war. The Times of July 29 considers, in editorial matter, correspondential and extracts, about sixteen columns exclusively referring to the American question; and on the 30th fully twenty columns more are devoted to the same subject.

The Morning Star calls upon the acting executive at Lloyd's and at the Times office to institute the most vigorous investigation into the whole matter of the false news telegraphed from Queenstown on the arrival of the Queen, which they were the main instruments of promulgating.

THE STORIES OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The report of an intended European intervention in American affairs, previously circulated in them given by the Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*:

Persons and interests are not alone in wishing to intercept their good offices between the belligerent parties in America. The Emperor of the French has proposed to make, as a preliminary to any commercial treaty, a personal appeal *to President Lincoln*, in order to induce him to accept in principle the negotiation of a convention between the North and the South. If this proposition is accepted it would leave the effect of suspending any mediation neither would serve, and intervention or mediation would only be resorted to in case the North should positively refuse to come to an understanding directly with the South. The proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was communicated to the Cabinet of Vienna by M. Bourqueney, during the stay which our Minister of Foreign Affairs made in London. It is ascertained that it has been accepted, but also that it has been decided that the moment of a respite which it would give, England would no longer hesitate to bring about a collective mediation, in case the Cabinet of the President of the Union should reject the friendly offices of Russia. It is in these terms that M. Thouvenel was charged to go to Vichy the decision which I indicated three days ago had been arrived at by the British Cabinet.

The London *Herald's* correspondent says that an article in the *Constitutionnel*, advocating the suppression of the South, has aroused almost universal indignation, and adds: "It is localized here that the report that Lord Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone had joined Prince in tendering pacific mediation, and that Mr. Adams had refused to listen to any such proposal, is entirely false. Lord Palmerston, however, has declared that he will not be a party to any coercive measures against the South, and it is believed that Russell and Gladstone entertain similar views. Under such circumstances, the coalition, nationally enough, merely struggled along. Contrary to very common understanding were not rich. They were almost unprovisioned. The expenses of their government fell entirely to most cases, and in all to a large extent, on the middle country. The planters as a body were greatly encumbered; their properties mortgaged, and their every movement hampered. Every few years the legislature of the mother-country would drive them from the cultivation of one staple to another. Under circumstances like these, for instance, the changes from sugar to indigo, from indigo to cotton, from cotton to sugar-cane, and from sugar-cane to cotton, and from cotton to sugar-cane, during the last three quarters of a century or so, have caused the ruin of numerous families. Finally, the planters were subject to the proportional depression of the produce. At one time the average crop was as high as 130,000 tons, and this sudden drop was unquestionably small; while in addition thus the coffee crop was greatly curtailed. This, of course, is without any reference to the effects on all kinds of industry.

All this that would imply appeals to be generally admitted. Hitherto party questions double principles on which the colonies were managed the former during were erroneous and unjustifiable; were to be not unfrequently either that the colonial questionable advantages of maintaining the colonies were to them violent sacrifices. We can no question about it. But these are just standing political constituents of influence with the English Government, who argue that peoples under a bad system of management by other, perhaps, seemingly they did not thrive; while they manifestly do so under a better system, perhaps, the best—therefore, they ought to be thrown off by the mother-country at their own of themselves, or to go to ruin, as the foreseeing tendencies of the Establishments may happen to lead them. Chatham, on the only legitimate influence in the affairs that the mother-country ought to do is, [illegible] the opinion of the colonists, and to [illegible] which they exhibit in all their legitimate aims and desires. To throw them off hastily, or, [illegible] with regard to her colonies, but on the general principles of commerce and national government, is unwisely exchange of late years; and it is perhaps owing to this, as much as to the manner of administering the affairs of the colonies, that the improvements which evidently has taken place, is due. In former days per section, centralization, and consolidation were deemed the first principle of greatness, conquest, and, social, and political. Then the affairs of the colonies were administered in accordance with these views. The sugar, cotton, tobacco and spices, produced in British colonies, could be exported on some but British ports. All other manufactures than British were rendered from colonial ports. Even but British shipping could be the carrying trade, whether between the colonies and the mother country, or mostly elsewhere. The colonial ports were compelled, in other words, to resort but to one market, and not to choose, as he ought to have been, the best, the cheapest, that is; and to make the matter still worse, they were compelled to buy whatever he needed for his support, his comfort, or his luxury, in one particular market, instead of being allowed to purchase, as his planters, in the cheapest. And the colonies how much more advantageously they might other nations might have been able and willing to do his carrying trade, he was compelled to employ those only belonging to Great Britain. Under such government, the colonies, naturally enough, merely struggled along. Contrary to very common understanding were not rich. They were almost unprovisioned. The expenses of their government fell entirely to most cases, and in all to a large extent, on the middle country. The planters as a body were greatly encumbered; their properties mortgaged, and their every movement hampered. Every few years the legislature of the mother-country would drive them from the cultivation of one staple to another. Under circumstances like these, for instance, the changes from sugar to indigo, from indigo to cotton, from cotton to sugar-cane, and from sugar-cane to cotton, and from cotton to sugar-cane, during the last three quarters of a century or so, have caused the ruin of numerous families. Finally, the planters were subject to the proportional depression of the produce. At one time the average crop was as high as 130,000 tons, and this sudden drop was unquestionably small; while in addition thus the coffee crop was greatly curtailed. This, of course, is without any reference to the effects on all kinds of industry.

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