THE DAILY BEE.

C. P. WEISSINGER & CO.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 76 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1862. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIV.—Whole No. 12,337.

ADVERTISING.

The Bee is published every morning, Sundays excepted, at the following rates, payable in advance:

DAILY—Ten Dollars per year; Five Dollars for six months; ONE DOLLAR per month.

TRI-WEEKLY—Five Dollars per year; Three Dollars for six months; ONE DOLLAR for every YEAR issue, for each subscription.

WEEKLY—Five Dollars per year.

All payments of Annual Advertisers in Daily to be made monthly, strictly within the first 7 days of each month; and no exception to this rule can in any case be made.

The subscription terms for Tri-Weekly and Weekly are invariably cash, and no paper will be forwarded until it is paid for, unless an account is opened with it, and then it will be stopped until it is paid up, and not sent on, at the option of the proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The friends of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable to collectors to the bearers thereof.

Operations around Fort Pulaski.

By R. Wheat, of the Crescents, at the Merchants and Academy of Exchange, one fifty above, belonging to the sons of the late Agustin Morazan.

PLANTERS CORN AND COTTON.

The month of the month, with almost unbroken monotony, continues to urge upon the planters the policy of responding to a bonding; while adding the cultivation of cotton, and of refraining for that staple corn and other cereals. The arguments in favor of this course, whether addressed to the patriotism or the interest of the planters, are absolutely incontrovertible; and it is certain that if they are unloaded the country will suffer intensely, perhaps irretrievably, while the planters themselves will forfeit a golden opportunity of securing emancipation of industry which they have vainly expected during the last year. It might have been supposed that the appeals of the press to the planters would have proved so effective as to require no iteration; but we fear that such is not the case. Although in every cotton plantation in the South the heavy crops of last year's crop remains in the gin houses unsold, and unlikely to be sold until the blockade is raised, it would appear, from statements made by the country papers, that the same reckless planting system used into the ground having now arrived, the planters in many places are eagerly preparing to cultivate fresh crops. The Texas *Gazette* states that such is the fact, and advises the planters to provide for at least a double crop of corn.

There are many in this community who have been in favor of not planting any cotton this year, or until the present crop is moved. Whether such a policy would be to our benefit, it is too late to discuss now. However unessential the plan might have been, the difficulty of carrying it out, or of obtaining the consent of so many different persons, living in different States and subject to different laws, must convince all that the question of "cotton or no cotton" must be decided now. But it is not too late for each individual planter to decide upon the extent of corn and cotton to be planted. In our immediate neighborhood we have made extensive inquiries, and ascertained that a majority have planned for a double crop of corn. We would not be a simple planter who has taken in hand to dictate how much corn ought to be the minimum, when it is taken into consideration that preparations have been made to raise most of the provisions, and that only will be required to feed stock, and that, apart from that, it is no longer a subject of any doubt, that we shall have to feed our negroes. Our soldiers from Texas 5000. Our troops have their ground for five hours. The middle were the first to give way. Our loss in killed and wounded is from 100 to 150. The enemy's loss is variously estimated from 500 to 1000. The only troops engaged were North Carolina. Col. Avery and Major Hoke were both killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood was not killed, as reported. A flag of truce has gone down, and will return soon, when a full report of casualties will be obtained.

From Charleston.

Charleston, March 17.—Lieutenant-Colonel Beaseo, of the Fifty first Pennsylvania Regiment, Lieutenant Kirby, of the Forty-seventh New York, and Lieut. P. P. Willis, a Government agent cotton broker, were captured by our pickets on Edisto Island on Monday, and brought here to-day. The prisoners were riding in a buggy when captured.

Mr. Slidell and the French Cabinet.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

I cannot affirm that Mr. Slidell has as yet seen the Emperor, but I believe he has been received, if not all, of the Ministers. Of course not officially.

His decision explained his views of the state of the South; but he must understand that the time is not yet come for decision.

A letter from Paris, dated February 18, to a New York paper, says:

I have many reasons for believing that Mr. John Slidell had an interview with his Majesty the Emperor of the French on the Tuileries on Friday last. Mr. Slidell was received only in the capacity of a private citizen, having matters of importance to communicate. Persons occupying similar positions are being continually received by the Emperor, who prefers to ascertain at first hand what they desire to say to him, rather than have it simmered and diluted through his ministers. It is said that Mr. Slidell commenced by adroitly referring to the present suffering condition of thousands of French workmen thrown out of employment by the cessation of commercial intercourse resulting from the American war, and to the deplored condition of trade of every description, owing to the same cause. He assured his Majesty that the South possessed sufficient resources to enable them to hold out for five years against the Union Government, and that there was no possibility of their returning into the Union. The Emperor is said to have confined himself to replying that he sincerely hoped the war would soon be brought to a close, as it was affecting upon France an incalculable injury daily; and with this assurance Mr. Slidell took his leave, without being asked to call again.

Southerners here are still lamenting the settlement of the Trent affair, which knocked from under them their dearly cherished hope of involving he in a war with England. They were quite assured and positive about that issue in regard to a speedy recognition; but they sing exceedingly small now and drink their brandy pectatis in mysterious silence and wear long faces, and some of them very seedy coats, as the suppression of the mail communication cuts off their supplies, and their credit is very bad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forty-five Spanish war vessels are to sail for the Pacific in April. They are to rendezvous first at Montevideo, and then start for other parts of the American coast.

Our latest intelligence of the Semter is from Gibraltar, February 13, where she was still lying. Her captain had offered twelve dollars a ton for coal, but although the regular price was only eight dollars, all parties refused to sell to him.

Prince Napoleon made an important speech in the French Senate, on the liberty of the press and in defense of the Government. He said the empire signified to him the glory of France abroad, the destruction of the treaties of 1815, and the unity of Italy. The empire has been "sans justification, and that is why it has become an application of the principles of the revolution."

The Papal Government was removing a portion of the sacred archives from Rome.

The *Gazette de Cologne* observes: At his last audience with his Holiness the following significant words struck upon the Marquis de Lavalette's startled ear: "We are thinking of removing to Venice, and we can no longer remain here with our full dignity." The Marquis is reported to have exclaimed in alarm, "Surely, Holy Father, you would not occasion a universal war," to which no answer was returned.

At Rome an attempt has been made upon the life of the Marquis de Lavalette. The assassin, who all hastily to the legitimist party—one being a Belgian, the second a Bavarian, and the third a Neapolitan—have all been arrested, and will be tried by French military tribunals. The Marquis was not injured.

From Charleston.

[From the Knoxville Register.]

Skirmishes.

The recent episodes of Union men from this part of the State has been, for the most part, suppressed at the request of the Government, but as the cat is now out of the bag, it may as well be stated that our forces consisted of five skeleton regiments of infantry, a few artillery companies, and a battalion which came in time to cover our retreat.

The force of the enemy was 22,000, with formidable gunboats on flank and formidable field batteries in front, with a heavy reserve. Our available soldiers force was 5000. Our troops were their ground for five hours. The middle were the first to give way. Our loss in killed and wounded is from 100 to 150. The enemy's loss is variously estimated from 500 to 1000. The only troops engaged were North Carolina. Col. Avery and Major Hoke were both killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood was not killed, as reported. A flag of truce has gone down, and will return soon, when a full report of casualties will be obtained.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, March 16.—Winchester received by the Tennessee Delegation, state that on Friday night Nashville passed Cumberland Gap in safety, and expected to reach Cumberland on Saturday.

Another dispatch received this morning says a courier arrived at Knoxville and reports the enemy from Lenoir to six thousand strong, seventy-five miles from Knoxville and advancing. Last week a skirmish took place near Boyd Creek, in which Hampshire's cavalry and Bailey's cavalry attacked the enemy and took 40 prisoners. Our loss five killed and one wounded.

Lynchburg, March 15.—The Postmaster at Charlottesville says when that the enemy, on the 12th, were in sight of that place, and that a fight was expected next day.

From Charleston.

Charleston, March 17.—On Wednesday morning the enemy appeared with fifty vessels before Newbern, N.C., and on Thursday morning began shelling and landing troops at Slocumville, fourteen miles below the town.

All the last telegraphic accounts following are purchased, but passengers from Wilmington state that nothing has been heard of the report that Newbern is taken.

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Memphis, March 17.—The enemy crossed the Tallahatchie river. The enemy crossed the Wolf Creek Gap in large numbers. Gen. Leadbetter has gone forward with a large force to meet them.

From Augusta.

Augusta, March 11.—The Wilmington Journal has dispatches dated Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 14th, which say: Last night 20,000 Federals landed near our batteries near Newbern. Fifty gunboats attacked our batteries and drove the guns near.

There is so much confusion we are unable to ascertain our loss. Our force was 7000 at 11 o'clock Friday morning. The town of Newberry was set on fire by the enemy's shells. Two little steamers loaded with women and children were fired on by the Federals without a moment's warning.

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Wilmington, March 17.—Further reports of the battle at Newbern vary materially in the details. The most apparently reliable one is that our forces consisted of five skeleton regiments of infantry, a few artillery companies, and a battalion which came in time to cover our retreat.

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