# New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBY. 4, 1864.


**Sales at Auction To-day.**

By B. M. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Magazine street, 12 horses.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall, furniture.

By J. B. Crozat, at 11 o'clock, at No. 107 Dauphine street, 7 carriages.


HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bowel Scales, Worms, Dyspepsia, etc.—The greatest performe wonders in all internal cases, whatever their first cause or present state, may be, by availing the body of the nerve and refreshing the blood inflammation. The body pale and thinness are soon removed without leaving a blemish. Sold everywhere.


E. T. Montgomery will sell, at 1 o'clock this day, at salesroom 39 Camp street, 200 bales sacking, and at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 37 Camp street, a general assortment of household furniture. See advertisement.

At 11 o'clock, this day, Hearn, McCarren & Landry will sell a general assortment of household furniture, at their mart, Masonic Hall.

The Varieties Theatre.—Dot and the Comedy of Errors have given last night to a good house, as did the preceding night. As an acting play, new that can be found to give to the Dot of Mr. Dillon the preference of the Dot of Mr. Dyott. It is possibly a more faithful version of Dickens's story, but in point of stage effects and coincidence is hardly so well adapted as Boucicault's version to strike a popular audience.

As for the Comedy of Errors, we have rarely seen it put upon the stage with equal artistic precision as regards ensemble, or performed with more general felicity of execution. The two Dromios of Baker and Stoddard were really admirable specimens of comic delineation. Mr. Dodd well displayed his ability to succeed with and resorting to illegitimate methods for creating mirth. His very face, when he was silent, was irresistibly eloquent of fun.

We presume both plays will be repeated to-night.

The Academy of Music.—Mr. Cook, the manager of the educated dogs and monkeys, enjoyed here last night a very handsome benefit. A grand concert combination is offered for to-night, which announced as the last appearance but one of Robert Nicoll, and also of the dogs and monkeys.

General Order in regard to Plantations and Plantation Laborers.—An important General Order from the Headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, relative to plantations and plantation laborers, is published in another column. The document is of such length and such minuteness of details as to preclude a synopsis. Those interested in its provisions would do well to give it a careful examination.

Next New York Steamer.—The Orbis was announced to leave New York for New Orleans direct on the 27th ult., and the George Washington, also direct, on the 30th ult. The Montezuma would leave for New Orleans via Havana, on the 10th inst.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Planet.—The steamer Planet, in loading, too on Monday morning last, just before daylight, struck the bank opposite Jefferson College, when the commenced leaking, and sunk at the head of Grand View Reach, 52 miles above the city. The troops, crew and the cattle were all saved. The boat is a total loss, having sunk over her hurricane roof. Cargo were no loss but. The cargo, cattle and hogs were brought down to the city by the steamer Meteor.

## Important Passage of Diplomatic Correspondence.

PEREMPTORY DISPATCH OF MR SEWARD REGARDING THE ALEXANDRA CASE—SAILING OF BRIT. CRUISERS FROM BRITISH PORTS A CASE SETTLE.

The following passage in Mr. Seward's correspondence with Mr. Adams relative to the Alexandra case, was evidently intended to bring on a crisis in the relations between England and the United States. It no doubt made the pivot upon which the question of a rupture or continued peace between the two countries, subsequently turned. Presenting pointedly to the English Government the alternative of combining or suspending its laws in such a way as to prevent the departure from its ports of ships intended for the rebel navy, or of preparing for hostilities between the two nations, its effect is evidenced in the subsequent speech of Earl Russell, in which he alluded to the possible insufficiency of the British neutrality laws and the expediency of amending them at the next session of Parliament. From that moment the policy and tone of the English ministry on American affairs took an obvious turn favorable to the United States. Mr. Seward's triumph over Earl Russell in this affair is undeniable, and he may claim it, perhaps, as a set off to the result of the Trent affair, in which he came out only "second best."

Department of State,
Washington, July 11, 1863.

Sir—Your dispatch of the 26th of June (No. 238) has been received, together with three paper books containing a report of the trial of the Alexandra.

If the law of Great Britain must be left with its independent and unrestricted power of Government in conformity with the rulings of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, then there will be left for the United States no alternative but to prepare themselves and their loyal citizens against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports, as against the naval officers of a public enemy; and it will be left under upon the commanders for the injuries which all such cruisers shall have hitherto committed or shall hereafter commit against the Government and the citizens of the United States. To this end that Government is now preparing a naval force adequate to the utmost vigor; and if the national safety which is now arming, shall not be sufficient for the emergency, then the United States must bring into employment such private and naval forces as the commodious marine shall afford. British ports, domestic trade as colonial, are now open, under certain restrictions, to the ware of piratical vessels, and not only furnish them with coals, provisions and such repairs, but even receive their prisoners when the commanders of the United States come in to obtain relief from hunger in will be they have either burned ships which they have captured, or have even manned and armed them as privateers and cast them adrift, to add to the disorder of destruction. Can it be accounted for by either surprise or complaint that if the condition of things is to remain and receive the decisive sanction of the British Government, the navy of the United States will receive instructions to pursue these enemies into the ports which they, in violation of the law of nations and the obligations of neutrality, make harbors for their pirates? The President very distinctly perceives the risks and hazards which naval conflicts then would bring to the commerce and ports to the peace of the two countries. But he feels bound to say that in the case supposed the destruction of our commerce will proceed in a naval war waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the Government and people of the United States—a war unknown, although not declared or avowed by the British Government. If, through the necessary employments of all our means of national defence, such a partial war shall become a general one between the two nations, the President has the consolation to know that the calamity will rest upon the United States.

In stating the frankly the views of this Government, it is proper for me to add that it is not the President's purpose to put into extraordinary measures of defence to which I have referred, unless they shall be rendered necessary by a final decision of the British Government upon it cannot and will not interfere to restrain the hostilities which are now apprehended; nor will I allow myself to suppose that Her Majesty's Government will fail to a measure conceive why nothing I have written upon this point is in the spirit of mere demonstration. On the contrary, while the able and friendly discussions of Her Britannic Majesty's Government have been appreciated and regarded upon, it is well understood that that Government in the last case and that world to yield to remonstrance or argument so conceded in equity and justice. So, on the other hand, it ought to be understood that the United States, if they could ever be persuaded to submit to injuries already suffered by the other way to most peace and friendship with Great Britain and to the nations through any concession that is compatible with the permanent interests of national independence and honor.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

The New York Metropolitan at the Tuileries—The Emperor's Reply to the Diplomatic Address.

The Moniteur contains an account of the reception of the diplomatic corps at the Tuileries on the 1st of January:

At one o'clock, says the official journal, the Emperor entered the Throne room where the foreign ministers were assembled, ranged around the Throne. His Excellency, the Papal Nuncio, addressed the Emperor in the following words:

Sire:—The members of the diplomatic corps assembled around Your Majesty, feel impelled, on the occasion of the New Year, to express the sentiments of respect, devotion for the happiness of Your Imperial Majesty, of your august family, and for the prosperity of France.

Interpreting the sentiments of the diplomatic corps on this solemn day, I am happy, Sire, to present you its very respectful homages.

The Emperor replied:

I thank you for the wishes you express in the name of the Diplomatic corps. They are a homage of prudence for the past and confidence in the future. In spite of the disquietudes resulting from most serious complications, I can assert that the spirit of moderation which animates my policy promises a happy and peaceful solution.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal says that Gen. McClernand has tendered his resignation as a Major General in the Volunteer service of the United States.

A poor old gentleman, being asked what to do for dinner, replied, "Why, I should say, good company, something to eat, and a napkin."

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Lecompton system on the Mississippi.

The Times of this city adopts the general views of a recent article in the New York Times under the above title. The New Orleans Times denounces land monopoly, and advocates "the most even division possible of the landed property of the South among its people." In the words of our contemporary:

It is the great question of the moment—the division possible of the landed property of the South among its people, or of a small number of great landlords among millions of proletarians. And, above all, it is the question whether it shall be written in history that the glorious emancipation of 1863 only transferred our African population to a new set of masters, who, though they dared not use the whip, or could not buy or sell them, yet "o lead their blood" by greedy and unfeeling exactions of labor, by insufficient food and clothing, and by exposure to and no feet in sickness.

With regard to the present condition of the negroes on Union plantations in the South and the character of the new planters for whom these negroes work, the same paper remarks:

The same general features remain on plantations is more helpless and pitiable than ever before. Their present employers do not starve or oppress them from a devilish love of inflicting pain, no more than did their former owners. But they want to make $300 an acre from land which they rent for $4. And, unlike the slave owner, it is they whose toil and sweat they do this are all dead by the end of the year, or if all the children are in their little graves, they are none the poorer.

If the planters negroes were formerly ignorant and powerless to vindicate their rights to voting, they are now even more so. The able-bodied men are almost all either "run off" by their masters into "the Confederacy" or enlisted in our army. It is the old and infirm, the women and children, who must make the "lessee's fortune in a year. It is these to whom he applies those calculations of labor which were made for the able-bodied. It is these whom dirty letters and ugly cabins and unintended sickness escape his notice, as ambitions is he that the bale which he sells for three hundred dollars shall not cost him twenty. No; this prosperous gentleman is not a fiend; he is only thoughtless and selfish. But the negroes must have protection, thoughtful and benevolent protection—and their protection must be the inexorable authority of the nation.

## Speech of the King of Italy on New Year.

Turin, Friday evening, January 1.

The Stampa publishes a report of the royal reception. The King recommended to the deputation from the Senate the discussion of a tax bill in order that the people may be prepared for the exercises which the situation of the country shall demand.

To the deputation from the House the King expressed his regret that the year 1863 had not afforded a favorable occasion for accomplishing the redemption of Venice. He looked to 1864 for European complications, not yet fully defined, but which might offer the occasion desired. The union of Italy with Rome, and the unhappy James, with the defeat and dispersion of his troops, (who seem, however, to have fought well,) is a fugitive, and a refugee in Monterey. Kreisinger, as things are going, he will probably be in Texas. We have no idea, that without prestige or influence, or money, now, he can get together another army, or amass enough to enable him to make a stand against the invaders who, as we have said—in the light of this latest intelligence—are substantially masters of the country. We should not be surprised if, in the progress of events, we shall hear of a French army traversing the horses in the Rio del Norte. Louis Napoleon is a man to stand still, when he gets an idea in his head. He has long had an idea that "manifest destiny" may lead him to Texas, and if he sees any opportunity for restoring French influence and French dominion in that direction, the man must be inconsiderate indeed to suppose he would be restrained, by any respect for treaty obligations, or by any desire of keeping on amicable terms with the Government, from improving it to the utmost. In any event, we may rely upon it, that before this Franco-Austrian performance in Mexico is played out, the United States is destined to be one of the *dramatis personæ*.

## Miscellaneous Items.

The Cotton Manufacture.—The Newburyport *Herald*, in noticing the intention of the cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts to start their mills, opposes the movement on the ground that there is not cotton enough to keep them all profitably employed. It says that if the war continues, cotton cannot be reduced to forty cents per pound for years, and that is that seven cloth will be cheaper than calico. The *Herald* thinks that under present circumstances a cotton mill can earn its value before the cotton mills can move.

The following loans are now in the European market seeking capital: Russia 200,000,000f., Austria 250,000,000f., Spain 75,000,000f., Italy 200,000,000f., Sweden 181,300,000f., Denmark 37,500,000f., Prussia 50,000,000f., Greece 200,000f.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Provost Court—Judge Attacks presidingJohn Rhodes was up charged by officer McCann with being an accessory to an assault and robbery on some parties. He admitted that he got into bad company, but was no party to any assault. He is on detailed duty, and was sent to Capt. Pickering subject to the orders of the Court.

John Brasmer and James Shay, of the Ninth Connecticut, were up for inserting Mrs Hennessey. They said that the prosecutrix insulted them and spat in the face of them. Accused were advised to keep away from the place where the woman resides.

Mrs. Jane Baker was tried on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and having furnished liquor to soldiers. She was ordered to move, but she said she did not know where to go to. The order then was amended to send her to the workhouse for 30 days, unless she move.

*Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leonhart Presiding*—Kate Brown and Ida Kenny of the Fifth District, charged as the dead mondis, representing parts of Basin, Dauphin and Barrack street, were before the Recorder on the charge of having peeped into the bottle of the Bienville House, on Bienville street, on the night of last Sunday week. They were fined $2 50 and $5 each according to the gravity of their case. A number of gentlemen, in violation of the law of nations and the obligations of neutrality, make harbors for their pirates? The President very distinctly perceives the risks and hazards which naval conflicts then would bring to the commerce and ports to the peace of the two countries. But he feels bound to say that in the case supposed the destruction of our commerce will proceed in a naval war waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the Government and people of the United States—a war unknown, although not declared or avowed by the British Government. If, through the necessary employments of all our means of national defence, such a partial war shall become a general one between the two nations, the President has the consolation to know that the calamity will rest upon the United States.

[From the New York Express.]

## Mexico.

The highly important intelligence from Mexico which reached us last day, by way of Havana, seems to render it morally certain that Louis Napoleon is master of the situation. The battle of Morelia, fought on the 15th, has given the *coup de grace* into the Mexicans, and the unhappy James, with the defeat and dispersion of his troops, (who seem, however, to have fought well,) is a fugitive, and a refugee in Monterey. Kreisinger, as things are going, he will probably be in Texas. We have no idea, that without prestige or influence, or money, now, he can get together another army, or amass enough to enable him to make a stand against the invaders who, as we have said—in the light of this latest intelligence—are substantially masters of the country. We should not be surprised if, in the progress of events, we shall hear of a French army traversing the horses in the Rio del Norte. Louis Napoleon is a man to stand still, when he gets an idea in his head. He has long had an idea that "manifest destiny" may lead him to Texas, and if he sees any opportunity for restoring French influence and French dominion in that direction, the man must be inconsiderate indeed to suppose he would be restrained, by any respect for treaty obligations, or by any desire of keeping on amicable terms with the Government, from improving it to the utmost. In any event, we may rely upon it, that before this Franco-Austrian performance in Mexico is played out, the United States is destined to be one of the *dramatis personæ*.

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