New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By E. M. Morphy, on the Levee, Post 31, Third District—Flour.

By A. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange—Sugar hogsheads and barrels; at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange—Implements for use of ground.

By Francis J. Scott, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Lot of ground.

By Francis J. Scott, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Undivided lot of ground.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at 127 Camp street—Furniture.

At the Masonic Hall will be offered at auction sale, by McCargo & Landry, furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., at 11 o'clock, this day.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the sale of 750 barrels flour advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for this day at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Levee, post 36, Third District. See advertisement.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c., AT AUCTION AT THE SHERIFF'S.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 127 Camp street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of handsome household furniture, books, &c. Also, one piano.

Parker Caro, of the Metairie, has obliged us with his usual polite attentions.

THE DATES OF THE METAIRIE.—The steamship Metairie arrived last night from New York bringing dates up to the evening of the 17th, which have been anticipated. The report and passenger list of this steamer will be found elsewhere.

Passengers per steamer Metairie.

Mr. Pagnon, Capt. Gardner and servant, Mrs. Wright and child, Mrs. Wright, Reginald Farrow.

UNDER REGULATION TRAFFIC IN GOLD.—An order has been issued, by command of Major General Banks, specifying that, more fully to prevent the transfer of gold to the Rebel States, traffic in gold is prohibited except on condition that the purchaser deposits the gold purchased in the Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, for which deposit the seller and the purchaser will be held alike responsible, and will be shown by the depositor from the Treasury upon presentation to the Assistant Treasurer or the Provost Marshal General of satisfactory explanations of the purposes to which it is to be applied.

Captain Harkess of the brig N. M. Torry, arrived in port yesterday from New York, reports on Thursday, 7th inst., while laying to at Racoal Island that a coffin with a female corpse deposited upon it, apparently had not been more than two days in the water. The coffin was made of black pine plank. The corpse from appearance was not more than 25 years of age, and was well dressed and of good circumstances. The corpse was buried on the North Bemini Island.

SAIL ASHORE.—Captain Nichols of the back Genevese, arrived in port yesterday from Boston, reports on the 10th inst., 20 miles West of Sand Key light, saw the ship New England ashore. She was from Philadelphia bound to Key West.

The Position of England.

The nature of foreign news by the last steam are such that the attitude of England with regard to international affairs somewhat changed but by no means improved. Her position, indeed, is in a singular degree humble and diffident for a power whose pretensions have heretofore been so lofty and exacting. In a critical emergency her most strenuous diplomacy is a confessed failure. Anxiously, almost obsequiously, interposing to reconcile contending nations, her emissaries were spurned by the belligerents of both sides, and the Conference which she invoked only revealed more clearly her fast diminishing influence and proclaimed more distinctly her humiliation. Whether her policy were to precipitate a continent or to take part in the struggle, her determinate appears signal and complete. Her diplomacy seems powerless either to effect peace or to make war. That is to bring the purport of the statements lately made in Parliament by Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell.

It was out of the question, they concluded, for England to go to war alone against Germany, in behalf of Denmark, no matter how the latter's territory might be trampled and dismembered by her powerful and greedy neighbors. Should the existence of Denmark be at stake the case might, perhaps, justify a different policy, but no pledge is given even to that extremity of intervention for the purpose of saving the little Kingdom from annihilation. This tame and spacious abstention, in such contrast with the bold and menacing phrases of Lord Russell in the early stage of the Danish troubles, he now tries to cover with the decent garb of the abstract principles of neutrality. But it is too late. The world knows how little such abstractions have been regarded heretofore by any of the great powers. The world perceives that it cannot be a true lion which now cowers in the cavern and roaring in such fierce and threatening tones a few months ago.

But one of the most curious features in the present aspect of English affairs is the stand taken by the opposition in Parliament. They do not aim to censure the Ministry for not going to war. They make no promise of assisting Denmark if they should get into power. On the contrary, the gist of their complaint against the Ministers is, in the words of Lord Derby's resolution of censure to be laid before the House of Commons on the 4th inst., that while the course of the Government "has failed to maintain the avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities of peace."

A passage in the proceedings of the meeting of conservative members at which the above declaration was adopted, will present the attitude of the opposition more still clearer light. Mr. Kerr addressed the meeting in favor of armed intervention in behalf of Denmark, but his was received with marks of disapprobation.

Lord Derby said he must differ from Mr. Kerr, because if such an expression as he had advanced were embodied in the resolution, the Opposition, in the event of their coming into power would be bound to carry out such operations in favor of Denmark, and to this they were not prepared to bind themselves. He did not mean to be understood, nor did he wish to convey that his party would not keep England neutral by force of arms. This statement, it was, received with expressions of approbation, and appeared to be acquiesced in by the meeting generally.

It is plain therefore that the opposition do not propose to compel the Ministry for now declining to take up arms for Denmark, but, in the last pages of the *Morning Post*, which has become a semi-Ministerial, for having "contributed to a state of things which will sooner or later drag England into war." In this view of the case, the amendment proposed by Mr Kinglake (on the question shall, to put to the House "Is the Government right in deciding against war?—aye or no?" seems irrelevant to the issue, since the opposition do not protest to quarrel with the Government for not going to war, but for endangering peace. The strange spectacle of a party presented of a Ministry, which has hitherto so uniformly begun for peace, in danger of being overthrown on account of the warlike tendency of its policy.

(From the New York Herald, 18th.

Rebels in Council at Niagara Falls—The Chicago Convention.

George M. Bolders, with twenty or thirty rebel politicians and officers, is now at Niagara Falls, plotting the subjugation of half of Jeff. Davis and his villainous gangs. Something, we think, on the Canada side, there is a rebel politic, which is to operate upon the politicians who visit that place during the next season. From all accounts they are now the most of this advantage. They have contracted a great change for the coolest of the Chicago Convention. The Convention proposes forcing a rupture and division of the Union, after the manner of the split in Char. Bolders in 1860. This is to be brought about by a party that will consist of peace-men and peace factions, and with them their sympathizers, long and a system of riot and insurrection, not only in the West, but also in the east and Southern states. The split in Charleston in 1860 was accomplished by the scheming of Lewis Model, Davis and other leaders in the Southern states for the very purpose of bringing about a state of affairs that would give them a pretext to inaugurate a rebellion. A fresh op in that convention was necessary, or rather a preliminary step in preparing the public mind of the South for the secession which was already planned by the leaders. To accomplish this the results they were assisted by the Albany Regency and other unscrupulous politicians of the North.

A plot for a split and break up at Chicago is fashioned upon, to be followed by revolution in the North, as the last hope for their sinking cause.

To accomplish this the rebel secess, rebel brokers and rebel plotters have been running back from Europe, and have made towards their place of operations. The country from Montreal to Niagara Falls and Windsor, opposite Detroit, is filled with these all directly their efforts upon the Chicago Convention. Vallandigham was sent back to Ohio to play his part of the game there. But in order to accomplish their end time was needed. Accordingly the postponement of the Chicago Convention was anticipated.

Sunday and all rebel plotters are actively at work in carrying their scheme. Although the Democratic Convention assembles and cannot be postponed, yet there will be a great deal of work done before the meeting of the Convention. Vallandigham will be there, and he will be the leader of the party. Jeff. Davis and his villainous gangs are there, and they will be there. Bolders is there, and he will be there. Vallandigham will be there, and he will be there