THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No. 12,705.

73 Chartres street.

ORLEANS:
MING, MAY 29 1863.

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...mmanding.
New York,
...and the
...

...Davis
...Hall, R H
...ve children
...Barber and three
...Reckenson
...and children,
...Price, Miss
...Wesley Young and
...Mrs Davis
...Hall, R H
...W H Barrett,
...Pillie, M Erskenson
...and children,
...Mrs Wesley Young and 2 children; F Richmond and lady, Mrs Lilie M. Madger and servant, N Cessna, Lydie P Bleding, C Hawkes and lady, A Wilson, Col Mercer, C H Churchill, C Le C Haynes, J A Swift, J Piper, M Lane and servant, Mrs Chisholm and 2 children, Miss Fanny Young and children, Mrs Bromeo, Dr V N Mercer, J Keen, Miss Young and servant, Mrs F H Morgan, Mr Carter, Mrs Chas. O A Sea, B Plumber, Miss Cuddy and servant, W A Cathcart and family, Dr J A Gilmore and lady, M Castro, O A Seaman, Mrs G W Brown, Mrs Blair, E M Lewis, lady, children and servant; G Lurch, lady, two children and servant, Mrs H. Thompson and servant, J B Walsh, C Glenn Seymour, M Marion Hicks, Capt J B Walsh, C Glenn and servant, and 40 steerage passengers.

FOR HAVANA—M Dubourg and lady, Mrs Lilie Mc Reid and daughter, Miss Ada Reid, Mrs H S Neil, F Goudie, A Lessing, J Farrel, D Weil, M Goodman, G Verdier, Mrs Bonneval and child, Mrs Lucas, Miss Lange, Mad Georgie, J Pasquier, Dr Brown, M Holden.

CHOICE GROCERIES—S B Bevans & Co, Nos. 51 and 53 Poydras street, have just received a fresh supply of choice groceries, including butter, flour, beef, pig pork and tongues, ham, lard, coffee, tea, also of celebrated brands, &c. All of which are offered at the cheapest rates

BUTTER AND BACON—E'S Keep, No. 62 Poydras street, offers for sale choice Goshen butter and new shoulders

NEWS FROM THE NORTH, FROM THE SOUTH AND FROM EUROPE—We refer our readers to the second page of this morning's *Bee* for the news contained in our afternoon editions of yesterday, from the North, from the South, and from Europe, which will be found of considerable interest.

FLOUR—PLANT'S EXTRA—CHOICE EXTRA—B P Estill & Co, Nos 52 and 54 Poydras street, advertise Plant's extra flour in store and other choice extra flour now landing and in store.

R. T. Montgomery will sell, this day, Friday, the 29th instant, at 10½ o'clock, ex berk Acton, at Post 15, First District, very choice extra flour, Metropolitan Mills.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers and speculators to his sale of fine Mahogany and black walnut furniture, and also of a splendid Erard piano, which takes place this day, at 10 o'clock. See advertisement.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

(By the Mississippi.)

Arkansas.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.]

Quarantine, May 28—From the New York *Herald* of the 15th, we take the following summary of news from these parts:

The United States transport Conway, from Ship Island, arrived at New York on the 13th, reports having met the steamer Dirigo, Charleston harbor on the 14th, about one o'clock in the afternoon. It is reported that the iron-clads were attacking Morris Island.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that the rebels are collecting a large force south of the Cumberland, and a large infantry force in Tennessee, for the purpose, it is thought, of invading Kentucky. Gen Breckinridge is said to be the leader of this contemplated invasion.

Letters from Rosecrans state that a party of sixty mounted guerrillas attacked a train near South Cuba, when the guard on the train returned the fire, killing the rebels, with a loss of only one killed and another wounded.

Advices through rebel sources say that Marmaduke has had a fight in Arkansas, resulting in a rebel victory. No particulars are given, nor is any mention made of the numbers engaged.

Bragg's head quarters are been moved to Shelbyville, about seven miles southwest of Tullahoma.

Gold closed on the 19th at 119½ to 150. Cotton, $6 to $52. Market dull.

Four Days Later from Europe.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Commercial.

We have already published a short synopsis of the latest foreign news contained in our copy of the New York *Herald* of the 15th. We give some of the details of that news from the same paper. The steamer City of New York left Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th.

Great Britain.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

In the House of Commons, on the 4th inst, Mr Peacock gave notice that on the 8th inst he would call attention to the case of the Sarah Crosby, for Matamoros, and ask why a certain vessel had been suppressed.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr Maguire, said that the American flag had been hauled down on the island of Somboero during the stay of Her Majesty's steamer Pigeon there. It was not true that this island had been discovered by the Americans ten years ago, for it had long been part of the British possessions in the Caribbean sea. It had been settled by a party of Americans working a mine there, and the captain of the Pigeon was unwilling while he stayed there to recognize that occupation. There had been no correspondence.

Mr. Gladstone made a powerful speech in defence of his proposition to extend the income tax to charitable institutions; but afterwards, admitting that the House was against the project, he consented to withdraw it, in the midst of loud cheers.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the House during the proceedings for the first time.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst, Mr. Layard, in response to Lord R Cecil, made some explanation as to the mails on board the steamer Peterhoff, and the promise of the American Government that they should be delivered up.

Foreign Enlistments.

In the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the 4th inst., a letter was read from the Foreign Office, dated the 25th of April, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Foreign Enlistment act, and stating that her Majesty's Government cannot, on consideration, see how any improvement can be made in that act.

Mr. King moved that the Chamber express its hope that in case further experience beyond the escape of the Alabama shall show that the Foreign Enlistment act is not efficient for the accomplishment of its object in which British interests are so deeply involved, immediate steps would be taken to remedy the deficiency before precedents should grow up which might seriously embarrass England whenever she might be engaged in war. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The London *Observer*, in a radic editorial on America, does justice to President Lincoln and his advisers, who, it says, evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and to avoid giving just cause of offence.

The opinion gains ground that the improvement in the cotton trade lately has been considerable, and it is observable in the manufacturing districts that a greater number of chimneys are smoking.

The American Question.

SPOKEN BY MR. ADAMS TO THE TRADES UNIONISTS.

On the 21st instant a deputation of Trades Unionists waited upon Mr. Adams, the American Minister, to present the address recently adopted at a public meeting held in Hyde park, sympathizing with the North and applauding President Lincoln for his emancipation policy. Mr. Bright introduced the deputation and made a few pertinent remarks. Speeches were also made by several members of the deputation.

Mr Adams, having expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing so numerous a deputation of working men before him, said

GENTLEMEN—I accept with pleasure the duty you have imposed upon me in receiving your address to Mr Lincoln. Represented as I do among my country in England, you must be aware that I stand outside of all local questions, therefore it is not my province to express great satisfaction or satisfaction with those persons in England who express their opinions upon America. If there are any in this country who put a harsh construction on the conduct of the American Government, it is not my place to defend it. My business, gentlemen, you will have to understand, is to represent the representative body of Europe, when the favorable sentiments towards the Government I represent, and to reciprocate the frank, manly and independent spirit in which they have addressed. I understand, gentlemen, you are here representing large bodies of working men who have to contend with difficulties in the exercise of the right of labor—a very important privilege, which, if it be not the right of labor, it is a general principle, and it is through taking place in a foreign country you have a right to express your opinions, and I accept the duty you impose on me with great pleasure, because I believe it is one which may give rise to the expression of sentiments which I share, and which I believe are those of my country. I agree with you in your views. With regard to those of the same race, of the same language, and sharing many of their superiority on the ocean, under present circumstances, it would be indeed surprising if no cloud should come on that ocean which might occasionally for a moment with your gentlemen, not to be a cause of alarm, which ought to be exhibited by both countries, and may be the occasion of a temporary interruption of the friendly relations which have existed between the two countries for a long period of time. I have no doubt, however, that in spite of such a cloud, the sun will continue to shine upon us, and that the friendly relations which have existed between the two countries will be continued. I am not in the secret of my Government, but I think I may say that the sentiments of the Government are those of the people of this country, which, may then, have been a universal national sentiment and a fountain of national power. The plotters on both sides, who had long wished and meditated a destruction of the Union for that purpose, eagerly caught at every chance to present and fan into flame this fruitful topic of mischief. With that view those in the South greatly exaggerated the prevalence of Northern hostilities, while those in the North did all they could to aid them. Whether by arrangement or not, they were in fact the allies of each other. They worked for the same end and by the same means—*slavery agitation*. It was the conflict of these comparatively few men that brought the country to the condition in which it was generally believed, to be when the peace convention assembled, a condition which it was thought would terminate, if not satisfactorily settled, as solemnly declared in the resolutions under which the convention assembled, in a permanent dissolution of the Union. The executive members of the convention redeeming pledges, I believe, and know to be the earnest wish of a large majority of the people of every State represented, sent to every State in the Union a proposition that the Union would not be dissolved, but that the Constitution would be observed in its present and every other clause in relation to it, and that it should be faithfully observed in the future. With all my good will to the South, which I may claim, I believe that the South, in the main, would have accepted the convention, but for the intervention of a third party. I believe that it was almost false to believe, could proceed only from the Union. In the Cabinet of which I was the whole officer was referred to and it was so well known that Mr Guthrie, Senator, was one of the most influential men of his party, and he was made aware of the mission, and it was fairly agreed to, and it united in the recommendation of but a base conspiracy. The Cabinet, Mr Buchanan being present at that time, was unanimously agreed to receive the commissioners. I was then in the room when the message was received that they had left the city. I was then in the room when Mr Guthrie read the telegram, and I know that he was deceived and deceived by the promise made to him. At least I believe that he was deceived and deceived by the promise made to him. At least I believe that he was deceived and deceived by the promise made to him. At least I believe