THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBY. 26, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, corner Louisiana avenue and Tchoupitoulas street, family groceries, wines, liquors, &c.

By McCorren & Landry, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Chartres street, furniture.

See our second page for auction and sheriff's sales and other important notices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the only medicine for invigorating a debilitated constitution. Persons of nervous habit, suffering from impaired digestive organs and bilious affections, should give them a speedy and impartial trial. Coughs, colds and lung-sores are speedily relieved and radically cured by a single course of these medicines. Sold everywhere.

PLANTING POTATOES.—Egan & Klog, Nos. 62 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street, have received one hundred barrels of pure yellow pinkeye potatoes. See their advertisement.

FRUITS.—Tramontana & Co., No. 4 Front street, between Common and Gravier, have just received from Palermo a large invoice of oranges and lemons. See their advertisement in another column.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved real estate, situate on Camp street and on Delord and Felton streets, in the First District of this city. For particulars and terms, see advertisements.

TEA AND BUTTER.—C. S. Keep, No. 62 Poydras street, has on hand a large and splendid stock of teas, and a lot of the very best Goshen butter that is to be found in the market. See his advertisements.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Tchoupitoulas street, a large and select assortment of family groceries, wines, liquors, &c. See auction advertisements.

This Day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Chartres street, McCorren & Landry sell at auction furniture, &c., of the Boston Club House. For further particulars see their advertisement.

Dr. Spalding, of the firm of Spalding & Rogers, the founders of the Academy of Music, in this city, has been in the city for a few days, and will leave on the steamer Saturday, we understand, for Havana, where one of Messrs. S. & R.'s circus companies is giving entertainments.

The United States mail steamship Matanzas, Wm. Lissenng, commanding, sailed last evening for New York via Havana, with a full freight, the United States mail, and the following passengers:

For New York—Simon T. Hugg, Hilbert, Ed. E. Fish, Louis Tostee, John J. Brown, Wm. Carig, A. Lowe, Misses Lowe, 2, & children, boy and child, James Ogden, Abraham Brown, 3 Capts.

For Havana—Mrs Wyatt, Miss Wyatt, Mr. H. Hervey and child, Messrs. J. G. Gollah, A. Rob-inson, A. Fowler, D Gutierres.

Gurowski.

Count Adam Gurowski, late of New York, now of Washington, is an eccentric Pole. At New York he enjoyed the fame of a learned pundit, a reputation that he vigorously cultivated by the pursuit of a ponderous dogmatism that made him a terror to all literary men of weak nerves and the soft-spoil depot at clubs and restaurants. Count Adam, the erudite Pole, also became an intense American patriot. Early in the war he went to Washington, where patriotism is always supposed to find a ready market. Count Adam's supply of this precious commodity was in due time submitted to commercial appraisement, and it was found worth precisely the price of a second or third rate clerkship in the State Department. This equation being settled, Count Adam remained for a time comfortable and shady. But so much light could not always be hid under a departmental bushel. The soul of American liberty cried out against the disillusionation suffered by its devotees since the Gurowski tongue and pen had ceased to shed their radiance. The votes of American liberty prevailed over the Gurowski modesty, and Count Adam instantly effulged with such brilliancy that patriotism, if rallied to extremity, and if shod in shoes of the Satinod Gurowski fashion, could not possibly stray from the illuminated path.

But the Gurowski light had its shadow. This shadow fell upon Count Adam himself, where he sat in mundane and concrete form at his desk in the State Department. In the course of his patriotic effusions he had given umbrage to the head of the State Department, Mr. Seward, and this umbrage fell darkly upon his official seat in said Department. It was an intensive element in the problem, and fatally disturbed the before-mentioned equation. In consequence Count Adam shook the office dust from his feet, and came forth an intenser patriot than ever. Indeed, his patriotism might be called impassionable, since it was no longer a subject for official announcement. He done nothing now but diurnalize and nocturnalize his vast thoughts and, far reaching views for the benefit of his adopted country. But his principal function, and his noblest, too, is that of prophet. The hand of fate, the command of duty, compel him to vaticinate—vaticinate—vaticinate! and all to no purpose, inasmuch as the powers that be are in general too mean or too stupid to benefit by his piercing foreknowledge.

This sterile gift and this infernonous labor bring grief to his great heart. "Why," he exclaims in his last diary, "was I endowed with this foresight, this Cassandra gift of prophecy, which nobody will heed until it is too late? But I must write—write—write. Oh! blood—blood —a deluge of blood!" This quotation affords but a faint idea of the fiery outpourings of the unappreciated prophet. In his prophetic agony he dips his pen in gall and virgilian horror, and barely stops short of wishing that he were an "imbecille," like Halleck; that he were as short-sighted and blundering in prediction as Seward; that he were merely a "pompous and passive pastor," like Chase; that he were as ignorant of the true policy of war as the "wrong-eyed West pointer;" that he were a moral pachyderm, an inert, insensitive martyr, like Stanton; or that he were even one of the "sinecoscope of the cisalpine ordes" of whom he tells the ingenuous youth of the country to beware. To such desperate anguish may the cause of emancipation-provoked powers drive a great and patriotic spirit!

It is hardly conceivable that Adam, a Pole, could be more American than the Federal Administration, and more patriotic than all the chief officers, civil and military, in the country of his adoption. But any other conclusion from the delinquencies and lamentations of his remarkably diary, in relation to persons and things about Washington, can only be come to at the expense either of his intelligence or sincerity —a result not to be thought of a moment, of course. The pleasing mind is therefore placed between two impossibilities which regard to the American patriotism of this Polish prophet and lamentator. Laying aside these perplexing questions, and measuring the Count's incubrations on affairs by a literary standard, it is safe to say that the history of literature does not present their parallel as a sublime piece of priestcraft, or egotism. Yet this rabid egotist, this morbid misanthropist, is not without his radical admirers who consider his foresight and applaud his fearless candor.

Outrage by Negroes in West Baton Rouge.

The Baton Rouge *Comet* of the 20th says:

On Friday night of last week a party of six or seven negroes broke into the house of Mr. Tennant, four miles below Bruin Landing, armed with clubs and axes, broke down the back door, entered the house, and having overpowered all the occupants by murderous blows, robbed the house and destroyed. Mr. Tompkins, himself, after a scuffle with them made his escape to alarm the neighbors. A blind girl, his sister, was cut across the head in such a manner that her life is despaired of. The mother of the family, an old lady about eighty years of age, was also terribly beaten, and a small boy, about eight or ten years of age, had his wrist broken by a blow from one of the barbarians. Major Keese, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York Regiment, stationed at or near Bruin Landing, was on the spot with a company of men as soon as apprised of the fact, and with commendable zeal is endeavoring to discover the villains.

Great Fire at Pensacola.

Last evening's *Era* has the following:

By a recent arrival from Pensacola we learn that at an early hour on Friday morning last an extensive fire broke out in the town. The U. S. ship Nightingale was at the time lying nearly opposite the town, the bark Arthur was stationed off the mouth of Little Bayou, and the steamers Admiral, De Soto and Scioto were at anchor about seven miles further down, near the Navy Yard.

In answer to the signals from the guard ship Arthur, the three steamers immediately ran up the harbor until they came to a point opposite the burning places.

As there were no rebels or hostile forces visible, and no one on shore requiring the assistance of the gunboats, they returned to their respective positions. The fire burned quite brightly until 12 or 1 o'clock at night.

It was afterwards reported that some of the rebels in the vicinity had been sent in with orders to burn Pensacola, under the apprehension that our forces designed to occupy the place soon. A reconnoissance, with the aid of glasses, showed that the destruction was extensive, and probably spread all over the town.

The Government had no troops or property in the town.

The Law of Landed Property in England, France and the United States.

The agitation by Messrs. Bright and Cobden of the question of abolishing primogeniture in England, has elicited some interesting comparisons of the legal conditions and traditionary customs with regard to landed property in various countries.

Mr. Bright, in a recent speech, referred as follows to the difference between the landed interests in England and the United States:

Go to the United States, and you find a very different state of law. There, a man may leave his property as he likes to all his children, because the United States law believes paternal affection and justice form of themselves a sufficient law in the majority of cases, and, therefore, it is not necessary to enforce them by any statutes. But if a man dies without a will, then the law of the United States takes his property, and, looking upon his children with equal affection and equal justice, makes that distribution which it believes he would make. In this country you find that, with regard to all kinds of property, except that which is called real property—namely, the land of the country and the houses upon it—the law does exactly the same. It divides equally among the children, because it knows that that is what the parent should have done, and would have done, if he had been a just person. But when it comes to the question of the land, then, contrary to the European law, which makes a distribution according to artificial justice, and contrary to the United States law, which, where there is no will, makes a will according to nature, with natural justice, then our law steps in and does exactly that which natural justice would forbid. [Hear, hear.] And I ask, I ask if anybody is prepared to deny the personality, that is, property which is not land, is divided equally. But land given from the oldest son in one lump. Tell me whether the principle which the law of Europe for the most part adheres to enforces—that which the law of America enforces when there is no will—that which we enforce when land is not in question, is not a more just law, approving itself to the hearts of men, and more likely to produce a class than the law which sends beggars into the world in every half a dozen children, in order that we may have a few rich families in the possession of an inheritance. What are the reasons? That things are not done without reason. There are high political reasons."

If you go across the Atlantic and study the political system of the United States, where almost all the farmers are owners of their farms, and where, therefore, they are the bold and political power. The Mayor of the city of New York at one time, or the Governor of that State at another time, and the supreme Judge used to communicate the power of the Government to the nation, but it is the land-owning farmers and the small-holders of all of the great States in the interior of the country who are the depositaries of political power, and by whom will alone the President of United States is able to carry on the great matters which belong to his exalted station. [Applause.] It is the same in the Southern States, for it is the great owners of the land who have the life and heart of the politics now unhappily reigning in those States. If you come to your own country, to your own county of Wexford, or, if you will carry your choice, you will find that two or three great land-owners can sit down together and determine as we shall not go to Parliament as the pretended representatives of that county. I believe that these vast properties, which are of no real advantage to those who hold them—for £100,000 and £200,000 a year can give no more real happiness than £5000 or £10,000 a year—I say that these vast properties, this great territorial system which prevails in this country to an extent probably unknown to any other, leaves the cultivator of the soil ignorant, hopeless, dependent and degraded.

The frequent allusions by Messrs. Bright and Cobden to the equal distribution of landed property in France has called forth a letter in a London journal, from a French correspondent who signs himself A. Anais, Avocat, who denies that French law compels a distribution of the lands of a deceased parent amongst his children, and, sending on the country, that its tendency is rather to prevent than to promote an indefinite subdivision of lands in successive generations. We quote from this letter an interesting extract. It will be seen that the French law of inheritance and testamentary disposition is substantially the same as that of Louisiana, being, in fact, the source from which the latter was taken.

In England, in the absence of a will, the personal property of the deceased parent equally belongs to his children. I suppose that Jones has been charged with having bought stolen Government cotton, and having attempted to bribe the officer who arrested them. The trial was postponed.

A red headed soldier, who refused to show his pass to a police officer, and was very insolent, was ordered to his regiment, with loss of one month's pay.

Mr. Roach, in whose possession the gold watch was found which was taken from Mr Wible, on Tchoupitoulas street, on the night during his highway robbery, explained that she brought the property for $15, from a soldier of the 8th Maine regiment, whose name she will not divulge. The case was postponed till Monday next.

J. P. Black, who forced his way into premises where he had no business, as night, in the Fourth District, and refused to leave without having been refreshed with a drink of water, was also supposed to be kept in the guardhouse for two days.

Mr. Miller was tried on the charge of having sold liquor to soldiers on the premises on the corner of Josephine and Tchoupitoulas streets. The soldiers had represented themselves as discharged soldiers, who would re-enlist. The officer who made the arrest said there had been some discharged soldiers in there, but he could not say that those parties were in active service. The officer also testified that the plaintiffs in the counsel for the tendency of the Court with to act most bitterness, that the Court declared that the plaintiffs must be discharged to refebate the officer.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leamond Presiding.—Louise Foster who disturbed the peace of Dauphin street by getting drunk was fined $5.

Against Secret Societies.

The Rt. Rev. James Frederick, Bishop of Pittsburgh, has taken a determined stand against secret societies, political, social or religious, and has, recently, issued a pastoral letter to the members of his diocese, admonishing them not only to beware of joining such people organizations as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, etc., but the National Brotherhood, Molly Maguires and kindred societies, whose spirit is equally objectionable, and whose names seem to be selected to conceal rather than to indicate the object of their association. Those who have joined them are warned to leave them and by a speedy and sincere penitence to seek reconciliation with the church." The resolute spirit of the prelate has caused no inconsiderable excitement in the diocese.

"Annette, my dear, what country is opposite to us on the globe?" "Don't know sir." "Well," said the perplexed teacher, "I'll wage to bore a hole through the earth, and you'll come to go in this end." "Out of the hole, sir."

A London hair-dresser advertises the remarkable fact that he was married on the same day as the Prince of Wales, and that his wife was confined on the same day as the Princess of Wales, of a son.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Auditor of Public Accounts calls upon all who have claims against the present Executive Department of the State of Louisiana, to present them before the 1st of March, at No. 17 St. Charles street.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE AMNESTY TO REBEL COLONELS. — The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington dispatch of the 17th says that the policy of extending the President's amnesty to Colonels is much talked of, as it is thought that it might induce whole regiments to desert.

A MAMMOTH DRY DOCK FOR NEW ORLEANS. It is generally known that the dry docks which formerly constituted one of the great features of our port, were seized and used upon the approach of the Federal fleet in the spring of 1862. They are now embedded fast in the mud of the Mississippi. Algiers, of which they were the pride, was shorn of her peculiar glory by their loss, and has worn a forlorn aspect ever since. But the needs of the Federal navy give promise of restoring her in a large measure to her old position as regards dry docks and the ship and steamboat repairing business. According to this morning's *Era*:

An enterprising firm belonging to this city and Algiers has now a mammoth dock nearly completed on the Ohio river. It is 300 feet long, with 90 feet floor; built almost entirely of white oak. Over 300 men have been constantly at work on it for a long time, and three saw mills are employed in forcing out the necessary lumber and timber. This dock is to be completed and delivered here by the 1st of June. Its large mouth to take on a ship of 5000 tons, drawing 22 feet of water. The Pensacola, Brooklyn, Hartford, and vessels of that class can be admitted readily, or it can accommodate two vessels of 700 tons at the same time. The cost of the dock will be over $250,000.

Imperial Journalism.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, having long been accused by a whitewashing submitter of poisoning the minds of men against the Government, says:

When we express our gratification at the promise which is fast opening before us of the extinction of human slavery in America, we find ourselves reviled as an agent of Mr. Europe for the last twelve years, the number of the Southern people who have perished in the field, or by famine and disease, and who have been driven from their homes by rebels and traitors. At Hanson his house was burst, and other outrages of the darkest dye, and he was fined to the amount of $1000 for his loyalty. So Pope refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, having been driven from his home