New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1865.

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THE DAILY BEE

[illegible] DAILY BEE, $18 PER ANNUM.

No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS,

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18

Auction Sales this Day.

By [illegible] Mr. Davis and Auctioneer Exchange, [illegible] Mr. Davis.

By A. [illegible] Auctioneer, [illegible] Mr. Davis.

By [illegible] Auctioneer, [illegible] the Mechanics Association Exchange, [illegible] Mr. Davis.

MAILS FOR THE NORTH AND HAVANA.—Mails for the North and Havana per steamship Evening Star will close at the Post office, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. Feb 21st.

NEWSPAPERS DIRECTED PERSONS IN THE Parish of Plaquemines, resident in [illegible] an important order relative to non-reporting druggists, now in the 1st District, who are allowed until the 31st instant, in which to show why they should not be considered and punished as deserters, applications for which purpose will be made at No. 6 Carondelet street, between 9 A M and 1 P. M. Appointed to the order is a desk, and list of over three hundred names.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT.—We have received from the composer Stephen Massett, the new song "Sunset" sung here by Madame Anna Bishop. It is having a very large sale in New York, and can be purchased at the Music stores in the city. We propose to hear Mr. Massett in the popular lectures shortly.

MR. W. Y. Sedam assistant clerk of the steamer City of Memphis has our thanks for favors.

EXPEDITION TO BATON ROUGE.—A letter from Baton Rouge dated the 13th inst to the *New York Herald* says an expedition of about a thousand cavalry left in that place, for the purpose of a feint, which extended as far as Jackson, La. and at which of which was ambuscaded beyond the Comite river, with the loss of thirteen wagons and some prisoners.

Amusements.

Miss Adelaide Phillips will appear tonight at the St. Charles Theatre in her effective part of Grace, in the Jewess Mother.

At the same Theatre on Monday night we are promised Macbeth by a cast embracing the powerful trio of Miss Jones as Lady Macbeth, Mr. Eddy as Macbeth and Mr Chapin as Macduff.

The St Charles was always noted for the satisfactory manner in which it produced the scenic and mechanical accessories of this tragedy, and with these aids united to the fine talents above indicated a performance of more than ordinary interest may be expected.

Meantime the Seven Sisters are successfully performed at the St. Charles now in its back, will be given there in a matured form by and by.

Macbeth is also to be produced at the Varieties Theatre to night—Mr Lawrence Barrett as Macbeth and Miss Henrietta Irving as Lady Macbeth. In a drama containing so many passages for the display of Mr. Barrett's incomparable beauty of voice and the general intensity of his style, it would seem impossible for some of the most striking efforts in which it is noted to escape the contemporary stage to pass in the way of legitimate criticism.

Of the grand matinée to be given today at noon, at the Academy of Music, the specialties are numerous. Miss Jane Dean Gray will be one of the chief features. Its performance before the present week has been the charming delight of every entertainment its machinery and personnel are both in admirable working order.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS KEAN.—Lucy Rushton gleaned dramatic article recently crossed the Isthmus of Panama, en route for Europe and the United states from Australia. At Panama they made a short stay, which is thus referred to by the Panama correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on the 26th February

The people of this city enjoy a rare treat last week. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kean favored us with some readings, in a style that we scarcely ever expect to see excelled in public. The readings consisted of passages from 'King John,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'We are Seven,' and 'The Legend of Hamlin Town.' Mr and Mrs. Kean left Aspinwall on the 23d for Jamaica and will continue to the United States.

Opening the River to Trade at Memphis.

The Memphis [illegible] says:

Major-General Washburne's recent order opening trade with West Tennessee and North Mississippi is [illegible] actively in business to [illegible] which has not been [illegible] since the commence. [illegible] The almost universal [illegible] ghout not only West Tennessee [illegible] West and Northern Mississippi [illegible] Memphis to place themselves [illegible] well *wards* under the protection [illegible] ag, together with the patent [illegible] ready in its determination [illegible] The authorities in the exercise [illegible] generally consistent with [illegible] of justice.

[illegible] ly at the dawn of a new era [illegible] of unusual prosperity, but of the [illegible] ts attendant on the great South [illegible] ss in doubt—yet hailing [illegible] ith treasures and luxuries [illegible] ts against the rebel leaders who [illegible] for four years have sought to impress upon those still fairly sympathizing with the rebellion the belief that our government forces the ruin and humiliation of the people. In the face of argument as unanswerable as late swift [illegible] May [illegible] be proclaimed wherever rebel lay more and bullets still scorn their sway.

TRADE LINES EXTENDING AT BATON ROUGE.—The *New York Times* of the evening says:

At a mid winter fair in Baton Rouge that since the recent cavalry raid, by the Federal troops, the orders regarding trade have been considerably modified, and the trade lines extended to embrace a much larger section of the State. Articles of necessity, not actually contraband of war, have been permitted to go out, and if the people act in good faith with the authorities the trouble need be anticipated for the future. The merchants at that city are keepers of Baton Rouge now expect to reap the reward of their present confidence, and are already engaged in much larger stocks of goods than they have of late had need for. Our merchants will, of course, derive great benefit from the new order of things, as well as the people of Baton Rouge.

HOW RED RIVER.—We learn by a gentleman from Shreveport that Gen. Kirby Smith is at Shreveport, Gen Buckner at Natchitoches, and Gen. Thomas at Alexandria, with their respective forces—quietly, as they say, awaiting an attack.

We learn from Shreveport that Judge Gray, a Texas lawyer, has been sent by the Richmond Government to the Trans Mississippi Department, to take charge of the rebel cotton trade interest. He has purchased that on which he shall have [illegible] cotton unless the per cent assessed to the Federal Government is taken. [illegible] *Times* [illegible]

Return of Roger A. Pryor to Richmond.

[Richmond Dispatch, Feb 16.]

Roger A Pryor, Esq., returned [illegible] being some months ago sent to Fort Lafayette as a prisoner of war, arrived in this city on Thursday night, by flag of truce having been passed on parole by the Yankee authorities—Mr. Pryor looks remarkably well, and is as hopeful and cheerful as ever. He has made a recent visit to Louisiana, to company with Fort-ner, of the Philadelphia Press, on a mission to New York city, and is supposed he would have succeeded in obtaining his release but for the interference of General Dix, Provost Marshal General.

The Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Bee.]

TALLAHASSEE, March 17, 1865.

Senate.—Mr Green [illegible] a quorum present at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev Father Murphy.

The journal was read and approved.

The Judiciary reported favorably on the amendment to the charter of the City of Jefferson.

The Committee on Banks and Banking reported in favor of adopting the bills previously mentioned for the application of banks etc.

Mr. Bell, of the Committee of Observation, Expense of the Senate, reported the approval of bills, amounting to $378.

A report of the committee to make retrenchments in the City Charter was received.

Mr Montanal gave notice that he would introduce a bill, empowering corporators of [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] increasing [illegible] Statute to place themselves [illegible] well *words* under the protection [illegible] ag, together with the patent [illegible] ready in its determination [illegible] The authorities in the exercise [illegible] generally consistent with [illegible] of justice.

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Mr. Kavanaugh gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the city of Jefferson.

Mr. Hoyen moved to adjourn, because St. Patrick's day was regarded as a holiday by many of our citizens. Lost.

The bill of Mr. Kavanaugh relative to the Charter of the city of Jefferson was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Montanal introduced a bill relative to force and laws of the State, not conflicting with the new Constitution. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee

An amendment to the Municipal Charter, fixing the Charter elections for June in place of March &c., were concurred in. A Committee of Conference was asked for and appointed.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of Jefferson, to make the principal City officers elective by the people was passed through all readings and adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives—The House met at usual. A quorum was present.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Prescott read a protest against the passage of the Prendergast Bill. It was not spread on the minutes

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lawrence.

The Committee on Federal relations reported on the resolution relative to trade regulations and the abolition of the Provisional Court of the U.S.

The Act relative to pilots was adopted by the House.

A bill to revive corporations was received and already provided for.

The House took a recess.

A young colored man named [illegible] a most eloquent speech with the remark, "The unfortunate client who appears by me—and [illegible] came to a full stop beginning again after a protracted pause with a request for a glass of beer. "My unfortunate client—" He did not but the flattery of speech quickened by the calm [illegible] of the judge, who interposed, in his softest tone "Pray go on, so far the court is [illegible] with you."

[illegible] was once met by a friend in town with [illegible] and [illegible] away very briskly [illegible] "Why, [illegible] grave. "Why, [illegible] said the other, "you are fat to-day. You don't seem to realize a joke!" "You have not [illegible] me yet, sir," said Foote.

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Emancipation at the South—No Ground of English Recognition.

[From the London Times, Feb 11.]

The organs of the French Government have, as our readers are aware, deuied the truth of the reports in circulation respecting the conversion with Mexico. The Americans, it is true, are firmly impressed with a belief in the story, but they also believe in a story which we are better able to estimate, and if they are mistaken in one case they may be so in another. They have for some time persuaded themselves, and are now fully convinced, that if the South would but break with the institution of slavery we should be ready to step out of our neutrality and recognize the government of President Davis. We venture to assert that there can be no foundation whatever for this persuasion, though we are not altogether surprised at its prevalence. The more ardent partisans of the North in this country have so strenuously and persistently represented the whole war as a mere struggle for slavery on our side and emancipation on the other that the Federals may perhaps have regarded our neutrality as due only to our national abhorrence of the Southern institution. They may not unnaturally suppose, therefore, that the removal of this barrier would allow our sympathies to set in toward the South, and terminate the impartiality which we have hitherto maintained. We do not hesitate to say that such a presumption is based on complete ignorance of the real opinion of Englishmen.... Our neutrality has not been founded on any balance of Northern and Southern claims to favor. Discrimination of that kind has doubtless determined the private sympathies of individuals, but it has not regulated the policy of our government.

We have been told in this war from mere abstract principles of public policy. We have stood aloof because it would have been the extreme of political folly to interfere, because the war was none of our war, and because we desired to remain at peace. Our recognition of Southern independence would, when it was made, be actuated by considerations applicable not to the case now, but to all future cases, and would be wholly unconnected with the professions, whether political or moral, of the new confederacy. Internal laws and usages give ample evidence for our conduct. It is well known and established under what circumstances new governments may be recognized without offence, and the Confederates have achieved the necessary position they will obtain recognition apart from any reference to their proposed institutions. The emancipation of slaves in the South would undoubtedly diminish the arguments hitherto employed by some advocates of the North. It would render it impossible for any great or honest man to attack a slaveholding empire, or to describe the Southern armies as fighting for what all England regards as a veritable abomination. It would make it absolutely clear that the federals were fighting, not for the freedom of the negro or the soil, but for imperial dominion, and nothing else. Then it would certainly do, but no more. It would leave the question of recognition exactly where it stood. It is decided, as before, by the rules of public law applied without bias or favor.

The story of this branch of the question has been a strange compound of apprehension and delusion. They have expressed the greatest alarm at the idea of British intervention, and yet they have always manifestly challenged it. We have long imagined that the resolutions of Gen Lee on the subject of slavery would produce a very modification of our national policy. We gave a decisive reply to the effect that slavery, but the abolition of slavery would not affect the considerations which have dictated our neutrality in the American war. That neutrality has been steadily maintained, and we may confidently affirm that it has given satisfaction to the vast majority of the people of this country. There is no dissatisfaction with the policy now that the Confederates induce us to depart from sure principles of action by obstacle recognition