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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning March 2, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The complicated skein of European diplomacy is one which we do not often attempt to unravel. Its knots and tangles seem to defy the skillful and nimble fingers even of the most practised workmen. We should very much like to know exactly what the present posture of European affairs is. When the *Baltic's* news reached here brimful of sulphur and saltpetre, bellicose and bloody in aspect, we in common probably with seven-eighths of the population, imagined that Eve had let at length let loose the dogs of war, and that the next steamer would bring tidings of battles fought and victories won, of Europe in a conflagration, Russia in dismay, Hungary in arms, Italy starting from her lethargy, and France frantic with delight at a prospect of long employment for her ever restless energies. As moments elapsed in circumstantial—the rumors of Sebastopol—the Czar's obstinate—the allied powers so determined, and the preparations so formidable that we made up our minds for an indefinite term to hear of nothing save military marches and counter marches, sanguinary battles, and all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war.

In the midst of these exciting anticipations, comes the *Europa's* news like an ice-bath on a fever-scorched patient, and effectually reduces the febrid intensity of the public mind to a point in the neighborhood of zero. Instead of battles we hear of fresh negotiations and autographic letters from crowned heads—instead of decided progress and rapid action we perceive that things are stationary, and in nearly precisely the condition in which they were three months ago. In fact, the *Europa's* accounts leave matters in *status quo* and add nothing to previous intelligence, save the contradiction of one of two items that had been confidently transmitted as part of the news by the preceding steamer.

While indisposed to speculate on the shifting and uncertain character of the accounts from Europe, we are tolerably well convinced that they prove one thing we have all along maintained, viz: that England and France, but especially England, are not going to the war, until they have literally exhausted every possible expedient for the preservation of peace. Hence their hesitating policy, their appeals to the Russian monarch, their protracted negotiations, their repeated efforts to settle existing difficulties by compromise, their reprehensible tardiness in attending to the complaints, claims and complaints of their subjects, and with a total disregard of the contempt showed every where by a policy timid and injudicious. Nothing but an overwhelming sense of necessity will induce England to draw the sword in behalf of Turkey, for she is well aware that such a war can be of no possible benefit to her, can neither multiply her possessions, increase her wealth, nor expand her commerce—but on the contrary, it must injuriously affect her trade, augment her debt, necessitate the imposition of fresh burdens on her people, and prove in the end another element of complaint and reproach on the part of her commons. But this war may and probably will become unavoidable, as a measure of self-protection, and a means of checking the encroachments of a power whose every stride to the West, crushes something of the spirit of freedom that yet lingers in that portion of the European continent. Hence, too, if the war should come, England, aware of its disastrous tendency, will strive to abridge it by strategic efforts. The war will be vigorously prosecuted, and the entire resources of the realm will be brought into play, so that the struggle may be short, decisive and terrible. But we have no idea that it will thus terminate. The war once begun may result in a conflict more widespread and awful than any that NAPOLEON ever witnessed—a conflict that will convulse every European kingdom and may shatter every European throne.

Since the foregoing was written, accounts by the *Andes* have been received. They announce fresh efforts at negotiation, and lead to the inference that peace is not unattainable. Which of the parties to the quarrel is most disposed to back out, is not yet ascertained. Russia has heretofore exhibited no lack of pluck and obstinacy, that we scarcely think she has become panic-stricken of a sudden. But we shall doubtless know in due season.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL NEWS AND HOSPITAL GAZETTE.—We have received from the Editors, Drs. Choppin, Beard, Schlater and Hoyer, the first number of this new periodical. It is a record of medical science, and especially of those interesting cases which present themselves in the practice of the Charity Hospital. The number before us contains several able communications—one from Dr. Stone on the treatment of wounds, and others from Drs. Douglas, Choppin and Beard, on subjects of interest to the profession.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.—Our accomplished mentor are due the Board of Directors of Odd-Fellows' Hall for a copy of their late annual report. The statement of the President of the Board, Hermy Rice, is brief, but interesting, and truthful in feeling language to the zeal and fidelity displayed by the Board during the prevalence of the disastrous epidemic of last summer, and since that calamitous visitation. During the past eight months one hundred and fifty-eight persons have been interred within the precincts of Odd-Fellows' Rest.

CHANTILLY AND BRUSSELS LACES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that JULES DELCROIX, No. 59 Broadway, New York, is the agent for the sale of the celebrated laces of Chantilly and Brussels, and of Shawls, scarfs, flounces, berthes and other costly and elegant articles of female attire. Orders transmitted to him will be promptly and faithfully fulfilled.

Professor Dimitry's Lecture.

Tonight the Orator and Scholar has a theme commensurate with his exalted talents. His subject will be the "Literature of Ancient Greece." Think of Herodot and Homer, of Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus, of Demosthenes and Pericles and Thucydides, of Socrates and Plato, in the hands of such a master.

Mr. Webster is one of his most eloquent papers to the House of Representatives (we allude to his great speech on Grecian independence) reminded his audience that it was indebted to the land of Homer for the decorations of the Capitol even! And Professor Wayland has remarked with equal justice, in reference to the great authors of Greece that we have done little more than "name their characters and paraphase their sentiments."

Who is there among our educated population who will not honor (not Professor Dimitry but) themselves by attendance to-night.

JULLIEN'S CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The seventh of JULLIEN'S delightful musical entertainments takes place to-night at Odd-Fellows' Hall. Among the new pieces which figure in his varied and attractive programme, we remark the magnificent overture to "Barynadine," by WEBER, which JULLIEN'S glorious orchestra will interpret to perfection; a new National Quadrille, "The English", the beautiful andante movement in HAYDN's Symphony, the "Surprise"; the grand recitative and aria from MOZART's Magic Flauto, sung by Mlle ZERR—a novelty—a bounding in beauties, but bristling with vocal difficulties; a grand operatic selection from "La Sonnambula"; a Solo on the Valve Trumpet by that Prince of Trompeters, KOENIG; another on the Double-bass by the great BOTTESINI; another on the Opheclyde by HUGHES who does wonders with this intractable instrument. Add to these the Amerikie Quadrille, and the never-backnayed Polka Dower Waltz and Sleigh Polka, and it will be acknowledged that JULLIEN has catered most tastefully and bountifully for the amusement of the public. We look for a crowded audience this evening.

THE ARTISTS OF THE ORLEANS THEATRE being debarred by their contract from receiving any compensation while operations are there suspended in consequence of the recent accident, have, we learn, engaged the American Theatre, where they intend giving a series of scientific representations. The first exhibition will probably be given on Friday next in which the opera of Othello, by Rossini, will be brought for sound.

Under these unfortunate circumstances, we invoke the public patronage.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LAFAYETTE AMPHITHEATRE.—We hardly know what more we can say in commendation of this place of general resort. The public as an impartial judge in such matters, by its continuous patronage has pronounced in favor of Dan.

PLACIDE'S—The "Tempest" will be repeated to-night for the eighth time. We can remember the period when no brilliant or effort of the innumerable genius of Shakspeare would only have induced a few hundred persons into their office. Meetings of the Bard in that age were taken as evidence of the increasing intelligence and improved taste of the public.

ST. CHARLES.—To-night is the first of "Madam or the Night Owl." The performance will commence however with the farce of "Bad Boy Bangkins."

BOWER'S MUSEUM.—The twin sceptres are therefore, and continue to attract crowd nightly.

Dred Scott Slave Property Reversed.—The property of Dred Scott is adjudged to belong to Mrs. Emerson, of St. Louis, in a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, on the 22 March, 1854, as by Judge, at N. Orleans, at Co. Office, 86 Old Levee, corner of St. Louis st.

☞ Wanted, for the Steamer Ohio, for Galveston, 20 Hands, Cabin Boy, Steward, Cook, Waiter, Chambermaid, Stewardess