New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, No. 47 Magazine street, lamp chimneys, tumblers and soap.

By McCarren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at Mechanic Hall, furniture.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—For Scalds and Collision are frequently exposed to such accidents as cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, &c.—this Ointment will immediately relieve the pain and danger of all the bad consequences of the casualty. Sold everywhere.

R. T. Montgomery will sell this day, at one o'clock, at salesroom, 39 Camp street, a choice list of cotton.

Hoop-benders will do well to attend McCarren & Landry's sale to-day, at their auction mart. See advertisement.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the sale of lamp chimneys, tumblers and Philadelphia soap, which takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street. See his auction advertisement.

It is claimed for Laurence Barrett that he is clever, especially in Hamlet; for J. Wilkes Booth that he is also clever, especially in Richard III; but it must be universally conceded that the present impose performer at the Academy is in all respects *Horrache-clever*.

A private letter, published in the Mobile *Register*, from a female correspondent at Meridian, says that General Sherman's soldiers while there "took old Mrs. —— s' tools; all her spoons and knives, and destroyed all the provisions and corn they could not carry away." The soldiers may have concluded that, after all the provisions were gone, the old lady had no further use for her tools; otherwise they would have scorned to deprive her of those indispensable instruments of mastication—perhaps.

From Natchez.

THE AFFAIR AT YAZOO.—The Natchez *Courier* of the 15th has the following version of this affair:

Our information is from a lady who has come from Yazoo City since the battle. She says that a severe attack was made upon the fortifications some days since, which, after a hard fight, was repulsed. A demand was also made for the surrender of the garrison, which was in command of Major Geo. C. McKee. The troops in the fort were the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and we learn a few colored troops.

To the demand for a surrender, Major McKee replied "Come and take me!" Upon this information reaching the Confeds, the battle for the mastery again opened with renewed severity, and was prosecuted for hours, when the attacking party was repulsed with a heavy loss of killed and wounded. Finding the garrison was not to be taken by force, they tried it surrender—the Confederates (what was left of them) retreated towards Jackson.

The Union loss is estimated to 18 wounded and killed, and 42 missing—supposed to have been taken prisoners.

THE RIVER—Says the *Courier*:—

The Mississippi river, at this point, is swelling a little. There is no question but that we shall have a considerable rise in a few days.

All of the upper rivers are now open, and all that is necessary to make a full stream is warm weather.

THE NEW COMMANDER.—The Shreveport *Times* mentions that Brigadier General Jas. H. Pettis has established his headquarters in Natchez as commander of that military district.

Mr. Sala on American Society During Civil War.

Not long since Mr. George Augustus Sala gave a sketch of the Congress at Washington, which was highly praised by Northern papers for its truthfulness and fairness. His last letter is likely to excite a decided reversal of this common decision on the part of many who have looked on as an English Daniel come to judgment. We quote from this letter the opening passage, which relates mainly to the Anna Dickinson phase of American patriotism and statesmanship:

(*By Geo. A. Sala, in the London Telegraph.*)

Washington, February 15.—At the termination of my last letter I was sitting down to table in the immediate neighborhood of the boudoir of the host—Miss Anna Dickinson. I wonder whether some rare drop of the elixir of gentle sort might not be beneficial in curbing the passionate proclivities of young ladies who have a mania for spouting politics.

But Miss Anna Dickinson is, from any point of view, a great fact. "Joan of Arc," screams the enraptured Chronicle, "never was grander, and could not have been braver in her day of battle, than was this Philadelphian maid in her statesmanlike demand that this war do not cease until slavery be dead, and buried under the feet of the North, and its epitaph be entered with the point of a bayonet dipped in the young blood of the native. There are other little items for which Miss Anna E. Dickinson is understood to have made a "statesmanlike demand."

She requires that the "terrible wrenching" back from the rebellion demanded whole years for development of the blacks in America into full citizenship, with the ownership in fee of agricultural land." Finally, Miss Dickinson is said to "have shoved out, with her little white hand, the doors of the Supreme Court of the United States, as at present constituted, had to be forbidden in it a judicature between or the proclamation of freedom to the slave of Mobile."

Yes; this is the burden of Miss Dickinson's chant, and of the faction of which she is the mouthpiece. She does not advocate nor ask for anything more preposterous than they do. Blood, blood, blood, dominion, spoliation, and confiscation! She will be content with nothing less. It is one of the stalest and sorriest devices of the Jacobinical rhetorician to acknowledge, at their many madnesses, and shake their frenzy public in Europe, to tell him that what he has seen or heard is but a mere of no account by sensible persons in America—is ephemeral, and is valueless.

If this weary Jane in a red jacket had smeared her tenements in some Dunsinane chapel, or incave hall, or mechanics' institute, this plea might hold good. But she comes accredited by persons in numbers of the community of the country who is pleased at her disposal; she speaks *ex cathedra*; she is headed to her rostrum by the second personage in the republic, and the Speaker of the House—the Vice-President—sits behind her; the Senate and his Ministers swell the number of her audience.

Either all this means something or nothing. If the Legislative Assembly of the United States is to be considered in the eyes of the world, a mere nonentity, and the Senators and Representatives only so many noises and nonentities supplied by Mr. Solomon Lee to make during fair time, yet the American have the honesty at least to admit that their legislation is hemipapy and their debates a farce.

But if the American Congress be really composed of wise and able statesmen—men who, alive to a sense of their vast responsibilities, and intent on the solution of a tremendous problem, bow grotesque, how unworthy it appears, to engage much an exhibition as most pleases on Saturday night with the stamp of official sanction and official equipage. At least the Jacobins did not sacrifice the interests of the nation to their pleasures. The Congress was in session when they kept them in the galleries. At least the Hall of the National Convention was "loaned" to Theirigne de Mericourt.

I was lapping with much admiration and much pity on the Philadelphia maid, and with much amusement at the state carriage in which her public ovation would be possible, when a voice very familiar to me struck upon my ear, and I found myself in close proximity to the personality of George Francis Train. As unabashed, as voluble, as incoherent as ever, the spouter-at-law thought that by means of champagne and lobster salad he could force horse-radicals upon the British public, has brought up at Willard's.

The other day he was in Nebraska, "stumping" the Territory in the interest of the Pacific Railroad. They say that he has been "speechifying" largely in gold, and evidently to effect; and that he intends returning to England with many hundreds of thousands of dollars, to realize which he has come upon his travellings. He had better let them alone. He must have had enough of England, and England has surely had enough of George Francis Train.

He spoke of his escapade at Boston, with much seriousness and self-possession. He spoke of his having been mobbed in several places, but as if half a dozen, and expelled by the military authorities from at least fifty, all because he was for the Union. It was certain, however, that he is still unchastened, for I could not obtain from him the establishment from which he had turned and feathered, and he pooh-poohed the hope of becoming one day President of the United States.

A remarkable man is George Francis Train—perhaps the most remarkable man in the country. He will not be, I think, long before there will be. Yet he seems to have no brains. He is not a wag, he has "sawder," and is a personage. But the servant in William Willard's—and an intelligent African character whom you can well admire—when you ask him what Mr. Train was considered a "dreadful" smart speech, significantly tapped his forehead and said, "quick."

Quick enough, perhaps. Lemmy is an American citizen who seems to count; and we may be applauding the duty and humanity of the step taken by the press of the "northern Democracy" in which Wilkes, the alien whom there is to be no treaty, "money, business, railroads, exports, imports, manufactures, coal, pineapple, cane, indigenous and naturalized," when compared with man shall be transported, and the prince-keeping be put in prison, and insanity have one stopper of quality.

You will excuse me for quoting a bard who is characterized by many of his brethren as he himself, and not a little wisdom in "Wah Whitmen;" one of the roughs, a boisterous disorderly, "rowdy" sort of fellow, who lounges and loafs at the seat, and spends his "barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world."

The Ceremony.

From the Boston Bulletin, March 14:

We publish under to the following message from the President of Assessor, for a fuller statement of the currency and tax acts. The message differs from Richmond about that House views upon the subject of paper, even in advance of the Rebel Congress.

It is perfectly plain that the day of Confederate circulation is over, and that money, in the shape of the Treasury, is going to the right. When the Confederate notes of the people are looking up and beginning to be worth something, it is a sure sign that the means of a man has, the more he will have of the new currency for which it is to be exchanged at a discount of 33½ per cent.

We only more and more persuaded that Congress has achieved the victory of the war, for it has grappled with and struggled our most dangerous enemy. We call attention to the following from the *Examiner*:

The currency has reached its highest inflation. If the laws are but enforced, it must now, at least, begin rapidly to contract in volume. Unfaithfully executed, the laws just enacted must have the effect of withdrawing from circulation more than eight hundred millions of paper money, replacing it with a new currency, of only one-third the amount. The future expenses of Government are to be defrayed by taxation and by the sale of bonds; the disastrous practice of paying every debt with new currency must be stopped.

The collection of several hundred millions of dollars from the country cannot but make money scarce and dearer. Prices must soon begin to fall. Speculation has reached its zenith. In many fortunes are now to be lost, as have been made during the progress of the late pretended inflation. For a long time, speculation has been no trade, that is, no business requiring skill or particular chance, who chose to engage in operations on the market, made fortunes. Now, the law shrewd ones only will save themselves, but in the most simple cases will the wise they have gained.

All this supposes, however, that the laws will be enforced; or, more correctly speaking, that the taxes will be speedily and rigidly collected. Happily for the country an energetic execution of the taxes will effect the highest benefit the Government can confer upon the people. The monetary condition of the public, collectively and individually, will be improved by taking from them the principal cause of the misery in their possession. An operation of this sort performed by Government on an individual, or a body politic, would be injury. The same operation performed on the whole community, by a power other than Government, which would not remove from circulation the money taken, would also be an injury, and be stained by no compensating advantage. But when Government takes away from all alike, and cancels a large portion of the money received by redemption, then a benefit is conferred; even though the taxation under other circumstances, would have appeared oppressively oppressive and exacting. If the Union is faithfully restored, then the people will find that one dollar left will buy as much as three held before; the loss in amount being fully compensated by the gain in value. The following by the tax and by the construction of peace and currency will not be the tax payers—will not be the people—but will be the speculators. Those who have made fortunes by extortion and usury now in store for them. The prudent ones will rest safe and make ready for the storm—the rash and bold strong, spoiled by success, will go on in new ventures. Soon finance has but a history, contractions of the currency have invariably been attended by collapse and bankruptcy. Thus attended by collapse and bankruptcy. The lesson is not lost upon us. Our present circulation of seven hundred millions, increased in the circulation of the Confederacy will bring on harvest of disastrous adventures, crushing hopes, and ruin to thousands. Let the Government have been extinguished in the first six months of 1860, and the balance of interest of wealth remaining on hand be the enormous sum of $7,500,000,000. Measured in connection with the nation's ability to pay, this Legal Tender Notes, sir, is wholly unimportant. Twenty-five millions of American enlisted and laboring in 1870; and is not their currency under written by the shy six millions of Americans of the year 1870? Backed up by their accumulated wealth of $92,000,000,000?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Present Court—Judge Alcée Fortier.

John McGrath, of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, tore a watch from the pocket of Alfred Frank, and threw it into the gutter. He was to remain in the custody of the sheriff until he paid.

James Leslie, of the Second Louisiana regiment, for disturbance, Wm. Ellis and T. Searcy, for being absent, were put in the guard house for a week at half rations.

Pat. McManamee was fined $10, with a postscript of Syrangus, for having a cask of Government whisky in his possession.

Walker Sid, for smashing $40 from a comrade was sent to prison for 6 months, and a number of delinquents debarred from leave of absence for 30 days.

Three men, who came from Mobile, were questioned as to their business and ordered to take the hoodoo, which they did.

First District Court—Judge Hosford.

Wm. Jackson was yesterday convicted of burglariously entering the grocery on the corner of Dryade and Lafayette streets, with the intent to commit a felony. James Fuller, Esq., the new District Attorney, acting for the prosecution.

First District Recorder's Court — Judge H. T. Vodvard. James Dunn was arrested for stabbing with a knife, on the shores of bathing, one named as Bennett. The result was, this morning, he was bound over before the First District Court for trial.

Lemon, whose bond was raised to be too light, had to pay a fine of $10, and the bond was confirmed.

Bernard Kay, for lewd conduct, was left the choice to pay a fine of $10 or to go to the Workhouse.

A number of small cases were disposed of with fines of $2 50 each.

Tuesday the Twelve.—Lieutenant Peace was discharged yesterday from the charge of leaving Camp Moore, Tenth Louisiana, without permission to give battle to hear the guns.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lockett, Esq., Presiding.—John Lambert, for assault and battery on Wm. Ellis, was fined $25. A colored man named Alcayer, for an assault and battery, was weakened by bloody days.

A New Cause First.—Parties are now in the city from Washington, negotiating for the establishment of a new daily morning newspaper, devoted to the interests of Secretary Chase and proposed to be supported by two hundred thousand dollars, four hundred of which will be furnished by the Secretary himself. The paper is to be published in the interest of the Administration, and will be organized with the full staff of editors and reporters. It is understood that it will start with a circulation of twenty thousand, through the influence of the secret society of the Loyal Leagues.—*N. Y. Sun, 5th.*

Tuesday, the English manufacturer, who, by-the-bye, said he became so very a gentleman, was invited to lunch, which he did, and drank champagne with better, than I ever saw a Confederate found guilty of lying in the right manner, and commenced to spend several hours.

FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

The Morning Press.

The *Era* confesses that the Free State party of Louisiana is liable to have its harmony again disturbed by the intrusion in the coming election of the inevitable negro. "While we are anxious," says the *Era*, "to see a union of all the Free State men in the coming election, and shall regard any division as disgraceful in the extreme, so far as we are concerned, we are unprepared to oppose with equal earnestness every friend of slavery and every friend of negro suffrage."

In further explanation of the purport of the election to take place on the 29th, the *Era* says:

If there ever was or ever could be an election in which the question of negro suffrage must necessarily be kept a place, it is the one about to be held in Louisiana; that is, if its friends are issues enough to make it an issue, or to put forward its champions as candidates for seats in the Convention. Two facts are apparent to every one not blinded by prejudice—namely, that the people of Louisiana have decisively acquiesced in the overthrow of slavery and do not desire its resuscitation, and, finally, that they will not acquiesce in the dogma of political equality of the white and black. Whatever party disregards either of these facts, will fail of success.

The *True Delta* observes that among the Eastern journalists even the war is eclipsed by the Presidential contest. It had hoped that the politicians would, for once, stand aside and let *war populi* do the work of selecting a President, in which case it has no doubt Mr. Lincoln would have remained in undisturbed occupancy of his present position.

But the politicians intruded their "persistent influence" and spoiled this felicitous programme. In short, the "outs," rallying around Chase, or Fremont, or Butler, are trying to extrude the "ins" who only want to be let alone under the shadow of the incumbent President; and it was to favor this malign purpose that they had the Convention postponed to the 7th of June.

The Times discusses at length the proposed system of steam communication with Europe and South America, recently laid before Congress by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and it approves the project, especially as regards steam connection with the South American and Mexican coast.

The Times also refers to the three Federal expeditions just whereased in Virginia, Mississippi and Florida. The last it pronounces as "unmitigated disaster," but, viewed as preliminary reconnoissances of the great spring and summer campaign, the others, it says, cannot be regarded as failures. "In the spring and summer months it will thunder all round again."

The New Funding System Adopted at Richmond.

We find the following explanatory notice of the funding act of the Richmond Congress in the Mobile *Register* of the 5th instant:

Treasury Department, C. S. A., Richmond, February 20, 1864.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864:

Notice is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the office of the Treasurer, at Montague Terrace, or any Depositary, for Certificates which will entitle them to four per cent Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April next, after which, no exchange will be made, and Certification of Five Dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except One Hundred Dollar Notes, which, after this date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month.

The certificates issued, together with the bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864, at the full amount expressed on the face, without balance, and are not but subject to the tax imposed for their year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of explosion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Fighting on the Atchafalaya.

(From the morning's True Delta.

For some time past it has been known to our military authorities that guerrilla bands were scattered through the Atchafalaya country. On Thursday last an expedition was fitted out from Brashear City and sent through Grand lake and Atchafalaya river, under the lead of Lieut. Comdg. Cushing, of the gunboat Estrella, consisting of two gunboats—Nos. 61 and 63—with a small detachment of the 176th New York volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Fosbury, of the latter regiment, while rounding a bend on the Atchafalaya, about eighty miles from Brashear, were greeted with a round of musketry, which did no other damage than defacing the wood-work on the boats.

A few shells sufficed to disperse the rascals, who scattered, and taking behind trees, kept up an annoying fire for nearly half an hour—When Fosbury landed with seventeen men, and by their heels, leaving all their guns and equipments behind them. He had no cavalry, and could not follow.

The camp was burned, and the plunder, including arms and a garrison flag, brought off as trophies of victory. There were no casualties on the side of the United States.

Presidential Movements and Speculations.

The Presidential question is beginning to furnish the staple reading matter for the whole political Press of the North. Every day's issue, while professing to discountenance the agitation of the question, helps in reality to increase its agitation; and Horace Greeley, in utter disregard of the counsels of his own paper, sets the Presidential *pallroon*, with a very dirty bun thereon, and McClellan stick, in the following wise, through the columns of the New York *Independent*:

GENERAL MCLELLAN—THE PRESIDENCY.
(By Horace Greeley.)

The Opposition want to glide stunningly into power and place through concealments and equivocations. Hence they will almost inevitably unite on George B. McClellan as their candidate for President. He is their true representative, the embodiment of their spirit of principle. Are you for the war? Oh yes, he has led our main army in that war, and has been Generalissimo of all the armies. Are you for peace against the war? He has always been a favorite with the "Peace" men, especially with Vallandigham and the Philadelphia Copperheads, who are exceeded by none other in foulness of venom.

The Chicago *Times* says:

General McClellan, we will presume, is not a traitor to his country. He does not wish to see her divided and humiliated. What is it then, that impels the Rebels so unanimously to wish him made our leader in our struggle for their overthrow? Why does every man in the loyal States who holds them to be what the Union is wrong, and ought forthwith to be given up, shout lustily for McClellan? Sound any one (or two) of their chiefs whom you happen to know, and you will be satisfied that such is the fact. What is its explanation? Do not those men know what they want, and why they want it?

General McClellan wants the Union with slavery: we want it without, the Rebels don't it on any terms. Why do they prefer him to us, save want the last best hope right with them, and ours on our plan is possible, while on his it is impossible? We defy any friend of McClellan to give another reason for the Rebel's notorious preference for him over us.—*N. Y. Herald.*

But General McClellan is popular with his soldiers. So he is. No General ever need be popular with his soldiers; he keeps to run for President until pretty nearly not be. Courteous, plausible, and never overmarching or wantonly expending upon them, General M. doubtless ingratiated himself with those he led; and the battles and blunders, the misfortunes and incapacity, of other Generals have been happy contrasts for him. Some of those Generals seem to have commanded to no other end than to rehearsals his failed reputation. Among the blind the one enjoyed is blog; says the French governor; and unsuccessful, half-neurasthenic, and general incapacity, seem to have long ruled in our camps on the Potomac as if on purpose to prove that, had not McClellan's generalship won, there can be even worse.

Let us not, then, commit the common error of underrating the strength of his foe. Gen. McClellan is to be the pre-slavery candidate for next President of the United States, and he will have more formidable foes in the canvass than in the field. He is personally a very able, but a politician, and his fighting and writing have often been intended to train him for the Presidential race. There is not in all the Republican party with the slaveholder's rebellion who will not support him with desperate energy—not a man who, like Governor Seymour, of New Jersey, gravely proposed that his own State should form a league of *fait* Davis's slave empire, or who, like our Governor Seymour, wrested the Union nominations from all New England but who is not a zealous McClellanite. Add to every remaining devotee of the slave power the soldiers and sailors who will vote for him as their General, and he becomes a candidate hard to be beaten. Only by dividing down to the bed-rock of principles, and by rallying the common sense and patriotism to human slavery, with all its works and ways, to insidious and to belonging, can we insure the discomfiture of this, his final and interesting opportunities and embodiment. And to this end systematic efforts should be at once organized and vigorously prosecuted.

THE PROSPECT FOR AN INDEPENDENT AND CONSERVATIVE TICKETS.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 5th says:

But Mr. Chase does not stand alone as a Presidential aspirant in opposition to "Uncle Abe." General Fremont, with the Radical Black Republican and Red Republican German Legion devoted to his advancement, is really a more dangerous rival to President Lincoln than Mr. Chase. The latter will doubtless fall gracefully into line if defeated in the Baltimore June Convention; but General Fremont's friends are evidently resolved upon a totally different course. They have called a Nominating Convention to meet in Cleveland on the 10th of May, and the upshot of this movement will probably be the nomination of General Fremont, subject to a reconstruction and his withdrawal only in the event of the nomination of some other man than Mr. Lincoln in Baltimore. We expect, at all events, that, with Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, General Fremont will run an Independent ticket against him, as Martin Van Buren took the field in 1848 against General Taylor, and we expect, too, that the result will be the same—the defeat of the Administration party.

There are several other republican aspirants who may give some trouble to both Lincoln and Chase, such as Governor Seymour, of New York, who is the leader of the Anti-Lincoln Administration factions under his popular name as their standard bearer would settle the question at once; but the managing politicians are warned distrust their ability to manage Governor Seymour should he be elected President, and so they are determined as quietly as possible to defeat him. Not with Fremont's friends as the regular republican nominee, and with General Fremont as an independent radical republican candidate (*a la* Van Buren), there will be a very fine opening for the success of the opposition elements.

We presume that the candidate of the opposition will be General McClellan; and he is undoubtedly the most popular and available man upon whom they can combine. As an experienced, practical military man, he is regarded as a man still idolized in the army and believed in by the people, he will, we venture to say, prove more than a match for Mr. Lincoln, and especially with Fremont on the course as an independent radical white, black and red republican candidate.

A SPLIT THREATENED.

The Missouri *Democrat*, the leading Republicans organ west of the Mississippi, gives the following timely warning:

If a high-handed attempt is to be made to force Mr. Lincoln's nomination upon that convention, the attempt will necessarily beget a division, and the responsibility for the bitterly disastrous consequences flow from it, these desperate schemers will be held responsible.

THE BARBARISM OF THE WAR.—That the country is fast running into a state of barbarism we have every day evidence in the work of robbery and destruction by the officers of the army. The latest case was occurred in North Carolina. The rebel General Pickett hangs a negro for shooting one of his officers, and General General Peck awaits confirmation of the report before he proceeds to hang in retaliation a white rebel prisoner. The rebel general responds by declaring that he will hang every negro he can catch shooting his officers or men, and for every rebel Peck hangs Pickett will hang ten Yankees. Under the influence of this bloody hangingism some twenty or thirty loyal North Carolinians, charged with desertion from the rebel ranks, are now, we suppose, the victims of the sanguinary law, and the work of hanging will be continued by the rival commanders. In old times the war cry was, "Hang out your banners," but in these modern days it is, "Hang up your negroes." Then it was, "Hang up your men;" and it seems that one section of the country is likely to grow as barbarous as the other. This is a fine and shocking spectacle. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives have been immolated upon this bloody altar of retaliation, and no good has been accomplished thereby. It does not pay for humanity to step in and stop these useless, brutal and revolting butcheries!

The Bohemian is the twenty-fourth steamer lost of those plying between the United States and Europe. They are as follows, and were lost as follows: Arctic, Pacific, Lyonnais, Humboldt, City of Glasgow, City of Philadelphia, Franklin, Arctic, Pacific, Lyonnais, Tempest, Anglo-Saxon, Canadian (No. 1), New York, Inman, Atlantic, Hungarian, Bohemian, Ocean Queen, Staffordshire, Canadian (No. 2), North Britain, Caledonia, Anglo-Saxon, Norwegian, Bohemian.

POLITICAL CHANGE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.—The New York *Evening Post* of the 5th thus refers, from a Radical Abolition point of view, to a proprietary and political change in that old and well known New York periodical, the *Knickerbocker Magazine*:

The *Knickerbocker Magazine*, which has been for several years in difficulties, and has changed hands a number of times, has at last fallen into the hands of pro-slavery, or copperhead Democrats, who have set their faces against the Administration and inculcate their views in the March number the Rev. Dr. Lord has the first part of a long article, in which he endeavors to prove that if there had been no New England there would have been no war, no trouble, no taxes, not peace and happiness; and that no one had opposed the institution of slavery would hardly have rebelled. Professor Fowler has an essay on "Colony Rights and State Rights in the Constitution," which is to the effect that Congress has no right to interfere with the affairs of the South Carolina secession-ists, and in their sense, "a sovereign and independent State," and that the North is to blame for the measures of the general Government when it attempted to execute in Connecticut.

Mr. Cook has a paper on "Duty to the enemies persons who subscribed to the old *Knickerbocker* as a literary monthly, that he has transformed the editorship of the Knickerbocker with this end in view. The publication will be fully enlisted in the April number, only intimating now that they will be such as to fully satisfy all conservative readers."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

More Burglaries.—Sergeant Sinclair, of the Second District police, reports to the station house the robbing of a clothing store, on the corner of Toulouse and Old Levee streets, was broken into last night, and goods to the value of $150 carried off by the felons. The store was entered by taking off the top lock of the back door with an augur, which is the favorite tool of negro burglars.

Fire.—The office and shed of Simpson & Dove's factory yard, recently occupied by some of the Louisiana Guard, was burned on the night of the 15th inst. The building was slight and partly destroyed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Coroner's Inquest.—Daniel Tipping, a youth of about 17 years, was killed on the night of the 15th inst. when he attempted to shut a door of the engine house No. 5 on Girod street. The door had been thrown back from its hinges, and bursting the whole weight of the policemen door fell upon him, and in shut it caused the door to fall and causing his instant death. The Coroner found his neck broke. Verdict: Accidental death. He is a respectable member of deceased resides on Baronne, near Julia street, and is a widow.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 17, 1864

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Baroness, Read, for Havana, to bullet, Master
Brig Mary Bishop, Allen, for Key West, do. do.

Sch New York, Hooper for Cardenas, do. do.
Sch Victoria Jane, Jones, for New York, Master
Sloop N M Terry, Phillips, for Bayou La Combe, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Antoretz, Barwell, 33 days from Boston, to master
Brig Gladiator, 19
Schr Lizzie (Amer) Allen, 12 days from Belfast, (Me) to master—1st cleared.
Schr Fanny Eagle, Fortuld, 14 days from New York, to master—1st cleared.
Schr Wm. Mason, from off Galveston, in ballast, to master—Passed.
Schr Walter Reid, (British) Leighton, from Matamoras, to master—1st cleared, district, 23
Schr Jane Ann, Wilcox, 10 days from Brazos Santiago, to master—Passed.
Sch Louis, Osborn, 9 days from Havana, to Fleggin & Co.
Sch Wisconsin, ——— from Bayou Lacombe—Bells
Sch Pauline, Fletcher, from Bayou Sara—Bells
——STEAMBOATS.
Jennie Rogers, Kimball from Natchez
Mittie Stephens, Weldon, from Bayou Sara

FLOUR.—There were receipts from the West yesterday, and the stock on first hands on each being light, the market was decidedly firmer to-day, without, however, establishing any advance in prices. Transactions were limited to small lots for family use. Ohio Extra Family sold at $7 75@8 00; Superfine at $7 25@7 50; Extra at $7 50@7 75; choice do at $8 00@8 25; and fancy do at $8 25@8 50 per barrel.

SALE ROPE.—machine made is selling in small lots at 15½@ 16 ₱ lb. The stock is light and the demand is moderate.

FEED.—To-day's sales comprise small lots of Bran at $9 75@10 00 ₱ ton, 200 sacks Oats at $1 17, 200 sacks Western Yellow Corn at $1 05@1 07 ₱ bushel and 200 sacks New York Mixed at $1 08. The stock of Corn, Oats and Bran is light, that of Hay is fair.

SAGGING.—50 pieces Kentucky sold at 14c ₱ yard.

LARD.—About 600 tierces sold, including lots at 13½c for sweet rendered, and 14½c for prime Western kettle rendered.

COFFEE.—100 sacks prime Rio sold at 35½c ₱ lb cash; 150 increased to 36c.

MOLASSES.—Planters are selling on the landing at 64 Orleans at $70@80, and Appeal at $60@65 ₱ barrel.

EGGS.—The receipts from the West sold on the landing at 24c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY.—Saturday's arrivals sold on the landing at $10 ₱ dozen for Chickens and $36 for Turkeys.

FREIGHTS.—The rates by steamships for New York are 1½c ₱ bbl; Boston, 2c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sales at auction: 500 pounds Cotton Cards, @1, 19 dozen do at 95c; 10 barrels White at $12@13; 50 do Yellow at $9@9 50; 17 at $7@7 50; 100 half-boxes Pilot Bread at 6c ₱ lb and 5 tierces and 10 firkins Lard at 13½c ₱ lb.

Cassia Markets.

Interior Cuyr, March 17, 1864.

Arrived yesterday: 32 Yoke and 2 Milch Cows. Amount of stock sold: 16 Steers 51 Yoke and 2 Milch Cows, at $1@1 50 ₱ hundred lbs gross. Brad'y at $1 25@1 50, 150 half-boxes Pilot Bread at 6 ₱ lb and 5 tierces and 10 firkins Lard at 13½c ₱ lb.

Miles Cows, ₱ head..... @ @ @ @

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. submit the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1-64 ..... $30 799 75

Via—Fire Premiums $15,253 45
Marine do 15,546 30
Rivers do. 3,993 50
$34,793 25
Less Return Premiums 3,167 76
Less Underestimated do 27,625 49
$7 999 74

Net amount Premiums received $30,625 00 91

Losses paid, viz—
Fire Losses $23,270 91
Marine Losses 2,809 00
$26,079 91
Less Salvages 1,801 16
$24,277 75

Balance $11 012 75
Six per cent Interest on outstanding Certificates of certp. 5,000 00
Net $6,304 75

Which the Company reserve to pay undisputed losses.

The Company have the following Assets, viz
Invested on mortgage on Real Estate $78,750 00
Invested in City Bonds 24,000 00
Invested in State and other Bonds 34,126 00
Invested in Stocks 24,200 00
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins Companies 2,500 00
Loaned on pledge of Stocks 7,125 00
Premium Notes 29,000 00
Premiums in course of collection 60,11 43
Cash on hand 10,000 00
Cash on hand 10,257 29
$419 065 43

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. ERICSON, President.
J. J. ROUSE, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans:

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of March, 1864.

F. H. ORMIE,
Second Judge of the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay ten per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after 1st April, 1864.

CHARLES ERICSON, President.
J. J. ROUSE, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans:

I, F. H. ORMIE, Second Judge of the Parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the above statement of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co. is correct.

F. H. ORMIE.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay ten per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after 1st April, 1864.

CHARLES ERICSON, President.
J. J. ROUSE, Secretary.

Chas. Seign, F. Andreus, G. W. Dupler,
Asst. Carriere, F. A. Leiter, H. J. Vos,
G. A. Peterson, A. Mandeleer, Jr., Sylvester Pike,
H. Fischer, Wm. Frohe, F. W. Schofield,
C. Grunewald, A. Fourchy, Edward Montgomery,
D. Dupremont, A. Fourchy, E. Mayronne,
C. Ledbetter, U. Fourchy, Ad. Richard,
J. Vinson, Jr., Gen. W. Nyman, C. G. Fisher,
J. Aiken, M. P. Saucedo, W. C. Watts,
N. Bruslé, N. E. Landreaux, Geo. W. Cowen,
J. F. Hamell, A. F. Robichaux, Chs. W. Leber.
Amount insured $——

Wine.

LANDING FROM ST. LOUIS BOATS.

1000 BBLS. "Taylor" } Ams.
200 bbls. "Pure" } Extra.
50 ... Oriental
200 ... "Philadel" D. F.
200 ... "Domini" S. F.

For sale by E. E. KEEP,
mch18 3t 62 Poydras st

Received, per steamer Welsh.

200 BBLS. Superior new Smoked Shoulders,
Choice Green Meat, Sides Hams and Mince
200 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
150 boxes Shoulders and Sides,
50 kegs Lard,
For sale by J. B. VANBORN,
mch18 3t Corner Magazine and Poydras sts

Loading and for Sale:

20 CASES Shoulders, Dry Salted.
50 casks Sides, do.
10 do. Bacon Shoulders,
10 do. Ribbed Sides.
CONVERSE & KENNETT,
mch18 3t 56 Magazine st

LARD—200 tierces prime family rendered;
PORK—30 barrels prime mess;
BAGGING—20 rolls 1½ lb;
BUTTER—150 kegs Choice Goshen.
For sale by E. E. KEEP,
mch18 3t 62 Poydras street.

Havana Cigars.

75,500 CIGARS of various brands and shapes, including Prince of Wales, La Imperial, Punta Cabana, Imperiales, Plantinos, &c., just received direct from Havana, and for sale by
SOMMO & BROTHERS,
mch14 34 Gravier street.

MESS PORK—200 bbls. new Mess Pork.
Shooting and for sale by
E. E. KEEPP & CO.,
mch14 62 Poydras street.

LARD—200 tierces Choice new Leaf Lard.
For sale by E. E. KEEPP & CO.,
mch14 62 Poydras street.

BACON SHOULDERS—200 boxes Shoulders.
For sale by E. E. KEEPP & CO.,
mch14 62 Poydras street.

COTTON SEED.

5000 BUSHELS

SUPERIOR COTTON SEED

From Petit Point Coupee and West Feliciana.

For sale by

JOHN M. CARTER,
mch13 1w 2 and 70 Tchoupitoulas street.

Champagne, Haig & Co., of Rheims

100 BARRELS QUARTS.
50 PINTS.

For sale by CONVERSE & KENNETT,
mch14 6 56 Magazine street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

SEE DEBAR.....Lessee.
T. W. DAVET.....Acting Manager.
N. L. GRIFFIN.....Acting Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17,
Fourth appearance of the young tragedian,
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who will appear in Sheridan Knowles' great play, entitled
RICHELIEU; Or, the Conspiracy.
☞ Friday Evening—Benefit of J. WILKES BOOTH.
The great play of MONEY.
☞ Saturday—THE ROBBERS.
☞ Mr. Booth's engagement ends on Saturday next three days in advance.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½. mch17

VARIETIES THEATRE.
CHARTRES STREET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1864.
In compliance with general request, the management announces, for but one night more, the Great Play,
ROSEDALE;
OR
THE RIFLE HAND.
Supported by the entire Company.
☞ In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, the Great Drama in three acts, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO;
Or, Love and Revenge.
This great play, by John Brougham, was first given in London, where the theatre was filled by the eminent French-English actor, Mr. Robert Brough, who appeared in the delighted audiences. Two artists have been engaged from the North to paint the scenes for supporting the scenery, which will be the most beautiful ever seen in this city. Due notice will be given of its production. The necessities and performance of this piece on