THE DAILY BEE
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 47 Magazine street, potatoes, and sundries.

By R. E. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 61 Magazine street, prunes, pears, apples and sundries; and gas-pipe iron.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, furniture, mattresses, &c.

By Gabriel Leaumont, at 10 o'clock, on St. Peter street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, the stock in trade of an apothecary store.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11½ o'clock, at Upper Sugar Landing, choice sugar; at 10½ o'clock, at Holden's Warehouse, on Magazine street, cement, plaster and lime; at 12 o'clock, at No. 33 Camp street, groceries.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—That fine and grand old spectacular play, Naiad Queen, will be given at the Varieties tonight; and from what we have learned, it will be presented in a manner which will attain perfection. The scenic effects especially have been particularly attended to, and as the success of this piece depends upon this feature, we think its production will prove a triumph. The performance concludes with the laughable farce of a "Kiss in the Dark."

Our readers are reminded to notice R. T. Montgomery's sales for this day, (Thursday,) the 5th instant, which occur as follows: At 10½ o'clock, at Holden's Warehouse, on Magazine street, there will be a large sale of Rockland lime, cement and plaster, important to dealers, builders and masons; At 11½ o'clock, at steamer Iberville, Upper Sugar Landing, will be sold peremptorily, 16 hogsheads choice sugar; at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, 33 Camp st., a large sale of flour, tea, tobacco, sides, hams, oil whisky, brandy, lard, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, the usual sale of furniture, carpets, oil cloth, and other goods.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents and fixtures of a leather store, No. 75 Royal street, Second District.

The attention of grocers and others is called by D. E. Morphy to his various sales advertised for this day.

At auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCerren & Landry, an extensive assortment of fine furniture, mattresses, carpets, glass and crockery ware, cooking stoves, &c.

Latest from Southern Sources.

The *Era* published last evening in the shape of an extra, the following latest intelligence obtained through Southern sources:

Capture of the Indianola Confirmed—the Rebels after the Surrender in Shoal Water—The Nashville Again at Sea—Decline of Gold in New York—Late Telegraphic News.

We have received a copy of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 27th from which we extract the following intelligence:

CAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA.

We have the gratifying intelligence of the capture of the iron-clad Indianola, on the Mississippi river, about thirty miles below Vicksburg, which was accomplished about 10 o'clock Tuesday evening, after a desperate fight of an hour's duration. On Monday morning the ram Queen of the West, gunboat Webb, and steamer Dr. Batey and Grand Era, started from the mouth of Red River in pursuit of the enemy, the expedition having been fitted out on Red River for the purpose of capturing the Indianola, and being under the command of Major Brent, of General Taylor's staff. The fleet passed Natchez Monday morning at 3 o'clock, and Rodney on Tuesday morning. At this place they were delayed, waiting for the steamers to come up. The same evening they passed Grand Gulf, when it was ascertained the Indianola was a short distance above, endeavoring to escape, with a full head of steam in. At 10 o'clock Tuesday night she was overhauled, and an attack was made. The firing of the Queen of the West and Webb silenced that of their formidable antagonist in about twenty minutes, when the *Dr. Batey*, with boarders, ran along side, and the enemy surrendered. She soon after sank in shoal water, Lieutenant Brown, United States Navy, the commander, and all the crew being saved as prisoners. Her armament consisted of two 11 inch guns on her bow, and two 9 inch guns aft.

We have no report of the damage, if any done to our vessels, in the gallant affair. Five of our men were wounded. No loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, has transpired.

This disposes of all the enemy's boats between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and the fate that has befallen them will probably deter any more from attempting to "open the Mississippi," between the points named, single handed. It has been demonstrated they can be gobbled up in detail, and the enemy will probably profit by the dear bought experience. Thus far the movement against Vicksburg has cost him three of his best crafts—the Cairo, on the Yazoo, and the Indianola and the Queen of the West.

We understand the crew of the Indianola will arrive in this city this evening.

ADDITIONAL.

Since the foregoing was written and put in type, we have some additional particulars from an authentic source—a participant in the fight. As stated, the expedition was commanded by Major Brent. Lieut. Handy commanded the steamer Webb, Capt. McCloskey the Queen of the West, with Capt. Hatton as executive officer of the fleet.

The expedition started in pursuit of the United States gunboat Indianola, and came up with her, about five miles below New Carthage, at 9 o'clock last Tuesday night. The enemy were not aware of our approach until we were in about half a mile of her, when she rounded broadside to having a coal barge alongside to protect her. The Queen of the West put on all steam and ran into the Indianola, cutting the coal boat in two, and injuring the machinery of the enemy materially, when a action on both sides became general. The Webb then butted at full speed, when the enemy, the Webb much damaged and in a sinking condition, was run ashore on the Louisiana side.

The Dr Batey, coming up just at this time, was ordered to board the enemy, and as she approached, the Indianola surrendered. The officers and crew, numbering about one hundred and twenty men, were all taken paisoners. An attempt was made to take the prize to Natchez, but the Indianola being in a sinking condition, it was necessary to run her on shore and burn, on the Mississippi side, and the Queen of the West was sent up to Vicksburg to procure mechanics to repair damages. The Indianola is a formidable iron-clad, mounting four heavy eleven inch guns.

Our loss was two killed and five wounded. That of the enemy is unknown.

CAPTURE OF THE GUNBOAT INDIANOLA—AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

We have been placed in possession of the following dispatch to the commander of the department:

Steamer Dr. Batey,
(30 miles below Vicksburg) Feb. 25, 1863.

General Pemberton—Last night about 10 o'clock we fell in with the United States iron-clad gunboat Indianola, and after the rams Queen of the West and Webb, under Major Brent, had engaged her for an hour, I went alongside, when the commander, Lieut. Brown, United States navy, surrendered to me. As all the credit is due to Major Brent, I have turned over to him, in a sinking condition, the prize, which we hope to save. Only five of our men hurt. FRED. B. BRANT,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Northern Intelligence.

Special to the Daily Appeal:

Grenada, February 25—The Chicago *Tribune* of the 14th and the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 21st have been received.

General Curtis has suppressed the Chicago *Times* in the Department of Missouri.

A German meeting has been held in St. Louis for the purpose of inducing enlistments for Thayer's Fremont colonization scheme.

The officers of the blockading fleet off Charleston have published a card denying that the blockade was broken. This is intended for effect in Europe.

On the 25th gold was quoted at 158¾.

Two new regiments have left Cincinnati for Louisville.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The *Appeal* has the following speculations about the army of the Potomac:

It is evident the army of the Potomac has been partially dissolved. A portion of the forces have fallen back to the defenses of Washington City, to insure the safety of the abolition leaders congregated there. Of the rest we are advised that Smith's army corps has gone to Fortress Monroe, and now we learn that Burnside has been assigned a new command in North Carolina, and that his old corps goes into his new department.

DEATH OF THEODORE L. MCGILL.

The *Appeal* announces the death of Mr. Theodore L. McGill, formerly a well known merchant of this city. He died at Chatawa, Pike county, Mississippi, on the 19th ult., at the age of 64.

TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 20th instant, says that Representatives Swan and Heiskell have returned to Richmond, after having visited Middle Tennessee, and having a consultation with Gov. Harris. They have come to the conclusion that an extra session of the Legislature of that State is impracticable, the fleeing members enough outside of the enemy's lines to constitute a quorum.

ROSECRANS REINFORCED.

A Northern letter states that General Cox's division, from Western Virginia, has passed up the Cumberland to reinforce Rosecrans. It is stated to comprise 30,000 men, who have seen service in the mountains of Western Virginia.

We regret to learn from the Rome (Georgia) *Courier* that a little daughter of John Bell, Jr., and grand-daughter of Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, died in that place last week of scarlet fever.

The flag of truce steamer Frolic, with the Confederate prisoners, had arrived safely at Port Hudson. Rumors had previously been afloat that she had been captured.

CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Kingston correspondent of the Raleigh *Journal* reports that two companies of Major Mebernott's battalion, commanded by Captains Robinson and Davis, were surprised by the enemy at two o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and nearly the entire command supposed to have been captured, not more than eight of them making their escape. Our men were encamped on the Dover road when surprised by the enemy.

THE NASHVILLE AGAIN AT SEA—HER NAME CHANGED TO THE RATTLESNAKE.

On Tuesday night, says the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* of the 20th ult., this privateer Rattlesnake ran the gauntlet of the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Ogechee river, and steamed away on the broad ocean on her mission of destruction of Yankee commerce. She is not a Government war vessel, as was stated by one of our city contemporaries some time since, but a privateer—about one fifth of her stock being owned in this city.

The Rattlesnake (late Nashville) is commanded by Capt. T. H. Baker, an experienced and competent officer, and especially qualified for his present business. It will be remembered that he was the captain of the ill-fated Savannah, who, with the rest of her crew, were so long confined in chains in a Northern dungeon.

Prospects of Foreign War—Relations of the United States with France.

The New York *Times* of the 19th ult., in an article with the above heading, takes the following view of the state of the relations of the United States with France. This article, in view of the position assumed by the *Times* with regard to Mr. Seward's rejection of the mediation proposal, deserves some interest, and we have thought that we could not do better than to reproduce the article at length in our columns:

We trust the House of Representatives will lose no time in completing the bill just passed by the Senate, authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal. We hope that Congress will not adjourn without having made full provision for strengthening our navy and for putting our coast towns in a condition for defense. In a word, we expect them to make preparations *for a foreign war*—such preparations as shall at once befit our dignity and consult our safety.

We have come with great reluctance to the conclusion, which the current of events has nevertheless forced upon us, that the French Emperor has determined to open our ports for the export of cotton before the 1st of April, and that he will welcome rather than deprecate war as the consequence of that act. If events can be so shaped as to give him the opportunity of a controlling district on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. The persistent interference of Napoleon in our affairs—in the face of the most distinct and peremptory rebuke on our part and of the almost unanimous resentment of England and Russia—betrays a purpose which has not been hastily formed, and from which he will not readily swerve. During the earlier stages of the war, it is now well known, he pressed the English Government to join him in intervention, without success. In October last he made a formal proposition to England and Russia to the same effect, which was rejected. Not content with this, nor discouraged by it, he has renewed his efforts—not by the plodder of negotiation, but by *the adroitness* of the diplomatist—the course it should pursue to end the war. What reason is there to suppose that he will stop with this? The very fact of his persistence proves that he will still persist. He is not a man lightly to abandon designs he has once established, or to reverse a policy on which he has once entered. He often changes his means, but rarely his ends. What he fails to accomplish in one way, he is quite certain to seek in another. He has set his heart, in the first instance, on obtaining cotton for the mills of France. It is well known that very large purchases of cotton on French account have been made in the Southern States, and we have already been distinctly warned that during the coming spring this cotton must be delivered. The language of his journals and immediate organs in Paris, the declarations of the newest among them, *Le Nation*, the tenor of the *Monitor*, the general tone of the Ministerial journals, and the recently changed language of the liberal press, combine to show that the policy which the French Emperor has resolved to adopt, is a recent number of *La Nation* "but to present ourselves to the people of the South, to lay cotton which they only consent to deliver in our hands, and with the certainty that it will just fall into those of the federals. *To present ourselves with money and cannon to force our way, if, why one should pretend to bar the passage*—that is the solution. In our judgment, that is precisely the solution we shall very soon see. We shall see the French Government abounds in declarations of the most friendly feelings, and repudiates utterly the imputation of hostile designs. To all this we attach not the slightest importance. It is part of the system, and resembles, probably, the preliminary execution. No man who has followed with any care the course of events since the war began can doubt that fraud and falsehood are recognized weapons of French diplomacy. We need not go beyond this very question of mediation to find proof of this. On the 6th of November last M. Drouin de Lhuys told Mr Dayton, in the most positive terms, that the French Government had no idea of intervention, either separately or with others, in our affairs—that up to that day nothing whatever had been resolved upon. At the very time he made that statement, both the British and Russian Governments were in possession of his note, dated October 29—a fortnight before—proposing a joint intervention in our affairs. It would not be easy to frame a more distinct and unmistakable falsehood than was thus embodied in the French Secretary's assertion to Mr Dayton.

This was immediately followed by another incident of the same sort. On the 23d of November M. Mercier, the French minister at Washington, an adroit, velvety, unscrupulous diplomatist of the French school, has been from the beginning in close relations with men of the secession stripe, and has been actively intriguing against our Government, in Washington, in New York and in Richmond. With his known sympathies and his avowed opinions he should have been recalled a year ago. But he has been most active and serviceable to the Emperor in the promotion of his designs and did not scruple now to predict their speedy consummation.

We repeat that we have very little doubt of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France within the next two months—to be followed or accompanied by the breaking of the blockade. We have no doubt, however, that our people will, without distinction of party, see that hostile outrage upon our independence and our honor by the most resolute defiance, and we trust Congress will put the country in a position to make that resistance effectual.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Funeral of John Maginnis—A good man, a good citizen, and a good friend has departed, and one who knew him to be true in all these relations would chronicle the circumstances which attended his remains. At the late dwelling of the deceased, on Magazine street, appropriate funeral services were performed by Father Duffy, of the Redemptorist Fathers, who had attended him during his last illness, and who also delivered a very feeling address on the occasion. The Jesuit Fathers officiated in the grand services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Baronne street, where one of the most beautiful sermons ever listened to was pronounced by the venerable Father Murphy of that distinguished order.

A prominent feature of the funeral cortege was, large delegations of girls from Camp street, St. Vincent and St. Elizabeth Asylums, and of boys from the St. Mary's Asylum, of which latter institution, particularly, Mr. Maginnis had been for many years a Director. His consistent and persistent charities towards both of these institutions accounted for this expression of their gratitude.

After the services at the Church, the procession to the cemetery was formed. A very large number of carriages bore many of the friends and admirers of the deceased—a large proportion of them being ladies. It was directed by way of Common, St. Charles, and Canal streets, and when complete, presented a testimony of departed worth very seldom to be met with. So long was the line of procession, that the orphan girls and boys, and the multitude of friends who walked to the cemetery, went by the side of the carriages, and comparatively few were able to obtain admission to the cemetery, (the old St. Louis, on Basin street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.) Here the body was consigned to a tomb, preparatory to its removal to its last resting place, with appropriate services by the attending priests, and the great multitude went sorrowfully away.

The funeral was a graphic exhibition of the esteem in which the deceased was held. Every class of the community was represented, because all knew him to be a true man. If any man has made his mark in New Orleans, John Maginnis has. Uncompromising to evil doers and bad men, no man was truer and more unflinching in his devotion to friends.

He has gone—*Qu'il repose en paix.*

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Wednesday.—The application for a new trial in the case of Terrell vs. Bosworth was argued by Mr. Durant in favor, and Judge Morgan in opposition.

Mr. Durant quoted a case where the shipper, being prevented by the legitimate authorities from landing his cargo, obtained a decree that he was entitled to his freight, the consignee, resident, being responsible; another case similar was decided by Judge Morgan, also, two other cases, illustrating the same principle, showing that there may be exceptions to the general rule regarding bills of lading; in this case, the circumstances also made an exception. The delivery of the cargo was prevented by the agents of an unrecognized Government, and this Court, established by the power which has absolutely refused to recognize that Government, and which has not been recognized by any other power, cannot entertain any of those acts against a citizen of the United States.

Judge Morgan contended that from the time of the capture at the mouth of the Mississippi of the Abelino, the shippers had no control over the ship or cargo. The Government of the United States failed in their duty to open the river, and therefore its citizens should suffer, certainly the defendant, though its were a rebel, should not be held responsible, as he was in the power of the Confederates, then existing. The United States had entire control after capture, and the shippers could and did nothing afterwards. The universal practice was, that cargoes should be delivered before the freight was earned. If the captain of the ship had paid to the consignee "here is your ice" and Bosworth had delivered it, he would have been liable for the freight. But he never delivered it, and never offered it.

In the case first cited, the cargo was taken to the port, in the second case, the cargo was landed at another spot, near the port, but in the very city was tendered by the owner to the consignee. The present case differed from those essentially.

Precisely the same case, by the same parties, had been tried before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and it had been decided against the plaintiff, although the Judges knew that the defendant was a rebel.

Mr. Durant, in reply, said the Massachusetts case cited had nothing to do with this—that the facts adduced were not true—and that the judgment would be void in Louisiana, for neither the Constitution nor laws required the reasons for every judgment, and in this there were none given. He was reminded of a saline of Swift, in reflecting upon the claim of the defendant, referring to a British statesman of the time

"So happy was he, he said,
That he sought his bed and saved his bail:
Or, if he rose at noon, he paid no fee
To the doctor, but his physician he."

Applied to the defendant, it may be said:

"He got his fee,
And paid no freight."

The Court remarking that there was no rhyme, Mr. Durant said it was reason as well as rhyme.

But he further contended that Bosworth was under no force. He paid the freight bill voluntarily and with alacrity. As he was warned by the Captain of the ship not to pay the freight, he should have waited until he was compelled, and there was even doubt that what he paid was not returned to him.

The argument on both sides was interesting, but we pretend to give only a slight sketch of it. The Court took the motion under advisement.

The case of Leitch vs. Russel was then called up for trial, counsel and witnesses being in attendance—Mr. Durant for plaintiff, and Mr Rosselius for defendant. The suit was an over seer claiming wages for his services as plantation overseer, the defence being a counterclaim for damages on the ground of mismanagement and taking away property from the plantation.

Second Justice's Court.—Judge Hitchcock had a suit before him yesterday of damages, in which two half ones were engaged. Miss Ada Clifton sued Mrs. Daniels for damages caused by calling her "yellow," and other inelegant names. Able counsel appeared on both sides, and a verdict was finally rendered of $100 in favor of the fair plaintiff.

Second District Court—Judge Hatchcock.—Agnes Wolferston vs. F. R. Justus. In 1861, the Third District Court decreed a separation of bed and board between the parties, but no provision was made concerning the children, who since the separation have been living with the mother. She sues for $360, being one half of the estimated expenditures for the support of the children, and avers that her means do not exceed $300, while defendant is worth over $20,000. The Court decided, in substance, that as the marriage had not been dissolved, the mother must be protected in her right of obtaining a portion of the support of the children from the master of the family.

Arrests Yesterday.—In the First District, we found that Nicholas Appalona, John Rechoni and Jerlio Bartheno were locked up at the instance of the Consular, Dr. Heusch, on necessary to the inquest which is to be held to-day on the body of Major Prados.

In the Second District, there were Daniel Taylor and B. Summers, for resisting a prisoner from the officer who had arrested him.

In the Third District, Mary Cunningham and her two children were locked up, charged with larceny by her husband. It appeared that he has so badly abused her, that she determined to leave him and the city, and was on board a schooner with some of the furniture, when he procured her arrest. Mr. Hooper, charged by Mrs. Smith with ejecting her from her residence.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—A very large audience was present last night at the Varieties on the occasion of the performance of the "Merchant of Venice" and "The Taming of the Shrew." We have before spoken at length of the manner in which the former play was rendered on a prior occasion. We need only say that Mr. Ryer as *Shylock* stated none of his former vigor, and gave a powerful and correct delineation of the character. There is a certain freshness in Mr. Ryer's personation of the character that gives it an air of newness.

It is among Mr. Ryer's peculiarities that he does not follow the beaten track, but with the boldness of originality he opens up a new path for himself, and, as in *Shylock*, rarely fails in improving on the traditional characterizations of other actors. Mrs. Baker, as *Portia*, was, as usual, very good. Mrs. Chippendale was at home in her character of *Nerissa*; and, disguised as the clerk, was graceful in the extreme. The other characters, with Mr. Baker as *Gratiano*, Mr. Rand as *Bassanio*, and Mr. Bowers as *Launcelot Gobbo*, were well rendered. "The Taming of the Shrew"—or as much of it as was given—closed the performance. Mrs. Gladstane rendered the character of *Catharine* with great spirit, and with enough waspishness of manner to appal any one but *Petruchio*. Mr. Baker's *Petruchio* was one of that gentleman's best representations.

We have rarely seen an audience enter into the humor of a play so heartily as did that at the Varieties last night, and we must confess that the taming process adopted by *Petruchio*, although conducive to the disturbance of domestic quiet, if practiced in our day would produce results as astounding as unexpected. The frequenters of the Varieties have doubtless appreciated the tact and judgment of the management in bringing out latterly those fine Shakespearean pieces, which seem to have been productive of good results, as on every occasion they have drawn large and select audiences.

We understand that another Shakespearean play is in preparation at the Varieties—a play which has always been received as one of the best of the great observer of the Graces—the time-honored and glorious comedy, "As You Like It."

THE LOCALITY OF INDIAN VILLAGE.—The Mobile *Tribune* contains the following paragraph with regard to the locality of Indian Village which has been the seat of interesting movements of late. We apprehend that the amendments offered by the *Tribune* to the errors of the Richmond papers must undergo an amendment to bring it to perfection before it can be promulgated.

The Indian Village which is mentioned here is situated near the confluence of the Grosse Tête and the Plaquemines, in the parish of Iberville, some nine or ten miles back of Donaldsonville. The Richmond papers after all are about nearer the truth than the Mobile *Tribune*:

The Richmond papers publish a dispatch from this city, to which is appended the following note:

"Indian Village is situated on the Bayou Tèche, in St. Mary's parish, La., about sixty miles southwest of Port Hudson by an air line."

It were hard to find more blunders in the same number of lines. Indian Village is on the eastern edge of Washita parish, away up in the northern part of Louisiana, and nearly two hundred miles from the middle of St. Mary's. It is about one hundred and forty miles northwest of Port Hudson. St. Mary's is in the extreme south of the state, its front on the Gulf of Mexico. The operators ought to consult their atlases.

The Upper Mississippi Fleet.

The *Times* of the 19th contains the subjoined editorial on the upper Mississippi fleet, and furnishes us with the following particulars with regard to the qualities of the Queen of the West and the Indianola:

Operations on the Mississippi, below Vicksburg, did fair to be aided henceforth in a very effective manner by our gunboats. The most gallant ram of our Western fleet, the Queen of the West, is still lying below Vicksburg, taking a brief respite after her wonderful dash down the river; and we have news this morning that the new Monitor Indianola has run the batteries at Vicksburg, and now keeps company with the Queen. Whether these boats are to take any direct part in the attack upon Vicksburg, we do not know; but there is an important and immediate work in which they could profitably be employed.

The two gunboats are amply sufficient to clear the whole Mississippi river and all its tributaries of every sort of rebel craft—of all the steamboats bearing supplies to the rebels at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, whether they come down from Texas by way of the Red river, or up from Lower Louisiana by the Atchafalaya. The Queen of the West, herself, burnt three of these steamers and destroyed great quantities of supplies, beside capturing the town of Vandalia with a force of seven tars. But the Indianola is a far superior boat to the Queen. She belongs to the class of Monitors which have been building for service on the Western waters, and is much like our sea going Monitors in her main features. The rebels have nothing that could stand for a moment against her. Even the boasted rebel iron faced City of Vicksburg could not stand the assault of the Queen, and has had to take refuge from her iron mone behind a lot of snows.

It has been reported that the rebels have three iron-clads building up the Red river, but we think it more likely that they have three hundred building in the Great Sahara. The Red river is said also to be barred two miles below Alexandria by a raft, which the rebels can open a passage through at their pleasure. This is a likelier yarn, though unlikely enough. But no supply boat would ever come this side of the river, if one or two of our gunboats were stationing the lower Mississippi. We do not believe that these two craft could be put to more important service than that they indicated, and we presume General Grant intends to use them for that purpose.

If another one or two of the river iron-clad fleet will run Vicksburg batteries, we think they might do valuable work on the banks of the Mississippi, in preventing the rebels from building any more impregnable fortifications. We have had enough work of this kind in Columbus, No. 10, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Hudson—the fortifying of nearly all of which places might easily have been prevented.

Owing to the nature of ground, there are but few points on the Lower Mississippi which are capable of being very formidably fortified. Between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, we suppose the most inviting points for defence are Ellis's Cliffs, eighteen miles below Natchez, and Port Adams, thirty six miles below Ellis's Cliffs. The rebels have nothing worse now at either of these places. But if, after the capture of Vicksburg, we should put one gun upon the one or the other for six months, they would be enabled to make each of them strong enough to demand a half year's labor for its reduction. The presence of some of our gun and mortar boats in lower waters would effectually interfere with the progress of the rebel works.

Though things do not seem very active on the Mississippi, we believe they are progressing finely. General Grant's strategy at Vicksburg is very comprehensive and skillful. The results of it will be stupendous.

Debate at Cambridge—Feeling About America in England.

[Extract from a private letter lately received.]

The New York *Post* publishes the following extract from a private letter from England:

I have spent a good deal of time at Cambridge lately. Mr Calthorpe, an English gentleman, resident in the United States, now staying in England, proposed to the Union Society, in perhaps you may see in the papers, a debate on the question: "That the cause of the North is the cause of humanity and progress, and that the widespread sympathy for the Confederate is the result of ignorance and misrepresentation." The motion was carried by a very decided majority, the speakers generally recommending to speak in it. I decided on all hands was agreed to be the most interesting that had been heard for many years. Mr Calthorpe opened then Lord Amberley, son of Lord Russell, replied, and then came Fawcett, Cairnes, Goldwin Smith, and a host of most able and best educated speakers I ever have heard. For the time he carried the house with him; when young Everett came, Edward Everett, our boy, with the honor all applauded him, and proceeded to take Fawcett's speech to pieces, and he did it very well, but he did it shred away, till not a fragment was left in the memory of any one. It really was a fine oratorical effort, worthy, as many said, of the best speakers in the House of Commons. Everett will distinguish himself, I, as a Republican, hope it. I will here say, as a patriotic act, that he delivered the other day, in the Hall of Trinity College, a most eloquent oration on the centenary of Daniel Webster, which was certainly the finest effort, upon the whole, that I had been yet to hear in my many years. I am an American, and continue I American among the English. Well, the debate was adjourned for unprecedented things till the next evening, and then Mr. Calthorp replied. Some converts to the Union cause were made but still the sympathy of the students, undoubtedly, gave a majority for the Confederates.

The aristocracy and the upper classes generally are much divided in sentiment, but with a vast majority for the South, so far as I can learn, sympathy with the lower and middle classes have only to have the case fairly represented to them and they will be almost unanimously for the North. With them the simple question of proslavery or antislavery decides the full force of their feeling. I know that the poor starving operatives in Lancashire are steadfast against slavery, notwithstanding all their sufferings.

The other day I heard Kingsley the author, give a lecture at Cambridge, part of the history of the United States, which was wholly on the present crisis. It was thoroughly Southern in its tone. He cannot be depended upon. He has a manly tone, but is changeful as the wind. A few days afterwards I dined in the hall of Trinity, opposite him and Monck, of Norwich, and I found he was actually indulged in a Latin quotation, the highly original one of *Paulo majora canamus* (soon, we may sing greater things).

This is not the clergyman, the author of Alton Locke and Hypatia.

AN EXCITING ARRIVAL AMONG DRY GOODS CLERKS.—In the "General City News" of the New York *Times* of the 19th, we find the following paragraph:

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, between four and five hundred young men, most of whom are reported to be dry goods clerks, and members of the "Early Closing Association," formed into a procession and marched through Catharine and several other streets in the vicinity. When they had arrived opposite to the store of Riley & Brothers, No. 21 Catharine street, some of the party commenced throwing stones at the above named store, breaking the glass of the doors and windows, and otherwise seriously injuring the premises. Four or five of the ringleaders were promptly arrested, and yesterday they were taken before Justice Steers, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to prison in default of bail. The act is, it appears, grew out of the feeling which has recently been engendered between clerks in favor of, and those opposed to the early closing movement.

A Berlin correspondent says: "The cotton famine is felt severely in Berlin. I have learned that there are as many as 5000 workmen in this city deprived of their labor and their bread. The very great and the government has now commenced to relieve as many of them as possible by giving them employment on the public roads."

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 16th ult says that it "was ascertained definitely last night, that the enemy have brought two of their iron-clads into Savannah river. One was lying near Fort Pulaski, and the other some four miles this side. It was also ascertained, by the same parties, that one iron-clad had been anchored in Warsaw Sound. When seen she had a schooner lying alongside discharging something, supposed to be ammunition."

Miscellaneous Items.

Adelina Patti has been singing at private soirees of the French nobility, receiving a compliment of five hundred francs for every piece she sang. The Emperor and Empress gave her four times to hear her. Winterhalter has finished his first portrait of the young *prima donna*, representing her in the character of *Rosina*.

It is reported in the London *Reader* that Captain Burton and M. Du Chaillu have agreed to visit the gorilla country in company on a sporting tour. M. Du Chaillu will visit New York before starting with Captain Burton.

William Ronpell, ex-member of the British Parliament, who was some time since convicted of enormous forgeries, is still an inmate of the Model Prison at Pentonville, where he is employed in picking oakum. He continues to show the utmost indifference.

Mr. G. Lawrence, author of "Guy Livingstone," &c., has just left England for the Southern States of America. It is reported that he intends taking service under "Stonewall" Jackson. The records of his observations are to be published in the London journal *Once a Week*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Peabody—Wednesday Morning.—E. W. Tracey, charged with picking soldiers' pockets, was remanded to the custody of Lieutenant Andrews as a witness in the case of a soldier.

Louise Balfour was fined $3 for drinking in a coffee-house, and the Court instructed the policeman to arrest the barkeeper who gave the liquor to the woman.

Ch. Westfield, a sailor boy, for abusing and drawing his sheath-knife on the police, was sent to prison for thirty days in jail.

A levy of drunken women were Workhoused thirty days.

J. Gallagher, a boy, charged with stealing two pieces of canvass from Mr. Oge Vilich, confessed the theft. Peter Warner bought the two pieces from the boy for $8, (worth about $38) who owed him for oyster suppers, &c. Warner's barkeeper bought the canvass from him, and made a good speculation out of it. Sixty days in the Parish Prison were awarded to each of the trio.

A boy named Paysant was sent to the House of Refuge—as he was picked up and brought in on a charge of stealing an empty candle box, mistaking it for one that was full, we think he needs a refuge from the temptations and trials of the wicked world.

Colored boy Roman, charged by Mr. Wentzel with stealing his stove, said he had been employed by a party to "tote it" for them, and while in the act he was captured by the owner. He seemed innocent, and was discharged. He was a small boy, and it was a small stove.

Tom Conners and Tom Murphy, accused of stealing a silver-plated cake basket, which they were trying to sell to a jeweler, under suspicious circumstances, were not able to exculpate themselves, and were sent down for 30 and 60 days.

A cart driver, for running his vehicle without license, was fined $25.

The police are making daily raids on the unlicensed, and they had better look out for squalls.

Charlotte Gorman, accused by Jane Curry of larceny by stealing clothes from her mother, in company with another bad girl, and trying to sell them, made a denial which could not be disproved, and she was discharged.

Joe Williams was fined $10 for knocking down a young man, who had also been locked up by the punctilious watchman.

N. Tuxford undertook to lecture the guardian of the night, and told him, in the words of the London watchman, to "move on." For this he was "tuk up" and had to pay $10.

Nelson Johnson, colored, of most impudent bearing, was up charged by a black boy of the Uriah Heep style, with butting him in the eye, knocking out his tooth, and hitting him on the head with a bucket, at French market. It was a clear case, and Johnson in the eye of the Court looked like a hard case, so he was requested to pay $20 for a month's residence in the building commonly known as the Parish Prison.

Richard Haley, for singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," according to one witness, and "Hurrah for the Yankee flag which bears the single star," according to two others, was fined $5.

Inquest—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Victor Rice, aged eighty years, and a native of St. Domingo, in a house at the corner of St. John the Baptiste and Mandeville streets. Verdict, "Disease of the Heart."

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 5, '63.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Undaunted, Foy for New York, J. Workman & Co.
Bark Emblem, Baker, for New York, T. A. Dexter.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[☞ No arrivals for us yesterday.

ARRIVED FROM THE COAST.

Schr Rainbow, Hall, from Galveston, by master—24 days.

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