THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1864.

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Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Augustine street, fish, flour and sundries; at 12 o'clock, at No. 73 Chartres street, 200 kegs, bulk; at 11 o'clock, at No. 45 Magazine street, chocolate and soap.

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

Holloway's Ointment.—No Mother's Children are frequently exposed to such accidents as scalds, burns, scalds, &c.—this Ointment will immediately relieve the pain and remove all the bad consequences of the casualty. Sold everywhere.

The steamship Evening Star, Captain Bell, arrived Sunday morning, from New York, via Havana, brought out on freight $121,000 in gold, consigned to parties in this city.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, sells this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, flour, also damaged goods; at 11 o'clock, A. M., in store No. 63 Magazine street, sundries; at 12 M., in store 119 Chartres street, 200 kegs nails. See his auction advertisement.

St. Louis Flour, Pork, Lard, &c.—E. S. Kee, 62 Perdido street, advertises a large assortment, just received by St. Louis steamers, of various brands of flour, also pork, lard, butter and bagging.

Bacon, Hog Sides, &c.—Converse & Kennett, 58 Magazine street, have just received a lot of shoulders, sides, rib sides, &c. See advertisement.

Boundless Radicalism.

It was hoped by some, and feared by others, that the accession of some of the leading Democratic and conservative politicians in the North to the policy of emancipation would deprive the ultra Radicals of a distinctive ground of organization in the field of national politics. There was no good reason for the fear or the hope of any such result. The conclusion was drawn from a very defective premise. It was supposed that the destruction of slavery, the freedom of the negro, constituted the whole platform of the ultra Radicals as political and social reformers. It was imagined that when slavery was confessedly dead, their occasion would be ended, and its fallacy is clearly exposed in the latest promulgations of doctrine by Radical organs of the advanced persuasion.

How many objects of Radical aspiration there may be it is impossible to conceive. It is the very nature of Radicalism to multiply its objects in proportion to its successes. It is never gratified.

While there is anything left to be overthrown, anything left to be *uprooted*, any imaginable dogma to be propagated and enforced, the spirit of Radicalism can never rest.

Nor is this spirit necessarily bad. With the many wise and philanthropic it is the spirit of wholesome reform. With sciolists in philosophy, bigots in creed, and unscrupulous agitators in politics, it becomes a diabolical passion for change and destruction. Urged by this passion to the most hideous blasphemy, they claim the right to alter the decrees of Heaven, and to legislate for the Almighty. No natural or social condition, no sanction of law or custom is respected by this class of reformers. They never hesitate to threaten with revolutionary violence all who dare to oppose their schemes of reform. Consequently there is no compromise possible with them; to grant them the least bit of power is to accept the alternative of a revolutionary struggle or submission to all their demands.

While the programme of this ultra Radicalism is boundless in its scope, it has special phases which it takes on in accordance with existing circumstances. The latest of these phases has recently been indicated in the utterances of Wendell Phillips, Theodore Tilton and other spokesmen of the same transcendental school. Their new platform comprises the most unlimited equality, the universal interfusion or confusion of races, and, above all, amalgamation of the whites and the blacks, as the true and infallible method of improving, elevating and civilizing the world. Eccentric tastes and strange taste. For which, in other days, men would have been jailed as diseased in body or mind, and fit for treatment in a hospital or madhouse, are now openly vindicated in the form of fundamental doctrines by some of the worst lights of a reforming philosophy party. Wendell Phillips thus enunciates the new plan of regeneration for the world:

"I have no hope for the future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of races which is that's new method of civilizing and elevating the world."

But in eloquence and sublimity of beastliness Wendell Phillips is surpassed by Rev. Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*. Henry Ward Beecher's well-known organ. Mr. Tilton declares:

"The history of the world's civilization is written in one word, which many are afraid to speak, which many more are afraid to hear, and that is *amalgamation*. In the last nature the negro will wash his face into paleness with the blood of white men's veins!"

"Miscegenation" is the name given to the new process for bleaching the black, improving the white, and elevating both. In a pamphlet recently published by this title the writer says:

"All that is needed to make us the finest race on earth is to *segregate* upon our soil the *negro* element, while Providence has plenty for outside of this continent. Would to God that *issues of blood were shed* as to us, that of the negro in the most profuse and copious manner, because it is the most noble and exalted that enters into the composition of our national life."

This philosopher may claim the beauty of simplicity for his system. But why stop so soon in its development? It would not be difficult to find blood still more precious than the negro's, because still more "exalted" may that now enters into the national life. According to another philosopher, whose theory is quite as plausible, the brute world is but human nature disintegrated. Then why not plunge at once into the classic scheme of resolving those scattered elements in one universal amalgamation, in order to be sure of combining all the diverse elements needed for a perfect human organization? For this scheme the miscegenationist apostles might claim the merit of novelty, whereas the doctrine of improving the European stock by a bath in Ethiopian blood is not new to literature, however strange and startling it may seem in politics. The *French* author Michelet, several years ago, in his *La Femme*, also pointed to Africa as the richest source of European regeneration. The African woman, whom he described as "passion shrouded in night," was, according to him, to be the bountiful mother of the coming palingenesis.

There are a few obvious facts that militate seriously against the miscegenation theory.—For the last century Mexico has been a field in which the result of the mingling of widely diverse races, of the amalgamation of a superior with an inferior stock, has had ample room for a thorough test. So far has the experiment gone that the pure white race in that country is now estimated at only 300,000 out of 8,000,000. The rest combine in various proportions negro, Indian, and white blood. Yet Mexico is not pointed to as a splendid example of civilized and civilized humanity. There are other instances to a similar effect. But what even the use of citing them? The maxim of reform now is to make fast head to theory, not theory to fact.

Family Jars.—They tell a good deal in England about "their immortal pride"—meaning the American war; but undoubtedly there is not spring up beyond kindness even in Europe. The press, every in December is in a quarrel among blood relations, who ought to be ashamed of themselves for falling by the ears before the whole world. A London paper says of recent remarks in the Dominion of "Her Majesty's brother-in-law and her daughter's father-in-law have occupied with their former provinces claimed by the feeble leaders of the Prince of Wales." That is really a horrid and unbearable state of affairs—an unnatural strife which England ought by all means to stop.

"Drifting About."—We have no regular lecture season in New Orleans, and perhaps the privation amounts to very small loss. We allude to the periodical performances of those lecturers who blacken a spire or two of paper on a set theme of philosophy, of literature, of politics, of philanthropy, or what not, and give for a dollar almost as much information as can be had in current periodicalism in a much more satisfactory shape for a quarter of a dollar.

"Col. Joseph Pipes" (Mr. Stephen Massett) is not a lecturer after this fashion. He does not expound or elucidate, he deals, but only to describe and illustrate. A great traveler, he has "drifted about," in the physical as well as metaphysical sense, as it has fallen to the lot of few men to do, and his serio-comic entertainments comprise a minute combination of the persons and things he characters and incidents, the pathetic and laughable, the noteworthy in magpie order, to life strings for change, which came in his way or which he came in the way of, in the course of his vagrant drift'ings.

The first of these entertainments will be offered to the public of this city on Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall.

General Grant in a Trying Position.

There are already foreshadowings of the difficulties which will surround General Grant in the new position of Lieutenant General, exposed as it must be to more or less Executive control, to Congressional scrutiny and complaint, and to a running fire of newspaper criticism. The New York *Tribune* even now anticipates the possibility of his failure in his new capacity of Commander-in-chief under the President, but is willing to give him a fair trial, to secure when it suggests—

That the conduct of the war, under the President, be committed absolutely to the Lieutenant General, and that we all—Congress, Cabinet and the People—Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives and Radicals—take hold and strengthen his hands for the immense responsibility devolved upon him. Let him not be impeded nor embarrassed in his work either by speeches or articles. Advice or criticism we shall have given him a fair trial. If he proves a Gough-ling, a hang back, a mistake, let us in due time unite to get rid of him; but first let him have a fair chance to prove that he is the man for his work. Let him not be condemned for one miscarriage, if there shall be one, but generously trusted and sustained until he shall have decisively shown that he can or cannot put down the rebellion. Then let us act as the good of the Nation shall dictate; but the younger Blairism were as deaf as an oyster."

French and American Diplomacy.

—is thus described in a Paris letter of February 12:

"The United States folks agreeing, by Seward, not to derange my Mexican purposes, I Napoleon, agree not to derange your, Seward-escope, purposes respecting possible or probable reunion."

Naval Engagement off the Coast of England.—French Vessel Captured by Danish Men of War.

(Great Yarmouth (Feb. 12) correspondent of London News.)

For some days past considerable excitement has prevailed at this port in consequence of rumors that several Danish vessels of war were cruising outside for the purpose of intercepting Austrian and Prussian vessels that were trading to English ports. On Monday last the sound of distant cannonading at sea was distinctly heard at Lowestoft, and it was confidently stated that a naval engagement had taken place between the hostile Powers. This report, though unconfirmed, has received some support from the fact that a large Danish frigate, accompanied by a gunboat, was taken in by the Roads on Tuesday evening off the coast on Wednesday. These vessels turned out to be the Danish corvette Niels Juel, 450 men and 45 guns, and a powerful iron-clad armbnat. According to official intelligence received here this morning, they passed yesterday evening a Prussian vessel having removed her crew, and put a prize crew on board, proceeded to Ostendorf, with a master of a fishing smack as pilot.

Important Workingmen's Movement.

[From the N. Y. Post, March 9th.]

We have already informed our readers that an association of workingmen had been organized in this city, who were actively at work in the circulation of documents of a high character for loyalty, true morality and comprehensiveness in their plans for improving the condition of the industrial classes. The organization has adopted the name of the "Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association," being composed of members of all parties, who propose to rally to the support of the government, and to exert all their influence in defeating the plans of traitors and obstructionists everywhere. The papers published by the association are: 1. An address to the Workingmen of New York. 2. A Letter to President Lincoln on the best means of uniting the loyal workingmen in support of the government. 3. An Address to the Workingmen of the West. 4. An Address to the Southern Workingmen, together with letters to the Association, approving its objects, from many well-known and distinguished friends of the cause; among which are Hon. Seward, Mr. Blair, Governors Curtin, Buckingham and Sprague, Louisiana, Governor Hahn and Senator Sheldon, Governor Andrew, Governor Brown, of Missouri; Daniel S. Dickinson, Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, U. S. Senator Brutes, Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, Hon. Mayor Gunther, and some of our leading citizens, such as Rob. B. Hunt, Charles H. Marshall, Theodore Roosevelt and others.

The officers of the Association are as follows: President, John J. Reed; First Vice President, R. M. Price; Second Vice President, Samuel Dibblee; Treasurer, Charles H. Hackstaff; Recording Secretary, William B. Taylor; Corresponding Secretary, William Oland Bourne.

Historicus on the Alabama.

The eminent English lawyer who, under the name of "Historicus," has written in the London *Times* on various international questions connected with the American war, investigates the case of the Alabama at great length in the *Times* of the 17th ultimo. He argues against the claim of the Federal Government for damages inflicted by the cruisers of the Alabama. The gist of his reasoning in support of this position is contained in the following paragraph:

It is the right of every neutral state to prevent the violation of its sovereignty by the equipment within its territory, of belligerent armaments. In a certain but more imperfect and restricted sense it is its duty to do so. But the injury arising from the violation of this right is an injury primarily and essentially to the neutral, and not to the belligerent. The neutral is in no sense an insurer to one belligerent against the wrongful acts of the other belligerent. Nor can any claim in this nature of damages arise against the neutral in respect of an injury which the neutral has involuntarily sustained.

Degrees of Buying Real Estate on Time.—New York papers have noted that but few houses were to let this year compared to those offered for sale. The *Leader* thus explains the fact:

Landlords are willing to sell, if only twenty or thirty per cent. of the purchase money is paid down, suppose ing that the financial crash will come within a year or two, when the purchaser will find himself unable to pay up, and the landlord will foreclose his mortgage and get the property back, or else the purchaser will be compelled to pay the paper price in gold. Real estate may be a very good investment, but not when it is heavily mortgaged, and when a financial crisis is imminent. The eagerness of so many landholders to part with their property is, of itself, to warn people not to be so eager to invest in land. If anybody can afford to buy houses and lots and pay the whole of the purchase money at once, let him go ahead. But a large mortgage is dangerous in the very best times.

The Colonel Dahlgren, captured in the recent expedition of General Kilpatrick, is said to be a son of Admiral Dahlgren, and the same who lost a leg in Gettysburg.

[From the New Haven Register.]

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher spoke in Music Hall on the war and the Africans. He told his hearers that if slavery could be destroyed at the cost of the destruction of a generation of able bodied men, and all the money the nation could raise, it would be "cheap enough." Whether the audience was thinking it was about time for Mr. Beecher to turn his "able body" into the general sacrifice, and check out a part of his fortune for the furtherance of his pet project, we cannot say; but they received the idea with remarkable silence. His declaration in favor of the benefits of conscription, in preference to volunteering, caused one old man long since past the military age, to thump his cane, but the younger Beecher were as deaf as an oyster."

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[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

We are obliged to the New Orleans and Matches packet Ida May for a Matches *Courier* of the 11th.

Mass for Mrs. G. T. Beauregard.—To-morrow morning, Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock, a mass will be celebrated for the repose of the late Mrs. G. T. Beauregard, at the church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours. The numerous friends of this victim of a long and bitter suffering, endured with a noble patience and a pious resignation, will not willingly fail to attend this solemn occasion, and pay a last tribute to her memory by responding to the prayers of the clergy.

Personal.—Brigadier-General Weitzel was among the passengers who arrived by the Evening Star on Sunday. Brigadier-General Weitzel was recently attached to the command of Major-General Butler, and returns, it is understood to resume active service in the Department where he had formerly served successively under Generals Butler and Banks.

The Rivers.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 9th says:

The stream is rising rapidly opposite this point, and considerable drift is floating down.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 6th has the following:

The river continues to rise fast, having risen about 12 inches. The river is not rising so fast in the Cumberland as when we last reported, although it is nearly out of its banks at Nashville. Most of the rise here is supposed to be out of the Cumberland.

The river is reported rising at St. Louis, with about 6½ feet in the channel out to Cairo.

The Illinois river is falling slowly, with 5 feet in the channel from Peoria down to the mouth.

The Upper Mississippi was rising slowly at last accounts, with 6 feet on the principal bars from Keokuk down.

The Missouri river is falling and low.

Excitement at Pittsburg.

FIGHT BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS—FOUR CITIZENS SHOT.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette.]

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, one Cotton, belonging to the Bloomgold cavalry, at Washington, Pa., was met on the street by John Leonard, who asked him if he had been posting out his bounty to the Bloomgold boys? Cotton said that he had, whereupon Leonard struck at him, when one of Cotton's friends interposed and struck Leonard a blow with his fist, knocking him down. Leonard then drew a revolver and fired four times at the soldiers. He was immediately arrested, and shot wildly, missing the gentleman whom he intended to shoot, but unfortunately lodging a deadly missile in the bosom of inoffensive parties who were merely spectators of the fight.

An old citizen, named Wolff, a tanner by trade, was shot through the body, as was also Mr. Hayes and McLellan, both of whom have since been reported dead. Benjamin Porter was shot in the knee and severely wounded, one informant expresses it, "crippled for life."

The fourth shot took effect upon the person of a man whose name we did not learn, but his injuries are said not to be slight. The shooting created intense excitement and indignation, and Brady fled from the vengeance of the people.

A Boy Stoned to Death for the Political Opinions of His Father.—A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, on the 5th says:

A son of Reuben Colbert, a Democrat, of this county, was stoned by a large number of boys, while returning home from school some days since. His injuries were of so serious a nature that he died next day. A man in the young murderers gave was that he was a young Copperhead.

Meade and Gettysburg.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The recent exposure of General Meade, the unbecoming of the shameful secret of Gettysburg, is chiefly of new evidence. It has not come too soon. It shows that Meade was himself, and not behind in his allowing Lee to escape him