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SUNDAY EDITION.....NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 31.

NEWS BY THE GLADIATOR.—By the arrival of the Gladiator, papers have come to hand of a late as the 25th from New York, the 23d from Chicago and St. Louis, and the 26th from Memphis, with a variety of later or additional news matter, though not much which is materially later from the great theatres of war. The most salient portions of this matter will be found elsewhere in these columns.

THE PRICE CURRENT.—We are glad to observe, in a circular from the proprietors of the *Price Current*, that this old and sterling commercial sheet will resume its full size as a large newspaper sheet, on the opening of the commercial year, the 1st of September next. On that day it will issue its usual annual statement of the commerce of New Orleans, a most valuable document both the mercantile and agricultural community.

FROM COLE SAUNDERS & CO.—We have received from those active and unfailing news agents, Cole Saunders & Co., 60 Camp street, a liberal supply of the latest papers from the West and from New York, together with *Godey's Lady's Book* for August, the New York *Clipper*, *Demorest's Illustrated News*, (N. Y.), and the Boston *Pilot*, latest numbers.

THE EMPRESS.—This steamer, as reported by the Gladiator, was aground above Cairo, but was doubtless not long after afloat. Her news will be perhaps several days later.

THE steamer Gladiator left St. Louis 23d inst., passed same day steamer Empress aground at Liberty Island. Left Cairo 25th inst., met Jas. White at Nearking Landing, 27 met Pauline Carroll and Leviathan, lashed together at Cypress Bend. The Carroll having her starboard wheel broken. Passed a Battery at Ashlo Island and was convoyed by the Rowena, without receiving any fire. The Fairchild had received 25 shots through her. Left Vicksburg 28 inst. The Continental had arrived up and was detained by military orders until 29 inst.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Matanzas, Wm. Lessegang Commanding, will leave her wharf this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, the U. S. Mails, and the following passengers:

Mr. Sawyer, E. Eichelberger, M. K. Locky, E. Richert, H. Boyles and wd, Jas. Paquet, H. Humbie, W. H. Stevens, A. N. Proctor, F. C. Martinez, Judge Watkins and two children and lady friend, Mrs. Hamel, Mr. Perrine and children, Miss E. Thompson, Mrs. J. Hayes & Son, Rev. E. H. Allen and Lady, M. Barnard, J. Barnett, Jr., J. Caplain, 42 in the steerage.

From before Atlanta.

THE GREAT BATTLE — THE PEACH PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY OCCUPIED BY SHERMAN.

Washington, July 28 — The National *Republican* Extra says this Government is in receipt of a dispatch to day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga in the following words:

Atlanta is not yet in our possession. Our lines find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of a part of the City, but the enemy hold the rest.

The *Republican* Extra also has the following bearing the battle before Atlanta, on Wednesday last:

An official dispatch from Gen Sherman states that after the battle of that day Gen. Howard, commanding the Fourth Corps, sent word that we had buried 500 dead rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were carried on the field.

Gen. Hooker, Commanding the Twentieth Corps, in announcing his success Wednesday, met the enemy in open field and a most desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result of which they were thoroughly whipped and driven from the field.

After the battle, Gen. Hooker reported to Gen. Sherman as follows:

I have buried 100 dead rebels, and 1,000 wounded lay in my front."

Official dates of Sherman's battle on Thursday have been received. They say our troops have gained a splendid success. Hood abandoned the field, leaving the wounded. Sherman has nearly 1,000 prisoners. Our loss was only [illegible]

Louisville, July 28—Nashville reports, well authenticated, place the occupation of Atlanta by Gen Sherman beyond a doubt. No parts have been received here.

Provost Marshal Grahan received a telegram dated Atlanta, 26, announcing its possession by our forces.

New York Markets.

New York, July 23—Gold weak, under the news of the occupation of Atlanta. The flue of the morning were from $2 to 10 c. and the latest quotations were $2 06½. Sales unquoted, 10 to 2 flour heavy, 10 to 15c. $9 to 10, 4th sheet $10 to 10 50 and Hoop Ohio wheat 1 to 2 lower, $2 to 2 05 closing $2 00 to 2 10. Milwaukee club $2 02 to 2 05. Winter red Wisconsin [illegible], new oats easier and firm, 100 per bu. Western pork dull and lower, $38 for $33, new $38 20, new prime lard firm, 19 to 19½, whisky heavy and lower, 32 western red firm and more active, petroleum quiet, crude $2½.

New York, Washington and Other Dispatches.

Washington, July 18.—Gentlemen who have lately crossed into Maryland yesterday, to the number of 1,500 cavalry, artillery and infantry.

Washington, July 23.—The people of Rockville, Md., are generally tender-stricken, believing that another raid is in progress. Nothing known here to justify them.

(Special to the New York Evening Post.)

Washington, July 22.—Great efforts are being made here by the friends of James Howard, the forger of the President's Proclamation, to effect his release or bring him to trial.

No demand has yet been made by our Government for the delivery of the pirate Semmes, but the situation of affairs is such that he will shortly be surrendered. If not, a demand will be made upon the British Government.

(Special to the New York Tribune.)

Washington, July 29.—The difficulty which induced Gen. Hunter to ask to be relieved from command of the Department of West Virginia, has been happily solved, and he will continue in his position. Brig. Gen. Crook has been appointed a Major General on Gen. Hunter's very earnest recommendation.

New York, July 28—Governor Seymour has intermuddled all orders for mustering in and muster of militia regiments under 100 day call. Owing to misapprehension as to their being to be draft, which absent, he has ordered Gen. Sanford to proceed to Washington to consult the authorities in the matter.

The *Post's* Washington special says that a [illegible] of Meade's command, not over two hundred and three hundred, have entered Western Maryland, but it is not known whether there is any rebel force in Cumberland. Col. Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts, has succeeded in removing a large quantity of Government supplies and much flour, from Cumberland to Georgetown.

New York, July 23.—The *Herald's* Washington special has the following:

Gen. Wadsworth, of the 20th Ohio, Capt. Russell, 34 Ohio, and Lieut. Penney, 8th Illinois, [illegible] by the rebels in close confinement, in Richmond for rebel outlaws similarly placed in Union hands.

[illegible] for a general exchange of prisoners [illegible] failed.

A tax of 5 to 10 per cent is levied upon salaries of civil and military officers of Government [illegible] exceeding $600 per annum.

A letter from Gov Seymour gives as the [illegible] of the War Department that the 100 [illegible] are subject to the draft, but their services will be credited to them.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says heavy firing was heard this morning, the 23d, in the direction of Leesburg, indicating that a battle between Hunter's force and the retreating rebels.

[illegible] N. Y. Tribune, says E. N. Fuller, editor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, was arrested by our [illegible] warrants. The first was for incitement to insurrection, and the second was for violation of the Enrollment act. He was released on bail by the United States Commissioner, giving bail in the sum of $3000.

Washington, July 22.—An order from the War and Navy Departments to the military and Customs officers here, received to-day, prohibits the shipment of all private freight to ports in insurrectionary States.

Correct Reading of President Lincoln's Last Proclamation.

From the St. Louis *Republican* of the 20th says:

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Telegraphic dispatches furnished to the Western press frequently so botched and conglomerated in transmission, that nothing coherent can be made out of them. We, of St. Louis, seem to be particularly unlucky in this respect, and an instance is just at hand. All the city papers yesterday published a proclamation by the President, dated July 18th, and said to have been issued at Washington, on the subject of a draft. But the telegraph made one very important omission. As received here the proclamation read: "Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby call for men for military service." The Chicago *Journal*, of Monday afternoon, received the document and prints the one we intended to issue: "Now, therefore, I [illegible] do this my call for *five hundred thousand* volunteers for military service," &c.

We have often heard of the expression concerning the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out, but this draft proclamation, as we received it, comes almost up to that.

THE MYSTERIOUS DOC. JACQUES.—The following dispatch throws some light on this celebrated distinguished personage:

New York, July 24.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a correspondent in his account of the visit of Doc. Jacques (Edmund Kirk,) to "Among the Pines," &c., says that it is generally understood that the object was the restoration of peace.

Col. Jacques, with whom the idea originated, proposed, a year ago, to visit Richmond, and obtained permission to pass our lines, but got no further than Petersburg when he returned without material success. He found our prisoners on Belle Isle comfortably cared for.

The Supposed Peace Negotiations at Niagara.

The last Western papers and their Washington dispatches are rather mysterious in making allusion to certain negotiations said to have been inaugurated, or attempted, through semi-diplomatic agencies at Niagara Falls. The St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d July says:

A prodound interest has been awakened throughout the country by the attempt to open negotiations leading to peace between the North and South. The spark of hope, created by the knowledge that such an attempt was being made, by the representatives of the National and so-called Confederate Governments, has been suddenly quenched, and the people are in relapse into the contemplation of the dread necessities of war.

It appears that Messrs. Clay, Holcomb and others, who appeared some days ago at Niagara Falls on a mission of pacification, were not directly authorized by the Richmond Government to propose terms for a settlement of our national difficulties. They disclaimed any such positive credentials. But their correspondence declares them to be in the confidential employ of the Confederacy, and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions. They state, moreover, in effect, that were the circumstances which are divulged in the correspondence communicated to Richmond, they would be at once invested with full power in the premises.

What terms would have been presented by Messrs. Clay and Holcomb, had they been privileged to proceed to Washington, are to us unknown. We should have regarded it as something gained that prominent rebels had been found in a temper to discuss the question of peace at all.

The same paper, in the same article, gives the text purports to be a safe conduct, granted on specified terms by President Lincoln, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by, and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The *Republican* remarks with regard to Mr. Greely's connection with the affair in question:

Mr. Greely's first note (July 17th) to the Confederate parties, was directed to them as "bearer of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and so regarding them, Mr. G. informed them he was authorized by the President to tender them safe conduct to Washington in fulfillment of their mission. But Mr. Lincoln himself subsequently repudiated and cancelled the authority deputed to Mr. Greeley.

The subjoined dispatch contains Mr. Greeley's own statement of the part he bore in the matter:

Washington, July 22, 1864.—Horace Greeley, to the *Tribune* of to-day, is alluding to his interview with the rebel commissioners at Niagara Falls, says: The editor of this paper has taken part in, and been privy to, no further or other negotiation than were fully authorized, and more than authorized. They related solely to bringing the belligerents face to face in an amicable, rather than a belligerent attitude, with a view to the initiation of an earnest effort for peace, to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success. Of course, all regrets that the earnest hope been engaged in preparing, or receiving, or discussing terms for a basis of peace, whether with accredited agents of the Richmond authorities or others, are utterly mistaken. He has never had the slightest authorization to do any thing of the sort, and he is quite aware of those provisions of law which relate to volunteer negotiations with a public enemy. Those provisions he heartily approves, and is no wise inclined to violate. More than this he has done not, as yet, feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add to his general inference that a pacification of our country is neither so difficult, nor so distant, as some to be generally supposed.

The Chicago *Times* says as to the mission, real or conjectural, of Messrs Jacques and Kirk:

These gentlemen, though not officially accredited as envoys to the Confederate Government, were in consultation with Mr. Lincoln before their departure, and were by his authority passed from ours into the Confederate lines. It is averred by the authorities at Washington that they were not authorized to make any propositions for peace, but were sent merely to ascertain if the Administration at Richmond would accept the terms which they as individuals might be made the basis of settlement.

A Memphis dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, of the 17th, says:

The advices of the late correspondence at Niagara Falls in reference to negotiations for peace, received here yesterday, caused a good deal of speculation and comment. A strong hope that an armistice might grow out of the correspondence then pending was pretty generally manifest among men of all political complexions. The remarkable document with which the President quashed the whole affair proves a damper to those who thought they discerned some hope of a cessation of hostilities.

The matter is still further obscured by the following from the last named paper:

The semi-official statement of the Administration paper at Washington, on the 21st inst, says:

The administration have never had before them any proposition from the rebel authorities relative to pacification, nor is it known that any such has been received.

Since compiling the above we have received in the St Louis *Republican* and the *Democrat* of the 20th, the essential features below

Buffalo, July 21—The following correspondence explains itself:

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, C. W., July 12, 1864.—Dear Sir: I was assured by Hon. Clement C. Clay of Alabama, Prof. Jas. B. Holcomb, of Virginia, and Geo. N. Saunders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other.

Very respectfully, GEO. N. SAUNDERS.

To Horace Greely.

Niagara Falls, July 17, 1864.—Gentlemen, I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking for the establishment of peace, that you desire to visit Washington on the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. Geo. N. Saunders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

HORACE GREELY

Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jas. B. Holcomb, and Jacob Thompson.

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, July 18, 1864.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 17th instant, which would have been answered yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay.

The safe conduct of the President, of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond, as the bearer of propositions looking to the establishment of peace.

We are, however, in the confidential employ of our Government, and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject, and we feel authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen with full powers would be sent to Washington, with the view of bringing a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war.

We respectfully solicit through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence by any route which may be designated through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr George N. Saunders was embraced in this privilege.

Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain, very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. P. HOLCOMB.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

International Hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 18, 1864.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hands of Mr. W. C. Jewett.

The state of affairs therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with your safe conduct, required, it seems to me and was on every account advisable, that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I at once shall proceed to do. I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and at all events I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours, truly, HORACE GREELEY.

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, C. W., July 21, 1864.—To Hon. Horace Greeley—Sir: The paper handed to Mr. Holcomb, on yesterday, in your presence by Mayor Hay, A. A. G., so as inst., is couched in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, 1864.

To all whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Department of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was officially by Major General Hay, in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and associates that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender to his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and desired to visit Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave and still do entire credence was accepted by us as evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President. A change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North, existing no condition but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of proposal looking to the establishment of peace thus preferring a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire.

We had therefore no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife.

We feel confident, you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended, for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise.

What may be the explanation of this sudden and serious change in the views of the President; of this withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation, at a moment when it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blast of war in the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprices of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we see no one whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen. While an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, amongst them, who could purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor, and self respect.

This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results. If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with the administration of the Federal government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such delusion, or, if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to brave whatever may yet be required to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life or hope and consolation to death. And, if there be any patriots or Christians in your United States who shrink from the trials, the private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that, in their bosoms, a resolution may be quickened to reclaim their abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country.

For the decree you have manifested to man out a course which contemplated results the most noble and humane, we would return our most sincere thanks, and are

Most respectfully yours, &c.

C. C. CLAY, JR.
H. P. HOLCOMB.

Clifton House, July 20, 1864.

W. C. Jewett, Niagara Falls:

SIR—We are in receipt of your note advising us of the departure of Hon. H. Greeley from the Falls, that he regrets the sudden termination of the military steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey Commissioners through to Washington for conference, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering.

We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted and assuring you that we are

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.
JAS. P. HOLCOMB.

Address of the Democratic Congressional Committee—View of the Union Opposition on Reconstruction and Amnesty.

The New York *Herald* of the 17th July resumes the above document as follows

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS.

We received at a late hour last evening a copy of the address of the Democratic Congressional Committee, which we publish elsewhere in this morning's *Herald*. The document is a voluminous one, and treats upon nearly all the political topics of the times in the peculiar democratic style. The politic and masterly tone of this address is defined to be to oppose the overthrow of the barriers between the white and black races; to oppose the Jacobin despotism and to the debasement of the national currency; that troops shall be raised under the agency of State governments, and officered by State authority; that the financial action of the government shall be open to inspection and purged of corruption; that peace and reconstruction shall be secured with the States as they were under the constitution as it is; that public officers hold office for fixed terms; that amnesty shall be extended to all rebels except for particular offences, and that Unionists who have fled from the revolted country shall be restored to their estates and their wrongs redressed as far as possible.

Below is the text of the address on reconstruction and amnesty:

The propositions which should obtain in the reconstruction of the Union are not difficult of statement, nor to be confounded with the policy of the administration will appear to peculiar advantage

The first is that the States shall stand as before the war, except as to changes which may be agreed upon between or among them. The constitution of the United States is the bond and only bond of union for the States composing the confederacy, and it is to stand as it is, in its full integrity, until the changes are made in it by its amendment, in the manner prescribed in its provisions. Any other doctrine is revolutionary and destructive and to be utterly rejected, as unlike, founded upon Presidential proclamations of statutes enacted by Congress. The power of the Federal Government in all its branches are confined within the provisions of the constitution, and cannot transcend them; therefore the constitution as it is, including the power of regular amendment, is the leading doctrine of the great party which proposes to save the nation in this the day of its sore trial. Let the false and guilty doctrine that the President can change the organic law by proclamation, or the Congress thereof by statute, can prescribe, alter, add to or diminish the conditions of union between the States, be discarded at once and forever, and many of the difficulties which appear to attend the question of reconstruction will wholly disappear. Those departments of the government are confined to particular legislative and executive duties, and cannot touch or determine the relations of the States with each other. That field of power is sacred to the States organized communities by whom the Union was formed and by whom it can only be subjected to modification or change. We have fought to restore the Union, not to change it, much less to subvert its fundamental principles, and the accomplishment of its restoration is the compensation we propose to overtake all the costs and sacrifices of the struggle.

But what is impossible to the President or to Congress it is competent for the States, in their sovereign capacity, by free mutual compacts, at the proper time, to perform.

The American States required a compact of union to go through the war of the revolution, and it was made. Subsequently they required an amended compact, creating a more intimate union, to secure to them the fruits of independence. From their deliberations on the latter compact there resulted that most admirable document, the Constitution of the United States, under which the republic has existed and prospered for more than seventy years. And now, under our experience of revolt, and war and misgovernment, we may conclude that other compacts or liberty and union should be established in the fundamental law. But these securities must consist of institutions, rather than of extensions of federal authority, and must be set forth in the fields of power which were left sacred to State jurisdiction in the original scheme of union.

The constitution should provide against the unconstitutional domination of sectional parties, South or North, in the government of the United States, as the most indispensable and vital regulation possible for our safety and continued existence as a republic.

We are at war, and blood flows, and wealth is wasted, and fanaticism runs riot, and the constitution is broken, and we are bowed down by bitter grief and sorrow in all our house, because a sectional faction rules the government of the United States, free from restraint or curb, or intimation of its powers. And it should be made impossible that this condition of things can again exist after we have once extricated ourselves from the grasp of calamity.

There should also be a judicious limitation upon the distribution of federal patronage.

A change by which the great body of public offices would hold for fixed terms, and be removable only for lawful cause, would be one of a great merit and wisdom, and is among the most desirable objects to be sought in our public policy.

Another proposition pertaining to reconstruction is, that as to individuals there shall be amnesty except for particular offences. All the excesses of a state of war cannot be visited with judicial punishment. Both necessity and policy require that, at the conclusion of such a struggle, the mantle of oblivion shall cover the past. A nation torn by civil war demands repose at its conclusion, that society may be reorganized and that the peaceful and demoralization produced by war may disappear before the renewed action of moral forces. Laws of confiscation and treason may be polite and necessary to prevent insurrection or to check it in the outset; but they become inapplicable when revolt has ripened into public war, and one entire people are arrayed against another. Penal sentiments, when directed against a whole population, are odious and unjust, and their tendency is to prolong and intensify war, and to embarrass or prevent individual reconciliation. Their office is to chastise disloyal, and not entire communities contending for independence or other public objects. The laws of war necessarily and properly obtain between the parties to a war pending the contest, and displace or supersede those of municipal enactment. Amnesty therefore, within the limit of public safety, follows of course the termination of such a contest, as that in which we are now engaged.

It may be added that clear justice requires that Unionists who have fled from the revolted country should be restored to their homes, and that the particular wrongs inflicted upon them should be redressed.

An Order from Gen. Canby—Precautions Against Steamboat Fire.

The following order is published in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th:

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1864.

General Orders No. 15.

The following orders and regulations are hereby published for the information and government of the steam transportation service in this Military Division:

1st. On all chartered or public steamers the master of the vessel shall be considered supreme in the control and management of his vessel, he will be held responsible for the discipline of his crew; for the police and safety of his vessel, for the preservation of good order on board, that all existing orders and regulations are diligently observed; that the fire engines, hose, bilge pumps, fire axes and buckets be kept in complete order, in their proper places, and ready for use at all times; particular care must be taken to economize fuel and ship stores.

2d. On every vessel a log, or record book, shall be kept, in which will be noted the principal events of each day, the history of each voyage, nature of the cargo transported, and whatever is of interest in connection with the vessel and the trade. In the case of shattered vessels, when the boat is discharged from government service, this record shall be left at the office of the quartermaster in charge of water transportation.

3 For the more effectual protection of transports from loss by fire, watches shall be established on board. On all steamboats registered less than three hundred tons, (except ferry boats and small tugs,) a watch of at least four men, two of whom shall be on duty at all times. On all steamers registered over three hundred tons, a watch of at least six men, three of whom shall be on duty at all times. One watchman shall be kept on the upper or hurricane deck, whose duty it shall be to keep a lookout, and at night see that the signal lamps are kept burning clear and in their proper places, in accordance with the regular Steamboat regulations. In the selection of watchmen, great care will be observed to procure loyal and reliable men.

In addition to the above the steward of each boat will, under the direction of the captain, organize a regular cabin watch, to be on duty from 8 P. M. to 4 A. M., whose duty it shall be to see that no open lights are used, and no smoking allowed in the staterooms.

Neutral foreigners, not being subject to military control, will be enrolled forty boats and small tugs will not be permitted to lay alongside Government transports, when over this is unavoidable the above rules respecting watchmen, etc., will apply to and be observed on board them.

The engineer shall be required to have at all times the fire-hose connected with the pumps, and ready for immediate use. While in port, pilots, engineers, the officers and the crew, will get permission from the captain before they go on shore, in no case will more than one of the officers, or one-sixth of the crew, will be absent from the vessel at one time.

When waiting or expecting orders, neither officers nor crew will be allowed on shore.

4th. It is earnestly enjoined upon all Quartermasters having charge of steamboat transportation and Military Railroads, to cause these rules to be strictly complied with.

The observance of the foregoing, and of the regulations heretofore published in General Order No 80, June 8, 1864, in relation to vessels not in the service of the United States, is necessary to avoid loss of private interests, as well as for the public service. Rebels will attempt to destroy both public and private vessels.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Grant, Major and A. A. General.

How to End the War.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: There is a very general sentiment among all people we meet, to this effect. It is high time this war ended, it cannot be continued much longer, as it has been, with our ruin to the country. Let the President say it was enough to end it at once. The North will give a million of men for six or nine months chosen by ballot, to accomplish that object. Let such a force be hurched upon the South, in addition to the soldiers we now have in the field, that resistance will be hopeless. Men will go cheerfully, knowing that it is left for a short time only, and that their going is likely to do some good. The Government is trying to procure men for three years. If the war lasts three years longer, it must and will end in disunion, in the end. Three years Why not raise 50,000 cavalry, who could at this season of the year sweep the South from Tennessee to Texas, and find plenty of forage for their horses, without a fair opposition, and will have horses upon which they can rely. Men are growing tired of being sent to the front in squads. There must be a jerk, *en masse*, even if it takes a hundred thousand more. Men are tired, and thus, and thus only, perhaps, can the war be ended certainly and quickly. This is the feeling of the masses.—*Reading, Pa.*, July 15, 1864.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Second District Recorder's Court.—A Frolicsome Proceeding.—Jan Leibig, who was running a cart without being able to show a license was fined $10 and Jno Hickey, who is indged in a spree was sent to the workhouse for ten days.

Dishonesty.—Edward West and Dan Johnson who were tried on the charge of having stolen sundry articles from the premises of Mr. Fredericks had rights given them to prove that he was scared off and left in such a hurry that he left his coat, hat and shoes behind, which articles may lead to the detection of the thief.

Off The Track.—The locomotive of the Carrollton Rail Road got off the track yesterday causing a big scare. Several cars were injured and two horses killed.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

REGISTER OF PUBLIC LANDS—It is announced that Joseph Gorlinski has been appointed Register of Public Lands for the State of Louisiana. Mr. Gorlinski's long experience in land surveys and land office business in the city no doubt indicated him as one possessing peculiar capabilities for the above position.

HOSTS FROM ABOVE.—The Olive Branch was announced to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 23d July. The Empress, which was to leave on the 20th, but has not yet been reported. The Gladiator is momentarily expected.

LATE PAPERS.—We are indebted to Cole, Saunders & Co., news agents, etc., 60 Camp street, for the latest Western and New York papers, received by way of the river. The New York dates are to the 19th. The news by these papers but mostly been anticipated by telegraph.

Militia to be Enrolled in the Departments of Arkansas and the Gulf and the Districts East of the Mississippi River.

The following important order was officially promulgated this morning:

Headq'rs, Military Div. of West Mississippi
New Orleans, July 30th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 161.

1. All able-bodied males, between the ages of 18 and 45, within the lines of occupation in the Departments of Arkansas and the Gulf and the Districts East of the Mississippi River, will immediately be enrolled for service in the Militia. Neutral foreigners, not being subject to compulsory military service, will be enrolled as a separate class, to be employed, whenever necessary, as a local police, or constabulary force.

2. Commanders of Districts will establish Special Commissions to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service, on account of allegiance, or physical disability. The plea of allegiance will not be admitted, if the claimant has, at any time, exercised the rights of citizens ship, under any General, State, or municipal law, or has, at any time, been in the service of the Rebel government, or in that of any one of the States in rebellion. When any person, enrolled in the militia, has established his plea of allegiance, his name will be transferred to the enrollment for police purposes. Any person who may be found physically disqualified for field service, but fit for garrison duty, will be transferred to the battalions to be organized for local service, and no exemptions will be made, except in case of absolute disability.

3. Commanders of Departments and Districts will establish such regulations as may be necessary for the execution of this order, and determine the circumstances under which this force shall be called into service, and the places and manner in which it will be employed.

4. Deserters from the enemy will not be enlisted or employed in the army. Particular care must be observed in the case of all persons claiming to be deserters, and, if they prove to be deserters, and, if they prove to be deserters, and, if they prove to be deserters, they will be treated as such.

5. The practice of permitting persons in the rebel service to send their families within our lines, for greater safety and comfort, has prevailed to a dangerous extent, at some points within the limits of this command. Hereafter all such persons will be barred back at the picket lines, or, if they have made their way through them, will be sent back.

7. Refugees, if any, will be received and kindly treated. If destitute, their wants will be supplied, so far as the means under the control of the Commanding Officer will permit. They cannot, however, be allowed to remain in or about, any fort or garrison, where their presence would embarrass military operations, and in all such cases will be furnished with transportation to Cairo, Illinois, and subsistence for the voyage. The Commanding Officer at that place will make the necessary arrangements for the purpose of receiving and caring for these persons, aiding them in securing employment, and indicating to the Relief Associations such of them as may be in need of assistance.

8 Whenever it may be necessary or expedient to send beyond the lines, persons indicated in Section 6, the Commander of the District will determine the time and route, by which they are to be sent, and will cause them to be collected and sent out, under suitable conduct. The practice of giving such persons passes, and allowing them to select their own time and route, is productive of evil, and is prohibited

By order of Major-General E. R. S. Canby,

G. T. Chamberlain
Major and Assist. Adjt. Gen.

Successful Expedition of Gen. Asboth from Pensacola.

(From the morning's True Delta)

We have direct information from Pensacola that on the 25th instant Gen. Asboth, with a force comprising the 7th Vermont, 82d U. S. colored infantry, 1st Florida cavalry, dismounted, and company M 14th New York cavalry, together with the 1st Florida battery, moved out from Pensacola, to co-operate with a landing force from Sherman which was operating against the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad. On the next day he encountered a rebel force comprised of companies G, E and I of the 33 Alabama regular cavalry, numbering 350 men, strongly fortified at Camp Gonzalez, fifteen miles from Pensacola. After a plucky fight of nearly hour the rebels ran, leaving as spoils to the victors the regimental flag, all their official papers, a considerable quantity of camp and quartermaster's stores, 17 horses with equipments, 18 sabres, 18 guns, a large quantity of ammunition and 25 head of cattle.

Gen Asboth continued his march, intending to burn a trestle work on the railroad, near the Escambia river, but receiving information that Sherman's force had accomplished its work without his assistance, he returned to Pensacola.

Autumn and the Siege of Richmond.

Reviewing Gen Sherman's campaign, the St. Louis *Republican* says:

A question of interest is what effect the capture of Atlanta will have upon the campaign in Virginia. Many persons have been apprehensive that Johnston's rider orders from the rebel capital, would, with only a part of his command, delay Sherman's advance, (falling back from point to point as necessary required) and thus prolong the hold of his foe upon Southern Georgia and Alabama. We make no calculations based upon this theory. Such a movement could not take place without the knowledge of Sherman, and we believe that the relative transportation facilities of the Federals and Confederates are such that we could transfer men to Virginia as rapidly as the enemy.

The position of the Army of the Potomac must by this time be so formidable that no detachment of forces by Johnston, would, in turning it back, so that even should Johnston be able to get to Richmond in advance of reinforcements from Sherman, we could hold our own until the arrival of the latter on the scene. But Grant is now between Lee and Johnston, on one of the roads leading to Richmond, and we doubt if the rebel that was to assist Johnston was showing to Virginia the same he could be prevented. We could hardly afford to capture Atlanta at the expense of a disastrous defeat of the Army of the Potomac, and the plan of the campaign evidently contemplated a simultaneous attack on that city and Richmond at about the same time. Failure would indeed, break "the backbone of the rebellion and substantially end the war.

A New York letter of the 13th to the Boston *Journal* says: Mr Watt, the great ship builder, has given up business, and has left for England to visit Europe. It is stated that one of Boston's largest ship-builders is to take his yard and ways in New Bedford. Admiral Farragut and Chief Engineer Wood met the builders of the twenty monitors the other day at the United States Hotel to see what could be done to make the vessels fast. Nothing was decided upon, and another meeting is to be held this week.

An Old Pagan in Christian Disguise.

Speaking of old jokes and new, the Louisville Journal says:

There are some witty sayings of a thoroughly post-Christian character that impiety would seem to be supe Rious. But they are rarely and to be serious either. We all know the tale of the [illegible] dispoing with the mass-priests by saying he means to [illegible] the exchange of the other. Passage at the close of the Democratic Congress, delighted at the adjournment of his opponent, said there was one God whereupon he held up two fingers, implying that there were two and Father and Son. Mr. Cox, quick as lightning, to symbolize the Trinity, held up three fingers, and replied "and these three are but one." The unexpected simplicity of the latter version of the discussion, a Thomas rude fellow, made the Ohio man bite his finger and mocking my single eye, put it put up a couple of fingers to show that my one was as good as his two, whereupon he put up three fingers, meaning that there were but three and three were one and that made me double up his fist and give him a warning that I would knock him down for his rudeness!

Most modern writers take the story from Rabelais, where there is one very nearly reason why Panurge, the Rabelais, from the adoption joined joint. Accurate, while Footlight, a learned writer on law, asserts that the story is the result of an age long experience to the Christian Era. Are ring the Rabelais, who is not far from the story short, the Romans, wishing to make spoil of an ambassador from Greece, who came on a mission to solicit the Laws of the Twelve Tables, sent an envoy to discuss the matter with him, whose plain instructions were that he was to be silent, and argue only by signs. The Greek, in the course of the debate, for a Pythagorean, and he raised a finger, meaning, he, of course, only one principle of nature to the deliverer.

The Roman, taking this for a menace, held up two fingers and a thumb, intending to take the Greek by the nose, but the latter stepped back with a grin, and exclaimed: "Ye sprout the Pythagorean [illegible] the triple God in one!" and thereupon the Greek extended the flat of his hand, denoting that the tribe was the upholder of all things. The Roman, in imitation as a threat of assault, raised his doubled fist, and awarded the boxing of the Greek "Perfect!" said the Ambassador from Athens.

It is true, the divine supporter of all things is himself almighty! Now, if Footnotes be right, this is the origin of the well-known pointing story, to which a Christian coloring has been given.

History of the Guillotine.

Appended to an account of the execution of the French poisoner, La Pommarais, we find the following history of the guillotine, claiming to correct former versions:

Of the origin and history of this famous instrument of punishment an erroneous idea generally prevails. The popular version is, that it was invented in 1789 by Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, an eminent physician, and deputy for Paris to the Constituent Assembly. This is not correct. An instrument differing from the guillotine only in its heavy and cumbrous construction, already existed in Italy. It was known to Gianni under the name of *mezzaluna*, and it was by the *mezzaluna* that Beatr