New Orleans Bee

NEW ORLEANS MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1864 — Vol. XVII—New Series Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,184

DAILY BEE

NEW ORLEANS MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

The Packet of the steamship Evening Star has our acknowledgments of numerous favors.

To the Commercial Express (Nos. 81 and 83 Common street), we are indebted for the forwarding and prompt delivery of a file of the latest New York papers by the Evening Star.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

The U. S. mail steamship Evening Star, J. C. Wiseman commanding, from New York on the 23d, P. M., arrived last afternoon, with merchandise, mails and passengers, to J. M. Controbay, agent. On the 29th ult., 50th P. M., N. W. of Tortugas, she exchanged signals with the steamer Tuscaloosa, bound for New Orleans. We have full files of New York papers to the evening of the 23d by this arrival. The following passengers came on the Evening Star:

Hon Caleb Smith, Dr J Netherwood, wife and child, Dr M F Rogers, Mr W C Rogers and wife, H Hillenbrand, R A Wilmer, A A Thier, A F Jones, W Q Humphreys, M Hodge and child, Miss J Schneider, Miss A J Maddox, Miss A Accetton, Dr J S Pettebridge, Mary Thomas, Mary Catherine Mc Ken Sherrill, Mrs E Sanford, J D Kenny, J Coldham, L Levy, Sister Mary Ola Leddy, N Kan, Irish and Dunlap, Geo Chapman, Chas H Pearl, Jas A Rose, J Schiffer and son, E Ries, L Gossenwell, L Stevens, C R Ward, W Lyons, M Sayles, R Perry, L Keller, F Ries, M J Ashley, A Lorpatt, A Sanch, J Bush, W Mohn, Mrs M McDonald and two children, with servants.

Additional Particulars relative to the Niagara Negotiations at Niagara.

[From the New York Herald, 25th July.]

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls, July 24—6 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was temporary President of the Baltimore Convention, is here. Mr. President Greeley about ten days, and had a long interview with Fred. Holcombe, who is the person, and it is rumored, entered into the spirit of the occasion. Is there a weakening at the knees of the faithful brethren, or what is up?

There are some very queer events transpiring here, and you need not be surprised at anything that you hear from this quarter. There no relapse, upon the reports in some New York papers of the proposed terms of peace offered by the rebel commissioners. The editorial correspondence will show their to be false. There is nothing in the dispatches to-day of the morning papers of the terms proposed that is true, except as to what purports to be a part of Mr. Lincoln's reply to the rebel commissioners.

Greeley has got the lead in the negotiations now in politics.

Disputes from Colorado.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls, July 24, 1864.

Distinguished representatives of the South are in Canada arriving here.

I was selected to return to Washington for negotiation.

I communicated with Mr. Greeley, who selected the mission of President Lincoln, and authority to report Clay, Hollcombe, Thompson and Sanders to Washington. Mr. Greeley in person to-day, negotiating to which the several are referred to the Union party.

The President, through a letter by Mr. Hay, has changed entirely the instructions of Mr. Greeley, making negotiations impossible.

Everything, right of the South and current problems go to the Appeals Court to-day.

I make the above report for fighting against myself for accepting in the matter, under the government authority kept by Mr. Greeley. I rely on the construction for protection in my recent freely my views.

The foregoing report has reluctantly possible because to a week. Personal vindication is a poor that forever excludes negotiations. Not only as to the degree of the South, but for let an Honorable peace, but all Europe right.

Have just and made the position of the South to negotiate independently on a condition for independence or subjection, or absolutely, requiring equal profits to the Confederate States of America, or an international guarantee of otherwise.

I see only a reorganization of the administration, consult pursuing the opposite policy, to be welcomed as the South, with the entire destruction of republican liberty.

W. C. CLAY DAVIS.

Visitors to Niagara Falls.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., July 24, 1864.—A number of politicians are here to-day, the distinguished people commissioned from the rebel Sanders, Ex Governor Hunt was here to-day, also State Senator F. C. Platts, of New York City. Vallandigham, Sanders, Holcomb, Thompson & Co. have left for the Wind, from the Gulf of Mr. Greeley, they have not pulled it over the eyes of Mr. Lincoln. He, I know, fully understands and appreciates their overtures, and you can safely assure your readers in the Union and loyal of the country are safe in his hands.

Large Visit Dispatches of Secretary of State Seward and Stanton and Military Secretary Hay may be Expected if they do not expire.

The Memphis Argus publishes the following correspondence, which explains itself.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 20th, 1864.

Major General C. C. Washburn, Memphis, Tennessee.

The following dispatches have just been received by the Department—Gen. Sherman, Secretary of State Hay and Stanton are coming to perform military duty on the ground. If necessary they are requested to depart, in your judgment, for central property to subject to arrest and punishment, the spies, bearing with them to stay and bottom duty, or to leave the country.

HALLECK, Chief of Staff.

Washington, July 20th, 1864.

Honorable Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir—I suggest that General Orders, number twenty three, issued by Major General Washburn, be modified, so that foreigners claiming exemption from the Memphis militia by reason of alienage instead of being arrested or punished, may be notified to leave the city of Memphis and the Military District under command of General Washburn, which twenty-four hours after such notice is received, and to return within said command until the said order, as amended, is revoked or modified on some further order. Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The modification of your order, suggested by the Secretary of State, will probably serve your purposes, and you will please, therefore confirm the suggestion in order to avoid difficulties with foreign Governments.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Argus adds:

In accordance with the above suggestions, Major General Washburn has issued a General Order requiring all persons claiming exemption from military service for the season before stated, to leave the Limits of the District of West Tennessee behind, forty-eight hours from this date (the penalty of returning while the order remains in force being arrest and punishment.

The course that will be pursued by the parties interested can, we think, be readily conjectured. Comparatively few are so situated as to be ready to leave, and few will sacrifice pecuniary interest in order to give consistency to any prior loyal expressed determination not to enroll and serve in the militia. We observe that an effort is already being made to raise and organize a million company to be composed exclusively of aliens, the same to take the oath published from military headquarters a few days ago (and we have little doubt that while that General Order No. 23 remains in force, or is not far it be modified, will save a few will obey it.

A Rebel Gunboat Lately restored to activity of which we had been free to certainly for two years. It is going now to experiment on Rebel clubs criminals. He proposes to reduce the boilers without to a complete temple by the gradual application of cold, and to remodelize him after a year or two.

Our hearts are as light and trim full of love in the cool sunny of morning, cradle the broken home with warmth, indomitable, even as the [illegible] and more lovely [illegible] than when they [illegible] with foreign Governments.

Official 73 Chartres street.

(From the New York Times, 23 July.)

The Rebel Strength in the Late Raid.

We are at last enabled to give some data concerning the strength of the rebels in their late incursion into Maryland, which place the matter entirely beyond the pale of doubt or speculation. We can vouch for the entire reliability of the facts and figures which follow, and they effectually settle the question of the strength of the rebel forces.

The forces consisted of one division of cavalry and mounted infantry, and two small corps of infantry, all under chief command of Major General Early. The cavalry force is under chief command of Major General Robert Ransom, and is composed in as follows:

Imboden's brigade	[illegible]
McCausland's brigade	[illegible]
W. L. Jackson's brigade	[illegible]
Total cavalry	[illegible]

The two corps of infantry are temporarily organized as follows:

First Corps, commanded by Major General C. C. Breckinridge, is composed of—

Echols's division, four brigades	[illegible]
Gordon's division, two brigades	[illegible]
Second Corps, commanded by Major General Rodes	
Rodes's division, three brigades	[illegible]
Ramseur's division, two brigades	[illegible]
Total infantry	[illegible]
Total cavalry and mounted infantry	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]

Of this force, thirteen hundred were left south of the Potomac, at Lynchburg, Staunton, Gordonsville, Winchester, and in the gap of the Blue Ridge. The total force which crossed the Potomac did not exceed sixteen thousand of all arms, including non combatants of all kinds. The fighting strength with which they appeared in front of Washington did not exceed twelve thousand.

Paper vs. Gold.

As a matter of correspondence for interest, says the New York Post, by those who wish to know precisely what amount of "legal tender" is represented by the "greenbacks" in their possession, we copy the following from the New York Evening Post. We believe this is the effect of the measures which it is understood will be adopted by the new Treasurer will be to bring the premium on gold greatly under 200, and correspondingly enhance the value of paper money, and relieve the price of the common necessities of life.

The advance in the price of gold, as reported in the stock boards, does not affect the value of government money as much as at first glance it would appear. The effect, for instance, of a rise of 50 cents in the price of gold, which gold is quoted at 129, is to depreciate the Government paper dollar 24½ cents. But when the price of gold is 200, a rise of 50 cents depreciate the Government paper dollar but 20 cents falling by value with gold at 229. The operation of this principle is shown in the following table, where the value of Government money is given at different quotations of the price of gold by quadrations of 50.

Premium on gold	Value of Government paper	Difference
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dispute About the Monitor Iron Clads.

Mr. Ericsson has gone into print upon the personal warmth to defend that offspring of his mechanical genius, the monitor ironclad. He has now addressed to the New York Tribune which promulgated the monitors to have fallen far short of what was expected for an effective iron-clad fleet. On the 19th July the Tribune said:

Mr. Ericsson's statements cannot be substantiated. We should like to believe a good deal of good about the monitors, for they are nearly all the ironclad navy we have, or seem likely to have, at present, but we decline to endorse the statement that the monitors are "successful" in the sense Mr. Ericsson means—that is, that they answer the requirements of our commerce and seaboard for naval protection, and of the nation for a navy that can carry its flag with honor into distant and hostile seas. It is not important whether "the original monitor went into action under a positive guarantee of success." It is very important how far the guarantee was fulfilled. Will Mr. Ericsson tell us whether the lightest cloud on the shield of the class had the same guaranty? We suppose the significance of the monitor Montauk confident, and have always been grateful for the service which the monitor then did, but time enough has since elapsed to enable the country to look at the contest with critical eyes, and to see that if the monitor had been all then and since claimed for her, she would not have been content with merely repelling the attack of the weak, entirely Merrimack, a vessel really formidable only to wooden frigates, held disabled by circumstances, as were the Colorado and Cumberland.

A far better test of the capabilities of the Ericsson ironclads was made at Charleston, and the result was still less favorable to their pretensions. Admiral Du Pont took seven monitors into the fight of April 8, last year, and said them make a heavy fire about three quarters of an hour. The result was that four out of the seven were so seriously disabled as, in the opinion of their commanders, to be unfit to resume the contest on the following day. The effect of that fire, meanwhile, on the defenses of Charleston, had been very slight. It was the opinion of Admiral Dahlgren, and of every captain of the ironclads, that another attempt would have resulted in the destruction of the whole or a part of the fleet, without reasonable hope of making an impression on the Rebel works. Neither before nor since has there been any trial of these vessels so thorough or extensive, and the result of this was to prove them neither impregnable nor possessed of sufficient offensive strength to be effective against fortifications. If the trial did not prove that, will Mr. Ericsson explain why the abscissa of Admiral Du Pont never afterward renewed the experiment?

Aside from the case, we suppose there is no sailor so fool—We wish even say we do not believe Mr. Ericsson himself is so sanguine—as to assert that one of the Monitor class of iron clads could be sent across the ocean with hope of getting safely to the other side. And if not, why pretend to talk about an iron-clad navy?

The Tribune returns to the subject on the 18th, thus:

Mr. Ericsson, send us a note, which we print in another column, but which does not seem to us to help his case.

Mr. Ericsson says the little monitors will go more than eight miles unless an hour in smooth water, with clean bottoms and engines in good order. We advise him not to risk his money on that proposition, lest if he should, and win, it does not offer our statement that their utmost coverage is about four miles. The truth is—and the Navy Department will assent to it—telling what everybody in Charleston knows—the monitors in that harbor could not be moved beyond four miles, and it cleaned on to go six or seven, and to keep clean. For prolonged service, therefore, on the Atlantic coast—which is the practical test—they are equal to from three to four knots, per mile. We do not question the efficiency of a ship so manned or served by what she could do experimentally. We must take things as they are. We know that when the monitors attacked Sumter last year in April—when they were put to so good condition as possible—four knots was their maximum speed.

National and Confederate Cruisers.

(From the Manchester Examiner, July 8.)

The Federal war steamer Kearsarge arrived in Dover Roadstead Wednesday evening. It had been placed in some of the French papers that a sidecoupe to the Alabama would probably be in waiting off Cherbourg when the Federal vessel left that port, and that another naval engagement might take place, in which the South would have an opportunity of retrieving its late defeat. No new Alabama, however, seems to have yet appeared, but it is asserted that a steamer, the Deddo, which left Bordeaux the 22d June, is to take the place of the notorious privateer. On the subject the Morning Advertiser of the 8th says: "It will be remembered that a mystery surrounded the departure of the Deddo.

This mystery seems likely to be maintained, in fact it was Wednesday, the 22d June, that the Deddo quitted our port for Amsterdam. The voyage between the two cities being ordinarily four days we might have days ago at least to have heard of the arrival in the Dutch port of the steamer built and equipped by M Arman Bat for commercial purposes. But we know of this said a word on the subject. The voyage of the Deddo has certainly something strange and unusual about it, and the future will soon show that the anticipations respecting her were only too well founded." The Opinion Nationale asserts that the vessel here referred to will shortly reappear, fully armed and manned, and with the Confederate flag flying. Capt Semmes, it is said, is too old to take the command of her. This duty will consequently devolve upon the first lieutenant of the late Alabama, whose appointment is expected to arrive about the middle of the present month. If the statements of the French papers are to be relied on, there will soon be no lack in the channel of war vessels belonging to the opposing Powers. According to those authorities, the Florida is already there, the Rappahannock, and on Saturday last they raised their symphony for the crew of the lost vessel by making a collection for the wounded and the widows of those who were killed or drowned during the brief struggle between the Federal and Confederate cruisers. The Federal war steamer Kearsarge arrived off Cherbourg on Tuesday evening.

THE ALABAMA PRISONERS.

(From the Liverpool Gazette, July 8th.)

The four officers of the Alabama who landed at Cherbourg as prisoners on parole, surrendered themselves on board the Kearsarge when that vessel left the port. Advices from Cherbourg state that the Kearsarge had been replaced in the roadstead by the Federal corvette Sacramento. The crew is kept on the same model as the Kearsarge, but has her armed with very large pivot guns. After having taken on board coals and provisions, the Sacramento is to go in quest of Confederate vessels cruising on the coasts of Portugal. Capt. Semmes left South Hampton on Thursday for England, on a visit to Mr. Mason the Confederate Envoy. Captain Semmes is much better in health, but he still feels painfully the loss of his ship.

Miscellaneous.

A NATIVE SOOT PROBLEM.—In the Bay of Bengal on the very high road of commerce, is a group of islands thickly covered with impenetrable jungles, and swarming with leeches in the rainy and ticks in the dry season. Except a species of pig, until recently unknown to science, there are no wild animals that offer any molestation to man, but to make up for this deficiency, the human inhabitants are amongst the most savage and hostile that voyagers have ever encountered. They may truly be termed a nation of cyclopes, being an average only four feet five inches high, and weighing from seventy to seventy-five pounds, but they are well-proportioned, and display an agility and nimbleness truly wonderful. They skin is dark, though not as black as that of the negro, and their faces decidedly ugly. They go entirely naked, shave the hair off their heads with pieces of bamboo or broken bottle, and further increase their naturally ugly appearance by daubing themselves all over with a mixture of red ochre and oil, or covering their persons towards nightfall with a thick coating of soot and, to serve as a protection against the mosquitoes.

DISPLEASED ENGLISHMEN WITH A SHIPWRECK.—A settlement writing from Macao, on the 18th of April, says: "I was witness to an extraordinary scene in the outward harbor on Saturday last. Several boys from the French Messageries Impériales ship were bathing, when a shark was observed making for them. They board the crew of their disposition and attempted to regain their vessel, distant half a mile. They would have been too late but for an officer belonging to the celebrated clipper lack Sonnets, who, arming himself with a sheath knife, sprang from the rail and attacked the monster in his own element. The shark immediately turned upon the assailant, which occurred a scene more easily imagined than described. Mr. Lunah dived again and again, each time cutting up beneath the monster, and inflicting several wounds. The sea was literally dyed with the blood of the shark. Several boats having been put off, he was finally dispatched with a harpoon, and hauled ashore on the beach. He proved to be a blue shark, fully fifteen feet long.

Meverhoer had been incentive at under all mobility than any man, not of royal blood, living. Ex.

That may be, but so far as our observation goes, Meyerhoer wants a commandable in popularity to Luger beer.—N. O. Register.

(FROM THE SUNDAY EDITION.)

THE PRIZE CONTEST.—We are glad to observe, in a circular from the proprietors of the Prize Contest, that the old and sterling one more, at sheet will remain in full size as a large newspaper sheet, on the opening of the ensuing second year, the 1st of September next. On that day it will issue its great annual statement of the commerce of New Orleans, a most valuable document both for merchants and agricultural company.

Press before Atlanta.

THE LATE BATTLE—THE PEACE PARTIES OR WHOLLY OCCUPIED BY SHERMAN.

Washington, July 23—The National Republican Extra says the Government has received a dispatch today from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga in the following words:

"Atlanta is not yet in our possession. Our force is still strong opposition. Hundreds that are in possession of a part of the City, but the enemy hold the rest.

The Republican Extra also has the following concerning 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 he had turned 200 dead rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were captured on the field.

Gen. Hooker, Commanding the Twentieth Corps, in advancing he upon Wednesday, met the enemy in open field light a mile distant, battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy where thoroughly whipped and driven from the field.

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

"I have buried 208 dead rebels, and 1000 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 took nearly 1000 prisoners. Our loss was 5000 men.

Louisville, July 23—Nashville reports, well authenticated, place the occupation of Atlanta by our troops.

The sixth corps, Sedgwick's, was engaged in the battle of Wednesday, in addition to the 14th Corps, Hooker's, and the Army of the Cumberland, Thomas's. The rebel casualties in the battle of Wednesday are estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, besides 1000 prisoners. Our loss was 5000 men.

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The Supposed Peace Negotiations at Niagara.

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

A profound interest has been manifested throughout the country by the attempt to open negotiations leading to peace between the North and South. The spirit of hope, created by the knowledge that such an attempt was being made, by the representatives of the National and secessed Confederate Governments, has been suddenly quenched, and the people begin relapse into the contemplation of the dread alternatives of war.

It appears that Messrs Clay, Holcombe and others, who appeared some days ago at Niagara Falls on a mission of pacification, were not duly authorized by the Richmond Government to propose terms for a settlement of our national difficulties. They doubtless had good positive credentials. But their correspondence declares them to be in the confidential employ of the Confederacy, and entirely loyal to Jeff Davis's wishes and purposes. They make, indeed, a plea that were the circumstances which are disclosed to the correspondence communicated to Richmond, they would be at once invested with full power in the premises.

What hope would have been presented by Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, and they have not indeed proposed to Washington, we do not know. We should have regarded it as peculiarly cruel that a moment's relief should be found in a temper to discuss the question of peace at all.

The same paper, in the same article, says what purport to be a rebel credited are fetch spoiled terms by President Lincoln, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and others.

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 of such proposition shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

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

Mr. Greely's last noticeably Hebrew in the Confederate parlance, was chosen to them as their agent and proposition looking to the establishment of peace. And so regarding them, Mr. Greely was induced to undertake the mission, and he may have to regard it as a duty. We avoid operation of this office in Indorse's letter to Mr. Greely, which you will also see 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. Greely has been conducted and assuring you that we are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. C. CLAY, JR.
JAS. P. HOLCOMBE.

The Matamoras Gen. Jacquez.—The following dispatch throws some light on this highly distinguished personage:

New York, July 24—The Philadelphia Inquirer's correspondent in Matamoras, and of the visit to Richmond by Gen. Jacquez (Edmond Kirke) author of "Among the Pines," &c., says that it is generally understood that the object was the restoration of peace.

Gen. Jacquez, with whom the Inquirer's correspondent had a long talk, was to visit Richmond, and gained permission to pass the lines, but did not rather than Petersburg, where he remained without material success. He had our prisoners on the Rebel lines invariably cared for.

Jenny Mather.