THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1854.

We return thanks to the Purser of the steamship Creole for renewed newspaper favors and the prompt delivery of our N. Y. packages.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.—A splendid photographic gallery is for sale. It has a large number of customers. Apply at the corner of Royal and Toulouse. See advertisement.

VALUABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day at noon at the Merchants' and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish, of a portion of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Bayou Road and Robertson streets, Second District. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

SECRETS OF THE INVISIBLE.—The well-known clairvoyant, spirit physicist, female astrologist etc., Madame Le Blanch, invites every one desirous of getting glimpses of the unknown and penetrating the mysteries of the future, to call and test her powers in these regards at her residence and office No. 102 Bienville street. She considerately announces that her charges for consultations, in either French or English, will be moderate to suit the times.

SEED LEAF TOBACCO.—Sugar manufacturers desirous of a good fresh material for their purposes, should not neglect to call and examine the fine stock of seed leaf tobacco, Connecticut and New York State, just received per steamer Creole by C. Isaac, corner of Magazine and Common streets.

Steamship Creole, Capt. Thompson, from New York the 23d July, arrived yesterday with merchandise and passengers to Messrs. Warnecke & Co. On the 29th 30 miles West of Sand Key, signalized British bark Talisi, bound West.

The following is a list of the Creole's passengers:

Mr Henry Miller, Mr Robert Pace, Mrs C Bradgan and children, Mr Geo Haddendorf.

Washington Dispatches of the 23d, P. M.—Rumors of a fresh Raid across the Potomac—Gen. Grant and Army Correspondents.

We have by the Creole New York evening papers of the 23d to a later hour than previously received, and take from the *Commercial* the appended dispatches not before given:

[Special Dispatches to the Commercial Advertiser.]

Washington, July 23—Rumors are prevalent here this morning that a raiding party has recrossed the Potomac at Muddy Branch, fifteen miles above Edwards Ferry.

As we have no telegraph or signal stations in that direction, it is difficult to ascertain the facts in the case.

Merchants and others are moving their property in this direction.

A gentleman who left Frederick this morning, states that parties who saw the rebels crossing report their force at five thousand. It comprises cavalry, artillery and infantry. The secessionists at Poolesville asserted on Thursday that the rebels were coming back again.

Washington, July 23—Gen Grant expresses great annoyance at the conduct of army correspondents.

He says he cannot move a battalion without the fact being revealed and the object of the movement hinted at.

He will doubtless make a summary example of some one of these war chronicles if they continue so flagitious their privileges.

At the commencement of the rebellion, the rebel Secretary of War sent a private circular to all the Southern papers, counselling them to be discreet in the publishing of army movements. He stated that the information furnished by the Union war correspondents was invaluable to them.

The course pursued by many of them since the present campaign commenced is in marked contrast to that of the letter writers in Lee's army. While our narrate all the details of movements and engagements, giving the names and positions of the various commands, they retain from mentioning anything of importance, but so much even as the names of the officers commanding. It is only known to this day who were in charge of the recent raiding force.

[From last evening's Times.]

Rebel Reports Pass Georgia—Atlanta Dates of the 20th—Sherman Shelling the City—Two Days' Skirmishing.

We take the following from the Jackson *Daily Mississippian* extra of the 24th. It will be observed that the dates under which the capture of Atlanta has been announced are not so late as the following, by which it appears if the news can be relied on, the rebels were in full possession of Atlanta at the time *it is* reported capture, and two days subsequently.

Richmond, July 22—An official dispatch from Gen. Hood, dated 22d, says in the engagement on the 20th eighteen stands of colors were captured instead of, twenty-two as the press reported it.

Gen. Strong is not wounded.

Another dispatch of the 24th says all is quiet today except little picket firing. Occasionally shells are thrown into the city.

Atlanta, July 22—There has been continuous skirmishing for the past two days.

Many shells from the enemy's batteries have entered the city. A few houses have been struck, but no material damage has been done.

The enemy's extreme right endeavored to gain possession of a commanding eminence between our lines and were repulsed by the Eleventh Texas. All quiet this morning.

Later.

THE LOSS OF ATLANTA CONFESSED AT RICHMOND.

We learn from a passenger who arrived this morning from Vicksburg on the Grey Eagle, that on the evening of the 27th, a dispatch was received from Richmond, dated that day, to the effect that General Sherman was in possession of Atlanta. The dispatch was printed in an extra at Woodville, Miss., on the 28th.

Casualties in Hay's Brigade, at Monocacy, Md.

A friend sends us from the U. S. A. Hospital, Frederick City, Md., under date of the 19th ult., the following list of casualties in Hays' Brigade, on Saturday, July 9th, 1864, at Monocacy River, as near as could be ascertained by search and inquiry through the hospital:

Col. W. R. Peck, Commanding Brigade.

Fifth Louisiana Regiment—A. Hryde, Commanding during engagement.

Killed—Samuel Kelly, Co. A, Jacob Vollwororte, Co. A, J K Carpenter, Co E.

Wounded—Lieut A Hryde, Co E foot, slight; O Cheelson, Co C, leg, sequarm fractured, Harry L Wetzel, Co E, leg, severely; Geo Lowe, Co D, hip, severely; M J Slatterly, shoulder, severely; John Alberts, Co G knee.

Sixth Louisiana Regiment—Lieut Col Joseph Hanlon, Commanding.

Killed—Lieut Michael Murray, Co F; Jas Richardson, Co H; Fred Climer, Co H.

Wounded—Lieut Robert Lange, Co E shoulder; Lieut E F Cormier, Co E, leg, severe; Sergt Patrick Mc Avoy Co E knee; Daniel Curry, Co K, leg amputated; Jos Hodgins, Co I, leg amputated; Wm Henry, Co B, leg.

Seventh Louisiana Regiment—Lieut-Col T M Terry, commanding.

Killed—Eugene Henry L Sailer, John Columbus, company E; Dennis McDonald, Patrick McGuire, company C.

Wounded—Pat Downey, company C, leg, slight; R B Walker, company H, leg, slight; L Adair, company B, right ear; Ellis Reynolds, company E, shoulder and neck; Wm Reilly, company D, arm and side.

Eighth Louisiana Regiment—Capt. L H. Pike, Commanding.

Killed—Chas White, Company B; Gustave Bruyere, Company K; M G Montgomery, Company G; B M Bell, Company G.

Wounded—J D LeBlanc, Company C, leg, slight; M Bodreaux, Company C, leg, slight; L Troedair, Company C, leg; J D Champagne, Company A, leg, severe; J S Howell, Company G, foot; A LeBlanc, Company C, leg; Severe; Valeis Castille, Company C, face and head; H C Thomas, Company C, neck; E J Thompson, Company C, neck; T V Swearingen, Company H, right arm; J S Perkins, Company D, right breast; G W Miller, Company E, hip, severely; O M Fontenot, Company E, side and arm; J A Taylor, Company F, left side.

Ninth Louisiana Regiment—Lieut. Col J J Hodges, Commanding.

Killed—Capt W F T Bennett, Company F; Sergt W K Denivee, Company C; Corpl John Graham, Company C.

Wounded—Lieut Col J J Hodges, right wrist fractured; Lieut C B Howorth, Company B, wrist; Lieut W B Colbert, sergt, Lieut W C Mebrice, leg amputated; J T Mayes, Company A, arm slightly fractured; James Smith, Company A, arm; F J Brown, Company A, head and shoulder; Wm Herron, Company D, right arm amputated; G W Lard, Company H, leg; F T Cockrum, Company G, right leg amputated; Patrick Fox, Company E, neck and shoulders; Jerry Keller, Company E, leg; W J Sanders, Company G, left hip; Jas Anderson, Company F, right leg amputated; J Mattson Pitcher, Company B, leg; A J Winters, Company G, neck and shoulders; C C Tabor, Company C, left leg; C J White, Company C, neck; James Marsh, Company D, face, bad; Wm Singleton, Company D, face, bad; E N Harwell, Company C, face—*Picayune, last evening.*

Gen. A. P. Stewart

Major-General Polk's successor is Major-General Stewart, born in Winchester, (Tenn.) and about forty-three years old, was a West Pointer, where he graduated with honor, after which he remained in the institution two years, as professor of Mathematics—from which place he removed to Lebanon (Tenn.) and took the position as professor of Mathematics in Cumberland University. He filled, for a number of years, the same chair in the Nashville University.

Just before the battle of Shiloh, he was appointed Brigadier General, and commanded a brigade of infantry on that memorable field with surpassing gallantry, having two horses killed under him. He was in Hardee's corps, but after which battle he was promoted to a Major-General, and has served in that capacity at Perryville and Chickamauga, and in the battle of May and June, in which he was wounded in the Kennesaw Mountain. He has a great share of character, quiet in demeanor, cool in battle, and heedless his troops with great caution.

Mr. Punch was asked whether it was possible to carve a turkey with a sabre? "Certainly, if the turkey gentleman readily replied." Certainly, it should first begin by improving its wing."

Colonel Jaques' Mission to Richmond,

THE CHARACTER OF THE MISSION—INTERVIEW WITH JEFF. DAVIS—THE REBEL PRISONS—CHARACTER OF THE MISSIONARY.

The Washington special correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes the following to that paper under date of July 29:

"An individual, fresh from Richmond, not as a released prisoner, but an honored guest, entertained three days in the capital of the Southern Confederacy, feasted by Jeff. Davis, Benjamin and their compeers, having around him the romance and the mystery of an unknown mission, and knowing the secrets of the rebel prison-house, is rare one enough to make a sensation even amid the leaden and languid heat of a Washington summer's day. Such a personage, bringing with him all the experiences enumerated, arrived here to-day direct from Richmond by way of Gen. Grant's headquarters. His name is Col. James F. Jaques of the Seventy third Illinois Volunteers. Colonel, but parson also, being a minister of the Methodist episcopal Church. Though neither envoy nor ambassador, Col. Jaques had a mission of his own, clothed with no authority to speak for either President or Government, he appears to have had authority enough of some kind to command a hearing from the principal actors and powers that sit in Richmond, in fine, without being a plenipotentiary, he seems to be endowed with a certain species of power behind the throne that caused him to be attentively listened to and kindly treated by the chiefs of the rebellion.

Of the real object and end of Col. Jaques' mission I am requested by himself not now to speak. It is correctly proper to state, however, that it is in no respect official in its character, and that he had no warranty whatsoever to enter into any negotiations between the Government and the rebel authorities. Any statement that would convey a different impression is false. Secondly, it may be stated that though Col. Jaques mission contemplates results of the highest importance, these results are ulterior rather than immediate. Finally, it is warrantable to say that though his mission was one of peace, it was not a peace mission. Colonel Jaques belongs to the church militant and believes most heartily in dealing the rebellion what Hudibras call "apostolic blows and knocks." Yet he has faith that the time will come, and is rapidly coming, when an agency of reconciliation, which he believes to be of immense power, can be used.

Animated by this sentiment, he succeeded in so impressing his views upon Mr. Lincoln that the President, without according him the smallest official recognition or authority, was willing, believing his honesty of purpose, that he should try the experiment of a visit to Richmond. Accordingly, we have him a personal recommendation to Gen. Grant to pass him through the lines, or otherwise forward his views.

Thus armed, Col. Jaques, accompanied by Mr. Edward Kirke, made his way from Gen. Grant's headquarters by the north side of the James river, and passing the rebel lines, reached the Confederate capital. Here they remained for three days—Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. While in Richmond Col. Jaques, at his own request, was placed under guard, but he had the entire freedom of the city, and put up during the time at the Spotswood House, the brack hotel of Richmond.

The Colonel, during his three days' stay, visited the various Confederate authorities, as well as the prisons and hospitals in which our captives and wounded are confined. He had two prolonged interviews with President Davis in his office in the Capitol, and one in his residence. The nature and subject matter of the conversations between himself and the rebel President are not proper for present publication, yet it is understood that Col. Jaques met with considerable success in impressing the views upon Mr. Davis. When taking his leave, Davis took the Colonel's hand in both his, shook it warmly and cordially, and stated that, leaving out of view the present struggle, he had the highest respect for his character and aims.

The Colonel, while a guest at the Spotswood House, fared sumptuously, being fed on chicken, turkey, mutton, and all the viands of a well appointed hotel, and entertained with fine brandies and costly wines. His bill would have amounted to more than $500 in Confederate money, but he found it impossible to induce his importunate secretary to pay return for the hospitality he had received.

Colonel Jaques also had interviews with Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Mr. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, and other Confederate dignitaries and authorities.

The Colonel was permitted to visit the Libby and Belle Isle prisons, and reports that he was agreeably disappointed by the comparatively comfortable condition in which he found our Union captives therein confined. The wounded, also, though only the more desperate cases are retained in the hospitals of Richmond, he found as well cared for as could be expected.

The streets of Richmond are also deserted, few others being seen than soldiers, women, negroes and cripples. Many of the stores, however, remain open, and there is some business activity.

Col. Jaques describes Jeff Davis as hale and hearty in appearance, his hair being much better latterly than it had been, and, though thin in the face and person, the tough and very compact form of the rebel chieftain presents no likelihood of his giving out during the natural life of the rebellion.

Extraordinary though Col. Jaques' story, his mission and all belonging thereto may appear, there can be no doubt whatever of his thorough honesty; and with this quality he appears to be credited both by our own and rebel authorities. Of his wisdom there may possibly be more question.

Frightful Accident at the Philadelphia Insane Asylum.

The terrible accident at the Philadelphia Insane Asylum, which was noticed in yesterday's Sun, is minutely detailed by the Philadelphia papers. The extent of the calamity is not definitely stated, but from the few facts that have been developed, it was evidently the result of carelessness, amounting almost to criminality on the part of those having charge of the repairs. It appears from the reports, that the building is an immense structure, five hundred feet in length and three stories in height, and is divided into thirty six wards, each of which occupies a ground area about thirty four feet square. The accident was confined to one of these wards and is believed to have been caused by the building of heaters into the pier which supported the structure, materially weakening it. This story is substantiated by the fact, that the first floor immediately over the pier was the first to fall. At the time of the accident, which was shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning, the part of the building that fell contained about thirty inmates—fifty on each of the first two floors, and thirty on the third. The fall of the first floor was quickly succeeded by that of the two upper floors, all giving way in the centre and falling in a funnel shape, precipitating the inmates in a mass upon the floors below, and covering them with the falling timbers, flooring and *debris*. The scene at this picture is represented as thrillingly awful—nearly 150 helpless, bleeding and dying fellow creatures buried in the ruins of a falling building! The precise number of killed has not yet been ascertained. At the last accounts, 20 dead bodies had been taken from the wreck, and it was thought that two or three more would be found. Aside from the loss of life, there is a certain additional horror connected with the killing and maiming of these lunatics which is sickening to contemplate. Those who were wounded—many fatally—seemed totally ignorant of their condition, and the calamity that had befallen them.

[From the Boston Journal, July 27.]

Economy.

The general apprehension that a commercial revulsion or "crash" is in reserve for us has, with incidental causes, operated to bring business down upon a cash basis. The process of the change is thus sketched by a leading business organ, the New York *Economist*:

"The majority refuse to sell its goods except for cash, which he can immediately turn into exchange the manufacturer declines to take in payment his production, a fixed amount of money at six months, which on the day he receives it may not represent half the amount of property it did on that on which he sold his wares. The wholesale dealer cannot, under such circumstances, afford to give credit to his customers even if he thought proper to speculate upon the future chances of the money market. The retail merchant, compelled to pay *sharp* cash for all his purchases, can give no more accommodating (but injurious) credits to his customers, and so the consumer is obliged to pay as he goes, and purchase just as much as his present income may afford. And, thus, for the present, *credit is dead*, and a condition of things has arisen which all are compelled to obey the injunction of the Scriptures to "owe no man anything." We rejoice in this fact for many reasons and on every ground. It checks unwholesome speculation—it prevents unnatural over-trading—it reduces the business of the country to its legitimate and natural extent—it makes trade safe and profits actual—it removes the temptation to personal extravagance, and takes away the nuisance of shins to over-importation and over-production."

This change cannot but be regarded as a very beneficial effect upon the practice of the duty of economy, which has become one of the great individual duties of the day. Thousands who have been going on swimmingly in a sea of credit will now find out where they are, even if they do not "touch bottom" with the most unwelcome severity. Men with fixed incomes or on salaries have long been driven into frugal prices. But with many in active business, there was a stimulus in the rising tide—their incomes increased (or seemed to) faster than their outlays. But the latter were too many and too exhaustive in the end, and now there are but few business men who do not look with alarm to the future result of the increasing prices.

But aside from this feeling of apprehension, there are many reasons which now unite in commending to all the most thorough economy. The scale of taxation, now provided in some form or other, has never been before, and future exigencies may, even now, be foreseen. It is a patriotic duty, but it cannot be done with ease, if it all, unless personal economy becomes the rule with our people. Secondly, the prospect is now that this year's crops will not be equal to those of the two last years, so that the partial scarcity added to the general enhancement of prices, will be in danger of bringing a new cause of distress on the community. Thirdly, Secretary Sherman, who speaks as the probable financial adviser of the Senate, says that "the limit of paper money is reached, and the new Secretary of the Treasury seems to consider his financial functions who recommend the gradual contraction of the currency. This process, unnecessary as it is needed, will be irksome and harsh, and a thing on more or less of "hard times." If he should succeed, we add the duty of saving in order to assist in keeping up the full strength of our armies and helping the sick and wounded among our public defenders, the duty of economy will surely be appealed to all. On this subject, whether the war be yet long or short or severe, the thrift talked of cryed cannot or is reported, as by that means only it can be.

"Rogue Herman has a prototype in London. A clever pamphlet there has published in the *Morning Post*, a scheme for forming a New Holy Alliance on the part of Russia, Austria and France. It is a game (?) forgery.

Important from Texas.

Information has been received in this city that our forces have been withdrawn from Brownsville, Texas. In times like these it is best to err, if at all, on the right side. We therefore refrain from any further remarks about the matter, save that the movement was merely a strategic one, and not influenced in any way by a menace of the enemy.—*True Delta, last evening.*

English Ignorance of American Affairs.

President Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, writes from London to the Detroit *Advertiser* concerning the feeling of the English people towards the United States. He says:

"I am sorry to say it, but after a month spent in Great Britain, and eight months in travel generally, in which I have constantly been brought into contact and friendly personal relations with Englishmen, I am compelled to believe that envy of our national success, and hostility to our national growth, is the controlling feeling of the English people; and certainly I can count upon the fingers of one hand all that I have found in nine months who were in cordial sympathy with us in suppressing a proslavery rebellion which seeks to establish an empire of which slavery shall be the corner stone. You will understand that I have made it no part of my business particularly to seek out our friends; but speak of those whom I have chanced to meet in hotels, cars and elsewhere, which I think much the fairest way of ascertaining the general feeling. One who addressed public audiences on the American side of the question will naturally rather about his those of his own opinions, and will be likely very much to misjudge as to the attitude of the great mass. And the general ignorance of the people, not only of the question at issue between the North and the South, but even of the simplest facts of American geography, is most amusing. 'Is Maine one of the northern or one of the southern States?' asked a talkative Englishman the other day, when allusion was made to the boundary State between our country and the British possessions in North America. 'Ohio, I believe, is one of the largest cities of New York, isn't it?' was the sagacious inquiry of another. I cannot tell you how many times I have been asked when saying that I came from Michigan, 'Is that in North America, or South America?' Certainly more than twenty.

"Several Englishmen were speaking with each other a few days ago, and one of them, in expressing his large conception of what progress had been made in the States, asserted, 'I suppose that railroads are now built as far as six hundred miles in the interior.'

"Several Americans and Englishmen met at table a few weeks ago. The American war was the subject, when one of the latter, a member of Parliament, said to the Americans, 'I am surprised that you should object to a separation from the South. You were never made to be one. Only see! a mere peck of land of immense dimensions connecting the two!' And he drew his fingers into shape to indicate the letters UNITED STATES. Not a word was said. And, what is still richer, I have related the story to several parties of Englishmen, and not one of them has as yet detected the joke!

"Roger Archam and a long time ago, 'The schoolmaster is abroad.' If so, he has either emigrated from England, or he is sadly deficient in American geography. I really believe that if the statement should be made in the *Times* that there was a war between North America and South America, one in ten of those who read that newspaper would detect the mistake, and if it were so declared to a mass meeting, embracing high and low, those who read and those who do not read, not over one in twenty would know otherwise."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Cruelty to Animals.—A young man who drove out with a lady on Sunday and came in collision with another vehicle, damaging the carriage and beast, with a view to escape of the persons, had to pay a fine of $25 before Recorder Vanard. The other cases before the First Recorders Court were of minor importance.

Drowned.—The coroner held an inquest on the body of Henry Aldge, found drowned in the head of Fourth street. Deceased resided on Third street, and has no a family.

Audacious.—A man who declared himself Santa Spiritus but without any substantiate, was caught in the attempt to carry off the cash of Capt. Nebola, chief of the river police. He accepted a term of two years service in the navy.

Discharged.—A case was pending against two physicians in charge of a hospital for having ill-usured patients in their premises. Judge Warmoth discharged the accused with the remark that the prosecutors ought to be brought to account for their outrage against peaceable citizen.

Second District Recorder's Court.—*A F Hawkins, Justice Presiding.*—Louis Dorion, who had some jewelry and a pair of boots, stolen property, after being for some time a faithful colored servant, was sent down for 6 months.

Agnes Robertson and Louisa Robertson, who were decidedly indecent, were sentenced to 10 days Workhouse each.

Bertrand Adam, who used a sailkart without licence, had to make up by paying a fine of $5.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

To the polite officers of the packet Grey Eagle we are obliged for Vicksburg and Natchez dates of the 27th ult.

THE CAPBLE IN THE RIVER.—A telegram from Southwest Pass informs us that the steamship Creole, from New York on the 23d, crossed the Bar at 5:30 this morning.

The next steamer announced for New Orleans from New York is the new steamship Emily B Souder, to leave on the 30th.

The Empress and the Olive Branch are due from St Louis with, it is presumed, several days later news from the North and West.

The Burning of the Steamer Clara Bell.

(From the Vicksburg Daily Herald, July 27.)

From Mr. Miller, mate of the Clara Bell, we learn the following additional:

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock the Clara Bell was fired upon at Rhinty Landing, (La.,) both with artillery and musketry, and was put in a sinking condition by the passage of several solid shot through her hull below her water line.

Appreciating his perilous condition, Capt Leonard hauled to Carolina landing at the head of Lynnhaven Bayou, about six miles above Ashton, and disembarked the troops, which consisted of a portion of the 9th regiment Michigan infantry, en route to White river.

While lying to at that place stopping the leak the rebels moved their battery up and took position at the head of the bend, and began again to fire upon the steamer, and continued to do so until she caught fire from exploding shells, and was burned. Everything on board was lost by the fire.

There were thirteen soldiers wounded—two have died since, and the corpse of one having died before, and the boat, was burned. Not a single man of the crew was harmed.

The troops and crew of the boat made their way to Skipwith's Landing, at which place they arrived early Monday morning. We are unable to give a list of casualties.

News from Mexico.

(Paris Correspondence of the London *Times* July 7.)

The latest news from Mexico shows that in those parts which are under the immediate protection of the French the country is greatly on the advance. For instance, the receipts at the customhouse of Vera Cruz during the month of May were not less than 278,471 piastres, which is an increase of 70,000 on the previous month. The same improvement is observable in every month but one since the beginning of the year. In January the amount was 78,158 piastres, in February 117,860, in March, 110,261, and in April 268,857. These are facts that cannot be called in question, but if there still remain any doubts in the minds of some as to the beneficial effects of the French occupation, the cause is to be assigned to the manner in which the news from Mexico is given to the French official journal.

"One month the public is told, in substance, that Juarez is completely beaten down; the next month it is found that the friendless wanderer, with hardly one retainer with him, that his friends and supporters have either rallied to the new Government or fled the country, and that not a single band survives; while the very next mail brings an account of new victories obtained by the French. Now, victories cannot be won without an enemy to wage them from, and though there can be no doubt of the result when French troops are opposed to Mexicans, still the marching and countermarching the public are told about clearly show that the result is not completely crushed, but is still met with offener than at distance or consistent with a state of perfect tranquillity.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT LINE—The New York *Herald's* news summary of the 23d ult., says:

The Central American Transit Company have, through their President, Francis Morris, concluded the purchase of Mr. M O. Roberts' new and magnificent steamship, the Golden Rule, on this side, and the America and Moses Taylor, on the Pacific, to connect with her. The three steamers will sail monthly, commencing August 23, and carry passengers exclusively. On this principle the company are now building two steamers, which, when completed, will enable them to run a semi-monthly line. This line will be, as it was formerly, the fast route to and from California, being the most direct and most agreeable, as the vessels, not being loaded down by freight, our travel after the fashion of the express trains on our railroads, and so may obtain their share of passengers.

New-York Journals on the Attempted Peace Negotiations at Niagara Falls.

The *Tribune* (Greeley's paper) has the following brief article on the 23d ult.:

The *Express* says the Niagara correspondence shows that

"We could have a restoration of the Union and of our Trade and Commerce, if the policy is to negro freedom was not in the way."

Will *The Express* point out the passage where "negro" all this? We cannot discover it.

It has seemed to us not only desirable but possible to reunite substantially the terms whereon each belligerent is now willing to make Peace, or in default of which he insists on the continuance of the War; and we have taken some trouble to obtain the required information, with but partial success. President Lincoln has frankly indicated the vital conditions whereon he insists; but the other party have only objected to his terms of "unconditional" without indicating their own. We believe they meant that they brought to set forth their terms of Peace; and that, whether those were reasonable or otherwise, the National cause would thereby have been manifestly promoted. But we bow to superior wisdom—at least to the wisdom of superiors.

The *Evening Post* says:

It is imputable that a person of Mr. Greeley's position and ability should be so destitute of common sense or discretion as to lend himself to the plots of a parcel of miserable tricksters.

Any person of ordinary discernment, not overpersuaded by outside influences, would have seen from the first note of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe that they were not authorized in any way to open negotiations with our government. They did not claim to be, but merely hinted that it was possible they might be invested with powers, if they could get a safe conduct to Washington and thence to Richmond. All that those gentlemen wanted, having been a considerable time from their homes—outcasts, in a word, on the face of the earth—was a secure passage through our lines, or if that should be refused, an implied recognition of their character as the agents of an independent government. In either event they could lose nothing and might gain something. Mr. Greeley fell into the trap.

In a characteristic article the *Herald* remarks:

The immediate business of Sanders is a game of bluff with Old Abe. But how is Old Abe to be reached? Sanders knows his bait, and commences operations by pulling wool over the eyes of his credulous friend Mason Greeley (Greeley seems to be his lound a mare's nest, informs the administration of his wonderful discovery. Old Abe, anxious to conciliate Greeley, appoints his Peace Commissioner to Niagara Falls, and sends Major Jay (late Peace Commissioner to Florida) to help him in his diplomacy. Sanders & Company make their over tures for peace and reunion. Greeley reports progress. Old Abe, calling to the aid of Mr. Seward, rejects them. The Peace Conference collapses. Greeley retires in disgust and Sanders returns to his main business of manipulating the Chicago Convention.

The *Commercial* thus closes its comments:

At some time or other we must begin to treat. There must be a commencement of negotiations, and no one can say the time is not now. The nations of the world will not endure this rebellion and dogged determination to fight on and fight ever without work or thought of a settlement. It is thought that the rebel leaders mean only separation, and would not accept a reunion on any terms. We do not know that this is the formal terms of protocols and diplomatic papers—Then we shall the better know what Times that the war was fought for.

The Democratic or Copperhead papers take a view of the matter in consistency with their uniform opposition to the Administration.

The *Times* (Republican, and by inference, Administration) has on this subject a long and elaborate article of which we have space for the following extracts only. After quoting the terms of the President's safe conduct the *Times* proceeds:

This declaration reiterates and reinforces the President's strong desire for the termination of the war. That desire is one which he is not profoundly shared by the whole country. With no making any point as to which each of contents needs it most, we believe that the Union and the American people, in every State, and in every part of the country, is for the restoration of Peace. The President can express no desire for that result which the great body of the people will not heartily second. He can take no step consistent with his constitutional duty toward opening the way for reunion, which they will not sustain. The time has gone by when questions of mere form and etiquette can stand in the way.

The President made but two conditions to the reopening and consideration of any proposition for the restoration of peace, which should come to him from competent authority, first, that it should embrace the *integrity of the whole Union*, second, that it should embrace the *abandonment of Slavery*. We believe he might have gone still further than this, he might have omitted the second of these conditions altogether and required the first alone, as essential to the reception and consideration of proposals for peace. We do not mean to say that it will be eventually found possible to end the war and restore the Union without the "abandonment of Slavery," but we do say that the abandonment need not be exacted by the President as a condition without which he will not receive or consider proposals for peace. The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition.

The President has a right, and it is his duty to insist upon the integrity of the Union as a condition sine qua non. He could of right, in him by the most solemn sanctions to execute the laws over all the territory comprised in the Executive jurisdiction by the Constitution, and if he were to enter upon any negotiations with our Power, forcing or domestic, under any pretence from within or without, for the dismption of that territory and the overthrow of the Government committed to his hands, he would render himself liable to impeachment, trial and condemnation as a traitor.

But it is not so with Slavery, with Confederation, with the doctrine of State Rights, with the secession of the rebel States, or with any question growing out of the war, or connected with it, in its origin or its progress, in any way. We answer boldly: those questions were upon to discussion before the war commenced, and they are open yet. It is the right of both sides to be heard upon them, for both sides are to be affected by them. It needs but little reflexion to convince any candid man that their discussion and settlement by conferences and treaties into any peace which will be either possible or worth preserving.

Now we have as yet seen no evidence that the power which "controls the armies now waging war against the United States" is disposed to make or entertain any proposition of peace which shall "embrace the integrity of the whole Union." So far as the record goes, the presumption is the other way.

Nevertheless we believe that the great body of the loyal people are satisfied that the rebellion must and will fail, and are therefore willing to resume the "peaceless blessings of government" which they enjoyed within the Union and under the old Constitution. We believe it to be the duty, and we know it to be the desire of the President, to watch eagerly for every indication of such willingness, to meet it liberally and fairly, in the most prompt and liberal spirit, and to give every possible facility for its development and satisfaction. The time has come when the South should understand that this one thing and the only thing which divides them away from us,—which holds up between them and us an impassable wall of separation, which shuts our eyes against them, and which they can make upon us, which steels our hearts against them and strengthens our arms for their destruction, is the war we are waging war for the destruction of the Union.

We trust the day is not far distant when the President can hold such language to the people of the Southern States with the certainty of a friendly reception and the prospect of a happy result. Mr. Greeley, in whose judgment and patriotism we have the highest confidence, saw reason in what passed at Niagara for believing that peace was by no means so impossible nor so distant as it had been supposed. We hope that action may ere long become practicable, and that the country at large, And we feel confident that President Lincoln will not leave no means untried, which may seem to him possible, to be sought solely through the purity intrigues, or achieved by a party triumph.

Exciting Scenes in the English House of Commons—"Calumnious Statements" in Order.

In the adjourned debate on the 7th July, on Mr Disraeli's motion of censure, says a correspondent sketching the incident of the occasion, Mr. G. Hardy—one of the best looking and best natured men in the House, and a fine speaker, was evidently flushed when he arose, and it was evident that he would have to fight off some steam before he could go on upon the regular course of his argument. On the third minute of his speech he said: "The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has used language with reference to gentlemen on these benches which did no credit to himself or to the Government he represents. (Opposition cheers.) That language was nothing less than calumnious!" Confusion followed these words, cries of order, shouts from the opposition officers, consumed over three minutes. Mr. Hardy stood fronting the speaker, and gesticulating violently. But there was no loud voice I could only hear "the words he taken down." Lord Palmerston seemed restlessly, but did not take off his hat. Disraeli's face was livid with excitement, but only Lords seem afraid to forget their dignity, so Lord Robert Cecil loudly murmuring; Sir Cornwall Layard to his seat, called on Hardy to proceed, and Hardy from his seat said that it was a fair reply, and altogether showed that there was a great deal of human nature even in Parliament. Mr. Hardy, who, having got his words out and was cooled down, that he had taken his seat when Layard moved that the words "calumnious statements" be taken down, now and though there can be no doubt of the result when French troops are opposed to Mexicans, still the marching and countermarching the public are told about clearly show that the result is not completely crushed, but is still met with offener than at distance or consistent with a state of perfect tranquillity.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 2, 1854.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Happy (French) Etcheverry, for Havre, W R Kendredoff.
Bark Anderson, Otis, for Philadelphia, to bailor, E A Yorke.
S ln Frederic H, Fitel, for Tampico, H Doublane.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, from New York 23d ult, to U S Quartermaster—with dispatches & a coastwise.
New York 23d ult, to U S Quartermaster—with dispatches & a coastwise.
Schr Silver Queen, Bakey, from Bruce Sanitago, to ballast, to master—Pulsat.
Schr Ocean, from the Coast, to master—2d dispatch.
Schr Gen Washington, Orr, from Fort Pike, to master—Basin.
Schr Democrat, Gregory, from Pearl River to master—Basin.
Schr Magnolia, Carel, from Rockaway to master—Basin.
Schr Henry Lutner, Leader, from Bonifacia, to master—Basin.
Lugger Go Fast, from Coast, to master—2d dispatch.

SUBMARINE.

Grey Eagle, Wesson, from Vicksburg.
Little Stephens, Hyde, from Bayou Rouge.
Ruby Morris, from Fort Adams.
Liberty, Lewis, from Pilot's.
Independence, Henry, from Thibodaux.

MEMORANDA.

Captain Kennedy, of the steamship steamship Mississippi reports on the 25th ult., off Sombrero, boarded by the gunboat Cayuga, cruising for the Florida. On the 19th, off Jupiter Inlet, spoke gunboat W T Chamblins.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig J F Wild, from Philadelphia.
Brigantine Dice, Cox, from Liverpool, via Vassacoss to Fritz Gaar.
Schr Crystal Fountain, 10 days from Tampico, to master Ned, Pulsat, from Philadelphia.

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Fancy, Chalet, 10 days from Matamoras, to master—7 passengers.
Schr Camilla, Ryan, 9 days from Matamoras—Cargo, 71 bales cotton.
Schr Sac Lacha (Mexican) Garrido, 11 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to master—25 passengers.
Schr Dacotia, Mattie, 11 days from Tampico, to master—Fruit to order and 9 passengers.
Schr Palemon, Coulter, from Havana, 16th inst, to master.

EXPORTS

HAVRE—Per bark Happy, Etcheverry and Etcheverry, 7 bales cotton, 1 bale waste, 8 barrels rosin, 1 barrel tar, 1 barrel pitch, 1 barrel turpentine, 1 barrel spirits turpentine, 1 barrel whiskey, 1 barrel beef, 1 barrel pork, 1 barrel beans, 1 barrel potatoes, 1 barrel onions, 1 barrel apples, 1 barrel cranberries, 1 barrel cheese, 1 barrel lard, 1 barrel butter, 1 barrel sugar, 1 barrel molasses, 1 barrel vinegar, 1 barrel ale, 1 barrel porter, 1 barrel cordials, 1 barrel sundries, 1 box tobacco, 1 box cigars, 1 box sundries, 1 box candles, 1 box soap, 1 box glass, 1 box sundries, 1 box boots and shoes, 1 box hardware, 1 box dry goods, 1 box sundries, 1 box sundries, 1 box sundries