New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20.

Auction Sales this Day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at 17 Magazine street—Furniture.

By Mc Cormon & Landry, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Improved Property.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—Improved Property.

STEAMERS FROM THE WEST.—The steamer Santozgh was to leave St. Louis on the 11th, the T. L. McGill on the 11th, the Gladiator on the 12th, the W. L. Ewing on the 12th, the Mohnecon on the 13th, the W. R. Arthur on the 15th. Steamers from St. Louis usually bring via Cairo news one or two days later than the date of their departure.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The next two steamers announced for New Orleans from New York are the Metrolia, to leave on the 13th, and the Evening Star, to leave on the 20th—both direct.

Terms of Peace.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, the reputed organ of Jeff. Davis, in remarking on the statement of the Washington *Chronicle* that "there was an undoubted sentiment in favor of peace at the North," says, as quoted by New York papers of the 10th:

The pro-peace of the peace are very promising. Nine-tenths of the people, North and South, are heartily tired and sick of the war. But the prospects are not quite so bright as Mr. Forney paints them, for, unfortunately, there are a great many people, North and South, besides army contractors and camp followers interested in the continuance of the war. Yet we think the *Chronicle* for its admission, and accept it in the kind spirit in which we hope and believe it was made. When both sides desire peace, peace cannot be very far off. Where there's a will there's a way. By the mean time, we presume neither side will remit its exertion, nor lessen its vigilance in prosecuting the war. We would respectfully suggest, however, that it is a little out of the ordinary course of peace negotiations to begin with *ultimatis*. They, as their name implies, come last, and shut the door on further negotiation.

Now we want to treat, to bargain, to negotiate for peace, and Mr. Lincoln, who, it seems, wants peace also, will not deign to show his face to us. much less talk the matter coolly over, but signs the door rudely in our face, just flinging out in the window, at the same time, a string of *ultimatis*, which any newsboy might pick up and properly appropriate as directed to himself—for peace concerns every body and any body. Cold comfort will the advocates of peace, North or South, derive from this bitterly sarcastic paper. It closely resembles the fling of the Silver Veil, and the disclosure to his debauched and deluded followers of his horrid features, by the Prophet of Khorassan.

Let Peace Commissioners be appointed by either section, and invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union—you may propose to give the slave holding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President, and partly to effect this, you may throw all New England into one State, or give her to England—or if England wont have her, let her secede.

As to the slavery question, we would leave that to be settled last. The question of independence concerns us all. The subject of slavery but part of us.

When all other subjects are disposed of, the North will find itself embarrassed by the secession of some half a million of negroes—who will immediately be murdered by mobs if carried North, whom no nation of people, savage or civilized, will receive as freemen in their midst, and whom the North cannot afford to send off, if she could find a place on earth willing to receive them. Under these circumstances the negroes and the Northern Commissioners would pray their former masters to let bygones be bygones, forgive them, and let them go home again, happy and delighted to their cabins, their corn and their cotton fields. Poor darkies, it will be the happiest day of your life, the noblest triumph of practical humanity over narrow, fanatical prejudices the world has ever witnessed. The lessons of wisdom and true philanthropy taught by the war may yet compensate for all its cruelties, its privations and its deaths.

Commenting on the above the *Herald* says:

We cannot say whether the South is exactly in the position of the *chateau qui parle* but this at least looks like an authoritative assertion that it would not consider Southern independence an absolute essential to peace—that is to say, there may be terms of peace that it would accept on the basis of the Union. If this be so, the North and the South are not very far apart on the peace question.

General Grant's Visit to Maryland—How Mr. Lincoln Looks and What He Said, Etc.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

Monocacy, August 9.—Lieut. Grant has been with us for twelve hours of the last twenty-four. Friday afternoon, at a little before 5 o'clock, the longest at the Relay House were somewhat astonished to see a small man wearing three stars and smoking a cigar, descend from a car on the Washington 3 P. M. train. Taking a chair on the railroad platform he smoked and talked with the four staff officers accompanying him for an hour or more, when a special car from Baltimore hauled up at the Relay House, and in a minute after the Lieut-General was on his way to hold a conference with General Hunter, whose headquarters then were at Thomas House, about a mile and a half south of the railroad at Monocacy Junction.

The train arrived at the Junction about seven o'clock, and a conveyance being in waiting, Gen. Grant was immediately conveyed to Hunter's headquarters, where he remained during the night. Of what transpired there nothing is known, and we can only guess at it, as events slowly develop themselves in the future. On Saturday morning, at about 8 o'clock Generals Grant and Hunter with the staff officers of the former, appeared at General Tyler's headquarters, which are established immediately on the railroad at Monocacy Bridge. During two hours or more the Generals sat under the trees in front of the house, engaged in nothing more important than desultory conversation, mostly on different subjects. General Tyler did the honors of the host to the extent of his conveniences.

In the course of conversation this morning Grant said of the late repulse at Petersburg, that there was no earthly reason why it should not have been an entire success if his orders had been obeyed. The springing of the mine, he said, was a complete surprise of the rebels, and it only needed obedience to his orders to have routed the entire rebel army.

At nearly seven o'clock the train arrived from Baltimore, and General Hall, Meredian stopping off, it became apparent that for him had Grant and Hunter been waiting. Grant took Sheridan aside a few days and for a few moments the two were engaged in earnest conversation. While Grant and Sheridan were consulting, General Hunter was sitting by Mrs. General Ricketts, but had not said a word to her, in view of which the Lieutenant-General perpetrated a joke, when he turned to Hunter and said he was sorry to interrupt him, but the train was now ready to start. Acting on a hint, Sheridan and Hunter stepped on board, and a moment after were on their way to Harper's Ferry, where they arrived at one o'clock P. M., and immediately proceeded to the front.

[From the New York Times, 8th.]

The Presidential Election.

The Democrats everywhere are very confident of victory in the coming Presidential canvass. Their exultation may be premature, but it is sincere. They evidently believe they are going to win. And they base their expectations of success mainly, if not entirely, on the dissentions which prevail in the Union ranks. They point to the fact that whole classes of professed Union men feel under no obligation to support the Union ticket. One denounces Mr. Lincoln because he did not abolish Slavery soon enough—another because he assumed to touch it at all. One refuses to vote for him because he keeps Mr. Blair in the Cabinet—another because he keeps somebody or anybody else. Premature rumors against him became he disregards the Constitution, and Wendell Phillips speaks against him because he recognizes that instrument at all. Some censure his lenient method of treating the people of the Southern States—others his barbarous and inhuman mode of carrying on the war. One set of politicians vilify him for not admitting the Southern States at once into the Union, and Wade and Davis, with equal malignity, brand him as a usurper for proposing to admit them at all.

It may be that they are right. Possibly such a combination of selfishness and reckless passion may override the settled judgment and patriotism of the people. It would not be the first time in the history of Republics that private passion has proved too strong for devotion to the public good. It is by no means impossible that the people of this country may be betrayed by these base and selfish intriguers into putting power into hands which will see it for the division and destruction of the country.

We wish to warn merely to remind those who profess to be Union men that, if this catastrophe should happen, they alone will be responsible for the result. It will be due wholly and exclusively to their dissentions; to their paltry, personal bickerings; to their unmeasurable, petty jealousies, to their intolerance of difference on minor points, and to the determination, cherished by many among them, to secure for their own personal views preeminence in the public councils, at whatever sacrifice of the public good.

A recent Paris Charivari has the "unkindest cut" that England has ever received from its hands. It is entitled England's Gridiron. The English lion, with the royal crown upon his head, with the tamest and most subdued expression, is snatching into its den, regardless of more dog hessel, while a military figure, representing the Holy Alliance of Russia, Austria and Prussia, whip in hand, standes over him.—The print is a most capital picture of the public opinion of France just now with regard to England on the Danish question.

[From the New York Times.]

The Banishment of Disloyal Citizens.

The telegraph this morning informs us that a number of disloyal citizens of Columbus and Paducah, Ky., with their families, have arrived at Cairo on their way to Canada, having been banished by order of Gen. Payne.

A similar order was applied to certain disloyal citizens of Maryland the other day, by order of Gen. Hunter, but was very promptly countermanded by the President. It seems to take a stem of military officers a long time to comprehend that it is their business not to establish a complicated line of policy in dealing with rebels, but to get at them and thrash them, each of them, at least, as long as they are in the blade. If there is a class—as no doubt there is, and a very large class—in the Border States, that cannot be dealt with as open enemies, they can, at least, be put under restraints which will prevent them from doing serious mischief. To banish them either to Dixie or to Canada does not prevent their doing mischief. On the contrary, it gives many of them an opportunity of doing vastly more harm to the national cause than the worst of them could do at home. Banishment, even as a military punishment, resolves itself practically into a confession by those that employ it, that the persons subjected to it are not citizens, but *aliens*. Foreigners who become nuisances—without committing any positive breach of public law—may be bordered to leave the country. It is a wholesome right which every civilized State reserves to itself. But the citizens of this Republic can only be so treated by accepting the very doctrine that Davis and his minions proclaim—that the United States no longer constitute *one*, but two countries.

Mexico and the United States.

[From the London Times (City Article) July 2.]

According to accounts from France, the Emperor Maximilian, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, was assured by the United States (Government of its readiness to receive a Minister from the new empire of Mexico, and to accredit one to the Emperor Maximilian. According to diplomatic usage, it is the duty of the new Sovereign to take the first step, and this will at once be adopted by the Emperor Maximilian. The tone of some of the leading Government papers at New York has lately been such as to give a strong color of truth to this statement.

From France.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN POLITICS—SECESSION ACTIVITY—THE PRIVATEERS—THE FRENCH ARMY IN MEXICO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Paris, July 26.—European politics and European excitements have fallen into state of collapse. The Polish question is on the eve of settlement. Garibaldi is really too unwell to think of a demonstration toward Venetia, the last leader of the Polish insurrection has just arrived, a refugee for the second time, at Geneva, and in whichever way the eye turns there is peace and order, as peace and order are understood in Europe. This gives the public more leisure to comment on the American war