New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 13,208

NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27.

Auction Sales this Day.

By D E Morphy at 10 o'clock at 47 Magazine street horses and pony.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, property.

By S. Guiquet, at 10 o'clock, M., at Merchants' Exchange, property.

D E Morphy sells this day, at 10 o'clock A M, at No. 47 Magazine street, one horse and pony. See advertisement.

The U. S. mail steamship Charles L. Leary, H. H. Savage commander, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight of U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Mrs Mary W Oliver, Mrs C. W. Belcher, Mrs H H Perry, Miss Hogg, Mrs Mitchell and baby, R A Bowie, O McIlwain, W. Cassels, Wm Harper, E M Baker, New Orleans; Mrs Flora Fox, Mobile; Mrs A Adams, Pensacola; Mrs Frank J Hand and four stateroom passengers.

New Tariff of Rates Adopted by the Journals of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1864.

The undersigned proprietors of the various journals published in New Orleans agree to be governed by the following rates for advertising, which shall be strictly adhered to, without distinction and after Monday, 15th of August, instant:

Regular Subscription—Thirty dollars per annum in advance, or three dollars per quarter.

Price of the Paper—Five cents, Mailing paper, in wrapper, five cents or three cents.

Rates of Advertising—Dailies—Ten days, Advertisements inserted at one dollar a line for the first insertion, and fifty cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Advertisements ordered for a certain no. any particular page or other special place, to be charged double the ordinary rate.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be put in the new matter of the following day.

No Advertisement of Subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, and the cost of the notice of the discontinuance.

Editorial Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line, in addition to the regular rate.

A. M. Hutchinson, Picayune
TRACY PALFREY, Pos
HENRY N. RAY, NEWS, Commercial Press
R. CAVAROC MORSE, Delta
F. L. A. CAMELL, Propriété L'Ami du Peuple
W. H. C. KIDDOO, N. O. Times.

In laying before our readers the above schedule of prices adopted by the New Orleans daily papers, we desire to add a few remarks, not in the way of either deprecation or complaint, but merely for the purpose of stating a few unquestionable facts and pointing to certain inevitable conclusions.

At the end of 1863 the price paid for printing paper by the New Orleans dailies had fully doubled what it was before the war at present it is upwards of four times as heavy advancing to an indefinitely higher figure. Yet the dailies' price of thirty cents continued to be still 2 cents a copy, a price that failed to pay for the white paper on which they were printed. While their terms of subscription remained the same as when subscribers paid in gold or its equivalent.

On account of the increased expense of printing paper alone the Northern and Western journals had some time ago raised their rates of sale and subscription, yet, although this increase, owing to heavy outlays for freight and insurance, fell with excessive weight on the journals of this city, they made no change whatever in their prices, but kept on, with a patience that would have seemed admirable, had it not been obviously the moderate and disciplined forbearing printed sheets from their presses at an actual daily loss.

This but partially exhibits the burthens and sacrifices to which the New Orleans press have been subjected. It is well known that the principal item of expense in publishing a daily journal are printing paper and composition. In the most favorable circumstances, it requires constant vigilance on the part of a publisher to prevent their from swallowing up all the profits and threatening even the capital. The enormous advance and its obvious tendency of late first have been seen. The second has attracted to a scarcely less ratio. It is the effect combined with that of the other, would assured a bankrupt any journal which, in the excellent of the indispensable means of contracting their.

The press of New Orleans have always had the distinction of paying more liberal wages to compositors than were given in any other American city. From twenty five to fifty per cent has been the difference in favor of other local ties. Sometimes even the typographical fraternity raised their price to six, seven & thousand cents, in place of fifty cents a thousand previously received—an increase at once leaps of twenty per cent, in one of the two most exhaustive drains upon a newspaper. The demand was at once conceded. And yet, as in the case of the soaring price of printing paper, our daily journals stuck to their old rates, and resolved to calmly await the financial deluge, whose tumbling could already be heard in the not remote future.

Nor was this to be all at the cost of typographical expense. The compositors have just demanded another increase, jumping this time from sixty to seventy five cents a thousand. Leaving an aggregate addition of fifty per cent to the former price.

Meanwhile all other expenses incident to journalism have expanded in like proportion. Petty items that once consumed not neither but a penny and a dime have now grown so exactly to a quite dimensions and manifestly indefinitely of a sudden velocity. Still the press was pursuing in the exercise of setting no higher price on what they produced while all the elements of production had doubled or tripled in cost.

But publishers have at last been compelled, out of sheer self preservation, to take measures to avert the disaster and ruin to which the system was rapidly leading them. They see that the laws of trade cannot no longer be defied with impunity. The offers they had been generously making to spare the old habits of their customers by adhering to former prices, could have only succeeded by slow sale. In matter of fact, it was mathematical impossibility. They must go up to their prices, along with the entire trading and industrial community, or their papers must go down. There is positively no other alternative.

No man of information and intelligence can, therefore, wonder that the newspaper proprietors of this city have adopted the moderately advanced rates set forth in the foregoing schedule. It must appear rather as a marvel that a step so obviously demanded by an imperious necessity was not much sooner taken.

The price of subscription, according to the new tariff is raised from $4 to $10 an addition of only 25 per cent and subscribers may renew their subscriptions at the five quarterly or semi-annually, at the rate of $1.33 per month. There are evident inducements for newspaper readers to become regular subscribers.

The rates to newsboys and newspapers dealers will be made at rates compelling them, in the absence of smaller change than we now have, to retail their papers at not less than ten cents. Evening editions and extras are excepted from this rule.

There is an addition of fifty per cent to the price of treatment advertisements, and proportionate rates will be charged for all other advertising.

Not the least noteworthy and welcome change is that in regard to editorial notices. The evils of gratuitous puffing had increased to an extent as unseemly to the newspaper as it was onerous to the newspaper proprietor. Matter of this description is to be inserted only at the rate of 50 cents a line. In New York it costs 50 cents a line, and in Paris 20 cents.

The new tariff in question will go into effect on the 5th of September next.

We may add, that in the search, as general business revives, our paper will be enlarged to a double sheet, and meantime care will be taken to enrich its pages with the latest news and the greatest possible variety of interesting reading matter. In a short time, by arrangements effected with regard to telegraphing, we expect to publish regularly the telegraphic news from up the river.

Reported Crossing of the Mississippi by Gen. Polignac and his Forces.

[From our Eureka's Times]

We learn from the officers of the steamer Jos. Pierce, from Vicksburg, that on her passage up on Monday last, 22d inst., at one o'clock, P. M., when off Hole in the Wall, was hailed by the officers of the gunboat Curlew, and was immediately sent back to Commander Tuna, O. Selfridge, of the gunboat Vindicator, lying off Natchez, with dispatches purporting that the rebel Gen Polignac was crossing the river from the Hole in the Wall to Rodney.

After delivering the dispatches to the commander of the gunboat Vindicator, the Joseph Pierce proceeded up the river, without being molested on her up or down trip. We could not learn how many of the rebels had crossed, but reports state the number to be small.

ADVANCE IN PAPER.—We take the following from the Chicago *Tribune* of the 6th:

To the Travelling Public

Hereafter the price of the Chicago dailies will be ten cents per copy at the stations and on the trains of the Michigan Central, Galena, North western, Milwaukee and Rock Island Railroads.

BENFORD & BALDWIN,
O. H. SNAVES.

Affairs in and About Natchez—Anticipated Scarcity.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 23d, referring to the recent trade restrictions, as they operate in Natchez and its vicinity, remarks:

Order No 53 bears very heavily upon all classes in Natchez. The trade stores have invested capital upon the faith of Government, as proposed in the trade regulations, all are loyal and most of them from the North. The sudden restriction will embarrass all and ruin many of them if continued for any prolonged period. In say nothing of the very serious injury to the pecuniary interest of the Treasury Department, to which these men contribute largely. Loyal persons, living within the lines, whose distributive business and supplies are limited, are the same class living outside, but near to the lines, may become Government lessees and thus secure protection and mitigation of the inconvenience.

These matters, however, amount only to present and temporary discomfort or individual loss to which military advantage and public good are always paramount.

But when the butchers, market men and peddlers, who included in the allowing provision in clause of the order, it is much to be feared that the consequent suffering will fall full little short of a public calamity. As an evidently probable, in case of an epidemic, the disorders will not be general, but the food question is assuming serious importance.

The lines being drawn in so as to exclude the bulk of supplies of fruits and vegetables, usually our market, intended to feed 15,000 now to be confined to the scant rations of skimmy, at all events for present. Potatoes are selling at $7 per bbl. Eggs place 75 cents each, Potatoes $8 per bushel, and other things in proportion. And seriously to the supply that hundreds of weeping women are compelled to begin with empty baskets, to unhappy homes, unable to procure food at any price. What the poor, or in fact any body else are to do, is known only to the Exter and Fates. Great indeed, should be the military necessity, that can calmly contemplate the foreknowing. People must eat—it is a habit and habit becomes second nature, and Nature is ever more powerful than man. Should the policy be pushed to extremes, there can be but one of two alternatives to starvation, viz all that can, must congregate to other hospitable climes, or Government must turn them over to the mercies of the Commissaries of Subsistence. Were our lines extended, the crisis might be delayed until some arrangements for supplies are made elsewhere. All confidence is left in the author that the everything will be done, that is possible and consistent. In fact, we understand the Gen Brayman contemplates making some arrangement by which market supplies may be received at the pickets, and he stations to do all in the power to relieve the suffering that may be compatible with his duty. The General has been most indefatigable in the exertions to master the details of the complicated business of this post, and has gotten affairs into some kind of system.

Gens Canby and Dana are in charge of business, industrious, vigilant and discreet—and in neither our or in the rebel lines, as we hope and believe, nothing to fear from the lower order beyond present inconvenience.

[From the same paper.]

More and More of It

A Government contract for flour was awarded to St. Louis last week at $14 50 per barrel. Citizens of Natchez would do well to firm exhibit their flour, for what with coming the lines and restrictions of trade, the food question is getting to be very far from amusing. What the government in fact actually give are to do not yet, we leave others to answer. If matters grow much worse the whole affair will have to be referred to Capt Winthey, our worth A. C. S.

Brigadier General Brayman on Public Prayer.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 23 has contained the following noteworthy document:

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 31

Headquarters U. S. Forces
Natchez, Miss., August 22, 1864.

Extract.

I. Military Authority having been, in the time vindicated, so much of Special Order No. 11 as regards Rev W. Alan Henry Elder, Hospital Nurse, to remain with the Military Prisoners of the Post of Vicksburg, Leave is granted to the Rev. gentleman to have the usual duties, until the arrival of the War Department shall be known in this case.

And as all solemn appeals to the Supreme Being, not proceeding from broken hearts, are worthy of, are necessarily believe in. Hence, and reverence of sound morality, as much of Special Order No. 11, June 15, 1864, as requires the prayer to be prominent to be read in Churches of the United States, and the Union is suspended until further orders, leaving no precise commanding Divine Worship, as liberty to manifest such measure of loyalty, as they may feel, against the Government and Union of these States, and their emissaries who have rebelled, by omitting such prayer, is hereby rescinded.

By order of Brig Gen. M. BRAYMAN
J. H. Oakes, Asst Adj. Gen
Official: C. B. Smith, Lieut and A D C
Natchez Aug 23.

The N. Y. Times on Peace—Either North and South.

[From the New York Times, Republican and Admirable Journal.]

The Opposition press insist that the rebels are willing to treat for peace, and denounce the President for repelling their attempts to do so. The rebel press are clearly doing what they can to strengthen their Northern allies in this pretence. The *Daily News*, which is the organ of the Peace Democracy in this State, quotes an article from the Richmond Sentinel, which it designates the organ of Mr. Davis and therefore a representative of the sentiment and policy of the Confederate Administration, to prove that the South is quite willing to negotiate, and that, on terms which flattering to its vanity and pride, the United States cannot to consider satisfactory. The *News* quotes the following paragraph as quite conclusive evidence that peace:

"We will be South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that reparation is essential to independence. Yet, we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side. Now, this is the *News*, if they are willing to listen to all that they be said and proposed, it follows that if they are willing to negotiate with a seceding their separate nationality as a sovereign power. But the *Sentinel* says further: "You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union. We don't say it would satisfy us, but the subject is worthy of consideration."

And the *News* proceeds with the following towering exhortation:

"People of the North! if you are reasoning and reasonable beings, if you are *not stocks and stones*, or the object shows either of your own passions or of the prejudices of your tyrants, will you turn your backs upon such an invitation. Will you see the patriotic Southrons branded as the traitors of your disorders, and permit them, nevertheless, to be the faithful keepers for their rebellion? Will you see the *Sun* *has said all that, as brave men, as free men, as men* [illegible] with a calm unemotional as the dice to self respect, *they can say to* induce you to put away the sword and enter with them into a solemn appeal to reason.

This is very patriotic, doubtless. But why does not the *News* and draw attention to the tempting nature of the terms which this rebel offer to negotiate? Why does it not quote this from the *Sentinel*:

"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. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union. We don't say it would satisfy us, but the subject is worthy of consideration."

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