New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17.

Sales at Auction this Day.

By B. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant and Auctioneers' Exchange, imported property.

STEAMERS FROM ST LOUIS—Quite a fleet of steamers may be expected to arrive from the West during some days to come. The Mollie Able which left Cairo on the 10th, and which passed Morganza last evening, will doubtless be here at an early hour this morning. Besides other steamers previously mentioned as on the way down, or supposed to be so, we find from the St. Louis papers of the 9th that the Fanny Ogden left on the 8th for New Orleans, while the Olive Branch was advertised to leave on the 9th, the Shamrock on the 10th, the Mepham, the Gladiator and the Benton on the 11th, the Magnolia, from Cairo, on the 12th, and the W R Arthur, from Cairo, on the 15th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.

ST. LOUIS DATES OF THE 10TH.

From Gen. Grant's Army—Representations of Deserters—Effects of Grant's Order and the Chicago Convention on Lee's Army.

The Shenandoah Valley—Early and Sheridan Still Manœuvring and Skirmishing.

News from Dowell's Bluff, Arkansas—The Post Still Threatened by Shelby's Forces.

Military Changes in Kentucky.

Bad Accident at the McClellan Ratification Meeting in New York.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Morganza, September 16—The steamer Mollie Able, with St. Louis dates of the 10th, passed down at 3:30 P. M.

The following is from the Missouri *Democrat, New York*, Sept. 9—The *Herald's* correspondent from Grant's army, dating the 7th says:

Yesterday a large number of deserters entered Gen. Butler's line from along their whole length, impelled to leave the Southern army by reading the recent order of the Lt. Gen. Commanding. They say that the more general circulation of the order would have the effect to bring Rebel soldiers into our lines by hundreds and thousands. They say that the impression prevails among the Southern soldiers that the Chicago Convention means peace. But if they thought they were to endorse another campaign the army of Lee would unquestionably fall to pieces.

They assert with apparent truthfulness, the great and real weariness of the war. Patriotism has given away to lassitude, and continued lassitude to heartlessness and hopelessness. The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent dating the 9th, says, The Military situation is unchanged. The rebels were west of the Opequan river followed closely by our cavalry. General Early had headquarters at Berryville yesterday. Official dispatches, printed orders &c, relating to the rebel Army were found in the house which he had occupied as his Headquarters. The 3d Division of Cavalry, Federal (Wilson) skirmished with the rebel rear guard all day. Officers from the front to day report all quiet there.

New York, Sept. 9.—At the McClellan ratification meeting last night a cannon light exploded killing one young woman and wounding several persons.

Cairo, September 9.—Captain Seigler, clerks J B Saudi and Atherton, of the steamer Belle St. Louis, came in this evening from Memphis, bringing dates of yesterday morning. There was nothing later from Little Rock. A gentleman connected with the St. Louis Sanitary Commission, who came up from Duvall's Bluff, reports a large rebel force threatening that vicinity, but no fears are entertained as to the result should they attack. Transports are returning to Memphis from White River. Gen Paine has been relieved of the command of the District of Kentucky, and General Sol Meredith appointed to succeed him. Colonel Peter Davidson, of the 139th Illinois Volunteers takes command of the post of Cairo for the present. The Headquarters of the District will remain at Paducah, to which place Gen. Meredith will remove immediately.

Late Southern News.

Were Fighting in Georgia—Sherman Reported Retreating—All Quiet in Virginia—General Meade goes North—Important Cotton Order.

[From last Evening's True Delta.]

We have received a copy of the Woodville *Republican* of the 10th, from which we take the following dispatches:

Mobile, September 7.—Last night one of our picket posts was captured below the obstructions. Gens. Taylor and Forrest arrived here to day.

Macon, Ga., September 7.—The enemy continue to retire, their main forces are on the Macon and Western railroad towards Atlanta. We drove them from Jonesboro yesterday, and retook many wounded prisoners. Our loss in the battle of last week are now ascertained to be 1,200.

Richmond, September 7.—General Hood reports officially that the enemy has withdrawn from the front and is retreating to Atlanta. The valuable public property destroyed at Atlanta consisted almost exclusively of ordnance stores, and of this not a sufficient amount was lost to incommode the army. The first report was exaggerated.

Meade has gone North for ten days, leaving General Park to command the Army of the Potomac in the absence.

Headquarters, District of Horseshoe } Union, La., August 29. }

General Orders No. 2

1. All shipments of cotton into the enemy's lines are forbidden, except under special orders signed by the Commanding General. Persons claiming to have contracts will produce the same at these headquarters. Cavalry commanders are expected to use the utmost vigilance in preventing illegal shipments.

2. No person will be permitted to enter the enemy's lines except upon a passport issued from these headquarters. No pelage will be permitted to enter the Confederate lines. In case seeming to be of special emergency, the case will be referred, being limited to such a way as to difficulty the party detained until decision, at the foster pickets. Provost Marshals finding strangers in the lines without permission, will at once arrest them and make a brief of facts to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. Hodge:
E. T. M. Bailhouse, A. A. A. G.

Mr. Pendleton on War and Disunion.

The following extract from a speech of Mr. Pendleton in Congress on the 4th of last May, on the bill to guarantee to certain States a Republican form of Government, has been recently published in the North as indicative of the probable terms in which he will accept the Chicago nomination for Vice-President:

Sir, if this be the alternative of secession, I should prefer that secession should succeed. I should prefer to have the Union dissolved, the Confederate States recognised; nay, more, I should prefer that secession should go on, if need be, until each State resumes its complete independence. I should prefer thirty four republics to one despotism. From such republics, while I might fear discord and wars, I would enjoy individual liberty and hope for reunion on the principles of confederation. From one strong central despotism, over ruling the rights of the States, I can see no escape except in apathetic contentment with slavery, or the oft repeated, often failing, always bloody struggles of desparing hope. I would rather live a free citizen of a republic no larger than my native county of Hamilton than be the subject of a more splendid empire than a Cæsar; in his proudest triumphs, star ruled, of a Napoleon, in his loftiest flights, ever conceived.

Sir, I cling to the hope that these evils may yet be averted. While I would prefer separation to the unity which this bill would create, I would fain hope that we may not be compelled to accept either alternative. If before it is too late the people will see the designs of those now in power, and will replace them with men who do not wish revolutions, but heartily wish a restoration of the Union—men who will seek by peace results which war had rendered well nigh impossible—who will try to attain by conciliation the ends which never can be reached by subjugation—who will seek in concord the foundation of the rights of the Government, in State rights the guarantee of the rights of the citizen—in the Constitution the measure of the power of the Government and the extent of the surrender of perfect freedom imposed by the citizen upon himself—we may hope that we may again have Union and liberty; that intercourse which alone binds together nations occupying a territory like our own, will assert its power and heal the wounds of war, and bring us again into the bonds of fraternal peace.

But if they will not now see those designs and prevent them, however long and bloody and desolating this war, it will end—I predict it now while the thunders of battle ring in our ears and the earthquake shock of victory rien upon the air—in the organization of the Confederacy, in final separation, and in a longer, broader, and more desolating war on the part of our posterity of your count tiesta, air, and mine—to throw off the despotism which will are then have been firmly established over them.

The English Press on the Seizure of the Georgia.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW.

[From the Liverpool Courier, August 26.]

The history of the Georgia since she came into the Mersey may be told with the utmost conciseness, and in brief, this: As she had ceased to be treated as a man-of-war, she was offered for sale by the Confederate Government, who had previously dismantled her and removed all warlike weapons and stores. Having entered into negotiations for her purchase, Mr. Bates communicated with the Custom House authorities as to the manner in which they would regard the vessel. Mr. Price Edwards, the collector, acting on instructions received from London, informed Mr. Bates that he would be able to obtain a register for the ship when he applied for it. Upon this assurance—and Mr. Bates would have had nothing to do with the vessel unless he was assured that she would be registered as a British ship—the purchase was completed on the 24 of June last, the necessary formalities were gone through to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, and the Georgia was accordingly registered on the 30th of June as a British ship, in the name of Mr. Bates.

The new owner had, therefore, taken all proper precautions to see that his title was indisputable, and careful scrutiny left no ground to suppose that the slightest difficulty would occur. Negotiations were then entered into between Mr. Bates, and the representative in England of the Portuguese Government, who were desirous of engaging a steamer to proceed to Lisbon and thence to the Portuguese settlements on the West Coast of Africa. The negotiations resulted in the engagement of the Georgia upon terms which are explained in the charter party. We have seen the original charter party, dated the 28th of July, and may thus summarize its chief clauses:

The Georgia was ready to sail on the 5th, and the circumstances attending her detention are generally known.

The following communications speak for themselves, and may be relied upon as genuine, as we copy from the *originals*, which have been placed at our service without reserve.

Liverpool, Aug 6, 1864.

Mr E Bates, Liverpool

SIR—I have received instructions from my Minister in London to detain the Georgia (ex) until further orders, I am, Sir, respectfully,

ALVARO CARRERIO GERALDES,
Acting Consul for Portugal.

From Van Zeler, Consul General, London, to Edward Bates, Rumford place, Liverpool.

I have just heard from Liverpool. Niagara waiting to capture Georgia outside English waters. If you are afraid I will cancel charter, your returning charter money, and pay for coals, &c. Otherwise, send her to sea at once.

Aug 6, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool to Van Zeler, Consul-General Portugal, London

I am not afraid. Only old women's talk. Send orders from your Minister, and ship shall go to sea.

Telegram from Van Zeller, London, to Edward Bates Liverpool.

Aug. 6, 1864

Send the Georgia to sea at once.

Aug 6, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool, to Van Zeller, Consul-General, Portugal, London.

Your telegram to hand. Must have orders from Portuguese Minister through Lisbon Consulate, as the order for detention came through Liverpool Consulate, as the order for detention came through same channel. Get this done immediately, or Georgia will out sail.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE, 62 South John st
Liverpool 8, 1864.

E. Bates Esq., Liverpool

SIR: I have just received an official letter from my Minister in London, who orders me to tell you to send the Georgia as soon as you have orders from the Consul-General in London to do so.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours very respectfully.

ALVARO CARRERIO GERALDES,
Acting Consul for Portugal.

August 8, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool, to Consul-General, Portugal, London

I have just received orders to let the Georgia sail on receiving your orders. Please send them sighnow.

August 8, 1864.

Van Zeller, London, to Edward Bates, Rumford place, Liverpool

Send steamer to sea at once

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE, No 62, SOUTH JOHN-ST.
Liverpool, Aug. 8, 1864

E. Bates, Esq., Liverpool

SIR As I have to inform my Minister of the precise time of the departure of the steamer Georgia, I request you to inform me by writing of the same as soon as she sails.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

ALVARO CARRERIO GERALDES,
Acting Consul for Portugal

The subsequent history of the Georgia is soon told. She sailed from Liverpool on the 8th inst, and proceeded on her voyage under the British flag, but off Lisbon, on the 15th inst., she was seized by the Niagara, which was cruising about for the purpose of intercepting her. The Georgia is now on her passage to Boston, Mass., in charge of a prize crew. It is a novel thing for a British ship, with a *bona fide* British register on board, and admittedly engaged in legitimate commerce, to be forcibly taken possession of, and sent into a prize court upon the shallow pretext that at some former period, and while under different ownership, she was engaged in hostilities against the Federal States. Neither Mr. Bates nor the Portuguese Government can submit to the audacious appropriation of their property. It rests with the British Government to see Mr. Bates right, his property has been seized in violation of all lawful authority, and no his injury will be immediately laid before the Foreign Office, the Government must take prompt measures not only to restore the ship herself, but also to obtain suitable compensation for the injury.

RAILWAY CONNECTION OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS.—We read in a Paris letter of the 26th ult.

The last link in the railway which connect Paris and Madrid is now conveying passengers, and the time between the two capitals is only 35 hours—distance 840 miles, fare for first class 80 francs, or about $32. The road has been constructed mostly with French money, and by French engineers and French entreprises. No road was more needed than this one. When the road from Rome to Milan, and the one from Pesth to Constantinople are finished, all the great capitals of Europe, from St. Petersburgh to Naples, and from Madrid to Constantinople, will be placed in railroad communication. The time between St. Petersburgh and Madrid, by way of Berlin, Cologne, Paris and Bordeaux, is 108 hours.

[From the N. Y. Times, 7th.]

A Satisfactory Compromise.

The assurance comes to us on excellent authority that a satisfactory basis of compromise has been reached by the two sections of the Democracy, which will at once "carry the country" and save a split in the party. Gen. McClellan is to issue a letter of acceptance of a violently blood-thirsty character, and on the back of this the chiefs of the Wigwam here are to get up a genuine war-dance. *Pars passu* with these proceedings, Mr. Pendleton is to announce his acceptance of the nomination and the Chicago Peace Platform, with no mental reservation whatever. On the latter a new *Mozart requiem* is to be composed, and all will be serene.

An Anglo-Federal and Legal View.

[From the London News, August 26.]

It appears that in the month of April, 1807, the Minerva, a Dutch ship of-war, was lying in the neutral port of Bergen, having been chased thither by a British frigate. It was proved that whilst lying in Bergen this vessel had been sold by her owners, the Dutch East India Company, to certain individuals, and that those individuals had sold her to a then private citizen, Count Henrick, Lord of Kniphausen. The object of the purchase was that the ship might be employed in the West India trade. For this purpose it was necessary that she should be transferred from the neutral port of Bergen to the port of Kniphausen. Accordingly, a captain was put on board at Bergen, the Kniphausen colors were hoisted, and while on the high seas she was captured by a British vessel.

The parallel between the Minerva and the Georgia is complete. Both vessels, when they entered the neutral harbor, were men of war, belonging to a belligerent—both vessels were dismantled in the neutral harbor—both vessels were sold to a neutral while lying in the neutral harbor—both vessels were proceeding under neutral colors to a neutral harbor, and were about to embark in the West India trade. If it was lawful for the Dutch to sell the Minerva in Bergen, it must be lawful for the Confederates to sell the Georgia in Liverpool. If it was unlawful for the Dutch to sell the Minerva in Bergen, it was no less unlawful for the Confederates to sell the Georgia in Liverpool.

Let us hear what Lord Stowell has to say upon the subject: "The first question is, whether such a purchase can be legally made? I am not aware of any case in this Court, or in the Court of Appeal, in which the locality of such a purchase has been recognized. There have been cases of merchant vessels driven into ports out of which they could not escape, and there sold, in which, after much obtrusion and some hesitation of opinion, the validity of the purchase has been sustained. But whether the purchase of a vessel of this description, built for war, and employed as such, and now rendered incapable of acting as a ship of war by the arms of the other belligerent, and driven into a neutral port for shelter—whether the purchase of such a ship, I say, can be allowed, which shall enable the enemy so far to rescue himself from the disadvantage into which he has fallen so to have the value at least rescored to him by a neutral purchaser, is a question on which I shall wait for the authority of the Superior Court before I admit the validity of such a transfer. That a private merchant could lawfully do this I shall not hold till I am so instructed by the superior courts." Accordingly, upon these and other grounds, the capture was declared valid, and the claim of Count Bentinck for the restitution of the ship was *rejected*

A WOMAN IN A HORRIBLE SITUATION.—Mrs William Evans, of Hanover county, C. W., a woman of 36 has had a difficulty in her stomach for several years. Lately physicians have decided that the trouble is occasioned by a live and growing snake in the stomach. It has now grown so large that it distends the stomach so as to produce a bunch upon the outside as large as a quart bowl. Upon pressing this bunch with the hand the reptile recoils and produces great distress in the stomach. When fish or meat is being cooked in the room, if the snake is not satisfied with food, it rises up in the throat, producing strangulation. When desiring food, it manifests it by rising up to the throat. Physicians see no way in which this snake can be removed without a certain death to the woman.

FROM OUR THURSDAY EVENING EDITION.

EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS—A Washington dispatch of the 8th says that Admiral Farragut has been instructed not to exchange prisoners except for officers and men of the Navy long since and confined in Texas. This is supposed to refer especially to the prisoners taken on the Clifton and Sachem at Sabine Pass.

PEDDLING TRADE WITH PLANTATION NEGROES—Provost Marshal General, Col. Hobinson, has issued an order prohibiting peddling throughout the State during September, October and November. All mail vessels under 15 tons are also prohibited from trade or freight business on the river and bayous within the Department. The order is called forth by complaints regarding illicit traffic between plantation negroes and peddlers.

One Day Later.

By Telegraph from Port Hudson.

NO IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Gold on the 9th in New York 233.

[Special Dispatch to the N. O. Times.]

PORT HUDSON, Sept. 15.

New York, September 9—The War Democrats say they are satisfied with McClellan's letter. The peace men are silent on the subject.

Officers arriving here from Atlanta say that Hood's army is in a demoralized condition. Gen Sherman's communications are being restored to perfect order.

The gold market weak and drooping, in spite of a strong effort made last night to put up the price. It opened at 235, fell to 233, and rose again to 234.

New York, September 9—All officers and soldiers on detached duty have been ordered to report to their regiments.

Lee evidently defers his grand attack until reinforcements come up.

Reinforcements pouring into the front this week from Pennsylvania more rapidly than at any previous time.

The Captain of the transport Nightingale, from Key West, arrived here to-day, and reports that on the 6th instant, in latitude 34½, longitude 75, he was pursued several hours by a side-wheel steamer, with two smoke stacks, apparently a fast sailer.

No war news at all.

A Card from the Hon. T. J. Durant.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: In your paper of this morning there is a letter signed "Pelican," dated New-Orleans, August 30, 1864, in which it is said that Thomas J. Durant, "replied to the agents of Gen Butler, who asked him to take the oath of allegiance: "What, shall I swear to support a man who robs me of my slaves?" This statement is entirely without foundation. No agent of Gen Butler, nor any person else ever made me such request, and I never made it any one any such reply. My opinions, from the beginning on the subject of Slavery, as well as what became of my slaves, are so well known in New-Orleans that I am surprised any error on the subject should emanate from that quarter.

I am yours truly, THOMAS J. DURANT.
Spring field, Mass., Sept 2 1864.

HOW THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.—A Washington special of the 7th to the *New York Times* says:

It is stated that when the news of the Chicago nominations was received in the rebel army at Petersburg, it was greeted with the most vociferous cheering along the lines. All the deserters who came in agreed in stating that this loud cheering, which was heard distinctly in our rear, was on account of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. This fact, together with the platform of the Copperheads, had changed materially the tone of the army toward McClellan.

ILLINOIS STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—*Springfield, Ills*, September 8th—The Democratic State Convention held here to-day, was largely attended, and its proceedings were perfectly harmonious. Hon James C Robinson was nominated for Secretary, and S. Corning Judd for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolutions were passed affirming and endorsing the Chicago platform, declaring it to be the mission of the Democrats to give their unanimous support to McClellan and Pendleton, and the State nominees.

John J Stewart was nominated for re-election from the Eighth Congressional district.

An immense ratification meeting is being held at the State House, and great enthusiasm is manifested.

NEW COLLECTOR OF THE PORT AT NEW YORK.—It already seems to be known that Simeon Draper, Esq., has been appointed Collector of the port, in place of Hiram Barney, resigned. We understand that he takes possession of the office to-day. No man is this city more thoroughly acquainted with all the duties and requirements, official and political, of the position, than Mr Draper. He has great promptness and decision of character, and is familiar with the routine of commercial business and of everything connected with it. The commercial community, which is especially interested in the vigilant and vigorous administration of the State of the Custom House, will hailed the appointment of Mr Draper as a marked concession to the claims of commercial men.—*N. Y. Times, 7th.*

Late Extracts from Richmond Papers

The New York papers of the 7th have volunteered extracts from late Richmond papers, a portion of which are appended:

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION AND PEACE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Aug 31.]

It may be affirmed most categorically, and received as an axiom, that the doings of the Chicago, or of the Baltimore, or of the Cleveland Convention, or of all three, can then put together, of no consequence in the world. The election in November will not be governed by the action of those conventions in August, but by the military situation in November, and the election in November (see if sign be just as little as the Convention, because the house of war or peace must be governed, not by the wishes, policy or protestations of the party in power, but by the situation of the invading armies at the close of the campaign, and by the possibility or impossibility of procuring a fresh army to undertake an invasion next year. Which is the same thing as to say that the Yankee nation will fight as upon this argument just as long as it shall be able to fight us and no longer. Whether under Lincoln or McClellan, in a constitutional war or an unconstitutional, the whole quarrel between us, and every part of it, and the time of ending it, and the terms of settling it—all abide the inevitable chance of battle.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept 3.]

If he will not or cannot come up to this mark, then we presume that he is lost, the Republican Emperor and his military Court and hobility so overrun the Democratic Emperor and a newer *noblesse* of Democratic toddy come in. If so, how will it affect us? The platform of Chicago is not known; and, seeing that Peace Democrats and War Democrats have compromised on McClellan, the said platform is half peace and half war, it floats between peace and war, and, being intended to catch a way as to drift to either side, and settle down next March in a war or peace policy as circumstances may require. Armistice will certainly be a feature in the new policy, armistice with a view to negotiation. And now, supposing that armistice to be accepted, it must be admitted that the situation would be greatly improved by many good Confederates as more perilous to our independence than Lincoln's war to the knife, for those "negotiations" will not necessarily be confined, as they ought to be, to the Confederate Government, they may address themselves generally, perhaps, nationally, to State Legislatures; they may try to stir up and excite every ramification of society, by commercial transactions and private intercourse, may approach individual individuals in the shape of promises of political support—nay, of hard money, in every conceivable manner, that reason and reflection would be used to create here a Union party once more. The effort would fail, yet it might distract and divide, and introduce troublesome discord, where now there is a good practical unanimity.

There can be no doubt that should Lincoln permit an election—and should McClellan be the new President—and should he offer an armistice for negotiation—even though it should be a real, genuine cessation of hostilities by sea and land, the cause of Confederate independence would then begin to have a new kind of perils to encounter, and would have to meet them by a new effort of public virtue more heroic than military achievements itself. And, after all, be it remembered that, if such an armistice is proposed, it is accompanied by an implied threat. This is the very feature which gave Lincoln precedence over all competitors—that he is a General and a young Napoleon, and is supposed to know how the war can at any time be brought to a successful issue, if Lincoln would but let him have his own way. We are about to be asked, then, to negotiate under the Damocles sword; they dare to hold up before us in *terrorem* the hero of Harrison's Landing as a warning that if, after all promised disturbances and constitutional guarantees, and we still hold out against the "Union of our fathers," that young Napoleon will be reluctantly compelled to exterminate us at last.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 3.]

The contest whose new commences will be brief, but it will be violent.

The eight weeks of canvass will be filled with excitement. The draft, which is to commence next October—the war news, the political gatherings, the mass meetings, the speeches, the State elections, the arrest of editors and speakers—possibly the arrest of McClellan himself, in imitation of his master strike in arresting the Maryland Legislature, during the days that he served Lincoln—all these will crowd the canvass with scenes of passion, perhaps of uproar and blood. There is no knowing into what it may drift ere the idea of Nolle Prosequi. We think it will result in McClellan's election.

SENATOR SEMMES, (OF LA.,) ON PEACE AND ATLANTA.

Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, delivered a speech at Jackson, Miss., on the 15th ult., on the state of the country, a sketch of which is furnished by a correspondent of the *Clarion*. After some remarks upon the situation in general, the Senator, &c., the speaker now came to the most important portion of his address, and that was as to the prospect of peace, and, so great was the anxiety of the audience upon the subject that there was an involuntary move nearer to him as quick as the word peace was mentioned, and breathless anxiety prevailed throughout to catch every word. He commenced by frankly conferring to the people that the Confederate authorities had abandoned all hopes of any assistance from the governments of Europe, or through the occupation of Mexico by the French. Our hopes of an early peace were dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic party in the North in the approaching Presidential election. The whole population of the North, the rich as well as the poor, were now called to face the war with all its horrors, and he believed that they would not submit to the draft ordered for the 5th of September next, that they would resist by force of arms first, that the Peace Party would continue to grow and be successful to the approaching canvass.

President Lincoln had already taken alarm at the clamor of the people of the North for peace, and their condemnation of his course in refusing to treat with Messrs Clay, Holcombe and Sanders, and this consequent disaster he had brought upon his prospects for re-election, and it was actually he who sent Mess s J Quincy and Kirke to Richmond, to obtain Pre dent Davis' declaration that our Government would not treat with the enemy except upon the basis of the recognition of our independence, which had been heralded to the North by Mr. Lincoln's agents, who, at the same time, however, acknowledged that President Davis had intimated that we were not fighting for the institution of Slavery, but for our rights as a sovereign State, our inalienable rights as self government. The honorable speaker dwelt at length upon these points, and he did not desire to excite any undue expectation of alarm, that everything depended upon Sherman being driven from Atlanta. That Richmond was safe and Atlanta would be the great battle-field of the war. Everything indicated that the enemy were concentrating all their available forces there, our Government was doing the traffic, the Mississippi would have to take care of herself for the present, for the fall of Atlanta would establish a Trans-Mississippi Department, cut off from Richmond, and start up on the same difficulties which now existed with regard to the Trans-Mississippi Department. It would enable Lincoln to submit his platform the 5th of September next, secure the election of the black hearted monster, and prolong the war to an indefinite period of time. He, however, hoped for the better. In vain he had could see a glimmer of peace in the distance, in fact, he felt fully convinced of it himself, but he received again, that everything depended upon the rout or retreat of Sherman and the success of the Peace party at the North. He advised every one to come to the rescue, and all would be well.

THE CROPS AND THE ARMIES.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 1st inst. has an elaborate editorial article, in which it proves that the South is very far from exhaustion. We quote what it says:

The crops of 1864, which are to supply substance for the next twelve months are now nearly gathered. Crops in Virginia have suffered from drought, but the evil has been remarkably. As a general rule, the crops of 1864 are fat than those of 1863, and promise abundant bread for another year. There has been never been any lack of quantity. The difficulty was in distribution. But our railroads have held out wonderfully well. Their officers have been surprised at the facility with which they have been able to keep them up. We are inclined to regard to maintain our railroads yielding a hundred times as well as our ancestors. Nothing very much increase our capacity to transport and maintain these essential public works. Nerve alone has proved in this matter the life of the position. The people have found that they could live independently upon a quantity of supplies which they would have considered 1 ft years ago as a fortunate conservation, and great manufacturing enterprises have been undertaken with most trouble, which everybody in the South thought beyond our capacity to accomplish, down in the time of peace.

Here are our armies nearly destroyed as the enemy pretends. Lieutenant Hunter in the Valley, Lieutenant Longstreet near the Rapidan, lost the battles of the Wilderness. We have lost few killed, and the wounded have been all recovered and returned to their places. In general the army grows stronger rather than weaker for the loss of battles, for the rebel are one outnumber the killed, and the disabled men. The progress of active operations thins our ranks, but a full of the sickly recuperates the disabled and recruits the sickly. If the ranks The Confederacy is incomparably stronger on the first day of September, 1864, than it was on the first of May, 1864. I can place an army more in the field, and fresh men in a telegram, when before he was a few recruits.

Mr. Seward on the Presidential Question—He is for "beating Old" and "Fighting it out" under the Administration for a Second Term.

On the occasion of the celebration of the capture of Atlanta at Auburn, N Y, Mr Seward in response to a call, made a speech on political and military situation, in which he said:

We accepted the war in defence of the Union. Our only grievance of the enemy was that Lincoln instead of John C Breckinridge, the President was constitutionally invested by the election of Lincoln. They expected Lincoln and set up a counter. The Executive power of the United States is now, therefore, by force practically suspended, between the rival Presidents. Union and that our national President, Abraham Lincoln, is the man who is to carry us through to equal that constitutional President from the Capital, which, in some sense, is entirely held by force of arms by the States which legally adhere to him. The war is now, on our side to suppress the usurper, and to bring the usurper's states back under the authority of the constitutional President. He was in a strict sense, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States, upon the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865, in order for a President of the United States, who we freely or safely vote out the elected person whom, with both we and mine, we are fighting into the Presidency?

[Rep.] You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up our very object of the war at the ballot box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us, and when that moral strength has passed away material forces are no longer effective, or even available.

By such a proceeding we shall hardly agree with the enemy, and shall have gained him the victory. But in that agreement the Union and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force of constitutional, the full succession of a constitutionally elected President, to President thereafter, though elected by the votes of a majority, can take to exercise the Executive power in spite of him and the whole country. One of two things must follow that fatal error. Either a contest between your majority and your minority, in which the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your Constitution and substituting in its place, will become President, King, or Emperor of the United States without foreign and it is only with foreign intervention (secession) I believe, I believe it is so, nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their Constitutional Presidents, or the Confederate States, and their usurping President, must perish within the limits of the Republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election, as involving the question which shall have, for a time, the Constitution and a country left to me. Shall we vote then to save our country from this imminent danger? [Vote Lincoln in again.] You have hit it exactly my friend. We shall vote Lincoln in again, and fight him to at the same time. If we do otherwise, we have only the alternative of acquiescence in a usurped usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars. Upon these grounds, entirely irrespective of platform and candidate I consider the recommendation of the Democratic convention at Chicago as tending to subvert the Republic. [It's so, that's the fact.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Detectives on Trial.—The special officers Molaire, Price, &c., are before the Provost Court charged with grave offences. The trial of the first named commenced yesterday. He is accused of having taken $100 in gold coin from C Brockman, when the latter was about to leave the Confederate lines. He had searched the man when aboard the Jno Porter and taken $200 in gold from his pockets. Molaire threatened the man with arrest and the confiscation of the whole amount unless he got $100. Under these circumstances Brockman consented that the officer should retain $100 of the gold. Another charge alleged that Molaire and Price seized a new goods from Mr Rodwell and that seven watches and sundry pieces of cloth, &c., were illegally retained. The evidence for the defence will be heard to-day.

To Report Himself—Edward Keogan came lately from Texas, he says, and was arrested by the police on suspicion. He was sent to the Provost Marshal General.

One Year Torturgas.—F. W. Muse confessed in the Provost Court that he feloniously carried of a quantity of soldiers' underclothing, when he was engaged in the warehouse under charge of Captain Norris. He was sentenced to Torturgs, for one year.

Disorderly—Johann Maroney was fined $10 by Recorder Woolley for badly cutting up on Bank street. E. Burke, for a like offence, on Esplanade street, was let off with $5.

The Alarm—A fire alarm yesterday called the firemen in the direction of the Empire house of Company No. 21. The chimney of a house near by, on Claiborne street, was in a blaze, but it was soon subdued without damage.

Trapped Himself—The colored man Ed word Jordan, found himself suddenly and unexpectedly sent to the Workhouse, to be kept at hard labor for a term of 6 months, just when he thought he had everything in a fair way to enjoy the benefits of a stolen watch. Ben Harris, an old colored man, had handed Jordan a watch which he had properly sent. The latter walked off with it, and denied all knowledge of Harris and the watch, when brought before Recorder Vennard. He offered to prove a good character and his innocence of the charge. The case was continued therefore to Monday next to enable him to do so. It has since transpired that the watch stolen from the latter had been made a Masonic emblem, and that the watch stolen from the latter had been made a Masonic emblem, and that the watch stolen from the latter had been made a Masonic emblem, and