New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE
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New Tariff of Rates Adopted by the Returns of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29, 1864.

The undersigned, proprietors of the leading journals of New Orleans, agree that hereafter no compliments will be paid, nor any notices inserted, unless paid for in advance, at the following rates, viz:

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HENDREE & RAYMOND, Courier Francais.
E. OLIVER, for Proprietors of The Delta.
PELEG LEWIS, Proprietor of N. O. Bee.
W. E. C. KING, for R. C. Times.

AUCTION SALES FOR THIS DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1.

Auction Sales this Day.

By M Scott, at No. 44 Old Levee street, soft soap, groceries, wheat and flour.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at the Delta warehouse, sundries.

D. E Murphy, auctioneer, will sell this day at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Delta warehouse, beans, vinegar, paper, &c. See advertisement.

We call attention to the sale of cigars, whiskey, claret wine, bitters, soap, champagne, etc. Also of 51 sacks coffee for account of whom it may concern, and 1 hog baggy, by R. Scott, auctioneer, this day, Thursday, September 1st, at 10 o'clock at store 44 Old Levee.

Dr. Wm. H. Davis, naval surgeon, of New Orleans, has favored us with a small volume, "Notes on Deafness," &c., a re-written edition, neatly printed at the *Price Current* office in this city.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Ariel, Stephen Rust commanding will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a good freight, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:

A Ballentine, F H Pierce, F W Robinson, El Coubrat, E H Rosa, J S Williams, G Z Morris, Miss Jane Hayden, W Cook, Mrs J O Dunn, Miss A W Dunn, Master W Dunn, W Vasper, H G Wilson, Joe Keenan, P Simpson, E Rimelin, B Nunn, H Hincks, Jas Levy, D Newlin, lady and child, W Smith, E Allen lady and two children, Ed Joyce, Mrs McGrew & 3 children and nurse, M H Carpenter and child, Mrs Major invalid and 2 children, Mrs Morris Sneeden and child, A Sargeant, R Hunter, T Lowe, Mrs Rosenberger and 2 children, A Bailey, Mrs A Levy and 4 children, Mrs Dr Wm J Hyde, John W Dunn, Mrs Cantly, Miss Smith, W Pelsey, Mrs Blake and 3 children, John McBride, W G Walker, and 5 in the steerage.

The National Intelligencer on the Question of Peace and the Terms of an Armistice.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* of the 30th says, on the topic of peace and a preliminary armistice:

If the people are ripe for peace they should be allowed to express their wishes and views to that effect. And now how shall this be accomplished? As there were many who, at the beginning of the Secession agitation, avowed their willingness to refer all questions at issue between the "North" and the "South" to the arbitration of a National Convention, so at every stage of the war which has followed it has been supposed that, whatever might be its result, a National Convention would be called to re-adjust our organic policy with reference to the altered relations left by the war. And if regard be had to the subject matter of the discussions out of which the war grew, it would seem that they could in sub-stance and in form, be most properly adapted by a free conference of the States or sponsors for the Union. The foundations of the Union were laid by such a Convention, and it is the only body which is competent to re-adjust the terms of that Union.

It could be called only by the concurrent voice of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States—as long as this request is in the hands of Congress, and it should have to be preceded by an armistice for a period long enough to permit its assembling. But if a National Convention is "impossible," and if an armistice is "impossible," what solution of our complication can commend itself to the claim of being "possible?" President Lincoln and Gen. Jefferson Davis have as right or power to settle between themselves the terms on which the battle shall have ceased, except as the former shall ask what the latter shall ask or to accept—that is a return of the second throw to their allegiance under the Constitution, with all the rights and duties defined by that instrument.

But as the terms of Mr. Lincoln ignore the constitutional rights of the seceded States, and as the terms of Gen. Jefferson Davis ignore their constitutional duties, it is plain that negotiations between the President and the "rebel chief," according to the idea of the *Tribune*, are "impossible."

But the *Tribune*, we do not dispute from the difficulties of the case. With it, we do not affirm that "an immediate settlement of our complicated troubles is perfectly feasible, but, on the other occasion we know it avowed a readiness to see a National Convention called at the close of the war, it has operated so to the contrary. We, in turn, we recognize no less clearly the influential advocates of peace, might be willing to accept the arbitrament for ubedience, at closing the war itself. As preliminary, such a conference of the States is would be entirely proper for President Lincoln (or his successor) to open negotiations with Gen. Jefferson Davis for an armistice, based on the principle of *uti possidetis* during the term of its continuance, and which should be concluded for a period long enough to admit of such a conference; for, as the President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and as Gen. Jefferson Davis is the authority which controls the army of the United States, it would be entirely competent for them to conclude an armistice with this end in view.

We shall not be suspected of wishing to turn the thought of any from the things that make for peace when we say that it is possible for the patrons of this boon to allow their zeal to outrun their discretion. It is easy to cry "peace, peace," when there is no peace. As Shakspeare says, in Henry Eighth, "Peace is a word—the conditions of peace are every thing." When the fountains of the great deep have been broken up so that they have been in this distracted country, it would be idle to expect an immediate and total subsidence of the surging waters. In the days of the Eshers a monarchy under King David, the sacred historian records that "the children of Issachar were men *that had understanding of ketimes to know what Israel ought to do*." Our country is pushing for the want of men like the children of Issachar—men who have understanding of the times to know when the nation should do.

Politics in the West—Assorted Predominance of the Peace Wing in the Democratic Party—Changed Position of the St. Louis Republican.

(From the St. Louis Democrat of the 23d August.)

Seldom have we witnessed a more remarkable change of front than that which has been performed by our neighbor, the *Republican*, upon the war question. A few days ago it was quite dubious—almost as bold as a lion—in denouncing the nominees of Vallandigham in Ohio, and Singleton in Illinois, in attempting to commit the Democratic party to their peace platform. But since the defeat of Singleton and his brother O. A. K. at the great Convention of the 18th in Spring field, all its opposition has ceased. It claims to be in spirit of Freedom, and instead of attempting to kick against the traces, is sobered down at once, and now it is found trotting along as docilely as any worker in the harness. In its article of last Saturday, designed apparently so define its new position, the *Republican* makes the following remarkable admission—remarkable in view of its late prevarication—in reference to the doings of the Syracuse peace powwow, under the direction of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood.

"Indeed, there is but little in the Syracuse resolutions which we could object to being incorporated with others from the forthcoming Chicago platform, supposing it accompanied the nomination of some such true conservative patriot as McClellan, Horatio Seymour or Hughes."

The above, from a war journal, is quite cool, in view of the following extract which we take from the Syracuse resolutions referred to by the *Republican*:

"If the Convention (Chicago) shall place an other war candidate and platform before the people, *there will be no real issue to decide. The candidates privately nominated represent all who cling to war*, and it is sound policy to gather together under our banner all who sustain the cry of unconditional war, and are in favor of restoring the country to its former condition of prosperity and happiness, only to be obtained by the election of a peace President, pledged to engage in a peace policy."

The above is simply the plainest Vallandighamism, and is almost identical in words with declarations contained in Vallandigham's late Dayton speech. The proposition presented is a very simple one. The Chicago Convention must declare for peace, and nominate a peace ticket, or there is some danger of Mr. Lincoln and his party—in other words, there will be no use in nominating any other than a peace ticket on a peace platform at Chicago at all. Thus says the Syracuse Convention, and the *Republican* responded "Amen."

So with reference to the "white flag" Convention just held at Springfield, Illinois. The *Republican* has not a word of protest against the convention, it promulgated, notwithstanding it reaffirmed the Fremont platform which that journal thought so abominable and treasonable a few days ago. It does growl a little at General Singleton, who was the leading session in admonishing it from its war saddle, but not because he is a peace-or-any-terms man, but because he is a "disorganizer," and may endanger the success of the Democratic party.

The simple fact is that the Sunday of strength made by the peace men in their recent meetings has completely taken the war starch out of all such journals as the *Republican*. They have writhed and concluded to submit to the peace fanatics. That faction has the Democratic party by the throat. There is no Democracy henceforward save the Peace Democracy. The men of the Vallandigham, Fernando Wood and Singleton stamp have swallowed the party, and Secesh-ward goes its policy.

Mr. Garrison, the Editor of the *Liberator*, (formerly an abolitionist paper, but now making abolitionism secondary to the support of the rebel secessionists,) argues as follows against the expediency of conferring the right of suffrage by Presidential mandate on emancipated slaves at this juncture:

If the freed blacks were admitted to the polls by Presidential fiat, I do not see any permanent advantage likely to be secured by it; for, admitted to as a necessity at the thirty days, as soon as the State was organized and left to manage its own affairs, the white population, with their accustomed promptness, would resume power, would immediately alter the franchise in accordance with their wishes, and would make those then enfranchised forgetful to the polls.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Blockade of Mexican Ports Raised—Constitutionality Policy of Maximilian—Adhesions to the Empire—Occupation of Durango.

We have received a numerous file of the Vera Cruz *Revista*, a journal which contains a French side edited by M. Victor Barron. We take from its columns of the 24th and 7th August some interesting news. The subjoined circular indicates the policy to be pursued by the Emperor Maximilian, which he conceived to be more adapted to secure sincere adhesions to his Government than would be a system of persecutions and compulsory professions of allegiance:

CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of State has addressed to the Prefect of Police, Vera Cruz, the following Circular:

Office of Secretary of State and Minister of the Interior.—Circular No 53.—Mexico, July, 27, 1864.

It is the object of the most lively desire and the most constant effort of His Majesty the Emperor, to efface all traces of the dissentions which have so long desolated the country, and to raise new bonds which should unite the great Mexican family.

The Emperor can not, then, see with indifference that in speaking of certain individuals opinions distinctions are made which are not in accord with his policy and his benevolent sentiments.

It was in this spirit that, in the decree which His Majesty thought proper to issue on the 10th inst, and by which he summoned about him all those who had been or were combatting the Empire, without being stained with any crime, he avoided to employ the word "*indulto*" (pardon).

His Majesty instructs me to advise you that you must not require any declarations from persons who lay down their arms and are willing to return to private life. It is sufficient to know that such persons intend to live peaceably, and no one can be required to give an account of his private sentiments.

His Majesty also instructs you to use the greatest circumspection in official language, eliminating all phrases and epithets used in heretofore in party warfare, and which only serve to keep alive the fire of discord.

His Majesty, finally, ordains that in this respect the work dical press shall be under a special surveillance, and that proceedings be instituted against delinquents, in order to promote the union and concord which should prevail among the whole Mexican people.

J. M. GONZALES DE LA VEGA,
Assistant Secretary of State
and the Interior.

VARIOUS NEWS.

By order of His Imperial Majesty, says the Vera Cruz *Revista*, the blockade of all the Mexican ports has been raised.

The same paper reports a number of distinguished names which had recently given adhesion to the Empire, and speaks of the military honors with which Uraga was received in the capital.

The *Revista* also confirms the previous account of the occupation of Durango. It was evacuated on the 24 July by the Juarists, and occupied on the 4th by the forces of General Hellier.

Edward A. Pollard, a former editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, has been discharged from Fort Warren. The Boston *Journal* states that Mr. Pollard was released on parole to go to New York, and that he has been exchanged for one of the Federal newspaper men held as prisoners in Richmond, among whom are two correspondents of the New York *Tribune* and one of the New York *World*.

Archbishop McCloskey's Installation.

A New York contemporary thus describes the ceremonials attending the installation of the Most Reverend Dr. McCloskey into the Archiepiscopal occupied by the late Archbishop Hughes. The event was surrounded with a ceremonial grandeur that excited profound attention from an audience filling every available place in the Cathedral.

The organ and choir lofty were enlarged so as to make room for the large number of musicians (instrumental and vocal) who assisted on the occasion. A full orchestra besides the organ furnished the instrumental music. Too Mass was written expressly for the occasion by the renowned Professor Gustavus Schmidt, the new organist of the Cathedral. A grand *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* was also performed, affording an opportunity to those who have never heard *Te Deum* (but merely heard of it) to form a conception of the power of that grand composition when artistically sung, its full chords and heavy choruses having been long the theme of admiration among musical men. The services commenced with a procession, which, fronting at the residence of the Vicar General proceeded through Mulberry, Prince, and Mott streets entering the main door of the Cathedral in the following order:

The Processional Cross-Bearer.
The Incense Bearer.
A large number of the Priests of the Cathedral and of the Diocese.
The most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore.
The Bishop.
The Archbishop Elect, in a beautiful cape, embroidered with gold.

When the procession arrived at the door, the full choir commenced the *Te Deum* and continued it to its close, the Archbishop being meanwhile, condensed to the throne erected for him, where he received the obeisance of the clergy.

The bull of the Pope creating the Archbishop was then read, and the Papal benediction which the elect is authorized to impart was given. High Mass was then sung, the parts being *Kyrie Eleison, Gloria in Excelsis, Credo in Unum Deum, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei*, and *Domine Salvum Fac*, in the order here indicated. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Bailey, being the first of his Archiepiscopate, immediately after the consumption of the sacred species. The *Jubilate* followed the Sermon, and the ceremonial closed with the return of the procession to the residence of the Vicar General in the rear of the cathedral. The Archbishop on the occasion was the Rev Bishop Timon of Buffalo. Master of ceremonies, Rev. Francis McMurray. The altars and the whole interior of the cathedral were appropriately decorated.

The Indian War Force.

(From the St. Joe Tribune, 19th.)

It is a fact, and one not at all generally believed, that the combined Indian war force is put down by many, at more than 100,000 warriors. We judge these figures are near correct, especially when we remember that the Western Territories are inhabited by at least 700,000 red skins. The present outbreak is a general thing, indulged in at present by nearly every tribe, led on by the Sioux, the most powerful of all the tribes, and who alone are said to have over 60,000 warriors. Let us add to these figures the rebel influence that is operating among them, and we have something near an idea of what we have before us.

Recovering the Value of the Currency.

A writer in the New York *Times* thinks that the obstacles in the way of bringing the currency nearer to the only true standard—specie—is more imaginary than real.

Given, the problem to reduce twelve hundred millions of currency to six, seven or eight. The treasury gives notice that he intends to reduce its notes one-half, gradually, during six months, by the sale of bonds. Gradually, the demand for money market tightens, and those who hold stocks, bonds or merchandise upon borrowed money, are forced to sell. Of course, with falling prices a panic would commence, and banks and individuals begin to take care of themselves, after the old fashion. But here the Treasury relaxes its hold, the published accounts will show a partial increase of notes, the banks will be easier, and holders of property get more courage to hold on. As soon as confidence is restored, the Treasury again begins to contract, and thus, little by little, the desired point will be attained.

It will be said that money is even now in demand at 7 and 8 per cent, and on certificates, even at 12 per cent, and that contraction would not cause without such preparation than Government bonds would not sell at all. It is, however, a mere question of proportion. It required to-day $22,000 to hold 10,000 of gold, and so of every thing else. If the currency were again doubled, it would require $50,000 to hold the same gold, and that amount be just as much wanted, and money be just as tight, as now. On the other hand, if the currency were reduced three-fifths, the same gold could be held for $10,000, and that sum, being the same proportion of the whole, could be just as easily obtained, and money just as abundant as before.

I believe that $1,000,000,000 of bonds could be sold, if needed, during the period of contraction, and that the money thus realized, whether $750,000,000 or $500,000,000 would go further than $1,500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 under the present system, making an important difference in the burden we are handing down to posterity.

The "International" Prize-Fight—Coburn's Sparring Mighty Complimented.

(From Bell's Life in London, August 6.)

These men completed a further stake of fifty pounds a side on Tuesday evening, August 2, at Harry Brunton's George and Dragon, Rosoman street, Barbican. The house for the main deposit is not yet determined on. Joe Coburn has been received with much applause by the London sporting world at the American Opera House, where he has displayed his abilities in a most satisfactory manner. With Joe Goss and Bill Hyall he has proved himself swift and steady, and to some people notion has had all the best of it. With Jack Rooke, too, he has surprised even his own admirers. Rooke's concert promises with the stoves, however, stood him good stead, and he was able for a long time to ward off the determined attacks of the American, but the bouts generally ended by Rooke being driven behind the ropes. Coburn has also exhibited with Sam Hurst (the Staleybridge Infant) but of course the latter, however powerful, cannot be considered as a trial horse as between the respective merits of Coburn and Hurst. Each sight of Joe's appearance the house has been crowded, and we are bound to say, as far as can be judged by his performances, there is every reason to believe his backers were justified in bringing him forward. He and the operator with whom he opened were to take it joint heads last night at Liverpool. Mace still remains in private taking plenty of exercise.

The New York *Express* says the Printers' Union, by their late strike, will bring 2000 women into the trade within a year, and add to many apprentices. Much of the printing labor in the country is now performed by women. The Swiss will make 20,000 watches for $500 a year. The types on three of the New York city journals are now mainly set up by women.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Fire Proof Cotton Press—Cotton Receipts—Cotton Sales—Cotton Stock—Cotton Freight—Cotton Exchange—Cotton Factors—Cotton Shipping—Cotton Manufacture—Cotton Crop—Cotton Prices—Cotton Market