New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7.

It is said that an official estimate of the present population of this city reaches the amount of 175,000.

The steamer Henry Ames left St. Louis for New Orleans on the 28th ult.; the Maggie was advertised to leave on the same day, and the Sultana on the 29th ult. One of these steamers may be hourly expected, with dates of the 30th or 31st ult., and possibly later.

REMOVAL OF SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT.—Elsewhere it is announced that Samuel Myers, Esq., Second Justice of the Peace, has removed his office, from No. 26 St. Charles street, to the "OLD COURT ROOM," corner of Camp and Common streets.

Dealers in fruit and others is called to Montgomery & Bros. large and important sale of fruits on Monday, August 8th, at 11 o'clock, ex-schooner T. C. Acton, Post 29, Second District. The cargo consists of various and rich fruits and are in splendid order, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. See advertisement.

Cotton in Plaquemines.

Mr. John L. Tibor, of this city, has sent us a fully matured and beautifully expanded cotton boll, enclosed with a note which informs us that this sample of Lower Louisiana cotton was taken from the field of Valery Dubard Esq., Jesuit's Bend, parish of Plaquemines. Mr. Dubard, it is added, has twenty acres planted in cotton, and will soon commence picking. The specimen before us is certainly well calculated to encourage the enterprise of cultivating cotton in the low lands of extreme Southern Louisiana. In length and silkiness of fibre, it seems more nearly to resemble the Sea Island than the species produced generally in what has heretofore been known as the cotton region of the South. The climate character of the soil may be sufficient, perhaps, to explain the difference.

The United States mail steamship Creole, John Thompson, commander, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight, as per notice, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mr Dow, Mrs Dow, D M Mason, Jr, W Mott, Mary A Gwynne, C D Mc Ivar, J L Cousins, F E Bond, Chas Bell, C A Mayo, S M Lee, Chas Duke, F W Amy, W Tom Hyde, F J Beutelet, B Coy, Andreas, E Tarbiscomb, M Tourgee and 5 Mr Baxter and servant, Mr Cative, Maj and three children, and 1 in the steerage.

Situation Before Atlanta Preliminary to the Late Battles.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* and other western papers have a number of extracts from Georgia and Alabama papers relative to affairs at and about Atlanta just previous to Gen. Sherman's recent operations against that place. We append a few.

SITUATION BEFORE ATLANTA.

(From the Atlanta Appeal of the 20th ult. [illegible] of the battle.)

There are four Federal army corps south of the Chattahoochie, and a fifth and sixth, both small, on the north side of the river, and perhaps both of those, at the railway bridge. Yesterday the main body of Sherman's army was advancing toward the bridge across Peach Tree Creek, some six miles north of the city. It is noticeable that they will give battle. Every development of the plans of the enemy indicates a purpose to continue the system of flank movements so long practiced. It is thought that an effort will be made to cut off the railroads covering Atlanta, and thus magic compelle evacuation.

Our soldiers say they will retreat no further and to fight a decisive battle. The army commanded by Hood is in excellent condition. He will soon bring into it a share of his own indomitable pluck and resolute, daring spirit. Whatever the necessity or cause for dislocation or removal, which the army and people regret, it is universally conceded, to and out of the army, that the selection of Hood, as Commander in chief, was most fortunate.

(From the Atlanta Appeal, [illegible])

Cookerie, although days and weeks depicting the military strategy of Johnston, which has now in much territory, are now lamenting the choice, which authorizes Hood. Johnston is popular. Hood is too well known to be doubted, and our whole army comprehends the necessity for the change of the city. Atlanta and the conduct that are worth a dollar.

(From the Atlanta Appeal, [illegible])

It is to be hoped that the Federal troops, as they come, of the change made in the Lieutenant of our army, and of other people, from our base their ponderous columns. Let them the cities lay aside their shovels and lines on the hills north of Atlanta, and we will no fear of the result. With twenty thousand Hood's army will take a share of the warrior spirit, and the battle cannot will be decisive.

(From the Atlanta Appeal, [illegible])

We have learned from competent military and may state to the public a fact connected with the recent important change here which does high honor to the parties concerned. When the order of the President relieving Gen. Johnston and placing Gen. Hood in command of the army became known, the three Lieutenant Generals, Hardee, Hood and Stewart, united in sending a telegram to the President, representing the unpleasant effects that might be produced by a change of commanders at this critical moment, and respectfully urging a reconsideration of the order. The President declined to do so, and the Generals having given expression to their convictions, then acceded to the new commander their prompt support, that the army might be a unit before the enemy, and every true soldier was honor and follow their example.

(From the Atlanta Weekly, [illegible])

It will be conceived as a concrete question, John Bull, to take to command from one to the middle of his campaign. How was the army stand it? To tell the candid truth, there has been some dissatisfaction and very regret at not the army because General Johnston continued to fall back without bringing on a general engagement. But these murmurs have been uttered in very low tones, to prevent any unfavorable effects abroad, and to keep our army together and in as much harmony as possible, and because of the great affection in the army for General Johnston. We never mentioned this before, nor should I do so now, but for what has taken place, and in fact I have my doubts if it has ever been mentioned outside the army, except in the most private and confidential manner.

And yet, with a chief whose administration which bespoke their great confidence in the coming General, the deep interest they felt in the success of the campaign, and their unwillingness to meet it in any way, the whole army officers and men, have acted like men, and fought, as General Johnston told them, and their mutterings have been neither loud nor deep, and I doubt if the best friend of Hood received his ears at all. They have to if by him through thick and thin, and were determined to stand by him, and stick to him to the last, and would probably have stood by him more firmly than any other, but at the same time they did question the policy of so many a strategy and so little fighting, and not a few in the army have asked the question, whether he was not acting under orders from Richmond. But in the midst of all the discussions on the subject the greatly to which was in his place I has never been answered, and while General Hood has shown on many fields that he possessed all those high fighting qualities for which he has credit, and has fully earned a rank among the military heroes of the day, yet, calling all who have been named so possibly likely to succeed Gen. Johnston in view of his resolved the name of Hood I have never heard mentioned, and while all agree that he has few superiors as a division, or even perhaps a corps commander, yet the sentiment of nearly half alone can tell us whether he has the orator to use a Bonaparte adequate for the important and responsible position to which this power that be have called him. I sincerely trust it is from this cool fervently pray, that he may justify the hope and wishing.

It is very clear that there is to be no more "falling back" in the army of Tennessee for it was only by the policy to which our surprise General Johnston at at the wound the left command to carry it out. But since he was relieved from the command, and a change put in his place, it is fair to presume that there is to be a fight.

Among a variety of extracts recently given from late southern papers in the Chicago [illegible] writing telegraph from the Mobile [illegible] News:

MILITARY CHARACTER.—We experience there no impropriety in stating that Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee has been assigned to the command of Hood's corps, Maj. General Maury taking General Lee's place as commander of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and Brigadier General Higgins succeeding General Maury in the command of this District.

What Constitutes the Strength of a Modern Navy.

Nor is it less the duty of the Administration to consider the necessity of arming some of our vessels with guns of a calibre far greater than any now in use. If it has been proved that three or a 400 pounder which, with steel shot and large charges of powder, can break through any existing ironclad, and will probably be effective against any that may be constructed, it is ready a means of placing the national vessels at least on an equality with an enemy ought not to be neglected. The late action in the Channel may be taken as a proof of the terrible efficiency of large guns. The fight was won by the Kearsarge's 7-inch gun, and though our iron-clads might be able to resist those, they might prove to others on the same principle but of superior power.

As speedily, then, as may be consistent with economy, the Admiralty should provide our ships of war with the newest and most powerful armament that can be devised—Henceforth it is not the multitude of ships that will make the strength of a navy, since, for all purposes of war, three out of ten of the ships of the European nations have ceased to exist. A few powerful vessels will be all that any State will need to keep the seas when the wooden ships have been frightened into port, and then the victory will remain to the nation which has the two or three most formidable iron clads.

The Territory of Utah.

Acres, 146,542 square miles. Population, 30,000. Capital, Great Salt Lake City, population, 15,000.

Utah Territory, so called from its Indian settlers, the Utas—those that dwell in the mountains—was organized by act of Congress, September 9, 1850. It comprises a large extent of the country lying within the "great basin of North America," west of the Rocky Mountains. It originally included a portion of the new Territories of Colorado and Nevada.

BOUNDARIES.

It is bounded on the north by the new Territory of Montana, on the east by Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada.

HISTORY, SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The Mormons, after their expulsion from their settlement of Nauvoo, in Illinois, emigrated to this Territory, and having located on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, assumed a provisional form of Government, and gave to their Territory the name of the State of Deseret. In 1850, as above stated, this form of Government was surrendered, and the name of the Territory changed to Utah.

Settlements were made in Utah as early as July, 1847. It originally formed part of Mexico, but by the peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, it was ceded to the United States. The comparatively small beginning in 1847 has grown and lengthened, until now the settlements extend a distance of 500 miles north and south, and wherever a valley can be found that can be watered, there you will find the industrious, unobtrusive settler, thinking no more living in the way most convenient to home and most inclusive to health, by the cultivation of the soil.

Not only are the ordinary vegetables and cereals produced, but in the southern part of the Territory they are raising cotton, and last year exported some tons to the States, the product of tree white labor, thereby removing the objection to cotton of our Eastern friends to the use of this necessary article. In a word, the desert has been converted into the fruitful field, and the frowns of nature exchanged for smiles and plenty.

UNIFORM SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE.

The country, for the most part is mountainous, interspersed with valleys, which can only be cultivated by irrigation.

The business of the people to the middle of last or the mining season, sufficient water to irrigate the valleys can easily.

The Summers are very warm and dry, the Winters mild and open. The fall of snow is light in the valleys and heavy in the mountains. The climate may be said to be invigorating and healthful, fevers and pulmonary complaints being almost unknown.

The soil, which is a very good extent, is found in the mouth in washings, consists principally of a gravelly loam, and be well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals.

Wheat is stated the great staple product of the Territory. In good seasons the average yield per acre is about forty bushels. Sixty to seventy bushels are occasionally obtained, and in some instances as high as eighty bushels have been raised from a single acre.

Oats, barley, rye and flax are cultivated with great success.

All kinds of vegetables grow astonishingly fine, and of unexampled quality.

In Washington County, in the southern part of the Territory, large fields of cotton are cultivated, the growth of which will be sufficient in a few years to supply all the wants of the people. Last year, a very considerable quantity of cotton was exported to the States at remunerative prices.

Madder, indigo, flax, ginger, and other tropical fruits are also raised in this part of the country.

Timber is scarce, and can be found only in the mountains and canyons, and is very difficult of access. As a consequence of this, lumber is usually to build, and fruits are proportionately high.

It may with truth be said that no country for some greater advantages for the raising of stock than Utah. Horses, cattle and sheep are not only healthy, but they mature early, and fine other stock. The growth of Utah in the summer months is very limited in large droves, on the open plains with little the expense was in the winter, for water, they are easily obtained, and in great abundance.

The beef obtained from the cattle fed in the mountains is of the delicious character of the grass, and is superior quality.

The inhabitants of Utah are peculiarly adapted to the production of flour, and for necessary, indeed, for the prosperity of the internal as well as external trade, have improved their opportunities for cultivation in the last three years, and have, these years, and circumstances considered, not only in great abundance, but of a superior quality.

In addition to the flour, the mills in every part of the settlements of the Territory, woolen and linen, have been in operation established in different parts of the country for home supplies. Over 8,000 ladies of the Lawrence of the mill, and selling among the Mountain, Idaho and Nevada, already market in the Utah and the supply is not yet satisfied.

The report that Jeff Davis was in Atlanta, at the time of the [illegible] is contradicted by the Atlanta papers, which speak very highly of Gen. Hardee, who, they have [illegible] Davis, and of Gen. Hood, who, they say, is a fine soldier and a [illegible] Hardee, Hood, and Stewart, united in sending a telegram to the President, representing the unpleasant effects that might be produced by a change of commanders at this critical moment, and respectfully urging a reconsideration of the order. The President declined to do so, and the Generals having given expression to their convictions, then acceded to the new commander their prompt support, that the army might be a unit before the enemy, and every true soldier will honor and follow their example.

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FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Attack on the Forts Before Mobile.

THE WHOLE FEDERAL FLEET IN MOBILE BAY.

The Monitor Tecumseh Destroyed by a Torpedo.

CAPTURE OF THE RAM TENNESSEE

Investment of Fort Gaines.

We have received the following important intelligence:

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, August 6th, 1864.

The fleet under Admiral Farragut crossed the Forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. The Monitor "Tecumseh" was blown up by a rebel torpedo. No other vessels were lost. The rebel ram "Tennessee" surrendered after an obstinate resistance. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg in the action and is now a prisoner.

The land forces under Major General Gordon Granger invested Fort Gaines, and with the light batteries opened upon the Fort, simultaneously with the passage of the fleet by the fleet, taking the water batteries in reverse and silencing them.

Our losses are not reported.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The German [illegible] of this city announces Colonel E. B. Thorpe as a candidate for Congress in the special election ordered for the first Monday of September. The Zeitung announces Thomas M. Wells, Esq., as candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, and R. W. Lathem, from the Fifth District.

APPOINTMENT DECLINED.—Twenty-three days ago it was that the office of U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana had been tendered to J. Ad. Rivers, Esq., of this city. It is now understood that Mr. Rivers on the receipt of President Lincoln's commission for the above office, declined to accept, wishing thankfully acknowledging the honor conferred by the proffered appointment.

RECEIPTS ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—By order of the Board of Public School Directors, it is announced by the Secretary, D. D. Gaines, that the public schools of this city will be reopened on the third Monday in September next.

PLANTING RICE.—Rice is the staple of the rice crops in Plaquemines parish, this year promised to be abundant and of superior [illegible]. This is gratifying. There is no more nutritious and wholesome food for a Southern climate than rice. It is cheaply available as a staple article of diet on account of its cheapness and adapted to strong and delicate digestion. There is no reason why the cultivation of this valuable grain should not spread over the Mississippi delta, and be extended very greatly beyond the present area in which it is produced.

Thibodaux Items

Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, July 31st, 1864.

Sugar cane is now in full bloom, and we hear of no cases of the existence of fevers of any kind, and in an extensive degree. We will certainly have a very early crop.

BLACK TONGUE.—This disease, always fatal, has made its appearance among some of the negroes in the parish of Terrebonne. The physicians have tried, and that are [illegible] to cure it.

[illegible]

Army Stations.

Section 2 of the act passed by Congress on the 29th of June, having notified the army Nation, the War Department yesterday issued the following regulations:

"First—The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of salt, or fresh beef, eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of cornmeal, and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground and ground coffee or one pound and eight ounces of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound and four ounces of adamantine or star candles, twenty pounds of soap, three pounds and twelve ounces of salt and four ounces of pepper. The substitute department, as may be most convenient or least expensive to it, and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether soft bread or flour and what other component parts of the ration as equivalents, shall be issued.

"Second—Any company, regiment, or other, on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is one pound.

"Third—Detached commanders of [illegible], or detachments impressed under special authority of the state of one ounce and a half of the [illegible] and one ounce of the latter to the [illegible] may be substituted for four ounces of [illegible].

"Fourth—Beans, peas, potatoes, onions, fresh or dried, shall be purchased in preference to [illegible] weight, and the basket of each shall be estimated at eighty pounds.

"Fifth—When deemed necessary, fresh vegetables, dried fruit, molasses, pickles, or any other article of [illegible] shall be issued to the extent of one-fifth of the component parts of the ration of equal money value. The Commissary General of Subsistence is alone authorized to order such purchases."

A Sentiment Coupled with Iron.

Under a [illegible] opened in Cincinnati on the [illegible] instant, Mr. Lincoln, [illegible] North America was [illegible] with a [illegible] in [illegible], thereby [illegible] Writers concerning the [illegible] [illegible] of the Mississippi, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]