New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol XXXVI.—Whole No 13,227

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15.

Mr. R Scott sells this day, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store No. 41, Old Levee street, clares, soap, coffee, starch, codfish, smoking tobacco, champagne wine, &c.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONCERT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Oliveira has been compelled to postpone the vocal and instrumental concert heretofore announced to take place in the hall of the new Opera House, in consequence of an unexpected and insuperable difficulty regarding the use of the hall, although it had been duly pre-engaged and paid for in advance. The building under Sheriff's seizure, that officer, it appears, felt constrained, in view of his legal duties and pecuniary responsibilities in the premises, to overrule the keeper of the property and to refuse to have the House opened for a musical entertainment. The postponed concert, we now understand, will be given on Monday evening next, in St. Alphonse Hall, St. Andrew street. The tickets for the concert on Tuesday will be good for this occasion.

The U. S. Mail steamship Emily B. Souder Jas. H. Winchester, commander, will leave her wharf this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full cargo, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Mr Smith, Mr Brown, Rachel Dunn, T H Hardaway, S B Pelletier, J L Wallace, A L B Jones and lady, Miss Mary Gemont, Miss Frances Gemont, Miss Stevens, Mrs. C W West, L Lehman, H K May, Rio Chas Le-clerq and infant, Pedro Madero, Stanley H. Miss Lowerlie, Mrs J Swanborough and child, J N Morrison, Mrs Robertson and child, F Walker, C Meurer, C Cass Young, F Cox, L F Dewey, Asa Bush, M Israel, H Carr, F W Butler, S Dominique, T M Shattuck, Geo R Rex.

The Case of the Georgia.

The foreign news by the Scotia refers to the seizure of the Georgia, off Lisbon, by the United States frigate Niagara, and states that some of the London journals justified the act on the ground that, the previous sale of the captured steamer in a British port having been unlawful, it could not convert her, as concerned the United States, from an enemy into a neutral vessel. *Prima facie*, this would seem a very reasonable deduction from the late order of the British Government forbidding the dismantling and sale of belligerent ships in British ports. But the strict application of the rule announced in that order to the case of the Georgia might be questioned, perhaps, from the fact that the order itself was not issued until after the Georgia had been dismantled and sold in a British port. Had it been an obvious and recognized principle of international law, habitually acted on by the British Government, no doubt could exist of the validity of the seizure, and much blame would attach to that Government for permitting the Georgia to make unlawful use without evasion or concealment, of one of her ports. But the promulgation of the rule in question in a special order goes to show that it was hardly regarded as a plain and settled feature of international law, but rather as a new measure of international policy dictated by the circumstances and interests of the immediate situation.

For, had it been practically a familiar principle habitually acted on, there would have been no need for the order, and the Georgia could not have pursued openly in a British port the course that has given rise to a case by no means flattering to the national pride and prestige of Great Britain—the seizure on the high seas, by a power at peace with that country, of a vessel under the British flag and bearing a British charter. The particulars of this seizure, so far as known, are thus given in a New York dispatch of the 5th inst.:

The following is the very latest by the City of Washington, by telegraph via Queenstown, dated London, 3d: The United States frigate Niagara seized the rebel pirate steamer Georgia, twenty miles from Lisbon, put a prize crew on board and sent her to New York. The Niagara landed the captain and crew of the Georgia at Dover. The Georgia, when seized, was under the British flag, and her captain entered a protest against her seizure. It has created much controversy, and it is rumored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed.

Ship Canal from the Baltic to the North Sea Through German Territory—Abandonment of the Danish Sound.

(From the London News, Aug. 6.)

It is certainly not surprising that Prussia should at the present moment be pressing forward with extraordinary zeal and determination the long-contemplated project of a Schleswig-Holstein Canal, to connect the North Sea with the Baltic by a direct maritime road. This has long been one of the familiar day-dreams of patriotic and enthusiastic Germans, and although the Canal, if carried into effect, would be a more immediate benefit to Prussia than to any other State, it is still fairly entitled to be considered a national object, in which all the German States are more or less directly interested, and it has become doubly important for the Prussian Government to identify itself with those aims that are really national, in order, if possible, to distract attention from its schemes of self-aggrandisement and arrest the tide of indignant complaint and denunciation which is running higher every day throughout the rest of Germany.

In pursuance of this rising storm of popular indignation even M. de Bismarck may very naturally wish to lecture his policy with some project which may, in appearance at all events, be for the advantage of Germany at large. Nothing could be better adapted for such a purpose than this proposed navigable Canal through Holstein. For nearly a quarter of a century it has been the pet scheme of the excited and enthusiastic German patriots, who have sacrificed everything, that is, even liberties and the respect of other nations, to Sleswig-Holsteinism, making it the sole object, the be-all and the end-all of their political career. It may be fairly questioned, however, whether the popular favor which the scheme of the Holstein Canal enjoys in Germany does not spring in part at least from the passionate hatred of the Danes, being due to the wide-spread but wholly erroneous conviction that the canal would be obnoxious to the Danish Government and injurious to Danish interests. A large proportion of the arguments and representations hitherto adduced in the German papers on the subject are at all events assuredly based on this conviction.

It is intimated, for instance, in the columns of a contemporary that the Danish Government, when tossed the project of the canal for political and commercial reasons, because it would destroy the trade of the Northern Danish ports, and enjoy a most important line of maritime communication through German territory. Even before the separation of the Duchies the project, we are told, was unwelcome, because the idea of a diversion of the line of trade from the Sound to the canal would apply the latter portions to Elsinore, Copenhagen, and all the ports on the Sound, and would have tended to promote the interests of the German part of the population of the monarchy at the expense of the purely Danish—the interests of the Duchies to the detriment of what were hitherto the sovereign provinces. And now that the Duchies are separated, the canal, if executed, would, we are told, be fatal to Denmark. "By the accomplishment of the scheme which is now busying German statesmen, not only would the importance of the Sound be entirely neutralized, but the very existence of Denmark as a commercial and maritime State would be altogether at an end.

It is enough to say there is really no foundation for these statements. The Danish Government must has never in any way opposed the scheme of the Holstein Canal. So far from this, it consented the canal now existing on the frontier of the two Duchies, and would have extended it in harmony with the proposed scheme, had this been financially possible. But the estimated cost of the undertaking amounting, we believe, to about eight or nine millions sterling, was wholly beyond the means of so small a State. With regard to the supposed destruction of Danish trade in the event of the canal being formed, by withdrawing the mass of shipping which now passes through the Sound, the real fact is that the multitude of ships passing the Sound do not in the least contribute to the prosperity of Elsinore or Copenhagen. They simply pass by those ports to their destination, only occasionally taking refuge in either in very rough weather, or owing them as coaling stations. The proposed Canal would not, therefore, in any respect materially affect Danish commerce.

(From the St. Louis Republican.)

The "Sons of Liberty."

This political society which was foolishly organized on the Union-League, dark-lantern principle, resolved at Chicago, on the first of this month, to abandon all secrecy in the future, and authorized the publication of all its proceedings. So states H. H. Dodd, one of the Indiana Sachems of the concern, in a card which he prints in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Now let the Union League follow suit and come out into the open daylight with its grips, guards, signs, totems and passwords.

There is no use for secret political associations in this country, where they can only work mischief, without doing a particle of good. They engender suspicions between man and man, and must produce results antagonistic to the general interest of community. We hope the final dissolution of all such dangerous organizations is near.

Our Hebrew correspondent, the celebrated Rabbi Jew D'Kyrit has sent us the following commandrem: "Vot," saks the son of Israel, "dight literature—Vot are the books responsibleness to cultivate in your garden?" "Vy," says I, "you can shtuff 'em."

Describe a Home Circle—The Wedding Ring.

—The vessel of a State was never put kept afloat by a number of windlings.

Advice to Smokers—Cut Cavendish.

The Most Honorable Solicitor—A true lover of the fair sex.

A learned doctor once gave it as his opinion that tight lacing is a great public advantage, because it kills off the foolish girls, and leaves the wise only to grow into women.

GENERAL HILL'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF REAMS' STATION.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 24d has the following:

Headquarters Third Corps, August 31, 1864.—Colonel: I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th at Reams' Station. We captured twelve stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, twenty one hundred stand of small arms and thirty-two horses. My own loss in cavalry, artillery and infantry is seven hundred and twenty men killed, wounded and missing. Very respectfully,

A. P. HILL, Lieut. General.

To Col. W. R. Taylor, A. A. G.

Killed and Wounded in Washington Artillery, Before Petersburg, Va.

Wm. H. Almidinger, 24 company, killed.—Both legs shot off, June 22d.

Robert Urquhart, 24 company, wounded in the right hand, June 22d.

Moses Harris, 1st company. Right arm and right leg broken by a shell. July 7th. Died July 8.

——— Kromelberg, 24 company, wounded in the side by a minie ball, while sleeping in his tent, July 23d.—*N. O. Times.*

The Beginner of a Work Not the Best to Terminate It.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

The Rev. M. D. Conway, the well known clergyman and earnest advocate of the anti-slavery cause, who is now absent from this country on a visit to England undertakes for the purpose of enlightening British public opinion on the nature of the issues at stake in our struggle, gives, in his letter to the Boston *Commonwealth*, under date of London, July 29th, 1864, the following suggestive account of an interview had with President Lincoln by a deputation of anti-slavery men from Boston, to procure the removal of Mr Sandy, as Military Governor of North Carolina, and the appointment of Major General Fremont in his place. Mr. Conway writes:

I remember once visiting President Lincoln in company with Dr. Howe, Wendell Phillips, Major Stearns, F. W. Bird, and others, to request the removal of Sandy from the Department of North Carolina, where he was notoriously setting aside the President's then fresh proclamation of freedom, and resisting all efforts at making North Carolina a free State—The President asked us whom we would put in Sandy's place. Fremont's name was suggested—as being then out of any command—Whereupon the President said: "Gentlemen, it is generally the case that a man who begins a work is not the best man to carry it on to a successful termination. I believed it was so in the case of Moses—wasn't it?" He got the children of Israel out of Egypt, but the Lord selected somebody else to bring them to their journey's end. A pioneer has hard work to do, and generally gets so battered and spattered that people prefer another man though they may accept the principle. Don't understand me as having myself the least objection to Mr. Fremont, but he is so associated with abolitionism that many people object to the man even though they go his way." I took down the President's words that day, and those who were with me will witness their correctness.

The Oil Lands of Virginia—Coal, Asphaltum, Saltpetre, Fertilizers, &c.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Express)

Petersville, Va., Aug. 24.—I have been travelling over the oil and coal regions of Western Virginia, and am now in the oil regions of this State. The oil trade of these sections is hardly appreciated in your city, but is fully in Philadelphia, Boston and New Bedford, where persons have nearly found the great source of national wealth and domestic necessity all over our country, and which furnishes light to the houses of the many people of Europe out of the reach of gas. Petroleum oil is becoming about as staple as wheat or corn, and has entered nearly as largely into our exports. The market for the Virginia oil is found not only down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and its tributaries, but it finds a European market, through a line of packets that sails from Cleveland direct to Liverpool.

This really seems like tapping New York and other Atlantic seaports at the back end. The Virginia oil wells were opened at the same time as those of Pennsylvania were, in 1859 and '60, but having in '61 been overrun by scouting parties of the enemy, and the wells, which were at that time the most productive that have ever been known, were burned out and abandoned. One well at Burning Spring was flowing 200 barrels an hour. This reason, there being no more fear of disturbance, parties are again at work, with every prospect of great success in the country is being prospected. Some of the oil-bearing land is being bought by New York and Eastern parties in large quantities. One party from New York has invested $150,000 in one purchase, and they may reasonably expect to receive their money back in eight months. Other purchases from $5,000 to $100,000 have been made within the last month—These are generally new lands, but within the Oil Belt. There will be parties who will be taken in by buying lands near the Oil Belt, and not in it. The geological formation shows clearly where this oil is found, and can be marked by the compass for a hundred miles.

There is a natural bed of Asphaltum in the Virginia oil district that is very rich in oil, yielding by assay 120 gallo to the ton. This has been bought by a company of English capitalists who are constructing a branch Railroad from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, or rather its North Western Branch to their lands. The deposit of Asphaltum is very large, and the company can't help but realize a splendid investment. The deposits of coal consisting of all the bituminous varieties and of the best quality and the quantity unfathomable. There are veins of natural saltpetre which are ripe by the excavations for the railroad. Truly this is a noble country, and when we have peace will develop sources of wealth that now seem fabulous.

Pork Eating Dangerous.

(From the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican.)

A few months ago we briefly noticed a singular and fatal epidemic that had broken out in Helmstadt, a small Prussian town; and which was supposed to have been occasioned by eating half cooked sausages made of pork. Medical and scientific investigations firmly establish the truth of the suspicion then expressed, and show that the disease was occasioned by the movements in the human system of very minute worms which exist in great numbers in the muscles of hogs, wound up in a spiral form and enclosed in white chalk-like cobbles. These worms are not destroyed by salting or smoking, and are only destroyed by submitting the meat to the temperature of 212 degrees long enough to insure that every particle of it is acted upon by that degree of heat. These facts are now perfectly at home in the digestive fluids of the human stomach, and as soon as they find themselves there development and propagation are commenced and vigorously pursued.

The young worms are of an eel-like shape at first, but soon attain the spiral form, perforate the intestines, and entering the muscles produce the disease already mentioned, which in most of its symptoms resembles the typhus fever, and in nearly every case proves fatal. If the worms become incapacitated in the muscles they are harmless, but the disease generally appears in a few days after eating trichinious pork, as the worms increase very rapidly and reach maturity very soon after being taken into the stomach. In one of the cases that occurred in Prussia a piece of muscle of the size of a hemp seed was removed by a very delicate instrument, and found to contain as many as several of these worms. The only effective remedy yet known for this disease when fully developed is plero nitrate of potash. A Heidelberg physician used that as his treatment of a patient, and after it had been given seventeen days all traces of trichinia disappeared, and the patient slowly recovered.

The fact that all the symptoms of this disease are almost identical with the symptoms of typhus fever, with the exception of the enlargement of the spleen, leads to the belief among medical men that many of the cases supposed to be typhus fever have really been occasioned by the propagation of trichinæ in the human body. Few if any cases of this disease have yet been reported in this country, but it can hardly be possible that in a country where so much pork is consumed, and particularly in our armies where so much raw ham and bacon are eaten by the soldiers, it has not often occurred and been mistaken for typhus or camp fever, which has depleted our armies faster than rebel bullets. In a matter of so much consequence, and involving, perhaps, so much life and health, prompt and accurate investigations should be made to determine whether so singular and fatal a disease is peculiar to Europe, or whether American grown pork also contains the germs of sure and speedy death.

WOMEN AND SEWING MACHINES.—A greater contrast to the scene in the garret, as drawn by Hood, where the wretched sempstress slowly dies rather than live, could not be presented than by work women tending these machines. The motion of the sewing-machine itself is a vast improvement upon the monotonous movement used in common sewing. There is a certain diversion for the mind in the very action of guiding the work, which takes off much of the weariness caused by mere hand-sewing; and then the exercise caused by using the treddle to drive the wheel produces an active circulation throughout the system, which tends to abolish the sempstress headache, to which all poor hand-sewers are but too subject. We saw these machines working at the rate of 1,000 stitches a minute, stitching on the average twelve gross of collars a day, or twelve dozen shirts—a number which must seem nothing less than marvellous to the poor needlewoman. It will be asked what can become of all the collars produced at this extraordinary rate in all the manufactories of these articles in the metropolis? So cheapened the rate of production of all wearing apparel in which the cost of sewing forms a heavy item, that the increase in the rate of their sale is absolutely prodigious, indeed so great, we are told, is the increase in the sale of shirts and collars, that one is lost in wonder as the number of persons who can now subsist have gone without them, or at least must have need them in the most sparing manner, before these machines came into use.—*Once a Week.*

Waits.

Wait, wait, and be not murmur—
E'en though clouds o'erhang the way
All the future is not darkness,
Cheerly Smile a brighter day.

Wait, wait, and do not murmur,
Cheerly these labors move,
Each duty vague shall only wait thee
Nearer to a brighter shore.

EPITAPH UPON A CAT.

Go rest her weazen, it were shabby
Not to lament my fatchful tabby;
She fled to purr as any mouse,
She died "with PURR AT SARS REFROCHE."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—*Judge G. N. Lieber.*—Uh. Brown was arrested in company with a soldier, in a state of intoxication. The soldier hinted to the policeman that Charley had donned citizen's clothes to get liquor. He was sent to the Provost Marshal's prison to be dealt with hereafter. Uh. Dempsey was arrested in the same fix, and disposed of in the same manner.

In the case of Ria Donovan, charged with having received a sack of oats stolen from the Government stables, judgment was rendered. Accused was fined $100 or to go to prison for a term of one month. Mr. Mendenhall applied for a new trial in the case, as new discovered evidence would prove that the corn was not stolen. The motion was denied.

H. Emerich was a teamster in the employ of Quartermaster Department. He had his total yesterday on the charge of having stolen some oats which was entrusted to him for delivery in the levee. Witnesses testified that they saw the act, although he showed a receipt for the corn to the levee clerk. Sentence six months' Workhouse.

Philip Martin, also a teamster for the Government, was tried on the same charge, found guilty, and sentenced to three months' workhouse labor.

Thirty Days Workhouse.—Mary Morrison; for beating the colored man Cox Mrs. Miles, as an habitual drunkard, 24; Jas. Gilmer, suspected of pilfering, and colored Louis, a vagrant, were workhoused for thirty days. the boy Ned Collins, who was found wandering homeless, was sent to his mother in the workhouse by Recorder Vennard.

Disturbing the Peace.—Mrs. J. Simons and Mrs T. Conway were both charged with having held violent hands on young Master Gallup, near the Recorder's residence, on Thalia street. Both ladies were required to give peace bonds in the amount of $250 each. To Lindsay, who is the manager against his wife and threatened her, had to find peace bonds, and Jane McKane had to pay a fine of $2.50 and find peace bonds for having been found within the jurisdiction of Recorder Vennard putting up shines.

The End of the Duane Case.—This affair has been previously alluded to and was decided yesterday. About the middle of last month the young Sergeant Crumb, who is known as an accomplished rogue, went about the city in company of Lieut Stone and others and fingled the Lieut. a counterfeit $5 note, requesting him to pay for refreshments in the Saragara market one night. The coffee-stand keeper did not suspect anything wrong but took the change. On the next morning he ascertained of having been cheated and Mr. Crumb came making inquiries about the note, noting memorandum of the circumstances, representing himself to be a Government special, demanding and receiving the note, under pretence that it must be delivered at headquarters and that the guilty parties were looked after and would be arrested. Lieut. Duane had Crumb, Lieut. Stone, &c., arrested, but as the note was not found and a conspiracy very uncertain he discharged the prisoners on their paying the coffee man. The Lieutenant hoped to get the guilty party to make a true case hereafter. From these circumstances arose the charge against Lieut Duane. The court held that he acted acted in good faith and dismissed the case.

Both Fined—James Ward was charged by the colored individual Fisher with having committed an assault and battery. After a patient hearing the Recorder fined both parties to the extent of $ each. P Lebella for a row with Sally Prichard was required to pay $10 into the City Treasury.

Mad with a Method—Tom Clayreen is a well grown lad, but has since his childhood been regarded as wanting in mental faculties. He has however succeeded in making the best of the world, and knows how to show up the mental calibre of those who think they can fool with him. He likes to play the policeman and frequently could be seen with the blue uniform and a tin star at his breast, walking his beat every hour, with all the dignity of a man who fills a high station. Yesterday he was observed to have added to his button a bladed pistol, and this caused him to be introduced to Recorder Vennard. The weapon was confiscated and the prisoner discharged.

The Tables Turned—Ellen Ellsworth lives on Girod street, opposite the Workhouse. She does not live always amicably with her neighbors, and was fined a week ago on the charge against Mr. Kilroy. The latter was accused that he struck her and threw a knife at her. The merit of the case was, that accused was discharged and the prosecutrix fined $5.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

STATE OFFICERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY.—An order is published in another column giving the names, rank, and functions of the officers who now constitute the staff of Major-General Canby, Commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi.

It is stated that Brig. Gen. Dudley, formerly of the Massachusetts Cavalry, has been authorized by the War Department to raise a brigade of colored troops in New Orleans, to be officered by colored men, selected by Gen Dudley subject to the approval of Gen. Canby.

The Memphis *Appeal* has just made its sixth bejan. Its flight this time was not a very long one—only from Atlanta to Griffin, about fifty miles. Its previous changes of base were from Memphis to Grenada, thence to Jackson, thence to Meridian, thence to Chattanooga, thence to Atlanta. Military necessity may be said to have given the persevering press a wide circulation.

General McClellan "Never Had a Home."

It is commonly known that the Presidential nominee of the Chicago Convention was born in Philadelphia, the son of an eminent physician of that city and, more remotely, the descendant of highly respectable Scotch ancestry. Not but he warmest friends and admirers have been able to find that he never had a home in any part of the country. The *Journal of Commerce* thus explains the matter:

The opponents of McClellan were yesterday assigned in the most earnest manner in asserting the fact that the General is a resident of Ohio. This is the fact. General McClellan never resided in Ohio, unless a few months spent in Cincinnati, considerably less than would entitle him to vote there, make a residence. He has never had a home. The structure of the nation, he has done his work wherever he was ordered to do it, on all sides of the globe, here and in other countries, but never having a place of rest which he could call his home, unless at his mother's house in Philadelphia.

He went to Illinois, after leaving the army, and remained there a short time, thence he removed and went to Ohio in September, 1860, where he remained only until the outbreak of the war in April, 1861, when he volunteered for the Union cause, and having been called to Washington later in the month, returned his family to that city. During his service with the Army of the Potomac he was resident in his house in Ohio but a few days at a time, in the particular campaign he never passed a single nights under a roof. The order which dismissed him from the service directed him to report at Trenton, New Jersey, and he obeyed the order. He has since that time resided in New Jersey, passing one winter in New York city. Last spring he purchased a house in New Jersey as his permanent home, and to that end he has purchased a small piece of land in a very quiet, secluded spot, where he was preparing to build a house and seek repose. From this retirement the people are about to drag him against his most earnest desires, and insist on the occupation of their White House for some years.

MR. PENDLETON SKETCHED BY RADICAL PEN.—The Washington correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, in drawing past and life sketches of the members of the last Congress, thus sketches Mr. Pendleton:

Pendleton is a blooded man, being descended from a good, family, and having not only the education and manners of a gentleman, but the natural hereditary characteristics also. He is a fine looking man, with dark hair, inclined to curl, dark, expressive eyes, a handsome face, well rounded head generally, and set upon a well formed trunk. It would be massive, were it not that it is in just proportion with the other parts of the body. He is about five feet nine or ten inches in height, and weighs probably about one hundred and seventy pounds. Pendleton's external man appears to be in fair correspondence with his internal. The latter is well and evenly balanced, and the angles are all rounded off. There is nothing in the mind to offend or the taste of the most fastidious. Differing with him as I do in principle, yet I admire his candor and the zeal with which he follows his convictions to their logical conclusions. Pendleton is a man of artistic finish, intellectually, as well as of deep reflection. His speeches are perfect specimens of oratory, not because they contain the wealth of rounded periods and flaming sentences, but because they are founded on the true principles of oratorical philosophy, and are built up in the fair proportion of an orderly and methodical system, which always draws the attention to both cause and effect, and culminates all in one perfect whole.

MR. PENDLETON'S RELATIONS TO THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—The Louisville *Democrat* having said:

In his canvass for Congress, it was a point made against him that he had married a relative of General Robert E. Lee, and we suppose the same objection will be pressed in the coming canvass.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* replies:

Mr. Pendleton did not marry a relative of General Lee, and that objection was never urged against him. His wife is the daughter of Mr. Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner, which is considered, we believe, to be rather a first rate tune.

An Expected Pause in Great Army Operations.

The St. Louis *Republican*, reviewing the campaigns in Virginia and Georgia, says:

We think it can be said that important army operations are now at a stand still for the remainder of this year, subject, of course, to circumstances imposed by the movements of the rebels.

The reasons for this belief are thus set forth by the same paper:

The official dispatch of General Sherman, published yesterday, acknowledges the announcement of the occupation of Atlanta with this remark: "Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and we need rest." There is no question that the campaign in Georgia has been a very laborious, difficult and dangerous one for our brave soldiers, who are entitled to the gratitude of the country for their uncomplaining efforts in behalf of the Union. A fair review of the marches, battles and minor engagements of the last four months in that quarter must show our troops to have performed in the most important series of successes during the war, and we have no doubt the people will respond generously to their reasonable desire for a period of rest. Gen. Sherman's line of occupation and communication, stretching as it does from the interior of Tennessee to the heart of Georgia, is already a long one, and to advance it further at this time would certainly be a severe tax upon his fatigued forces.

But while it would be unjust to complain of a lull in the prosecution of the war by General Sherman, how stands the case with regard to the general theatre of operations? General Grant has intimated in a public manner, through Secretary Stanton, that a reinforcement of one hundred thousand men to the Army of the Potomac is desirable, in order to bring the campaign against Richmond to a successful termination, and for these troops reliance is had upon the efforts now making to fill up the quotas of the States under the various calls of the President. Some time must necessarily elapse before this large contingent can be forwarded, drilled and made available. The best part of the season for military enterprises has already passed, and by the time General Grant can put himself in readiness to resume operations, the weather and the roads, which have so often interfered with Federal plans in Virginia, may be naturally expected to present obstacles difficult to overcome.

These considerations had no small part in the delay of the march of the Army of the Potomac from the fall of 1862, after it had been thoroughly reorganized and equipped, until the spring of the following year. A winter campaign was essayed in 1862, but it proved most disastrous. The campaign of 1863 commenced in May, and the only successes attained were those of the fall. General Meade's army accomplished little from the battle of Gettysburg, and found it impracticable to conduct hostilities from that time to the time it reached the vicinity of Culpepper, until, under the supervision of General Grant, it moved from the Rapidan towards Richmond, all, at the first of May, had a season of inactivity embracing several months.

A Republican and Administration View of the Union Platform in the Chicago Platform.

The Washington Chronicle, directed by John W. Forney, says:

Whatever may be said of that portion of the resolution of the Chicago Convention which criticises the Federal Administration, every patriot must be rejoiced to hear the voice of the loyal people, solemnly declare that the Union must be restored. In these words in which this determination is expressed we will adhere, with unwavering fidelity, to the Union and the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of government under which we can live. We will support the Government of our fathers, both northern and southern.

This expression is probably the most significant admission that could be presented to the enemies in arms against the Republic. These enemies have looked to the Democratic party and to the Chicago Convention for encouragement in their treasonable operations and designs. They have been disappointed by the utterances of Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Fernando Wood, and a few others have presented peace doctrines; but the Democratic party, as an organization, or in other words, as represented in the Chicago Convention, has never before put itself on record in favor of peace on the basis of separation, and that all parties in our country are in favor of the unity of the Republic.

Significant has been the action of the Chicago Convention on the subject of war. Mr. Long, of Ohio, proposed to introduce a resolution declaring the war to cease; he was refused even the privilege of reading it, as reported by Mr. Gunther, were a blasphemy to be dealt with by disowning voices. This being the case, the country and the patriotic and intelligent mind or, which of the candidates, Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan, can best serve and save the Government.

Further on, in the same article, the Chronicle says the platform "on peace is most emphatic in favor of the Union; that the Democratic party will not consent to dismember the Union, and that Mr. Lincoln, on the score of Unionism, and stands up in the language

Chas. Sumner, Thad. Stevens, while we hail the resignations of the Chicago Convention declaring war a failure to save the Union, we prefer Abraham Lincoln, with all his experience and with all his knowledge of the situation, to Geo B. McClellan.

A Canadian View of the Proposed Military Abandonment of Canada—A Separation from the Mother Country Threatened.

The London *Canadian Free Press*, in a lengthy and able article, takes objection to the policy with regard to the defence of Canada laid down by the London *Times* and contemporaries.

Without this full measure of defence the connection is not worth maintaining, the colony could not be defended, and notwithstanding the loyalty and attachment of Canadians to the mother country and the honest pride they feel in being under the old flag, they would yield to the policy of maintaining a connection which involves loss or no protection, and is fraught with peril to themselves.

We say with peril, because there are twenty chances to one that a war order takes place, it will originate in complications between the British and American Governments, and not with us, for we shall make no war, or caused by invasion to gratify anti-British prejudice by wresting the colony from the Crown. We say this peril, because our country would be the battle-field, and what that bloodshed may be learned by witnessing the ruin and desolation that reigns in those States of the South—such as Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia—that have been the recent theatres of war. Every battle-field would contain the mangled remains of the slain, and increasing the number of the widows and orphans which the sanguinary American war has made.

Let the policy advocated by the *Times* be fully understood in Canada, let it receive official endorsation, let it be made known to the world for it, we shall soon gravely consider the question, whether there is not another political position which we would not expose to so sanguinary war which we should have mainly to sustain ourselves.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report—The following is the weekly report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 4th to the 10th day of September, 1864, as furnished by Dr. Lawrence Sheldon, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Ages—Under 1 year, 7; 1 to 5 years, 20; 5 to 20 years, 9; 20 to 40 years, 21; 40 to 60 years, 15; 60 to 80 years, 4; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90years, 1; 90 to 100 years, 1; unknown, 12. Total—115.

Nativity—Austria, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 1; France, 1; Germany, 7; Ireland, 14; Italy, 2; Portugal, 1; Prussia, 1; Spain, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States, 87; not stated, 5. Total—124.

Sexes—Males, 101; Females, 23; not stated, 0. Total—124.

Color—White, 99; Black, 20; Mulattoes, 5. Total—124.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS EXCHANGE, September 14, 1864.

We have again to notice a dull market in nearly every department of trade and very little movement in money affairs, excepting the usual demand for Domestic Exchange on the departure of a mail steamer for New York. There is, however, a good demand for our leading staple, but operations in it are restricted by scant supplies, the bulk of the recent receipts not being yet on sale.

In our remarks at the close of the commercial year we stated the receipts at New York from all sources up to the 20th August at 270,192 bales. From a report in the New York *Shipping List* we learn that during the remaining eleven days of August there was received an additional 25,231 bales, making, with the receipts on the 1st inst. 3010 bales, and the foreign exports, 28,954 bales, leaves 204,972 bales for consumption, giving a weekly average of 5,849, against 3,462 in 1863-64, and 6,615 in 1859-60. The total consumption of the United States in 18-3-64 was 378,612 bales, which is North of Virginia, and 19,972 South and West of Virginia.

The sales of Domestic Exchange to-day included a limited amount of private sight on New York at ¼ @ ¾ per cent. premium, some five days' sight at ¼ discount and ten days at the same. The Banks check at ¾ @ ¾ premium, and met a moderate demand, the sales at two counters summing up about $100,000. In the latter part of the day there was rather more enquiry outside and five days' sight would have been taken at par.

In Foreign Exchange we noticed sales of Sterling at 200 for first class private bills, and of France at 21⅝ @21¾. We have also heard of sales within the past two days at 2.93½ @2.90 for Sterling and 22½ @ 22⅝ for France. The Banks ask 2.91 for the former and 22⅜ for the latter but they meet with little or no demand and their rates are nominal.

We have nothing to note in Gold excepting that quotations were without any material change, holders asking from 64 @ 65 dollar, down to @ @ .

Nothing of any moment transpired in Silver. A round amount of American half dollars was offered at 220, but found no buyers. Dealers pay 200 @ 210 for the trifling sums offered at the counters and ask 230. Mexican dollars generally rule at the outside figures of Gold, but we have heard of no sales to establish a quotation.

Stocks continued extremely dull, with little or no enquiry and no little disposition on the part of holders to press the market. We have heard of no further sales of City Bonds since the Consolidated reported yesterday as sold.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Bank notes. Dealers offer 60 cents per dollar for Bank of New Orleans, 55 cents per dollar for Bank of Louisiana, 45 for Comercial, City and Bienvenu, but small lots could not be had unless at an advance on these figures. Legal Tender Notes continue to command 4 @ 4¼ ₱ cent premium over City Treasury notes, which are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both City and State taxes.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 15, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Emily B Souder, Winchester, for New York.

Bark Robert Carter, for Boston, Warnock & Co.

Bark Mary Chilton, (British) Hayden, Liverpool, Geo. Williamson & Co.

Bark Rio Grande, (Mexican) Darvill, for Tabasco.

Steamer Atlantic, Frost, for Key West, Master.

Steamer Grampus, Crowley, for Key West, Master.

Steamer Gold Dust, Fox, for Key West, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship C W Carey, Landry, from Fort Pike, in ballast.

Bark Washington Ogden, from Fort Pike, in ballast.

Bark Ellen Chester, (Norwegian) Darvill, from Tabasco.

EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

CONSIGNEES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Richard Wood, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Rover, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Eagle, for New York, cleared.

Ship Mississippi, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Monarch, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Express, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Telegraph, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Herald, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Queen, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Chief, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Bride, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Belle, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Wave, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Pearl, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Star, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Spray, for New York, cleared.

Ship Ocean Foam