New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 13,194

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13.

Auction Sales this Day.

By H. Gutmann, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved lot of ground and ex-cistern.

By J. B. Cruzat, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lots of ground.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at Post 30, First District, Ibaca.

By Montgomery & Brothers, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, crockeryware.

The attention of the various trades is called to Montgomery & Bros. various sales this day Saturday, the 13th inst. as follows: At 11 o'clock at Hope, Home and Pelican warehouse mess pork and oats. At 12 o'clock at the Merchants' and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, valuable improved property situated in the 3rd District. At 12½ o'clock at sales room 80 Camp street, tobacco. At 2 o'clock at sales room 80 Camp street, cotton.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at post No. 30, First District, 2,000 barrels lime, Glen Falls and Rockland, now landing ex bark Mary B. Rich.

LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY WARE.—We call particular attention of the trade, Hotel, and Restaurant keepers, to the extensive sale of twenty packages chinaware, suitable and imported expressly for this market, the sale will take place this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the auction mart of Francis Fernandez corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. The stock comprises a general assortment such as plates, cups and saucers, dishes round and oval, complete dinner sets, rich washstand sets, flower vases, fine porcelains, &c. René Gutierrez, auctioneer, will be on hand and will dispose of all the lots at bargains.

THE NEET NEWS.—Several steamers from the West, judging from their advertised days of departure, are now over due, with perhaps nearly a week's later news from the North than already received. Their arrival is of course looked for with feelings of keen anticipation of important intelligence from the great seats of war in Virginia and Georgia. Up to a late hour last evening nothing had been heard of any of the expected steamers.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Slavery in Spanish America.

In one respect, the European monarchies which have possession on or near this continent, have better deserved of the future of American civilization than either the leading American Republic or the greatest—and, until recently, the only—American monarch, Brazil. All of them have recognized the equality of men, before the law, without distinction of race, and removed the greatest obstacle to the progress of American civilization, African Slavery. One only of these monarchies, Spain, is lagging behind.

Spain now owns in America the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, a small group of islands, called the Spanish Virgin Islands and the former Republic of Santo Domingo, which a few years ago was sold out to Spain by its President, the recently deceased General Santana. Together they have an area of about 70,000 square miles, with a population of over 2,000,000 of people—Santo Domingo at the time of its being sold to Spain was free from the curse of Slavery, and it has not since been formally reintroduced, but it can hardly be expected from a Government which maintains Slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, and which countries at the slave-trade, that it will prevent slaveholders from moving with their slaves into the new Spanish province.

As Cuba has been for many years one of the principal slave marts, and thousands of purchased Africans have been introduced into it by slave-traders, it may be thought that Slavery in it must have greatly increased in strength—This, however, is fortunately not so. On the contrary, Slavery is on the wane, and, if it were not propped up by constant intercourse with the slaveholding portion of the United States, it would be doomed to an inevitable and speedy death. The statistics of the last census (March 15, 1861) on this subject are instructive. The whole population of the island amounts to 793,484 souls. The colored population nearly reaches this figure, numbering 705,000. But of this number no less than two-fifths (225,815) are already free—For the education of the negroes, as little is done as the Rebel States and there are only 11,011 males and 13,911 females who were able to read and write.

In Porto Rico, which, in a total population of 583,308, has 252,757 persons of color, the condition of the negro and the prospect of the abolition of Slavery are much better than in Cuba—No slaves have been introduced there from Africa for about thirty years, and the number has diminished down to 41,830, in a population of 43,304. They have many privileges, and among them the right to purchase their own freedom. In no country this side of the Atlantic do we the institution approach so nearly a patriarchal system. The slaves have free access to the tribunals to state their grievances, their evidence is taken in a court, even against their master, and it has as much weight as that of white persons of the same intelligence. They have the privilege of changing their masters when dissatisfied, and can oblige them to accept payment for their manumission when the institution price of their assessed value is offered.—The child of a slave mother and white father is free from its birth, and in very many cases, when the mother is a deserving woman, her freedom is given her.

A Curious Document.

[The following singular essay on the conduct of soldiers in the field and under fire, the unreasonableness of fear and the best way to prevent panics, was picked up by a newspaper correspondent on one of the battle fields near Resaca or Dalton in Georgia. It is written by a well known Southern clergyman.]—*West. Press Paper.*

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

BY REV. A. B. LONGSTREET, LL. D.

CHAPTER I.

I do not know that the attempt has ever been made to improve soldiers by an address to their reason and understanding. I propose to try the experiment beginning with the new recruits.

It has grown into a proverb that "one hundred regulars will whip four hundred raw troops."

The history of all wars proves this to be substantially true. And yet, the hundred and four hundred men are made up of the same material. How happens it that there is such a disparity between them? Can more drilling make one man bolder than another? Impossible, as it is proved by the fact that when brought into battle for the first time they are all alike, all equally alarmed and all equally apt to run—But the regulars soon become accustomed to battle, and nothing gives us alarm to which we are accustomed. They soon discover too, that the roar of cannon and the bursting of bombs, which terrify them so much on the first battle are the most harmless of all implements of warfare brought into the field.

They are better than raw troops simply because they have got over the fears of raw troops. If, therefore, it were possible for new recruits to engage in their first battle with the coolness and self-possession of veterans, they would be equal to veterans. Is this impossible? Certainly not; for most of the troops with which Bonaparte fought the battle of Waterloo were new recruits, and they fought as gallantly as any of the best on the field. This they did from the confidence in their General. They, doubtless, felt all the alarms common to troops engaging in battle for the first time, but they did not yield to their fears. And to this point it seems to me any raw troops may bring themselves by the mere force of reason alone, especially when assisted a little by experienced officers. Let each man go into the battle field—with this train of reflections:—I shall be frightened, of course. At what? Why at the danger to which my life is exposed. Well, now, what is really the extent of the danger? In the most sanguinary battle not one fifth of the combatants are killed or wounded. The chances are, therefore, five to one that I shall not be hurt. The proportion of the slightly and recoverably wounded to the killed and mortally wounded as five to one. The chances, are, therefore, five to one that, if touched at all, I shall not be mortally wounded. The cannon are the common engines which remove men. Now, of the whole number of killed in battle, not more than one in one hundred are killed by cannon.

A hundred to one, therefore, that these noisy bellowers do not hurt me. The alternative is presented to me to stand my ground in spite of my fears, or to run. Now, in which is the most danger? Why, surely, in running, for, as a general rule, of a given number more men are killed in flight than in fight.

I am aware of the military dogma that men, to become good soldiers, must first become good machines. If the be true, then it were better for us, (policy aside) to make up our armies of able bodied negroes, inured to toil, than of their high-minded, chivalrous, but more feeble masters. At the opening of the war our armies were composed mainly of troops of the latter class—men of science, men of wealth, men of the learned profession, Congressmen, legislators, professors and students—all accustomed to a life of comparative ease. There was little drilling of them, or time for drilling them, before they were engaged in a series of battles. The conscript laws filled our ranks with men from all grades of society, and of all descriptions of character—in the main hard working, strong-muscled, able bodied men, accustomed to hard living and constant fatigue. They have been long in the machine factory, long enough to have every attribute of humanity drilled out of them. Has the class proved themselves to be better soldiers than the other? Have they fought better? Have they gained any more victories? Have they endured any more hardships, and won more patients? Let the advocates of machinery answer these questions.

The class on which I have been considering is not only false, but is in the highest degree mischievous. If scientific war be but a conflict of machines, it necessarily follows that the power which has the greatest number of machines must in the end be victorious. How is it possible for new recruits of population—old, we may say—to bring into the field as many men as our twenty-three millions? And yet we seem to be trying the hopeless experiment. Everybody is to be called to arms. In reason's name I ask why?

Men who engage in battle expecting to be whipped are very certain to be whipped. The reason is plain. They fight without object and without spirit—their thoughts more occupied in finding apologies for running than the achievement of victory. Now, I can conceive of but three fair things which can induce a rational being to expect defeat in battle:

1st. Superiority of numbers opposed to him.
2d. Superiority in arms.
3d. Superiority in valor.
4th. Superiority in generalship.

Let us consider these matters in order.

SUPERIORITY IN NUMBERS.—This is the bugbear that made cowards of so thirty years before we seceded, which seems to have turned the heads of half the nation, civil and military, within the last two months, and which seems likely to make us destroy ourselves to keep the Yankees from destroying us.

I have already bestowed a few remarks upon this head: let us consider it a little more in detail. To give the instances in which brave men conquered twice and thrice their number, would be to write a book.

There truths all will admit: the more men in the army the more unwieldy and sluggish does it become, the more difficult is it to make them effective in action, the more on the sick list, the more killed by a given number of shots, the more transportation and provisions do they require, and the more unlikely that they will have a commander capable of directing their movements skilfully and usefully. These are most serious drawbacks to a large army, especially when far away from home. They will, of themselves, exhaust it in time. A small army, then, has every advantage of a large one, except in the single matter of numbers. They are more immediately under the eye of their commander, more readily concentrated, more prompt in reaching the points of attacks, lose fewer in battle, and in retreat (orderly retreat, I mean) are absolutely unapproachable by their cumbersome foe. These facts are of themselves sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior.

2d. SUPERIORITY IN ARMS—Except in artillery, I know of no advantage the enemy have of us in arms, certainly none to be feared. Of artillery I have already spoken, and shown that they are the least formidable implements of war of any that are used. Now, I can conceive of but three fair things which can induce a rational being to expect defeat in battle:

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4th. SUPERIORITY IN GENERALSHIP.—Except in artillery, I know of no advantage the enemy have of us in arms, certainly none to be feared. Of artillery I have already spoken, and shown that they are the least formidable implements of war of any that are used. Now, I can conceive of but three fair things which can induce a rational being to expect defeat in battle:

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A Surplus of Women.

The Boston *Advertiser* has a singular statistical article, showing that Massachusetts has ordinarily had more than her share of women and that now, through the withdrawal of men into the army, there may be in that State one hundred thousand more women than men. This remarkable surplus is regarded as unfavorable to the morals of the community, as well as unfortunate for those sections of the country where the men are in such a majority as to suffer from the lack of wives, cooks and seamstresses. The *Advertiser* says:

To speak directly of the first and chief cause of those difficulties is to repeat the figures presented in the census. At this moment there are in Massachusetts nearly one hundred thousand more women than there are men. In fact, in excess of the number of women of all ages, above that of men, was 26,970. Since that time the war and the steady surplus of the emigration of males must have taken from no sixty or seventy thousand more men—these, also, it must be observed, of the marriageable age—leaving a surplus here of one hundred thousand women. Between the ages of 15 and 45 the population of women in Massachusetts is about 312,000. The population of men of the same age does not probably exceed 242,000 at the present time.

This entire disproportion, greater than we remember to have observed in the statistics of any other county, may be ascribed, to a considerable extent, to the war. But we should mistake greatly if we should consider the war as the only cause. Before the war existed, in 1860, the excess of all ages was, as we have said, 26,970. Counting only the population between the ages of 15 and 50, the excess of women within those limits was 27,000—a surplus so much large as to be overlooked in a careful study of the crime of the community. The causes are evident. Young men emigrate freely and largely. They emigrate in much greater proportion than women do. The emigration from Massachusetts is much greater than the immigration into it. The consequence is that a large proportion of unmarried women are left by the tide of emigration within our boarders.

We conceive that the correction of this evil is to be found in the encouragement, by all proper means, of the emigration of women from Massachusetts into the regions where they are needed, and of the systematic emigration of men from Europe into our State. Merely selfish considerations of a temporary lack in the supply of women ought not to stand a moment in the way of rectifying a gross disproportion, which, of necessity, seriously endangers the morals of the community, and the very foundation of civil society.

It must be remembered that the Western States, particularly those of the Pacific, are suffering under the counter-difficulty. The census of Oregon shows a surplus of 20,000 men to match our surplus of women. Trustworthy letters before us, as we write, state that the labor of laboring women in Oregon is paid a dollar a day in gold, with board besides. The grazing districts of that State are not fitly developed for want of women to make butter; the schools are not fitly taught for want of women to teach; the men are compelled to do house-work for want of women to wash and bake.

Granting, for altro delicacy's sake, that the people of Oregon want not by any that they want wives for their men and matrons for their future, they must say they need women for every purpose. Their best men make the most impressive appeals, therefore, for an organized emigration of women. We understand some steps have been taken in New England looking towards such an organization. Quite independently of it we do not hesitate to say that any woman who has her living to earn, and is willing to earn it, will do wisely by investing two hundred dollars in a passage to Portland, in Oregon.

Captain Burton, the traveller, speaking of Captain Speke and other Nilotic explorers, says he hopes future travellers will similar objects will not return home "with such a maximum of dry and such a minimum of wool."

An English critic, reviewing a work on handicraft gardening, approves of "employing the sharp secrets of popular trees and other vegetal growths."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court.—Judge Warmoth, Presiding.—The case of Jno Wambach accused of having had stolen horses in his possession was called up, but the trial of the case was postponed to Monday next.

Mrs Conner was brought up who confessed that she had furnished liquor to soldiers. The sentence was that her stock to the extent of the value of $100 should be confiscated.

In the case of J. B. Rainey, convicted in the quinine affair of Dr. Hall, it had not been shown that Rainey was a soldier of the Confederate army when he committed the quinine. As there is scarcely an opportunity to obtain evidence from beyond the lines by flag of truce, it will be a hard matter to relieve the party from imprisonment for his share in the transaction.

Not Registered.—We have repeatedly had occasion to call the attention of those who hold city licenses for trades, carts, &c., to the law which requires that the licenses must be registered in the Mayor's office and this fact indorsed on the license. Such parties as are found in contravention of this city law are liable to be fined as the law is peremptory on the subject to prevent fraud. Jno McRoberts, who was arrested, because his carthouse was not registered as stated to be requisite, will remember the law hereafter as he was mulcted in a fine of $5 for his dereliction.

Horse Thieves Sentenced.—Tom Hall was for some time past looked upon as a dangerous man, who would steal horses and any thing of value possible for him to carry off. He had joined the Second Louisiana Cavalry to obtain a character, but could not quit his thieving business, and eventually succeeded in drawing Henry Hudman, of the First Louisiana, as an accomplice. Both were tried on the charge of having stolen and secreted a valuable mare, the property of Mr. May. The deed was done during the night of the 19th to the 20th of June. The horse was valued over $300, and had been offered by the rascals for sale at the price of $50, thereby drawing suspicion on their title to the animal. Both of the accused were convicted and sentenced to hard labor for the term of three years.

An Illegal Fight.—Raphael Jacobs and Jno. Gaubier were both tried for assault and battery and both have been committed on A. Heyman, of the Second District. The result was that Jacobs was fined $100 and Gaubier $2 50. He was required to pay this amount.

Stealing Children.—Mrs Pine was arraigned on a charge of kidnapping, but the evidence did not establish the charge. Accused therefore was discharged.

Fondness is a Loving Heart.

Sunny eyes may seem their brightness,
Rosiest lips forget their lightness,
Summer charms may lose decay,
Raven tresses turn to gray;
Beauty pale, and form be dim,
Fand the form and wasted the limb;
Yet through youth and strong in age,
Fond heart is a living heart.

Like the little mountain flower,
Peeping in the wintry hour,
When the summer's breath is dead,
And the greener flowers decay,
Wakes to life and harmonizes the
Brighter still does bloom the
Despite of Time's destroyed giant,
Fond heart, steady living heart.

Weeds and weeds will avail
When in life's strength we sail;
Yet the weeds may well be
And the strong
But in remembrance, hand the sea,
And adversity be in
Fond heart, wondrous heart,
Be a living heart.

Yet would life be endless,
Yet wine bow the knee to pall,
Hoarded years—only seem,
And old dotards—young dream,
Else the world had fashioned ever
Previously to the
Fond heart! let Memory's sweet
The best painting of the heart!

Grant me, Heaven, my earnest prayer—
Worth is one of some share—
Better one to me assigned,
Than all the country's gems find
Living trouble and gentle woes
Tender sweet, my woman's choice,
And that age may but impart
Upper freshness to my heart!

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

RATIFICATION.—A grand Mass Meeting is announced, by order of the Union State Executive Committee, for this evening at seven o'clock on Lafayette Square, for the purpose of ratifying the Baltimore nominations. All Free State citizens of Louisiana, irrespective of past political differences, are invited to participate.

It is stated upon the authority of a strange rumor that the Electric Spark had run the blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Latest from Mobile Bay.

(From the Mobile Times.)

By the arrival of the steamer Kate Dale from the best at Mobile Bay, and through the courtesy of a gentleman, we have the latest intelligence from that exciting quarter.

The Dale left Fort Gaines yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, and arrived here last night.

Admiral Farragut and party, the fleet in action, and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan at 5 o'clock of yesterday morning. It was to receive a furious shelling.

The land forces were in the rear, and said to have completely invested it wherever there was a inch of ground to stand upon.

The fleet had destroyed all the outbuildings of the fort.

They had also burned their only vessel lying on the opposite mouth, then it.

Everything about the fort indicated a desperate determination to contest the battle until the last.

The channel to Dog River was unobstructed. The naval and land forces were confident of success.

P. S.—At a late hour of last night we heard that Admiral Farragut had made a demand for the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan.

[From the morning's Era.]

Adj't Gen. Thomas on a Tour of Inspection—Change of Commanders at Vicksburg—An Intercepted Letter From Prince Polignac—An Invasion of Missouri Threatened.

The dispatch boat Rocket, from Cairo, Tours day the 11th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Rocket is Adjutant General Thomas's headquarters for the present, and the General is expected to shift down on her, and are quartering at the St. Charles Hotel. We understand that General Thomas is upon a tour of inspection of the military posts upon the Mississippi River.

We were unable to obtain a single paper by the Rocket, all that were on board having been left for those sections of the country where the men are in such a majority as to suffer from the lack of wives, cooks and seamstresses. The *Advertiser* says:

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING August 12, 1864.

Extreme dullness continues to prevail in every department of trade. There is some enquiry for our leading staple but at figures quite below the views of holders. Nothing of any moment was reported in Sugar, excepting a round lot yesterday at 8½c. for Fair. Operations in Western Produce have been mainly of a retail character, but include small lots of Flour at $13 25 for choice extra. Monetary matters are devoid of all animation. The Banks continued to check in small amounts, and the Clearings are light, but as the New York mail will not come until to-morrow evening, there was very little colateral demand. One of the Banks sold silver @ 10 per ct. Nothing of any moment transpired in the outside market which may be quoted at, which perhaps for New York sight. Some ten days ago, it could have been bought at par, but is generally held at a ½ premium.

The supply of Foreign Bills continues ample and to pass bills drawers have occasionally to make further concessions, the sales of Mutamas Sterling, including 130 at 57½, and at 57½ @ 57¾. Sterling may now be quoted at 77½ @ 78 for private bills, and 79 for Bankers, and Francs at 5.10 @ 5 for the former and 5.15 @ 5.20 for the latter.

Gold was dull and drooping, holders asking 56 @ 61 but buyers offering negatively less. A round lot for shipment could no doubt have been bought at a little, but sellers of such were not to be found.

Nothing transpired in Silver, which is nominal at 45 @ 50 for small parcels.

The Cotton market is also dull and drooping, but there are few offers to sell, and no sales of any extent have been made. Sugar is dull, and we hear of no sales. Molasses is also dull and drooping, but there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Tobacco is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Corn is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Flour is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Pork is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Bacon is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Lard is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Whiskey is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Coffee is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Tea is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Tobacco is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Cotton is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Sugar is dull and drooping, and there are few offers to sell, and no sales have been made. Molasses