

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. VOL. XXXIX. No. 234. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—BART LEE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—ELLEN. WATER GARDEN, Broadway—EVANS' FARM. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE BURGESS. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THREE GUARDIENS. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway—TWO GLASS. THE THEATRE, Broadway—THE BURGESS. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 216 Broadway—BROTHERS. CAMPBELL MINSTREL 125 and 127 Broadway—VARIETY. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway—BILLY. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 218 Broadway. BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—BROTHERS. New York, Tuesday, August 23, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. We have nothing later from General Grant than the movements of Saturday night. At that time heavy cannonading was going on since eleven o'clock in the afternoon to four o'clock on the following morning on our extreme left. Our loss in Friday's action on the Weldon Railroad is said to be heavier than at first reported, probably amounting to three thousand in all. We took two hundred and thirty prisoners and some stands of colors.

THE SITUATION.

General Sheridan has some heavy skirmishing with the enemy on Sunday. He lost about two hundred killed and wounded. Heavy firing was going on in the neighborhood of Charlottesville and Berryville on Monday, and it was thought that a battle was going on at the former place. We held Martinsburg until three P. M. on Monday, when the rebels entered it, Barry Gilmo's command being in the advance. During the night we drove the rebels again. Up to that time no rebel force had crossed the Potomac between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry.

It was reported that General Lee, with a large force (forty thousand), was moving up the valley to support General Early. The utmost panic prevailed in Hagerstown.

We have news from New Orleans to the 14th inst. by the steamer Emily B. Souder yesterday. The rebel capture of the two steamers Atlantic and Cheek, on the lower river, is given pretty fully by our correspondents. The other news is not very important.

At last accounts from our correspondents with Admiral Farragut, General Grainger had arrived with his land forces to within five hundred yards of Fort Morgan. The gusboats were then ready to open fire on the fort.

The only recent news from Gen. Foster at Charlottesville has reference to the release of prisoners under flag of truce. Six hundred Union prisoners are now said to be under fire at Charlottesville; but from General Truman Seymour's account of the peril to which he and his brother officers were exposed, under similar circumstances, there is not much necessity for any unusual solicitude as to the position of these prisoners.

Another secret article, "The Sons of Liberty," is said to have been discovered in Indiana. The West is fruitful in mere's nests. Several high officials are reported to be amongst this new "Order," and, it is said, are now in custody. Indianapolis is the centre of the conspiracy. Quantities of arms and ammunition have been seized by the military, which had been forwarded from the East to a firm there, the members of which were arrested and placed under military guard.

The rebel pirate Tallahassee had been spoken of as on Saturday, steaming East, off Coal Harbor, fifteen miles from Halifax, N. S. A vessel which arrived at that place on Sunday saw two steamers on Friday afternoon to the eastward. They were probably Union gusboats. It is said that the Tallahassee is the pioneer ship of a number of the same description that are being fitted out at Wilmington, N. C. Some of them, it is stated, are quite ready for sea, and may soon be heard from.

Our news from General Sherman comes by way of Nashville, and is to the 22d. It is to the effect that Gen. Wheeler's rebel forces have crossed the river above Chattanooga. It is reported that a train bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga was captured near Cleveland by the rebels on Thursday, and that an empty train bound from Chattanooga to Atlanta was also captured by them.

We publish in another column a very interesting appeal to President Lincoln in behalf of the Union prisoners now in Georgia, from a body of four commissioners, just exchanged, who speak the sentiments of a mass meeting of the prisoners, thirty-five thousand in number, now confined at Andersonville, Ga. These gentlemen represent the condition of our soldiers in captivity as most horrible, demanding instant measures on the part of the Executive for their instant release.

MICHELLEAU'S NEWS. The Italian steamer Etna, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at noon on the 10th, and Queenport on the 11th August, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated.

Our London correspondents say that the Emperor Napoleon has assured Mr. Sillid that the Southern confederacy will never, under any circumstances, be recognized by France unless it is distinctly promised that slavery shall be fully abolished within a given time. Mr. Sillid, it is said, retired from the interview in a very depressed state of mind.

The Laird iron rams have been named respectively the Scorpion and the Myra by the British Admiralty. There are being prepared for me, as English war vessels. The London Times of the 24th of August gives an account of figures in its city article, to prove that the customs revenue of the Mexican Empire for the first six months of 1864, both in the Atlantic and Pacific ports, show an immense advance in the material progress of that country under the new rule.

The London Journals of August 10 contain very lengthy reports of the theatrical scandal case, tried at the Bow street police office, before Mr. Flowers, in which Mrs. Henry Bateman, of the Garrick Club, father of Miss Holman, the actress, appeared to answer a summons charging her with having seduced Mrs. Augusta Bratton, box-keeper of the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, by striking and detaining her in the Strand on the night of the 1st inst. The witness stated that Mr. Bateman, a friend of her family, had endeavored to form a more intimate acquaintance with her daughter Georgina than she was at liberty to permit. On one occasion Mrs. Bratton watched Mr. Bateman and her daughter together. He hurried on to the cab-rank, and he followed, and her daughter was handed into the cab by the defendant. He was about to follow her, she added, when I sprang to the spot and asked my girl by the arm, and endeavored to prevent her following her. He turned round, and said to him, "You watch you take my daughter in the Strand on the night of the 1st inst. You do not want it." I took my daughter out of the cab and conducted her to her home. She absconded from her home the next morning. This statement was positively

deced by the defendant. The magistrate decided that as the evidence was conflicting the case must be tried by a jury. Mr. Bateman was held to bail. Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, V. G. Toronto, and Rev. J. Symonds, P. F. Adena, Canada, were present at the O'Connell Monument ceremonial and banquet in Dublin on the 24th of August.

By the arrival of the steamer, from Havana, we have late and interesting advices from Havana, which may be found in our correspondent's letter, in another part of this day's Herald. From the accounts it appears that the report of Urag's desertion of the patriot cause is unfounded, and, furthermore, that several other Juarez clubs had also gone over to the imperialists. It must be noted in this respect, however, that those reports are derived from French sources, and, therefore, should be received with caution.

We have dates from Bermuda to the 10th of August, but the news is of no importance. The Royal Gazette of the 10th has the following paragraph: "Arrival of the steamer 'The Dominion' and City of Petersburg at Hamilton. These two splendid specimens of naval architecture sailed our harbor on Wednesday last from Washington, N. C., which port they left on the 23d ultimo. The former brings aboard 1,025 and the latter 812 bags of cotton. They are assigned to Messrs. R. S. Moore & Co."

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and passed a resolution authorizing the Fulton Railroad Company to lay down tracks and switches from the Fulton Ferry, along Fulton street, to Greenwich, to Canal, to West, to Courtland and thence back to the place of beginning, by way of Mulden lane, Haring slip and South street. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Harlem Railroad Company to place a bridge over the track at the corner of Eighty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, in accordance with the report of the committee in favor of increasing the salaries of the treasurer and other officers of the city. The Corporation Council was instructed to take such measures as would, in his judgment, restore an original letter of Washington which had been purloined from the archives of the city. After passing upon a number of papers from the Board of Councilmen the Board adjourned.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, communications were received from the Mayor and Supervisor Hunt relative to the agencies in this city for obtaining recruits for other States and cities; whereupon the Board was permitted to submit all recruiting except for the city and county of New York under a penalty of not less than one thousand nor more than six thousand dollars, or imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than one year.

The court martial sitting at 17 State street, over which General Hartshuff presides, with Colonel Hall as judge advocate, met again yesterday. It is understood that the case of General Spinoza will be again brought up—this time on some new charges and specifications.

William Augustus Smalley, the Custom House officer who was alleged to be implicated in the fraudulent transactions in which Mr. Palmer was said to be concerned, was yesterday taken from Fort Lafayette on suspicion of having been in the thousand dollars to render himself up whenever called on.

Yesterday in the United States Commissioner's office, before Commissioner Osborne, John Fern and nineteen others of the crew of the American ship E. C. Carron appeared, charged with endeavoring to incite a revolt on board that ship. An examination was held, which resulted in the discharge of eleven of the accused and the committing of nine to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, an encounter took place on the east side of the City Hall between two well known politicians. They had been parties to a wager in relation to the election of Justice Shibly at the last general election. Meeting in the Park yesterday morning, one of them demanded the money, but the other could say a word the other struck him on the nose, causing it to bleed profusely. The person struck sued himself from falling by seizing the railing, while the other was about to repeat the assault, but was prevented by Captain Rogers, of the City Hall precinct. The captain sent his prisoner to Justice Hogan at the Tombs, who held him to keep the peace in the sum of two hundred dollars.

There will be a meeting this evening at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, of cigar makers and tobacco dealers, to take into consideration the necessity of a reform in both the federal and municipal affairs, and for making arrangements for holding a grand mass meeting, to be held on Saturday early day. The meeting is advertised to take place at eight o'clock. The rise in gold had the effect of imparting increased buoyancy and firmness to stock circles yesterday, and though business as a general thing was moderate, many articles were sold at prices showing an improvement on those current on Saturday. Cotton was higher. Petroleum was active and high, especially crude, which sold freely on speculation. On Chicago was 10c. a 16c. higher, with a fair demand. Wheat and corn were 2c. a 4c. better, while oats were dull and drooping. Pork was firmer. Beef quiet. Lard quiet. Whiskey fair. Freight rates dull and rates drooping.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 750 deaths in the city during the week ending on the 23d of August—an increase of 87 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 87 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. There were 626 natives of the United States, 141 of Ireland, 45 of Germany, 10 of England, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The Development of Grant's Campaign. Some days ago one of the Richmond papers indulged in certain reflections upon Grant's flank movements, and declared that he had but one idea in strategy. Undoubtedly he has been rather nonmonotonous in the use of his left in this campaign; but, instead of attributing this to the General's want of fertility, it would have been more philosophical to attribute it to the law that made it compulsory—to the fact that a movement by the left was the only one in the relative position of the two forces that could take him towards his goal. But the Richmond journal also declared that Lee knew Grant and his manœuvre by heart, and was always prepared for him at the proper point. Yet, despite all this, Grant now owes to one more use of this very threatening manœuvre the most substantial advantage yet gained over Lee. He moved by the left from the Wilderness, from Spottsylvania, across the North Anna and the Pamunkey, across the Chickahominy, and across the James. It need not admit the possession of any very great genius by General Lee to suppose that he ought to be quite familiar with a movement after he has seen so liberal a use of it as this; but it certainly does argue a very great genius in General Grant, as well as great fertility of resource and knowledge of his adversary, when we find that after the above six operations he could at this late day gain complete possession of his enemy's most important line of communication by this same manœuvre. We said before the fall of Vicksburg that even if Grant should fail to take that place his movement in the rear of it would none the less entitle him to high rank as a soldier; and a somewhat similar statement of the present position would be not less true; for, even if Grant should eventually prove unable to hold his position, the operation by which he gained it will still stamp him the very greatest strategist of the time.

Grant had, up still five or six days ago, proven that Lee's impudent pretense to hold the country half way to Washington and to occupy the south bank of the Rappahannock was an art piece of humbuggery. He had shown that Lee was not able to hold an inch of territory north of the defenses of Richmond, and had compelled him to hurry into those defenses, and had taken a position that threatened Lee's occupancy of his so-called capital and the country south of it. Lee saw that in every view the case required that Grant should be driven from that position. He tried all possible means to get him away, and demonstrated the weakness of the confederacy in his inability to do it. Grant stayed there and kept busy, and his occupation of that position was a continual victory. He had so accomplished a great deal—infinitely more than any other general who had led an advance

against Richmond. He had won the first political victories that were ever won on the way to that city. But grumblers began to complain because he had not done more. An empty headed correspondent of an administration organ had shown what a great victory might have been gained at Coal Harbor if he had been in command of our army instead of Grant, and certain idiotic people called him a "butcher," because his battles were not bloodless. But the noise of this fire in the rear disturbed him as little as d. d. Lee's many efforts. His attempt to take Petersburg on June 30 was a grand one, and that failure would have disheartened a man in the least degree weaker than Grant is. But the impression of that failure seems to have been shaken from his thoughts "like a dewdrop from the lion's mane," and once more he is actively at the enemy again. Such tenacity of purpose and such persistency would have prevented the retreat of the grand army from Moscow.

On the 13th instant, it will be remembered, the Second corps went from the left over to the position at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James river. In co-operation with the troops already at Deep Bottom, it then threatened the defenses of Richmond. Yet this movement can hardly be called a mere feint. It had more reality in it. Such is the facility of movement between the extremities of Grant's line that he could in a short time have thrown his whole force to the position occupied by the Second corps; and if the enemy had treated the movement of that corps as a feint, or neglected it in the least, he would doubtless have done so, and then made a rush for Richmond. It was thus an optional movement. But the enemy treated it seriously. On the 14th Lee began to reinforce his men on the north side. On the 15th he had a considerable force there, and on that day a pretty severe fight took place at White's Tavern, on the Charles City road. On the 16th, Tuesday last, our forces advanced and carried part of the Richmond defenses; and still more considerable reinforcements for the enemy reached the north side on that day. On Wednesday they were apparently still moving in the same direction, and on Thursday Grant suddenly moved out to his left and occupied the Weldon road. He now immediately began to draw in the force from the north side, and made arrangements to hold this most important position. On Friday the enemy made an attempt to drive us from it, and though he was repulsed, it is unpleasant to have to record that we lost a number of prisoners through the surprise of our forces. It is very remarkable that we could have been surprised under such circumstances.

On Sunday the enemy made a great effort to drive us from this point. His efforts for this purpose are the best evidence of the importance of the position. Its value to our cause can hardly be overated. Just as Grant flanked Lee out of his position at Spottsylvania by a movement to the left, so the last movement, if it can be maintained, flanks the Southern confederacy out of existence. Grant, if he can stay where he is, owns Richmond and Lee's army. And he must be kept where he is at all hazards and all cost. Men are undoubtedly his great want. One substantial reinforcement at the present time would end the war. Ten thousand men sent to Grant now, and fifty thousand within a month, would be a grand economy of life and treasure. Our want is not half a million men at the end of the year, but fifty thousand now. Let the government compromise with the country on the next draft in some way that will give Grant a large immediate reinforcement, and another draft will not be necessary.

The Presidential Campaign—The Divisions in the Republican Party. Many of our leading republicans are now furious against Lincoln. Fremont is running as an opposition candidate. Wade and Winter Davis have denounced Old Abe as a usurper. Wendell Phillips has taken the stump against him. Bryant, of the Evening Post, is very angry with Lincoln, because Henderson, the Post's publisher, has been arrested for defrauding the government. Greeley is fighting both Lincoln and the printers. Raymond is a little shaky, and has to make frequent journeys to Washington for instructions. The Cavalier Barney, of the Custom House, does not approve of the Lincoln dynasty, and prefers Victor Emanuel's titles and decorations. Palmer, of the Republican State Central Committee, has been sent to Fort Lafayette. Forney says that he will give up Lincoln to save the country. Thurlow Weed grumbles and grumbles because he cannot get his two and a half per cent upon all the offices. Opldyke is dissatisfied, in spite of his nice share of the spoils. Chase would rather have any other man than Lincoln. There is considerable talk about another republican convention, to be held at Buffalo. Some republican papers publish paragraphs hinting that Lincoln will resign the Baltimore nomination. In short, there is a great deal of division, dissension, dissatisfaction and furious squabbling in the republican ranks here on the very eve of the election.

Now, to what does all this amount? Our experience of politicians convinces us that it amounts to nothing. The sorehead republicans either complain that Lincoln gives them too little shoddy or too little nigger. What candidate can they find who will give them more of either? The people are firmly persuaded that we have too much shoddy and too much nigger already; and any other nominee than Lincoln will be certain to reduce the supply of both of these republican staples. As for Lincoln, he will hold his ground. He will not resign. He will not offer an armistice. He will enforce the draft and send one hundred thousand more men to Grant. With this ample reinforcement Grant will make short work of Lee and the rebellion. What, therefore, are the republican grumblers to do? They cannot get another candidate with the slightest chance of an election. They cannot move Old Abe, who has put his foot down, and has his little political as well as his military plans. They cannot go for the Chicago ticket, no matter what it may be. No; we shall soon see them all skedaddling for the Lincoln train and selling out at the best terms they can. Fremont may run; but the grumblers will not support him. Ereu Opldyke, who settled his Mariposa estate, will not follow his political fortunes. There is no honesty, no consistency, no sense, in any of these republican soreheads. They must sneak back to Old Abe, or be left out in the cold; and no one who understands what politicians are will take long to decide which of these two horns of the dilemma will be chosen.

The Chicago delegates must very emphatically comprehend that they must beat the whole republican party if they elect their candidate. It is a strong party even yet, and has a heavy army vote to draw upon. The error of relying too greatly upon the weakness of the republicans, as developed in the quarrels of the republican leaders, may prove fatal. No matter how bitterly the old democratic leaders might abuse each other in the piping times of political peace, they were always found shoulder to shoulder when spoils were to be won. This is political human nature; and the republican leaders are neither more nor less than human. Wade, Winter Davis, Wendell Phillips, Bryant, Greeley, Raymond, Barney, Forney, Weed, Opldyke, Chase and the rest may have their personal quarrels, or their shoddy quarrels, or their nigger quarrels, with Old Abe; but he has the whiphand of them, and they will soon be bobbing back into the republican fold, like sheep who have gone astray. The most of the fuss some of them kick up now is simply to force Lincoln to reject their terms. They have no more intention of holding a Buffalo convention than they have of nominating the Man in the Moon, with the "Moon Hoax" as a platform. They use loud words to conceal their lack of nerve, as a bully blusters when he does not mean to fight, or a schoolboy whistles when he passes a churchyard. If they really meant business they would all go in for Fremont. By so doing they would show to the German States, the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg and the duchies themselves. If the quarrel rises to a poisonous height, the two great Western powers, France and England, may step in and divide the spoils, and tell them to choose their own ruler and government. Stranger things have happened.

The legitimate fruits of the Danish conquest by Prussia and Austria are to be sold. A great question is arising among the competing parties; and those parties—leaving Denmark out of the question—are no less than France, Prussia, Austria, the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the duchies themselves. If the quarrel rises to a poisonous height, the two great Western powers, France and England, may step in and divide the spoils, and tell them to choose their own ruler and government. Stranger things have happened.

The Armistice With the Rebels—Letter from New York. A statement, copied from New York, has been telegraphed to New England, to the effect that I had been to Washington to urge upon the President the policy of an armistice with the rebels. This is not the foundation for the report, as I have never entertained, for a moment, any other thought than that of conquering a rebel by the rebel's own sword.

No public man connected with the administration is in favor of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln and all the cabinet are not operating on a false faith in the success of our armies in the field, and the ultimate complete triumph of our cause. And, with this belief, they will purchase the most vigorous measures to raise money and buy arms for the twenty-four months. HENRY WILSON. MATCO, August 20, 1864.

More Rebel Iron-Clad Building. A German mechanic, who has been employed for over two years by the Navy Department in the construction of iron-clad vessels, says there are two vessels at Wilmington, N. C., ready to run the blockade. They are to be carried to the coast by a steamer with four iron clads. Each vessel carries four guns.

There are also two vessels at Kingston, N. C. One of them is named the "Serris" and is twenty-four gunners, and is to be commanded by Captain J. F. Loyd, of the rebel navy.

There are also two vessels at the Pedro river, north of Georgetown, both of which will be ready for duty in one month, and one of them, perhaps, sooner. One is called the Pedro, Lieutenant Morgan, C. S. N., commanding. The other is called the Pedro, and is under the command of an appointed agent. Both these vessels are clad with iron four inch shells, and each carries four guns, twenty-four pounders.

There is one iron-clad building at Plymouth, N. C. Her armor is twelve inches in thickness, and she is to be equipped for sea in the month of September. She is to carry twelve pounders guns, and is to be named the Albemarle.

He also reports a new boat getting ready in Richmond, a four inch iron-clad.

City Intelligence. REFORMATION FOR A WISE FUGIO CAMPAIGN.—Mr. A. B. B. member of Congress from the Ninth Congressional district, comprising the Territory, Mississippi and Tennessee, has been in the city for the purpose of making a tour of inspection to the people of the public school in his district. He was accompanied by the Hon. J. B. B. of the same district, who is the President of the Board of Education. They were twenty-two competitors. The examination was conducted by City Superintendent B. B. B. City Chamberlain Lewis, the President of the Board of Education, and a large number of the friends of the competing candidates. The examination was held at the City Hall, and the successful candidate was Robert F. B. of 222 West 12th street. He was a very young man, and is generally well known, though some boys did not know him.

New York Young Men's Gaiety Association.—The seventh anniversary of this excellent benevolent association will be celebrated, at Broome's Assembly Rooms, 361 Broome street, on Tuesday, August 23, at half-past seven P. M. For many years past the association has been known to the public, speaking in the world through its good and unpretentious charity, doing a vast amount of good, and its anniversary will be fully equal to any of the past in interest and benefit to our Gaiety poor.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE. Important Declaration of Napoleon. OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE. The Southern Confederacy is not to be Recognized by France. Unless Slavery is Abolished—The Emperor's Declaration to St. Petersburg. I have just received some very important information from an entirely reliable source. The Emperor of the French has just informed Mr. Sillid that he never will recognize the rebel States, even should they achieve their independence, de facto, unless they determine to abolish slavery and engage that all the children born of slave parents shall be free, and that "slavery shall be totally abolished and cease within ten years from the date of recognition."

Our correspondent says that he obtains this information "from entirely reliable sources," and that it is essentially true we are strongly inclined to believe. Louis Napoleon, though an absolute despot, is still but a creature of the public opinion of France. He has accordingly improved every opportunity for proclaiming himself the champion of the liberal ideas and progressive civilization of the world. In this character his recognition of the so-called Confederate States, upon the basis of African slavery, is simply impossible. Such a proceeding on his part would be fatal to his pretensions as the representative of the will of the French people. Hostility to slavery is a necessity of his position; and if, under future contingencies, he may be persuaded to intervene in behalf of a Southern confederacy, his intervention we doubt not will depend upon the condition precedent of the abolition of slavery. Can this be the secret at which Jeff. Davis was hinting in his late declaration to Messrs. Kirke and Jaques that he was not fighting for slavery, but for Southern independence? In any event the corner stone of his confederacy has been a stumbling block to England and France, and will be to the end of the war.

of mankind, the exact President to manage, and the person especially predestined and fore-ordained by Providence to carry on the war, free the negroes, and give all of the faithful a fair share of the spoils. The spectacle will be ridiculous; but it is inevitable.

THE NIAGARA FALLS PEACE PLOTS. Object of Professor Holcomb's Intended Trip to Europe—He Designs Presenting to Napoleon a Booklet on the Condition of the Republic in the United States—He is to be Accompanied by a Party of the Falls-Bowling-Tender to Senators of a Passport to Visit Washington—The Negotiations Between the Administration and the Rebel Agents—The Latter Disposed to Await Results at Chicago—The Crowds at Niagara, &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL NIAGARA FALLS DESPATCH. CLIFF HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, August 22, 1864. I have ascertained to-day that Professor Holcomb's contemplated visit to Europe is for the purpose of presenting the Southern Ambassador, Mason and Sidel, with the booklets in favor of some scheme of intervention by the United States. He is to take a few days' leave, in order to make an adjustment of his diplomatic and settlement of our difficulties between ourselves. His departure at this time would therefore indicate that the developments here for the last few days had satisfied him that the door for adjustment is now open, either through the administration at Washington or the democracy at Chicago. Being convinced upon that point, he goes to Europe to prevent anything being done to interfere with it there.

Jewett has again returned, and is preparing for another visit in some direction. It is not in the direction of Chicago, but some other point, which he says is of greater importance as to results. White Hall, one of New York's boom traders, called on Sanders to-day and tendered him a safe passage and protection to Washington. Sanders has not decided whether he will accept or not. The republicans and democrats appear to be trying to see which shall become the great rival of the other. As I have already stated, President Lincoln, having discovered that he has not the support of the radical wing of his own party, is disposed to negotiate with the rebel Ambassador for armistice. The rebels in Chicago are bringing about a settlement of the peace of democracy, and are inclined to wait for the action of the Chicago Convention. The time which is taken up in the negotiation of the armistice, and the delay in the communication, as well as the delay in transmitting the communication by special messengers back and forth, will cause great delay, and the results of the negotiation and of that with the Chicago Convention may be great. The country at the same time. As it now stands the administration is the same as committed to the agents of rebellion in favor of an armistice, and the details of the adjustment of each party to those terms and details are separate and distinct from the adjustment to be considered by the Chicago Convention. Sanders is to be seen in the evening at the Chicago Convention. He is to be seen in the evening at the Chicago Convention. He is to be seen in the evening at the Chicago Convention.

Delegates and outsiders are passing Niagara now on their way to Chicago. The delegates from the English States meet in New York to-morrow night and to-morrow night. There was an immense crowd at the Falls yesterday, and the delegates from the English States are arriving from Kentucky on the Canada side in large numbers every day, under the effect of the strict rules enforced there. They wear a sad and dejected expression.

General Hooker was introduced to the guests of the International Hotel yesterday, and spent an hour in shaking hands and exchanging salutations.

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Jewett has again returned, and is preparing for another visit in some direction. It is not in the direction of Chicago, but some other point, which he says is of greater importance as to results. White Hall, one of New York's boom traders, called on Sanders to-day and tendered him a safe passage and protection to Washington. Sanders has not decided whether he will accept or not. The republicans and democrats appear to be trying to see which shall become the great rival of the other. As I have already stated, President Lincoln, having discovered that he has not the support of the radical wing of his own party, is disposed to negotiate with the rebel Ambassador for armistice. The rebels in Chicago are bringing about a settlement of the peace of democracy, and are inclined to wait for the action of the Chicago Convention. The time which is taken up in the negotiation of the armistice, and the delay in the communication, as well as the delay in transmitting the communication by special messengers back and forth, will cause great delay, and the results of the negotiation and of that with the Chicago Convention may be great. The country at the same time. As it now stands the administration is the same as committed to the agents of rebellion in favor of an armistice, and the details of the adjustment of each party to those terms and details are separate and distinct from the adjustment to be considered by the Chicago Convention. Sanders is to be seen in the evening at the Chicago Convention. He is to be seen in the evening at the Chicago Convention. He is to be seen in the evening at the Chicago Convention.

Delegates and outsiders are passing Niagara now on their way to Chicago. The delegates from the English States meet in New York to-morrow night and to-morrow night. There was an immense crowd at the Falls yesterday, and the delegates from the English States are arriving from Kentucky on the Canada side in large numbers every day, under the effect of the strict rules enforced there. They wear a sad and dejected expression.

General Hooker was introduced to the guests of the International Hotel yesterday, and spent an hour in shaking hands and exchanging salutations.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN EUROPE. Important Declaration of Napoleon. OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE. The Southern Confederacy is not to be Recognized by France. Unless Slavery is Abolished—The Emperor's Declaration to St. Petersburg. I have just received some very important information from an entirely reliable source. The Emperor of the French has just informed Mr. Sillid that he never will recognize the rebel States, even should they achieve their independence, de facto, unless they determine to abolish slavery and engage that all the children born of slave parents shall be free, and that "slavery shall be totally abolished and cease within ten years from the date of recognition."

Our correspondent says that he obtains this information "from entirely reliable sources," and that it is essentially true we are strongly inclined to believe. Louis Napoleon, though an absolute despot, is still but a creature of the public opinion of France. He has accordingly improved every opportunity for proclaiming himself the champion of the liberal ideas and progressive civilization of the world. In this character his recognition of the so-called Confederate States, upon the basis of African slavery, is simply impossible. Such a proceeding on his part would be fatal to his pretensions as the representative of the will of the French people. Hostility to slavery is a necessity of his position; and if, under future contingencies, he may be persuaded to intervene in behalf of a Southern confederacy, his intervention we doubt not will depend upon the condition precedent of the abolition of slavery. Can this be the secret at which Jeff. Davis was hinting in his late declaration to Messrs. Kirke and Jaques that he was not fighting for slavery, but for Southern independence? In any event the corner stone of his confederacy has been a stumbling block to England and France, and will be to the end of the war.

of mankind, the exact President to manage, and the person especially predestined and fore-ordained by Providence to carry on the war, free the negroes, and give all of the faithful a fair share of the spoils. The spectacle will be ridiculous; but it is inevitable.

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