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ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

New York Dates to July 26th.

By the arrival of the Steamer Fulton, Capt. Wotton, on Saturday afternoon, we had New York dates to the 26th.—We are indebted to Purser Thomas McManus for providing us with full files of papers to that date. The following extracts contain the most important news:

[From the N. Y. Herald, July 24.]

According to our latest accounts from Atlanta a portion of the city is occupied by our forces, but the enemy held the rest with desperate pertinacity. The loss of the rebels in the fight of Wednesday is officially reported as terrible. General Howard says that he buried two hundred of their dead in front of the Fourth Corps, while large numbers of the wounded lay on the field. General Hooker reports that he buried four hundred of the enemy and that four thousand lay wounded at his feet. The fight must have been a terrific one and obstinately contested by the rebels.

Reports were flying around Washington yesterday that the rebels had recrossed the Potomac into Maryland, below Edward's ferry. The rumors reached here and caused a little anxiety, but the raid turned out to be only a few of the Union troops returning from the pursuit of Early's retreating column. A temporary panic existed in Maryland, but last night the people who had hastily abandoned their homes were returning.

The rebel raiders in Kentucky made an attack on the village of Henderson near the bank of the Ohio river on Thursday; but the gunboat Brilliant shelled the woods around so effectually that it is not likely that the raiders did much damage to the village.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Missouri, having for its object the formation of a Northwestern confederacy. This discovery had led to the arrest of several influential persons supposed to be implicated. The braggadocio of the guerrilla chief Thornton, in some of his remarks at Platte City, appears to have considerably increased the fears as to the existence of some kind of a plot in the State of Missouri.

[From the N. Y. Times, July 25.]

The news from Gen. Sherman's army this morning, although brief, is of the deepest interest. It appears that up to Friday desperate fighting has been in progress in front of Atlanta, and during the severe contest of Friday our army had the sad misfortune to lose Gen. McPherson, one of the most gallant, accomplished and successful of the Union commanders, either East or West. In an official dispatch, which has not been published, Gen. Sherman gives the particulars of his brave lieutenant's death. His remains were to be sent home in charge of members of his staff. At the date of the latest reports from Sherman it would appear that the fighting was still going on, and that Gen. Sherman had brought his siege guns to bear upon the city, a portion of which was on fire.

The news of Smith's expedition in pursuit of Forrest, is altogether satisfactory. In five separate engagements the rebel

general was beaten, and the loss inflicted on him amounts to four thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The news from Gen. Grant's army presents no new features whatever, except the changes made in some of the commands. Gen. Birney gets the Tenth Corps.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1864.—Dispatches to the government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in a horrible slaughter and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point.

The rebels, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on that day with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city.

The Fifteenth Corps, commanded by General Frank Blair, seemed to be the special object of rebel wrath, as they massed against it in overwhelming force.

The Fifteenth received the shock gallantly, and held its own until General Dodge, with the Sixteenth Corps, came up, when the rebels were hurled back with great slaughter.

General Logan, at the head of the Seventeenth Corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson."

[NOTE.—The Seventeenth Corps was formerly under the personal command of General McPherson.—ED. HERALD.]

This Corps, as well as Blair's Fifteenth Corps, both constituting the army under Major General McPherson, fought desperately, the news of the death of their brave commander having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

General McPherson was shot while reconnoitering. He became separated from his staff for a moment, and a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point of the line.

It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried and the wounded removed, under flag of truce.

Our troops buried one thousand rebels left on the field within our lines, besides which the rebels buried many of their own dead themselves near their works. Upon this basis it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded on Friday will exceed six thousand, the proportion of killed to wounded in battle being about one to seven.

Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. The Fifteenth Corps suffered severely, the enemy's troops having been massed against it. It was this act of the enemy, in part, that cost him such heavy loss.

While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on on Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property, which the rebels could not carry off and did not wish to fall into our hands. This is considered as evidence of their intending to evacuate the place.

Several rebel generals are reported to be killed; but their names are not yet given.

[NOTE.—In the above dispatch there appears to be some confusion with the numbers of the Corps and their commanders. The Fifteenth Corps is understood to be, as it has for sometime been, under General John A. Logan, and the Seventeenth under General Frank Blair.—ED. HERALD.]

[From the N. Y. Herald, July 26.]

Official news from Atlanta yesterday evening reports that there have no reverses to our arms, and that General Sherman holds his position, and is vigorously advancing. General Rousseau has fulfilled his mission successfully, with a trifling loss. With respect to the battle of Friday, government has received reports from which we gather that our

loss is less than two thousand, while the enemy lost fully seven thousand. There is still no official information in the hands of the government that our forces have entered Atlanta. All the fighting seems to have been done about the outside defenses in the suburbs. In the fight of Friday the Seventeenth Corps, commanded by General Logan, went into battle with the cry of "Remember McPherson!" Gen. McPherson was shot by a rebel sharpshooter while reconnoitering the position of the enemy apart from his staff. The fight was undoubtedly bloody and terrible, as the number lost on each side proves. The body of Gen. McPherson arrived at Nashville yesterday, and, after being received with military honors, was forwarded to Louisville.

With the exception of a trifling skirmish now and then in front of the Fifth and Ninth army corps there has been nothing done by the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg. A rumor reached Point of Rocks, and is communicated by our correspondent at that place, that General Lee was slightly wounded in the scalp while making an observation of our lines on the 8th instant, but it does not appear to have prevented him from retaining command of the army in person and directing all its movements.

By the Belgium we have European news to the 15th. Captain Semmes was rusticated in Ireland incognito. It is confirmed that the King of Denmark has proposed an armistice, with a view to peace negotiations, to the Germans. It was generally believed that peace would soon be concluded. In the meantime the Prussian troops were advancing in Jutland. It is alleged that the King of Denmark offered to surrender his fleet to the Germans provided his crown was protected by the German Confederation.—The new Danish Ministry had sent a non-committal message to the Parliament, saying, in fact, that they had not yet decided on any fixed line of policy. The *Independence Belge* says that the King of Denmark has "obtained and invoked" the intervention of the Emperor Napoleon.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT NIAGARA.

Messrs. C. C. Clay jr., of Alabama, and P. Holbombe, of Virginia, with Geo. N. Sanders appended in some capacity, have been informally in communication with Horace Greeley, in the President's confidence, at Niagara, on the subject of peace negotiations. Colorado Jewett acted as intermediary. The project slumped through on account of the unauthorized character of the rebel negotiators, and because the President sent them, through Mr. Greeley, the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July, 1864.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We make the following extract from their final letter to Mr. Greeley:

"We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would

have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian in the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have terminated; or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities? Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "No bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

"Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any among them, who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination, than they have right, to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitution, and to barter away their precious heritage of self-government."

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—Charles Gates, a minor son of William K. Gates, of Lee, Mass., wished to enlist, three years ago, but his aged parents objected to it. One morning he was sent to drive the cows to pasture, on his way to work, taking his dinner with him. But at night he did not come back, because he had run away and enlisted in the 10th Regiment. He remained throughout the three years without a furlough, and returned with the regiment, unharmed by rebel bullets. He arrived in the old pasture at home one night last week, just at "cow-time," and leisurely drove up the same old cows, as if he hadn't been away for three years. His "reception" was a joyful one, none the less so as his coming was a complete surprise.

We now hold upwards of sixty-two thousand rebel prisoners. Four thousand of these are officers.