# New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6.

We are obliged to Cole Saunders & Co, 60 Camp street, for additional favors, comprising the *Army and Navy Journal* of the 27th Aug; and the Boston *Waverly Magazine* of the 10th Sept; also the *Courrier Français*, (Weekly,) Aug. 27th.

The sheriff sells at auction, this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, for account of a succession, sundry notes and accounts.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY.—The prospectus of this institution is well calculated to commend itself to the attention of those who seek the advantages of a good school, conveniently located on a pleasant and salubrious site. It will be observed that its situation, between Magazine and Camp streets on Napoleon Avenue, is such as to make it easily accessible to pupils by the cars from every part of the city. Interesting details as to the studies, the discipline and the terms of tuition, at this Academy, are given in the prospectus which is published in our advertising columns.

PERSONAL.—Among the late arrivals by the river steamers is Dr. Saunders, one of the old citizens of New Orleans, and now the head of the newspaper, bookselling and stationery house of Cole Saunders & Co, 60 Camp street. The Doctor may well be congratulated by his friends on the abundant success already achieved by his enterprising house.

STEAMERS FROM ST. LOUIS.—The Paragon, James White and Atlantic, left St Louis for New Orleans on the 28th August. The Julia was announced to leave on the 30th ult. for the same destination.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 30th August mentions the arrival in that city of Major General A. J. Smith and Brigadier General [illegible], with their staffs.

The rumor of General McClellan's nomination is not thus far traceable to any tangible source. It is no doubt premature.

### Meeting of the Chicago Convention—Its Provisional Organization—Speeches and Resolutions, Appointment of Committees, &c.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 30.]

Brightly broke the morning, and at an early hour the streets were filled with throngs moving to the edifice where the Convention was to be held. Two bands of music were stationed on either side of the pavilion, and just before the proceedings commenced discoursed several fine airs. Music of Auld Lang Syne, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, Dixie, &c, was received with immense cheers. The large building was crowded with people, [illegible] seated and 8000 standing. Precisely at 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, who delivered a spirited speech, after stating the object of the Convention. He referred to the condition of the country, racked as it is by a disastrous civil war, the purpose of the Democratic party was the perpetuation of the Government, which [illegible] imbues millions of Americans [illegible], but appeals to the sympathy of the lovers of liberty throughout the civilized world. If, through a lack of patriotism and unity Abraham Lincoln should be elected for another term, the principles of liberty and self government would be jeopardized for generations to come. He called upon the Convention to bear in mind the dissensions of the last Democratic Convention, and to beware of falling into the same fatal error, to begin our deliberations with one direction [illegible], to be wishing to make sacrifices of personal feeling in behalf of the cause, and to go forward to the restoration of the Union, the perpetuation of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the laws.

Mr. Belmont closed by nominating Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania for temporary President of the Convention, which was unanimously agreed to.

Gov. Bigler, upon ascending the platform, was received with loud cheers. After acknowledging the honor conferred, he spoke of the unhappy condition of the Republic, and the purposes for which this Convention had assembled. No body had ever convened in America holding such great interests in its hands. To it a vast proportion of the people look with profound solicitude. The restoration of Democratic rule included the peaceful relations between the States and the people. We had seen the consequences of the elevation of a sectional party to the administration of the Government in the desolation and war that had visited our land. Civil liberty had been impaired, and our grand political edifice brought to the verge of destruction. After a strife of more than three years, in which 2,000,000 of men had been called into the field upon one side, we find the land drenched with fraternal blood like water, and our hopes for the Union are still disappointed. The men in power were utterly incapable. They were governed by a blind fanaticism in relation to an institution with which they are not concerned, and about which they [illegible]. The first step to the rescue of our country was the overthrow at the ballot-box of the Administration now in authority at Washington, and the inauguration instead of one wielding its power with zeal, fidelity, wisdom and patriotism on principles in accordance with the constitution and just to every section, one which will respect our national troubles, and stand by the civil liberties of the people, one that will restore the condition preceding the revolution of the Union, the return of permanent peace and renewed fraternity. The delegates had been selected as the agents to effect this reform, and he hoped they would lend their energies thereto with a united, determined and harmonious spirit.

Rev. Dr. Clarkson opened the proceedings of the day with prayer, in which he invoked the Almighty's blessing upon the assembled people, that their consultations might be directed to the welfare and prosperity of our beloved land.

Moses W. Strong, of Wisconsin, was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The States were then called in their order, beginning with Maine, for the choice of the several delegates to present lists of the delegates. As they came forward, many of the most prominently known were greeted with loud cheers by the spectators. Governor Seymour, of the New York delegation, was received with a perfect ovation; the same with Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, T L Price, of Missouri, Cass, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Mr. Sailes, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the appointment of one delegate from each State, selected by the several delegations, to constitute a committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, moved for a committee on resolutions.

Mr Cox, of Ohio, moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report rules for the government of the Convention, and that, until they report, the rules of the last Democratic Convention be adopted.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, selected in the same manner.

All of the foregoing motions were adopted.

Mr Powell, of Kentucky, stated that the two rival delegations of that State had settled upon a basis of agreement, [illegible] and that with the consent of the gentleman from New York he would amend the motion for the Committee on Resolutions so that there should be two members of the committee from Kentucky, one from each delegation, but with only one vote for both. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Weller, of California, moved that three gentlemen, well known to the Democratic citizens of each of the organized Territories, be admitted to the floor with the privilege of participating in debate, but with no right to vote. This was amended so as to include any delegate from the seceded States.

Mr Tilden opposed the resolution in a short but excellent speech, and closed by moving that it be laid upon the table. This he withdrew, however, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A communication was received [illegible] referred, asking admission on the part of alleged delegates from Louisiana.

Committees on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions, composed of members from States represented, were announced.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Resolutions to take into consideration and report to the Convention what action should be taken in relation to a late order of General Heintzelman, prohibiting the citizens of the great Northwest from purchasing arms and ammunition. Referred.

Mr. Washington Hunt offered a resolution declaring that the Democracy would in the future, as in the past, adhere with unflinching fidelity to the Union, and in favor of an armistice, and Convention of all the States and earnest and honorable effort for peace Union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States. The Convention to review the Constitution in order to make all necessary amendments to secure the rights and property of all the sections.

Mr. Price, of Missouri, offered a resolution to uphold the purity of the elective franchise against all assaults or interference, and pledging the Democracy to make common cause with the people anywhere in the United States whose rights are trampled upon.

Several other resolutions were presented, but all, including those mentioned, were referred to the appropriate committees.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Illinois delegation have determined to unanimously present the name of Judge Caton for Vice-President. This is the reason why that gentleman was not made temporary President of the Convention.

### Important Demonstrations at Chicago Preliminary to the Presidential Nomination.

(Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

CHICAGO, August 28, 1864.

*Chicago, August 27, Midnight.*—To-night has been one of great excitement and enthusiasm. The Court House was brilliantly illuminated with transparencies as high up as the top of the immense dome, and presented a brilliant spectacle. To this was added a brilliant display of fireworks, luminous bonfires, thousands of small flags having on them McClellan and Liberty, covered the Court House.

The sea of spectators flooded the entire square and extended up each of the streets leading to the square. Not less than 20,000 persons were present.

Speeches were made by Coombs, Perrin, of New York, Norton, Corcoran, and others. The enthusiasm for McClellan was tremendous. At the same time speeches were made from the balcony of the Sherman House, directly opposite, by Reed of Indiana, Vallandigham and others, also to-night the Invincible Club were addressed by Marshal Rynders, while at Bryant Hall George Francis Train addressed an immense assembly, advocating Dix for President and John B. Weller for Vice President.

Nearly all the delegations have held meetings to-night, and passed on the claims of McClellan to the Presidency. The result is said to be that McClellan is likely to have more than two-thirds of the Convention on the 1st ballot, and certain to do so on the 2d ballot. His nomination is conceded by the Peace men.

For Vice President the contest lies between Guthrie and Powell, of Kentucky, and Campbell, of Tennessee.

The platform will state as already intimated, that the incoming President shall exhaust every measure known to civilization and humanity to stop the war and restore the country to peace.

### The Mass Convention of Union Conservatives.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. [illegible]]

The object of the National Union Conservative Convention which assembled at Bryan Hall yesterday was synonymous in many respects with that of the National Democratic Convention. The first and most important consideration of the party which composed the convention is and has been the displacing of Lincoln's Administration. On the first of May last R. F. Stevens, Secretary of the National Union Conservative Committee, by order of the Chairman, Hon. Amos Kendall, issued a call for a convention, to be held in Chicago on the 3d and 4th of July. The Democratic Convention being postponed, however, that convention was deferred also, and a second call issued by the National Secretary, which resulted in the convention at Bryan Hall yesterday.

The convention assembled in Bryan Hall at 12 o'clock noon. The attendance is not large.

Hon. Amos Kendall, chairman of the Union Conservative Committee, took the chair and called the convention to order. He said the convention was not a representative one. It was simply a mass convention, and all who were in favor of the Union and of peace were invited to participate in its proceedings.

The speeches made at this meeting were all for McClellan, and its resolutions were of a like character, the first one as follows:

*Resolved*, That we concur in the action of the Union National Convention, held in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th day of December, 1863, and reiterating the nomination, by the people, of Gen George B McClellan, and respectfully recommend, to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention, his name and that of Ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, as the most suitable persons for President and Vice President, now before the people, believing that their triumph and election is certain, and will result in immediate peace, with the restoration of the Government, and in case of their nomination by that body we pledge the cordial and united support of the conservative men of the country to their State electoral tickets.

### Declination of Lincoln—Chase Men in Council—The New York Delegation.

*Chicago, August 27, 11 A. M.*—A reliable messenger arrived here to-day, direct from Washington with information that Lincoln has consented to decline the Baltimore nomination. On this information the Chase radicals who have been here secretly operating on the Convention, all adjourned to Joliet, in this State, where they are now in consultation as to future action. They are expected to go on here on Monday. Senators Sprague and Pomeroy are among the party.

At this hour, 2 a. m., the New York delegation decided [illegible] for a President a candidate of [illegible].

J C B

### Letter from Millard Fillmore in Favor of McClellan—McClellan's Friends Confident of His Nomination.

*Chicago Times*, August 28, 1864.—It is not probable that anything will be done on Monday [illegible].

The following letter from Mr. Fillmore [illegible] circulated:

*Buffalo, August 15th, 1864.*—My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 11th came to hand during my absence, but I was greatly delighted to see, by the papers that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for McClellan. I sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago Convention.

I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with that Convention, but I cannot think there is anything in it, for I believe all know that I do not desire the nomination, and I cannot think that any great number desire me to have it.

Truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

[illegible] to Ex-President Fillmore [illegible] Governor Seymour.

The New York delegation are divided, with a majority at present for McClellan, which, if it continues, throws New York as a unit to McClellan's favor, and will secure his nomination. If they go for Seymour, he will receive a majority in the Convention, but not a sufficient number of votes to nominate him under the two-thirds rule.

McClellan's friends are numerous and confident, which with the outside pressure in his favor, would seem to favor the supposition that he will be the nominee on the first or second ballot.

The Peace men are in better spirits and more hopeful to-day.

### Indications on the Morning of the Convention.

*Chicago, August 29.*—The New York delegates held their final meeting at the Sherman House this morning, and after brief consultation, the vote was taken, resulting in 33 for McClellan and 13 scattering.

The Missouri vote is 14 for McClellan and [illegible] scattering.

Neither Ohio nor Missouri vote as a unit.

Indiana voted 13 for McClellan to [illegible] against him.

Bets of ten to one are offered this morning that McClellan will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

A majority of both delegations from Kentucky are said to be for McClellan.

As yet a little or no difference of opinion as to the character of the platform has been manifested. A convention of the States and the adoption of every means consistent with christianity and civilization to bring about a permanent peace seem to be points very generally agreed upon by all delegations.

Vallandigham is understood to have pledged himself to the candidate of the Convention, whoever he may be, and this is reported to be the position of Fernando Wood.

Hon. Ben. Wood is said to hold the position that he will support the nominee unless there is a division of [illegible] convention and a peace nominee.

### Richmond Railroad Communications.

A late New York paper remarks:

The importance of the Weldon railroad to the enemy is very manifest. They have already made several desperate assaults in order to drive our troops from the line, and regain possession of it for themselves. On Friday last they nearly succeeded in forcing Grant to release his grip of the road. On Sunday they made another vigorous attempt and were defeated, with heavy loss in officers and men.

The Weldon road is far more important to the South than the Danville road. The former is the old and direct line, with connecting roads at all important points. The latter reaches the South by a long detour, part of which is the link between Danville and Greensboro—a link not completed at all, only completed within a short time, and, without doubt, poorly constructed. At Clarksville, Va., on the Roanoke, a railroad terminates, leaving a gap of some twenty miles between it and the Danville road. Had this gap been closed, there would be communication with Raleigh and other Southern cities by a circuitous route.

The Weldon road drops due South from Richmond to Wilmington, N. C., the great rebel port of entry, a point as vital to the rebel capital as New York is to Washington. So long as we hold the Weldon road, the Richmond authorities can only communicate with Wilmington by the medium of the half-dozen lines that make up the route away round by Greensboro'. A glance at the map will at once fix upon the reader's attention the peculiar value of the stand which General Grant has taken, and which he proposes to hold, so long as the intrenchments of Warren can hold out against the desperate assaults of the enemy. It is believed that the rebels cannot force this line.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of the 27th August says:

The Weldon road is one of the great railroads connecting Richmond with the South. The other, the Danville was destroyed for many miles by Wilson, and has only just now been thoroughly repaired. It is a little singular that the same day which brings news of our occupation of the Weldon road, tells us also that the Danville has at length been thoroughly repaired. It must be remembered also that the Virginia Central road is now probably in running order, and the reinforcements of Early's troops went up on some trains, while his harvested crops have come down on others. Let us not therefore throw up our caps too soon over this last achievement, and pronounce Richmond "virtually ours." It is an achievement well performed, and if we hold our own, we may hope that the fortune of war, so many long months unpropitious, is at length smiling on our banners.

The steamer Luminary, Capt. Weaver, arrived in port this morning from St. Louis, reports having left Cairo on the 30th ult. Before leaving Cairo the steamer Diligent arrived from St. Louis and reported only four feet water in the river and falling. Steamer Leviathan aground at Crawfords. James White was on her way down but laid up at Harlow's landing, 35 miles below St. Louis, not being able to get over the bar. She also reported that the Atlantic returned to St. Louis from Widow Beards. Steamer Mollie Able laid up at Cairo. On the 24 inst. met steamer Minnehaha at Lake Providence, L. M. Kennett, at Island 98, Edward Walsh and W. B. Arthur at foot of Eagle Bend, White Cloud No. 2 at mouth Red River. All quiet along the river.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

To Cole Saunders & Co, 60 Camp street, we are indebted for the latest Western papers by the Luminary, including St Louis *Republican* and *Democrat*, Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Enquirer*, and Chicago *Times*. By the same steamer C. S & Co have *Harper's Weekly* and Frank Leslie's *German Gazette*, Sept. 3.

## Three Days' Later via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER LUMINARY.

*The Battle of the 25th August on the Weldon Railroad—Desperate Fighting—Official Accounts—Affairs in the Shenandoah—Victory of Averill—Early Reported in Retreat Closely Pursued—Situation at Atlanta. The Place Threatened from the South—Georgia Peace Commission to Washington—Later from Europe—Gold in New York 27th August 247¾—Cotton 187.*

**Gold on the 29th in New York 241½.**

The arrival of the steamer Luminary this morning, brings to hand the Western dates of the 29th ult., with various news, as given below. For Washington and New York despatches of the 29th ult., we are indebted to the telegraph column of the *N. O. Times*.

### The Battle of the 25th August on the Weldon Railroad.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

To Maj Gen. Dix:

*Washington, August* [illegible].—On Thursday Gen Hancock, who was south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times during the day, but repulsed the enemy every time. At 5:30 a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

The official details are given in despatches from Grant, Meade and Hancock.

We hold the Weldon railroad.

In a despatch dated 3 P. M. yesterday, Gen. Grant says: "Their loss of this road seems to be a blow the enemy can't stand. I think I do not overstate the enemy's loss in two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We lost heavily, but mostly in captured."

Grant also makes the following report: "On Thursday morning the enemy drove in Butler's pickets. The guard soon rallied, and drove the enemy back, and re-established their line. We lost one killed, one wounded, and fourteen missing. Two commanding officers were captured from the enemy."

The following are official despatches from Grant, Meade and Hancock.

*2d Army Corps, August 25.*—[illegible] attack about 4:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heath on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting fifteen minutes and then assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his left. Some of Gibbon's troops were hurried over to repair the damage and the enemy only gained a slight [illegible]. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove Gibbon's division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Gen. Miles and back during the repeated assaults. Gen Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, however, pressing on with great enthusiasm, were checked by dismounted cavalry under Gregg, which he handled handsomely. Miles regained the line of his [illegible]. [illegible] The fighting was continuous, the enemy being met by the artillery, dismounted cavalry and [illegible]. At dark we withdrew [illegible]. The Chief of Artillery reported the loss of [illegible] guns.

The enemy made no advance, [illegible].

My own loss, including cavalry, will not exceed [illegible]. This is a surmise as the command has not been reorganized. Captain Brewster, of my staff, was mortally wounded. Colonel Walker, A A G, is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war—resembling Spottsylvania in character—though the numbers engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this forenoon, prisoners from the field from Wilcox's and Heath's divisions. Mr. Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with twenty [illegible] of Mahone's division last night [illegible]. They said that Mahone's division, with the exception of [illegible] brigade, was there.

(Signed) W S HANCOCK, Maj General.

[illegible] August 26, 12:30 P. M.

[illegible] skirmish line that was left on the battle field remained there until after daylight this morning. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. They have been severely punished, and, doubtless, hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared the results of delay if they remained.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Maj General.

The following has just been received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug 26—1 P M.
To General Meade:

Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the officer [illegible] referred to. They did not leave the battle field until after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left in the direction of Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. The same guard says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never saw such a sight. Nearly all the enemy's and all our wounded, were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gen Gregg to make an effort to send a party and bury them.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, M G.
(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

*New York, August* [illegible].—The *World's* special gives the following account of the fighting on the Weldon road: The Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps went down on Wednesday near Ream's Station to continue the destruction of that road, and had effectually succeeded in that object to a distance of ten miles without molestation. Yesterday morning, however, the rebels massed Early's Corps and two divisions of Longstreet's Corps in front of our lines and commenced skirmishing at an early hour. At about 8 o'clock they charged our line in front of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps and were handsomely repulsed, although they fought with the utmost determination. Almost as soon as they were beaten back they were again rallied and returned to the charge. This they repeated for four times and each time they were punished severely. But on returning the fifth, they succeeded in driving back the Fifty-second and Sixty-ninth New York, who had already suffered dreadfully, and poured through the opening thus made, gained the flank and rear of the remainder of the division, and rendered their withdrawal a matter of necessity. The movement placed the other division in a critical position, forcing it to withdraw on the left flank and make its front in another direction, and in making a charge it suffered severely, but was able to prevent the further advance of the enemy.

The result of the battle is that we have lost possession of about four miles of the Railroad, on our left, though the Fifth corps still hold three or four miles.

The portion which is lost is effectually destroyed, and would perhaps have been evacuated in a few days.

Our withdrawal from it was nothing deplored further than we did not leave at our option.

The *Tribune's* special says the result of the fighting for the Weldon Railroad is as follows: 1st. That the enemy was successful, after repeated and impetuous assaults, in compelling the abandonment, of our forces, of the Railroad below Ream's station.

2d. That although attacking in vastly superior numbers, he received a bloody repulse in three successive instances.

3d. His loss in killed and wounded must have exceeded ours by twice the number.

Finally, by an overwhelming force he succeeded in forcing us back from our entrenchments to the railroad below the station, a position which we had already decided to abandon.

We fully accomplished the special object in view, viz: The destruction of the track ten miles below the station, and although our withdrawal from the entrenchments was somewhat hastened by the attack, it was natural to conclude from trustworthy statements that the severity of the blow inflicted upon the enemy did not begin to compensate for our possession of a few miles of the railroad.

### Hancock's Losses.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that General Hancock reports the loss of two batteries. Other accounts say that fourteen guns were captured.

Captain Sleeper, of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, was captured after he was wounded, and sixteen of his men and fifty-four horses killed.

### From the Shenandoah Valley.

*Baltimore, August 26.*—The *American's* Harper's Ferry dispatch, received to-night, says the enemy made an attempt to cross into Maryland, to-day, at Williamsport, with two regiments of cavalry and some infantry. After a spirited fight of some hours duration they were handsomely repulsed by Averill, with a heavy loss.

A reconnoissance was made by Gen. Crook, which resulted in the capture of six commissioned officers, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and sixty-three privates.

The enemy still show a force in our front.

*Washington, August 28.*—To Major-General Dix:

General Sheridan, in a dispatch dated yesterday, at 2:30 P. M., reports the enemy falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded.

There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley.

Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley.

Nothing has been received from Gen. Sherman for two days.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

*Baltimore, August 29.*—A special to the *American* from the headquarters of the Middle Military Division, in the field, says the long looked for advance of our troops commenced yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock. Our cavalry started out and commenced driving the enemy's rear guard, at 5 o'clock A. M. the infantry broke camp, and at 7 had taken position in line of march, which was in three parallel columns. We had not proceeded far, when we were satisfied that the main force of the enemy had retired from our immediate front and returned to some position up the Valley.

A reconnoissance was made in front of Gen. Crook's line on the left of our position, on Saturday, which developed the fact that their main force had left our immediate front, but in what direction they had moved we had no reliable information, and even up to the time of writing this dispatch the whereabouts of the enemy's main force is mere speculation.

*New York, August 30.*—The *Tribune's* Washington special thus sums up the situation: Sheridan has advanced, and discovering the enemy, returned. All quiet yesterday and to-day with the armies around Atlanta, so far as active operations are concerned. Dispatches from Grant indicate that Lee has ceased to struggle for the recovery of the Weldon Railroad, which is now completely in our possession. There was no fighting yesterday or this morning before Petersburg or in Butler's front—Early's forces are in full retreat up the Valley. Our cavalry are closely pursuing the rear retreating column, and have captured a good many stragglers.

*Washington, August 29.*—Information received from Harrisburg, as late as yesterday, stated that the advance has been routed, and another battle is expected and predicted.

### From Sherman's Army.

*Nashville, August 29.*—It is rumored here that Sherman has moved the position of the army to the vicinity of the Red Oak, and is advancing upon Atlanta from the south. It is doubtless his intention to attack the city from several points simultaneously.

No official intelligence of Gen. Sherman's movement has yet been received here.

Gen. Gillmore telegraphs from Greenville, East Tennessee, that in the fight with the rebel force at that place, on the 23d, he killed 40 Confederates and drove that force from the town. He lost 25 men among them Capt Kemper, mortally wounded.

Recruiting in Alabama and Northern Georgia is very dull. The agents from the Northern States have not registered here so far [illegible] accepted recruits.

The river has fallen two [illegible] feet on the shoals.

*Cincinnati, August* [illegible].—The [illegible] Atlanta despatch says that Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon road at [illegible] a distance of 14 miles, and captured and burned a train of supplies en route for Atlanta.

On his return he met the rebel [illegible] force and totally defeated them, capturing [illegible] stands of colors, six cannon and 200 prisoners.

Afterward he met another force, which pressed him heavily and obliged him to abandon all but one of the guns and most of the prisoners. He made the circuit [illegible] and reached Decatur with the loss of [illegible] men.

[illegible]

GENERAL SMITH [illegible].

*Washington, August 29.*—[illegible] of Friday and Saturday announce General A J Smith as sweeping through [illegible] Mississippi and Alabama.

General Sherman [illegible] well supplied with food and ammunition.

A PEACE MISSION [illegible].

*Washington, August 29.*—The *Times'* Washington special says: A gentleman has arrived in this city from Georgia, who came by way of Atlanta with the permission of Gen. Sherman and who represents the State of Georgia. He desires to learn upon what basis the United States Government will treat with the State of Georgia for a return to the Union. This action of the Georgia [illegible] is had without reference to the [illegible] Southern Confederacy.

### The Chicago Convention.

[illegible]

General McClellan appears to gain [illegible] of the delegates in the West [illegible].

*Chicago, August 28 M.*—The McClellan [illegible] was down yesterday to a greater extent than on Thursday or Friday. The peace [illegible] Governor Seymour of New York, and Pendleton of Ohio. If the friends of these two candidates can coalesce, they can control the Convention.

The McClellan meeting [illegible] None of the [illegible] Democratic politicians were present. [illegible]

The great difficulty with the platform makers is [illegible] the South, and at the same time that it shall not propose an armistice. The peace men are satisfied if the terms of peace are left to the [illegible] hereafter. "Give us the armistice, [illegible] afterwards."

### New York Markets.

*New York, August 29th.*—Cotton [illegible] lower at $1.87 for middling uplands.

Money more active at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange irregular, unsettled and decidedly lower, opening at $1.75 to $1.80 for gold.

Gold heavy, unsettled and decidedly lower, opening at 247¾, declining to 240, advancing to 241¾, declining to 241½, advancing to [illegible] and closing at 241.

### Latest Gold Report.

(From the St. Louis Republican, 30th.)

Money Market, August 29.—There was quite a [illegible] among the gold dealers to get the news of to-day. The first dispatch announced the opening at 245. Subsequently the price fell to 241½, then rallied, but afterwards fell again.

Flour, state and western, dull, heavy and 50 lower at $10.50 to $10.65 for extra state; $11 to $11 20 for extra round hoop Ohio; and $11 20 to 11 35 for trade brands. The market closing dull with no buyers at [illegible] quotations.

Whiskey lower—prime at $1 83.

Sugar quiet. Cuba at 20¼ to [illegible].

Petroleum, crude, dull at old; refined in bond quiet at 50c; refined free, [illegible].

### From Europe.

*New York, Aug 29.*—The steamer City of New York, from Southampton the 18th, arrived this morning. The London *Times* expresses astonishment at the manner in which the Federal loan is being absorbed at Frankfort, and regards that each successive fall is regarded by the bondholders with gratification instead of dismay. The *Times* believes the conflict will continue, unless the danger to Washington becomes so great as to demand the return of the main body of Grant's army. The capture of Richmond is a test of the ability of the North to make permanent impression on the Confederacy.

The Confederate loan advanced 1 on the receipt of the news of Grant's repulse before Petersburg.

Consols 89¼. The French rentes were [illegible] 40c. A further diminution of 100,000f from the Bank causes uneasiness.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, Monday Evening, September 5, 1864.

The commercial and political accounts received and published this morning have had a marked effect upon Exchange, Gold, and other departments of the money market, as well as on our leading staple, operations in which have been entirely suspended, parties being for the moment too far apart in their views to admit of any agreement, buyers, in fact speaking of 1.75 for lists held at 1.90. We mention this merely to show the great difference and not as any indication of the figures at which the movement may be [illegible]. At the same time Foreign Exchange gave way and sold at a decline nearly equal to the reduction at which Gold has been bought, sterling having sold before the news was digested, at 27 a 27½ for Matamoros bills, and a [illegible] quantity at [illegible] for City. The sales of the former included £[illegible] at 270, and £[illegible] at 27[illegible], and of the latter, a first-class bill for £1000, at [illegible]. This is equal to about 242½ for Gold. Nothing was done in Bank bills which are entirely nominal. In France we noticed sales of private bills at 2f. 10, but were assured they could have been bought at 2f. 15.

Domestic Exchange also was easier, but without much movement, the only sales reported being $30,000 New York Sight, with bill lading attached at par, and some five days' Sight at the same. The Banks ask ¼ a ½ ℔ cent. premium for Checks, but meet with little or no counter demand. Dealers supply their customers at ¼.

Gold was completely unsettled and could have been bought from different parties and at different hours at from 234 down to 220, 221 and even to 225, all of which rates we understood that holders were willing to sell. This shows even a greater reduction than Foreign Exchange.

There was some discussion as to the cause of the decline in Wall street. The common impression being that it was owing to the meeting of the Chicago Convention, and the increase of the Peace movement, while some attributed it to the sales of U. S. Securities in both the London and Frankfort markets.

Nothing transpired in Silver, which may be expected to give way, in proportion to the decline in Gold.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 20 or 25 shares City Rail Road, in two lots, at $174 and $171 50. This shows no decline, but the negotiation may have been closed before the news, or irrespective of it. Some other stocks were offered without meeting a bid. In Insurance Scrip we heard of a sale a day or two since of $12,000 Sun, Merchants' and Home, but mostly Sun, at 47½ a 50c. ℔ dollar.

Nothing transpired in Bank notes. Dealers pay 62½ a 65c per dollar for Bank of Louisiana and Bank of New Orleans, 35 a 40 for Merchants' and [illegible] for Crescent City. Legal tender notes continue to command ¾ a 1 ℔ 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.

**WANTED.**

BY a respectable Girl a situation to do house work, or take care of children. Can be seen at No. 348 Ursulines street, between Johnson and Galvez. sep6 1t

**Servant Wanted.**

A DINING Room servant, a man or a woman, coming well recommended, will find a permanent situation on applying at No 81 Esplanade street. sep6—3t

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Election Yesterday.*—When we left the Sheriff's office this morning, there were still three polls in the Fourth District to be heard from, and Poll Three in the First Precinct. The vote stood:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Constitution | 3803 |
| Against its adoption | 709 |
| Majority so far | 3094 |
| FOR CONGRESS. | |
| Col. A. P. Field | 761 |
| A. P. Dostie | 709 |
| Col. Field ahead so far | 52 |
| For M. F. Bonzano | 1414 |
| E. Abel | 1237 |
| Bonzano ahead so far | 177 |

and the lower parishes to be heard from.

For the General Assembly, the regular Free State ticket was ahead when we went to press.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, September 5, 1864.

COTTON—The news from New York of a material decline in that market, together with the decline in gold, [illegible]

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—[illegible]

Cattle Market. [illegible]

## MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept 6, 1864.

[illegible]

**St. Vincent's Academy, Jefferson City, La., Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.**

PROSPECTUS. [illegible]

TERMS. [illegible]

Course of Studies. PREPARATORY COURSE. [illegible]

BRO. JEREMY, Director.

**Wanted a Nurse.**

WANTED a wet nurse without a child [illegible] Apply to 365 Royal street, [illegible] sep6 3t

**Wool and Paper Stock**

IN GOOD SHIPPING ORDER. For sale by A. F. DUNBAR, 53 Common st.

**NOTICE.**

THE OFFICE OF THE FIFTH JUSTICE COURT has been removed [illegible] between Moreau and [illegible] streets, up stairs. M. WHITAKER, Fifth Justice of the Peace. New Orleans, September 3, 1864. sep6 1w

**For Sale.**

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Barracks street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Apply [illegible] H. GOURGUES, No. 12 [illegible] street.

We are now receiving
**AN ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,**
To which we invite the attention of the trade. Our stock consists in part of—
Standard American Prints,
Standard Brown & Bleached Cottons,
Denims, Flannels, Alpaccas, Hosiery.
FURNISHING GOODS, PLANTATION GOODS,
HEAVY BLANKETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, KERSEYS AND LINSEYS, OSNABURGS.
Best Oak Tan [illegible] BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
LEVY & DIETER, 27 Carondelet street. sep6 1f

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**
3000 pair Russets and Black Brogans FOR PLANTATION USE.
A. TIRRELL & CO., (Successors to Tirrell & Bates,) MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS, No. 9 Magazine street, between Common and Canal streets.
Our stock is now complete. It has been manufactured and selected with great care and comprises all styles suitable for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock. au7 6m

PRINTING PAPER—50 reams.
PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER—35 kegs.
PEARL BARLEY—35 kegs.
QUART PRESERVES—5 cases.
LEMON SYRUP—50 cases.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—50 cases, pints and half-pints.
CONDENSED MILK—100 cases.
TABLE SALT, in boxes—40 cases.
BALTIMORE OYSTERS—100 cases.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st. 1y16

**A. CAMPBELL,**
Late of the firm of HENNING & CAMPBELL, is now preparing and will open on or about the 10th instant, THE SPACIOUS STORE, No. 91 Camp Street, and will keep constantly a full supply of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., for both City and Plantation trade. sep5

**Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.**
MARCH 1, 1864.
TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1864 [illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums $[illegible]; Marine do. 45,319 [illegible]; River do. 5,985 84.
Less Return Premiums 3,147 74; Less Unterminated do. [illegible]
[illegible]

**Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.**
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
**Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.**
For the Year ending [illegible]
[illegible]
THOMAS [illegible]. JAS. EDWARDS [illegible]. STATE OF LOUISIANA [illegible] P. H. O'NEAL.
The Board of Directors have resolved [illegible]
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.
Directors: Jas. D. Denegre, [illegible]

**Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE LA LOUISIANE.**
Nouvelle-Orléans, [illegible]
DIXIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.
[illegible]
CHARLES BRIGGS, Président. J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.
ÉTAT DE LA LOUISIANE. [illegible] P. H. O'NEAL.
[illegible]
CHARLES BRIGGS, Président. A. CARRIERE, Vice-Président. J. P. Roux, Secrétaire.
DIRECTEURS: Chas Briggs, A Carriere, Geo. A Fosdick, Mason Pilcher, F Kramer, E Dupasseur, Chs. Lafitte, J Viosca Jr., J Avet, R Brugier, [illegible], P Anderson, F A Lollie, A R Montgomery, Wm. Frellsen, Alfred Kearny, A Frerichs, O Pressprich, [illegible], [illegible], N M Benachi, A P Noblom, Geo W Dunbar, H J Voss, Jas Jackson, [illegible], Arch. M Montgomery, E Marquese, Alf Dolhonde, C G Teichert, W C Watts, [illegible]. 17mars

**Cash Advances.**
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York. WM. J. REID, 37 Carondelet street. 1y6 1f

BRANDY CHERRIES—50 cases, pints, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street. 1y16

## AUCTION SALES.

**Splendid Household Furniture,**
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on TUESDAY, September 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] A large and general assortment of [illegible] Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, [illegible] Stove, very [illegible]. The Goods are [illegible] ready for inspection. Terms—cash in Treasury notes.

**Cement, Cement, Cement.**
BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on TUESDAY [illegible] A. M. [illegible] Terms—Cash in Treasury notes.

**Sale of a Fine Dairy on Account of Departure.**
BY S. GUINAULT [illegible]
[illegible]

Succession of [illegible] No. 20,4[illegible]
[illegible]

**New York Mail Steamship Co's** Line of [illegible] NEW YORK [illegible]
[illegible]

Steam Weekly to Liverpool. [illegible]

**The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANC**[illegible]

**DIVINATION. PREDICTION** [illegible] No. 95 St [illegible] street [illegible]

**DISEASES.** Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder. [illegible]

**Carpet Warehouse.** 19 [illegible] Chartres street [illegible]

**HATS—HATS** 45 Magazine Street 45 [illegible]

**Jefferson Academy,** 11 Bourbon Street, N. Orleans 11. Conducted by G. J. LORD. [illegible]

**Dissolution.** THE copartnership [illegible] WM. H. HENNING, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. New Orleans, Sep. 1st 1864. [illegible]

**Pianos for Sale.** FOR SALE, on account of departure, Two [illegible] PIANOS, [illegible] Apply at No. 15 Marais street, between Canal and Customhouse [illegible]. sep 1 6t

**To Cotton Planters.** THE prompt, active and most economical way of destroying CATERPILLARS [illegible] powdered Lime [illegible] Shell Lime [illegible] had at the Lime Factory of Mr. J. M. CESSAC, Carondelet Walk (Old Basin) [illegible]. au13 1m

**J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON-DENTIST,** No. 136 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST. CONTINUES still (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Foster) to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. aug 19 1m

## JUDICIAL SALES.

Geo. Ingram vs R. M. Davis. FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Sold at Drug Store No. 52 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally. jy5 6m

**UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.**
SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law [illegible] charter. Amount of Premiums received during the year ending [illegible] 1864 [illegible]
[illegible]
A. CHIAPELLA, President. J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
[illegible]

**Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company**
[illegible]
G. GAILLARD, President.
[illegible]

**N O Mutual Insurance Company**
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]
P. J. [illegible], President. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. [illegible] JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.
[illegible]

[illegible] Mutual Insurance Company. [illegible] J. D. BELLEAUME, Secretary pro tem.

**Star Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.**
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
[illegible]
PLACIDE FORSTALL, President. J. D. BELLEAUME, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of August, 1864. E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.
The Company have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding Scrip, on and after the first October next. au16 1m

**Carver Cotton Gins.**
THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of these celebrated Cotton Gins, from 30 to 80 saws, with all the latest improvements. Also, Roller Gins, for Sea Island Cotton. For sale at No. [illegible]. AARON HOBART, JR.

**DR. HUARD,**
FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.
Residence, No. 115 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, at Dr. Lamberts. Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M. aug12—3m