New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10.

Sales at Auction this Day.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at 19 Magazine street, ice candies.

By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, improved property.

The officers of the steamer James White, and also Cole Saunders & Co., 50 Camp street, have our acknowledgments of the latest Western papers.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FROM BAYOU SARA VIA MORGANZA.

General John H. Morgan Killed in East Tennessee and His Staff and Escort Captured.

The following was yesterday received by Major General Canby, commanding Military Division West Mississippi:

Bayou Sara via Morganza, September 7, 1864.

Major-General E. R. S. Canby:

I have just learned through rebel sources that Major General John H. Morgan, rebel, was killed in East Tennessee, and his entire Staff with a cavalry escort captured. This is reliable. Nothing further from Sherman.

S. A. Hurlbut, Major General.

Two Days' Later via the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES WHITE WITH DATES TO THE 7TH INST.

Northern Confirmation of the Capture of Atlanta—Gen. Hardee Reported Killed—Operations of Wheeler in Tennessee—His Retreat Towards Murfreesboro—The Sheridan-Early Campaign in the Shenandoah—Early Reinforced and not Retreating—Illinois Before Petersburg—Grant Wants but 100,000 More Men to Finish the War—The Tallahassee at Wilmington.

The Last Proceedings and Adjournment of the Chicago Convention—Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President—Later from Europe—Cotton on the 1st in New York 185 Gold 218, on the 2d 251.

We have by the steamer James White from St. Louis, Western papers to the 7th inst., two days later than previous dates via river.

The Concluding Acts of the Chicago Convention.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

We take the following from the Chicago papers of August 31, in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 1st instant:

Mr. S. S. Cox moved that this Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President without debate or other business. Carried.

Judge Allen nominated George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Mr. McDonald nominated H. H. Voorhees, of Indiana. Mr. Hughes nominated George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dickey, of Vermont, nominated Joseph Guthrie, of Kentucky. Mr. Henry nominated Augustus Dodge, of Iowa. Hickox nominated James D. Larson, of Illinois. Governor Hunt, of New York, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie. Mr. Salsbury nominated Governor Powell, of Kentucky. The Missouri delegation nominated John J. Phelps, of Missouri. The New Jersey delegation seconded the nomination of Mr. Pendleton.

The first vote for Vice President resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 65; George H. Pendleton, 105; H. V. Voorhees, 11; George W. Cass, 9; Aug. Dodge, 1; J. D. Caton, 1; Geo. Powell, 2; Geo. John S. Phelps, 8. Blank 19.

On the second ballot when New York was called, Justice Parker said that having cast her votes for James Guthrie against his wishes, she gave them cheerfully to Geo. H. Pendleton of Ohio.

The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, received the unanimous vote of the Convention as their candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Pendleton being loudly called for, he said—Bad to language in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confidence. He could only promise to devote himself in the future as in the past with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Government—the rights of States and liberties of the people in the future as in the past. He would be faithful to the great principles of Democracy and strong in their cause. With the hearts of millions of freemen with them they would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union, hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

On motion, a committee of one from each State was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination and request their acceptance thereof.

On motion, it was resolved that the person from each State, elected by the delegates thereto, be appointed to form the National Executive Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that 100,000 copies of the proceedings of the Convention be printed.

Mr. Hughes moved that the same ratio of representation which prevailed in this Convention be the ratio of the next Convention. Adopted.

It was resolved that the Democracy of the country be requested to meet in the different towns and hold mass ratification meetings on the 15th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention was adopted, with nine cheers for the ticket. The Convention adjourned subject to the call of the National Committee.

Official Dispatches from Secretary Stanton.

War Department, September 1—10 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

War Department, September 1—1 P. M.

The Department has received intelligence to the effect that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta at noon. The particulars have not been received, but telegraphic communication with Atlanta during the night is expected. It is understood, with reasonable certainty, that the naval and other credits required by the Act of Congress will amount to about 300,000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to 200,000 men.

In the month of August, the enlistments in the navy 7,—1, the casualties of battle, sickness, projectiles and deserters, one, and 3d, the 10 days troops and all others going out by the expiration of service the fall. One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished are all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel force yet in the field. The vacillation of a Democratic Congress, and its failure to provide for the wants of the army, and to guard all the lines of communications, and free the country from guerrillas, have recently tended to prolong the war, and establish peace under and sympathy in every State.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

War Department, September 1, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

The following telegram from General Sherman, dated this day, at Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city. Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta. The Twentieth Corps occupies the city.

The main army is on the Macon Road, near Rough and Ready.

A battle was fought near that Point, in which General Sherman was successful.

H. W. Halleck, Maj General.

An official report states that a battle was fought near East Point by General Sherman with Hood.

The rebel army was completely routed, with a very heavy loss to them, and General Hardee was killed.

Our loss is not known.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary War.

THE SITUATION BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Washington, September 2—The latest information from the Army of the Potomac is that it was quiet yesterday.

A number of shells have been thrown into Petersburg from the monster 13 inch mortars, to deter rebels from firing on our pickets.

New York, September 1—A special dispatch to the press contains the following, before Petersburg September 1: The enemy was repulsed to be moving artillery to their right. In the afternoon slight skirmishing began along the Weldon road. The 10th corps was placed under arms and marched into the breast works. Some deserters came into the works during the day, and said we are to be attacked at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of a slight skirmish along the railroad there was no disturbance. Our men waited with anxious expectation, but no rebels made their appearance. The silence along the front is wonderful and unaccountable. There is something extensive about it.

From the Shenandoah—Various Skirmishing—Early Not Retreating—His Position Between Winchester and Martinsburg—He is Reinforced.

New York, Sept. 1—Averill's cavalry attacked the enemy to-day on the Winchester road and drove them beyond Clarkesville, and pressed the enemy's picket upon Gerrardstown and Charlestown railroad. They were strongly reinforced, and our forces fell back. The result was what was desired.

The *Tribune's* special, dated Charlestown, the 31st, 6 P. M., says: Sheridan's advance occupies Smithfield, and the remainder of the army are strongly intrenched in a good position a few miles beyond Charlestown. The enemy still maintains a line in our front, but evinces no disposition to attack. Early's main force is supposed to be in the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

New York, Sept. 2—The *Herald's* correspondent with Averill's cavalry, on September 1st, says it was Rhodes' corps, together with Vaughn's cavalry, that attacked Gen. Averill's division at Martinsburg, yesterday afternoon. They apparently hoped for surprise Averill, but found that Early was at Winchester last night. The hasty retreat of Rhodes' corps this forenoon indicates that the rebels have good reasons for moving up the valley.

This morning Averill again attacked the enemy with a portion of his cavalry and drove them out of Martinsburg, and continued the pursuit to near Winchester.

Baltimore, Sept. 2—A special dispatch to the *American,* dated Charlestown, Va., Sept. 2d, says that reconnoissances have established the fact that Early has not left and has no intention of leaving the Valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester. He is engaged in repairing and putting up the telegraph wire.

He has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock. He is receiving reinforcements, etc.

Fitzhugh Lee is known to have received five hundred horses for his cavalry, which is said to number 7000.

There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton, which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though the enemy intended leaving the Valley.

Wheeler's Operations in Tennessee—He Burns Several Miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad—He is Between Murfreesboro and Nashville—Is Driven Towards Lavergne by Gen. Rousseau.

Nashville, Sept. 2—Last night Gen. Rousseau, at the head of a small force, marched out of the city on the Murfreesboro road, and at 10 o'clock reported that he had met the enemy beyond the Lunatic Asylum, six miles from town, and captured one rebel picket, who stated that Wheeler, with his whole force, was between here and Murfreesboro. Rousseau pushed on to Antioch station, where the enemy had been reported, and sends word back that the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad had been torn up and burned for four miles south of Lavergne. This morning fighting was going on, and from many of the hills near Nashville we can plainly hear reports of artillery.

There is considerable excitement in Nashville. No word from Forrest. It is apparent that Wheeler has a very large force, and that he aims to do serious damage. All the quartermaster employees are under arms, and the city is safe. A mounted force of 250 rebels appeared at the tunnel of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, near Canean, and fired on the guard, but did no damage. The track is in running order to Buffalo, a few miles below Murfreesboro. This shows conclusively that all of Wheeler's forces are north of Murfreesboro. The telegraph is in working order by way of the Huntsville, Tennessee and Atlanta railroad.

Five Miles North of Lavergne, 8 P. M.—We are driving the enemy slowly towards Lavergne, who resists sullenly, skirmishing being pretty lively. We are moving along rapidly, with the cavalry on the flank and in advance of the infantry and artillery. Our men charged part of the rebel line a few minutes ago.

Nashville, September 2—Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad were burned by Wheeler's force yesterday.

General Rousseau drove the rebel forces to within three miles of Lavergne, late in the evening yesterday, meeting with a stubborn resistance.

Later intelligence report that the head of Wheeler's column left Murfreesboro pike going to the right. At 10 o'clock the whole force was moving for the town and Atlanta road in the direction of Franklin, with Rousseau in close pursuit.

Persons from Franklin report that town in the hands of Wheeler's force, he having entered and captured it last night.

Particulars not yet received.

Our casualties in yesterday's skirmishing were 15 killed and 40 to 50 wounded.

A small body of rebels tried on a train on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad at Brentwood, 5 miles from here.

The War in Arkansas.

Pine Bluff, Thursday, Sept. 1—Accounts from White River say the country along the river is alive with guerrillas, who fire into all the passing boats.

On the 29th inst., 300 hostile rebels attacked the Federal forces guarding the railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and captured nearly all of the 46th Illinois, occupying three stations on the road. Col. Mitchell is reported killed. Shelby's force is threatening Duvall's Bluff and St. Charles.

Indian Battle in the Northwest.

St. Louis, September 2—The Sioux City, Iowa, *Register,* 31st, says: Mr. Tell, of Quartermaster's Department, just arrived from Fort Union, reports that a battle occurred between General Sully's command and a body of 2000 Indians near Knife River, July 4th, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 1500. Our loss, 5 killed and 40 wounded.

A Richmond Account of Affairs in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

We find the subjoined in the New York *Times* of the 31st August:

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th instant, contains the following:

We have interesting advices from the Trans-Mississippi Department. From late orders issued from headquarters, we learn that General Buckner succeeds General Walker in command of Western Louisiana. Magruder takes the Department of Arkansas, and Walker commands the Department of Texas.

Price is said to be moving on Missouri.

Lieutenant-General Dick Taylor was at Alexandria.

General Mazey attacked a camp of Kansas troops within six miles of Fort Smith. He reports the capture of 150 prisoners, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, 300 small arms, and 100 six shooters. He has pushed Gens. Gano and Standwaite toward Kansas.

Gen. Joe Shelby is playing sad havoc with the Yankees on the Missouri border. He reports over 400 recruits since his advance.

Texas is free from the tread of the enemy. Louisiana nearly so. Arkansas is in a fair way to be recovered, and Price, it is known, is holding his time for a telling blow for the disenthralment of his own State.

The Tallahassee at Wilmington—Entrance of Another Steamer, Large and Fast, a Supposed Cruiser.

New York, Sept. 1—The *Herald's* Beaufort correspondent of the 27th says that the Tallahassee, after a season of devastation, ran the gauntlet of the Federal gunboats off Wilmington and entered that port on the night of the 25th ult. He says:

When day had dawned so as to make distant objects perceptible, much to the surprise of assembled vessels, there could be discerned lying serenely and securely under the guns of Fort Fisher, the long sought object of their search, the rebel steamer Tallahassee.

A few nights ago a large, fast steamer, carrying at her stern the English ensign, and after formerly the rebel colors, entered the port of Wilmington.

Fort Caswell and the battery fired a few shots. She is supposed to be a new cruiser, or to have on board some distinguished and welcome passengers.

The Tallahassee had but one mast standing when engaged by the Monticello.

Extradition of Captain Semmes Demanded by Mr. Seward.

The Paris *Pays* states that Mr. Seward did make demand on Lord Russell for the extradition of Semmes. It says Mr. Adams was directed to second Lord Russell on the subject. But the first overtures of the American Minister were met by the head of the Foreign Office with a peremptory refusal. If the Captain of the *Alabama,* and the Earl, wished to get possession of Captain Semmes and his sailors, he had only to take them on board the Deerhound. Mr. Adams replied, that once on board of the Deerhound, they were under the protection of the British flag. He was then informed that they were still more decidedly under that protection now. Mr. Adams closed the interview in a decidely dissatisfied state of mind, and this discussion, taken in connection with the enrollments in Ireland, has increased the coolness already existing between the Cabinet of London and the Government of Mr. Lincoln.

Commenting on the above, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

If this story be accurate, Mr. Seward, we repeat, has done a very foolish thing. It was utterly absurd to suppose that any Government in the age of the world would consent to give up an escaped prisoner of war, who in any circumstances had come under its protection. Prisoners of war stand on an essentially different footing from criminals in this respect, and no matter what we may say or think of the way in which Semmes was carried to England, once in England no English minister could have been approached with a more insulting proposition than a request for his surrender.

Mr. Seward, unfortunately, has proved himself, by his conduct in the Argenlino case, to be so reckless alike of public law and of national honor, that one is forced to believe it possible that he may have satisfied himself and us, (to use no harsher phrase) by making some such proposition to Earl Russell. If he really did so, we have nothing for it but to swallow our shame in silence.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 1, P. M.—Money—The market is more active and firm at 7 per cent for call Loans.

Sterling Exchange—Firmer and unsettled at 109¾ for Gold.

Gold—The market is more active and firmer, opening at 243, advancing to 248¾, declining to 246¾, and closing firm at 248.

Government Stocks—Lower.

A telegraph in the New Orleans *Times* reports gold on the 2d 254.

Cotton—The market is more active and 5c. better, with sales at $1 85 for middling uplands, closing with holders asking higher figures.

Flour—State and Western 10 to 20 cents higher.

Whisky—Is dull at $1 82 for Western.

Groceries—Coffee is firm and quiet. Sugar is dull at 24½c. for Porto Rico and 20½c. for Muscovado.

Petroleum—Refined in bond is steady, crude is dull at 50 to 51c., refined free is nominal at 57 cents.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1, P. M.—Flour active and prices higher, superfine $9 75—extra $9 85 to 10. Whiskey dull and prices nominal no sales. Provisions quiet. Groceries quiet.

St. Louis, September 1, P. M.—Tobacco, Active and firmer. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn firmer and slightly improved. Oats are unchanged. Lard 23c.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, September 2—The steamer Bavia, from Liverpool 23d, Queenstown 24th, has arrived here.

The difficulties between the English Government and the United States have been adjusted.

The British authorities have issued orders that stolen cotton, of either American belligerents, shall be allowed to enter any English port for the purpose of being manified and sold.

Late News Via Mobile.

The *Picayune Extra* of last evening contained extracts from the Mobile *Register* of the 31 Sept. We append the following:

FIGHTING IN GEORGIA.

Macon, Sept 1.—A private telegram to-day from Johnsboro' states that Gens. Stephen D. Lee and Cleburne, with Hardee's corps, attacked the enemy and took their intrenchments yesterday, but the enemy being reinforced heavily, the ground was only partially held. Night closed without decisive results. The action was renewed to-day, but the results are not yet known. Gen. Hardee commands in the field. Gens Patton Anderson and Cummings were wounded.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER CUT IN TWO.

Charleston, Sept. 1—The steamer Mary Bowers, from Bermuda, 25th, in attempting to run the blockade last night, ran over a wreck off Long Island, and was cut in two. She sank almost instantly. The passengers and crew are safe, and have arrived in the city.

COTTON, ROSIN, ETC., AT MOBILE.

On the 31st, Col. Ketchum, commanding at Mobile, issued an order that all persons having cotton, rosin, or turpentine, in their possession as owners or otherwise, should send the same out of the city, otherwise when circumstances require, these articles would be burned.

AFFAIRS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Sherman's late movement is almost the exact counterpart of that of Grant on the Weldon Road. The last extended his right too as to cross and fortify and attempt to hold that road, while Sherman has extended his left and was fortifying on the Atlanta and West Point Road. The object in both cases being to interrupt the communications of his adversary.

In considering Sherman's purpose in his late movement, it is to be remembered that it was executed (most probably determined) immediately after the news of Wheeler's operations in the rear was received. If the present and last plan for the capture of Atlanta was the best, it certainly has taken him a long time (five weeks) to find it out. The interest is that he has not deliberately chosen it as the best under ordinary circumstances, but that he has been forced to adopt it as a desperate measure to correspond with measures uncontrollable by him in his rear. In other words, if his lines had not been cut by Wheeler he would have maintained his old position in front of Atlanta.

Our readers may rest assured that when Gen Wheeler officially advises the destruction of twenty five miles of the enemy's line of road, it is strictly true and that was up to the 30th ult. His command was represented to be in the finest condition, and has had some thirteen days to work in.

FIRE AT AMERICUS, GA.

Mobile, August 31.—A special telegram from Fort Valley to day reports a large force (fire) at Americus last night. A cotton warehouse with twenty bales of cotton and twenty seven buildings were burned. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

OPERATIONS IN EAST LOUISIANA.

Mobile, August 29—The enemy, seven thousand strong, are in full retreat for the river.

Col Scott has all the roads blockaded in their front.

Colonel McKewen is between them and the river.

Colonel Ogden, with his command, and Major Campbell with the First Louisiana Cavalry, are in pursuit.

Prisoners are still coming in.

Captain Barlow's battery is close to the river.

Captain John W. Leake, of Colonel Scott's staff, while carrying a very important dispatch had his horse shot and was slightly wounded thereby.

A MONTH'S FIGHTING.

Casualties in the Confederate army in June 1st, 1st, among the soldiers from Georgia, Alabama, North Carolin, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, the greatest loss, 5,000, falls to the share of Georgia, the losses of the other States ranging as follows: Alabama 2587, North Carolina 2700, Texas, 2800, Virginia, 2900, Mississippi, 3500, South Carolina, 1400, Louisiana 2000, Arkansas, 1400, Florida, 1100.

THIRTIETH LOUISIANA.

Editors Register and Advertiser.—The following from the Cincinnati *Commercial,* of the 31st of August, may be of interest to the friends of the Thirtieth Louisiana Regiment:

Gen. Gorman, and the 9th and 7th Arkansas Regiments, of his brigade, were captured in the battle of Jonesboro', Thursday.

We lost six pieces of artillery and many killed and wounded. The wounded were all brought to this point.

Whilst the fall of Atlanta is regretted, the people are not at all discouraged.

Macon, Sept. 1—It is believed that the enemy will not make a general advance until he reorganizes and accumulates stores at Atlanta.

All is reported quiet to-day. Our army is reorganizing and recovering from its late severe.

Macon, Sept. 5.—Our army is resting at Lovejoy's Station, with the enemy's advance pickets in front.

The enemy will reorganize and collect stores at Atlanta before entering upon another campaign.

Evacuation of Fort Powell.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 4th has the following:

The public is aware that for a week a military court has been sitting in the case of Col. Williams in relation to the evacuation of Fort Powell. The trial came to an end last Friday, and, as we understand, on every specification he has been acquitted. He was released from arrest and placed honorably in the condition he occupied before. We are glad of this, for we think the country has few braver soldiers than he. A correspondent of the *News* says that he commed was Major St. Paul and Col. Moulton, and they seem were astonished on the testimony and without argument.

From Charleston.

Charleston, September 3—The delivery in the harbor by flag of truce boat of some forty Federal surgeons and chaplains took place this morning.

The Fort Royal papers of the 1st announce the arrival of the steamer Governor from Fort Delaware with over six hundred Confederate prisoners, many of high rank. On the voyage the Crescent ran ashore at Cape Romaine and narrowly escaped total wreck. Three or four prisoners escaped.

Another flag of truce for exchange of prisoners is expected to take place Thursday next.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Board of School Directors—The record of the previous meeting was read and adopted. After some discussion, on motion, the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to dispose of questions which the Finance Committee had declared its inability to settle.

The salary of the Superintendent of the City School was fixed at $5000 per year and the salary of the Secretary at $1800 and that of Sergent-at-Arms at $600 per year.

It appears to be understood that the candidates for employment as teachers who passed the examination will be located by the trustees of the schools.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The Purser of the Emily B Souder will accept our thanks for courteous attention.

The steamship Emily B. Souder, James H. Winchester, commanding, from New York, Sat., at 1 P. M., arrived at 8½ o'clock this morning with a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Francis Cassel, A Shoemaker, Thos McCouch, J H Duval, J Hamilton, Emily Gaston and child, Mrs Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Miss