New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of—

1. Improved property on Johnson street, between Perdido and Poydras streets, First District.

2. And a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on St. Philip street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisements.

Elsewhere will be found a list of the Senators and Representatives from New Orleans to the General Assembly under the new State Constitution. Almost without exception the regular Free State ticket was elected.

The Paragon was one of three steamers, herself the White and the Atlantic, which left St. Louis on the [illegible] for this city. Her arrival is looked for early this morning.

The steamer Emily B. Souder, which was to leave New York on the [illegible], may be expected about Friday.

The Steamship Creole (Capt. Thompson) leaves this morning at [illegible] o'clock, for New York direct, with the following passengers: [illegible]

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Foundering of the Steamer Gillum in the Gulf—Vessel and Cargo a Total Loss—Passengers and Crew Rescued by the Pocahontas.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September [illegible].

From Henry Church [illegible], commanding the United States steamer Circassian, I learn that on the 1st instant the small steamer Gillum, which left this port on the 18th ultimo, when about 130 miles Southeast of Sabine Pass foundered and went down. Being loaded with lumber, a raft was made of that, and her upper deck, which had parted from her hull before she went down, upon which the persons on board succeeded in getting. There were also eight persons and the Captain got off in a small boat. They were rescued from their perilous situation by Captain Jones, commanding the steamer Pocahontas, and placed on board the steamer Circassian, numbering thirty eight persons, and are now on their way to New Orleans. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Captain Mott is saved, and he is on board the Gertrude.

The Chicago Nominees.

McClellan's private and public history is too well and too generally known to admit of any great and immediate demand for detailed information on that head in connection with his attitude as Presidential nominee. Nor would it be possible in the available space of a newspaper to give a biographical sketch that would embrace all the salient points, along with the explanatory particulars of his military career. That alone, as shown by his own report of his Virginia campaign, would fill a volume of considerable size. As to his political life that is yet but scarcely begun. His creed and his sentiments with respect to politics have been manifested heretofore only in an incidental way. The platform of the Chicago Convention, and his formal acceptance thereof must be awaited as the deliberate and authoritative declaration of the principles and policy embodied in him as a Presidential candidate.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, the Chicago nominee for Vice President, although much older in politics than Gen. McClellan, is much less generally known than the latter, even to political circles. He is now a member of Congress from the First District of his State, embracing Cincinnati, where he lives. He resides. His Congressional experience extends to several terms. He has been steadily with the conservative Democratic opposition against the war policy of the Administration, but not in an intemperate or violent manner. His wealth and social influence are said to be great, and his personal character unimpeachable. He owes his nomination no doubt to the eagerness with which the West claimed to have Western [illegible] and interests represented on the ticket.

From Mobile Bay.

[illegible]

A letter from Mobile Bay, August [illegible], to the New Orleans Times, has the following:

Last Friday a very melancholy accident was the cause of death and wounds to some of our brave fellows. A party of soldiers and sailors were engaged in dragging torpedoes from the channel in front of Fort Morgan. They had already taken out some five or six, which could not be made to explode, and were drawing out another, when one of the boys made familiar enough with torpedoes to be [illegible] it to playing with the upper [illegible], and, although warned of the danger, paid no heed. It exploded, killing him and four others and wounding eight or ten, some of whom have since died.

I see that there have been some promotions and changes in that truly valuable branch of the service, the Signal Corps. Captain Marston, formerly chief signal officer, Department of the Gulf, has been promoted to the position of Major, and attached to the staff of the Commanding General. A more fitting or deserved appointment could not have been made. A thorough scholar, a complete soldier, and perfect gentleman, Major Marston is one whom his men love and his officers admire. If the Government will get more such officers in the army its efficiency will be more than doubled.

One Day Later from the North.

[From the New Orleans Times, Last Evening.]

From Georgia and Virginia—Excitement at Nashville—Wheeler Advancing Towards Chattanooga—He Captures General Mulligan's Force—Another Union Raid in Georgia—All Quiet on the Potomac—Union Loss on the Weldon Railroad—The Rebels Reported Gloomy and Desperate.

Gold in New York on the 30th at 233½—Cotton Closed at 180.

[Special Dispatch by Telegraph to the N. O. Times.]

Morganza, Sept. [illegible], 1864.—The steamer Paragon, from St. Louis, arrived early this morning.

Nashville, Aug. 30.—Great excitement prevails here to-day, in consequence of a rumored attack to be made by Wheeler's cavalry forces. Report gives force at from 3000 to 5000 men, with 12 guns. When last heard from they were near McMinnville, advancing toward Murfreesboro. Their probable intention is to destroy the Federal line of communication to the front. It is supposed that the first attack will be made upon Duckeville Bridge.

No apprehensions need be felt of an attack being made upon this city.

Reports reached here to-day that a rebel cavalry force was near Lebanon, Tenn., and had captured some thirty Federal cavalry, but the river being too high to ford, it is probable that they have since joined Wheeler's main near Murfreesboro.

No reports from General Sherman. [illegible] prisoners, including 23 commissioned officers, reached here last night. Governor Johnson has received a dispatch, signed L. K. N. Patton, Col. Commanding, dated Gallatin 30th, which was received from Lebanon, which says that General Mulligan is in Wheeler's hands. The college was surrounded with all the troops in it. The enemy is supposed to be 3,000 strong.

We are scouting on all the roads in that direction.

Louisville, Aug. [illegible].—Passengers by the Nashville train say Wheeler, with his entire force, appeared in the bend of the Cumberland river, three miles below Gallatin, captured a company of Federal troops, and were attempting to cross the river this [illegible] for an advance upon Gallatin.

His force is variously estimated at from 7000 to 12,000. The former number is probably nearer correct.

A report reached Cave City that the Colonel commanding the post of Gallatin ordered these to be burned, as it was within range of his guns.

Washington, August 30.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 28th of August, says this was the most quiet day in four weeks. Our loss in Thursday's battle is about 2,000 men in the aggregate, and nine guns belonging to Brigade R. I. Battery, four to Sleeper's Massachusetts Battery, and one to McKnight's Battery of Light Artillery.

An English gentleman, Edwin Wallace, swam the Appomattox and entered our lines last night. He says the prospects of the Confederates are becoming very gloomy, and that the rebels are in a state of desperation, owing to the failure to draw Grant hence by the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wallace's wife and child were recently killed in Petersburg by one of our shells.

Washington, August 30.—Government has entered a suit against Surgeon Gen. Hammond to recover $450,000—the amount of the alleged fraud on his part of the supplies.

Washington, August 30.—A rebel dispatch from Atlanta the 23d states that scouts report another Federal raid, 7000 strong, with nine cannon, left Decatur in the direction of Covington.

New York, August 30.—Cotton dull and 5c lower at 180 for middling uplands. Gold opened at 234⅛ and went down to 232½.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 24th.]

Tobacco Crop of 1864.

In reference to the prospects of this crop, it is hardly necessary to remark that the falling off, comparing it with that of last year, is very large. Estimates, of course, differ. While some of those engaged in the trade here reckon it at no more than half, others carry it much higher. From some opportunities of knowing how the case stands in one of the best tobacco-growing districts of the State, we should feel safe in putting the loss there at never four-fifths than one-half.

The season has been in all respects one of the worst ever recollected, and this remark applies to the State generally. At the best season for planting an extreme drought prevented the plants from being set out advantageously. A large proportion of those planted died or were killed by the cut worm. To secure the necessary moisture resort was had to watering in some cases, but only on a small scale and then with but little benefit. Most farmers waited for rain and got it only sparingly. Local showers favored some of them. In general, however, the planting or replanting was not over until very late, many plants having been put in as late as the second week in July.

The consequence has been a very poor stand. In many tobacco fields large vacant spaces bare of plants show that the labor put upon them has been thrown away. The plants stand irregularly, some of them being almost in a condition for cutting, while others, and the major portion, are only moderately advanced.

The peculiar pests of the tobacco plant—the bud worm and his larger associate—have been more than usually destructive this year. No care at any time can wholly prevent injury from these marauders, and this year they have devoured right and left. The result is to impair the value of the finer qualities, and diminish the weight all round.

A very long and favorable season, in the absence of frosts until October, will add much to the quantity and quality of the crop, but there is no probability that any circumstance can prevent much of it from being of an inferior grade. Moderately stated, therefore, the conclusions authorized by present appearances are that there will not be over one third as much tobacco raised in Missouri as there was last year, and that the proportion of fine and choice and of the superior kinds will be considerably less than it was then.

A Clue to Junius Perhaps.

A gentleman named Coleby sends the following singular communication to a London contemporary. While arranging some papers for Mrs. Ryves, preparatory to her case coming on in November next in the Probate Court, I accidentally found, among other manuscripts, the following:

LONDON, January [illegible].

Lord Chatham hereby agrees to indemnify Doctor James Wilmot for all the risks and dangers that the said Doctor J. Wilmot may be subject to in the continuation of the letters of Junius. Authorizing the payment of £1,000 to J. W., on account of printing and publishing the work.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

Also, there was paper note or memorandum written on a leaf in a pocket book, or what appears to have been a pocket book leaf:

I consent that Dr. Wilmot may [illegible] my letters of Prob. Junius. J. DUNNING. 1771.

The foregoing seems to authenticate the article on the subject of "Junius" in the Pan[illegible] of November, 1813, which was read by some gentlemen at the British Museum a few months since. It is asserted, also, in this magazine that Mr. Woodfall, the printer, recognized the initials "J. W." as the author of "Junius," and that he also received a gratuity from Lord Warwick in order to meet the expenses for printing.

"Dying in the Last Ditch."

[illegible] SCANDINAVIAN [illegible] DYING IN THE LAST DITCH.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Denmark vowed one month she'd never yield one inch. The next month she yields everything. One month she is all defiance, the next month all submission. And yet where is there sterner stuff than in that old Scandinavian race? Who will say that there is tougher grit in our Southern rebels? It has always been a received fact that nobility and boldness are Southern, and not Northern qualities.

Why did not Denmark die "in the last ditch"? She told England and her other friends that she would. She was very particular in mentioning it to her enemy, Prussia. Of course she meant it. Every atom of her little body, beyond a doubt, was dead set in that determination. Yet when the pinch comes, she don't do it. Alas! talk, and practice there she is on her knees.

At no time have our rebels protested stronger that they will never submit than they are now doing. Jeff Davis said the other day, with unusual emphasis, that "We will have extermination or independence." He tells no untruth, but the truth is, he will have neither. His people will not take the one, and we have no intention to give the other. Precisely as Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Arkansas have neither extermination nor independence, so will it be with all the remaining eight states of the so called independent Confederacy.

It is certain that the rebellion has been greatly weakened in fighting material, and that the disparity between its available force and our own is daily becoming greater. There are those who believe that even now it is sustained only by the hope that the last draft ordered by President Lincoln will not be sustained by the Northern people, and that he himself will be repudiated at the election in November.

It is expected by some who call themselves close observers, that the rebels will give up the fight next winter. It only hope of this be realized. We simply affirm that those rebels will succumb sooner than be exterminated, and that this yielding will be preceded by strong talk, and be sudden when it comes.

DECREASE OF IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Cork Reporter of the 12th August, says the vast tide of emigration which has for so long a period flowed ceaselessly from our shores, has at length almost subsided. The fine steam vessels which in the last place was unusually filled, now depart all but empty. The large crowds who daily clamored for passage have disappeared. So great has been the decrease of numbers that the emigration agents have reduced their charges considerably, in the hope of resuscitating their trade.

Remarks a Western journal upon the above:

We regret the fact here stated. It may no doubt be ascribed, in part, to the reports (too many of them well founded), of the treatment experienced by many emigrants, who have been drawn by unfair means to enlist. We do not suppose the cases are numerous, but, unfortunately, they were enough to give color to exaggerated statements, which have created alarm in the minds of the Irish who may be disposed to remove to this country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly from the Parish of Orleans.

The following is a list of the Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly elected in the parish of Orleans on the 5th, given according to Districts.

Senatorial District composing the First and Fourth Municipal Districts of the City of New Orleans.

Jno. Purcell, A. G. Hills, J. T. Barrett, Jno. Sullivan.

Senatorial District composing the Second and Third Municipal Districts of the City of New Orleans.

J. P. Montamat, E. Hart, Louis Gastinel, M. B. Kavanagh.

Senatorial District composing that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the Right bank of the Mississippi River. John Brownlee.

First Representative District.

Boyd Robinson, T. U. Lester, Taos Ingram.

Second Representative District.

Michael Egan, John McCann, P. K. O'Conner, Terance Cook, James Walsh.

Third Representative District.

B. Creigh, K. Gannon, B. Collins, John Foley, G. Howes, Dr. J. White, W. H. Waters.

Fourth Representative District.

W. D. Miller, Geo. Boves, Ernest Bouligny.

Fifth Representative District.

James Buckley, Thos. L. Lester, Thos. F. Kavanagh, Jacob Heberlein.

Sixth Representative District.

J. V. Betill, R. M. Miller.

Seventh Representative District.

Louis Balser, J. G. Baum, W. R. Meeks.

Eighth Representative District.

O. H. Poynet, K. McDonnell, Jno. A. Spelley.

Ninth Representative District.

H. G. Pierson, H. Maas, J. Klies, H. Brown.

Tenth Representative District.

H. Bensel, Jr., T. G. Chamberlin, Joe S. Badger, Jas. Duane, Dan Christie, Ed. Gallagher, T. F. McGuire, J. Shrang.

Orleans, Right Bank.

John McEnny, Wm. H. Seymour.

Election Results, Parish of Orleans.—The complete returns for this Parish shows:

For the Constitution	4664
Against the Constitution	787
Total	5451

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A. P. Field	1162
A. P. Dostie	862
Scattering	16
Total	1990

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

M. T. Bonzano	1414
Ed. Abell	1337
Total	2751

Other parishes of this District to hear from.

A Witch Case.—Mrs. B. Jenkem, who resides in the Second District, has the misfortune to find that all the fools are not dead yet, for she is regarded by some persons as a witch and dreaded accordingly. M. G. Ulmer learned this and regarded her as a dangerous person and for this reason forbade her not to speak to him, so that she would not put a spell on him. The woman disregarded the remark of Ulmer and bid him a good morning. For this the superstitious man struck the woman who had him brought before Recorder Woolfley. This magistrate fined the believer in witchcraft to the extent of $5. Gustave Bautin, who laid violent hands on A. Sarras, was let off with a fine of $20.

To the Care For.—Sarah Davine was brought before Recorder Vennard, at the request of her mother, who asked that she be sent to the Insane Asylum. The request was granted.

A Pony Case.—Mr. Dunn, of Carrollton, had a citizen of this place arrested for having a pony in his possession which had been stolen some time ago from the prosecutor. The animal was returned to the owner. The accused had bought the property in good faith and was discharged by Recorder Vennard with the request to find the person from whom he bought it.

Provost Court—Magoffi Judge, Presiding.—With a new judge presiding over this Court now Judge advocate, E. D. Benedict, Esq., was installed. The docket disposed of and the case of [illegible] H. Carter, was called and postponed for fourteen days. The case of Captain Gaskin was fixed for Saturday next.

Paternity and Marriage.—Wm. Cresner, a little German shoemaker came into court with Barbara and her little son whereof he was the father. He complained that the mother of his son had quit him and she broadly asserted that he had proved her of all to be priced in [illegible]. Recorder Vennard came to the conclusion that the witnesses and arrange by a proper [illegible] of the gospel would make all right. Both parties became convinced of that and left with the permission of the court to act upon that bar.

[illegible] Mrs. Brown was fined more than [illegible] with a [illegible] to the Workhouse for Forty days.

[FROM [illegible] YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION]

The Latest by Telegraph and the River.

Gen. McClellan Nominated for President by the Chicago Convention.

HE IS CHOSEN ON FIRST BALLOT.

Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, Nominated for Vice President.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PARAGON FROM ST. LOUIS AT THAT PLACE.

[illegible] New Orleans Bee.

[illegible] September 6. The steamer Paragon passed here at 7 A. M.

The following is from the Memphis Bulletin [illegible]:

NEW MADRID, August [illegible]

By a telegram just received from St. Louis, I learn that Gen. B. McClellan was nominated on the first ballot for President, and Geo. H. Pendleton for Vice President, at Chicago to-day.

(Signed) GEO. H. CHAS[illegible]

U. S. Mil. Tel. Oper.

No other News.

The Paragon left St. Louis on the [illegible], but her news are not later, it is supposed, than [illegible] already received.

GEN. BANKS AND THE N. O. FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A correspondence has taken place between Major General Banks and Mr. Alfred Beauregard, Chief Engineer New Orleans Fire Department, relative to the donation by the former of $1000 to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, as an acknowledgment of the important services [illegible] by the members of the Fire Department in preserving public as well as private property. The Chief Engineer in conveying the thanks of the Department, expresses the hope that the Government will be able to rely upon them as heretofore in the intelligent and faithful performance of their duties as citizens and firemen, shall not be disappointed.

N. Y. GOLD MARKET.—The gold reports have been very wild and unsettled. The following is perhaps the best [illegible]:

[illegible] August [illegible]. Gold opened at [illegible] and [illegible] the news of the capture of Fort Morgan it went down to [illegible].

[illegible] Vicksburg District.—Major Gen. Dana, of the Vicksburg District, defines the limits of [illegible] occupation in that District, and the [illegible] Goodrich's Landing, Milliken's Bend, Vicksburg, Davis Bend, Natchez and Natchez, and the public woodyards and freedmen's camps, and the plantations which have been leased by the Government or are [illegible] to freedmen [illegible] order the regulations of the Treasury Department by a freedmen [illegible] Department.

The Empress Charlotte to be Regent of Maximilian I [illegible]

[illegible]

Letters from the City of Mexico bring the text of a decree of the Emperor appointing, in case of the Emperor's death, the Empress Charlotte Regent of the Empire. It is as follows:

[illegible] that nothing is so urgent as to [illegible] the maintenance of the legitimate government of the nation [illegible] by the Sovereign at the [illegible] the Empire:

We have resolved:

That in the case of death or any other accident [illegible] impossible for us to continue to govern, the Empress, our august spouse, shall be charged with the regency of the Empire.

My present Minister of State, or the respective Minister, shall be charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at the Castle of Miramar, on the 10th April, 1864.

MAXIMILIAN.

The Peace Question at Washington.

The Post has an editorial under this head, in which it says:

Notwithstanding the denial of Senator Wilson, pointed and positive, as it is, we are assured from an intelligent source that peace negotiations have been going on for some time at Washington, and that in this connection Major Hay's return to Niagara Falls is not without significance. We are further assured that in Washington, among the knowing ones, Senator Wilson's late card is laughed at, which we can readily believe, for his memory is so bad that he will positively and flatly deny to-day, as an injured innocent, his public declarations of yesterday, as heretofore we have had occasion to show.

Setting aside, then, the protestations of Senator Wilson as of no account, we accept these more reliable assurances that the Cabinet has very recently been, and probably still is, engaged in the consideration of some peace movement, and that the President's confidential secretary, Major Hay, in his return to Niagara Falls, has gone there in a quiet way to glean some further information upon the subject, if possible, from other men's conversation with Holcombe, Clay, Thompson and Sanders, the rebel peace emissaries in that quarter.

Passages from Peace Speeches at Chicago.

At one of the mass meetings in Chicago preliminary to the Convention, Mr. Vallandigham was the chief speaker. The appended extract is from his speech on this occasion as we find it in the Chicago Tribune.

VALLANDIGHAM ON THE EXPERIMENT OF PEACE.

Now the time has come for you to determine whether you will return again to the ancient order of things. That is the issue before you. The policy of this Administration has been war, the time has now come when the people must resolve whether there be not some other method. Hence that great, astonishing, almost miraculous change which has been visible in every city and county and section in this broad land, and which demands a change of policy. If you would have peace, abandon that idea of coercion, come back again to compromise and conciliation, instead of war let us have reason, argument, deliberation, let us have the assemblage of a convention of the States to consider this great question. Instead of the experiment of war let us have the experiment of peace.

From military appliances, let us look to the arts of peace, and the acquirements of statesmanship. Through these alone will you reach the highway of public prosperity. Let us have an armistice since hostilities no longer marshal arms upon the field. Let us proclaim that now, after four years of bloody strife, such as our land never saw, the hearts of the people are turned again toward peace. Instead of Generals, let us have statesmen, and wise counselors, and by coming together as our fathers came, we may yet restore as before. I believe it is in our power, by these means to reconstruct the proud edifice of American Government.

This Administration has failed in its efforts. We proclaim now that another administration can succeed. But how? By the same policy? by debt, by taxes, by conscription, by armies in martial array? No, no, but by that which reaches the reason of the people, that which conquers their consent, namely, argument and reason, an appeal to interest, to sentiment, to all that reaches the heart and the understanding of men (Applause.) Shall it be tried? (Cries of "Yes.") I maintain that by war this Union never can be restored, nor the Constitution maintained. The legitimate effect of war is to harden the hearts of those against whom it is waged, and to take away the liberties of the people who still adhere to the Government making the war. We maintain that by a new policy and the arts of statesmanship this great end may be accomplished. Your house has been in flames, and you have cried for more oil, more oil to save it.

Now we tell you, let us extinguish the flames, then let us rebuild the edifice. It may be that it must be rebuilt from the foundation up, or it may be that with a little change we can reconstruct it in its beautiful proportions.—At all events, as in the case of material fire, you cannot commence the work of reconstruction until the flames are extinguished. But the work of rebuilding can then be easily commenced. The first step is to arrest the fire. Its the only arrest I ever was in favor of. (Laughter and applause.) I believe it possible to rebuild the edifice, so that it shall be grander, more glorious, and more powerful than even as our fathers erected it. (Cheers.) Whatever may be my opinion of the probabilities of success in reconstructing the Union, I tell you tonight, that I for one, mean to cling to that hope to the last experiment, until that hope has utterly and forever perished. For one, I will not consent, because you cannot conquer the South, that you shall yield on or fortear to resort to other means to secure this great end, such a Union as will give to us peace, good government, public and private liberty, and material prosperity, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. (Applause.)

The Chicago correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, in reference to peace speaking on the 27th ult., has the following:

FERNANDO WOOD'S APPEAL AND STATES FOR PEACE.

Now, my friends, I counsel peace, I counsel peace to the Democratic party, that we may restore old rights to this distracted land. We must have a union of the States, planting ourselves firmly upon a peace platform, with a candidate pledged to restore peace and harmony. (Cheers. Some great [illegible] Democrat shouted, "The Union shall and will be restored.") But by for you [illegible].

Now, my friends, we have lost war, we have had Administrative desolation, [illegible] and damnation, and now we propose to apply this remedy—to administer the remedy, peace. We call for peace. God of our fathers, grant us peace. ("Amen.") Peace in our hearts, and their altars; peace on the red waters and on our blighted shores, peace for [illegible] cities, and the beds that wait around them; peace for the widows and fatherless, for the [illegible] against! Grant us peace, O God, for all, and for a distracted, torn and bleeding land, spread the gospel of peace!

PEACE IN ANOTHER WAY.

A fellow named Reed, from Indiana, made a most violent and revolutionary harangue, counseling the hearers to resist the draft, and shoot down any of Lincoln's minions who might attempt to enforce it. He advised that for every Democrat arbitrarily arrested, three Republicans be carried off and held as hostages. This man who would uphold Mr. Lincoln and his Administration, was too mean for the devil to handle with a pair of tongs. Every Democrat ought to arm and drill, so as to be prepared for any emergency that might arise.

[From the N. Y. Army and Navy Journal]

The New Movement at Petersburg.

If the familiar announcement of "another flank movement of Grant" had not become something stale by frequent usage, we might be tempted to employ it once again in describing the last phase of the Richmond campaign. In truth, it was not a flank movement in the sense which implies the turning of the enemy's position, but a repetition of what a prisoner so called, in characterizing the tactics of Grant. It was another instance of the lay [illegible] to [illegible], a very strong feint on the right, to cover a real attack on the left. It is remarkable how persistently the left has been used [illegible] attacking wing in the course of [illegible] And always too, the feint of [illegible] vigor on the other flank, that the enemy even more suspicious than Lee might be deceived. Sometimes the main stroke has failed, sometimes succeeded. In the present instance all that was expected has been accomplished.

We have now got upon the Weldon Railroad, for whose possession such efforts have been [illegible], and which we have [illegible] where the momentary [illegible]. Let us hope [illegible] a week of desperate [illegible].

Last week, when the [illegible] north of the James were [illegible] exaggerated, we stated, in opposition to [illegible] patches, that this movement was [illegible] cover for a more important [illegible]. Events seem to strengthen that view. [illegible] Deep Bottom was a [illegible] upon Richmond, but a cover for the attack on the Weldon Road. The [illegible] movement and the desperate [illegible] would naturally lead to an [illegible]. But in Grant's campaign, [illegible] is likely to be as vigorous and [illegible] the real attack. It would be [illegible] the recent operations as a whole [illegible] that it was Grant's intention to [illegible] the enemy's line wherever [illegible].

[illegible]

Proposition from a Hamburg Banker for a United States Loan of a Thousand Million.

[Dispatch to the St. Louis [illegible]]

Washington, August 28.—A proposition has been received by the Secretary of State from an eminent banker of Hamburg to take a United States loan of one thousand millions of dollars to be paid into the Treasury—seventy per cent in outstanding bonds, ten per cent in United States paper currency, and twenty per cent in gold. The loan to run seventy-five years, at an interest of three per cent per annum, payable half-yearly in coin, the amount to be disposed among the people of the continent of Europe on the principle of previous loans, the principal to be reimbursed to the holders during the last forty years of the term, in equal semi-annual installments, the Government paying the current interest premiums and principal, which would require but fifty millions per annum during the seventy-five years. [illegible] payments covering the [illegible] of principal, eleven hundred and [illegible] millions of premiums, and [illegible] hundred and seventy-five [illegible] interest. It will be observed that the annual payment of fifty millions is in fact no more than the interest of one thousand millions at five per cent. Whether the proposition shall be accepted or not, the offer indicates the confidence of the German capitalists in our solvency and in the issue of the war.

TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF FIRE-ARMS PROHIBITED FOR 60 DAYS.

Cincinnati, August 28th.—General Heintzelman issued an order to-day prohibiting the express, railroad, or other forwarding companies from forwarding or delivering fire arms, powder, or ammunition of any kind within the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, for the next sixty days, without permission from headquarters, also, prohibiting dealers in these articles from selling the same within this time.

The military commanders and provost marshals within the Northern Department are required to see that this order is executed, and seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, September [illegible].

The market generally has been extremely [illegible] day. There was more enquiry for cash, which commanded fuller prices, but very little done in any other department of trade, although it was said there were some sales of cotton all the particulars of which were suppressed. We notice that the latest quotation from New York is $1.80 for Middling, on Tuesday the 30th ult.

The Monthly Statement of the National Bank gives the following averages for August. Loans, discounts and exchange $1,472,000, Specie $13,9[illegible], Other lawful money $2,[illegible]. Deposits $4,219 [illegible]. Circulation $1,[illegible]. It is understood that the first item consists mostly of Domestic Exchange, the second mainly of special deposits, the third of U. S. Treasury Notes and National Currency and the fourth of both public and private deposits. The Bank has done a heavy exchange business in proportion to its capital and as it has not yet declared a dividend must have realized a handsome surplus.

A mail being made up this evening for the New York steamer to-morrow there was a fair demand for N. York Sight, but mostly at two or three counters, the Banks supplying the demand mostly at ¼ premium, but some of them asking ½ for small amount, and dealers supplying their customers at ⅜. The only transactions reported outside were some Sight on New York at ½ ₱ cent. premium, and $15,000, ten days' Sight on Boston at par. We also noticed some sales of Certificate Checks on the U. S. Treasury at 6½ a 7 ₱ cent. discount, including $50,000 at 6¾.

We did not hear of a negotiation in Foreign Exchange but first class Sterling could have been bought at 355. We regard the market as too unsettled for quotations. France [illegible] for private bills.

Gold exhibited rather a better tone at the opening of business, but on the receipt of one day's later intelligence quoting the New York market at 233½ ₱ dollar on the 30th, it relapsed and became still more unsettled. No sales were reported, but purchases could have been made at from 240 down to 235 and perhaps even lower.

Nothing transpired in Silver, the quotations of which are nominal.

Nothing transpired in Stocks. There was some Gas Light pending, but we are not aware of its having been closed. It was offered at a material decline.

Nothing transpired in Bank notes. Dealers pay 42½ [illegible] per dollar for Bank of Louisiana and Bank of New Orleans, 35 [illegible] for Merchants' and 30 for Crescent City. Legal tender notes continue in demand at 21¼ ₱ 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.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, September 6, 1864.

COTTON.—We learn that there was something done to-day, all the particulars of which were suppressed, but with this exception we have not heard of a sale, nor noticed any disposition on the part of buyers to approach sellers who generally hold at about previous rates. Under these circumstances we forbear all quotations.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet but steady and firm. The stocks are light and the prospects for supplies from the West are very unfavorable. There was a good demand for Flour to-day, and an advance of [illegible] ₱ barrel has been established since yesterday morning. [illegible]

Cattle Market.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept 7, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

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. sep6 1t

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

MARCH 1, 1864.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: [illegible]

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

[illegible]

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

PROSPECTUS. [illegible]

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS

[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. THOMAS SLOO, President. JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest, on the outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the [illegible] day of February next. THOMAS SLOO, President. JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice President. JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

Directors: Jas. D. Denegre, Jno. C. Ricks, J. H. Stauffer, Sumpter Turner, B. Blanc, E. J. Hart, H. Renshaw, John G. Gaines, H. F. Baldwin, J. B. Bres, Thos. Sloo.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DE LA LOUISIANE.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 1er mars 1864. DIXIÈME ÉTAT ANNUEL.

[illegible]

CHARLES BRIGGS, Président. J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

NOTICE. [illegible]

For Sale. [illegible]

We are now receiving

AN ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

To which we invite the attention of the trade and public: Standard American Prints, Standard Brown & Bleached Cottons, Delaines, Flannels, Alpaccas, Hosiery.

FURNISHING GOODS. PLANTATION GOODS; HEAVY BLANKETS; KENTUCKY JEANS, KERSEYS AND LINSEYS, OSNABURGS. BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES. LEVY & DIETER, 47 Carondelet street.

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 with great care and comprises all styles for City and Country trade. We are prepared to sell them at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock. sep7 6m

PRINTING PAPER, [illegible]. PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER. PEARL BARLEY. QUART PRESERVES. LEMON SYRUP. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. CONDENSED MILK. TABLE SALT. BALTIMORE OYSTERS. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

Servant Wanted. A DINING Room servant, a man or a woman, [illegible] recommended, will find a permanent situation on applying at No. 81 Esplanade street.

Jefferson Academy, 43, Bourbon Street, N. Orleans, 43. Conducted by G. J. LORD. THE DUTIES of this old and popular Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, 5th September, when the Parents are expected to join their Classes. [illegible]

Dissolution. THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of HENNING & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent [illegible]. WM. H. HENNING. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE business of the late firm will be carried on by the undersigned on his own account. WM. H. HENNING. New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

HAVING sold my interest in the grocery business to WM. H. HENNING, Esq., in future I can be found at No. 91 Camp street, where I shall carry on the business heretofore for my own account. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

HATS—HATS. 35 .... Magazine Street .... 35. The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of New Orleans a very large and well selected stock of HATS, of French and American manufacture, by the package or dozen. Received, by every steamer, a choice selection of new style HATS. Manufactory: 4 Brooklyn, New York. F. S. BENEDICT.

Havana Leaf Tobacco. 20 BALES GENUINE VUELTA ABAJO, extra Wrappers and Fillers, just landed from schooner [illegible] from Havana, and for sale by BORRIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street. aug'3

Cash Advances. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, New York. WM. J. REID, 43 Carondelet street.

BRANDY CHERRIES—[illegible] cases, pints, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 73 and 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY R. B. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, at store No. 44 Old Levee street: 150 boxes Brown Soap, Bottle Whisky, Starch, Ground Coffee, Candles, half Beer Bbls, Beer Bbls. Also—Copperas, Epsom Salt, Castor Oil, Cream Tartar. [illegible]

Handsome Property on Craps Street, BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer. Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley. WILL be sold on SATURDAY, [illegible] [illegible]

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

Succession of Charles Pirsson—No. 20,475. BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. [illegible]

Succession of L. O. Longatin—No. 20,380. BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer. [illegible]

New York Mail Steamship Co's Line of Sidewheel Steamers. [illegible] EVENING STAR, MORNING STAR, GUIDING STAR, [illegible] DAY STAR. [illegible] J. M. COURTENAY, Agent.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool, touching at Queenstown. [illegible] CITY OF LONDON ...... SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]. CITY OF MANCHESTER [illegible]. CITY OF NEW YORK [illegible] and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44, North River. [illegible] JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York. ELLIOT & McKENZIE, [illegible].

Tri-Weekly Packet for Baton Rouge and Coast. THE new and fine passenger packet MITTIE STEPHENS, Hebo, master, [illegible] will leave New Orleans every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] A. M. Returning, will leave Baton Rouge WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, [illegible] Commencing SATURDAY [illegible]. For freight or passage apply on board or to [illegible] A. RICHARD.

Mess Pork. 250 barrels MESS PORK, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

Wanted a Nurse. WANTED a wet nurse [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

Wool and Paper Stock IN GOOD SHIPPING ORDER. [illegible] A. F. DUNBAR [illegible]

Pianos For Sale. FOR SALE, on account of departure, Two handsome PIANOS, which can be seen at Mr. ELIE'S Music Store, Royal street. [illegible]

To Cotton Planters. [illegible]

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 156 CANAL STREET NEAR BARONNE ST. CONTINUES at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Forrest, to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

DR. ABERNETHY'S GONORRHŒA AND GLEET DETERGENT—Price One Dollar. [illegible] Sold at Drug Store No. 17 Magazine street, New Orleans, and Druggists generally.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Costa & Seignouret vs. Ferrandon & Cossac. SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. [illegible]. By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered August 12th, 1864, [illegible] will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, September [illegible], at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] MERCHANDISE, [illegible] ALFRED SHAW, Sheriff Parish of Orleans.

[illegible]

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCH [illegible]

DIVINATION! PREDICTION! DISTANCE ANNIHILATED by MADAME ADAH, Pupil of Miss Lenormand. No. 95 St. Louis street. [illegible]

WILLIAM EDWARDS & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 25 Customhouse Street, New Orleans. [illegible]

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25c.—To Gentilly Station, 10c. each way. [illegible] —DEPARTURE OF CARS— [illegible] G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

RECEIVED [illegible] SULPHATE OF QUININE, [illegible] MINERAL WATERS, [illegible] SEIDLITZ POWDERS, SWEDISH LEECHES, Perfumery, Toilet Waters, Dentifrices, Sponges, etc. For sale by L. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, Nos. 47 and [illegible] Dauphin, [illegible] Customhouse st.

DISEASES. Dr. F. Verge's Depurative, Pomatum, Injection and Powder. ALL Scrofulous Diseases, both old and recent, Ulcers, [illegible] are radically cured by the use of Dr. F. Verge's Medicines. The Depositaries is expressly recommended to persons whose blood is vitiated. Apply to GAUDOZ, Druggist, Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets. sp1—1m.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by their charter.

[illegible] A. CHIAPELLA, President. J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company [illegible]

N O Mutual Insurance Company FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible] P. J. TUYES, President. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. Sworn and subscribed to before me this [illegible] day October, 1863. JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Not. Pub.

Star Mutual Insurance Company. AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the [illegible] July inst., Mr. Placide Forstall was duly elected President of said Company. J. D. BELFAUME, Secretary pro tem.

Star Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. [illegible] PLACIDE FORSTALL, President. J. D. BELFAUME, Secretary. [illegible] E. MEUNIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

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. [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. Lambert's. Consultations from 11 A. M. to 12 M. aug13—3m.