New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8.

Sales at Auction this Day.

By S. B. Scott, at 11 o'clock at the store of 60 Levee street—Groceries.

By S Gutenstein, at the store of Grape and Union streets—A Dairy

R B Scott, auctioneer, sells this morning at 10 o'clock, in store No. 44 Old Levee street, whiskey, claret, ground coffee, bitters, champagne, &c., &c.

BY TELEGRAPH

Election Returns from the Country.

The following are the returns of the election received up to 10 o'clock P. M., Sept 7

Donaldsonville—Constitution accepted 210 Rejected 27, total vote cast 237.

Thibodaux—For Constitution 19. Against total 384

Napoleonville—In favor of the Parish of Assumption, for Constitution 210. Against total 219

Mr. Wells, candidate for Congress, received all the votes

Brashear—Total vote of the Parish of St Mary for Constitution 101 Against total 106.

Later and Additional European News.

The steamer Edinburgh, from Liverpool August 17, via Queenstown August 18, arrived at New York on the 30th August, P. M. The New York arrived same day with dates from Southampton of the 14th ult

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

Liverpool, August 13—The Belfast riots continued fearfully yesterday, with much damage to persons and property. To-day they have apparently subsided, the rioters being overawed by the strong military force in the city. There is no other news.

Cotton dull, and quotations barely maintained, sales of two days, 12,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export

Breadstuffs dull and tending downward

Provisions quiet and steady

Petroleum firm

London, August 13—Consols closed at 89½ to 89¾. Illinois Shares, 5 to 7 discount. Erie shares, 19 to 21

PARTICULARS OF THE BELFAST RIOTS

[From the London Shipping Gazette, August 13.]

The utterly unprincipled and unreasonable riots in Belfast appear to continue. Practically, the town has been for some little time at the mercy of some of the vilest mobs that can be found anywhere. A rabble whose natural blackguardism is inflamed and exaggerated by religious bigotry. The Orange party have everything their own way at first and everything their spiteful and evil tempers can wish for. Catholics who came in their way, even to the length of setting upon the poor hard-working girls who were proceeding to work in the factories, were shamefully beaten horribly.

[FROM THE SAME PAPER]

Incendiary fire has been the slight attack of the same social disease—the Belfast riots. Last night, of course, he allowed to pass without a word of remonstrance. The wanton burning of bales began the day, and the school-house followed it, but at the latest accounts peace was again restored

Belfast, August 11—P. M.—The riots continue in a very excited state. One of the persons who received a gunshot wound during the riots yesterday died this morning. Mr Sullivan the solicitor of the Belfast Reform Club, the famous Catholic orator, was fearfully maltreated while professionally engaged at a late hour last night, and is in a dangerous condition. It is said that five or six others out of the twenty or thirty wounded yesterday died during last night and this morning. It is rumored that the bodies of the Roman Catholics part of the number of four hundred or five hundred, have challenged the ship carpenters, who all belong to the Orange side to-day, and a terrible battle is therefore expected

Belfast, August 11—Noon—The rioting has assumed a more formidable aspect. The ship carpenters have broken into a armoury, taken thence guns, and have taken all guns, pistols, blunderbuss, and every other available weapon, and have gone into the town. Firing and stones throwing is going on in all directions. About an hour ago the police were ordered to fire on Sandy Row, and several men were shot, three reported killed. The windows of hundreds of houses have been totally smashed and several completely ransacked. All houses closed in every street. Business is entirely put aside. A battle is hourly expected.

Belfast, August 11—6 P. M.—The greatest panic of the season is spread in Belfast. A dreadful riot occurred in Walnut street and Millfield about half-past one o'clock. A great number of men have been injured by bullet wounds and several have been taken to the general hospital. The shipwrights and artificers, the two number of nearly one thousand or twelve hundred, struck work at 5 o'clock, and are parading the streets. Military and police arrived hourly by the train, and this evening there will be about fifty thousand soldiers and police in Belfast. The inhabitants of the hospitable city have been engaged in hospitable all day. The military and police are patrolling the town with fixed bayonets, under the personal supervision of Major Fraser.

A SACRIFICE LOOKING STEAMER IN THE SHANNON—NOTHING DONE BY THE REBEL ARMY, &c.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Aug. 12.]

A magnificent and rapid sailing steamer, with three funnels, visited the Shannon on Saturday last. She proceeded to the Foynes Island, where she lay all another until evening, when one suddenly steamed westward towards Tarbert. While at anchor near Foynes a warlike party landed and made inquiries at the railway station about a special train for Limerick and they appeared exceedingly disappointed when they could not proceed by rail to Limerick. It is supposed that the vessel is a blockade runner and it was rumored here that a lieutenant of the Alabama was one of the party who landed at Foynes.

It appears that the steamer has arrived to convey an immense supply of clothing to the Confederates.

THE FLORIDA AND ELECTRIC SPARK IN COMPANY—CAPTURE FLORIDA IN CALIFORNIA TO NEW YORK.

By the Mail steamer we learn that on the 5th of July news was received at Bahia that the rebel cruiser Florida, in company with the Electric Spark, had just captured the Federal merchantman Indiana, Nicholas Dalle, bound from California to New York, having seventy thousand dollars in specie on board and an extremely valuable cargo. The Florida took out the treasure and sent one of her officers and crew, the vessel and cargo, valued at 2,500,000 were then set fire to and destroyed.

The Florida was spoken on July 17, latitude 30 N north, longitude 31 W west, by a vessel which arrived at Liverpool.

THE ARMORED SHIPS FOR NEW YORK

[From the Dublin Express and Express, Aug. 12.]

The Confederate Loan on the news of the defeat of General Grant before Petersburg, experienced a rebound of 3 per cent, closing at 71 to 73.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S FETE

On August 15th, the Emperor's fete was celebrated by a brilliant display. The Bourse was closed and Paris surrendered itself to the amusement of the occasion. The Emperor and Empress rode through the streets in an open carriage unattended.

THE BRAZILS.

By the French mail steamer at Lisbon we have the following

Rio, Monday, July 25th—Coffee is quoted at 5,500 to 6,200 for good to fine. Stock 10,000 bags. Sterling Exchange 27 to 27.

Bahia, Friday July 1—Sugar 2,000 to 3,000 reis. Cotton 26,000 reis. Exchange 27 9

Pernambuco, Monday, August 1st—White sugar, 4000 reis, brown, 2,000 to 2,700. Cotton, 28,000 to 29,000 reis. Exchange 27 9.

The Jacques and Gilmore Mission to Davis—Official History of the Affair by Secretary Benjamin.

The New York *Tribune* of the 30th August has the following taken from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th August

CIRCULAR.

Department of State, Richmond, August 25, 1864.

Sir—Numerous publications which have recently appeared in the journals of the United States, on the subject of informal overtures for peace between the two Federations of States now at war on the continent, render it desirable that you should be fully advised of the views and policy of this Government on a matter of such paramount importance. It is likewise proper that you should be accurately informed of what has occurred on the several occasions mentioned in the published statements.

You have heretofore been furnished with copies of the ministers issued by the Congress of the Confederate States with the approval of the President, on the 14th June last, and have doubtless noted in conformity with the resolution which requested that copies of the statement should be laid before foreign Governments. "The political sentiments and purposes by which these States have long and unfeigned, are set forth in that paper with all the authority due to the solemn declaration of the Legislative and Executive Departments of this Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that all we ask is immunity from interference with our internal peace and prosperity, "and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggression upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity and manly frankness." The manifesto closed with the declaration that "we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven."

Within a very few weeks after the publication of this manifesto, it seemed to have met with a response from President Lincoln. In the early part of last month a letter was received by Gen Lee from Lieut. Gen Grant, in the following words

"*Headquarters Armies of the United States,* City Point, Va., July 8, 1864.

"Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate forces near Petersburg, Virginia

"General—I would request that Col. James F. Jacques, formerly third Illinois Volunteers (infantry, and J. E. Gilmore, Esq., be allowed to meet Col. Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Col Ould, as Commissioner.

"I not considering for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that the be referred to President Davis for his action.

"Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A."

On the reference of the letter to the President the authorized Colonel Ould to meet the persons named in General Grant's letter, and Colonel Ould, after seeing them, returned to Richmond and reported to the President in the presence of the Secretary of War and myself, that Messrs. Jaquess and Gilmore had not any thing to him about his duties as Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, but that they asked permission to come to Richmond for the purpose of seeing the President, that they came with the knowledge and approval of President Lincoln, and under his pass, that they were informal messengers sent with a view of paving the way for a meeting of formal Commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace, and desired to communicate to President Davis the views of Mr. Lincoln, and to obtain that President's views of return, so as to facilitate the meeting of Commissioners. Colonel Ould stated that he had told them repeatedly that it was useless to come to Richmond to talk of peace on any other terms than the recognized independence of the Confederacy, to which they said they were aware of that, and that they were, nevertheless, confident that their interview would result in peace. The President, on this report of Colonel Ould, determined to permit them to come to Richmond under his charge.

On the evening of the 16th July, Colonel Ould conducted these gentlemen to a hotel in Richmond where a room was provided for them, in which they were to remain under surveillance during their stay there, and the next morning I received the following letter

"HOTEL WOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, July 17, 1864

"*Hon J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Confederate States of America*

"Dear Sir—The undersigned, James Jaquess, of Illinois, and James S. Gilmore, of Massachusetts, most respectfully ask an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an settlement of the differences now existing between the North and South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves, would open the way to such official negotiations as would intimate to the South the terms on which the rest of our distracted country

"They therefore ask an interview at this Hotel and awaiting your reply, are

"Most truly and respectfully,

"Your obedient servants,

"JAS. F. JACQUESS,
"JAS. E. GILMORE.

"The word 'official' is underscored, and the word peace doubly underscored in the original.

Mr. Benjamin then adds that, being satisfied that Messrs Jacques and Gilmore had come, at the desire and with the authorization of President Lincoln, to seek an interview with President Davis on the subject of peace negotiations, he consented to arrange a meeting between the parties. What took place at the meeting he thus relates

The President came to my office at one o'clock in the evening, and Colonel Ould some a few minutes later, with Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore. The President said to them that he had heard from me that they came as messengers of peace from Mr. Lincoln; that he said they were welcome; that the Confederacy had never concealed its desire for peace, and that he was ready to hear whatever they had to offer on that subject

Mr Gilmore then addressed the President, and in a few minutes had conveyed the information that those two gentlemen had come to Richmond impressed with the idea that this Government would accept a recede on the basis of a re construction of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the grant of amnesty to the people of the States as rejectant originals. In order to accomplish the abolition of slavery, it was proposed that there should be a general vote of all the people of both Confederations, and the majority of the votes thus taken would determine that as well as all other disputed questions. These were stated to be Mr. Lincoln's views. The President answered that as these proposals had been preceded by a remark that the people of the North were a majority, and that a majority ought to govern, the offer was, in effect, a proposal that the Confederate States should surrender at discretion, admit that they had been wrong from the beginning of the contest, submit to the mercy of their enemies, and avow themselves to be in need of pardon for crimes that extermination was preferable to such abasement.

He stated that if they were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions Mr Lincoln ought to have known when giving them his views that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of forcing people that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on the basis alone must proposals be made to him.

At one period of the conversation, Mr. Gilmore made use of some language referring to these States as "rebels" while rendering an account of Mr. Lincoln's views, and apologized for the word. The President desired him to proceed, that no offence was taken, and that he wished Mr. Lincoln's language to be repeated to him as exactly as possible. Some further conversation took place, substantially to the same effect as the foregoing, when the President rose to indicate that the interview was at an end. The two gentlemen were then recommitted to the charge of Colonel Ould and left Richmond the next day

This account of the visit of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques to Richmond has been rendered necessary by publications made by one or both of them since their return to the United States, notwithstanding the agreement that their visit was to be kept secret. They have, perhaps, conceded that, as the promise of secrecy was made at their request, it was permissable to disregard it. We had no reason for desiring to conceal what occurred, and have, therefore, no complaint to make of the publicity given to the fact of the visit. The extreme inaccuracy of Mr. Gilmore's narrative will be apparent to you from the foregoing statement.

You have, no doubt, seen in the Northern papers an account of another conference on the subject of peace which took place in Canada, at about the same date, between Messrs C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, Confederate citizens of the highest character and position, and Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, acting with the authority of President Lincoln. It is deemed not improper to inform you that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, although acting in strict accordance with the confidence and esteem of the President, were strictly accurate in their statement that they were without any authority from this Government to treat with the United States on any subject whatever. We had no knowledge of their conference with Mr. Greeley, nor of their proposed visit to Washington till we saw the newspaper publications. A significant confirmation of the truth of the statement of Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques that they came as messengers from Mr. Lincoln is to be found in the fact that the views of Mr. Lincoln, as stated by them to the President, are in exact conformity with the offensive paper addressed to whom it may concern, which was sent by Mr Lincoln to Messrs Clay and Holcombe by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. Hay, and which was properly regarded by those gentlemen as an intimation that Mr. Lincoln was unwilling that this war should cease while in his power to continue hostilities.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner to the Continent, etc., etc., Paris.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Mayor N. Lucas, Presiding—The case of Frost, Sanson accused of having sold liquor to soldiers. The case was continued to Monday next.

Other cases were continued including the celebrated case brought up by the celebrated man Grunth.

The case of Vogelsang charged with kidnapping a boy and having trifling soldiers coats and caps &c. in his possession was continued yesterday. The decision was that this Court will not take cognizance of the charge of kidnapping but sentences sentenced to the Parish Prison for a term of thirty days for having government property in his possession.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Cleonard, Presiding—The colored woman Catherine was sent to the workhouse, convicted of having stolen a watch from Mr. Stokes. Sarah Green a drunkard and colored Alex. Green as a vagrant went the same way for the same term.

Geo. Hunt, colored, had a razed case and fractured, in a threatening manner. The report was made by Officer Bierman a disturbance on the front.

The trains were brought up safely The Federals entered Atlanta in column by Peach Tree road, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

The prisoners were mounted on commandeered, and passed through to join the main army

The city is very quiet and orderly, and citizens who remained are unmoested. The inhabitants completely evacuated.

Richmond, September 3—The Baltimore *Gazette* says a dispatch from Nashville, dated Tuesday, says that 1,500 of Wheeler's cavalry entered Lebanon that day.

There is great excitement in Nashville, under the apprehension that the city will be attacked.

They captured Gen Manson and 30 pickets. Wheeler's main force, six or eight thousand strong, was near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro

[BY TELEGRAPH]

THE STEAMER MELVILLE COMING UP.

Quarantine, Sept. 7th, 1864, 9.30 a. m.—The steamer Melville, from New York arrived at Quarantine at 6.30, this morning

[BY TELEGRAPH]

Election at Country Precincts.

Port Hudson, Sept. 6—The Commission gives the following result of the voting. Constitution accepted, 159, rejected 5. Total number of votes polled, 212.

Donaldsonville, La., Sept. 5—The returns from this vicinity so far as heard from are for the Constitution 39 against it. There will be further returns to-morrow morning.

Bonne Carre, Sept. 5—Nine (9) votes for the Constitution all told.

Additional by the Steamer Paragon.

Permanent Organization of Chicago Convention—Speech of Governor Seymour on Taking the Chair—The Presidential Platform—Interesting Scenes.

The arrival of the steamer Paragon gives us files of Western papers to the 31st ult. Their war news has been anticipated by telegraph.

The Chicago Convention—Second Day.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

[From the St. Louis Republican, August 31.]

CHICAGO, August 30.—The attendance this morning both inside and outside the wigwam is even greater than yesterday.

The Convention was called to order soon after 10 o'clock.

The proceedings were opened by Bishop Whitehouse, who first read from the psalms of David, and delivered an impressive prayer, the delegates and audience standing.

The Committee on Credentials reported against the admission of delegates from the territories, Louisiana, or the District of Columbia. Also to admit both the delegations from Kentucky, each delegate to cast half a vote. Report adopted.

The resolutions of the Conservative National Union Convention were communicated by President Amos Kendall. That one of its resolutions nominating Gen. McClellan for the Presidency produced one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed in any assembly. The applause began in the galleries, and was taken up along the whole circle, continuing for several minutes. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and men threw up their hats and yelled till the acclamation was deafening. Before the applause had reached its acme the members of the Convention began to rise to their feet, springing up from all directions of the body of the building, until it seemed that fully two-thirds of the members were joining in the demonstration. After the cheers had died out for a moment, the acclamation again arose, and shook the very building with its volume and enthusiasm.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was read and adopted by acclamation. It proposed Gov. Seymour, of New York, for President, and Jos. Cosse, of Maine, J. S. Phelps, of Missouri, and a number of others for Vice Presidents.

On taking the chair, Governor Seymour spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am not insensible to the honor conferred on me by the resolutions and action of this Convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom; while the resolutions and action of this Convention are of the utmost importance. There are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons. The Democratic party will restore the Union, because it loves peace. It will bring peace, because it loves peace. It will bring back liberty to our land, because it loves liberty. It will put down tyranny, because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people.

Four years ago a Convention met in this city when our country was peaceful, prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or drench our land with blood, but they were so animated by indolence, blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people, and the condition of our land, that they might indulge their passions, and they concluded to do so.

They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out their natural results. They were impelled to assert all measures of compromise. Step by step they have marched on to the result which we see before us, that you and I have spent our lives to avert, and even now, when we see desolated our land, and laid its heavy burdens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhangs us they will not have the Union restored except upon unconditional submission to their Constitution.

They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time, to see if Christian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right to give.

Its action by proclamation and by display of hatred and passion has placed obstacles in its own pathway which cannot be overcome. It has hampered its own freedom of action by its own proclamations. It cannot be said that the failure of its public policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies

Never in the world's history have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will hold that they have done all that arms can do to secure freedom to their vanquished.

To day there would be no more peace in our land, but while our soldiers have desperately struggled to carry our banners onward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the Government is clamor in the relict of a General (Hunter) who that rebellious discontent has worked northward to the shores of the great lakes.

The guaranteed right of the people to bear arms has been trampled under foot up to the borders of Canada, so that American citizens is put to hold control of the Union. The Administration thus declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States where they placed it in power. Its acts admit, by such an edict, that the people have no faith in the Administration

While we have power without resistance, we will not give up the treasures for the public good. This Union is not held together by military force, but by the hearts of our country. Let the Administration be assured that the Union, if it would be restored, the rights of States would be maintained, the sacredness of home would be secure against respect, and an insurgent force would again administer the laws of the land. Let not the time of our country be charged to our fathers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In my constant intercourse with them, I have never heard a word of sectarian or sectional hatred. Their hearts were full of fatted towards the people.

Beyond all men they value the blessings of peace and the virtues of mercy, of gentleness and charity, while many who stay at home have been carried away by passion and prejudice. The bigotry of fanatics and the intrigues of plunderers have made the country forget the lessons of the past. Let us, we consider upon what we are fighting, and we will heavily commemorate. And when Heaven upon the issue, when the prayer of the people of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, shall be heard, and our country restored, we shall be able to say to our children, that we have done our duty, and that our country was saved by our exertions, and that our children, when they behold the fruits of our labors, will be proud of our ancestry.

Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Maryland, in a speech, said that Governor Seymour, by his position, had dispersed the clouds and darkness that had hung over the Democratic party. He (Vallandigham) had been in Canada when the news came that Governor Seymour was elected. He had expected to see a debate which would last all night upon the question of war or more than peace. We had expected to see the people there, from the effects of the President. There are no two parties in this country now, but one party, and that is the Democratic party. We are for the Union, for the restoration of our Union. We are shackled with no hates and prejudices, we embrace the South as our fellow-countrymen with the people of the South. We shall let them what we declared for—we have declared for the rights of the States.

We have had enough of war. We have had enough of war. We have had enough of war.