CLEVELAND LEADER
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
By E. COWLES & CO.,
142 Superior-St.

New Advertisements.

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A splendid line of superior
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Purchased very advantageously and marked to sell
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The staunch screw Steamer
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Will leave on Monday, Aug. 29th, at 5 P. M.
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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE,
TOUCHING AT MACKINAC,
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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES
DR. CHEESEMAN'S
FEMALE REGULATING
PILLS

PROCLAMATION.
TO THE LADIES!
BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE.
The Oldest Regulator for Females.
There is but one GENUINE and SURE CURE for GIRLS OR WOMEN who suffer from IRREGULARITIES, or OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE MENSES.
This cure has been recognized for many years.—THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE is in
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills,
that Ladies have for relief from the suppression of those periods which, if kept up according to the calls of Nature, will GUARANTEE TO THEM the fullest amount of good health and strength; and which, if not regularly experienced, will produce MISERY AND DEATH, and is that best of all Remedies for Diseases of Females,
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills.
THIS GOOD OLD REMEDY for all obstructions has been hailed with pleasure and profit for twenty-five years, in all parts of the civilized world. Its author is an OLD EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN, whom everybody knows, and in whom everybody places confidence and respect. It is no new-fangled arrangement, but a STANDARD REMEDY.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills
were the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE.—No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills
are the only medicine that MARRIED and SINGLE LADIES have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!—Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the
Best Female Medicine in the World,
Which is comprised in
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!
These form the finest preparation ever put forward, with IMMEDIATE AND PERSISTENT SUCCESS.
DON'T BE DECEIVED.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills have received are now receiving the sanction of the most eminent Physicians in America.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each Box. The price, ONE DOLLAR BOX, containing from fifty to sixty Pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting the price to the proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.
Sold by Druggists Generally.
HUTCHINS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
31 Cedar street, New York.
Trade supplied by BENTON & DUNHAM, 12 Superior st., Cleveland, O. au29 E3eod-dawew

CATARRH.
DR. R. GOODALE'S
CATTARH REMEDY.
THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
It Cures Hay, Rose, and Periodic CATARRH
It Cures CATTARH in all its Types & Stages
It Cures CATARRH and averts Consumption
No form of Catarrh can withstand its searching power, and no mode of treatment ever afforded such immediate relief or gave such universal satisfaction. Price $1 per bottle. Send a stamp for pamphlet.
For sale by G. W. CLARK, 119 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio. aug27

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GOLD, SILVER, COUPONS,
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Buy and Sell all descriptions of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
7 3-10 Notes converted into Sixes of 1881.
Subscriptions received for 10-40 Bonds.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled.
Deposits received. Collections made at all accessible points.
E. S. FARMER, JAS. FARMER,
J. V. FAINTER, [may22R2] L. HALSEMAN

GOOD TEAS.—GREEN AND BLACK selected with great care for our retail trade, and for sale at small profits, by
CHURCHILL & BROTHER,
aug 27 126 Ontario St.

GREASE SPOTS.—OF ALL THE different sorts of Benzine for removing grease spots, Hegeman's is decidedly the best. "Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine" for sale by
CHURCHILL & BROTHER.
Our new location 126 Ontario street. aug27

SPECIFIC PILL.—WINCHESTER'S Specific Pill. Price One Dollar. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by
CHURCHILL & BROTHER,
aug27 126 Ontario-St.

TALLOW.—50 BARRELS PRIME Tallow, in good shipping order, and for sale by
W. MELHINCH,
aug24-165 72 Merwin street.

POTATOES.—300 BUSHELS PEACH and Cherry Blow Potatoes for sale by
W. MELHINCH,
aug24-165 72 Merwin street.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING CO., Cleveland, August 16th, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the "Cleveland Iron Mining Co." have declared a semi annual dividend of Five Dollars ($5) per share, payable on the 20th of August. Stockholders registered in the New York books will be paid at the office of "Farmers' Loan and Trust Co." in New York. All others will be paid at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.
Transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th, inclusive.
SAM'L L. MATHER,
au17-146 Treasurer.

PLATED PICKLE STANDS, CASTORS and Cake Baskets, at
COWLES & CO.'S,
137 Weddell House.

Cleveland Morning Leader.

VOL. XVIII. CLEVELAND MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1864. NO. 189

State Library

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Report.

FROM CHICAGO.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS

McClellan Stock Above Par.

Big McClellan Meeting Saturday Night.

Session of the Conservative Union Convention.

They Recommend McClellan for President.

Terrible Rain in Southern Ohio.

Train Blown off the Track.

Georgia Wants to get back into the Union.

Fighting at Harpers Ferry.

TALLAHASSEE AT WORK.

From Grant's Army

Full Drtails of the Fighting at Reams' Station.

Hancock is Attacked by the Enemy.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The Enemy Repulsed with great Loss.

Proposition of Gernan Bankers

A Loan of $1,000,000,000 offered to the Government.

Gloriously News from Mobile

Fort Morgan in our Possession.

Important Order from General Heintzleman.

No More Shipments of Powder and Arms.

BUTLER GOING TO WASHINGTON

The Enemy Leaving the Shenandoah Valley.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special to the Cleveland LEADER.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

The War Department has decided that officers who employ soldiers as servants cannot be allowed any compensation therefor, or for any other servants they may employ. In addition, there must be deducted from their pay proper pay, subsistence and clothing of such soldier or soldiers so employed.

The number of prisoners captured by General Grant, since crossing the Rapidan in May last, is estimated by the War Department at upwards of 15,000.

Major Frank Bock, of the 2d Missouri Artillery, has been dismissed from the service.

Captain J. E. Sweet, of the 20th Indiana, has been appointed Provost Marshal of the Tenth Army Corps.

The Provost Marshal General has decided that deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment or draft.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special to Cleveland LEADER.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

The New York Tribune's correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, sends the following details of the fight at Ream's Station on Thursday:

AT THE LEFT, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

Yesterday afternoon as the 1st and 2d divisions of the 2d Corps were down the Weldon Railroad tearing up the track, they were attacked at Ream's Station by a greatly superior force of the enemy—Hill's Longstreet's and Beauregard's Corps all being represented. Our forces of course had the precaution to throw up works in the cleared strip of land along the railroad. They received the enemy at great disadvantages, and several desperate charges were repulsed with terrible slaughter on the part of the enemy, with scarcely any loss on our side. Towards evening, however, the enemy having been heavily reinforced, and threatening to cut this portion of our forces off from our main lines, at once fell back on the plank road leading diagonally to its old position, leaving a few pieces of artillery that could not be dragged away through the mud, and the railroad at that point in the hands of the enemy. It was intended to go back to camp anyhow last evening, the destruction of the railroad having been completed, and the attack of the enemy only precipitated the matter a very little, with a great loss on their part, that would not otherwise have happened.

General Hancock had his tempouary headquarters at Reams Station, two-thirds of his command being present, and managed the affair with his usual courage and skill.

It should be remembered that the surrender of the railroad at Reams Station has nothing at all to do with General Warren's strongly entrenched position on the road within four or five miles of Petersburgh. That position has been thrice desperately assaulted without avail, and is daily growing stronger and stronger.

Hancock's operations down the road were a mere raid for the purpose of tearing up the track; it was entirely unconnected with our main fortified position, and the result does not in the least affect our regular operations except in making a good many less rebels to fight.

He has now doubled back in his fortified position on the left, and we now present a more impregnable front than ever to the rebel hosts made desperate as hornets by this capturing and tearing up of their favorite avenue of supplies.

Still another grand and desperate attack is momentarily expected on our left, but our veteran columns, in their fortified position, are ready for any force that can be brought against them from any quarter.

Any rumors that may reach you of the recapture of the railroad in yesterday's action, the loss of cavalry, the capture of Hancock, &c., you may set down as hugely and criminally sensational; our only loss was a few pieces of spiked artillery without the teams, and a very few men killed and wounded.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special to the Cleveland LEADER.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 26—Afternoon.—On Thursday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, quite a severe engagement took place at Reams' Station, between the First and Second Divisions of the Second Corps and Hill's and Longstreet's Corps.

The Second Division was marching down the track to the position about three miles below the station, from which the First Division was withdrawn on Wednesday night, where they were attacked by a strong force under the rebel General Anderson.

They retreated until their right connected with the First Division, which, under General Miles, occupied the entrenchments in front of and around the station.

Our line was a crescent—the right flank being nearly at right angles with the railroad, the center a little beyond and nearly parallel with it, and the rear recrossing and receding from it.

Two regiments belonging to the First Brigade, Twentieth Division, were posted outside the works, upon the extreme right, to take any returning party from that direction in the flank and rear.

Four assaults were made upon our position — the first directly upon our front. This charge, as also the next two, in which the enemy threw themselves upon our more extreme right, was repulsed with a fearful slaughter of rebels.

The fourth assault was one of the most desperate struggles of the war. The massed troops of the enemy were thrown with wild impetuosity upon our extreme right, while a vigorous attack was made simultaneously upon our left. Hardly a shot was fired by the enemy, who were instructed to reserve their fire till they reached our outer works.

The two regiments on the outside of the works at the right were driven wildly back, but otherwise our line did not move. We poured a death-dealing fire of musketry and artillery into their ranks, and their repulse again seemed certain. Forward, however, they came, driven by a reckless frenzy to the very front of our entrenchments, but some new recruits upon the right centre became panic stricken and fled, and before General Miles could fill the gap with reserve troops, the enemy were within our works. A brisk hand to hand encounter ensued. The enemy, in overwhelming masses, crowded in, and our men were forced to retire.

In attempting to get away Clark's Battery on our left, the horses were all shot, but men enough were left to work the guns.

The 4th New York heavy artillery, acting as infantry, rallied around the guns, and turned them upon the enemy almost in their very teeth.

Seventeen of its officers, with a great portion of the command, were wounded or lost, after inflicting a fearful punishment upon the foe.

Our whole line fell back afterwards into shelter of the woods. Reforming and moving up the railroad, and across it, our men began to pour a fire into the flank and rear of the enemy, who occupied the works upon the right of the track.

After a sharp contest the rebels were obliged to abandon this position and retire behind entrenchments parallel with the road. After dark, our troops quietly withdrew.

Our loss is probably not over one thousand, and eight pieces of artillery. The rebel loss was fearful. It is reckoned by many good judges at 4,000. Their gain is nothing, as the abandonment of their position was unimportant, except to prevent the destruction of the railroad, which had already been accomplished.

A few more such assaults would annihilate the rebel army.

The spirit of our army is unimpaired. Our position on the left is secure.

We are having a heavy rain while I write, midnight.

FROM CHICAGO.

[Special to the Cleveland Leader.]

CHICGO, Aug. 28.

An immense mass meeting here to-night. The hotels are all jammed. Wood, Rynders, Vallandigham, Cox, Stambaugh, Train, Senator Powell and others are here.

Last night a mass McClellan meeting was held in the Court House yard. Speeches were given by Wood, Rynders, Amos Kendall, General Coombs, of Kentucky, Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, and A. B. Norton, of Texas; all bitter toward Lincoln, and strong for McClellan.

Speeches against the draft, and in favor of peace, down on the nigger, for Armistice and Convention of the States, and the usual Copperhead doctrine.

At the close of the speaking a McClellan flag was raised and a fine display of fireworks was given.

The crowd outside are for McClellan, but the delegates privately sneer at him. They want peace at any price. Still, McClellan may be rushed through.

The contest is between Seymour and McClellan. A few of the delegates are for Dix. There is much money and pressure brought to bear for McClellan.

The War Democrats have side shows for Dix and Hancock; but it is no use, peace at any price is at a premium.

The feeling against Lincoln's administration is very bitter. The Democrats are confident of success in November. The outside delegations say that if McClellan is not nominated they are beaten.

Vallandigham rules the Ohio delegation, who are all for Seymour, with the exception of Cox.

The people are displeased with the opposition of the delegates to McClellan.

There is some talk of Storey for Vice President.

Vallandigham, in talking with Dean Richmond, referred to his record. Richmond replied, "D—n your record. No man wants a record more than a week old."

The candidates are McClellan, Seymour, of N. Y., Seymour, of Conn., Fillmore, Pendleton and Dix.

The nomination will be made to-morrow.

There is much fighting among the delegates, but they all preach harmony. Many threaten to bolt if McClellan is not nominated.

Dean Richmond wants a war plank, but Fernando Wood is for peace at all hazards.

There is much outside blowing and confidence, but privately they don't feel jolly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special to Cleveland Leader.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

A proposition has been received by the Secretary of State, from an eminent banker in Hamburg, to take a United States loan of one thousand millions of dollars, to be paid into the Treasury as follows:—Seventy per cent in outstanding bonds, ten per cent in United States paper currency, and twenty per cent in coin. The loan to run seventy-five years at an interest of three per cent per annum papable half yearly, in coin, the amount to be disposed among the people of the continent of Europe on the principle of premium loans, the principal to be reimbursed to the holders during the last forty-five 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, the sum of these payments covering the thousand millions of principal and eleven hundred and seventy-five millions of premiums and one million five hundred and seventy-five thousand of interest. It will be observed that the annual payment of $50,000,000, is in fact no more than the interest of a thousand millions at five per cent. Whether the proposition shall be accepted or not, the offer indicates the confidence of German capitalists in our solvency and in the issue of the war.

A private letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated August 26, says heavy firing on the extreme left commenced this evening, supposed to be a general engagemrnt. It is believed the rebels have moved in the direction of Hancock, where they will attempt to cross the river. Sheridan is on the alert.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special to the Cleveland Leader.]

COLUMBUS, Aug. 28.

The following important order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, O. August 27.

GENERAL ORDER No. 53.—During the ensuing 60 days no fire arms, powder or ammunition of any kind will be received, transported or delivered by any railroad, xpress or other forwarding comsany within uhe Statess comprised within the limits of this Department, viz:—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, without a permit from these Headquarters, from General A. P. Hovey, Indianapolis, Indiana, General A. E. Payne, Springfield, Illinois, or Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Hill, Detroit Michigan, unless shipped by or delivered to an authorized officer of the United Staies Government. Dealers in these articles, and others having them in their possession, will in no event be permitted to sell or deliver them during that time. It is the duty of all Military Commanders and all Provost Marshals and their assistants, to see that this order is enforced, and to sieze all such articles as may be clandestinely shipped or delivered in evasion of it. Such property will at once be reported to these headquarters for the decision of the commander as to its dispositon. Forwarding, selling, or delivering such articles during this time, if now in transitu, excepting that they may be forwarded to the end of such railroads as now have them in possession for safe keeping, will be considered an evasion of this order. The facts of such forwarding will be reported to these headqusrters.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL HEINTZELMAN.

C. A. POTTER, A. A. G.

The 138th Ohio National Guards, Colonel Fisher, left Washington yesterday for Camp Dennison.

Surgeon G Pashman, 23d Ohio, Assistant Surgeon B H Cheney, 41st, Robt McNeilly, 19th, and W H Park, 49th, have resigned.

Lieutenants A J Fulkinson, 29th Ohio, and Jno P McKay, 10th Cavalry, have been dishonorably dismissed.

Associated Press Report.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.

Among the resoiutions adopted at the Mass Convention, at Bryan Hall, yesterday afternoon, over which Hon. Amos Kendall presided, was one recommending to the National Democratic Convention the nomination of General George B. McClellan as the most suitable candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and ex-Governor Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency.

This resolution was seconded by Hons. James Guthrie and Leslie Coombs, of Ky., Jno. P. Haskins, of N. Y., and Representative Rollins, of Mo.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the Convention adjourned to meet in the Court House Square.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.

The various delegations to the National Democratic Convention are now full, the few vacancies existing yesterday having been filled by selection of substitutes.

No apparent changes have occurred in the views of the different delegations, as to the most available candidates, with the exception that McClellan seems to gain strength with the New England delegates.

The session of the New York delegation last night was prolonged until after midnight. Although the McClellanites are in the majority, no definite conclusion was arrived at, and it was finally agreed to take the decisive vote at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Some of the McClellan delegates from the East and Pennsylvania, begin to talk sharply of the course pursued by the New York delegates. They claim that McClellan has a large majority of the whole vote of the Convention, and no such vote can be so concentrated on any other man, and that if New York would only speak promptly and emphatically for him, his nomination would be made by acclamation.

Governor Seymour continues to hold the position that he is not a candidate, and this has lead many to declare for McClellan who previously held Seymour as first choice. There are many outsiders from New York, however, who say Seymour has no right to deny his friends the privilege of using his name, and these are backed by the ultra peace men, who argue that McClellan is too much of a War Democrat, and that the country needs and demands a statesman, a civilian, and a soldier. Notwithstanding all this, however, there is still a firm impression that Governor Seymour will be chosen President of the Convention, and that he will nominate McClellan. It is very generally believed that should this occur, any opposition to him will be too weak to amount to anything.

There is some talk that in the event of McClellan's nomination, a bolt will occur, another Convention will be called, and an ultra peace man will be nominated.

The McClellanites disbelieve this, but say if such a course be pursued, its only effect will be to strengthen their candidate.

It should have been in the dispatch of this morning, that the Conservative Union men withdrew the recommendation of Ex-Governor Campbell, of Tennessee, just previous to the adoption of the resolutions.

It is estimated that there are at least 20,000 strangers in this city who have come to watch the proceedings of the Convention.

The Wigwam where the National Democratic Convention will be held has been crowded with visitors. The building erected for this special object is capable of accommodating 16,000 persons, is well lighted, ventilated, and decorated, and is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan. The delegates to the Convention will occupy a platform in the center which is capable of seating several hundred.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK Aug. 28.

The Herald's Chicago special states that Senator Sprague arrived Friday night with an official document or agreement from President Lincoln, of his withdrawel as candidate for reelection. We nderstand that Sprague and others have gone to Joliet, Illinois, to agree upon a new candidate for a new Republican Convention, and that minister Adams, now in England, will be there.

The mass meeting of the peace party Saturday was a fizzle.

FORM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Aug 28.

To Major General Dix:

A despatch from General Grant, just received, states that Richmond papers of yesterday, the 27th, announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession.

It is not stated whether the Fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up.

Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond Examiner of yesterday:

Fort Morgan is in the hands of the enemy. Whether blown up or evacuated is not known.

General Sheridan in a dispatch dated yesterday at 2:30 P. M., reports the enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway.

We captured 101 prisoners yesterday and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded.

There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown.

The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley.

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

Nothing has been received from General Sherman for two days.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

FROM THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says:

The portion of the line of the Weldon railroad recaptured by the rebels in Thursday's engagement extends from Ream's Station about three miles northward. The road had, however, been previously destroyed entirely, and cannot be of any use to the enemy while we continue to hold the portion on the north and between that and Petersburgh. The latter portion is securely in our possession.

Everything was quiet along the entire front at the last accounts, with the exception of occasional picket firing.

Both parties were engaged in burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

A letter received here from the upper Potomac, to-day, says the rebel cavalry, in force, were last seen at Sherry Run, five miles west of Hagerstown, on Friday.

The mail stage arrived at the latter place, a distance of about 24 miles, on the night of that day.

The shelling of Williamsport by the enemy, from the opposite side of the river, on Friday, did no injury to individuals, and only three houses were damaged.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO Aug. 27.

Very little change in the expected programme of to-morrow, has occurred during the day. This P. M. there was a meeting of anti McClellan delegates for consultation, and after a promise of views it was found that representatives from 15 or 16 different States preferred Seymour to McClellan, favoring his nomination, by way of compromise between the peace men and the war Democracy, most of them, however, are members of delegations that are required to vote as a unit.

Gov. Seymour, this afternoon, positively declines to permit his name to be used, and nobody else is now talked of for President of the convention.

The positive withdrawal of Seymour's name encourages the McClellanites to hope that he will receive a two-thirds vote on the first or second ballot.

A letter written by Fillmore to Hiram Ketcham, in which he expresses the hope that McClellan will receive the nomination, is published in the Times to-day.

The New York delegates were in session to-night, and after a free interchange of opinion, it was virtually resolved to cast the vote of the State for McClellan. The general vote of the delegation will be taken to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The morning papers have nothing additional about Thursday's battle.

A Hagerstown dispatch to the Herald, dated the 26th, states that the enemy endeavored to cross the river at Williamsport and other places, but were prevented by our forces.

A dispatch from the cavalry headquarters, dated Saturday night, states that no rebels have crossed the river, and that all is quiet.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch to the Herald, dated the 27th, states that a careful reconnoisance that morning developed the fact that the rebels have been withdrawn from our front. During the night our cavalry pushed on and occupied Charleston without meeting the enemy.

Opinions prevail that Grant's recent movement necessitated the re-calling Early to Richmond, while some conjecture that he intends crossing into Maryland at Shepardstown or Williamsport.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

A United States transport from New Orleans 24st, arrived to-night, with one hundred and thirty-four sick and wounded soldiers. She brings the following news:

Several gunboats were up Mobile river as far as Dog river bar.

The Metacomet and Selma made a reconnoissance within three miles of Mobile, and found the rebel steamer Nashville sunk across the channel.

The Morgan was lying at the wharf at Mobile and the gunboats opened fire on her. She steamed out and returned the fire, firing principally at the Selma, her late consort.

The batteries around Dog river bar are not manned.

At Mobile wharf there are three or four vessels, supposed to be blockade runners.

Farragut is busy putting things in order.

The Hartford is being repaired.

Farragut has succeeded in obtaining the services of the man who set the torpedoes for the rebels. He is now engaged in taking them out.

Our sailors and soldiers are in the best of spirits.

The fire of Fort Morgan on the Tennessee does not damage the latter a particle, the indentation being scarcely preceptible.

FIRE—MUTINY.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.

The bakery of Thomas Miller, in the northern part of the city, together with five dwellings adjoining, was burned yesterday. Loss about $25,000. Insured for $12,000.

A report prevailed last night that the rebel General Shelby, with 6,000 men, was about seventy miles below here, on the Iron Mountain railroad, but the military authorities have not been able to verify it

The Vicksburg Herald, of the 16th, has an account of the mutiny of part of the 2d Illinois cavalry on the steamer Olive Branch, which was only quelled by prompt action of the commander of the gunboat Benton. Six mutineers were placed in irons on board the Benton. The remainder were disarmed and sent up the river under a heavy guard. The cause of the mutiny is not stated.

The Democratic Congressional Convention held at Cairo yesterday, unanimously nominated W. J. Allen for re-election.

Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the Chicago nominees.

Mr. Allen made a speech in favor of peace and Union, as against war and abolition. Ammerson Ethridge spoke in defense.

Reports from Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, says Shelby and Marmaduke made an attack on Pine Bluff, and that reinforcements were sent to that place from Little Rock, but nothing definite was known.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.

In the accident on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad on Friday about thirty persons were wounded, one or two probably fatally. None were killed.

The train consisted of three passenger and one baggage car, and was completely wrecked.

The engineer saw the approaching hurricane just as the train neared Weitzell's bridge, and put on steam in order to clear the bridge and gain the shelter of the embankmeut ahead, but the tornado struck the train in a funnel-shaped ravine, and with such force as to lift the cars from the track.

The passenger cars made two complete revolutions, and landed with the wheels uppermost.

In the same vicinity stone walls were leveled, and the roof of a large stone house lifted from the walls and carried a considerable distance.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.

Last night's passenger train from Nashville, containing many wounded soldiers, at two o'clock this morning ran into the rear car of a freight train coming upon the switch. The two express cars next to the engine were thrown down an embankment. Paymasters Craig, McDowell and Jones were injured—the first two seriously, and the latter slightly. Capt. Brown, Quartermaster of Railroad Transportation at Nashville, was also seriously injured.

A gang of guerrillas plundered the citizens of Hardinsbdrg on Tuesday of money and watches to the amount of $1,000.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.

Major General Heintzelman issued orders today prohibiting Express, Rrilroad or other forwarding Companies from forwarding or delivering fire-arms, powder, ammunition of any kind within the limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan for the next 60 days without a permit from Headquarters. Also, prohibiting dealers in these articles from selling the same within this term. Military commander, and Provost Marshals within the Northern Department are requested to see this order executed and seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold.

FROM GENERAL CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Aug. 27, 9 P. M.

Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, General Crook moved out Wall's Brigade of Thorburn's Division from the left of our line to reconnoiter the enemy's position and ascertain if they had any force of importance stationed on his front.

Our forces advanced in line of battle with a heavy skirmish line and soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers who rapidly retreated on their reserves stationed a short distance in the rear of the skirmish line.

Our men advanced boldly and rapidly until they came within 300 yards of the enemy's line drawn up to receive them, who opened a heavy fire of musketry, which lasted nearly twenty minutes, when the enemy broke and run, under cover of a battery of artillery, which had, in the meantime, been brought up and placed in front of the works in exactly the same position where they had a battery last Thursday, when we made a similar reconnoissance, after the enemy had broken and retreated, which they did in great disorder, some of them throwing down their arms to expedite their escape.

Col. Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts, dashed in with his regiment of cavalry, and charging across the open field, killed and wounded quite a number, and succeeded in capturing sixty-nine prisoners, among them one Lieutenant Colonel and five other officers of lesser grade.

As soon as the enemy had retired under cover of his artillery and in close proximity to his earthworks, which extend across the Charlestown road, their battery opened on our line with great fury, thundering away rapidly, but with no effect whatever. The shots were fired at random, and most of the shells fell short or exploded over the heads of our men.

Colonel Wells, having obtained the information required and accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, quietly withdrew.

They carried off their killed and wounded—about 100.

After our men had been withdrawn the enemy continued to shell us.

Their battery was replied to by battery B of the United States Artillery, commanded by Captain Dufort. The artillery duel lasted half an hour when the enemy's battery withdrew.

T. M. Cook, correspondent of the New York Herald, G. B. Chadwick, of the Tribune, with General Grroger's army, were ordered beyond our lines by General Canby: for publication of information valuable to the enemy.

The steamer Lancaster was fired into 15 miles below Natchez, on the 18th, by a battery of artillery. Three shots struck the boat. No body was hurt. General Braymon, commanding at Natchez, sent a force in pursuit.

The steamer Atlanta, which was reported captured by the rebels up Zazoo river, arrived safely, with a large cargo of cotton.

A large number of rebel prisoners arrived at Vicksburg, recently captured fifteen miles back of Milliken's Bend.

Two hundred guerrillas were seen in Commerce, Mo., to-day.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The steamer Thomas Scott, from New Orleans 20th, arrived this morging.

She reports hearing heavy firing on Charleston on the 27th.

The 42d Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 19th.

Among the passengers by the Thomas Scott is Captain Charles Buckley, late Telegraph Superintendent of the Department of the Gulf. Captain Buckley reports that when the steamer Thomas Scott was passing Mobile Bay our land forces had planted mortars within 300 yards of Fort Morgan.

UNION MEETING.

CAIRO, Aug. 28.

The Union men of Ballard county, Ky., gave a barbecue yesterday, at Blandville. General Meredith addressed the assembly. Resolutions were adopted fovoring the suppression of the rebellion.

It is believed Ballard county will give a large Union majority in the coming election.

Similar meetings are to be held in other counties of Kentucky and Missouri contiguous to Cairo.

The steamer McGill, from New Orleans 22d, has arrived.

News from the fleet in Mobile Bay was rendered valueless by the announcement through Richmond papers of the fall of Fort Morgan.

FROM EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 28.

Jake Bennett, with 24 men, dashed into Owensboro Saturday evening and killed three negro soldiers, a Lieutenant of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, and burnt the wharf boat, with $2,000 worth of stores.

Bennett only remained 15 minutes. He was pursued by Captain Wilson's Kentucky guard, who were two hours behind them at West Point, this morning, and gaining rapidly.

Norris, a rebel sympathizer, was shot by Wilson, at Owensboro, Saturday night, after he had shot at Wilson, who was attempting to arrest him.

Saturday Night's Repoot.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.

The crowd attracted to the National Democratic Convention is already great, and will be swelled to immense proportions if one half of the numbers reported to be on their way here come in. Although the hotel accommodations of this city are extensive, it has been found necessary to resort to the principal residences for accomodation of numberless parties arriving. As late as last night numbers of persons were turned away from private houses and the hotels because there was no place left in which to put them.

Outside delegations have made arrangements to camp out.

All the regular delegates to the Democratic Convention are now here.

The canvass on the Presidential candidate grows lively. But two names are prominently mentioned; these are Gen. McClellan and H. Seymour.

The latter, however, says that he is not and will not be a candidate. His name is being used by gentlemen of prominence of his own and several Western States, and by Fernando Wood, who is reported to say that Gov. Seymour will be more acceptable to those he represents than Gen. McClellan. This, nevertheless, is denied by delegates from both Eastern and Western States, who claim to be consistent and earnest peace men.

Gen. McClellan appears to have a large majority of delegates in the West as well as in the East.

The friends of McClellan expect his nomination as early as the first or second formal ballot.

The Ohio delegation is reported to be about equally divided in its choice.

The disagreement between the contesting Kentucky delegations has not been adjusted and will probably go to the Convention for a decision.

The New York delegation held their first meeting for consultation this P. M. General McClellan undoubtedly has a reliable majority among them.

The Constitutional Union men are now organizing their Mass Convention.

The object of this Convention seems to be to recommend rather than to nominate General McClellan to the Democratic Convention.

New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota, with two or three of the New England States are claimed as certain for McClellan. Some of these States, however, do not vote as a unit.

The Mass Convention of the Conservative National Union men was more largely attended this afternoon, Bryan Hall being well filled.

Hon. Amos Kendall was elected President, and a list of Vice Presidents was appointed, among whom are representatives from all the States North and South, with the exception of three or four.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the policy of the Administration as calculated to impel both sections of the country to interminable warfare, proclaiming a determination to maintain the Union and Constitution, and declaring that the only solution of the existing troubles is in the unrestrained exercise of the elective franchise and the displacement of the present administration; further, that the declarations of Southern leaders and Lincoln's ultimatum are alike impracticable, and favoring the earliest peace attainable on the basis of the Constitution and the Union; finally recommending to the Democratic Convention the nomination of General McClellan and ex-Governor William B. Campbell of Tennessee.

Speeches in harmony with these resolutions were made by Guthrie and Coombs, of Kentucky; Campbell, of Tennessee; Haskins, of New York; and Rollins, of Missouri.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the mass meeting at the Court House Square this evening.

The mass meeting to-night is remarkably large and boisterously enthusiastic. The number present is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000, and it is generally admitted to have been the largest gathering ever seen in Chicago, and much larger than the Republican demonstration here four years ago.

It was found necessary to organize three meetings, two in the Park and one on Clark street, and for an hour or more so dense was the crowd in Clark and Randolph streets, about the Sherman House, that it was impossible to make a passage through.

The court-house was gaily decorated with McClellan flags and Chinese lanterns, and at the close several large pieces of fireworks, after the fashion of those displayed at the New York Union Square meeting, were set off.

Among the speakers were Leslie Coombs, of Ky.; Perrin, of N. Y.; D. R. Porrin, of N. Y.; James, of Ohio; Gov. Weller, of California, and Reed, of Ky. The remarks of the latter were remarkable for fierce denunciation of the administration.

It was midnight before the last meeting broke up, and the enthusiasm was apparently all for McClellan to the last.

There are many rumors floating about to-night, among others that the New York delegation is now in session; that the Ohio delegation will bolt if McClellan is nominated; that Kentucky will bolt if the Guthrie delegation is recognized; that Lincoln had signified his willingness to withdraw, and that Gov. Sprague brought this news on last night. Although these and similar rumors cannot be traced to any responsible source, they create much talk and excitement about the hotels.

The determination of the New York delegation as to their choice of candidates is looked for with great interest, as it is generally believed that their vote will decide the question.

FROM MOBILE, ETC.

YAZOO, Aug. 24.

A navaj reconnoissance towards Mobile on the 15th found formidable but not insurmountable obstacles, besides batteries, rams and sunken vessels.

There is also a very strong casemated fort, mounting ten guns.

Piles have been driven, the tops of which are sawed off just below the surface of the water, and heavy iron bolts, sharpened on the upper ends, fastened in them so as to tear off the bottoms of boats passing over them.

Men were seen working on two ram-looking contrivances.

The wharves were crowded with steamboats, among them four English-built craft, probably blockade-runners.

The streets of the city are deserted.

The rebels are completely cut off rearwards.

The general health of the army and navy is good.

The fleet is still pounding away at Fort Morgan, with a considerable number of casualties on our side.

Information received from Rio Grande says the rebel General Ford occupied Brownsville two days after our forces evacuated it, and proceeded to rent out the property of Unionists, but the Mayor of the city continued to exercise his functions.

Ford has only a small force, and is evidently prepared to make a rapid retreat if necessary.