THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1865.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

State Reorganization and What Comes After.

Mississippi, which was the second State to secede, and which, at Vicksburg, fired the first gun in the partial and informal hostilities which introduced organized and general war, is the first after the close of the war, to repeal her ordinance of secession and to take other measures looking to the resumption of her former relations to the Union.

The Jackson Convention which, after a brief session, adjourned subject to call on the 24th, manifested a practical ability and a political discretion which might well commend it as a model for similar bodies that will soon be called to act on the same questions in other Southern States. In its constitution making capacity the action of this Convention as far as it goes is singularly direct, explicit, and applicable to the case. It consists mainly in recognizing the abolition of slavery as a fact, in prohibiting its subsequent existence in the State, and in recognizing that the Legislature shall provide for the full protection of freedmen and guard them and the State against evils which may result from sudden emancipation.

The clause for the legal protection of freedmen was doubtless adopted with a view to disarm the argument of the Radicals, who demand suffrage for the negro on the ground that he will be oppressed by the laws of the Southern States if not enabled to protect himself with the ballot. As regards legal security this is more than State Constitutions have done for minors, for women, and for resident foreigners. If the Radicals demanded negro suffrage only from sincere concern for the welfare of the negro, the guarantee of his rights of person and property thus given by the State of Mississippi would surely remove from that State the occasion for the demand.

But the welfare of the negro is quite a secondary consideration in the programme of the Radicals. They want negro suffrage, not so much for the future security of the black man as for the perpetuation of their own power. To that object, in the event of all the lately insurgent States resuming their Union status, they deem the votes of the Southern freedmen indispensable. They will struggle bitterly to obtain this great political reinforcement. It is plain that they will not be stayed in their efforts by the views and wishes of the President. Features of State reorganization which may satisfy him may be repudiated by them; he may endorse, but they may refuse to ratify his endorsement.

The President, it is said, has already telegraphed his approbation of the work of the Mississippi Convention. This means that Mississippi has fulfilled the conditions required by him as a proof of her loyalty and fitness to resume her political rights in the Union. Thus favorably recognized by the Executive, the next step to complete the resumption of those rights is to re-enter Congress with a similar recognition from that body; and it is there that the Radicals will set up conditions supplemental to those of the President, and make a desperate struggle to secure to their party the element of negro suffrage as a weapon with which to control the South on the one hand and to overpower Conservative opposition at the North on the other.

We repeat that this struggle will be inevitable, and that, having gained the good will and support of the President, Mississippi, and other States which may follow her example—and it is well that all should stand together on this issue—will be in a situation analogous to an army which has carried one line of intrenchments and is obliged to storm another in order to gain the contested stronghold. The success of the second movement ought to be placed, if possible, beyond all hazard, for in such a case the retreat of the assailants leaves them in a worse plight than they were in before advancing: usually the repulse is a disaster, sometimes total rout.

So various and shifting are political classifications at this time, that it is impossible to anticipate the strength of the Radicals in the ensuing Congress. Should it be such as to command the vote of that body against the admission of Southern Representatives, the issue would then be broadly made whether disunion shall be indefinitely protracted, to keep a desperate and despotic party in power.

The most bitter of practical disunionists would then be in the North. It is yet to be seen how far, the Radicals may succeed in reducing Congress to a faction and making that faction supreme. Meantime let us remember, if the worst should come, that the Long Parliament had its Cromwell.

PRICE CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS.—That excellent commercial publication, the *Price Current*, announces that, in consequence of its increase of business, it has returned to its old price before the war, 10 cents a copy, and that it is endeavoring to reduce the price of its *Letter Sheet* still lower. That its extending patronage will justify this can not be doubted.

The Annual Statement of the *Price Current* on the 1st of September will be a commercial review, business men and every planter and farmer should possess. The proprietors are prepared to furnish any number of their two sheets, with or without private circulars; they request the latter to be sent in as early as possible, and will furnish circulars to those who do not choose to write them.

They also intend to commence on the 1st of October to issue a daily market report in a small and convenient letter sheet, with every variety of commercial, financial and marine information, up to 3 o'clock, P. M., and this at the rate of only 2 1/2 cents a piece, or 30 cents a dozen.

There are hopeful signs of the opening business of the city.

PERSONAL.—We learn that Capt. Semmes, formerly commander of the famous Alabama, arrived in the city yesterday, together with his son, Major Oliver Semmes, and that they took rooms in the house of Capt. Brooks, 248 Canal street.

The officers of the steamer Judge Fletcher inform us that she left Shreveport, on Friday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, and had proceeded about twenty miles down the river when the larboard guard gave away, throwing about two hundred bales cotton into the river, which was all recovered with the assistance of the steamer E M Bicknell. River falling very fast with 4 1/2 on the principal bars.

STAGE OF THE RIVER.—Last evening the river in front of the city was five feet eleven inches below the high water mark of 1862, a fall of eight inches within the past week.

To Mr. E. L. Shaw, clerk of the steamer Fashion, we are obliged for our latest Vicksburg papers, to Mr. J. W. Bassett, clerk of the steamer Judge Fletcher, for Shreveport papers; to Mr Dubio, of Adams' Express, for Alabama and Mississippi papers, and the Commercial Express for Mobile papers of the latest date.

The steamship Star of the Union, Captain Blanchard, will leave her wharf foot of Toulouse street, at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York, direct, with a full freight of cotton and the following passengers:

Miss E Lewis, W. Addison, E H Laycock, A A Maginnis Jr, E T [illegible], C O [illegible], J E [illegible], Mrs P T [illegible] and two children, [illegible], four children and servant, Geo Hedges, M Cole[illegible], Mrs J G Tucker and 2 children, [illegible].

PASSENGERS.—We subjoin the list of passengers per steamship Hans, from Galveston:

Mrs McMahon and servant, Mrs V Morton, [illegible].

BY TELEGRAPH.

TESTIMONY AGAINST WERTZ.

THE WERTZ TRIAL, &C.

LETTER FROM JOE JOHNSTON.

New York Markets of the 25th.

Gold 43 1/2—Cotton 45.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York, August 25.—Col. Gibbs, Confederate commander at Andersonville, and Mr. Bates, physician, are very severe in their evidence against Wertz.

Joe Johnston has written letters recommending Virginians to enter immediately upon peaceful duties, and to vote for conservatives who will maintain the interests of Virginia as a member of the United States.

Cotton 45. Gold 43 1/2.

New York, Aug 24.—Gold is quoted at 43¾. Sugar has advanced ¼c. Molasses is firmer. Coffee has advanced ¼c. Cotton is unchanged. The examination of Wertz has been resumed, after some alteration in the charges.

Lord Lyons has been appointed British Ambassador to Constantinople.

(Special to the New Orleans Times.)

Feeble Attempt to Renew the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, August 24.—The special to the New York *Commercial* says a feeble attempt is making to renew the Monroe doctrine. There is not the slightest ground for supposing the Government will depart in the least from its policy of non-interference which it has adopted in this and all similar cases.

SWEDES GOING TO VIRGINIA.

A large party of Swedes have arrived *en route* to settle in Upper Virginia, on the James river.

Washington, August 24.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Ledger* publishes a letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, dated August 17th, in which he says that the future course and interests of the State of Virginia are so plain that little can be said on the subject. He referred the questions at issue between them and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword, and the decision which had been made out against them. They must acquiesce in the decision and accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Their duties and interests coincide, and they will consult the one and perform the other by doing all they can to promote the welfare of their neighbors. They should at once commence to cast their votes at the polls as peaceful citizens. This course he recommends to all.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the fleet steamer T. D. Hine, under command of Captain A. J. Carmele, will leave for St. Martinsville, Patersonville, Franklin, &c. The veteran Capt. James Bell is in the office. The Hine has just been repaired, refitted and repainted and now stands No. 1 in all our insurance offices. Therefore we take pleasure in recommending her to our readers.

FOR GRAND ECORE.—The excelsior regular Saturday packet, B. L. Hodge, leaves positively at 5 P. M. to-day for Grand Ecore, Alexandria and all intermediate landings on Red River. The Hodge is a first-class boat and she stands A1 in all our insurance offices, while her officers are all veteran boatmen. Safety, speed and comfort are the combined attractions she possesses. The deservedly popular Capt. Dick Sinnott is in command, and the well-known Captain C. Findren is clerk.

FOR SHREVEPORT.—The first class passenger steamer Louis d'Or is the Red River packet to-day, and she will positively take her flight at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The veteran Captain Cheny Johnston is on the roof, and the office affairs are ably conducted by the well known Captain T. D. Hine.

THE NEW ERA FOR RED RIVER.—This fleet and light draught packet leaves positively at 5 P. M. to-day for Shreveport and all way landings on Red River. The Era stands A1 in all our insurance offices, and she is officered by careful and experienced boatmen.

The deservedly popular Capt. W. T. Scovell is in command.

FOR THE LOWER COAST.—The steamer Wenona, Capt. G. E. Pitcher, leaves positively at 10 o'clock this morning as above. Mr. N. Barrois will be found in the office.

The Limits of Civil Government in the Lately Insurgent States.

In a recent speech in the Mississippi Convention, Mr. Yerger, in order to show how completely civil government was subject to military power, cited the case of a man in Washington county who was arrested and brought to Vicksburg for trial, before a military court, for killing a negro. Application was made to a judge to issue a writ of habeas corpus for an investigation of the grounds of his arrest. The writ was issued, when it was not only disregarded, but the Judge issuing it was arrested and imprisoned. The case was then referred to Washington for instructions, when an order applicable to such cases was issued, and which Mr. Yerger read.

From the text of this order it is clearly applicable, not only to Mississippi, but to all the States (including Louisiana) which were recognized as insurgent, and in which the rebellion is not yet officially announced as a thing of the past. We give it textually:

Headquarters Department of Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss., August 15, 1865.

General Orders No. 18.

The following endorsement on a communication, regarding jurisdiction of Military Courts in certain cases, which was addressed to the Assistant Judge Advocate General, and by him referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and which is approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department, Bureau of Military Justice, July 25th, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Col. W. M. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General.

The trials by Military Commission of the within named citizens of Mississippi, (Cooper, Dowling and Saunders), charged with capital and other gross assaults upon colored soldiers of our army, (and in one instance of similar treatment of a colored female,) should be at once proceeded with; and in all like cases of crime in that locality should be promptly and vigorously prosecuted. That the President has accorded a provisional government to the State of Mississippi is a fact which should not be allowed to abridge or injuriously affect the jurisdiction heretofore properly assumed by military courts in that region during the war.

And especially is the continued exercise of that jurisdiction called for, in cases, 1st, of wrong or injury done by citizens to soldiers (whether white or black,) and, 2d, of assault or abuse of colored citizens generally; where, indeed, the local tribunals are either unwilling (by reason of inherent prejudices) or incapable, by reason of the defective machinery, or because of some State law declaring colored persons incompetent as witnesses,) to do full justice, or properly punish the offenders.

The State of Mississippi, in common with other insurgent States, is still in the occupation of our forces, and, embraced as it is in a military department, is still to a very considerable extent under the control of the military authorities. Moreover, the rebellion, though physically crushed, has not been officially announced, or treated either directly or indirectly as a thing of the past; the suspension of the *habeas corpus* has not been terminated, nor has military law ceased to be enforced, in proper cases, through the agency of military courts and military commanders in all parts of the country.

A. A. HOSMER,
Major and Judge Advocate.

SECRETARY STANTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial* says that it has good authority for saying that, on account of his health, Secretary Stanton will retire from the Cabinet in a few weeks, at the furthest. He is advised by his physician to do so. As soon as the arrangements for mustering out unnecessary troops are completed, and things are in such a shape that he can turn them over to his successor, he will retire, and intends spending a few weeks at Cape May and in traveling.

The steamship Kensington, Capt. Chipman, sailed last evening for Boston direct, with a full freight.

MESS PORK AT 37 NATCHEZ STREET.—F. Delhonde & Co., No 37 Natchez street, advertise for sale 300 barrels of choice mess pork, overweight, of the Louisville packing. The superior quality of Kentucky pork is conceded.

IMPORTANT RELATIVE TO COTTON INSURANCE ON RAILROADS.—An important notice is given elsewhere by the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters to the effect that cotton must be enclosed in box cars, or fully protected by tarpaulins, when conveyed on railroads, in order to be insured by Companies composing the Board.

We publish to day the card of a new firm Messrs. Brooks & McDonald, cotton factors and commission merchants, No. 199 Gravier street. We recommend them to the public as possessing large capital combined with energy and first-rate reputation personally and unencumbered with liabilities of any kind.

Robberies, Fires, Disorder and License in the Parish of St. Martin.

[From the Courier of the Teche (St. Martinsville) August 19.]

Verily if no stop is put to the rule of the robbers and incendiaries in the parish, the place will be no longer tenable. We are again called upon to chronicle some cases which can serve to establish beyond cavil the pretty state of affairs which the absence of civil law and the presence of the military authorities amongst us have produced.

On Saturday night last the streets of the town of St. Martinsville were ringing with the loud hurrahs and clamors of the darkies, now bearing the name of freedmen, rejoicing over their newly acquired freedom. Music lent its assistance to the occasion, and several places were opened to the darkies who were '*spiling*' for a dance. According to the recent order published by the Secretary of War, negroes have just as much—beg pardon—have much more right than white men to travel unmolested day, or night and go wherever they choose. In consequence the streets were filled by hundreds of negroes, galloping on horseback—promenading, and peeping in every yard. The result of all this was that the store of Messrs McLean & Braughn was broken open, and goods to the amount of one thousand dollars were stolen therefrom. Investigation plainly shows that this robbery was committed by a regularly organized band. The Commander of the Post at New Iberia was immediately apprised of the fact, and with a detachment he made a perquisition through St. Martinsville, but of course nothing was found.

On Tuesday night at about half past eight the young ladies at Mr. C. Landry, who lives at about three miles from town, discovered that the house was on fire. The alarm was given and by dint of energy the negroes living on the place succeeded in putting out the fire. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary. The fire having been discovered in time, but little injury was effected. Two rooms in the lower basement, some bedding and furniture were destroyed.

About the same hour on the same night, Mr. A Gauthier was awakened by the barking of his dogs. Arming himself, he went into his yard, when he heard persons galloping off from him. He immediately fired in the direction of the noise but with no effect. These persons had come there with the intention of taking off some calves and were already performing their work, when Mr Gauthier was fortunately awakened.

It is by no means strange that on the same night and nearly at the same hour, a house was fired and an attempt made to rob, when we are informed that in the lane in front of Messrs. Gauthier and Landry, over twenty negroes were seen passing on horseback a few moments previous to these occurrences.

The Cotton Question at Shreveport

The Caddo *Gazette* of the 19th says:

Unless the military authorities here adopt a different policy in regard to cotton planters will scarcely bring it to this market. We do not really know what their policy is, but only know it is the prevalent opinion in the country, that no cotton brought here is exempt from military seizure, if not permanent appropriation.

The receipts of cotton at this point have fallen off largely, owing probably to the terrors of the "middle passage," made so, as is supposed in the country, by the military. The fact is, we believe the quantity of cotton in this Department will fall far short of the estimates of the knowing ones in New York and elsewhere. When the present supply is exhausted the scarcity of money in this country will be greater than ever before known.

COTTON BUSINESS BLOCKED IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile *Tribune* of the 24th says: We understand that the order referred to in our yesterday's issue, prohibiting the removal of cotton from the interior until further notice, emanated from Gen Woods and not from the Treasury Department as stated. It matters little whence the order comes, the effect will be the same; that is to cause a complete stagnation of business of all kinds here until it is rescinded. Unless the cotton in the interior is brought to market and sold there will be but little money put in circulation, and unless money does circulate pretty freely business is sure to droop.

Cotton Prospect in the Vicinity of Baton Rouge.

The Baton Rouge *Comet and Gazette* of the 21st says:

We had a fine refreshing shower of rain at this place on Sunday afternoon, the first we had for nearly a month. We regret, however, to learn, that it did not reach far enough back to benefit many even of the nearest cotton farms, which are and have been for so long a time suffering from the drought.

The want of rain has already caused such profuse shedding of the cotton leaves and tender bolls, as to justify the serious apprehension that not more than a half crop of cotton will be realized in our Parish, this year, and this average must be still further reduced unless the causes tending to this evil are made to disappear by early and more general distribution of the rains.

GOSSIP OF A NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENT.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* writes on the 21st:

General Beauregard was disturbed, a few nights since, at about two o'clock at night, by a guard of soldiers sent to his house in the lower part of the city, in search of a political offender, I am told. The ladies of the household were much frightened. General Sheridan, I am informed, expressed regret that any rude or unnecessary measures should have been taken by the officer commanding the squad in searching the General's premises. Rumor said that it was thought Kirby Smith was concealed there, but that is simply ridiculous. The affair caused considerable excitement among our excitable Gallic friends.

It is stated by knowing ones, that the Banks-Durant-Black Republicans have forty thousand dollars to use at the coming election. No one believes they will run candidates taken from the ranks of the out-and-out negro suffrage party, but support with money and votes such men of the "Conservative Union," or, as some call it, the "National Conservative party," as will subserve their ends whenever necessary. One has to keep a bright, wide-awake eye upon aspirants for office now. Men and measures both are to be scrutinized, or else regret will come too late.

Gen. R. E. Lee.

(From the Richmond Republic, Aug 14.)

We have already announced that Gen. R. E. Lee had been offered the Presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Va. Judge John Brockenborough, one of the Visitors of the college, was sent to inform him of his election, and at our latest advices from Lexington had not returned. It is, therefore, not known whether Gen. Lee will accept the position; but in the absence of positive information on the subject, we are inclined to think that he will not. He has recently expressed the intention of leasing a grazing farm in Albemarle, and residing upon it with his family. During the past week, he and Mrs Lee have been on a visit to Bremo, the plantation of Gen. Philip St. George Cook, fifteen or twenty miles above Cartersville, and was met there by Judge Brockenborough.

Washington College is, next to William and Mary, the oldest institution of learning in Virginia, and is the Alma Mater of some of the most prominent citizens of the State. It before the war, stood next to the University in the high qualification exacted from applicants for its degrees. It was originally an academy; was liberally endowed by Gen. Washington during his lifetime, and was shortly after chartered as a college. In 18[illegible] it was further endowed with $10,000 by Mr. John Robinson, a James River planter. Until its funds were lost by bad investments during the war, the college should now be in a flourishing financial condition.

The Old Free Colored Population of New Orleans.

The editor of the Mobile *News*, formerly a citizen of New Orleans, and well versed in all its social characteristics, thus speaks in a recent article, written subsequently to a visit to his old home, of that class of free colored population who inherited their freedom or acquired it legally before the late war:

We cannot, without injustice to a certain class, refrain from stating that, notwithstanding the most desperate efforts to create a conflict of races, the old free population of color, to whom freedom came as an inheritance, or a reward for good and faithful conduct, offers a most salutary example of moderation and good behavior, not only between themselves, but also in their daily intercourse with the whites.

Before the war, could be found in that class some of the most industrious, laborious and honest members of society; their status was universally respected, their feelings never wounded, and, although not enjoying that very doubtful boon, the electoral franchise, their rights were as sacredly guarded as those of any other class.

Limiting themselves to their own social circle did not impose any greater restraint on their enjoyments than to the mechanic of England and France, the non intercourse with the more educated or wealthier classes, and, up to 1845, when universal suffrage was incorporated in the Constitution of the State, their being deprived of this so-called privilege was no more than was done to the most honorable and worthy citizens who did not happen to possess certain property qualifications.

We can affirm that the old free colored population of New Orleans still deserves the esteem and respect of all, and that, with but few exceptions, they deeply regret an agitation which, whilst it will never remove certain prejudices of classes, existing in all countries, may ultimately envelop them in one common ruin with the poor ignorant hordes now sought to be made a power in the State.

The free colored population of New Orleans is generally well informed as to the part the like of them have played in San Domingo. They know that the "mulattoes" were amongst the first victims of the hordes of Dessalines, who could not bear the intellectual superiority of the mixed race and, as usual found no better argument than an indiscriminate slaughter.

The miserable wretches who now attempt to stir up the passions of the ignorant blacks, and force them into a conflagration on the ruins of which they dream to build their own power, these wretches will one day pay the penalty due to their crimes, and none will greet it more sincerely than the return to the former patriarchal times than the old free colored population of New Orleans.

A Mississippi Conventionist's Personal Impression of the President's Policy.

Mr. Yerger, of Hinds county, in arguing for the ordinance passed by the Mississippi Convention prohibiting slavery in that State, thus referred to an interview which he had with the President last spring:

He was one of a committee who visited Washington for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done to restore the State to its former position in the Union. They applied for an interview with the President, and it was cordially given. The committee represented to the President the condition of the country—that the State was ruined—that the civil law was abolished—that anarchy reigned—that the people were worn out—that the land was desolated. The President listened patiently. He asked us what we desired and we told him. We desired that the Convention called to assemble in June, by the then State government, might be permitted to convene.

The President replied that the question upon that matter was settled; that the parties to rebellion were not to have any civil rights. He invited attention to his proclamation relative to North Carolina, and stated that there was one thing the people must distinctly understand, that slavery in the insurrectionary States was at an end forever. He then said that in the Constitution which we should adopt, there should be incorporated a provision abolishing slavery forever. There was no order to that effect, and no dictation. But it was understood that if it was not done, we could not have the benefit of his support for the restoration of our rights. The same thing was said to the committees from other States. He saw everywhere on his journey the unanimous opinion prevailing, without dissent, that slavery had been rubbed out by the fruition of the war.

But in regard to the status the negro was to occupy in the South, there was a strong party there which was opposed to the extreme demands of the radicals, which latter insist that the people of the Southern States, by withdrawing from the Union, are estopped from objecting to the military government of the United States. They insist that these States shall remain in a condition of territorial subjection to Federal rule and bayonets, and when they shall come to us properly prepared, then we shall have a convention, to which shall be returned both white and black representatives. The President is not of this party, but has taken ground in favor of the people, and he is supported at the North by a large and powerful party.

Mr. Y. read from the proclamation to show that the President was in favor of the people of the State determining the qualifications of the electors of members to Congress or the Legislature. On that proposition we have many friends at the North. All the principal generals of the Northern armies are with us, and will sustain the President in the ground he has taken.

Madame Levert on the Friendly Reception of Ex-Confederates in New York.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 24th gives the following characteristic letter from Madame Levert of that city. It was a private letter:

New York, Fifth Avenue Hotel, August 6, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND—I write to tell you of our safe arrival here at this magnificent hotel. We made a most delightful voyage on to New York. There was not a wave sufficient to rock the immense steamer, "The North Star," or a cloud to dim the sunlight during all the weeks of our sea-wanderings.

I find New York full of Confederate officers, (many just out of prison.) They are most kindly treated here. At a superb supper party given to us by Mrs. T——, there were five Confederate Generals—Marmaduke and Wheeler among the number—and Colonels, Majors and Captains in profusion.

The Confederates are dined and supped by the very men they fought against. Every one expresses the highest admiration of the Confederates, and I have not heard yet one word of bitterness against the South. Two publishers have called on me, hearing I intended writing "souvenirs of the war." They made me great offers if I will publish. I have serious thoughts of doing so. I assure you I shall do full justice to the heroic Southern soldiers. I often feel it is my duty to let the world know that the annals of all times do not hold a parallel to the self-sacrifice and heroism of the Southern soldiers. They were cursed in many of their leaders but ennobled in others. I wish you were here to enjoy this delightful hotel and these pleasant days. Major O., of Texas, is here. He says that "Bob Lane is the most gallant man in the world, and the coolest in battle."

Although we have not sent our cards to any one yet, many of our friends have found us out, and throngs have been to see me, inviting us to dinners and parties, (supper parties at this season) and every one manifesting the greatest respect and delight to see us once more in New York.

It is said that there is an effort being made by politicians here to get up another revolution in the South. So much money was made during the war that they wish it to begin again. God grant it never, never may!

An old friend to whom my beloved Papa rendered some great service in the "long, long ago," invited us all to accompany himself, wife and family to Europe, offering to pay all our expenses. I would gladly have gone, but O. and M. preferred to remain here rather than cross the Atlantic again, to stay three months, and we declined. Was not this offer an evidence that there is gratitude even in this hard age. I am just as grateful to the excellent friend of my dear papa as though I had accepted his offer.

Mrs Lincoln is living quietly near Chicago, in which her son Robert is studying law. The ladies of New York and New England have increased the sum left by her husband to $100,000, which places her beyond want.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of [illegible].

AN important meeting of this Association will be held at the Hall "Perfect Union," on Rampart street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, at 12½ o'clock, P. M. All the members are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of C. R. PAGOT, President.
A. [illegible], Secretary Pro Tem.

The Cotton Bal.

133........Common street........133

BETWEEN ST. CHARLES AND CAMP.

FREE CONCERTS!!

FREE CONCERTS will be given every night, [illegible] by Mr. A. [illegible] [illegible].

JOHN B. [illegible], Proprietor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Cars and Colored Persons.—At a meeting of the Universal Suffrage Committee on Tuesday evening, the answer returned by Gen. Canby to the memorial on cars was read to the Committee. Mr. Jervis interpreted the General's answer in this way, that every man, whatever his color, has an equal right to ride in the cars; but if a colored man is ill-treated by the passengers or drivers, he has to bring his case before the Recorders. If this be so, let every colored man jump into every car. If they do not assert their rights, it will be their own fault.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, amended by Messrs. Conway and Dunn, the whole correspondence on that subject will be sent informally before Gen. Sheridan.

Outrageous.—One Levy, C. Brown and A. Merryman, were examined yesterday before Recorder Vennard on the charge of having broken open the gate of the premises of James Sumter, at Lakeport, and then having forcibly entered the private residence of the owner. The prosecutor testified that he had ordered the accused from the house and was then stabbed. Levy had a knife covered with blood and Brown had also a knife in his hand when arrested. Levy and Brown were sent before the First District Court.

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.—Mrs. Matain is the owner of three double houses and neglected to have the sinks attached thereto attended to according to the city ordinances and sanitary orders. She was fined $25 for each house—$75 in all.

Pierre Melville, A. M. Bernard and Benj Volk, charged with buying and selling a government horse, were tried and acquitted.

Home. Larceny.—Trison King, Napoleon, Jolime and Kerr, were sent before the Criminal Court to answer the charge of having robbed Bedford Davis of $600. Sam. Johnson, colored, was sent before the same tribunal for stealing a book with $12 from Mich Verdette.

Trespass.—Trison King is further charged by W. T. Travell with attempting to break open an office on Baronne street. For this he is to answer the charge of trespass before Judge Abell.

Charged with Murder.—Jos. McCaffrey, David Dunn and Hugh McCaffrey are charged with having murdered Ch. Ward at Farrell's House on the 14th at the instance of the Operator. These were brought before the Recorder yesterday and waived an examination before the Magistrate and thus the case was sent before the First District Court.

Inquests.—Cecilia Sheppard, 2[illegible] years of age, the colored woman of this city, was shot by a colored woman on Carondelet street, [illegible] place, died in the Charity Hospital yesterday, from the effects of the ball. The post mortem examination showed that the fatal missile had passed through the lungs.

Dominique Poind, of Italy, 51 years of age, died of apoplexy at No. 262 Julia street.

The nude body of an unknown woman was found dead from intemperance at No. 318 Old Levee. Deceased appeared to be a native of Ireland, about 35 years of age.

Celestine Richardson, at 31 Burgundy street, 25 years of age, died of puerperal fever. Coroner Yeiser held inquests in all these cases.

Recorders' Courts.—Hannah King, arrested on Basin street, was fined $10 for being drunk and violating city ordinance 1093. Robert Durand, disturbing the peace and offering resistance to the Guard, was fined $5 or 5 days Parish Prison. Patrick Trainor paid $10 for a drunk that rendered him noisy. Mary Kadwood, for disturbing the peace on Rampart street, was fined $5. Miss Utterson, guilty of disorderly conduct on Baronne street, was fined $5, with the alternative of 10 days in prison. Mary Ann McGlade, drunk and disturbing the peace on Dryades street, was condemned to pay a fine of $10 or be incarcerated for ten days in default of payment. William Weiss, disturbing the peace of the Academy of Music, and also charged by officer Trower with interfering with him in the discharge of his duty, was fined and paid $5. Bernard Fox, charged with drunkenness and battery upon Dominic Jose, was fined $10 or 10 days.

The Record.—Taken the amount [illegible] up to 3 o'clock yesterday, 3,[illegible]; registered as voters, 3,163.

Stolen Money.—Officer Hardison [illegible] Toulouse street, near Dorsigny, [illegible] warrant. The bale of [illegible] recognized as stolen from E. Pons[illegible].

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 25, 1865.

The general market has been quite inanimate to-day, and even the leading staple has partaken of the prevailing dullness, the sales having been confined to a few small lots barely reaching 500 bales. The movement on the part of buyers has been checked by the latest telegrams reporting a decline at New York, as well as by a general disposition to await further advices before going on at the ruling rates. Western produce maintains their pretensions, and mostly anticipating that an early falling off in the receipts will advance prices. If there be any giving way it will probably be on the part of speculators compelled to realize.

Gold opened with rather a better feeling and closed at 144½ to 145 against 144¼ to 144¾ last evening. The sales include $10,000 at 144¾, $5000 at 144⅝, $30,000 at 144 3/4, and $16000, $2000, $3000, $5000, $7000 and $7500 at 145, which was the general asking rate. The market would have shown more buoyancy had it not been for the apprehension of heavy receipts, say $300,000 to $400,000,—by the Evening Star. In silver we noticed a sale of $3000 in American half-dollars at 140 3/4. Nothing reported in Mexicans.

Foreign Exchange continued buoyant and the sales of Sterling include a first class private bill for a moderate sum at 153, £12,000 in several bills at 153, and a private banker's bill for £1500 at the same. In Francs we notice a bill of a first-class private bill for 50,000 f. at 3.71¼ and some more at the same. The Banks have advanced their pretensions for Francs, and we now quote Sterling at 149 to 153 for private bills and 155 for Bank, and Francs at 3 68 3/4 to 3 77 1/2 for the former and 3 62 1/2 for the latter.

The market for Domestic Exchange was evidently firmer; the sales out-doors including $9000 New York Sight in several amounts at ⅛ discount, $50,000, ($20,000 and $30,000) at ⅛; and $19,000 in two sums at 1; $10,000 Philadelphia Sight at 1; $10,000 one day Sight on New York at ⅛ and a moderate amount at 1, $20,000 five days at 1⅛, and two other round amounts at the same; $10,000 ten day's at 1⅛ and a moderate sum at 2; and $60,000 thirty day's ($40,000 and $20,000) at 2. There was considerable irregularity in the Bank rates for checks on New York, which ranged from ⅛ to ¼ discount, ¼ being the ruling rate at the close. One institution bought a fair amount from its neighbors at ⅛ and checked at ¼.—Others asked ⅛.

The only sales of Stocks since the Union, Mechanics' and Traders' and Crescent City Bank noticed in our last report, was 10 shares Union at $30. City Bonds continue neglected.—They are quoted at 77 for the Consolidated and 69 to 70 for the Railroad issues.

In the Bank note market we noticed sales of $19,000 Louisiana State Bank bills at 56¼ and 56½, and $3000 at 55¾. These figures show an improvement. We quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 36 to 39c per dollar, but with little or no demand over 38, Louisiana State Bank at 56 to 56¾, New Orleans at 65 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 60 to 65, Union Bank at 70 to 77 1/2 and 78 to [illegible] and Crescent City at 70 to 80 and higher. The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at ¾ and 1 and 1¼ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, August 25, 1865.

COTTON.—The demand subsided to-day and the sales were confined to about 400 bales at irregular prices. In some few cases the advantage was decidedly in favor of the buyer, but on others sellers realized previous rates. There are some speculative [illegible] at inside figures, but factors do not appear anxious to sell, and would be unwilling to submit to any decline. With these remarks we report a dull market, at our previous quotations of 34a34c for Ordinary, 37 a 38 for Good Ordinary, 40 a 41 for Low Middling, and 43 a 44 for Middling. We heard of one lot of Middling having sold as low as 42c, and some Strict Good Ordinary, part rebaled, at 38c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1864, bales	[illegible]
Received during to-day	1,147
Received previously	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported during to-day	4,[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market continues very dull, and there was only a limited demand to-day at previous prices. A lot of about 25 hhds. good-fair Louisiana Sugar sold on private terms. A few days since 29 barrels good Cuba sold on private terms.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The market was dull to-day. Rainy weather in the afternoon may have prevented some movement. Every description of Western produce is in good supply and neglected, excepting Lard and Bacon, which are scarce, in good request and very firm. The supplies of Flour, Grain, Bran, Hay, Pork and Whisky on the landing are going into store. There is considerable doing in store in a small way, but the only sales of any importance to-day are 300 and 400 bbls extra Flour on private terms. The Flour market is much depressed. There is some demand for choice Flour, but very little for the lower grades. 200 sacks Bran, in poor order, sold at $1 05 ₱ 100 lb, and 50 bales prime Western Hay at $33 ₱ ton. Rectified Whisky is retailing at $2 27 to 2 30 ₱ gallon.

SUNDRIES.—Western Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 50 a $4, Northern $4 25, Onions $5 50 a $6, Apples at $6 a $7 50 ₱ bbl, Cabbages $6 a $8 ₱ 100. Eggs at 25 a 26c ₱ doz, and [illegible].

INDIA BAGGING.—The market is very quiet—100 bales India sold, to arrive yesterday, at 23½c, and 25 bales on the spot, day before yesterday, at 25c ₱ yard.

Cattle Market.

BEEF OF JEFFERSON, August 26, 1865.

Arrived during the past week: 381 Western Beeves, 148 Texas Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, 561 Sheep, 47 Milch cows and 410 Veal.

Sales of the past week: 347 Western Beeves, [illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Hogs, 1,0[illegible] Sheep, 40 Milch cows and [illegible] Veal.

Stock remaining on sale: 31 Western Beeves, 75 Texas Beeves, 341 Hogs and 47 Milch cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves	[illegible]
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, ₱ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₱ head	[illegible]
Veal, ₱ head	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans August 26, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, for New York, A Mouton
Steamship Kensington, Chipman, for Boston, [illegible]
Ship Olive T[illegible], Thompson, for Liverpool, G W Mynum & co
Steamer Cherokee, Hopkins, for Mobile, P McCord

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hans, [illegible], from Galveston, to Geo A Fosdick—[illegible]
Schr Star, [illegible], from Sabine Pass, to A F Cochran—[illegible]
Bark Hope, (British) Rackpore, from Ruatan Island, to B Ferrand—[illegible]
Schr Angelina (British) Iva, from Cardenas, to master—[illegible]
Sloop Ed Javen, (Mexican) Pedros, from Matamoros, in ballast, to master
Schr Clara, Sumner, from [illegible], to master—[illegible]
Steamer Cherokee, Hopkins, from Mobile

—STEAMBOATS—

Navigator, Vicker, from Cincinnati
Clara Dolsen, Francy, from St. Louis
[illegible], from Bayou Sara
Atlantic No 2, [illegible], from Shreveport
Judge Fletcher, [illegible], from Shreveport
Fashion, [illegible], from Vicksburg

BELOW, COMING UP

Steamship Victor, [illegible], from New York 19th inst, to Jos [illegible] & co
Bark Ada Carter, Taylor, from New York, to G W Mynum & co
Bark Albion, [illegible], from New York, to W P Wright & co
Bark [illegible], Tripp, from Boston, to master
Schr [illegible], from Philadelphia

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Hope, Smith, from Havana
Bark Volante, [illegible]
Schr John [illegible], from Matamoros, in ballast
Schr Joseph, Smith, from Havana

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Star of the Union—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible]
BOSTON—Per steamship Kensington—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible]
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Olive Thompson—2370 bales cotton
MOBILE—Per steamer Cherokee—[illegible]

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Hans—[illegible]
SABINE PASS—Per schr Star—[illegible]
RUATAN ISLAND—Per bark Hope—[illegible]
CARDENAS—Per schr Angelina—[illegible]
[illegible]
MOBILE—Per steamer Cherokee—[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Clara Dolsen—17 hhds [illegible]
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Fashion—[illegible]
CINCINNATI—Per steamer Navigator—[illegible]
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Mittie Stephens—[illegible]
SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Judge Fletcher—[illegible]
SHREVEPORT—Per steamer Atlantic No 2—[illegible]
PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R. R.—[illegible]
PER NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND G. N. R. R.—[illegible]

OFFICE OF UNDERWRITERS,
New Orleans, August 25, 1865.

THE Insurance companies composing this Board hereby give notice that COTTON on RAILROADS will NOT be covered by policies issued by them, unless the same be laid in closed BOX CARS, or fully protected by TARPAULINS.

By order of the Board,
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.
aug26 1m

Bank of America.
New Orleans, 24th August, 1865.

THIS BANK is now ready to draw on Havana sight or date Bills to suit purchasers.
[illegible] FORTIER, Cashier.
aug26 2t

JAMES BROOKS........HUGH MACDONALD.

BROOKS & MACDONALD,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No 199 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

REFERENCES—Messrs. [illegible], Vance & Co, New Orleans; J. W. Burbridge & Co, do; Chouteau, Harrison & Vallé, St. Louis; [illegible]. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. aug26 3m

M[illegible], recently of the house of [illegible] and Jackson would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he may now be found at the Dry Goods establishment of F. Van Benthuysen & Co, 88 Canal street. aug26 1m

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Lots of Ground in the Second District.

Succession of Amand [illegible].

BY BOUDOUSQUIE & PORTIER.
Chas. E. Portier, Auctioneer.
53 Customhouse street.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 9th September, 1865 at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 22d August, 1865, the hereinafter described property, to wit:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Ursulines, Oak, [illegible] streets, according to a plan drawn by Louis H. Pilié, city surveyor, [illegible], and deposited in the office of [illegible], notary public, [illegible] on Oak street by a depth of [illegible].

Terms—One-half cash, balance at one year's credit for a note secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent interest after maturity until payment.

Act of sale before A. D. Doriocourt, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Property on Casacalvo street.

BY S. GUIMAULT, Auctioneer.
Office corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 26 August 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A LOT OF GROUND measuring 63 feet 11 inches 8 lines front on Casacalvo street, between Spain and Mandeville streets, by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth; together with a house No. 401 and 403, having four rooms, kitchen, servants' room cistern, well privy, &c., divided into two tenements. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One half cash and the balance at one year's credit for a note secured by mortgage and bearing 8 per cent interest per annum from date.

Preemptory Sale on Account of Departure.

BY S. GUIMAULT, Auctioneer.
Office, corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 26th of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—

A SPACIOUS LOT OF GROUND, measuring 60 feet front on Olive street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets, by 127 feet deep. Together with a two-story frame house, No. 16, [illegible] divided into five rooms [illegible], and a large [illegible] back room, and two [illegible], two cisterns, well, shed, chicken-house, privy, garden, etc. See plan at the Exchange.

Terms—One half cash and the balance at a credit of 1 year for a note bearing 8 per cent. interest, [illegible] mortgage, or the whole price of adjudication cash. au21

Succession of Antonio [illegible], No 25,459.

BY G. de FERIET, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 61 Exchange Alley.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, will be sold on TUESDAY, 5th of September, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 61 Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets, the [illegible] effects and furniture belonging to deceased, to wit: One old Piano, one [illegible], two pieces of Lamps, a lot of Hair Dye, one Gold Watch and Guard Chain, one Alarm Clock, one Brass Watch, one Bedstead and Bedding, Washstand, Water jar, large lot of Wearing Apparel, one lot of Books, Sundry Articles, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash payable in U. S. Currency.

R. J. Wilson.........John N. White.

R. J. WILSON & CO.
General Steamboat Agents, Forwarding Commission Merchants,
OFFICE, OVER MESSRS. [illegible], THOMPSON & POWER, NO. 80 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Will also give their attention to all consignments of Produce, Cotton, etc. au26 1m

MESS PORK! MESS PORK!

300 BARRELS choice MESS PORK, Louisville packing—overweight.

For sale by F. DELHONDE & CO., No. 37 Natchez street.

FOR SALE—WHARF BOAT—a large hull with house and cabin, etc.

Also, a lot of STEAMBOAT MACHINERY—Boilers, Engines, Doctor Engine for hoisting freight, Copper Pipe, etc., suitable for a large freight boat. Will be sold separately or the entire lot.

Also a large SHARE BELL, etc.

Apply to R. J. WILSON & CO., 80 Canal street.

National Conservative Democratic Club.

New Orleans, August 24, 1865.

THIS meeting was called to order by Secretary [illegible] Harper, when Mr. J. [illegible] was called to the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected by acclamation as officers—viz:

R. F. BAND, President,
E. BAUMBACH, Vice-President,
A. ISNARD, Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted: that this Club be called the NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATIC CLUB of the FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—The meeting then adjourned until MONDAY EVENING, August 28th, 1865, at 7 o'clock, at 54 Bienville street.

The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the Central Committee:

R. F. BAND, President.
A. ISNARD, Secretary.
G. CRONAN.
JOS. TAYLOR.
W. A. GORDON.

FOUND.

ON the night of the 22d instant, a parcel of Gold COIN in the Grocery of Mr. A. [illegible], Bienville street. Any person describing and proving property, can have the same by calling at said store, and paying costs of advertising.

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the succession of CHARLES BATAGORA [illegible].

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.,
CORNER OF CAMP AND GRAVIER STREETS.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1865		$328,711 46
Viz—Fire Premiums	[illegible]	
Marine do	[illegible]	
River do	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Less Unterminated do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses paid, viz— Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Taxes and Internal Revenue, Reinsurances, Expenses, etc.	[illegible]	
Less interest, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance		[illegible]
Six per cent interest on outstanding Certificates of Scrip		[illegible]
Net		[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		[illegible]
Deduct amount not participating in dividend		[illegible]
Net earned participating Premiums		$165,129 27

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	[illegible]
Invested in Mortgages on Real Estate	[illegible]
Invested in City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stock	[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Mutual Ins. Companies	[illegible]
Loaned on pledge of Scrip	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Sundry claims due to the Company	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of March, 1865.

SAMUEL MYERS, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of Scrip, on and after the [illegible] day of May next, and have further declared a Scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending February 28th 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of July next.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL READING AND CHESS ROOMS.

AT the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, New Orleans. About one hundred and fifty of the leading Foreign and Domestic Journals of the latest dates received, together with Magazines for the month of August.

Succession of Mrs. Antonia [illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas, [illegible] has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Antonia [illegible], deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Funeral Mass.

A Funeral Mass will be celebrated, at the St. Louis Cathedral, on MONDAY, August 28th, at 7½ o'clock A. M. for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. widow P. F. GANUCHEAU, née De Gruy. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

National Democratic State Executive Committee.

THE following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Committee held on the 22d day of August, 1865:

Be it resolved, That it is recommended, that the Democrats of the City of New Orleans do organize Democratic Clubs, in the respective Wards in the City of New Orleans;

Be it further resolved, That in order to provide for a fair and full expression of the sentiments of the Democrats and to avoid any irregularities, [illegible], it is ordered that elections in the several Wards for Delegates to the State Democratic Convention, be held on THURSDAY, the twenty-first day of September, 1865;

Be it further resolved, That the Delegates thus to be elected under the foregoing resolutions at the time of the holding of the State Democratic Convention, shall appoint a Parish Executive Committee for the Parish of Orleans.

J. AD. ROZIER, President.
D. CRONAN Jr., Secretary.

Democratic State Convention.

THE undersigned, for some years past members of the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee, duly constituted, after full consultation with the Democratic and Conservative citizens of New Orleans and the State at large, would respectfully recommend a thorough and prompt organization under the broad banner of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY as offering the best promise for the preservation of our rights and liberties.

To effect this we recommend that a DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION be held at the Mechanics Institute, on Dryades street near Canal street, in New Orleans, on MONDAY, 2d October, 1865, at 12 m.

The representations amongst the several Parishes should be on the basis of the total number of votes cast in each Parish at the Presidential Election held in 1860.

J. AD. ROZIER, President.
D. CRONAN, Jr., Secretary.
W. W. PUGH.
J. L. RIDDELL.
R. J. KER.
E. H. KNAPP.
JULIAN NEVILLE.
WILLIAMSON SMITH.
[illegible] VAN [illegible].
JOHN GAUCHE.
GEO. CRONAN.
WM. REED MILLS.

Messrs. LACEY and FELLOWS of the Committee absent.

New Orleans, August 7, 1865.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

New Orleans, August 24, 1865.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE officers and members of this society are hereby notified that according to our by-laws the election for officers and Doctor, to serve during one year, are to be held on the 28th day of August of each year, therefore I, President of the society, notify all the members thereof that the said election will be held next MONDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Society.

[illegible], President.

Grand Meeting of the [illegible].

ALL Steamboat [illegible], are notified to meet on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse street, opposite the Opera House, for the transaction of business of importance to them. By order of the President,

ALFRED PAILLOT.
EUGENE GILET, Vice-President.
JULES AMAND, Secretary.
JULES MALLET, Collector.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.
NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

For the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1864		[illegible]
Amount of unterminated Risks, Dec. 31, 1863		[illegible]
Total Premiums		[illegible]
Viz—On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Less Unterminated Risks December 31, 1864	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums December 31, 1864		[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period, viz: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Reinsurance, Expenses, Interest, &c., less Discount and Interest and Profit and Loss	[illegible]	
United States, State and City Taxes	[illegible]	
Military Assessment	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance Remaining		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

Invested in City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]
Loans on Pledge of Stocks, &c.	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Bills receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Premiums Due and in course of Collection	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, 1865.

SAMUEL MYERS, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The interest of SIX PER CENT. on the Outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JNO G. GAINES, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

Trustees: [illegible]

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, December 31, 1864.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement of premiums received for the year ending December 31st, 1864:

Total		[illegible]
Fire Premiums	[illegible]	
Marine Premiums	[illegible]	
River Premiums	[illegible]	
Less Premiums unterminated		[illegible]
Earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses paid, viz: On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Ten per cent returned	[illegible]	
Taxes and Subscriptions	[illegible]	
Add expenses, profit and loss, interest on Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net—which the Company has to pay undivided		[illegible]

The Company has the following assets:

Bills receivable for premiums	[illegible]
Due for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Invested in bonds and bank notes	[illegible]
Invested in Railroad stocks	[illegible]
Loans on pledges of bank stocks, &c.	[illegible]
Loans on mortgages	[illegible]
Scrip of Companies	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Total amount of assets	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of said Company.

[illegible], President.
E. CASTAREDE, Secretary.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the 15th day of February, 1865.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

Succession of Louis M. V. [illegible]—No 20,636

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the dative testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court,
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of John M. Holland.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas John Edward Holland has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John M. Holland, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of George [illegible]—No. [illegible].

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the dative executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
A. J. VILLERE, Deputy Clerk.

Hewitt, Norton & Co.,

WILL make advances on consignments to their House in NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL.

Office—64 COMMON STREET.