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THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1865.

For Gents' and Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Waterproof Shoes with Rubber Bottoms, go to DRAKE and MARKHAMS', 56 Camp street.

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

Auction Sales this Day.

By E M Jacobs, at No. 56 Exchange Alley—Dry Goods, Sundries, &c.

Sectional Politics.

Under this head a Boston conservative journal, the *Courier*, remarks, among other pertinent and weighty observations:

Now, it should be understood by all concerned, at once, that the farther cultivation of sectional hate in this country is not desirable, but the reverse. This is a large country. There is room for all the people to move about without jostling each other. Mutual hatred and denunciation are not things to be indulged in forever by the inhabitants of different sections of a great country, whose people should be at accord and full of the spirit of good neighborhood. Besides they are too costly and make life uncomfortable. There is hardly a country on earth in which there is the political bitterness and uncharitableness which have prevailed in this land for years past. Better the quite and political sluggishness of an imperial despotism than to live at the mercy of the infernal malice which has so long inspired our politics. The question arises, is there to be no truce to it?

This is a question which, as it seems to us, it devolves at this time on the political classes and the moral agitators in the North to settle. We verily believe that the temper of the Southern people, after all the humiliation and disaster which have come upon them in consequence of the sectional hatred cultivated to such intensity by years of assiduous propagandism in the North, is "too proud to be vindictive," and that they would gladly bury the memory of the rancors and strifes of other days deeper than ever plummet sounded. We believe it is their wish to commence another and better era of intercourse with their Northern neighbors, with new books in which there should appear no balances of ancient wrong or retaliation, of past crimination or recrimination.

But they are not permitted to forget; they are still reminded by Radical newspapers and preachers that they are as intensely hated in their prostration, helplessness and impoverishment, as in the period of their prosperity and comparative power. The implacable malignity thus manifested is a melancholy illustration of the cynic's saying, that the injured may forgive, but are never forgiven. Slavery is dead; secession is dead; the South possesses no political power and is not likely to have or seek hereafter any political power of a distinctive character.

What is left to make her the mark of sectional hatred and assault? Are her graves an offense, and must they be torn open to satisfy the appetite of moral ghouls? Are the dust and ashes to which her magnificent prosperity was reduced a reproach, and must they be sown with salt to perpetuate desolation?

Assuredly it is time for sectional hatred to be spent among the Northern Radicals if it can not be extinguished. Since there is no element of sectional resistance in the South, nothing but pure spirit of fiendish malice, pernicious not for the South only, but for the whole country, can animate the Radical orators and editors who fan the flame of old hatred into an intenser heat than ever.

The way to get along peaceably and pleasantly together in the same country is simple and easy enough. It is simply to let one another's exclusive affairs alone; for each one to mind his own business; for each one to keep his conscience for his own moral benefit, and not to use it for his neighbor's injury; for each one, in the language of the old Roman law, to live honestly, hurt nobody, give every one his due.

Could the New England and other "moral conviction" politicians be induced to adopt this plain and reasonable programme, the country would be at once a paradise compared to what it has been under their pestilent agitations. That this class will at last go under in the collision to which they are rushing with President Johnson and his supporters, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

ELECTION OF DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.—The Democratic State and Parish Executive Committees have combined in the appointment of inspectors, and in the designation of the places of voting in the various Representative Districts, at the election on Thursday, the 21st inst., for delegates to the State Convention to meet on the 2d of October. The names of the inspectors and the places of voting are given in a notice elsewhere, in which it is announced that all qualified voters who will support the nominations of the coming Convention, are cordially invited to participate in the choice of delegates. We would earnestly urge upon all concerned for the political future of the State to respond to this invitation.

FOR SHREVEPORT.—The new and staunch light passenger steamer COOSA will hie away for Red River at 5 o'clock this afternoon under the safe guidance of Captain W. T. Boardman, one of Red River's most experienced boatmen. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to find the ever attentive Capt. R. B. Roberts in charge of the office affairs.

FOR OPELOUSAS—THE CLEONA.—Our esteemed and enterprising friend, Captain C. C. Pickett, will back out the fairy light draught packet steamer Cleona at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day, for Washington and the landings on Atchafalaya. We take pleasure in recommending this boat, and her officers to our business community. Mr. M. L. Melançon is her well known clerk.

THE PANOLA FOR SHREVEPORT.—The veteran Captain James M. Broadwell will steam away for Red River at 5 o'clock this P. M. with his fairy light draught Panola, taking passengers and freight for all landings on the above stream. We understand that it is the intention of Capt. B. to remain above the falls and run the Panola as a regular packet from Alexandria to Shreveport or above that point should occasion require.

THE PEYTONA FOR LOUISVILLE.—At 5 o'clock this P. M., this excelsior passenger steamer will positively depart for the Ohio river. The fortunate traveller who goes up stream on the Peytona to-day will find comfort, speed and safety combined in her spacious cabins. The popular Captain, J. D. Armstrong, is her commander, and all her officers are of the right kidney. We refer our shipping readers to the advertisement in another column.

The steamship Matanzas, Capt. Wm. Leesegang, sailed, on Monday evening last for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers, viz:

D Hurley, J E Leighton, Jno Merts, W C Ludden, [illegible]

CROPS, HEALTH AND HUNTING IN PLAQUEMINES.—The Pointe-a-la-Hache *Empire Parish* of the 16th, says:

For the past few days the sky has been obscured with clouds and the atmosphere loaded with vapors. Such weather is far from being beneficial in the harvest season. All our rice is not yet safe, and it is the same with cotton. The cane has much improved since the late heavy rains.

There is scarcely a family in our midst that has not one or more of its members lying on the sick couch at this time. The prevailing fever has a bilious character.

To judge from present appearances, the knights of the trigger will have a glorious season in these diggings. Myriads of teal, snipe, and many other birds, which seek milder climates at the approach of autumn and winter, will soon return to us. We understand that teal have already been shot in the Jesuits' Settlement. Our feathered [illegible] have nearly all left for warmer climes.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax Opposes War and Approves Mr. Seward's Policy on the French-Mexican Question.

In a speech at San Francisco, on the 8th ult. discussing the past, present and future of the Republic, Mr. Colfax thus entered his protest against rushing into war to drive Maximilian out of Mexico:

I am here among you, people of California, apparently a welcomed guest. You have placed full confidence in my honesty of purpose, and I would not appear before you to speak only those words which you would applaud, when I really differed from you. I know how you feel on the subjects of our sister Republics, the Monroe doctrine, and war to drive out Maximilian. [Tremendous applause.] I do not agree with you on these subjects. I will be frank with you. I am opposed to war for any purpose, or for any cause, except for the vindication of the national honor or the salvation of the Union. [Applause.] I am for such a war if it should occupy four, ten, or forty years; but for war in any other cause than can be honorably avoided, I am opposed. You people of California have not seen the horrors and desolations of war around your own doors; you have not seen the hundreds and thousands of friends, neighbors, and countrymen torn, mangled, dead and dying on the cold earth moistened by their blood, you have not seen the long string of ambulances, carrying the mangled, groaning, suffering thousands, as they have been carried to the hospitals to die, or to suffer mutilation even worse than death, that cause vigorous, industrious men to become a useless burden on society for life; you have not seen and could not have heard of half the horrors of war.

Oh! but it is a fearful thing to rush into war, except for the preservation of one's country. [Applause.] Such a war is as sacred as the war against the Saracens to save the sepulchre of the Saviour from the pollution of the infidel. I am for no war with any nation, if that war can by any honorable statesmanship be avoided, even if by saying so I shall be driven into private life. I am a believer in the justness, and patriotism, and republicanism of the Monroe doctrine. [Tremendous applause.] But I am not for war with France and England on that question now, with its renewed destruction of our commerce, its rivers of blood, and its millions of added debt. I want the Pacific Railroad built instead of the laurels of victory and fields of carnage and of death. I want the progress and blessings of peace instead of mere hecatombs of piled up dead, and hundreds of millions more of debt. I want the prosperity and developments of peace. I do not object to the principles of the Monroe doctrine. [Applause.] I admire the courage and patriotism of Juarez and his patriot bands in defence of their native land. I do not think Maximilian is the rightful ruler of Mexico. [Enthusiastic applause.]

But I object to rushing into a foreign war ere we have scarcely ended our domestic one, to drive him out. I believe that diplomacy can effect the purpose better. Time may settle it for us if we are but patient and firm. When you have a President in the chair who is such a believer in the Monroe doctrine as Mr. Johnson, whose sentiments expressed in the Senate of the nation on this question, leaves us in no doubt where he stands, trust in him, then, to effect this object. His patriotism no one can doubt. Faithful among the faithless, he stood by his country when every Southern Senator faltered or deserted. Remember that his chief adviser is W. H. Seward, whom God has spared from the bloody harvest of the assassins who thought to gather the lives of six of the truest in the land, but reaped with their murderous sickle but one. [Applause.] Trust him! His diplomacy has more than once saved the country from a foreign war. We are strong enough as a nation to gain our own ends without wars. Let us stand by and trust in the Government, in Johnson, in Seward, in Stanton, and their faithful associates, and all will be well. [Applause.] Trust them in the sunshine of success, as we did in the days of darkness and nights without a star.

General Slocum Accepts the New York Nomination.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 14th has the following:

We learn that this gentleman has accepted the nomination of Secretary of State, so flatteringly tendered by the late Democratic Convention of the State of New York, and has sent on his resignation as an officer of the United States Army. During the pendency of his resignation, he has applied for leave of absence, and, in all probability, will leave this Department in a few days.

The Vicksburg *Journal* of the 16th, says:

A pleasant party met, yesterday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Brooke & Smedes, to express to Gen Slocum their regard for him as commander of this Department, and as a soldier and gentleman. We recognized among the party many of our most eminent lawyers, divines, and citizens. The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout, and all were pleased to meet the General before his departure from our midst. Some matters of an unpleasant nature have occurred during the recent stay of Gen Slocum in Mississippi.

Under the circumstances they could scarcely be avoided, and we are confident that no man in Mississippi to-day is more kindly disposed toward her than Gen. S. Numerous toasts were offered, and responded to by members of the bar, the pastors of our different churches, councilmen, members of the press, and citizens. Gen. Slocum in leaving, will bear with him the cordial good will and kind regards of every citizen of Vicksburg, if not of the State, and we presume to say that Mississippi, in her future career, will find none more kindly interested in her welfare than our present commander. A bumper at parting was offered in the toast "Gen. Slocum and Gov. Sharkey—May they both meet in the United States Senate."

Remarkable Incident of the Late Torrent in Philadelphia—Two Babies Floating on the Waters.

(From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 6.)

In the southwestern part of the city there are located twelve houses, with basement kitchens, into which the water flowed with impetuosity, and so fast that families in the upper parts of houses did not know their cellars were full until going down stairs. In one of the basement kitchens a couple of twin children, little boys, were asleep in a craddle. The mother, Mrs. Sarah Jonnson, was upstairs attending to some household duties, not being aware of the inundation that had taken place. Her surprise may be imagined upon descending to find the water even with the top step of the stairway into the basement. Terror of the most thrilling kind seized upon her mind, when she thought of her innocent babes. In vain did she attempt to go down stairs, but the water reached her neck as her feet touched the lower steps. It was a time of horror for her. She hastily ran to the street, screaming at the top of her lungs for help, "Help! help! help!" she cried, and her shrill voice was heard above the pelting of the pitiless storm.

Two police officers went to her aid, by wading through the overflowed streets. "What is the matter, what is the matter?" they hurriedly asked. The poor woman presented the picture of despair. "Save my babes," was all that she ejaculated, as she swooned and fell. The officers rescued her, or she would have been drowned the next moment in two feet of water. "Where, madam, are your babies?" hurriedly inquired the officers, as the poor woman partly recovered from the mental shock that she had received. "There!" said she, as her eyes gazed wildly. "There!" pointing to the overflowed basement. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the officers; "they are drowned." As the word drowned fell upon the ear of the despairing mother she again fainted, and was carried into a neighboring house.

The officers entered the dwelling where the twin children were, and presently the little ones began to cry. It sounded like the voice of a spirit coming from the water. Other people arrived, for by this time the rain had ceased to fall. It was ascertained the twins were in a cradle, and that it must be floating with them. The force of the water had buoyed it up against the ceiling, but where, could not be exactly told. The mother had by this time become more reconciled to the situation. Her neighbors cheered her; the men already at hand spoke of encouragement.

"The children still live," said they, "for we heard them cry, and they are floating in the cradle." The anxious maternal told the men that she had left the cradle near the center of the basement. Ears were strained to their utmost power to catch the sound of the voice of the seemingly doomed babes; but not a breath nor a sound could be heard save the dipping or the gurgling of the water. It was now a time of despair and terror to all. The men present, however, preserved their presence of mind, and did not relate their doubts and misgivings, although they believed then that the stillness of the babes—for the crying had ceased—was that of death. The carpet on the first floor was removed, and one of the police officers, being a house carpenter, procured a hatchet, chisel, saw, and auger, and in five minutes had a portion of the floor torn up. The precise position of the cradle was ascertained, and a saw drawn beneath a hole that was cut through the floor and ceiling between the joists. This was a momentous period. The babes were still in the repose of slumber, and tossing each other's [illegible]. A smile played upon their chubby faces, as though the little innocents were enjoying the dreams of angels. The mother's joy may be imagined at the restoration, but it cannot be described.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

English Opposition to the Suez Canal.

The English still keep up their opposition to the Suez Canal in a manner that fully betrays a sense of personal injury at the undertaking. The recent passage of coal laden vessels from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, is represented as an insignificant affair, that affords no guarantee of the success of the work. The *Times*, true to its record, leads off with an article depreciating the whole affair, and the other papers join in the cry.

The foundation for the unfriendly criticism of the English papers is the fact that it is only the temporary fresh water canal for the use of the laborers that has been completed, and not the true ship canal. They overlook, however, the important consideration that the completion of the temporary canal indicates the success of the larger ship canal, which will yet require a couple of years to complete it. If the shallow temporary canal can tranship food and necessaries for the workmen, there is a reasonable prospect of the grander work being placed in a condition to divert the commerce of the East into this shorter route.

Another English rumor affected the solvency of the company. But this has been disposed of by a card from the Directors of the Suez Canal Company at Paris, affirming that the unexpended capital on hand amounted to 160,000,000 francs, a sum that will probably be sufficient to complete the work.

The secret of English hostility to the canal consists in regarding it, with some probability, no doubt, as a grand Napoleonic flank movement on the British Empire in India. It is perhaps, liable to this suspicion, and in that case English jealousy and caution will sooner or later find means for thwarting the dreams of French ambition. The work will be permitted to go on. If it fails, England may remain on good terms with France, and no harm will be done. But if it succeeds, then a quarrel will be raised, and the canal will be wrested from France, and converted to British use. This is evidently the programme, as indicated by the following extract from that blundering truth teller, the London *Spectator*:

"The object of the canal is to secure French influence in Egypt, an influence to which Sir George Cornwall Lewis alluded, when he made the pregnant remark that it was cheaper to fight for a strategical position when wanted than to keep defending it for half a century."

Egypt, it will be remembered, is the back door to the British possessions in India, and French encroachments in that quarter will meet with stern resistance from Great Britain as soon as the overt act shall have occurred or become imminent.

The Arrangement Between Austria and Prussia—France Dissatisfied.

[From the Paris Temps, August 15.]

We know now the conditions of the arrangement made between Prussia and Austria on the subject of the Duchies. This arrangement is said, no doubt, merely provisional, but nothing fixes the term of its duration; and what under all circumstances, is clear, is that the two great German princes continue to treat as conquered territory the provinces they had invaded under pretence of liberating them. Their acts are of the same kind as the division of Poland, and ought to arouse the same sentiments. We do not know what our diplomacy thinks, but it cannot be disguised that the question has completely changed its character. Whatever it might have cost to abandon an old ally, France could not, without contradiction, interfere in favor of Denmark while a question of nationality was concerned. But nationality is now no longer concerned, but oppression; liberation is no longer concerned, but conquest. "Against such a policy all reprisals are authorized." This affair belongs no longer either to ancient or modern right; it depends simply on force. "From the moment that Prussia consults only her convenience, and serves it within the limits of her means, she authorizes France to do the same. If Lavenburg cedes Prussia, some point on the Rhine frontier may suit France, who might appropriate it by the same right. As France is much stronger than Prussia, there is a political sense, in the weak and dangerous side of M. de Bismarck's policy. As to the moral sense, that is naturally foreign to the matter."

[From the Journal des Debats, August 21.]

The comedy which has been played in Germany for the last two years seems to be approaching its termination. The Salzburg convention appears to us, in fact, something better than a provisional arrangement. Austria and Prussia really appear to be dividing the duchies between them, although they say nothing about it; but we must not judge of the contents of the bottle by the label on the outside. It is sufficient to examine the various articles of the convention to see that it has an almost definite character. Austria will exercise rights of sovereignty over Holstein, and Prussia over Schleswig. Kiel, it is true, is made a federal port in which a German fleet will be established, but the creation of that fleet, still merely projected, will be proposed to the Diet; and meanwhile the police of the port of Kiel will belong to Prussia. That power will maintain two military routes through Holstein, with an electric telegraph to communicate with Kiel and Rendsburg. She is, moreover, authorized to construct a canal from the North sea to the Baltic. All this, it will be admitted, is evidently calculated with the view to a long possession. Austria yields her rights upon Lauenburg to Prussia, subject to a large indemnity, and these two powers are taking measures to install themselves comfortably in the part of the territory allotted to each by the convention. They do not propose to pitch a tent there, but to build a good and handsome house, the provisional character of which will be no hindrance to solidity. What strikes us above all in these arrangements is, that not the slightest account is taken of the sympathies of the population of the Duchies absolutely uninhabited they could not act otherwise. The old policy of the Congress of Vienna still reigns in the councils of Prussia and Austria, and we see clearly enough that the diplomatists who have negotiated the Salzberg convention are the disciples and heirs of those who signed the treaties of 1813. But during the last fifty years a new current of ideas has regenerated public spirit in Europe, and that policy in conformity with the feudal and barbarous right still professed at Vienna and Berlin is in the present day the most glaring of anachronisms.

Prince de Joinville on French and European Navies.

(Paris correspondence of the London Herald, Aug. 28.)

The current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* commences with an article which is likely to attract attention, both from its subject and from the fact that, though signed "V. de Mars," it is understood to proceed from the pen of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville.

The article is divided into two parts. The first professes to set forth the share of the Federal navy in the American war, with a view to point out the altered character of naval warfare. It is ably written, but betrays a Northern bias so strong as materially to impair its value, and says:

"Now, without wishing in the least to undervalue the merit of officers so distinguished as Dahlgren and Porter undoubtedly are, most members of the profession to which Prince de Joinville once belonged regret that not a line should have fallen from his pen to pay a tribute to the gallantry and heroism displayed by the Southern navy in their struggle against such tremendous odds. It has also given pain to many to find that Prince de Joinville blindly espouses the Yankee prejudice to the extent of calling the Alabama a pirate; he contrives to pay a compliment to the Kearsarge, but has not a word to show that he appreciates the courage of the gallant Semmes. Had at any time any French naval officer achieved half as much as the commander who has made immortal his name and that of the Alabama, would not his Royal Highness set down to prejudice and the narrowest party spirit such contemptuous dismissal of his claims to renown as he ungenerously and unjustly metes out to the Alabama and her Captain."

Having said thus much, I will now lay before you the practical suggestions which the "exploits of the American navy" have inspired to the Prince. He thinks that henceforth the greatest naval powers, in their quarrels with inferior States, are bound to provide themselves with a large fleet of swift gunboats, mounting but few guns, but those of a heavy calibre. Unless they procure this description of vessels, which are to be, as it were *les gendarmes de la mer*, their merchant shipping runs the risk of being destroyed by a few light cruisers.

The second part of the Prince's article is far more valuable. He discusses with great minuteness, and evidently thorough knowledge of the subject, the *material* and *personnel* of the French navy. The great advantages to be sought above all others are swiftness and heavy guns—the protection of the iron casing is but secondary.

Swiftness is essential in almost all the circumstances of war; either to compel the enemy to fight or to evade his pursuit; to keep up a blockade against blockade-runners, and to chase commerce-destroyers or privateers. I would dispense with it only for vessels intended to operate close in shore and in shallow waters. For such vessels iron casing, and of the thickest description, may be necessary, but heavy guns are even for them of the first importance. Now, as regards naval artillery, we are decidedly behind-hand. *We have nothing equivalent to the American fifteen-inch gun*, or to the twelve-ton Armstrong gun, whether rifled or smooth-bore with which the English are beginning to arm their ships. We have been following a little too closely the system of our new [illegible] which has been a complete success. Both our field and siege guns are excellent, and their construction is easy enough. But the naval gun which is intended to smash iron plates is quite another thing; the problem is to contrive a gun which will stand the discharge of the heaviest projectile with the heaviest charge of powder. The experience of the American war, the experiments which have taken place abroad, all indicate that the effects of a projectile on iron-plates are the more destructive as the charge of powder that propels it is heavier. Now, these guns, which must have a very heavy calibre to burn a very heavy charge of powder, are very hard to manufacture, and we have allowed the English and Americans to get the better of us in this respect. They have already in use guns whose charge is not less than forty pounds of powder, and whose destructive effect exceed anything that we can arrive at.

AFFAIRS IN LAFOURCHE.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 16th says:

The District Court, after a short and rather stormy session in this town, has this week carried the seat of its operations to Houma.

The bayou is falling with a speed that indicates great hurry. After having been navigable to large steamboats for the past month or so, it will soon have, at the present rate of its downwardness, reached the usual level of this season about the lowest it reaches during the year—and only be navigable for oyster and fruit boats.

After a spell of a few days of fair weather the sky has resumed its true appearance, and we are now in the fourth day of a very tedious, and, in every respect, undesirable rain.

Damage has already been done to as great an extent as we can afford. The loss to the cotton crop so far has been variously estimated at from one fifth to one third. God grant it go no farther, the latter estimation is sufficient to destroy many fair calculations.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis—Interesting Incident.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 13th says:

A clerical friend of ours, in passing through one of our streets a few days since, to perform a ministerial duty—attending to the sick and wounded in the hospitals, encountered a stranger who accosted him thus: "My friend, can you tell me if Mrs. Jeff. Davis is in the city of Augusta?"

"No, sir," replied our friend, "she is not."

"Well, sir," replied the stranger, "you may be surprised at my asking such a question, and more particularly so when I inform you that I am a discharged United States soldier. But (and here he evinced great feeling) sir that lady has performed acts of kindness to me which I can never forget. When serving in the Valley of Virginia, battling for the Union, I received a severe and dangerous wound. At the same time I was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond, where I received such kindness and attention from Mrs. Davis that I can never forget her; and now, that I am discharged from the army, and at work in this city, and understanding that that lady was here, I wished to call upon her, and renew my expressions of gratitude to her, and offer to share with her, should she unfortunately need it, the last cent I have in the world."

Our clerical friend passed on to his allotted work, deeply moved by the humble but eloquent tribute to the good lady whose charity knew no such cruel word as "foe." Oh, may we not hope that such a charity will influence the hearts of all our people! That mercy come to temper justice, and bid our young Nation to rejoice once more in unity and prosperity! for, as the great Bard wisely and beautifully expresses it:

"The quality of Mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of Kings;
But Mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When Mercy seasons Justice.
...Consider this—
That, in the course of Justice, none of us
Should see salvation; we do pray for Mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of Mercy."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.—George Pistorcora was fined $50 for having been found guilty of having sold liquor to soldiers.

F. Copple was dismissed from the charge of having and feloniously in his possession three Government mules. He bought them in good faith.

Wm. McDonnell, a soldier, who was found drunk, went down for ten days.

J. [illegible]meyer, who had his hog-stable on Laurel street, in improper condition, was condemned to pay a fine of $25, or to one month's imprisonment.

Mrs. Barnes got off with a fine of $25, not having her privy in proper order.

John Henry, of the 56th Ohio, for an assault and battery on Mary Williams, and abusing the police, was sent to prison for one month.

Another Thief Escaped.—Citizen Ulysses Blanchard brought to the Second District Station two pieces of cassimere, which he says were dropped by an unknown colored man who ran off.

Colored Omer Lepine surrendered himself to a warrant charging him with a murderous assault and battery on colored Michel Antoine.

Henry Asher was arrested in the Second District, and brought before Recorder Gastinel on the charge of assault and battery on his daughter Elizabeth, 8 years old. The case was continued.

The Public Schools.—The military authorities having declared the charges of disloyalty against members of that important board unfounded, a meeting was held Monday night. Mr. Rogers was elected Superintendent, and the opening of the schools fixed for the first Monday of next month, to give time to prepare the schoolhouses. The schoolhouse teachers of record were voted applicants for reappointment.

An election on the part of the Directors as to their respective terms, whether for one or two years, was then held: Directors for one year: Messrs. Glendy Burke, R. J. Ker, Viavant, Tissot, Perry, Augustin, Calogolin, Ducongé, Holliday, Hague, Purple, Walsh; Directors for two years, Dr. Ames, Dr. Goldman, Messrs. Kemp, Moore, Richards, Maleli, Side, Adams, Jewell, McCord, Boyer, Tuyes.

After which the Board adjourned.

Small Case.—Caroline Bord, who smashed the jaw of Emily Mills, with her fist, had to pay a fine of $5, and furnish peace bonds for six months.

P. M. Gordie paid a fine of $10, on a charge of Assault and Battery on Charles Ezard—Margaret Gallagher, for the same offence on Wm. Moran, gave peace bonds for six months; so did Pauline Marigny. Thomas O'Brower, for insulting Jacob Cane, was fined $25, or thirty days imprisonment.

Mike Cort was drunk and asleep, with $921 in his pocket, lying in Jackson Square.—Fine, Five Dollars.

Sent Before the First District Court.—Charles Oliver, who carried a loaded pistol concealed, was sent before the First District Court for trial. Bail $350.

Charles Hymas, on the charge of having stolen a pair of shoes from the premises of Martin Fisher, was sent for trial before the First District Court. Bail $100.

Billy Moore, to answer the accusation of having stolen a gold locket from Betty Brown, valued at $25, was sent before Judge Abel.

Kate Murray, for cutting her acknowledged husband, and Edward Daly, charged with having stolen a pocketbook containing $75 from Thomas Haley, were sent for trial before the First District Court. Bail for Kate $300; in the latter case $300.

Inquests.—Coroner Yoler held his inquests on the body of Ch. W. Williams, 14 years of age, of this city, accidentally drowned at the foot of Second street on the 18th inst. in the 4th District. And on the body of Margaret Pierre of the city, who died at No. 322 Claiborne street, on the 18th inst. of inflammation of the brain.

The Record.—Taken the amnesty oath in the Mayor's office, up to 2½ o'clock, yesterday, 3,745. Registered as voters, 5,284.

The Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Capt. Dollard, sailed last evening for New York, with a full freight of cotton and a fair number of passengers.

Seventh Representative National Democratic Club, Third District.

At a meeting of this Club, held on the 16th inst., it was resolved that the election for three Delegates of this Club to the State Convention, to be held in this city on the 2d October next, take place at the [illegible], on Thursday, 21st October, 1865, between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

L. M. PERRESON, Vice Pres't.
[illegible] THOMAS, Sec'y.

R. [illegible]ATMAN,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
No. 71 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.
Will [illegible] advances [illegible] to the purchase [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, September 19, 1865.

We have again to notice only a moderate degree of animation on the market generally. The sales of our leading staple have been to a liberal extent, summing up nearly 5000 bales, but the demand was confined to very few buyers, the bulk of the business, (400 bales,) having been done by one party. The New York correspondence by the Star of the Union, did not appear to have any influence.

The Gold market opened with increased firmness at 143⅞ to 144⅛, and subsequently ruled still more in favor of sellers, closing at 141 3/4 to 145, against 144 1/4 last evening. The sales and resales included $2500 at 144 1/4; $2700, $7500, $10,000 and $12,000 at 144 1/4; $20,000 in three or four lots at 144⅜, $4000, $7000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 144 3/4; and $3000, $3000 and $4000 at 145. In addition to these transactions we heard of $20,000 sold by the party at 145 but were unable to authenticate it, also another round amount at the same figures. Nothing was reported in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 140 to 141. We notice that in the New York market also they rule high, selling only 4 to 5c per dollar under gold. We hear of no further sales of Mexican dollars since the $2800 noticed in our last report at 141 1/2.

Foreign Exchange was quiet, and the sales were of limited extent, but there were some large negotiations pending which were not consummated. The sales of Sterling included a round amount of clear bills at 153 and 154, and a small amount (£500) at the outside rate of 154⅛. We also heard of a good second class bill being offered at 151. Nothing was reported in Francs. Sterling may be quoted at 151 to 154⅛ for private bills, and 155 to 156 for Bank; and Francs at 3 65 to 3 72½ for the former and 3 62½ for the latter.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued limited. [illegible] the sales included $65 000 New York sight, (15,000 and 50,000) at ½ discount, a round amount of five days at 1, some ten days at 2, $10,000 fifteen days at 2, and $25,000 at 2¼. The Banks and dealers generally checked on New York at ½ discount, but two of the former supplied their regular customers at ¾, and another checked a few round sums to brokers at ½.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 15 shares City Railroad at $40 00. On Friday last 30 shares (noticed by us without particulars) sold in four lots at these figures. In City Bonds there were sales of 2 Railroad at 68½ and 1 Consolidated at 79. The former are now held at 69 to 69½ and the latter at 79 to 80.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Bank notes. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana bills at 37 to 40 cents per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 57 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 66 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 60 to 64, Union Bank at 77 to 83, and Crescent City at 78 to 80. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small sums offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at ½ and 1 ₰ 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,
Tuesday Evening, September 19, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with only a moderate enquiry, and the prospects of less than an average business, but there was little apparent improvement subsequently, but as one party bought 4,000 bales, the sales were to a liberal extent summing up 4,500 bales. We have no change to note in prices, and continue to quote Ordinary at 33 a 35c, Good Ordinary at 36 a 40, Low Middling 41 a 42, and Middling at 44 a 45. Some authorities, however, contend that even barely Low Middling cannot be bought at 41c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Exported to-day	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Stock on hand not on shipboard	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since yesterday embrace about 100 hhds of Sugar and 100 bbls Molasses from the coast. There was some inquiry to-day, but for small lots only. There is no demand for round lots and only a retail business is doing at previous prices. Inferior Louisiana 10 a 10½c, Common 11 a 11½c, Good Common 11 1/2 a 12 1/2c, Fair 14 1/2c, Fully Fair 15 1/2 a 16c, Prime 16 1/2 a 16 3/4c, and Choice 17 1/2 ₰ lb. A small lot of this and common Louisiana Molasses sold at 50c ₰ gallon. There were sales yesterday not previously reported, of 100 hhds Good Fair Cuba Sugar, in three lots, at 14 1/4c ₰ lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE—The market has ruled quietly to-day, with a fair extent of business doing (which as yet is altogether local) at firm and unchanged prices. With the exception of Lard and Bacon, the various articles of Western Produce are in good supply.

FLOUR—The market is well stocked. The dealers looking around leisurely to-day and took about 1000 bbls, of which 100 Common at $7 50, 250 Fine at $8 25, 150 Superfine at $8 75, 100 Fancy Superfine at $9 25, and 300 Choice Extra at $11 50 a 12 ₰ bbl. Small lots were sold in store in a jobbing way at the same prices.

GRAIN AND FEED—The supplies are ample. There was a fair local demand to-day at yesterday's prices, and the sales comprise 2 900 sacks Oats, of which 480 and 479 new at 55c and 2,000 old in one lot at 60c ₰ bushel, 1,100 sacks Corn, including 265 sacks white mixed at 90c; 280 do. and 500 white in two lots, at 95c ₰ bushel; 250 sacks Bran at $1 30 ₰ 100 lbs, 350 bales Northern Hay on private terms, and 150 Prime Western at $36 ₰ ton.

PROVISIONS—A lot of [illegible] Bacon Shoulders sold at 19c ₰ lb. Mess Pork is retailing at $31 50 a 32 ₰ bbl. Prime Lard in tierces at 26c, in kegs at 29c, and Common, in tierces at 27c ₰ lb.

BALING STUFFS—The market is very dull and there is only a limited retail business doing, the demand being confined to small lots for immediate use, for which the dealers obtain 16c ₰ lb for Hide Rope; 22 1/2c ₰ yard for India Bagging in rolls, and 24 1/2c in bales.

SUNDRIES—The market is overstocked with consignments. Potatoes are selling at $1 92 a 2 25 ₰ bbl, Onions at $2, Apples at $4 a 5 ₰ bbl, and Cabbages at $8 a 10 ₰ 100. Eggs are scarce and command 30 a 35 ₰ doz readily. Chickens sell at $5 a 6 ₰ dozen.

FREIGHTS—The market is steady and regular, and there is a fair amount of business doing. The rates are 1c ₰ lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, and 3/4c by sailing vessels; 1/2 a 3/4c by sailing vessels for Boston and 1c by steamships. Sailing vessels for Liverpool still obtain 3/4d, and for Havre 1 1/2c ₰ lb.

CATTLE MARKET.

Carroll or Jefferson, September 19, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 73 Texas Beeves and 166 Veal. Amount of stock sold: 20 Texas Beeves, 30 Hogs, 5 Milchcows and 40 Veal. Stock remaining on sale: 17 Western Beeves, 546 Texas Beeves, 30 Hogs, 340 sheep, 21 Milchcows and 67 Veal.

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, ₰ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₰ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, in lots, ₰ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₰ head	[illegible]
Veal, ₰ head	[illegible]
Yearling Calves, ₰ head	[illegible]

LOST OR STOLEN.

A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE for the sum of four hundred dollars drawn by John K. Cook to the order of [illegible], endorsed by Omer Poyet, payable one year after date, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum, [illegible]. This note disappeared from the effects of the Succession of Caroline Jarreau, and should be returned to the undersigned, curator of said Succession, or to his attorneys.

JEAN SARREAU,
[illegible] street.
GRANDMONT & GANONGAL, attorneys at law, Exchange Alley, No. 38.
sep16 2t

Garden Seeds. Garden Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED from France via New York per the [illegible] Northern Light: [illegible] Cabbage, [illegible] Turnip, Beets, Carrots, [illegible]. Country merchants supplied [illegible].
R. MAUPAY, 104 Chartres street.
sep16 6t

NOTICE.

NEITHER the master, nor owners, nor consignees of the Italian bark TAMAULIPAS, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said bark.
PLASSIO BROTHERS, 58 and 54 Old Levee street.
sep16 6t

Inverted Nails, Corns, Bunions, Club Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. E. M. BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodist, 135 Rampart street, near Canal. Refers to Physicians and Surgeons of the city.
sep16

PETERSBURG COAL, and LIVERPOOL FIRE BRICKS, for sale by
F. V. BERNARD,
No. 40 Exchange Alley, bet. Customhouse and Bienville streets.
sep16 1m

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship R R Cuyler, Dollard, for New York — E Moulton
Schr Jos G Ramsey, Lord, for Indianola — Jos Kelly
Steam Fanny, Stone, for Galveston — J M Odell

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, from New York 8th inst, to Jas Connelly & co—1st district 15
U S Transport Steamship Dan Webster, Baker, from Galveston, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
U S Transport Steamship Mercedita, ——, from Galveston, 11th inst, to U S Quartermaster—4th district
Ship Rita, (British) Hollis, 65 days from Liverpool, to [illegible] Alexander & co—3d district
Bark Fairmount, Doane, 10 days from Boston, to G W Higgins & co—1st district
Schr Montezuma (Mex), Fonsina, from Matamoras, to [illegible]—4th district
Schr Fortuna, (British) [illegible], from Ponce, Porto Rico, to [illegible]—4th district
Schr Viggo, Viggo, from Mobile, to master—New Basin

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible], from Bayou Sara
[illegible], from Bayou Sara
[illegible], from Bayou Settlement
[illegible], from Lafourche
[illegible], from Martinsville
[illegible], from Washington
[illegible], from Thibodaux
[illegible], from Washington

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Rio Grande, Morris, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 17th inst, barks Constance and Lexington; schr. Constance and United States—Brought up bark Tamaulipas.
The towboat Gladiator, Smith, from the Passes—Brought up ship Kate and bark Fairmount.

PASSENGERS.

Per bark Tamaulipas, from Matamoras—A. Lopez, [illegible]

BELOW, COMING UP.

Bark John Trucks, Nicholson, 20 days from Philadelphia, to E A Yeeh
Bark [illegible], (French) ——, from Bordeaux

BELOW, AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Rosalie, ——, from Havana, in ballast
[illegible] Betty Betts, ——, 5 days, from Cardenas, to Jos Kelly
Schr Tukeman, Conner, from Havana—Molasses to E Trehanne
Schr Jos Kelly, Nelson, from Havana, to Jos Kelly
Schr Neptune, from Matamoras
Schr Angelina, from Cardenas
Schr Venado, ——, from Matanzas
Schr Colorado, ——, from Havana
Schr Memphis, [illegible], from Indianola

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship R R Cuyler—[illegible] bales cotton [illegible]
INDIANOLA—Per schr Jos G Ramsey—1 bag coffee [illegible]
GALVESTON—Per steam Fanny—10 sks coffee, 1 bbl [illegible]

IMPORTS.

PONCE, (Porto Rico)—Per schr Favorite—140 hhds sugar [illegible]
MATAMOROS—Per bark Tamaulipas—30 bales rope, [illegible]
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Rita [illegible]
NEW YORK—Per steamship Star of the South [illegible]
BOSTON—Per bark Fairmount—500 tons ice [illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission Business in this city, under the firm of A. GRAND CO., office No. 6 Carondelet street.

A. GRAND,
ED. DeRUYTER.
New Orleans, Sept 12, 1865.

Lumber! Lumber!
Wholesale and Retail,
WHITE PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SCANTLING and JOIST, DRESSED CEILING.
For sale at foot of [illegible] street.
GRIFFIN & FORCH, No. 27 Tchoupitoulas street.
sep17 6t

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Cor. Camp and Common sts., in the Spacious and Elegant "Story Building."
It is constantly in session under able Professors. It was founded in 1832, and was chartered by the State. Its former students may be found as Principals or Book-Keepers in a large portion of the old houses of this city and over the Southern States. Ladies or Gentlemen can attend the COMMERCIAL COURSE, or Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, English, French or Spanish. A business education that enables one to earn $2 00 or $3 00 annually, is the best fortune parents can give their sons. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.
sep16 3m RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Havana Cigars... Leaf Tobacco.
THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has for sale, at the lowest market prices, in store and in Custom-house, [illegible]. Viz:
175,000 Havana CIGARS, of all sizes and brands,
20 bales Havana Leaf TOBACCO,
1 case Cigarettes PAPER.
J. SUMA, 64 Common st.
sep16 1m

Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal.
NOW landing, of superior quality for family use, delivered in small or large quantities to any part of the city, at the lowest market price. Steamboats and Hotels supplied with Anthracite, very low, by
DAVID STICKNEY, 6 Carondelet street.
sep16 1m

The Great Clairvoyant,
MADAME LA BLANCH,
THE Greatest Natural Clairvoyant and Spirit Visitor that has ever existed within the memory of man [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Dry Goods, Sundries, &c.,
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office No. 56 Exchange Alley, near Customhouse.
WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20th, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 56 Exchange Alley, a Lot of Assorted Dry Goods, Old Bourbon Whiskey, Cooking Vessels, Vinegar, Stoves, Cane Cot Seats, Furniture, &c., &c. Terms: Cash.
Sep 20

Grocery Store, Coffee House, &c.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 56 Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, September 25th, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at McDonoghville, corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, right bank of the Mississippi—
The contents of a GROCERY STORE, Coffee House, Household Furniture, Piano, &c. &c.
Terms—Cash on the spot, in Treasury Notes.

Handsome Residence at a few steps from Esplanade Street.
BY A. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 23d September, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street—
A LOT OF GROUND measuring 31 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on St. John Baptist, in the square bounded by Esplanade street, by 117 feet and 4 inches in depth, together with a house, No. 30, of three rooms and gallery on the side, double kitchen, shed, coach house, chicken house, cistern, privies, well, &c. &c. The whole in good order.
See plan at the Exchange.
The taxes due in 1865 are at the charge of the purchaser.
Terms—Cash.
Act of sale before A. Boudousquié, Not. Pub. sep20

Succession of Miguel Hernandez, Sr., No. 25,454.
Comfortable Dwelling House, fronting on the City Railroad.
BY G. De FERIET, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, October 21st, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold 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 September 14th, 1865, the following property belonging to said succession, to wit:
1st. A LOT OF GROUND, forming the corner of Rampart (formerly Love) and Post streets, measuring 60 feet 11 inches and 4 lines front on Rampart street, by 45 feet 4 inches in depth and fronting on Post street. Together the comfortable dwelling house No. 63 Post street, containing 4 rooms, an old kitchen, cistern, privies and well.
2d. A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the above, measuring 30 feet 7 inches and 3 lines front on Post street, by 65 feet 11 inches and 3 lines in depth, together with the small house No. 65, containing 2 rooms, etc. etc. according to a plan made by A. de Armas, architect.
Terms—One half cash, the balance on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, in notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, from date to payment, secured by vendor's privilege. The purchaser to pay the attorneys' fees, fixed at 5 per cent, should the notes on either be sued upon, and loss to be secured like the notes.
The buildings to be insured for the amount of the notes, and the policy transferred, the notes to be divided in coupons to suit the convenience of the administrator and the purchaser to assume payment of all the taxes of 1865. The property being insured, the purchasers will pay their proportion on the time the policy has to run.
Act of sale before G. de Armas, notary public.
sep 2 16—oct 7 14 21

Election of Delegates in the Parish of Orleans, to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in this City on the 2nd October, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, held on the 15th September, 1865, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, In order to facilitate the elections to be held in the respective Representative Districts on the 21st September, 1865, from 4 to 8 P. M., for Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, the Parish Executive Committee be requested to name one of the inspectors of said election for each poll, who with the inspector to be appointed by this Committee, shall choose a third inspector, who shall determine on the rights of persons to vote at said election for Delegates, and that the Parish Committee be requested to select the places at which said polls shall be held and give public notice thereof.

DEMOCRATIC PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The foregoing resolution having been submitted for the action of the Democratic Parish Committee, at their meeting, on Saturday evening, 16th instant, was by them unanimously adopted.

In conformity with the above, the following Inspectors of the Election have been appointed:

Inspectors appointed by the Democratic State Executive Committee:

1st Representative District	J M Bell
2d	Dr M Avon
3d	H Maloney
4th	J Kerrigan
5th	D. J Cohen
6th	A. A Lee
7th	[illegible]
8th	J J Fleisher
9th	James Carrigan
10th	F Dunbar, Jr.
11th	S M Toney
12th	Charles Willis

Inspectors appointed by the Democratic Parish Executive Committee:

1st Representative District	J Bogan
2d	E F Lucas
3d	J McCaffrey
4th	Morris Edwards
5th	Charles Le Baron
6th	Ar. Gautier
7th	Jos. Solomon
8th	Jacques Bagel
9th	Robert Wynne
10th	A Farnelle
11th	Thos. A James

The following are the places designated for holding the polls in the several representative districts of this city, to wit:

1st Representative District—Corner of Pelopidas and [illegible] streets.
2d Representative District—Corner of Triton Walk and Apollo street.
3d Representative District—Corner of Magnolia and [illegible] streets.
4th Representative District—Corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.
5th Representative District—Orleans Ball Room, Orleans street, near Royal street.
6th Representative District—Louisiana Academy, Hospital street, between Burgundy and Dauphine streets.
7th Representative District—St. Claude and [illegible] streets.
8th Representative District—Elysian Fields and [illegible] streets.
9th Representative District—Corner of Old Levee and [illegible] streets.
10th Representative District—Josephine street, near [illegible] street.
11th Representative District—Corner of Ninth and Magazine streets.

All qualified voters who will support the nominations to be made by the "Democratic State Convention", are cordially invited to participate in the election for delegates, to be held as above, in their respective Representative Districts.

R. J. KER,
President pro tem. Democratic State Executive Committee.
J. R. CONWAY,
President Democratic Parish Executive Committee.
sep20—2t

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their Charter.

Amount of premiums acquired during the year ending April 30th 1865 [illegible]

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the Company.
[illegible] CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, [illegible] of May 1865.
[illegible], Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend to the Stockholders of [illegible] per cent [illegible].
[illegible] CHIAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.—We have recently added to our extensive Stock of Glass, China and Earthenware a full and complete assortment of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, from 8x10 to 36x40 inches, which we offer at the lowest market prices.
[illegible] & GAINES, 70 Canal street.
sep16 1m

For St. Martinsville.
Leaves on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 5 P. M.
THE light draft passenger steamer RUBY, Wm. Goetz, master, L. P. Delahoussaye, clerk, will leave as above, for Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, New Iberia, St. Martinsville and all way landings on the Atchafalaya and Bayou Teche.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
W. J. [illegible] & Co. Agents, No. 10 Union street.
JEAN G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.
sep20

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 P. M.
STEAMER PANOLA—J. M. BROADWELL, Master.
FOR SHREVEPORT, GRAND Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Norman's, Bakin's, and all way landings. For freight or passage, apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.
The Panola stops at No. 1 to all the [illegible] in the city.

VICKSBURG AND NATCHEZ WEEKLY PACKET
LOUIS D'OR, CHARLEY JOHNSON, Master.
Leaves every SATURDAY at 5 P. M.
THIS MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER steamer will leave as above for Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Fort Adams, Natchez, Waterproof, St. Joseph, Rodney, Grand Gulf, Warrenton, New Carthage, and Vicksburg. For freight or passage, apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising agent.
The Louis D'Or will take freight and passengers for Memphis and Yazoo river, with privilege of reshipping on first-class packets at Vicksburg. Shippers can rely upon her remaining permanently in the trade.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET.
FOR VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, Yazoo City, and all intermediate landings, the fine passenger steamer GREY EAGLE, John S. Woolfolk, master, Geo. A. W. Stone, clerk, will leave regularly as above, connecting at Vicksburg with first class packets for Memphis and Yazoo river.
JEAN G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.
sep17

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 P. M.
steamer COOSA—W. T. Boardman, Master; R. B. Roberts, Clerk.
FOR SHREVEPORT, GRAND Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Norman's, Bakin's and all way landings.
For freight or passage apply on board.
JEAN G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.
sep20

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.
FOR OPELOUSAS, WASHINGTON, Port Barre and all intermediate landings on Bayou Courtableau and Atchafalaya river—The fine passenger steamer CLEONA, C. C. Pickett, master, M. L. Melançon, Clerk, will leave as above. Returning, leaves Washington every SUNDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. The Cleona is an entirely new boat, and has excellent cabin accommodations. For freight or passage, apply on board.
The Cleona will take freight as low as any other boat.
JEAN G. ARNOLD, Advertising agent.

Vicksburg.
REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET.
Leaves on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 5 P. M.
FOR VICKSBURG, Natchez, Rodney, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landings. The fine passenger steamer MAGENTA, T. P. Leathers, master, [illegible], S. A. Owen and Geo. Grice, clerks, will leave regularly as above, connecting at Vicksburg with first class packets for Memphis and Yazoo River.
JEAN G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

ALEXANDRIA WEEKLY PACKET.
Leaves on SATURDAY, 23d instant, at 5 P. M.
STEAMER NAVIGATOR, JOHN S. SHUTE, master.
FOR SHREVEPORT, ALEXandria and all way landings, connecting at the Falls with the light draught steamers [illegible], Gilbert, [illegible], and [illegible], through bills of lading given.
For freight or passage, apply on board.
JEAN G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 5 P. M.
FOR LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, Cairo, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge and all intermediate landings. The splendid passenger steamer PEYTONA, J. D. Armstrong, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, River News Reporter.

Democratic State Convention.

THE undersigned, for two 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 representation amongst the several Parishes shall 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.
T. H. KNAPP.
JULIAN NEVILLE.
WILLIAMSON SMITH.
H. M. VAN SOLINGEN.
JOHN GAUCHE.
GEO. CRONAN.
WM. REED MILLS.

Messrs. LACEY and [illegible] of the Committee absent.
New Orleans, August 17, 1865.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.
ANNUAL STATEMENT.
IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it remembered [illegible]

EXCHANGE.
SIGHT CHECKS on New York in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by
LEVY MEYER, 17 Carondelet street.
sep16 1m

Succession of Louis Deneau—No. [illegible]
SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.
Whereas Amédée Couturié, has petitioned the Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Louis Deneau, 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.