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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT 12, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. H. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. RAMBOLA
Second "	M. S. BRADY.
Third "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth "	A. DEBLANC.
Fifth "	N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth "	E. H. CULLOM.
Fifth "	W. F. SLACKMAN. J. H. SEIGHAM.

AN EFFECTIVE CHECK UPON RADICAL LEGISLATION.

In an able and telling speech delivered a few evenings since to the Seymour Legion by our accomplished fellow-citizen Mr. James B. Eustis, among other happy remarks, he said that if Warmoth and his associates continued to rule the State for four years, they would strip us of our last dollar. And truly, a very simple calculation in figures will enable any one to satisfy himself on that point. The cost of the present session of the Legislature, and the loss arising to the State by its wild and infamous measures, will certainly exceed five millions of dollars. How are the impoverished people of Louisiana going to stand work like that? It is true we have borne a good deal and our recuperative energy is wonderful, but they may lay upon us burdens we are not able to bear—they may break the back of the Louisiana camel by putting thereon "the last onnce." And what care they? Their mission is *robbery*. When they have squeezed the juice from the Louisiana orange they will throw it away with undisguised contempt. These men have come down here just as the people went to California during the gold fever, to pick up what they could get, and return to "the States."

In a very few months we shall begin to feel the burden under which we labor, and the results of the work now being done in the Mechanics' Institute. The tax-gatherer will shortly be on his travels, for the State Government cannot always be carried on with borrowed money. The interest on the State Bonds must be met. We shall see other numerous demands upon the Treasury. It is at this time some from taxes three people look with longing eyes. In any one silly enough to believe that the accounts of the Treasury will be faithfully kept? What security have these officers given for their fidelity? Bonds? Are they like the bonds taken by the Marshal of the United States Court in several notorious cases tried or pending in that Court? bonds for large amounts signed by men of no pecuniary responsibility whatever, men who the moment after they had signed bonds for sums like twenty, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars stepped into the Bankruptcy office adjoining the Court-Room and relieved themselves of their liabilities?

Some of our country cotemporaries—the *Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet* and the *Courier of the Téche* among the number—have earnestly urged the propriety of our withholding payment of taxes to the State, on the ground that this Government is one which has been imposed upon us at the point of the sword and is carried on, not for our benefit but to our irremediable injury. The power of withholding the means of carrying on the Government when that Government is perverted from its legitimate purpose—but always been claimed and exercised by our ancestors as a constitutional power—a power inherent in the people, and the most effective means of restraining their rulers from pursuing measures to which the people were opposed. In the United States, the people have never had occasion until now to consider the propriety of exercising this right, but in the case upon which the necessity may compel them to fall back, but to make this right effective, the people must be united, standing together as one man, the State Government in the collection of taxes can be rendered perfectly powerless, reduced to a condition of complete servitude which is its real relation to the people. We think the time is at hand when the citizens of Louisiana must deliberate upon this vital subject, and we trust the delegates to the approaching State Convention of the Democratic party will come prepared to express the will of their constituents thereupon.

THE ROUTE OF THE RADICAL PROCESSION.

The Radical procession is to come off to-night, notwithstanding the intimations of their organ the *Republican*, which may have been thrown out for the purpose of deceiving the white people of New Orleans and blinding them as to the motives of their opponents, although we are inclined to think there has been an earnest effort made to postpone the demonstration. We think the leaders of the movement have come to an unwise determination, but, of course, that is no affair of ours. If they cannot make the same display that was made by the Democrats two weeks ago, it is because the weight of public opinion is against them.

For the information of our readers we append the route of the procession to night as published by the official journal of the Radical party:

Route of the procession will be up St. Charles to Julia through Julia to Camp, up Camp and Prytania to First street, to Magazine, down Magazine to July, to Carondelet to Canal, down Chartres to Elysian Fields, down Elysian Fields to Dauphin, up Dauphin to Canal, where the procession will be dismissed.

THE PROCESSION OF TO NIGHT—We trust that all of our readers will repress their curiosity to-night and stamp the proceedings of the Radical party with their disapprobation by a total desertion of the street. Let their sole spectators be of the negro population.

We recommend to heads of families to exert their influence over their children and servants in the carrying into effect the above suggestion.

THE NEW PROTECTIVE LAW FOR NEGRO LABORERS—We publish to day the Act extending protection to laborers in the exercise of their privilege of free suffrage. Any one who is charging a laborer in his employ, on account of his political opinions, previous to the expiration of the term of his service, or any one *attempting*, to control the votes of such laborers by any contract, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500.

The people of Louisiana have this matter in their own hands. Such a law as the one we publish is "a dead letter" and cannot be enforced. It can be very easily circumvented, and deserves no respect. One method of avoiding a collision with this law is to enter into no long contracts with negroes.

ASSUMPTION PARISH.—A public meeting of the Democrats of Assumption parish will be held at Napoleonville on Saturday next, the 19th inst.

We are indebted to the politeness of the subcommittee appointed by the Central Committee of the Parish, Messrs. F. A. Tête, D. Leblanc, H. H. Carver, E. Lauve, W. B. Ratcliff, and W. Sims, for an invitation thereto.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—We are requested to state there will be no performance at this house to-night.

The natives will come off according to announcement at 12 M.

SALE OF MESS PORK.—We are requested to call the attention of our commercial readers to the sale of 110 barrels of mess pork, to-day at 11 o'clock, on the Levee, at the head of Canal street, by Mr. W. I. Hodgson, Auctioneer.

GENERAL MAHRUDER ON MAXIMILIAN—A Saratoga correspondent of the Washington *Star* gives the following:

Among the notables here is the ex-Confederate General J. E. Magruder. He delivered an interesting lecture a night or two since in the Union Hotel hall rooms on Maximilian in whose service he was for sixteen months. He had a large and brilliant audience, and the lecture was full of interest. He declared that it was Napoleon's design to encourage the Confederate cause and to break up the Union if possible; and the invasion of Mexico was made to accomplish these ends and at the same time gain a foothold on the continent. Maximilian, he said, on the contrary, favored the Union, and sympathized with the North, and hoped, by obtaining recognition of the North, to introduce American ideas and enterprise into Mexico to develop its resources.

Proclamation of the Mayor.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the following Proclamation of Mayor Conway:

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall September 11, 1868.

Whereas, information has been laid me that fears are entertained by a large portion of the population of the city of New Orleans of disturbances may occur on the night of the 12th of September, in consequence of an unusual number of negroes coming into said city from adjacent parishes, for the purpose of joining the Republican procession, and that evil disposed persons residing in our midst, taking advantage of the occasion, may incite the ignorant and inflammable of the newly enfranchised our population to infractions of the peace and good order of the city, and,

Whereas, a petition numerously signed by merchants and property holders, anxious to insure the conservation of the public peace, conveys the request that on the night of the said display, and during any other great political demonstration or demonstrations, which may occur hereafter, irrespective of party, all places wherein intoxicating liquors are sold be closed for the time that such demonstration or demonstrations are being made.

Therefore, I, John E. Conway, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, do issue this, my proclamation, enjoining all keepers of barrooms, or other places where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail, to close their doors from 6 o'clock p. m. Saturday, the 12th inst., until Sunday morning, the 13th inst., and I do hereby further enjoin upon all good citizens to refrain from any and all acts which may tend to create a breach of the public peace on the occasion of the forthcoming marching and disposition of said Republican procession.

JOHN E. CONWAY, Mayor.
JOHN W. OGDEN, Secretary.

St. Bernard Parish.

A correspondent kindly informs us that political enthusiasm is daily increasing in this parish, and in the other parishes below the city, and that the people in that part of the State seem to be alive to the importance of the pending contest. They seem to feel, says our correspondent, that upon the results of this contest, depend not only their lives, their fortunes and their honor, but the future interests of future generations.

We learn that on Sunday last a large meeting was held in the first ward of the parish of St. Bernard, which was addressed by several speakers—Messrs. Ducros, Walker, Artists and others. A new Club was organized for the first ward called the Constitution Club of St. Bernard, whose officers are as follows: Antonio Marrero, President; Erville Villere and Augustus Armstrong, Vice Presidents; Armand Ducros, Secretary; Francis Artistes; Treasurer; Philippe Villeré, Marshal.

On the same day another large meeting took place in the 6th ward of the parish—at the "Chinche"—where another new Club was organized, under the name of "The Live Oak Club" of St Bernard, with Mr. Joseph Proctor as President.

On Wednesday last another numerously attended meeting was held in the fifth ward of the same parish, which was addressed by Messrs. Marcel Ducros and A. W. Walker, after which a club was organized under the name of "The Hunter's Club of St. Bernard," with the following officers: Mr. J. B. Nunez, President. Messrs. Mollero and Evariste Acosta, Vice Presidents. Raoul Ducros, Secretary; Leon Nunez, Marshal.

On the evening of the same day the Parish Central Committee, composed of delegates from each ward, met and organized, electing Marcel Ducros as President, Alcee Leblanc, Secretary, and Eugene Nunez, Treasurer.

The colored residents of the parish manifest great interest in the movement, and many of them are joining the colored clubs now forming.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Weatherish.—The fellow who gets up the cloudless sky and Italian sunsets beforehand, for a cotemporary, put his foot into it yesterday. The weather went back on him badly. We would advise him to wait until after the equinoctial, unless, like the Radical procession, the latter is to be postponed indefinitely.

Sing in the First District Recorder's Court.—Yesterday morning, a case was decided by Recorder Becker against a man named Dan Egan, accused of highway robbery. The latter, not satisfied with the decision, used some rather harsh sounding epithets against the Recorder, for which he was fined sixty dollars, and concluded by expressing to the Recorder that the hope that such man as he could not maintain that position any length of time, but would have to leave this place. This expression roused the sympathies of Col. Field in behalf of the Recorder, whose dignity had been attacked, and led to a scene not to be unrelated for ridicule against the Democratic party. He said that the language of the accused was an every day expression in his native parish. After Mr. Field had cooled down a little, the well known Col. Lemly responded in favor of the Democratic party. Col. Field again made an effort, when he was interrupted by Mr. Goulding, a member of the bar, who no doubt knows what propriety is in a court room, and who suggested that a Recorder's Court was not a place for the discussion of politics. The matter there ended. These episodes may enliven the court rooms of the Recorder, but they are exceedingly improper and can be productive of nothing but ill-temper.

We think the opinion expressed by the accused was not very far out of the way.

Eighth Ward German Democratic Club.—This Club, which is about 150 strong, held a regular meeting last evening, at Lecture Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets. There was a large attendance and a manifestation of a little enthusiasm.

The following are the officers of this Club:

George D. Kautz, President; Louis Fix, First Vice President; M. Schooler, Second Vice President; William Kraft, Secretary; H. Dircker, Treasurer. C. H. Frantz, Grand Marshal.

Big No.—The Hope Benevolent Association will have another picnic at the Lower Bellevue Cotton Press, on Greatmen street, to-morrow evening. We acknowledge an invitation to be present.

Embezzlement.—A man named William Haas was arrested yesterday by officer Wiley, charged by Wm. Truemeyer with embezzlement and breach of trust. He was taken to the Second District Station and will probably have an examination of the case at an early day.

Larceny.—A man named Gilbert Phelps was arrested by officer Dunisiller on Franklin street yesterday, charged with having in his possession a lot of silver ware and other valuables that had been stolen. He bitterly denied the charge, and claimed the articles as his own, but could give no information as to how they came into his possession.

Fire.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the dry goods and clothing store of Cohen & Meyers, No. 181½ Rampart street, and before it could be extinguished consumed the entire stock of goods. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by E. Virst, and was covered by insurance.

Forgery—Mr K. R. Lee was arrested on Wednesday evening on the charge of forgery, preferred by M. R. Perkins. Lee, who is a young man, had for merly been in Perkins's employment, and, as the latter alleges, forged and negotiated a note in Mobile for the sum of $700, in Perkins' name.

Suicide.—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Dr. J. Blanchard, who was found dead at lot No 584 Myrtle Avenue, Greenwood Cemetery. He was shot through the heart and was lying beside the grave of his wife. A note stated that he was tired of life, and that the act which terminated his life was his own. Since the death of Madame B. he has been apparently inconsolable, and has repeatedly given way to intense grief. His domestic relations during the life of his wife were very happy, and profound grief for her loss occasioned the act of self destruction. He was a native of Italy, and was 65 years of age. He had talked with Mr. Quinn, the Sexton, before the fatal act, and seemingly in the most casual manner, asked Mr. Q if there was room enough there, meaning the tomb for another.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTY FIFTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 11, 1868.

SENATE—Met pursuant to adjournment. Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding. Quorum present.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably upon the following acts: Act to repeal an act authorizing planters and farmers to furnish their freedmen and other employes with articles of merchandise without incurring the penalty of retail merchants. Act for the relief of the poor and indigent in the State. An act to amend an act in relation to the trial of contested election cases in the parish of Orleans. The act to protect persons in their civil and public rights was referred back to the Senate.

The House bill providing for the administration of the Public Schools in the city of New Orleans was reported favorably, with amendments.

Mr. Bacon gave notice of his intention to present a minority report upon the subject.

The city delegation to whom was referred the act regulating the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans, reported unfavorably upon the same; and, also, unfavorably on the act relative to the inspection of beef and pork; favorably upon the bill regulating the collection of Municipal taxes in the city, and favorably upon the memorial presented by Mr. Foute. The act providing for the collection of taxes in the city of New Orleans and suspending further action of city notes was reported favorably by substitute.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

An act to authorize the Police Jury of Jefferson to make a shell road. Read twice and referred.

SECOND READING.

Senate bill No. 171—An act to repeal section 4th of an act relative to payment of officers of the General Assembly. Finally passed.

House bill No. 147—Act to establish the fees of witnesses summoned before the several commissions, was finally passed.

Senate bill No. 101—Act to incorporate the Lease and Pledge Association, was laid on the table subject to call.

House bill No. 84—Act to remove the seat of Justice of the parish of Carroll, was postponed till next Friday.

Senate bill No. 119—An act to pay off the indebtedness of the Penitentiary, was finally passed.

Senate bill No. 194—An act to repeal an act relative to creating a special district in Iberville parish, was finally passed.

An act for the relief of Albert Lastrappes was read and finally passed.

Senate bill 199—act to perpetuate the charter and privileges of the Barataria and Lafourche Company, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, and the bill ordered printed.

Senate bill 94—substitutes for an act relative to the inspection of tobacco. Was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A bill for the incorporation of the town of Alexandria was read. Mr. Campbell moved the adoption of the bill. A long discussion ensued.

On motion of Mr. Hay, the bill was fixed for Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair.

A resolution was adopted allowing Isaac H. Crawford, of Franklin, mileage and per diem from the commencement of the session.

The Committee on Elections reported, recommending that Michael Casey be declared seated to a seat on the floor of the House, as Representative from the parish of Lafayette. The report showing no additional testimony, and the same case having been already acted upon, the Speaker decided it out of order.

Harrell, (col.) from Lafourche, appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was sustained by a vote of 49 yeas to 12 nays.

Prescott, of St. Landry, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five members to proceed to the parish of Lafayette for the purpose of taking testimony in contested case between Messrs. J. N. Judice and Michael Casey, which was adopted.

The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures reported favorably on the act relative to pilots, which was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Committee on Claims reported a bill appropriating $930 to widow St. Clair, of the parish of Ouachita, which was passed. It appears that widow St. Clair was the wife of the Radical who was killed. The friends of the bill said St. Clair lost his life in the advocacy of Radical principles.

An act making an appropriation of $1500 for the relief of the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, was passed.

An act relative to judicial sales was ordered to be engrossed for a third read.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses reported a joint resolution directing the Warden Clerk to draw additional warrants to the amount of 25 per cent, for the pay of the members of the General Assembly. Resolution read once and stands over for the order.

An act for the relief of the State Treasury was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

An act making an appropriation of $1000 for the benefit of the Carrollton Female Orphan Asylum was passed.

House bill No 162, being an act relative to the mode and manner of drawing jury lists, was taken up. This bill provides for drawing names from the registry of voters. The bill was passed.

The House then adjourned until to-day, (Saturday) at 12 o'clock M.

AN ACT

Extending Protection to Laborers in the Exercise of their Privilege of Free Suffrage.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly Convened*, That any planter, manager, overseer, or other employer of laborers in this State, who shall, previous to the expiration of the term of hire of any laborer in their employ, or under their control, discharge from their employ any laborer or laborers on account of their political opinions, or who shall attempt by contract, intimidation or threats of such laborers by any contract or agreement whatever, entered into at any time with such laborers, shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, his assistant, of the parish in which such offender resides, to institute such suit in the name of the parish of the offender's residence, and that he shall be entitled to twenty five per cent. of the amount of all fines he may so recover at his fees in the case, and the balance shall be paid to the treasurer of the common school fund of each parish for the use of common schools in each parish, and upon due conviction for any such offense such offender shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc*. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc*. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 4, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy
GEO. E. BOYER,
Secretary of State.

Obituary.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

Ripe in years if we consider length and amplitude of service at the bar, in Congress, on the bench, in diplomatic courts, in the camp, the halls of foreign potentates or the gubernatorial chair of his native State, Thomas H. Seymour, ex Governor of Connecticut, passed away yesterday at the comparatively early age of sixty. Not reaching the allotted term of human existence, his life was marked by events which would have made a long life seem short in retrospect. He was born in Hartford in 1808, and made his studies in Middletown Military Academy.—When his course was completed he studied law, and practiced it with much success in Hartford. In addition to a large and lucrative practice he found leisure to conduct an excellent political journal, at the time, we were editorially exercised. In the course of time he was raised to the bench as Judge of the Court of Probate. He served in Congress as Representative from Connecticut during three years, 1841-'4. Displeasing a more active life, he went to Mexico in 1846, as Major of the New England regiment, and after the fall of Colonel Roome, assumed its command. With General Scott he was present at the operations before the City of Mexico. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1850, and was subsequently re-elected three times in succession to the same high office. President Pierce selected him to represent American interests at the Court of St. Petersburg. In the rebellion, Governor Thomas Seymour constantly advocated the preservation of the Union, but did not hesitate to denounce the insane efforts of the Radical party to destroy the Constitution and plunge the country in desolation. Those who remember the premonitions of the ruin which this party would undoubtedly entail on the country, and compare them with the sad truth every day presented to us, must recognize his statesmanlike prescience. In 1863 he contested unsuccessfully the election for Governor The private life of Gov. Thomas Seymour was one that had added honor to his public career, and found an ample and flattering reward in a large circle of friends and admirers

Ex Governor Thomas H Seymour died at Hartford, the fatal disease being typhoid fever.—*New York World, Sept 4th*.

The Trade of New York With the South.

A few days ago the following paragraph appeared in the Brooklyn *Union*, a Radical paper:

"We are assured on what seems very good authority, that a meeting of the leading dry goods firms of New York was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was resolved that they would either move goods to merchants in the Southern States, except for cash, during the present season."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the above, says: "It turns out now that the representation is wholly false. We have inquired personally of the leading dry goods firms of New York, and all declare that they never heard of this meeting until the paragraph was published, and that they propose to make no change whatever in relation to their customs in the Southern States."

"Pink," our New York correspondent, in his letter dated 7th instant, says: "Jobbing trade, of which we are compelled to delay on account of the pressure of other interesting news matter, in referring to the report circulated through the New York papers, to the effect that "at a meeting of the leading dry goods dealers of New York it was resolved that they would either move goods to Southern buyers on the usual terms, but simply for cash, says: "I can emphatically state for the satisfaction of your readers, that not a single one of our leading wholesale dealers has participated in such a movement, and that firms like A. T. Stewart & Co., Lathrop, Ludington & Co., (Geo. Bliss & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., F. S. Jaffray & Co., Longstreet, Sedgwick & Co., all leading houses in the dry goods trade, have not and do not intend to enter into such an arrangement. Now, let me explain how the story originated. It was originally printed in a small Brooklyn Radical sheet called the *Union*. It is a concern principally owned by S. B. Chittenden, a dry goods man, with Radical politics on the brain.

We copy, says the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, the foregoing from the Charleston *Courier*, in explanation of a dispatch which appeared in the *Telegraph* a few days ago, to effect that the New York merchants had agreed to stop South on credits. We were greatly in hope that they had come to that agreement, and would persuade the whole world to do the same thing. Nothing has hurt the South so much as her facilities for gaining credit. We shall change nothing more than the price of this paper for a prescription which, if carried out, will, in ten years, make the South so rich that she will hardly know what to do with her money! Buy nothing on a credit and very little for cash. Live as we did during the war—on our own resources—pass the gewgaws of the outside world by in silent contempt. Seek your pleasures in innocent and improving social intercourse, minus fine equipages, silks, satins, lace, embroideries and diamonds. Cultivate literature, science, morality, religion, corn, potatoes, small grain, garden truck, and all else that we need or enjoy, and at the end of ten years we shall be as rich, respectable, happy and virtuous that even the Radicals will begin to respect us.

The editor of the Fredericksburg *News*, who is at the White Sulphur springs, writes as follows: "Lee, of course, is *primus inter pares*. His beautiful private character, which has no parallel in history, *force, delicacy, bravery, rotundity*, wins for him universal love and admiration. A delegation of his old soldiers, some armless and wounded, called on him recently, and the tears rolled down the old chief's face and fell upon the floor. Ah! that tender heart; why didn't it let him burn Fredericksburg and Burnside and his army in 1862, and end the war then?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Troubles at Fort Zarrah, Ark., Explained.

No Compensation for the Use of Southern Property by the Army.

The Tennessee Delegation and the Ku-Klux-Klan.

Ex-President Pierce Better.

More Indian Murders and Robberies.

FROM MEXICO.

Insurrection in Puebla Put Down.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Col. James Marr, nominated by the President and strongly recommended by leading men of both parties, has been appointed, by McCulloch, Supervisor for Missouri.

Commissioner Mix has advices that the Indian troubles at Fort Zarrah, Ark., originated with two drunken Indians and a lying wagon-master. All is quiet now.

Acting Attorney General Ashton decides that the Quartermaster General, under existing laws, has no authority to allow compensation for presents to officers of foreign governments and whatever the cause for which they suffered. But no man could appeal more strongly to English sympathies than Mr Jefferson Davis. In the first place, he represents a kindred people, and the blood and kindred of English speech, whose assertion of their independence was based on principles thoroughly congenial to our own, and whose gallantry in the field and fortitude in endurance awakened in the hearts of Englishmen the strongest feelings of affection and admiration that were ever excited in this country by foreign people or party. Again, the Southern cause had a peculiar hold on our sympathies because it was, to begin with, the pilgrim and puritan right and hard established law against the domination of a mere numerical majority, and because it was the cause of the weak against the strong—of eight millions against twenty. That hold was constantly deepened by the heroic courage and brilliant chivalry of the Southerners, and by the splendid achievements and admirable qualities of their leaders.

Moreover, Mr. Davis commands our sympathies on his own account. Little known to us when he first took his place at the head of the Confederate Government, his character, as it was displayed under all the trials and responsibilities of that position, and under the vicissitudes of war and in the darkness of the final catastrophe—his statesmanship, his administrative skill, his unshaken courage, his unswerving rectitude, his unfailing devotion—was for him individually a regard only second to that felt for his country, and made him appear a worthy representative, by his character, of the cause for which he labored and the gallant people who had entrusted their fortunes to his hands. The misfortunes of his people, the wrongs he has endured with such unbroken spirit and such undaunted fortitude, have attracted towards him a still deeper sympathy than felt for him outside of a handful of fanatics whose sympathies and wishes are always on the opposite side to those of their countrymen, and have drawn up, but you are not old enough to remember, the tribute of reverence due to a great nature and a great calamity.

It would be unfortunate, and it would be unworthy, were the American people to take offense at the welcome given to the Chief of the fallen Confederacy. We may request them to remember that we have nothing to do with their present feuds and merely political squabbles—with the abrogation of Southern State rights and the proscription of Southern citizens. To us, South and North, are now parts of one country, and our unconstitutional leaders have ever been honored by those whom they condemned to defeat and ruin. We welcome our enemy of the United States, but the chief of the Southern people. We honor not so much the living as the dead, we express our sympathy with no present party strife, no possible implication for the future, but with a past that, however glorious, however honorable, how ever full of lofty deeds and great achievements, is beyond recall. We are sympathized with the South, that we believed its cause to be good, that we desired its triumph and lamented its fall, that we bow to every citizen of America.

What should we gain by affecting to ignore our former sympathies or to repent our past conduct? Were we to pretend now to condemn the cause we formerly held, to believe the South in the wrong because she was conquered, and to abase ourselves at the feet of the conquerors, what should we gain, and what should we lose? We should gain the contempt of every man, of every man, Northerner or Southerner, who took part loyally with the cause he believed to be just, and submitted to the decision of fate for his State or for the Union. Something of this feeling has been provoked already, owing to the disingenuous manner in which certain organs have sought to make the impression of a variance with the public feeling of their countrymen, have since assumed to apologize for their sympathies they did not attempt to conceal the public with a penitence it has never professed. Any coldness or indifference in the present reception of the ex President of the Confederate States would only appeal to the Americans how warmly he would have been welcomed had he triumphed, and induce them to consider how the sympathies of English men depends not on the merit, but on the fortune of a statesman or a cause.

Hon. Stanford E. Church delivered a stirring but argumentative speech in Watkins, N. Y., a short time since. His audience was immense. After paying his respects to the bondholders, he took up a few other items of Radical finance:

The Southern States are so impoverished they are unable to contribute in any great degree towards paying the expenses of the Government. The State of New York for the last year has paid double the amount of internal revenue that all the Southern United States have paid, and yet they contain a population three times greater than New York. But for the infernal system of military despotism and robbery, the fatal disease being typhoid fever, country from developing itself and becoming prosperous, it would contribute to the support of the Government three times as much as the State of New York. Instead of the whole ten States paying $30,000,000 they should pay $100,000,000, according to the amount of taxation, as they would if they were as flourishing and prosperous as they would be but for the blighting influence of this Radical rule which is upon them. (Applause.) So you are not only obliged to contribute by taxation this $11,000,000 a year for the Freedmen's Bureau, and $3,000,000 or $10,000,000 for the army to keep them up, but you are compelled of $150,000,000 a year which ought to go into the Treasury of the General Government, in consequence of keeping that country at it now is.

The drouth in England is over. While it lasts the rich soil presents of water to their friends.

Three Arabs murdered an entire Greek family in Algeria. The whole family came to their trial, and when they were convicted sat down on the ground in front of the Court House and howled.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 11, 1868.

The commercial week closes this evening on a quiet money market. There is an ample supply of capital available for the fulfilment of all A1 paper, but the amount of this description offering is limited and the movement in proportion. The street rates are 10 to 12 per cent. for A1 notes secured by satisfactory collaterals, and 1 to 1½ and 1½ per cent per month for second grade. Mortgage paper is still quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for first class, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The demand for bonds of the approved business notes offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods at the above rates.

Gold opened at 142⅞ to 142⅝, (against 143⅛ at New York), and after selling as high as 142⅞ closed at 142⅝ to 142. Operations were on a limited scale, there having been but little speculative demand. The sales included: $3200 at 142⅞; $1000 and $7500 at 142⅝; $5000 at 142⅛; $5000 at 142⅜, and $16,000 (6000 and 10,000) at 143¼. At the Board of Brokers last night (Thursday) $1500 sold at 143. In Silver the sales included $1000 in American half dollars at 136, and $1000 at 136½. We now quote 136 to 136½ for the latter and 147 to 147½ for Mexican dollars.

There was rather quiet doing in Foreign Exchange the sales of Sterling including £2600 A1 bill of lading at 155, £700 A1 clear at 156, £1000 private bankers' at 156½, £600 bank at 157¼, and £350 at 157½. In France 18,000 A1 Commercial changed hands at 5 66¼, 35,000 at 5 65, 100,000 (30,000 and 70,000) private bankers' at 5 63¾, 20,000 at 5 62½, and 20,000 bank at 5 61¼. Sterling may be quoted at 155 to 155½ and 156 for A1 bill of lading and clear, 156½ to 157 for private, and francs, 5.66¼ to 5.65 for the former, and 5 62½ to 5.61¼ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange underwent no material variation. The offerings were light but the demand continued limited. The banks shorted on New York at par, and the sales included $6000, 15,000 and $27,000 New York commercial sight at ¼ per cent. discount, $15,000 at 5-16, $18,000 and $60,000 private bankers' sight at ⅛, $50,000 bank at ⅛, $20,000 at par and $20,000 commercial five days sight at ⅛.

Nothing was reported in Stocks. In Bonds we heard of a sale of 10 Levee State at 50, $1,000 State Warrants sold at 65.

We quote as follows: Bank of Louisiana—(—.) Louisiana State Bank $91 to $92; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank $47 to $48, Canal Bank $45 to $45 50; Union Bank $93 to—; Citizens' Bank $138 to $140; Bank of New Orleans $33 50 to $34 50; Southern Bank $85 to $90; Merchants' Bank $16 to $18; Crescent City Bank $21 to $22; Bank of America $140 to $145; City National Bank $54 to $57; Louisiana National Bank $90 to $91; Union Insurance Company $65 to $70; Hope Insurance Company $45 to $46; Germania Insurance Company $38 to $40; Pontchartrain R. R. $30 to $31; Carrollton Railroad $30 to $92 50; Opelousas Railroad $1 95 to $2; Jackson Railroad $6 to $6 25; Levee Steam Cotton Press $60 to $60 50; New Orleans City Railroad $166 to $167 50; St. Charles street Railroad $57 to $60; Crescent City Railroad $100 to $101; Gas Company 146 to $146 50; Commercial Water Works $50 to $49 50; Louisiana State Sixes, ex-coupons, $61 50 to $62 50; Consolidated City Bonds, 75 to 76; Railroad City Bonds $74 50 to $65 50; Jackson Railroad; first mortgage bonds, 80 to 81; Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds.—to $47.

There was very little movement in the market for City Treasury Notes. Round amounts were offered at 31 to 31½ per cent discount, but buyers did not seem disposed to operate, and we have, consequently, no sales of any moment to report. The offerings of small lots across dealers' counters showed a considerable increase, the latter buying at 35 to 36 per cent discount and selling at 34 to 35.

Nothing reported in State Notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 11, 1868.

COTTON—The decline reported yesterday was followed to day by a further reduction caused by the course of the New York market, more liberal receipts and the expectation of additional arrivals, but prices declining declined to a point admitting the execution of orders which could not be filled previously, the demand continued fair and the sales summed up 850 bales, mostly for the trade, including 400 bales for export. Prices showed increasing unsteadiness, opening at about the less than yesterday's figures, but subsequently rallied and closed firm for Liverpool, and we now quote low middling at 22¼ to 22½, middling at 22¾ to 23¼c, and strict middling at—to 24c. In the afternoon the sales were reported to some extent at 23c. Tuesday for the past three days sum up 2750 bales, making a total for the week of 3500, against 1700 last week, and 1600 the week before. Our week's receipts amount to 5634 bales, embracing 5532 proper, and 102 from Mobile and Galveston; exports 3262 bales, including 1 to Liverpool, 1241 to Boston, and 770 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868, bales	3,044
Arrived to-day	1,662
Arrived previously	3,334
	7,199
	10,243
Consumed to-day	300
Consumed previously	2,012
	2,312
Stock on hand and on shipboard	7,931

FREIGHTS—We have some more inquiry to notice in the condition of this market and a general stiffening in rates. For foreign ports, particularly for Liverpool, the tonnage has been unemployed, and there is considerable inquiry of Cotton, engagements for which have been made at 7-16 and ¼d per lb to Liverpool by sail, though the latter rate is 1-16d above the ruling rate. Cotton-wise the regular steamers are getting good cargoes, and rates in that direction are firm. We have still to note the absence of any sailing vessels or steamers for any coastwise port. We quote: By steam—Cotton to New York per lb; to Boston and Philadelphia ½ per lb. Cotton to New York per sail, Floor to New York 75c per bbl, to Boston and Philadelphia $1. Corn to Boston 20c per bushel. Pork and Lard to Northern ports $1 per bbl. By sail the rates are—Cotton to Liverpool, 1⅛ to 1¼c per lb for Cotton to Havre; Tobacco to Liverpool 60s, to Havre $15 per hhd. Cotton to Boston ⅝ to 10-16d per bushel; Oil Cake to Liverpool 35s.

TOBACCO—Since our review of Wednesday last the Tobacco market has been perfectly inactive, no sale having been effected. The supply in factors' hands is light, and the inquiry shows a steady falling off. During the past week 4 hhds were received, received previously since Sept 1, 24 hhds; exports for the week were 136 hhds, of which 96 to Liverpool and 36 to New York; exports previously this year 1 hhd, stock on hand 25 hhds, of which 2 hhds, now on hand and on shipboard 30hds. We still quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refuse	5 @ 6	6 @ 7
Common Leaf	7 @ 10	10 @ 12
Medium	11 @ 12	12 @ 14
Good	13 @ 15	15 @ 16
Fine	16 @ 18	18 @ 20
Choice selections	17 @ 20	18 @ 22
Fine wrappers	22 @ 30	— @ —

SUGAR—The better inquiry for trade and for shipment noticed yesterday continued during the day, and there were several sales of 10 to 20 hhds Cuba at previous prices, 12 to 12⅝c per lb for No 11 and 12½ to 13½c for No 12, and 14; 14⅛ to 15⅛c for Nos. 15 and 16, and 15⅝ to 16c for Nos. 17 to 20. Louisiana Sugar is retailing slowly at 14½ to 15½c per lb.

Week's sales Sugar 200 hhds; receipts 8 hhds and 60 bbls, imports from Cuba 268 boxes, from Belize, Honduras, 8