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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1868

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Registration offices were opened yesterday morning. As was to be expected, obstacles were immediately thrown in the way of many citizens—both native and naturalized—who desired to enrol themselves. Questions irrelevant and insulting were asked by the registering officers, having no connection with the duty in hand. We shall therefore advise our readers of all that can rightfully be required of them previous to their enrollment.

They will understand in the outset that this is an entirely *new registration*, and that their certificates of former registration are useless.

The registering officers are authorized by the law, which will be found at length in the large page of this issue of the *Bee*, to ask the applicant which of the two oaths set forth in section 5 of the law he can take. The first of these oaths is intended to apply to those persons who have never been disfranchised for any of the causes stated in the first paragraph of article 99 of the Constitution of the United States (which will be found below) and the second is intended to apply to the case of those who might have been disqualified, but who have since had a restoration, certificated with the Secretary of State and have lost the evidence thereof.

As to the truthfulness of the applicant who is willing to take one or the other of these oaths, it is not within the province of the Registrars to probe his conscience. If the applicant has not been disqualified he is entitled to be registered, simply by taking the oath, and if he has been disqualified and has recovered the certificate of the Secretary or an affidavit as to its loss, is sufficient to entitle him to be registered, unless the Supervisors know the applicant is not so entitled, from evidence other than that of the applicant himself. They are empowered by the Registration law to receive "other evidence" on that subject but have no right to question the party applying.

There is, however, a class of persons other than those above mentioned who are also entitled to be registered, although they might have been disqualified under article 99 of the Constitution. They are persons who favored the execution of the Reconstruction laws and openly and actively assisted in the restoration of Louisiana to the Union. But as to this, the law authorizes the Registrars to propound searching questions to the applicant, regarding the time and manner of his favoring the Reconstruction Laws, and requiring substantial evidence of the fact. Open advocacy of or voting for the Constitutional Convention, says the law, shall be the only note considered as favoring Reconstruction. This latter class of persons have a special oath prepared for them.

As to naturalized citizens, the Registrars have a right to see the evidence of naturalization and if they do not impeach the genuineness of the signatures to the certificate, they must recognize its validity and have no right to pronounce upon the competency of any authorized Judge to issue it, even if issued in the vacation of the Courts. A naturalization certificate from such a Judge, attested by the Clerk and by the seal of his Court, is not only prima facie evidence, but conclusive upon every one until set aside by a regular proceeding. A judgment of a Court in a legal contestation might as well be disputed as its certificate, issued with all the forms which attest such documents. There is legal method of compelling recognition of these naturalization certificates, and there are members of the bar who have expressed their willingness to conduct the proceedings. The Board of Registration can be reached through the writ of mandamus, in which form the trial is capable of being rapidly pushed through the Courts. But it must be admitted that legal contests are at best too slow. We rely more on the power of public opinion than on the action of the judiciary, in bringing Baker and his Radical colleagues to their senses.

We would caution our citizens applying to be registered, against answering any other questions than those they are required by the law to answer. Rather retire from the office than yield to the officiousness and the impertinence of the Supervisors, trusting to being righted in some other way than by yielding to their improper demands.

INEXPRESSIBLE MEANNESS.

We have received for publication the following letter, which we commend to the colored people of the State. They will learn by it, if experience has not already taught them how little reliance can be placed by them upon the promises of their Radical friends, when they will descend to such meanness as our correspondent exposes. To rob a poor ferryman of fifty cents is an achievement worthy only of a Radical, and we think to believe that any white man would aspire to the ignoble distinction.

*Messrs. Editors of the New Orleans Bee.*

Gentlemen:

Will you be so kind as to insert in your paper, the following few lines for a poor, hard working colored man?

I am the ferryman at the Red Church landing, on the parish of St. Charles. Last Sunday, 20th inst., three gentlemen (?) came to me at the landing, and offered me fifty cents each to ferry them up the river, three miles, to the Courthouse, where there was a meeting of Radicals. I agreed to the bargain, and performed my work in double quick, being urged by them to pull my best, as they were anxious to get to that meeting in good time, they cheering me all the time by their expressions of devotion and friendship to the poor negro, and giving me good advice of their own as to the way I should act in regard to the coming election. After a very hard pull we landed at our place of destination, when my passengers, who were the Hon Peter Harper, his ex-Excellency Governor Michael Hahn, and a third person, whose name I did not ascertain, left me, with a promise to do so, when they would return, stating that they would, at the close of the meeting, recross in my boat, appointing, at the one time, a place where they would meet me, but, alas! up to this moment I have not seen them.

I have no doubt, Messrs. Editors that if this reminder should be noticed by these gentlemen, they being good and true friends of my race, will immediately remit that one dollar and a half, fare to the poor hard working and hard pulling negro ferryman.

If they should be so disposed, they might address me at Gesmer's Post Office, Parish of St. Charles.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

his
FRANK + MOORE.
mark.

Parish of St. Charles, September 24th, 1868

Article Ninety-Nine of the Constitution.

We republish the article for the information of those of our readers who are affected by its provisions.

The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office: persons who shall have been convicted of treason, of perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crimes punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

"All persons who are excepted from claiming the right of suffrage by reason of their allegiance to the United States Government, or by notorious by levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the civil right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America," those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntary writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it, and by shall file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal; *Provided*, That no person who, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States peaceably known as the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to a position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as prima facie evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefits of this proviso.

Pas-ragues par commandant Tappahannock, from Havana:

Bernard Benson, Millet, Juan, Sanchez Domingo, Valdes Juli, de la Paez, Valdes Fausto de la Paez, Chapin Pedro, S A Cano, G Oberhamer, Gallet Nicholas Van Ness.

## Threatened Riot.

### The City in a Tumult of Excitement.

Killing of a Negro and Escape of the Killer—The Negroes Surrounded and Citizens Arming—Attack on the Gilmore School—Attempt at "Social Equality."

Strange as it would appear under ordinary circumstances, the killing of a single man nowadays, and particularly a negro, sufficed to throw this great city into the wildest and most violent excitement. Nor can this be wondered at when we consider the vile teachings of the Radicals and the ignorance, brutality and subserviency of the negroes whom they have brought under their control. The event of yesterday—the very fact that the killing of a negro, far more than that of a white man could produce such a fearful commotion as occurred shows what a mine of hostility between the races may be exploded at any time by very trivial causes.

The difficulty which produced so much excitement occurred about 7 o'clock in the morning in the Vegetable Market, between Arthur Guérin and a colored man or mulatto named Edward Faures, who kept a soda stand in the market, resulting in the latter being killed. Fabre was a rather desperate and very insulting character. He was brought before Provost Marshal Bell during the war for slapping the face of some lady in a street car, and but recently had beaten an old man, an Irishman, we learn, very brutally, and it is said without provocation. Such is the character of the man, who seemed to possess a great deal of physical strength, with whom Guérin had to contend. The latter made his escape, and at last accounts had not been arrested. The fact of his escape coupled with the killing seems to have added to the desperation of the negroes, who sought Guérin every where, several thousand of them finally surrounding a house bounded by Crape, Love, St Anthony and Kolerse streets, where they supposed he was concealed, and seeking his immediate extermination. Meanwhile all the searches of the police entailed them Guérin was not there, and they reluctantly dispersed.

The negroes threatened to burn the house in which Guérin lived on Love street, and a rumor prevailed that they had found him and killed him, but this is denied. It is believed that he would have surrendered himself but for the excitement and the determination of the negroes to be armed and kill him. Up to the time we are assured that he has consequently not surrendered himself or been arrested. The "Innocents" (Democratic Club) tendered their services to Lieutenant Manning of the second District police and remained in readiness at their club room on Orleans street, in case their services were needed.

The killing of Faures and the escape of Guérin as might be expected in the present state of public feeling, caused the most serious white foreboding, caused the fiercest rage imaginable on the part of the negroes, including the colored police. The alarm spread every where and for several hours we were unfortunately particularly in the Third District. Citizens fled to their homes to look after their families and recalled their children from the schools, all of which were closed as soon as the news reached them. The apprehensions of a general riot were every where felt, and large numbers of white men began to assemble at various points, and negroes at others. The former armed themselves as well as they could, hastening to the gun stores as convenient, and procuring every weapon available. The negroes seemed to be many of them already armed and prepared for a fray, and these, we were not, probably obtained arms from Radical sources. At all events they were boastful and some of them we heard to say that they would give us shooting enough for our satisfaction. The members of all or most of the various Democratic Clubs were seen on the alert and prepared themselves as best they could for the apprehended conflict.

Capt. George, the gallant Marshal of the Broom Kangers prepared arms for his club from a store on Chartres street. Fortunately, however, the excitement was allayed without further disturbance, and at 12 o'clock last night, as we write, all was quiet. The military were called into requisition, and artillery and cavalry posted under the orders of Gen. Ronseau, and a proclamation was issued by Gov. Warmoth, which will be found elsewhere.

Sheriff Maxwell was active in doing all in his power to calm excitement and quell the disturbance.

There was a great outrage perpetrated at the Fillmore (boys) School, in the Third District, which aggravated the excitement and caused the School Superintendent to order all the public schools of the Second and Third Districts to be closed at an early hour. A body of negro men, armed, took their children with them and sent them into the school. The white boys drove them out, and the negro parents fired several shots into the school house and left, fortunately without wounding any one, as we are informed.

A post mortem examination of the body of deceased was made at the house he lived, by Dr H. Bayon, City Physician, and an inquest held by Coroner Avilla.

The following are the names of the jury empanelled: Joseph Dupart, Namour Leblanc, Etienne Parent, Ernest Morphy and John Bracamontes. Three of the jury are evidently colored, and two white, one of the latter being a foreigner. We give the testimony elicited before Coroner Avilla, as follows:

Arthur Serrou, (colored) residing on Villeré street, 241, who, being duly sworn, declares that this morning, at 15 minutes to 7, I was passing in the market. I passing in front of the stand of Rose Nicaud, I saw Mr Guerin and the deceased, Edward Faures. I heard Mr Guerin saying "stand back," and he drew his revolver. The deceased stood. After he drew his revolver he fired.

Q By Coroner—Did the deceased do anything?

A—I did not see the deceased make any threats.

Q Were any police officers near by?

A—I did see two police officers near by; I only saw deceased run, and fall near Ursulines street.

Peter Lotz, residing on Old Levee street, between Hospital and Ursulines, being duly sworn, says:

I was at my stand in the market this morning. I saw two men standing there. They seemed to be quarreling. Heard a shot fired. Did not see who fired the shot. I saw a pistol in the hand of the white man. After the shot fell ing both parties separated. The colored man was holding his hand on the wound. Might recognize the man were I to see him again.

Frederick Gebhardt, residing at 101 Ursulines street, duly sworn, says:

This morning I was standing in the market at my stand. Heard a shot fired. I was afraid and looked around. I saw one man wounded by another man with a pistol in his hand. The man that was wounded put his hand on his side and walked away. The man with a pistol walked towards up town. I saw the police officers come by after the shots were fired. The man wounded was a colored man. If I could see the man I believe I could recognize him. Heard no words pass between them.

J. Kenny, sworn, resides on Third street, between St Charles and Carondelet streets or steamship General Grant, saw two men, strangers to witness, fighting in the market; thinks it was about 7 o'clock in the morning; a colored man came up and they had some words; the man who shot stood back and as long as he thought armed he wouldn't interfere with him; the white man said: "Arm yourself and I am your man;" some idle words passed; the colored man went up towards town and was passing through the market with another colored man and held some consultation, speaking in French; witness didn't speak French, but understands it when spoken; the parties were near the stand of Mr Fox when the difficulty commenced, a third colored man came up; they held some conversation and separated; the man afterwards shot gave to the man with linen coat on a revolver or pistol of some kind; they then went down outside of the market, witness stood back of the vegetable stand where he stood previous; they then went down outside of the market; I saw the man shot and two others with him; the colored man, before he was shot, made a motion to put his hand to his breast; saw no pistol in his hand at this time. Three of the jury have essayed to put into the witness' testimony word breast after the the words "for self-defense." Witness does not know what was done after the shooting; did not see the man fall.

Charles Fox, sworn—This morning about 7 o'clock a man named Arthur Guerin had some words with a colored man keeping a soda stand at the head of Beef Market. I understood these words: Guerin said, "Go away, I do not want to hit you," the colored man did go; Mr. Kinney, friend of mine, returned to me, saying, there will be some trouble; he had hardly said so before three colored men came from the other end of the market, at Ursulines street, and "breast" (Guerin) the next thing I heard the "flash" of the firing, and by the time the smoke expired, Guérin was the only man left. I saw no arms in his hands, and saw nobody hurt at the time. I saw no arms in the hand of the other parties. It was about fifteen feet from them, the colored men scattered after the firing; witness can't say where the deceased was shot, it might, have been, after this, 150 yards from witness as far as he knows; the colored man who keeps the soda stand was one of the three who stood "breasting" Guerin, Guerin, when he said this was to go away, spoke in English.

Mrs. Emelie Jacobs (colored) sworn—Testified in French—Resides on Elysian Fields, between Conti and Gironde streets. This morning, when I went to the market, Mr Edward came to the coffee-stand, and asked for a cup of coffee; don't know of whom, whether the man or woman; the man jumped up, and said "the coffee stand was not made for niggers;" this was a white man, with black moustache; I would know him if I saw him; the colored man said to him, "don't say that again;" the black man said, "if I am a nigger my money is not a nigger;" the white man rose and told him to "stand back; if you advance on me I will shoot;" the colored man did advance; the white man said again, "you son of a b—h of a mulatto, advance, I will shoot;" Mr Edward advanced, and the white man took his revolver from his left side and shot. I did not see the colored man was armed, nor did I see him strike; after the firing Mr. Edward ran to the Fish Market, and there fell. I did not see any police officer near at the time; the other men, after Edward, ran towards St. Philip street. I do not know him; would recognize him if I saw him.

Mrs Paul Alisio, sworn, testified in French, resides corner of Grape and Union streets; this morning, at 7 o'clock I was passing through the Market; I heard Mr. Guérin say to deceased, "Son of a b—h mulatto I want to kill you today;" after I passed I heard the shot fired; the shooting happened in the grand alley; I don't know who shot; I did not see anybody run; I think it was Mr Guérin who shot, did not see who; I was told it was him; I did not see Mr Guérin run. (The witness and jury were have informed by the Deputy Coroner of the law in relation to testimony.)

## Excitement in Algiers.

Simultaneously with the excitement on this side of the river, trouble was apprehended in Algiers, on the other side, owing to the prominence of Senator Packard to serve also on the Police Jury, and his left the office of honor and trust, in violation of the Constitution. The Police Jury had previously met and passed resolutions against this, and some negroes then present jumped over the railings of the room where the Jury met, and were armed to support Packard's pretensions. Several shots were fired, and Justice McCarty was slightly wounded in the face. An affidavit was subsequently made for the arrest of Packard and others, for attempting to create a riot. The warrant of arrest was not served, we learn, and the excitement, in anticipation, that it would be served yesterday, subsided.

### Proclamation of Warmoth—A Rich Document.

The following proclamation appeared yesterday about 4 o'clock, P. M. when the excitement of the morning had in a great measure been quieted. It appeared in the official Journal which few persons ever read and we suppose was intended only for the Governor's Radical friends.

Mr Warmoth cannot ride upon the storm he has raised in this community, and may shortly have occasion to think of his own safety rather than that of the people he has so deeply outraged. His proclamation deserves no respect. It requires the consummate impudence of a Radical to pen such a document:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 25, 1868.

I call upon the good people of New Orleans to at once repair to their residences, and abstain from any exciting acts or conversation.

The civil authorities are capable of suppressing any difficulty that may arise, and arresting any offenders; or if found insufficient, will be promptly assisted by the military. I call upon all political clubs to abstain from any display whatever for the present.

[Signed] H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

### Appeals to the Board of Registration.

The Chairman of the Board has published a notice stating that all persons refused registration by the Supervisors have the right of appeal from their decision to the Board—that is to Baker.

We rather think the majority of persons would rather leave their causes with the Supervisors than rely upon either the knowledge or the justice of Baker. But for the information of those who may wish to avail themselves of the high privilege, we subjoin it:

OFFICE BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
*State of Louisiana.*
New Orleans, Sept. 25, 1868.

In accordance with the provisions of section five of an act entitled "Board of Registration to superintend the registration of the qualified electors of the State, approved September 7, 1868, all persons refused registration by the Supervisors of Registration have the right of appeals from their decision to the Board of Registration.

The Board of Registration hereby give notice that all appeals must be in writing, and that they will sit every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of hearing and determining such appeals, of which hearing all parties will receive proper notice.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAM BAKER, Chairman.

Thanks to the Purser of the steamship Tappahannock, for late Havana papers.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY—SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

SENATE.—Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

Senator Bacon introduced a bill to have registration conducted in accordance with the Reconstruction acts. Made order of the day for Monday.

A resolution to adjourn from 24 of October to 7th November, was tabled.

President Dunn took occasion to deliver a Conservative and sensible speech, in which he deprecated a riot and counseled moderation.

A committee of three was authorized to investigate the action of the Registration Board.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. No quorum present. The Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for absent members, and soon returned with the requisite number to make up a quorum.

The House, under a special rule, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider such bills as have been referred to that Committee.

Peter Harper, (Rad) in the chair.

House bill, No 193, to authorise and direct the Treasurer of the State to pay to Benjamin Wall the sum of $10,252.42, alleged to be due for his fifteen certificates of indebtedness issued by H. Peralta, former Auditor of Public Accounts, and approved by Gov. Wells, was taken up.

Gray, (Rad) of St James, was in favor of an indefinite postponement of the bill. He said that the condition of the finances of the State would not permit of the payment of any such claim.

Heidenhain, (Rad) of Orleans, declared in an excited manner that the property from St. James, knew nothing at all about the claim.

The gentleman from St James did not appear to be at all heated or hurt by this charge of the redoubtable Heidenhain.

Page, (Rad) of Jefferson, said that he wanted to know more about this claim before he voted for it. It was easy enough to talk about voting away hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it was not so easy to pay such amounts. He thought there was something not altogether right about the claim.

Gray, (Rad) of St. James, thought it not improbable that somebody wanted to make a speculation out of the affair at the expense of the State. He wanted to know what the "items" of goods were which summed up such an enormous amount. There were no "items" shown as evidence that the claim was proper. He wanted to know of the Chairman (McVean) of the Committee on Claims, if the items of this big bill had been exhibited to the Committee.

McVean responded they have not but that Benjamin Wall, the claimant, held the warrants of the State to the amount claimed, and there was sworn testimony that the amount was due, and the goods furnished.

Gray did not think that was sufficient. The claim may be all right, but it smacked very much of a "job," which he did not think some of the late State officials were above a "job." He also wanted to know if this claim had not been rejected by the last Legislature.

Hanlon, (Dem) stated that the same bill had come up in the last Legislature, the last day of the session, but Cook body adjourned *sine die* before it could pass.

Gray said that is what he wanted the Legislature to do before it passed. He said all such bills are always brought up the last of a session, to be rushed through.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*Richmond, Sept. 24*—Ex Capt. Schultz of the Federal army blew his brains out this morning in the garden of a citizen from whose employment he had been discharged. He leaves a family in New York city.

*Montgomery, Sept. 24*—The Legislature today did nothing, and will probably take no action relative to the election for President until the recent committee sent to Washington to ask for troops is heard from.

Large numbers of members are opposed to an election by the people, and will prevent it if they can. The memorial adopted by the Legislature, and taken by five Republicans to Washington, alleges that there is really no respect for the law in this city, and that the civil officers are prevented from discharging their duties by threats from the people.

A large meeting was held last night to take action about the memorial, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Neither the Governor nor any other executive officer of the State of Alabama have found it necessary to call upon a posse of citizens to aid in executing the law, and no proclamation has ever been issued by the Governor deciding that the execution of the laws is impeded in any section of the State; and

Whereas, The Democratic and Conservative State Convention of Alabama at a recent meeting resolved unanimously to obey the laws of the *de facto* State Government, and, at law-abiding citizens, submit to the same until lawfully changed; therefore

*Be it resolved* 1. That the declaration of facts and apprehensions in the said memorial is untrue in every particular; and we, the people of Montgomery, do defy an investigation into the said alleged facts, resting satisfied that they are insubstantiated by any evidence in the archives of the Executive office, or in the declarations of the Chief Magistrate of the State.

2 That we, the people of Montgomery, do solemnly declare our conviction from the evidence existing around us and within our knowledge of the peaceable and law-abiding disposition of the State by reliable authority, that the people of the State were never more peaceably disposed than at present, and never more ready to obey and support the laws than now.

3 That the said memorial was prompted by a partisan spirit, which, for the temporary success of a certain party, would sacrifice even the prosperity of the State and plunge it into the horrors of civil war.

4. That the people of Alabama, although knowing the resolution of their opponents, and fearing no molestation from an army of United States troops, would protest against the introduction of such an army into our midst, as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and as an unjust imputation upon our character and conduct.

5. That we fully and cordially indorse the letter of Gov. Lowe and others in reply to Gen Rousseau, and solemnly declare our belief that the sentiments of letter are the sentiments of the people; that we are peaceful and law abiding, and will do nothing nor countenance anything in others tending to domestic violence.

The Legislature of Alabama, the Legislature which has drawn up the monstrous indictment against a whole people are, for the most part, strangers to the people they represent, and at an election in which two thirds of the adult males of the State, white and black, did not participate, it is not at all certain that the failure of the people to participate in said election was due not to their approval of the men who were afterwards falsely declared elected, but to the pledge of Congress, that no one would be permitted to vote against them. That said legislators do not represent the people, but grossly misrepresent them is evidenced by their use of money by extravagant appropriations, squandering the contents of the public treasury upon the wines of the community, endeavoring to blow out the brains of the chief magistrate of the Democracy has a broad and substantial basis.

*New York, Sept 10*—It appears that a dispute between Buckley and Delmonico, the district Attorney Courtney, at the Astor House, yesterday. Buckley was knocked down by Courtney, who then proceeded to pound him to his heart's content, Buckley crying loudly for assistance. After suffering considerable punishment, the county marshal happened to be passing to his office, and, overhearing Buckley's cries, went in and rescued him. He left for Washington last night, and will not have anything more to do with revenue cases here at present.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1868.

The commercial week closes this evening on a quiet Money market. The demand for discounts continues moderate, while the supply of available capital is ample for the negotiation of all At paper. The street rates are 10 per cent. for call loans, and 12@15 per cent. for All notes secured by collaterals, (8 to 9 per cent. per annum being exceptional rates) and 1¼ to 1½ per month for good business paper. Gold is quoted at 14½ to 2 per cent. and sterling notes are 10 to 12 per cent., per annum, and 12 to 15 per cent. for short dates. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers and are free lenders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

We are pleased to notice that the Southern Bank is now prepared to do a general business and accommodate its friends both by receiving deposits and discounting business paper. For some time past it has declined the former, and confined its operations to Exchange. Applications for discounts should be made on Tuesdays and Fridays, the regular days being Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Gold opened at 140¼ to 140⅝ (against 142 at New York), and closed at 141 to 141¼. The business reached $1200 and $1500 at 140¼; $3000, $12,000, $15,000 and $50,000 at 140⅜; $1000, $1500, $2500, $4000, $4800, $5000, $6000 and $10,000 at 140½ (all for cash, per usual sense) at 140¾; $5000, $11,000 and $16,000 at 140⅞. The sales of Silver include $1000 and $1500 in American half dollars at 136½. We now quote 136¼ to 136½ for American half dollars, and 145 to 145⅝ for Mexican dollars.

There was rather more movement in Foreign Exchange, but the prices of last week ruled throughout, owing to the Sustainment of gold in New York. The sales of Sterling included £3000 bill of lading and £3000 At at 110½; £16,000 (£4500 and £12 000) 120 and 120½ bank at 108. In France 30,000 and 25,000 At commercial sold at 5 73¾ and 10,000 bank at 5 67½, the latter for remittance. Sterling may be quoted nominally at 154¼ to 156, and 152¼ for good to At bill of lading and clear, and — to 150 for bank; and France 5 75 to 5 73¾ for the former, and 5 72¼ to 5 71¼ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was a shade easier, but without any quotable decline. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. discount, (some of them drawing at ⅜ for large amounts) but the remittance demand was very light. $25,000 bank sight sold at ⅜ percent discount, and in Mobile bank check on New York for $20,000 at ¼. The sales of commercial include $20,000 New York sights at 7-16 discount, and $100,000 ($10,000, $60,000, $30,000 and $60,000) at ¼. The only transaction reported in Sterling is 15 shares Bank of America at $141. We did not hear of any sales of Bonds. Levee State are nominal at 45 to 46.

The new quote in Sugars is follows: Bank of Louisiana—to —; Louisiana State Bank $21 50 to $22; Mechanics and Traders' Bank $47 to $48; Canal Bank $45 to $46 50; Union Bank $37 to $38 50; Citizens' Bank $138 to $140; Bank of New Orleans $34 50 to $35; Southern Bank $65 to $66; Merchants Bank $16 to $18; Crescent City Bank $91 to $92; Bank of America $140 to $144; City National Bank $64 to $65; Louisiana National Bank $90 to $91; Union Insurance Company to $65; Hope Insurance Company $47 to $49; Germania Insurance Company $3a to $40; Pontchartrain Railroad $88 to $90; Carrollton Railroad $90 to $92; Lafayette Railroad $25 to $1 50; Jackson Railroad $6 to $6 25; Levee Steam Cotton Press $60 to $65 50; New Orleans City Railroad $100 to $102 50; St. Charles Street Railroad $57 to $60; Crescent City Railroad $100 to $101 50; Gas Light Company $166 to $166 50; Commercial Water Works $50 to $50 50; Louisiana State Sixes ex-coupons 81¼ to 83½; Consolidated City Bonds 72 to 73; Railroad City Bonds 64 to 65; Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds 80 to 85; Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds — to 45.

There was little or no movement in the market for City Treasury notes, the only sale reported being $1000 at 36¼ per cent discount. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 36 to 37 discount and sold at 35 to 35.

Nothing reported in stocks or bonds.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day comprised 2150 bales, at prices requiring only a slight modification in our quotations, as follows: good ordinary 21 to —; low middling 21¼ to 22c; middling 22¼ to —; strict middling 22¾ to —, and good middling 23¼c.

Some authorities quoted low middling at 21½ to 21¾c, and middling at 22 to 22¼c, but others put low middling as above and middling at 21¾ to 22¼c. There is, in fact, a good diversity in classification, some brokers adhering to the rigid standard observed during the early part of the current month, and others relaxing their views to correspond more closely with Liverpool. At the commencement of business this morning there appeared to be only a moderate inquiry. The supply, however, affording a fair scope to purchasers, and factors evincing a disposition to meet buyers freely, the demand subsequently became quite general as well as more animated, resulting in the liberal amount of sales noted above. During the early part of the day prices were rather weaker than after the movement was developed. The telegram reporting a decline at Liverpool came to hand too late to have any influence. The sales for the past three days reaches 6630 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 11,169, against 11,050 last week and 3550 the week before. The receipts for the week ending to-day embrace 15,638 proper and 368 from Mobile and Galveston. Week's exports 7219 bales, 11600 to Liverpool, 100 to Havre, 2000 to New York, and 2515 to Philadelphia; all during the first week of the month.

COTTON SEASONAL.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales..... 3,500
Received since September 1st..... 15,638
Total..... 19,138
Cleared to-day..... 2000
Cleared previously..... 5219—7219
Stock on hand and on shipboard..... 11,919

TOBACCO—Since our review of Wednesday last the market has been very dull, the transactions being confined to small lots of inferior leaf.

The receipts for the week are 47 hhds, no exports. Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1868, 182; of the last crop, 161. We quote leaf and on shipboard 2190 hhds. We still quote:

| | Lights. | Heavy. |
|---|---|---|
| Refuse..... | 1 @ 3 | 1 @ 2 |
| Common Leaf..... | 4 @ 5 | 3 @ 4 |
| Medium..... | 10½ @ 12 | 7 @ 8 |
| Good..... | 13 @ 14 | 9 @ 10 |
| Fine..... | 16 @ 17 | 12 @ 13 |
| Choice, selection..... | 18 @ 20 | 14 @ 15 |
| Fine wrappers..... | 22½ @ 25 | 17 @ 22 |

FREIGHTS—The Freight market continues quiet, without any material change in rates. The foreign ports the tonnage is able to accommodate the offerings, which, to Liverpool are limited to cotton, for which, to Liverpool are that and to Havre full. Cotton, the regular steamer accepts at fair rates, and at current prices, with the exception of Tobacco to New York, $10 per hhd being now asked. Nothing to Boston. Cotton to New York and Boston by steam—Cotton to New York and Boston to Liverpool, $7 per bale; Tobacco to New York $10 per hhd; Flour to New York 25c per bbl; do to Boston and Philadelphia 31 per bbl; Pork and Beef to New York and Boston $1 25 per bbl; Corn to New York 30c per sack; Bg and Hemp to New York 2½ c per lb for Cotton to Liverpool, (generally the latter). Tobacco to do 40 to 42c per hhd, Cotton to Havre 1¾c per lb; Tobacco to do $12 per hhd.

SUGAR—The market is unchanged, with quite a jobbing business doing at about previous prices. There were sales made since Monday by one party, reported to us to day, of 110 bales Cuba Sugars, of Messrs Hall and Lee, and 13 at 12 to 13c; 80 boxes No. 15 at 13c; 14½ and 110 bags No. 20 at 13¾ to 15½c per pound. We quote Cuba Sugars as follows: Receipts 16 hhds, 16 bbls; imports from Cuba 263 hhds 182 boxes.

MOLASSES—There is no market, there have been no sales made since Monday of any kind. We are, therefore, compelled to omit quotations.

Week's exports 29 bbls; imported from Cuba 120 hhds, 225 tierces, 40 bbls. No sales.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Lady Gay, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied and the assortment is good, but the demand to day is only in a jobbing way, although several round lots were taken for export, at $5 75 per bbl for Extra, $7 for superfine, $7 50 for single ext, $8 to $8 25 for double ext, $8 50 to $10 for triple extra, and $10 50 to $12 for choice spices. The principal sales are of Superfine, to 2500 bbls, of which 80 single extra at $7 50@$8 per bbl at $11, 120 on private terms; 240 double extra and 120 choice spices at private terms. 40 fine at $6; 100, 100 and 100 superfine at $7; 100 single extra at $7 50; 120 triple extra at $11; 80 at $10 and 100 choice spices at $12. 200 choice extra at $11, and 500 do at $12 50 per bbl.

Week's sales 16,027 bbls, receipts 40,743, exports 15,822.

CORN—The market continues dull and drooping. Only 1500 sacks were sold to day, of which 250 mixed, 250 and 500 prime white at $1 31, and 1,250 at $1 27 per bushel.

Week's sales 5143 sacks; receipts 7304, exports 3015

OATS—We have again to note a dull market and further decline of 1@2c per bushel. The sales to day are confined to 400 sacks, comprising 100, 150 and 151 at 60c per bushel.

Week's sales 1861 sacks, receipts 6063, exports 3780

BRAN—Prices have further declined 2½ to 3c per 100 lb, with sales to-day of 1000 sacks, of which 500 at $1 20, 100 and 400 at $1 22½ per 100 lb.

Week's sales 2190 sacks, receipts 5339, exports —.

HAY—Is very dull, with only a limited jobbing business doing at $24 per ton for prime Ohio river, and $25 for prime St. Louis.

Week's sales 312 bales, receipts from the West 1017 bales.

PORK—Continues very dull, with only a limited retail business doing at $30 75 to $31 per bbl for mess.

Week's sales 385 barrels; receipts 791, exports 70.

BACON—A lot of 15 casks clear sides sold at 17c per lb. Only a small retail business is doing at 11¾c per lb for shoulders; 16½ to 16¾c for clear ribbed sides, 17 to 17½c for clear sides, and 20 to 21c for sugar cured hams.

Week's sales 31 casks, 110 tierces hams; receipts 373 casks, 347 tierces hams, exports 0.

LARD—Prime in tierces is retailing at 20c; kegs 21 to 22½c per lb.

WHISKEY—Is dull and lower, receipts 637 tierces, 1551 bags, exports 362 tierces.

BUTTER—The market is very dull, with a heavy supply. We quote Western Reserve, fair to 31c, Inferior 27 to 30c, choice Goshen 45c, and good Northern 40c per lb

Week's receipts 628 kegs and firkins.

CHEESE—Is dull at 12 to 12½c per lb for Reserve and factory, and 18 to 20c for Northern cream and English Dairy.

Week's receipts 1093 boxes.

BALE ROPE—Is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote Liverpool fine from warehouse $2 40 to $2 45 per sack. Fine from store $2 50 to $2 75; coarse from warehouse $2 30 to $2 35, do from store $2 40 to $2 45 per sack. Turks Island is still quoted at 50 to 60c per bushel. There are at present three express steamers offering, the nominal price being 52 to 55c per sack for Liverpool. We hear of a sale of Liverpool, 5000 sacks, being sold to a dealer, but did not learn the terms.

Week's imports from Liverpool 31,974 sacks; from Campeachy 1200 bushels; imported 2653 bushels.

MAYAL STORES—We note sales of 1000 bbls Rosin, see prices current, ranging $3 per bbl for No. 1, and $4 for pale No 2 quoted at $1 50 per bb No 1 and pale are in most request, and slow sales are made with no material change. Tar still $3 25 for 16 to 20 gallon packages, and $4 for full size. Southern Pitch steady at $4 per bbl. 300 bbls Turpentine sold at 40c per gallon.

BALE CORDAGE—Is quiet and prices nominal. Lots of best machine Hemp are held at 2c per lb; 9¼ to 9½c per lb being the retail price.

IRON TIES—In good demand at 7c per lb for round ties, and 7½c per lb for flat.

HAGGING—The demand for round lots of India Bagging is quiet, holders asking 24c per yard The retail demand is brisk at 22 to 22c per yard in rolls, and 21 to 21½c in bales.

HIDES—Both wet and dry hides are in fair request at steady prices. We quote wet city slaughter 10 to 13½ per lb, Mexican dry flint 21 to 23c, country do 18 to 19c, Texas stockhide 18 to 21c, dry salted 17 to 18c per lb.

COAL—Is still dull and drooping. Kile dried is quoted at $4 25 to $1 37½ per bbl for round lots on the landing. Some holders now ever, refuse to sell unless at rates above the foregoing.

WOOL—The market is still bare. Washed is quoted at 30 to 35c per lb; Louisiana unwashed 25 to 27½c, and hoary 10 to 15c per lb.

COPPER—Prime Ingots is fair demand at fair prices,