THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
George W. Race, of Orleans.
W. F. Bleakman, of Claiborne.

ALTERNATES.
Durant Duposte, of Orleans.
E. J. Hills, of St. Helena.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—A Sambola, of Orleans.
Second " —E. B. Brady, of Orleans.
Third " —G. C. Ward, of Iberville.
Fourth " —S. J. Powell, of West Feliciana.
Fifth " —F. M. Goodrich, of Carroll.

ALTERNATES.
First District—W. S. Thompson, of St. Helena.
Second " —J. R. Kennard, of Orleans.
Third " —H. H. Walsh, of E. Baton Rouge.
Fourth " —E. N. Callum, of Avoyelles.
Fifth " —J. H. Brigham, of Morehouse.

FOR CONGRESS.
First District—Louis St. Martin, of Orleans.
Second " —C. H. Hunt, of Orleans.
Third " —Adolph Bailey, of St. Landry.
Fourth " —Michael Evan, of Rapides.
Fifth " —G. W. McCrable, of Ouachita.

Complete the Registration.

There is no reason why our people should hold back their name from the Registration list because the Democracy have not a reverse in the October elections, or, rather, have not been as successful as they hoped to be. That fact is a greater reason why we should keep up the efficiency and completeness of our organization.

We do not register solely to enable us to vote at the Presidential election but to enable us to vote at all elections. We trust our friends will not relax their efforts in the smallest degree to recover lost ground. Our domestic circumstances urgently demand unceasing vigilance. It is of the utmost importance that we should strengthen the hands of our friends in Congress. We cannot do it by abandoning the contest in this State.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Company is called for Tuesday, October 27, at the Banking house of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, to determine upon the acceptance or non-acceptance of the act of the Legislature, No. 140, entitled, "An Act to enlarge the capital and extend the powers of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company." See notice of Mr. W. J. Carter, Secretary of the Company, in our advertising columns.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROFESSOR HASSLMATER.—We have heard this gentleman's performances highly spoken of. He takes his benefit to-night at the Academy of Music, previous to his departure from the city. During his short stay here his performances have been greatly admired. See the advertisement elsewhere.

REGISTRATION IN ST. MARTIN'S PARISH.—The work of registration in St. Martinsville has been completed and the Supervisors have now opened their offices at Breaux' Bridge.

Number of white voters registered at St. Martinsville, 350; blacks, 166. Total 516. At New Iberia, whites, 408; blacks, 83. Total 491. These figures are brought down to the 14th inst.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE CLOSING OF THE REGISTRY OFFICES.

The report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to ascertain the reason of the close of the registry offices, was presented to the House on Monday last through Mr. James R. Cowell, its Chairman. We give the substance of the Report and the conclusion to which the Committee arrived:

The committee report, that they found a number of the Supervisors had closed their offices on the 5th and 6th inst., by the advice of Messrs. Baker and Ferguson, of the Board of Registration, the reason being that the injunction issued by the Sixth District Court was in conflict with the instructions and rules of the Board. The committee concede to some of these Supervisors honesty of motives, and that they were liable to be misled by the terms of the Registration act. They commitee say that the Board, instead of advising them to close their offices, should have advised them to keep them open and obey the decrees of the Courts.

The Committee say they have consulted the Attorney General of the State who concurs with them in the opinion that the instructions or rules of the Board, with regard to the validity of the naturalization certificates issued by our Courts since July 1, 1868, are contrary to law. They declare, therefore, that the Board had no right to issue such a rule or instruction.

As to the instructions of the Board relating to Form No. 3, that is as to the manner in which the applicant for registry has favored the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, the committee have also consulted the Attorney General, who is of the opinion that the Supervisors have no right to interrogate the applicant for several reasons. The law does not leave it discretionary, says the Attorney General, with the Supervisors whether to accept the affidavit or not. Even, however, if the Supervisor, after the applicant has taken the oath, could receive other evidence showing that he is not entitled to register, the Constitution of the United States forbids that any person should be a criminal matter be made a witness against himself.

The conclusion of the Report is as follows:

Your committee are therefore of opinion, that the Board of Registration, (or rather the majority thereof), whatever may have been their motives, however commendable or excusable they may be, have exceeded their powers in issuing to the Supervisors rules not based upon the constitutional naturalization qualification of electors, and we recommend the repeal of such one in the "act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and the Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State," and also the repeal, if necessary, of the instructions or rules already issued by the Board of Registrars.

Respectfully submitted.
JAS. R. CURELL, Chairman.

Dr. Taylor's Account of the Opelousas Riot.

WAXIA, October 11, 1868.

Since you last heard from me we have had one of those conflicts which is the legitimate fruit of Radical teachings everywhere in the South. We have heard the whole history of the course in the city papers of what is termed be "Opelousas riot" and regret that those who have attempted to give a description of it have conveyed a very imperfect idea of what actually occurred. A communication in the *Picayune*, of the 4th, written by Judge Overton, is the most correct as far as it goes; but there are some material errors in that. In referring to the armed demonstration upon Washington, three weeks ago, the Judge incorrectly states that the negro procession was met at the bridge on the Carron by citizens of the place, and requested not to enter the town. No such request was made, and there was no intention or intimation of an intention to oppose the negroes in marching in procession through the town, or of resorting to armed resistance, except absolutely in self-defense. The truth is, we had determined to carry out the policy of our friends in New Orleans: to endure all, and suffer all, rather than attempt to make and burn our towns and murder our people. That, what under ordinary circumstances would be deemed a trifling incident—the taking of a lying mistreatment of grossly insulting language by the aggrieved party—then assumes the animus of the negroes, and that immediately precipitated what would have been a serious affair.

All is quiet now, and I think the negroes have received a lesson that they will not soon forget. One of my negroes upon my home place was killed, but upon this place they behaved extremely well, and have given me no trouble whatever. I doubt whether the negroes in any part of the State are as quiet and orderly as they are here now.

There was a communication in the *Times* said to be from Dr. Taylor, of Opelousas. As I am the only Dr. T. that I know of in or about Opelousas, the presumption is of course that I am the author of it.

You will do me a favor if you will call upon the editor of that paper, and request him to state that I am not the author of that communication.

Very truly yours, J. S. TAYLOR.

The article to which Dr. Taylor refers was copied into the *Times* from the *Commercial Bulletin* of this city. There was probably a mistake made in the name by our contemporary. *N. O. Times.*

LOUISIANA.—The New York *Tribune* thus reports a speech at a Radical meeting in Gotham:

Gen Kiernan succeeded Mr. B. L. Lynch, late Attorney General of Louisiana, who said he could assure his friends in New York that his State would go straight for Grant and Colfax. *He said that there were not probably over a dozen native white Republicans in that State but he was happy to say that the negroes, who had nobly fought for the Government during the war, were ready to aid it again by their votes.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,573.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

The latest intelligence from Pennsylvania and Ohio confirms the Republican victory of Tuesday, the majority in the former State being smaller than the first estimates. The Philadelphia *Age* (Dem) puts it at 3300, while Republican estimates go as high as 10,000. Conceding the latter estimate to approximate the truth, the majority at the election in 1866 has been reduced 7000, which is very fair work for our Pennsylvania friends, and shows that the reaction from Radicalism has made sensible progress there. We have also made a gain of three Congressmen in that State, and Lovejoy Radical in the twenty first district has been re-elected by a majority of only 29.

The majority against us in Ohio is now stated to be about 15,000, which shows the re-action from Radicalism has also made head-way in that State. In 1866 the Radical majority was 43,000; they have thus suffered a loss there of 28,000 votes since that time. The Democracy gain three Congressmen in Ohio.

In Indiana, according to the latest information, the contest was exceedingly close and the result is yet doubtful. It cannot, it seems, be determined until the official returns are made up. The Republican majority in 1864 was 21,000, in 1865 14,000, so that the same change in sentiment noticed in Pennsylvania and Ohio has also reached Indiana. The New York *Tribune* of yesterday admits the loss of seven Congressmen in that State.

If this revolution shall continue, the Democracy may reasonably hope to overthrow their opponents in 1872, should our form of government not be sadly changed before that time. The situation is therefore not devoid of comfort. The Democracy will be considerably stronger in the next Congress than in the last. We must not, at all events, relax our efforts at Home to obtain control of our own affairs. It is of the first importance that Louisiana should be rescued from the grasp of the infamous men who are sucking her very life blood.

The City Printing.

The City Attorney has advised the Common Council that under existing laws the printing must be given both to the *Crescent* and to the *Republican*—to the *Crescent* in pursuance of the contract entered into by the Council with that paper, and to the *Republican* in pursuance of the act of the Legislature known as the *Printing Bill* of July 22, 1868. He holds that this act does not materially impair the city's contract with the *Crescent*, because it does not give the exclusive right to the *Republican*. The Attorney is of the opinion that there is nothing in the Constitution of 1868 which restricts or prohibits the Legislature from directing that the city advertisements be printed in all the journals of the city, and that the Council is bound by the legislation of the General Assembly. He points out that the Constitution of 1868 differs from those of 1812, 1845, 1852 and 1864, all of which contained a clause authorizing the citizens of New Orleans to elect their municipal officers, a right of which the Legislature consequently could not divest them. This clause is not to be found in the present Constitution.

The City Attorney also states he is of opinion that the contract made with the proprietor of the *Republican* is not void on the ground of that individual being a member of the General Assembly. He says that the State Printer is not an officer of the State, but only a contractor, and therefore the provisions of articles 41 and 117 of the Constitution have not been violated by awarding the printing to a member of the Legislature.

We suppose the power of the Legislature to rule the finances of the city of New Orleans is complete, and that no appeal lies from its action, but it is a remarkable thing to see the State Legislature, without repealing the City Charter, intermeddling in our local affairs. The City Attorney says it is the first time since the incorporation of the city in 1805, that the city laws and the proceedings of the Council have been published in two papers. This is a power which the Legislature ought not to use *It is an abuse of power, and a mere exaction in the form of law.* They might as well assess a tax directly on our citizens for the benefit of the State Printer.

The City Attorney may be correct in drawing the distinction he does between an "officer" in the sense of Article 41 of the Constitution, and a mere "contractor." Nevertheless in the *spirit* of the constitutional prohibition is to our minds clearly violated by selecting a member of the General Assembly as State Printer. The object of the framers of the Constitution is plain. They wished to confine the members of that body to their legitimate functions and to provide against their using their influence as legislators for their own personal advantage. The appointment of the State Printer were increased during the present session of the General Assembly for the benefit of one of its members, and we think the words "civil office" in article 41 have a wider meaning than the City Attorney seems to give them. We think they cover the position held by the State Printer. We think he is a "civil officer" in the sense of the Constitution.

Worcester's Dictionary defines "office" to mean "a public charge or employment;" "employment or function; charge, duty or service." Apply either of these definitions, and the "State Printer" must be included in the terms "civil office," else you defeat the evident intention of the thirty first article.

Members of the General Assembly can as well violate the fundamental law by awarding themselves or their friends contracts for printing, as by exerting their influence to obtain profitable *contracts* as by obtaining profitable *offices*. Legislators ought not to be public contractors. The duty of legislating for the public good is inconsistent with the pursuit of private gain.

NEGRO CONCERNMENT FROM ALABAMA.—The Uniontown (Ala.) correspondent of the N. Y. *Express* writes under date of Sept. 26:

The probabilities are that we shall have five or six negro representatives in the Forty-First Congress. In this section the black element outnumbers the white as five to one, and very nearly one out of every five has his eye fixed on Congress.

The Disturbance at Jefferson, Texas.

We take the following from the Jefferson *Independent* of the 6th:

The particulars of the disturbance on Saturday and Sunday nights, as far as we can learn them, are as follows: A short time since one Ed Smith, a carpet bag member of the Austin Convention, returned. Some unknown parties called him a "carpet bag." Smith said that it was Dick Figures' house, and took a squad of soldiers and went after it. When they reached Figures' house the Lieutenant in command, would not allow Smith to search the house. The party returned to town. During the day—Saturday—Smith made arrangements with the soldiers to arm themselves and go with him to Figures' to recover his lost "rights." Figures being apprised of their intention assisted his and of his friends in this city to pick up their effects and family from the insult and wrong.

Several gentlemen agreed to go to his protection, Col. Crump and a few others started, and as they passed to Marshall street, and when opposite Lonie Grant's—(colored) armed negroes were seen in the vicinity. The party of white men determined to know the cause. Upon knocking at the door and asking for admission, Smith and his negro allies rushed out at the back door and began firing with six shooters, upon the crowd, which resulted in the wounding of young Mr Hagerty and Harrison Thurmond. Several shots were fired at Col. Crump by Smith and the negroes. Smith ran to the military Headquarters, and gave himself up and claimed protection. He and his negro accomplices, after their arrest, was turned over to the civil authorities and were placed in the city prison. They remained there under guard all day Sunday. Sunday night a strong guard of both citizens and soldiers, headed by Mayor Hodge, was guarding the prisoners. They were surprised and overpowered by a large crowd of men, masked and painted and well armed, who entered the jail yard and overpowered the guard, took possession of the jail and prisoners, killing Smith and two negroes. Who these men are is yet unknown as no one could recognize either face or voice. As soon as their design was accomplished the men took their departure very quietly, no one knows where. The shooting roused the citizens who armed themselves and repaired to the jail and found the deed done. At the command of the Mayor the town was vigilently patrolled the remainder of the night, and every effort made to find out the perpetrators but all to no avail.

We forbear further comment, till full official particulars are given us. From all we can learn no blame can be attached either to the Mayor, the soldiers or the citizens.

NOT IN THE PLATFORM.—The New York *Tribune* insists that amalgamation must be brought up for discussion and settlement, but cannot be treated by common people. Says he:

Theoretically, the problem divides itself as follows:

1 Will the admixture of white and black blood necessarily produce a physically weak progeny? This is a question for the phisiologist.

2 Will such admixture necessitate a race to be of naturally inferior position in the family of man? This is a question for the ethnologist.

3 Have such admixtures heretofore been followed by the evil consequences which a modern recurrence to them would threaten? This is a question for the historian.

4 Are such admixtures forbidden by the law of God? This is a question for the theologian.

5. Will such admixture lessen the productive resources of the country? This is a question for the economist.

Now we have no objection whatever to the intelligent discussion of all these questions. But we insist that those who are neither physiologists, ethnologists, historians, theologians nor economists are not just the persons to issue conclusive dogmas upon a topic so important.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sixth District Court, Judge Cooley.—In this Court on Wednesday last the case filed by Mr. A. P. Field, attorney for certain of the Supervisors of Registration, to dismiss the injunction issued from this Court, to prohibit them from obeying the illegal instructions of Mr. Baker, came up for trial but on the motion of Mr. Field was continued until yesterday, when he opened the argument in a lengthy speech. He contended this Court had gone beyond its powers in issuing the writ for which he said there was no precedent either in England or America—that the plaintiffs, St. Martin and others, were without any interest whatever which would warrant the issuing of such an extraordinary process—that the right to be registered and the right to vote were personal to the voters and could not be enforced by any other individual—that even if a writ of injunction like the one in question could be issued legally, its terms were too broad and sweeping—that it was imperatively indicated in respect of this—that it was both an injunction and a mandamus at the same time; that it *prohibited* certain things *from being done* as well as *commanded* certain things *to be done*—that this remedy of a legally qualified voter who was refused registration was by mandamus only—and that it took away from the Supervisors that discretion which has been vested in them by the law. Mr. Field resumed his argument to-day. He stated that he had advised his clients to obey the orders of the Court, and that they were doing so. Mr. B. F. Jonas and Mr Edward Bermudez will reply to Mr. Field.

The rule for contempt against Supervisor Lewis was dismissed on Wednesday, defendant having purged himself of the offense and promised in future to respect the orders of the Court.

Mass Meeting.—A grand mass meeting, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Independent Democratic Club, will be held tomorrow evening in "Place d'Armes," (Congo Square). Second District. Messrs Branham, Foute, Voorhies, Stedman and Sibley are expected to address the meeting.

The Opelousas Reputed Murder.—The following are the parties arrested in Terrebonne parish, charged with shooting and killing a brakeman on the Opelousas Railroad some weeks ago, viz: Michael and Cornelius Connor, as principals, and H. O'Rourke, John Waters, John McIntyre and Patrick Keegan, as accessories. Connor took was arrested in Keegan's house, in the parish of Terrebonne. He had covered himself up completely with hay, only the heel of his boot sticking out. An old colored woman showed this to one of the officers in Price's party, and Mr. Cornelius was pulled out by the leg.

He is accused of having shot down a negro in broad daylight, in Houma, and is suspected of being implicated in four other murders. The prisoner arrived were locked up in the Parish Prison Tuesday evening.

The colored man, Wallace A. Milroe, who was recently wounded by Joseph Bartlett, when the Louisiana Hotel, has died of his injuries, and the Coroner rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The parties were both colored.

Pardoned.—Gov. Warmoth has pardoned Rawlins, the baker convicted of complicity in burglarious operations.

The Drowning in the Lake.—The name of the man who was thrown overboard and drowned in the New Basin canal, was Michael Cannon. He was a woodcutter on the other side of the Lake and was a native of Ireland. John Schanke, charged with the deed, was brought before Recorder Becker upon an affidavit made by Special Geo. L. Gale, and remanded for examination.

Two Boys Accidentally Shot.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning two boys, Edward and Hannegan, whose surname we did not learn, while assisting their father at the bakery at the corner of Broad and St. Ann streets, were accidentally shot, with a fowling piece in the hands of Mr. D. Tomlin, on hunting at the lime. A physician was called to them, and pronounced the wounds of a trifling character. Mr. T called to see them at their residence at the corner of Galvez and St. Peter streets, and volunteered to pay all the expenses arising from the unfortunate accident.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Robert Brady, the engineer of Vigilant Fire Company No. 8, was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed, by Mr. F. Schelbert, the foreman of the organization. They were about starting on a hunting expedition when the unfortunate occurrence took place. The shot entered the right side, a few inches below the armpit, making a hole about one inch in diameter. The deceased was in complete hunting costume, and this was only the second time he had been out. A very successful trip had made a few days since induced him to go again. He was at one time a member of Columbia 5, and was afterwards connected with American Hook and Ladder. He was married about two months since and resides in Jefferson City, where the body has been taken.

Deputy Coroner Espinola visited the scene of the accident and held an inquest on the body. The following is the testimony of the only other witness to the unhappy occurrence, excepting Mr. Shelbert:

Mr. August Rich—Resides at the Vigilant Steam Fire Company No 3, corner of Galvez and Bayou Road. Was being roused, dressed and say: He is the fireman of the steamer. This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, was lying in my bed, and was, when Mr. Schelbert and Mr. Drady were starting to go on hunting. I saw Mr. Schelbert with his gun across his arm—the left arm—firing his gun. I then heard the report of the gun, and saw Mr. Drady, who was in the act of entering the room, fall. I jumped out, and saw Mr. Schelbert picking up Mr Drady. I could see perfectly well, as there was a light burning in the room, and a gas light just outside of the room. Mr. Schelbert was standing in the corner of the room fixing his gun. Drady had just stepped out to get something at the trough. It was impossible for Schelbert to see Drady coming as the gun went off. Schelbert and Drady were on the most intimate terms. They have never had a cross word together. They were out hunting yesterday. At the time of the accident they were ready to go out again, having on their hunters' accoutrements. The only words Drady said after he had shot was, first to Mr Shelbert, "That's me, Schep"—and to me he did not say, jocularly to his wife and mother. This took place this morning, October 15.

A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The Grain Elevator Company.—The New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company has been organized by the election of the following Board of Directors: L. J. Hugh, J. H. Oglesby, Jas. T. Tucker, S. A. Stockdale and Lewis Higby. The Messrs. Higby were chosen, respectively, President and Secretary.

Fire.—A fire took place Wednesday night about 11½ or 12 o'clock in Jefferson City, in the square bounded by Peytavin, Pitt, Dufrenat and Belle Castle streets. The flames consumed a double tenement occupied by negro families, one of whom had moved leaving behind certain household effects. The house was burned to the ground, we too late to save the building, as the flames consumed it immediately. Said to be the work of incendiary. The property is owned by Keep & Caulfield.

Death of a Policeman.—Officer Payne, (No. 449) of the Fourth District, died Thursday morning, leaving a widow and eight children utterly destitute, or, as it is reported, without a dollar in the house.

The Inundation Sufferers.—There is to be a second meeting of citizens (sufferers by the overflow) tomorrow evening, at the corner of Roman and Fifth-Eighth streets.

Brown Rangers Junior.—The members will see notice at their headquarters this evening at 7 o'clock.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NINETY FIFTH DAY—OCTOBER 15, 1868.

SENATE—Lieut. Gov Dunn presiding.

The following bill was taken up: An act entitled an act to regulate the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St Bernard, and to restrict the powers of Sheriffs in the Metropolitan Police District, to the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law.

Section 1. Restricts the rights of the Sheriffs of these parishes to appoint or quality deputies to the number necessary to execute the process of the courts.

Sec. 2 Provides that the Sheriffs shall, if necessary, apply for assistance to the Metropolitan Board who shall immediately order the assistance to be rendered by the Superintendent of Police.

Sec 3 Requires Sheriffs to furnish the Metropolitan Board with a list of their deputies within five days after the passage of this act. Newly appointed deputies are to report before swearing on their duties to the Metropolitan Board.

Sec 4. Gives the Metropolitan Board pretty general powers and discretion in cases of tumult, riots, disorders and pestilence, etc. adopted.

The whole bill was finally adopted. Messrs Bacon and Thompson opposed the bill with earnestness and ability.

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

McVean, (Rad.) of Caddo, introduced a resolution revoking the rule heretofore adopted, prescribing the reception of new business during the present session, without the consent of a two thirds vote Resolution adopted

The Judiciary Committee reported back Senate bill No. 60, to amend article 354 of the Code of Practice, with an amendment and recommendation that the same be concurred in. Adopted.

Gray, (Rad) of St James, gave notice of an intention to introduce a bill to regulate the management of the Lunatic Asylum of New Orleans.

Senate bill, No 231, relative to elections in Louisiana, and to enforce article 103 of the State Constitution, was taken up and concurred in. The next State election under this bill is fixed to come off on the first Monday in November, 1870, and every two years thereafter.

Senate bill, No. 101, to incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association, with demicil in the city of New Orleans, was taken up.

On motion of McMillen, of Carroll, further consideration of the bill was postponed until the second Monday in January next.

Senate bill, No 160, to exempt parties from giving bond in certain injunction cases, was concurred in, with an amendment thereto.

Senate bill, No. 198, to create a Recorder's Court in the city of Shreveport, was referred to the delegation from the parish of Caddo.

Senate bill, No 256, repealing first section of the general Registration bill passed at this session, was concurred in with the exception of the third section.

House bill, No. 150, relative to marriages, with Senate amendments thereto, was finally passed.

McMillen, of Carroll, introduced an act to repeal an act to amend the third section of an act relative to the inspection and weighing in bay in the city of New Orleans

Gray, (Rad.) of St. James, moved that the bill be laid on the table subject to call. He said he favored the act proposed to be repealed—that the privileges of bay at this port needed the protection which is given in the bill now sought to be abrogated.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, said he hoped the motion would not be on the table would not prevail. That the bill proposed to be repealed would injure the commerce of the city in this communion. Told he had been informed by a merchant that his sales the past twelve months of hay amounted to 18,000 bales, but if this repealing did not pass, his sales for the next twelve months would not amount to 1900 bales.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 50 yeas to 13 nays.

The special order of the day, the contested election case of Michael Casey (Rad) vs J. N. Judice, (Dem) of the parish of Lafayette was taken up.

The majority of the Committee on Elections submitted a report that Judice was fairly elected and entitled to his seat.

Harry Bott, (Rad) from the same committee, submitted a minority report, declaring that in his opinion the election was not fair, and recommending that Michael Casey be admitted as a member of the House from the parish of Lafayette.

Amos Kent, (Dem.) of St. Helena, moved the adoption of the majority report. Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called, which resulted 33 yeas to 33 nays

The vote being a tie, it became the duty of the Speaker to vote. He voted in the affirmative, and the majority report was therefore adopted.

Senate bill, No. 911, relative to collection of State taxes was read once and placed on the calendar.

Senate joint resolution, No. 25, empowering the Mayors of all incorporated towns and cities in the State to solemnize the ceremony of marriage, was read once and placed on the calendar.

Senate joint resolution appropriating the sum of one hundred dollars to each member of the police force who have been on duty at the Mechanics Institute during his present session. Referred to the Committee of the Whole

Pettit, (Dem.) of Claiborne, introduced a resolution to appoint a special commission of three members of the House to wait on the Chairman of the Board of Registration and inquire of him whether the instructions have been appointed in the parishes of Bienville and Franklin. He stated that he was in receipt of a dispatch, dated at Monroe 15th inst., stating that the Supervisors had as yet been appointed in those parishes

The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Pratt, (Dem) of Claiborne, W. M. Lange, (col.) of East Baton Rouge, and Crawford, of Franklin, to compose said special committee.

Senate bill No. 236, authorizing the erection of the necessary buildings the procuring the necessary machinery, etc., for the State Penitentiary was referred to the Committee of the Whole

Senate bill No. 263, relative to the election of Presidential Electors in the State of Louisiana, was taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Electors are to be chosen, two from the State at large, and one from each congressional district.

Senate bill No 267, relative to appraisements of property in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson under seizure was placed under the calendar.

Senate bill No 241, to create a new parish in the Southern portion of the State to be called the parish of Iberia was placed on the calendar

House joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on the 19th inst. to meet again on the 10th of November, was read second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill to improve the navigation of the Teche, spoke river was read twice and referred to the Committee on Navigation.

House joint resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the conduct of the late elections and the publication of the place and order of the State to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and be allowed per diem for days they are actually in session.

Crawford, (Rad) of Franklin, moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution, which motion was lost. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Elections

The House finding itself without a quorum adjourned until to day, (Friday) at 12 o'clock M

(Picayune Supplement.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The World's Article Suggesting a Change of Candidates Creates Much Excitement.

Election Returns.

Republican Majority Greatly Reduced.

The Democrats Gain Seven Congressmen.

The Virginia Commercial Convention.

Interesting from Spain.

Miscellaneous Matters.

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Norfolk, Oct. 15.—In the Commercial Convention the Business Committee reported against the adoption of the resolutions of the Bristol Convention regarding direct communication between Europe and Norfolk, and the Mississippi and Ohio Valley Report adopted, and $150,000 were subscribed for Norfolk $50,000; Nashville $25,000; Petersburg $20,000, etc.

The planters are holding a mass meeting here to consider the propriety of subscribing the sum of $100,000.

Savannah, Oct. 15.—The Democrats hold a meeting to-night. Hon. A H. Hansell and others will speak.

Charleston, Oct. 15.—John Quincy Adams has accepted an invitation from the Democracy of Charleston to visit this city and address them. He is expected to-morrow night.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Oct. 15.—Dispatches from Spain report that the Bishop of Tarragona, at the head of 2000 men, has declared against the Junta.

Madrid, Oct 15.—The Epoque thinks Holy Gallo will be the leader of the Unionists.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Mobile, Oct. 15.—Cotton market dull, middlings 21 to 21½c. Sales to-day 400 bales. Receipts 596 Exports 76 bales.

Louisville, Oct. 15 —Tobacco—sales 31 hogsheads at $5 55 to $13 50 for lugs to medium leaf. Superfine Flour $6 25 to $6 50. Wheat $1 90 to $2 Oats 50 to 55c. Corn—old, $1 to 1 50 to 60c New York $30 50 to $31. Lard 19½ to 20c Bacon—shoulders 13½ to 13¾; clear rib sides 18½ to 19½c; clear sides 19¾c. Whisky, raw, free $1 04.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.—Family Flour $8 50 to $9. Wheat $1 90 to $1 92. Corn 97c. Oats 50c Whisky $1 28 Pork $20 75. Bulk meats 14c to 14c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c, rib sides 15½c, clear sides 17½c. Lard 19½c. Hams 18 to 19c Groceries steady. Butter 28 to 40c Hay $15 to $16.

St Louis, Oct. 15.—Tobacco heavy and unchanged. Superfine Flour $5 35 to $6 25. Fall Wheat $1 80 to $2 25 Corn 91 to 97c Oats 51 to 56c Pork $31 to $31 50 Bacon—shoulders 13¼ to 13¾, clear rib sides, 18¾c, clear sides 19¾c. Lard 19¾ to 20c. Whisky $1 27.

New York, Oct. 15.—Cotton opened heavy and lower but closed steady. Sales to day 600 bales; middlings 35 to 35½c, closing with no sellers at 35½c; irregular and depressed; grades of Western 10 to 20c lower, others unchanged; superfine $6 50 to $7; Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat closed a little firmer Corn more steady; mixed Western $1 16 to $1 17 Oats 1c to 1c lower. Pork lower at $21 25 to $21. Groceries quiet and firm Petroleum 44 to 44½c. Rosin $2 45 to $7 50. Freight quiet. Cotton by steam 3 16 to ¾.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.—Virginia's old issue bid, 48 asked; new issue, 42 bid; of 1867, 48½ bid, 50 asked; compromis, old 56, new 57½ bid. South Carolina's 67 bid.

Cotton drooping Middlings nominally 23½ to 23c Flour dull and lower, superfine $6 to $8 25; city mills $7 75 to $8 25. Wheat firm—receipts small—prices unchanged. Corn full—white $1 20 to $1 30; yellow $1 20. Oats firm—prime 80 to 82. Provisions firm. Pork firm; prime $30 to $30 50. Bacon shoulders 14½ to 14¾c.

New York, Oct. 15.—Money a little better; demand easy. Gold weak at 17⅞. Sterling weak. Bonds advanced ½. Large business done in Border State bonds

Charleston, Oct. 15.—Cotton dull and ½ to ¼c lower; sales to-day 500 bales; middlings 25 to 25½c; receipts 1972; exports, coastwise, 916 bales.

Savannah, Oct 15—Cotton closed steady; sales 505; middling 23½ to 24c; receipts 1203, exports, coastwise, 1720 bales.

New York, Oct. 15.—5-20's of '62, 113¾ to 113¾; new issue 109¾ to 109¾; 10-40's, 105¾ to 105¾. Sub-Treasury balance $96,000,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.—Evening.—Cotton quiet Uplands 12c. Common Rosin $5 and $6 to $6 25.

London, Oct. 15—Evening—Consols 94¾. Bonds 74¾, ex dividend.

Havre, Oct. 15—Evening—Cotton easier.

Havre, Oct. 15.—Cotton quiet—*sales unofficial* 1,37.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 15.—Passed down: 4 tips, with coal barges at 3 P. M.

Louisville, Oct. 15.—River falling with 4 feet 3 inches in the canal by the mark. Weather clear and pleasant.

FROM SOUTHWEST PARS.

Southwest Pass, Oct 15—5 P. M.—Barometer 29.70 No wind. Cleared—French ship La Louisiane, Tonfet, master, from Havre, in ballast to Browne & Bigonon. No departures.

(Picayune Supplement.)

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

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