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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:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 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. Bleckman, of Claiborne.

ALTERNATES.
Durant Deposite, of Orleans.
E. J. Ellis, of St. Helena.

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

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

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

THE SUPERVISORS OF REGISTRATION AGAIN OVERHAULED BY JUDGE COOLEY

As we stated yesterday, a writ of injunction has been issued from the Sixth District Court, at the instance of Edward Bernudez and B. F. Jonas, Esqs., counsel for the parties interested as candidates in the approaching election, prohibiting all the Supervisors of Registration from obeying the instructions of the Board of Registration with regard to interrogating applicants for registry, and prohibiting them from deciding upon the validity of naturalization papers duly authenticated, and from putting any questions whatever to persons offering to qualify themselves for registry according to law. This writ has been placed in the hands of Sheriff Maxwell for service upon the Supervisors. If the latter disobey the injunction they will be imprisoned, unless they can convince the court that the writ has been granted contrary to law.

Judge Cooley stated yesterday from the bench "that he had been maturely considering the subject of the refusal of the Supervisors of Registry in this city to register parties who had been naturalized by the courts of the city since the 3d of July, 1868. That he had official knowledge of the fact, that parties claiming the right to be registered upon the same ground, having been naturalized since July, 1868, had been rejected by the Supervisors, notwithstanding the fact that the duty of the Supervisors to register these had been settled by test cases in the Fifth and Sixth Court, and notwithstanding the fact also, that the Senate of the State had lately, upon the unanimous report of one of their committees, decided that the Supervisors had no right to question the validity of judgments of courts of this city.

"The judge said that after there repeated proofs of their error, he would hereafter treat a refusal to register a citizen naturalized in his court as a contempt, and that he would issue no more writs of mandamus, but would now try the contempt powers of the court and issue writs of arrests."

In accordance with the foregoing intimation of the judge, motions alleging contempt of these orders by certain of the Supervisors, and praying they be committed therefor, have been filed in the Sixth District Court by Ed. D. White, Esq., of counsel for petitioners and are made returnable to day.

These proceedings we imagine will bring these contumacious members of the Registration Board and their obsequious tools "to taw," and if we understand the intention somebody will have to "back down" or suffer the consequences, to which all the people will say "Amen."

The Supervisors still persisted yesterday in rejecting persons whose cases are precisely the same as those already adjudicated by the Fifth and Sixth District Courts.

Examine Your Certificates of Registery.

A certificate issued by the Supervisors of Registration of the Sixth Ward, whose office is in Economy Hall, on Ursulines streets, of the registration of a duly qualified voter, residing in that ward, was yesterday submitted to us. The holder of it (well-known to us) states that it was given to him by one of the Supervisors—whose name we have—without being signed by the latter. This being an essential part of the certificate, the omission rendered it worthless. The owner discovered the defect shortly after he had left the Registration office, and returned. Presenting the paper to the officer from whom he had received it, that individual said it was an "oversight," and added his name to the document.

Now if the party had not discovered the defect in his certificate and had presented it when about to deposit his vote, is it unreasonable to suppose that his vote would have been rejected?

It might be unjust to suggest a wrongful intention here, it being a possible thing that the omission of the signature was the result of mere carelessness on the part of the officer issuing the paper, but it is a carelessness fatal to the voter. We must, however, guard against more errors as well as intentional wrongs. Our informant states he learned from a trustworthy person that this was not the only case of the kind that had occurred.

We therefore suggest to those of our readers already in possession of their certificates, that they should examine them closely to see whether they are properly filled up, and to those who have yet to procure them that they examine the paper given them by the Supervisors before they leave the office where they register.

Since writing the foregoing we have seen a certificate without signature issued by the Supervisors of the Sixth Ward to one of our prominent citizens, and he informs us that three friends who accompanied him to the registration office have certificates similarly defective. It would seem, therefore, to be by design and not by oversight these things are done.

Again we say, *examine your certificates.*

An immense sweet potato from the farm of Mr. Dougenots LeBreton, about two miles above Carrollton on the right bank, weighing nine pounds and measuring 23 inches in circumference, has been laid upon our table. It speaks well for the productive power of Mr. LeBreton's land.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1868.

Dear Sir—In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. Drake is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one *Pedro Martella*, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours truly,
CAPT HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

We are obliged to the Purser of the steamship Mexico, Captain Pitfield, from Havana, for late papers from that port.

CAMPAIGN NOTES—OHIO'S PROSPECTS.—*Washington*, Oct. 3.—Montgomery Blair, who has just returned from an extended tour through Pennsylvania and Ohio, expresses the most sanguine hopes of the result in those States.

Journal of Commerce writes that the prospect for carrying Ohio are excellent.

There are also the most encouraging advices from the North and from every State in the South, excepting Florida.—*Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"Twelve hundred thousand men ready to march, and an unlimited supply of money!" Such, according to the *Post*, is the present position of France. What nation in the world," it asks, including even England, could give the peremptory demonstration of such elements of strength? France is powerful and rich to a degree, of which the loans, notwithstanding its surprising result, does not yet give the complete measure.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,566.

THE RIOT IN ST. LANDRY.

We have received the Opelousas *Journal* of the 3d, containing an account of the riot in St. Landry last week. It substantially confirms the statements heretofore published by us, taken from the *Crescent* of this city and the Opelousas *Courier*. Arms were first resorted to by the negroes, and this was in violation of an agreement entered into between the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties of the Parish, one of the articles of which was, "That whenever any offense against law or order shall be committed by any person or persons, of either party, every effort will be made by both parties to have a full and fair judicial investigation thereof, made by the proper authorities and to due form of law." It seems the Sheriff of the Parish called out the citizens and formed them into a lawful force to aid him in suppressing the riot—whatever was done therefore was done under his sanction and orders. The negroes were in line of battle—in numbers from sixty to one hundred—and hourly increasing—all armed and making the most direful threats. What was to be done?—Surrender to them or compel them to surrender? They were asked to disarm—their answer was to cock their guns and say through their leader, "No, we brought our arms here to use them and we intend to do it." As he said this, they took aim and commenced to fire. What should the Sheriff's posse have done in these circumstances? Just what they did do, fire back. The result was that three of the Sheriff's men were wounded. One negro was found dead and one badly wounded, but it is supposed that others were killed or mortally wounded and taken away during the night, the conflict having occurred in the evening. The insurrection was then suppressed. So says the *Journal*, which adds:

We have not heard of a single instance of any colored woman or child being injured, though a great many of the former were more bitter in their expression of hostility than the men, and assisted in carrying arms to the place of rendezvous. Colored and white Radicals in Opelousas, who took no part in causing the insurrection, have been unmolested.

It is worthy of note that not a single carpet-bagger, scalawag or negro dispersed, and those who declared war and assembled the freedmen in arms, who instigated them to insurrection and ordered them into Opelousas, and killed the whites—men, women and children—not a single one of these tender headed, delicate skinned gentlemen engaged in the fight Oh no; if they fought they were to be killed, and fail to enjoy the fruits of victory. We suppose they have gone to New Orleans and will there give a description of a *beautiful* account of a conflict they brought about but did not stay to witness, and make efforts to have U. S. troops sent here to accomplish what they attempted with their army of freedmen, which they were too cowardly to command.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROF HASELMAYER—This wonderful necromancer, who is, perhaps, the most remarkable illusionist in the tricks of *diablerie* we have yet had in this city, and as interesting as he is novel in his entertainments, will, from 7 to 7½ o'clock this evening, give a free exhibition of his wonders! "Goblin Dell" in front of the Academy of Music. The drum will be attached to a cord extending across St Charles street, giving the public an opportunity of witnessing something of the Professors seemingly miraculous illusions. His performances inside the theatre will, of course, be more extended and entertaining, embracing musical entertainments with his remarkable musical instrument, the Stylocaric. Professor makes his drum best in accord with the music of the orchestra band, besides amusing the audience with its revelations by beats made in answer to his inquiries, and all, so far as the eye can detect, without the slightest communication with him or other agency The Professor's sixteen Canary birds, all highly trained, are a very interesting feature of his entertainments.

OPENING FOR THE SEASON—This elegant and popular place of amusement will be opened for the first night of the season this evening, with an almost entirely new company of artists, embracing a great variety of talent. The initial performance will consist of a new comedy in three acts by Dion Bourcicault, entitled "Vanity Fair," followed by "Terpsichorean Bosquine," illustrated by Mlle. Theresa, (who makes her first appearance in this city and is described in the advertisements as "a bewilderingly young dancenne,") and concluding with an after piece entitled "The Bonnie Fish Wife."

Mr. W. R. Floyd is again lessee and manager of the Varieties, and Mr. Vining Bowers, as well known to the patrons of the establishment as an excellent actor, is to have the direction of the stage. Of course we need not allude to the merits of these gentlemen, so well established. Mr. Bowers will be assisted by Mr. T. B. Wright who is experienced in the business.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan who is to be the "leading man" of the company, comes with a high reputation in that line from Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and Niblo's and the Broadway Theatre, New York. Mr. Ryer, who is to play the "old man" parts, has had experience as an actor and theatrical manager in New York and California. Mr. Ralton, who is favorably spoken of in the "heavy and character business," hails from Niblo's Garden. Mr. Cogswell will be the "juvenile and light comedy" man, and Mr. Mitchell the "walking gentleman." The other gentlemen of the troupe are represented to be first class stock actors.

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Trouble on Red River.

[From the Border Banner, October 3d.]

Just a few miles above Shreveport on Red River, and in the parish, a robbery attended with considerable maltreatment, was committed about the 28th ult., by several freedmen on a citizen of Columbia county, Ark. A considerable body of white men from that county came down a few days ago to investigate the matter, and to arrest the guilty parties. But previous to their arrival, a party of freedmen belonging to the band undoubtedly that committed the robbery, arrested Messrs. Jas Bowles and Beverly Ogden, who it seems, had been instrumental in releasing the person who had been robbed.

Immediately after the arrest, and in cold blood, the negroes began to shoot their prisoners, and after each had been shot four or five times, left them to die. Ogden died in a few hours, but Brownlee, at last account, still lingers without any hope. Messengers were sent to Shreveport and out into the country immediately by the neighbors, for assistance. Friends from Shreveport, many citizens and the military there boarded, repaired to the scene of the outrage, and found some three hundred negroes banded together. Skirmishing took place between advanced parties, resulting in the killing of several freedmen. But when the main body of the U S military arrived in sight, the negro band's negroes dispersed, and have not been since found.

The laborers of Griswold's plantation, the Shady Grove and Gold Point places, and of Mr Bear's place, have deserted their homes, and are supposed therefore, to be the rioting party. We learn that the U. S. troops will camp at Benton until the troubles cease, which perhaps has already happened.

We hope to be able to give full particulars in our next, and to be thankful to say one to not as right in any point wherein we may be mistaken.

We are also pained to learn that Mr. W. H. Thompson has probably been killed.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC — THE RADICAL CENSOR IN THE NORTHWESTERN BROKER.—"If there ever had been any doubt as to the vote of the State of Indiana, last Wednesday has effectually dispelled it. Indiana is sure for the Democracy in October and November next by coming majorities! There is not only no doubt of the fact, but there isn't even a shadow to hang a doubt upon The demonstration last Wednesday has struck terror into the hearts of the Rads. They see the handwriting upon the wall, and their knees, Belshazzar like, smite each other as they read their doom. The *Journal* of this city is most wrongly laboring to per dase the impression that wheeling was a failure, could not fail, nevertheless, to show a repudiation and dismay, and calls loudly upon Indolent Republicans, to go to work and try to save the State to Radicalism Vain effort! Let our friends abroad fully understand that Indiana is indubitably, unalterably, and largely Democratic, and will give such a swearing majority for the Democratic ticket next October as will put beyond all further doubt the result of the Presidential contest.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

General Injunction Against the Registration Officers—A petition for a general injunction against the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof for the parish of Orleans, to restrain them from delaying registry to certain classes of persons as voters who are entitled to register under the Constitution of Louisiana and the laws of the United States, but who have been or may be refused under the arbitrary rules and instructions of the Board of Registration, was filed in the Sixth District Court (Judge Cooley) yesterday and the writ for an injunction therein prayed for made returnable this morning.

The petitioners are Messrs. Louis St. Martin, Caleb S. Hunt, Geo W. Race, W. F. Bleckman, A Sambola, M B. Brady, Clarence Ward, E. J. Powell and F M Goodrich, all candidates for public office at the approaching election, together with other citizens who are electors under the Constitution of Louisiana and have an interest in compelling the officers to register all competent voters.

Among other things the petition sets forth that the Supervisors according to wrongful instructions from the Board of Registration illegally decline registry.

To all persons claiming to be naturalized citizens of the United States, and whose evidence of such citizenship appears to have been granted them during the recess of the District Courts of New Orleans and between July 4th and November 1st; and

2d. To all persons included in the third class of disfranchised persons who fail to produce the certificate of pre-vaccination;

Further, that the Supervisors have no right to question the validity of naturalization papers granted by any competent Court; to require a certificate of renunciation from persons who have added reconstruction as aforesaid, and who evidence the fact by offering to take or taking and subscribing oath known as "No Three"; to propound any interrogatory to any applicant and reject such applicant, merely because he refuses to answer any such interrogatories.

That is made by the Constitution and the law the duty of the Supervisors to register all persons who are not absolutely disfranchised; and who, if ever disfranchised, either produce a certificate of reconstruction as aforesaid, and subscribe the oath known as "No Three."

Judge Cooley signed the order for the writ to issue yesterday.

Registration.—Up to the close of the evening of October 6 the registration in the parish of Orleans was as follows:

First Ward.	"	1558 votes
Second	"	1471
Third	"	1644
Fourth	"	1234
Fifth	"	2980
Sixth	"	1433
Seventh	"	1918
Eighth	"	1428
Ninth	"	1360
Tenth	"	1517
Eleventh	"	1258
Algiers	" Oct. 5th	1303
Total		20,531

Our Spanish Fellow citizens—The Vysfantes de Seymour—This fine club, numbering over 200 of our Spanish fellow citizens, was out in full force last night with a brilliant procession, accompanied by a large number of the "Hunkens" and delighted citizens of the "Rough and Ready," "Wide Awakes," "Democratic Spirit of '68," "Jackson Invincibles," "Broom Rangers," "Pond eton Guards" and other clubs, for the purpose of receiving an elegant banner, which was presented them by Mrs Maria Marasani, at her residence, on Vicory street, where the lady made a beautiful presentation speech, which was eloquently responded to by Mr. Arnaudo, editor of the *Imparcial*, and the banner received with an elegant address by Mr F P. Villesana on the part of the club. There was a very large attendance independent of the clubs by the ladies, who also were greeted with rapturous applause. Mrs M. also presented the club with a beautiful wreath, and with her husband and family entertained them handsomely with refreshments. The front of the banner is of rich scarlet silk, bearing a splendid likeness of Seymour and the name of the club in gilt letters. The reverse side is of yellow silk, with a small Spanish coat-of-arms in the centre and this inscription —"Honored la Patria que habeis adoptado, ais olvidar vuestra Patria," a free translation of which would read. Honor the country of your adoption without forgetting your mother country.

Two elegant wreaths were subsequently presented to the club, one by Miss Charles Frantz, at her residence on Elysian Fields street, and the other by Miss T. Morano, at her father's residence on Morales street.

The procession was a very brilliant one, the members presenting a very handsome appearance, all dressed in white shirts, black pants, white hats trimmed with gold and red wool bands The Club were the recipient, of numerous hospitalities on their route and paid their compliments at various places, not forgetting the *Bee*, for which we tender our thanks, and went to them and their accompanying Clubs as described in their advertisements as "a benefactor to young dancenne," and concluding with an after piece entitled "The Bonnie Fish Wife."

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Mr. W. E. Sheridan who is to be the "leading man" of the company, comes with a high reputation in that line from Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and Niblo's and the Broadway Theatre, New York. Mr. Ryer, who is to play the "old man" parts, has had experience as an actor and theatrical manager in New York and California. Mr. Ralton, who is favorably spoken of in the "heavy and character business," hails from Niblo's Garden. Mr. Cogswell will be the "juvenile and light comedy" man, and Mr. Mitchell the "walking gentleman." The other gentlemen of the troupe are represented to be first class stock actors.

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LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY—OCTOBER 7, 1868.

SENATE—Lieut. Gov Dunn presiding.

Mr. Branghn offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of Three to take testimony in Senatorial contested election cases. Tabled.

Mr. Lee offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of Three to the sixth cases to five minutes was adopted.

Mr. Ray offered an act relative to appraisement of property under seizure or succession in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson—allowing two contestants to be each an appraiser, and that the Sheriff, Auctioneer or other party appointed, be the the third appraiser. Adopted finally.

Mr Ray called up the House bill relative to election of Congressmen—fixing the time this year on the day of the Presidential election. Passed finally.

Mr. Ray also called up his bill relative to Presidential electors. The act provides that two of the electors shall be chosen from the State at large, and one from each Congressional District besides every qualified voter in the State to vote for all the seven candidates. The bill passed finally.

Mr. Blackman moved to reconsider with a view to providing for the election of a successor to Col. Mann as Congressman from the Second District. The Senate had been reduced and the Second District now was not the District from which Col. Mann was elected. The Governor in issuing his proclamation had transcended his authority and as he refused to take any notice of this matter, it became necessary for the Legislature to take some action in this matter.

Before any action was taken on the motion of Mr. Blackman Mr. Todd called for executive session.

A message was read from the Governor, vetoing the act defining the boundary lines of Plaquemines parish.

The Senate went into executive session and adj ourned.

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

Isabelle (col.) presented the petition of Howard Millepagh and Paul Devarges, praying for relief, which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate resolution to provide for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the charges against Senator Simms McCarthy. Pole Justice of the Peace of the parish of Orleans, right bank, by the Grand Jury, was taken up and concurred in.

The Judiciary Committee reported Senate's bill, No. 160, to exempt persons from security in certain injunction cases back to the House, with an amendment. The bill was placed on the calendar for a third reading.

Heidenhain, (Rad.) of Orleans, from the Committee on Immigration, submitted a minority report which, together with the majority report of the same committee, was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications submitted the following report, signed by Carr, (white Rad.) Mathews, (white Rad.) Durnal Barrett, (col.) Antoine (col.) and Lott. (col.):

Mr Speaker—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was committed the contested case of the parish of St. Landry, wherein Noé Douglas claims the seat of M D. Kavanagh, reports to your honorable body that after considering the evidence presented they have concluded that, had voters been allowed to cast their votes as they had a legal right to do Mr. Noé Douglas would have been elected by at least 120 votes majority, and they recommend that said contestant, Noé Douglas, be admitted as a Representative of the parish of St. Landry in place of M. D Kavanagh.

The matter was postponed until to-day, (Thursday,) in order to give Mr. Kent, (Dem) of the same committee, to submit a minority report.

A communication, sworn to, was submitted by De Grange (Dem.) from a Justice of the Peace of the parish of Lafayette, denying certain statements made in the minority report, signed by Harry Lott, colored, one of the special committee to investigate the contested case between Messrs. Casey and Judice, of said parish. The communication was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Williams, (colored) of East Feliciana, introduced a resolution to convene a joint session of both Houses on Monday evening, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of adjourning or taking a recess from the 15th instant until the 7th of November next.

Nobis (Dem) held that a joint session of both Houses could not be convened for any purpose other than on a joint vote That a convention of both Houses deliberating for purposes could have no legal existence whatever. Such a body for such a purpose was never contemplated by republican institutions, and had no warrant in American State constitutions.

DeGrange, (Dem.) of Orleans, said no such resolution should be adopted, and that if it was passed, would place the House in rather a singular attitude before the Senate. Such a joint session was never before heard of.

McMillan, (Rad.) of Orleans, opposed the resolution better be so worded as to call for a caucus of both Houses, including everybody irrespective of color, race, color or previous condition, and even the reporters of the daily press—and all together, have a jolly time deliberating on the subject.

The House then (at last) read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee

Walsh, (Rad.) of De Soto, introduced an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayous Pierre and Wiggins, and make the same navigable from Red River to Bayou Pierrelet, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider Senate bill, No 225, making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the unexpired term of the year ending the thirty first of December, 1868, Nobis, (Dem) of Orleans, in the Chair.

The House rose and, on motion of Mr. Charles, said the bill appropriated certain amounts to certain charitable institutions, and before he voted for any appropriation he would like to ascertain if said institutions received all orphan children or indigents irrespective of race, color or previous condition.

Hamilton, (col) of Orleans, said he would never vote a dime to any public charitable institution that refused to receive all paupers, regardless of color, upon the same footing.

On motion of Speaker Lowell the bill was recommended for reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. Report agreed to and the bill so referred.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported a substitute for Senate bill, No 246, and House bill No 258, relative to the collection and payment of taxes, which was ordered to be printed, and the report postponed until to-day, (Thursday) at 1 o'clock, P M.

Senate bill, No. 256, to repeal section 1 of an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration, etc., approved September 19, 1868, and to repeal all other provisions respecting the same, was taken up for a third reading.

Mr. Ray Harper, (Rad.) of St. Charles, moved that the bill be laid on the table, which motion was sustained by a vote of 35 yeas to 27 nays.

The act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, relative to the location of cattle slaughter houses, and to incorporate the Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company, was taken up for a third reading.

The first section of the bill prohibits the establishment or carrying on of any slaughter houses and cattle landings in any point above the Orleans Railroad depot.

The second section incorporates Martin Flood, Wm S. Hughes, Thomas S Johnson, G P Houghton, Wm. Kenner, Wm G James, St. P Castanave, Patrick Brissell, John Lockwood, John Keane, Dr. W F Bisbee, George L Kenner, Dan A. Hardee, and Henry T Barrington and their successors a body politic for the period of twenty-five years, to be known and designated by the name of the "New Orleans Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company."

This company is to have the sole and exclusive privilege or erecting stables or sheds or yards or wharves to shelter and land and protect all horses, mules, cattle and other animals that come to this city for sale and slaughter Each steamship is to pay $10 for landing at the wharves of this company—and all other vessels $7 50. The city is to pay a like sum for each head of ox, mule, or, bull or cow, of cattle, and five cents for every hog, calf, sheep or goat, all landed and including the calf arrivals for slaughter in the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans, and have to be slaughtered by this monopoly, and it is made unlawful to slaughter them elsewhere The Governor is directed to appoint an Inspector of animals for slaughter, and no animal can be slaughtered until the Inspector has given his permit. It is to receive five cents for every animal slaughtered.

The monopoly is to receive $1 for every beef slaughtered, for every hog and calf, 50 cents, for every sheep, goat or lamb, 12 cents, and is to be entitled to retain, the head, the feet, the gore and entrails of all animals excepting hogs on which they receive the head and feet therein.

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McMillan, (Rad.) opposed the bill, stating that it created a huge monopoly that would extort from the people of New Orleans upwards of $200,000 a year. He moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion was lost by a vote of 26 yeas to 26 nays.

The question then arose on the passage of the bill The vote stood—yeas 29, and nays 30, and the bill therefore lost.

A motion to reconsider the vote just taken was carried.

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

Spain—Her Present Condition and Glorious Past.

The prominent position accorded to Espartero in the present Spanish insurrection gives to a dignity which it does not derive from the name of General Prim, who has no such political or military record, and who does not command the confidence of the intelligent and wealthy classes of Spain. General Espartero is now seventy six years old, and is what is called in Spain a "man of the people," being the son of a wheelwright, and enlisting as a common soldier in the army in 1808 He afterwards went to a military school, and passed through the various grades of the service to the highest rank. He has been the original and most steadfast champion that Queen Isabella ever had, and the only one who possesses the tact and flexible purpose of the Spanish nature had survived the decadence of its political power With a national character that has much of the grave austerity, pride and perseverance of the Roman, modified in some degree by the pacific and practical tendencies of the age, with one of the finest climates and most fruitful countries in Europe, and a consequent physical development not surpassed by any race on the continent, it is reasonable to consider that there are elements of reorganization and success in such a people which not only give fair promise of their capacity to sustain a constitutional government, but to regain much of their old military and commercial ascendancy in Europe.—*Exchange.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuban Affairs not Discussed in the Cabinet.

Rollins Discharged.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Cuban affairs have not been discussed in Cabinet, nor has Mr. Seward expressed any views regarding Cuba since the inauguration of Spanish troubles.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $933 000.

Governor English, of Connecticut, had a long interview with the President to-day.

Gen. Hancock telegraphs hopefully of reaching here on Monday next.

The Supreme Council of the Brotherhood of the Union visited the President to-day. The President referred to his having been a member of the order—none knew better than himself the good the order had effected throughout the country, or were more delighted with the wide spreading influence and growing strength of the order.

Receipts of Customs from the 21st to the 30th ult., inclusive—$6,000,000.

Washington Oct. 7.—New Orleans newspapers from the first to the fourth inclusive received here to day.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 7.—Additional particulars of naval engagement in Haytien waters have been received, which state that the balance of the Le Petit Goave were silenced by the Galena. (one named the Alexandre Petion) and that the insurgent forces captured and took the place Appended with the U S. Treasurer $608,000 in U S Bonds, and the latter $260,955, for which it has been deposited for $300,000

We heard of several days of attacks the particulars of which were not reported. Nothing unexpired in bonds.

City Treasury Notes were in moderate request at about yesterday's rates. There were sales of $40,000 at 96 per cent discount, $2,000 and $3,000 at 96¾, $2,000 at 96⅞ to 97, $2,000 $3,000 and $5,000 at 97. There was a small amount at 98¼ and $15,000, buyers option, for 31 days, at 98. The dealers bought the small sums offered same day at 97 to 97¼ discount and sold at 96¾

Gold—The supplies are too light for any foreign demand, while the wants of the local trade are small. We have in consequence to report a fairly active market for the precious metal. Sales to-day 1000 marks, of which 150 were Western white at 90c, 100 old mixed and 750 white at 91 to 92 at 91 @ 91 05, 400 at $1 03, and 100 Louisiana yellow at 91 05 @ 91 10.

Corn Meal—Is quoted at $4 37½ per bbl for kiln dried. There is no demand for round lots.

Oats—The market is dull at yesterday's inside prices. There were sales to-day of 3 cargoes, of which 250, 300 and 500 at 60c, and 300, in small lots, at 61 to 62c per bushel.

Bran—Prime to choice further declined about 5c per 100 lbs., with sales at $1 20 @ $1 25, and at $1 15; 200 at $1 10, 250 and 300 at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Hay—The market is steady and firm. A lot of 50 bbls moss sold on the landing, and one of 200 bbls, in store, at $31 per bbl. It is retailing at $31 25 to $31 50 per bbl.

Bacon—The market is very firm with an upward tendency, as prices, especially for clear sides, which are in active demand, advance daily. The sales to-day embrace 40 tierces sugar cured Hams on private terms, 3 casks shoulders at 13c, 20 boxes clear bellies at 16c, 10 boxes clear shoulders, clear ribbed sides and clear sides on private terms, and 120 casks clear sides, of which 75 casks at 15¾ and the rest on private terms, 10, 10, 10 and 15 casks prime sides at 16¾; 25 do clear sides at 16¾c, and 25 do ribbed sides at 15¾ and 10 bbls clear pb, making total sales to-day of 325 casks and 40 boxes Bacon. There are ribbed sides in the market, and clear ribbed sides are scarce. At the close shoulders are quoted at 13¼ @ 13¾c; ribbed sides 15¾ to 16c; clear ribbed sides 16¾c, and clear sides 17c per lb.

Lard—A lot of 10 tierces fair sold at 15¾c per lb, the first in the present insurrection. Any movement in Spain, there is no question of Europe whose national character combines more of the qualities which are requisite for the success of free constitutional government. The intelligence and culture of her leading and upper middle classes, the pride and dignity of personal character and self-respect, and stern, unyielding perseverance, common to the whole nation, give hopeful augury of her future The present history of Spain is an attestation of the sterling virtues of her people, which, however she may be depressed for the present, invests with unusual interest every