THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Fourth, or Editorial, Page—Monthly Advertisements, one square, $10 net per month.
Regular advertisements, when advertise largely, shall be allowed a fair discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
Bills issued, and all advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
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 1, 1868

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

We publish below the report of the Special Committee of the Senate, appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Registration Board and of the Supervisors acting under instructions of that Board. The report contains the charges which have been brought by the press and by the public against these officers. These complaints the committee declare to be well founded and just cause of dissatisfaction with the action of the Supervisors and those who instructed them, and with a view of settling in a definite form the difference in the construction of the law, the committee submitted to the Senate an act, which, if adopted as a law, will have the effect of taking from the Board of Registration the power to issue instructions to the Supervisors. This act was made the special order of the day in the Senate yesterday. We find that it was taken up, and that the first section was adopted by a vote of 13 yeas to 6 nays. An additional section was then adopted, which prohibits the Board of Registration from applying any other test oath than that provided for by the law and the Constitution of the State, and requires them to recall all instructions heretofore issued to the Supervisors in contravention of this act. The Senate refusing to suspend the rules, so as to put the bill upon its second reading, it was made the special order for to-day. This action of the Senate is all very well, although it comes a little too late, when votes have been driven to the Courts for redress. The fact it is almost superfluous after the decisions of Judges Leaumont and Cooley, who had already clipped the wings of the soaring members of the Registration Board, and brought them back to a sense of their contemptible littleness and arrogance.

This amendment to the law and these decisions alone will not effect the object of which we are in pursuit, unless the Board of Registration are required and commanded to open additional offices, as they are empowered to do under the act of September 19, entitled "an act to facilitate the registry of voters," etc. The Board are therein also authorized to appoint as many additional supervisors as may be necessary to complete the work. Only twenty working days are now left these officers to make this enrollment, and it will be utterly impossible to accomplish it within the time specified unless additional offices are opened. We call the attention of Senator Bacon and Brangbin to this important matter. Want has become of Senator Bacon's bill No. 245 adopting the Military Registry?

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE ACTION OF THE REGISTRATION BOARD.

The following report of the Special Committee of the Senate to inquire into the action of the Registration Board was submitted by the Chairman, Mr. Braughin, on Tuesday. The Committee were unanimous:

To the Honorable the Senate of Louisiana:

The Special Committee, appointed in conformity to the annexed resolution, begs leave to report that it has discharged its duty, and begs leave to submit the following report, viz:

After an examination of various Supervisors from the first, second, sixth and the tenth wards, your Committee is forced to the conclusion that the Board of Registrars, of which William Baker is chairman, has given instruction to the various Boards of Supervisors throughout the State, that are unwarranted in theory, and entirely foreign to the law of registration. The Board of Registration argued that the only persons who can take the oath, known by the printed instructions as Form No 3 are those who have forfeited their citizenship, or who refuse to retire the Confederation of the State, at the election held on September 27th and 28th, 1867, and that those who did not favor said Convention, and that those who did favor said Convention can avail themselves of said oath. (See page 4.)

The Board of Registration has further instructed the Board of Supervisors to reject all citizens who have been naturalized by the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts, in the parish of Orleans, since the 4th of July, 1867; contending that these courts, while in vacation, had no legal right to initiate citizens.

This is clearly wrong. The certificates issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, acting under and in obedience to a law of the Congress, have all the force and power of *judgments*, and must be so regarded and respected by *all persons*.

The Board of Registration has furthermore instructed the various Boards of Supervisors that all persons who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the Confederate States, all who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, leaders of guerilla bands, those who wrote or published treason in newspapers, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State cannot be registered, except they produce the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that they have filed their resignations, and that it has been published in the official journals. (Vide page 5.) These instructions deprive persons of the benefit of the provisions in article 96 of the Constitution, which deprivation is not only unjust but clearly against the Constitution.

Your Committee is clearly of the opinion, that a person is really and willing to take one of the three affidavits should be registered, the responsibility of the act being equally with the applicants. If any evidence is demanded by the Supervisors the same should be taken contradictorily with the applicant.

Your Committee is further of the opinion that the supplemental act, permitting the Board of Registration to form registrations in entirely unpublished and secluded places, is a direct satisfaction and trouble. The law is plain, and sufficiently comprehensive, and if carried out will accomplish everything required.

Your Committee are thoroughly of this report with a printed copy of the instructions issued by the Board of Registration, a minute of the proceedings had, and the evidence adduced, all of which is annexed for your reference.

With a view of settling in a definite form the difference in the construction of the law of registration, your Committee submits an act to repeal section one of an act entitled an act to define more fully the powers and duties of the Board of Registration and Supervisors thereof, for the registration of the qualified voters of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

G. H. BRAUGHIN, Chairman.
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If once duly authorized by any of the causes set forth in article 96 of the Constitution, he may or may not be prevented from disability if he has favored the execution of the Reconstruction laws and has aided in the restoration of Union to her rights, prior to January 1, 1868. If the party has not so relieved himself, or if the Supervisors decline receiving his oath as evidence that he did and decline registering him, he must choose between recanting, (and certainly no odium can now attach to the signing of the recantation certificate) or taking out a mandamus to constrain the Supervisors to a performance of their duties.

It is therefore clearly perceived that any native citizen of age or naturalized, who has the requisite residence, has it in his power to register whatever be the disqualification under which he may once have labored.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—The General Southern Agent of the Company, Mr James T Tucker, announces in our advertising columns that the office of the Company, in New Orleans, has been removed to No. 20 Carondelet streets.

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

The Organization of the Democratic Convention.

The Convention, as will be seen by our report of its proceedings elsewhere, happily accomplished its organization yesterday. No better nominations could have been made for the Presidency of the Convention than Andrew S. Herron, of Baton Rouge, and John McEnery, of Ouachita. The members of the Convention felt that either gentleman was a worthy representative of the Democracy of Louisiana, and the balloting proved to how much esteem they were held by the people of the State. Gen. Herron is the older of the two, and is probably better known to the majority of the delegates than Col. McEnery. It was probably to that fact that the success of his friends was due. Gen Herron is one of the most popular, one of the ablest, one of the noblest, and we may add one of the finest-looking men in Louisiana. Familiar with parliamentary law also, he will make an excellent presiding officer. The younger Democracy may have preferred his gallant and modest and gifted competitor, who so illustrated the valor of our youth, while in command of the celebrated 4th Louisiana Battalion, on many a well fought field.

These honors were well deserved and will be warmly approved.

The best feeling prevailed throughout the Convention, which justifies us in predicting a harmonious session and an equally happy termination of its labors.

We regret that in the correction published in the *Bee* of the 27th of August last, of the erroneous statement in a previous issue concerning the arrest in New York of Judge E. H. Durell, of the United States District Court for Louisiana, we did not shape our rectification in such a form as to show clearly the groundlessness of the report, the fact being that Judge Durell had never been at any time or at any place arrested. In making this further correction we again express regret at having been made the instrument of circulating a report entirely devoid of truth.

The Vote on the Sociality Equality Bill.

The following are the names of the members of the House of Representatives who voted for and against the veto of the Governor on the Sociality Equality Bill.

Messrs. Carr, Dawess, Guignont, Gartekamp, Harper, McVean and Reese are the white members who voted against their race on this question:

Against the veto, 32: Alexander, colored, Redfield Antoine, colored, Rad Adolphe, colored, Rad Beliot, colored, Rad. Carr, white, Rad. Dawess, white, Rad. Simmes, colored, Dem. Dupont, colored, Rad Eskard, colored, Rad Guignont, white, Rad Gartekamp, white, Rad Hill, colored, Rad. Honore, colored, Rad. Harper, white, Rad. Hyland, colored, Rad. Isabelle, colored, Rad Levy, colored Rad. Lott, colored, Rad. Morris, colored, Rad. Mabier, colored, Rad. McVean, white, Rad. Phillip Pierce, colored, Rad Ray Hood, colored, Rad Reese, white, Rad. Ray, colored, Rad. Hall, colored, Rad Taylor, colored, Rad. Thomas, colored, Rad. Washington, colored, Rad. W. C. Williams, colored, Rad H Williams, colored, Rad Young, colored, Rad.

For the veto: Abbott, white Rad Burrell, colored Rad. Collins, white Rad Curell, Dem. Delfrange, Dem Duharest, white Rad. Evans, colored Rad. Faulkner, white Rad. Foute, Dem Gail, colored Rad. Gaseford, white Rad. Kent, Dem. L'Hoste, Dem Heidenheim, white Rad Wren, white Rad Yocks, white Rad McCullin, Dem. Morrell, colored Rad. Melvin, white Rad Morey, white Rad. May, Dem Matthews, white Rad. Mayer Dem. Nolte, Dem Pratt, Dem Page, white Rad W. H. Pierce, Dem Slaton, Dem. Starrett, colored Rad Walsh, white Rad Zeilly, Dem. Waters, Dem. 32.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Reduction of the Prussian Army a Pledge of Peaceful Intentions.

The following is said to be the text of a dispatch addressed on the 22d of last month by the Prussian to the French Government:

BERLIN, Aug 28.

To Count de Saint Vallier, French Chargé d'Affaires at *Munich*:

Monsieur le Comte—I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty the King has ordered that the reserves of the Prussian army, as soon as the Autumn manœuvres are over all the reserves shall be discharged; and, secondly, that the annual levy of recruits shall be postponed for three months.

His Majesty's Government has desired by this important measure which reduces the Prussian army by 120,000 men, to afford a new proof of his moderation and love of peace. His wish, at the same time, was to manifest his confidence in the maintenance of the peace of Europe, for, in our opinion, there exists now no question which can disturb peace. In informing you of the measures which I have the honor to announce, I beg you to let the Marquis de Moustier know of them without adding any comment. I beg to renew the assurance, etc. THILE.

Russia and France.

FURTHER RUSSIAN STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO THE RELATIONS OF THE TWO EMPIRES.

(From the St. Petersburg Gazette, Sept. 19.)

We have already on the same place expressed in clear and unequivocal terms our ideas on our relations with France. Already more than once have we detailed in the most precise manner the conditions under which, according to our individual and independent opinion, the Cabinet of the Tuileries may reckon upon the sincere and disinterested cooperation of Russia. It is not true that amongst the number of these conditions is to be found territorial acquisitions for Russia, which has no need of them. As our ideas are continually misrepresented and do not appear to be understood, we feel compelled to give new explanations, even at the risk of repeating ourselves. It is so much the more easy for us to give these explanations, because we have nothing to conceal, our policy being of that kind which gains by being placed in full light. The time is well understood in the interests of France and Russia are not at all contrary the one to the other, and there is not a single point on the terrestrial globe where these interests may not be in accord, or where these two Powers may not be in a position to afford each other reciprocal cooperation. The *entente* between France and Russia we add to the guarantee of European equilibrium and general tranquility. But in order that that *entente* should be established in a durable manner two conditions are necessary. The first is that France should remove from her sight the phantom of a pretended resurrection of Poland. For that it is necessary that at Paris people should try at length to understand that what is called Poland is now a people, but a feudal caste which has detached itself from the people, and that for nearly half a century a handful of feudal anarchists has abused the French nation and the successive Governments at the Tuileries in making them believe that the re-establishment of Poland was possible, and that France was interested by her traditions and her principle in its re-establishment. Doubtless, feudal assertion were true, if France, in order to reject the phantom of the resurrection of Poland, and to ascribe to it the least of her interests, and if it were necessary to place herself in contradiction to any national exigencies, we should not think for a moment of modifying for present manner of seeing or her present attitude, there would no longer be any reason to speak to her of an *entente* with Russia, and we should have nothing to do but to place ourselves on the defensive. But happily it is not so, and the contrary is the fact. Progressive and liberal France, the France of 1789 should have nothing in common with the Polish aristocracy, and there is not one of the traditions of France, not one of her national interests, that can require her to repudiate under the flag of the Polish nobility, whom they abhor, the populations inhabiting the banks of the Vistula. We do not speak of the western provinces of Russia, where the people have never spoken the Polish language; France would adjure the finest pages of her history if she would endeavor to lay down facts accomplished forever, that is to say, the ruin of the Polish aristocracy, and the regeneration of the Polish people blended into the Russian nation. With regard to the Eastern question, we only ask that France shall not place herself in contradiction to herself, and that she do not think only of her principle of the nationalities in the East, as everywhere, we only ask of France to do what she owes to herself. We do not wish that France should turn her from the care of her interests or to deserve her; we wish only that she should retake the road which she ought never to have left, and on which we are ready to accompany her as faithful friends, provided she will march toward that object which is ours, that is to say—the pacific and liberal development of the Christian populations of Turkey, guaranteed against all foreign intervention.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania is undoubtedly the battle ground of the October campaign. Notwithstanding the increase of States west, that State is yet generally regarded the key-stone of the political arch. The Democracy realizing the fact, are on the alert, and are making every effort to secure a majority of the Legislature, which cannot be registered, except they produce the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that they have filed their resignations, and that it has been published in the official journals. (Vide page 5.) These instructions deprive persons of the benefit of the provisions in article 96 of the Constitution, which deprivation is not only unjust but clearly against the Constitution.

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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,560.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Via the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Endorsement by the President on the Alabama Memorial.

The Surratt Case Postponed.

Further Proceedings Against him Improbable.

Gen. Blair in Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Revolution in Spain.

The Royal Army Defeated.

Gen. Serrano, of the Rebel Army, Marching on the Capital.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington Sept 30—The following endorsement was made on the Alabama memorial and resolutions by the President:—"Referred to Hon Secretary of War for consideration and action." By Schofield:—"Respectfully referred to Gen Meade for his action under instructions of Judge Advocate."

Charles Allen, colored, was convicted of stealing two pairs of shoes from Jacob Katomp

Alex. Williams, colored, was convicted of larceny, on his plea of guilty, returned the lawful authority Gen. Meade exercise full discretion in his action, to the end that in any case of pardon the prisoner will be safe.

By the Adjutant General:—"Respectfully transmitted to Gen Meade for his guidance. By command of Gen. Grant."

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Internal revenue receipts to day $475,000.

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Columbia has paid into the Treasury $238,000 for spoliations during a rice several years ago.

Washington, Sept 30—We are authorized and empowered to say that the report of communication between the President and Governor Smith, of Alabama, published in the *Chronicle* of this morning is not authentic.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Sept 30—Janusk Cashes, a prominent tobacco merchant, died here to day.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept 30—Cotton firmer and less active, sales to day 1800 bales; middlings 26½ to 26¾c. Breadstuffs heavy at noon, decline in prices and dull. Turpentine 41 to 41½c. Rosin $2 50 to $7.

New York Sept 30—Gold 140¾. Sterling 8⅝ 9 for 60 days of 1862, 112¾.

New York, Sept 30—Cotton irregular lower but steady 25 to 26c. Flour 10 to 15c lower, Wheat 2 to 3c lower, Corn 1c lower. Pork 25 to 50c lower. Lard 1c lower. Whiskey free 90c. Turpentine 43½ to 44c. Rosin drooping, common $2 52.

Cincinnati, Sept 30—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn $1 05. Oats 41 to 42c. Rye 1 to 2c. Pork 25 to 50c lower. Lard 10c lower. Whiskey 20c lower. Bulk meats 1½c lower. Bacon 1½c lower. Whiskey—raw free, $1 35.

Sacramento, Sept. 30—Cotton opened firm and closed active with an advance; middlings held at 24½ to 25c; sales to day 410 bales; receipts 567.

Charleston, Sept 30—Cotton market active; prices advanced ¼ to ½c, sales to day 450 bales; middlings 24½ to 25½c, receipts 371 bales.

Mobile, Sept 30—Cotton market closed quiet. Sales to day 300 bales. Middlings 23c. Receipts 696 bales; Exports 75.

RIVER NEWS.

Lewisville, Sept 30—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling steadily—falls navigable.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 30—The following has been received here: Paris, of the Royal army, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the province of Ciudad Real. His army is disorganized and he himself is a fugitive. Marshal Serrano, of the Rebel army, is marching on the capital supposed Gregoni has been captured by the insurgents. A provisional junta has been formed and order prevails every where among the insurgents.

London, Sept. 30—Joss and Manuel Concha have been shot for conspiracy. The people of Madrid and the garrison followed the Queen's statue was dragged through Madrid by the rabble.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 30—Evening—Cotton quiet and steady, sales to day 10,000 bales, New Orleans 10⅝ to 10¾. Sales to day 2000 bales.

London, Sept 30—Evening—Bonds firm.

Havre, Sept. 30—Cotton steady, sales to day 200 bales, Middling 115 francs.

[Received by Dispatches.]

Vicksburg, Sept. 30—Passed down: Lexington at 9 this a. m. and Lizzie Gill at noon. Having gone.

Washington, Sept. 30—A political row occurred at Lancaster, Penn., which lasted several hours. People closed their stores—many persons left town.

The Commissioners of Registration in Tennessee are under bail for fraudulent registration.

The Home Journal of New York prohibits church picnics, spiritualism and animal magnetism.

Reese, of Lafourche, in the chair.

The committee recommended the bill to the House for adoption, with the following substitute:

The bill was then postponed until Friday, and the substitute bill relative to the same subject ordered to be printed to be considered at the same time.

The special order of the day, the contested case between Victor M. Lange and Hobert Lanze, from the 1st E. Baton Rouge and John H. Hoge, of the parish of East Baton Rouge, was taken up.

Correll, (Dem) of Orleans, moved that the subject be postponed until to day (Thursday) at 1 o'clock, P. M., which motion was laid on the table.

Geo. Washington, (col) of Assumption, moved the adoption of the minority report, allowing the Messrs Lange to take their seats as Representatives from said parish.

Lange, (Dem) of Orleans, moved to lay the motion to adopt the minority report on the table, which motion was lost by a vote of 47 nays to 17 yeas.

Hoge, (col) of East Feliciana, moved the previous question.

On this motion, McMillan, (Rad.) of Carroll, called for the yeas and nays, resulting—yeas 53, nays 20. The previous question was sustained.

The question then recurred on the motion to adopt the report allowing the Messrs Lange to take seats as Representatives from the parish of East Baton Rouge—which report was adopted by a vote of 38 yeas to 16 nays.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered, and spoke in favor of his motion.

The motion to reconsider was then laid on the table.

Messrs Lange, both colored, then came forward and were sworn by the Speaker as Representatives from the parish of East Baton Rouge.

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

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA—Private letters from gentlemen long resident of Indiana and socially influential, tell of an unusual enthusiasm there for the Democratic ticket. They say there can be no doubt of the election of Senator Hendricks on the 13th of October, and of the triumph of Seymour and Blair on the 24 of November. The Radicals there have, and are trying every knavish trick known to the party, but without success. Money without stint is being used, and bribery and corruption is with them the rule rather than the exception. Voters from Michigan and Illinois are being imported by hundreds, and the most wee shed "short-boy" and "blond-tub" scoundrels, to intimidate their respectable and reputable opponents of the Democratic party. But with all this, leading Democratic politicians and leading private citizens are sanguine of success in October and November by large majorities. They know the importance of success, and are working like beavers for it.

Sudden Death.—Jean Baptiste Grosste, a grocery keeper, who resided at No. 170 Orleans street, and who was found dead in his bed Tuesday afternoon was put to bed Sunday evening in a state of violent intoxication, and it was not till decomposition had taken place that the fact of his death was discovered. He was found lying on his back with a sheet over his face. Dr. Bayon made a post-mortem examination and certified that the deceased came to his death from apoplexy caused by intemperance. Deceased leaves a wife and 3 children, was 43 years of age, and a native of the Department of Haut Rhin, France.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—Supernumerary officer Francois Stern, (col.) of the Second District police, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court, on charges of assault and battery, and false arrest and imprisonment. It seems that he arrested two men named Manuel Avia and P. Thiel, the night of the 23d Sept., and had them locked up for no other reason than they happened to pass on his beat, and he did not allow any one on his beat. Thiel also charges the accused with committing assault and battery on him without provocation at the same time. Stern appears to have been either malicious or was fully ignorant of his duties as a policeman; but it is hard that innocent parties should be imprisoned and suffer on either account. In default of bail he was sent to prison to await his trial.

Francis Caraba, arrested with a bowie knife on his person, was sent before the same court for trial for carrying concealed weapons.

John Wilson was arrested yesterday, on a charge of stealing seven bolts of calico, the night of the 29th of Sept., from the store of Bloom, Frank & Co., on Chartres street. He was sent to prison.

First District Court—Judge Abell—William Green, alias Johnson, colored, was tried yesterday and convicted of having, on the 14th of August last, stolen a set of buggy harness from Dr. A. F. Axson.

James Norcom, colored, was convicted on a charge of having, on the 24th of July, entered the shop of Charles Reichert, on Toulouse street, with intent to steal.

M. Swarts, the young man who claimed to have been the authorized agent and collector of the firm of Beckett & Wolf, of New York, and who thereby obtained the sum of $75 on a fraudulent draft, is alleged, from Mr. Dehamel, optician, on Canal street, in this city, was convicted, but with a recommendation to mercy by the Court. He was arraigned and plead not guilty on a similar charge of defrauding Mr. Dubamel of $25 in the same manner.

Julius Dubois and Paul Moreau were put on trial on the charge of having, on the 20th of May last, in company with one A. Furcade, robbed, stolen and beaten, valued at $20 each, from Mr. A. Calhoun. One of the mules was recovered. One of the witnesses identified to having known Moreau by the name of Wilson, and Furcade was found guilty. Moreau spoke in his own defense, contending the witnesses were prejudiced.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept 30—Cotton firmer and less active, sales to day 1800 bales; middlings 26½ to 26¾c. Breadstuffs heavy at noon, decline in prices and dull. Turpentine 41 to 41½c. Rosin $2 50 to $7.

New York Sept 30—Gold 140¾. Sterling 8⅝ 9 for 60 days of 1862, 112¾.

New York, Sept 30—Cotton irregular lower but steady 25 to 26c. Flour 10 to 15c lower, Wheat 2 to 3c lower, Corn 1c lower. Pork 25 to 50c lower. Lard 1c lower. Whiskey free 90c. Turpentine 43½ to 44c. Rosin drooping, common $2 52.

Cincinnati, Sept 30—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn $1 05. Oats 41 to 42c. Rye 1 to 2c. Pork 25 to 50c lower. Lard 10c lower. Whiskey 20c lower. Bulk meats 1½c lower. Bacon 1½c lower. Whiskey—raw free, $1 35.

Sacramento, Sept. 30—Cotton opened firm and closed active with an advance; middlings held at 24½ to 25c; sales to day 410 bales; receipts 567.

Charleston, Sept 30—Cotton market active; prices advanced ¼ to ½c, sales to day 450 bales; middlings 24½ to 25½c, receipts 371 bales.

Mobile, Sept 30—Cotton market closed quiet. Sales to day 300 bales. Middlings 23c. Receipts 696 bales; Exports 75.

RIVER NEWS.

Lewisville, Sept 30—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling steadily—falls navigable.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 30—The following has been received here: Paris, of the Royal army, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the province of Ciudad Real. His army is disorganized and he himself is a fugitive. Marshal Serrano, of the Rebel army, is marching on the capital supposed Gregoni has been captured by the insurgents. A provisional junta has been formed and order prevails every where among the insurgents.

London, Sept. 30—Joss and Manuel Concha have been shot for conspiracy. The people of Madrid and the garrison followed the Queen's statue was dragged through Madrid by the rabble.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 30—Evening—Cotton quiet and steady, sales to day 10,000 bales, New Orleans 10⅝ to 10¾. Sales to day 2000 bales.

London, Sept 30—Evening—Bonds firm.

Havre, Sept. 30—Cotton steady, sales to day 200 bales, Middling 115 francs.

[Received by Dispatches.]

Vicksburg, Sept. 30—Passed down: Lexington at 9 this a. m. and Lizzie Gill at noon. Having gone.

Washington, Sept. 30—A political row occurred at Lancaster, Penn., which lasted several hours. People closed their stores—many persons left town.

The Commissioners of Registration in Tennessee are under bail for fraudulent registration.

The Home Journal of New York prohibits church picnics, spiritualism and animal magnetism.

Reese, of Lafourche, in the chair.

The committee recommended the bill to the House for adoption, with the following substitute:

The bill was then postponed until Friday, and the substitute bill relative to the same subject ordered to be printed to be considered at the same time.

The special order of the day, the contested case between Victor M. Lange and Hobert Lanze, from the 1st E. Baton Rouge and John H. Hoge, of the parish of East Baton Rouge, was taken up.

Correll, (Dem) of Orleans, moved that the subject be postponed until to day (Thursday) at 1 o'clock, P. M., which motion was laid on the table.

Geo. Washington, (col) of Assumption, moved the adoption of the minority report, allowing the Messrs Lange to take their seats as Representatives from said parish.

Lange, (Dem) of Orleans, moved to lay the motion to adopt the minority report on the table, which motion was lost by a vote of 47 nays to 17 yeas.

Hoge, (col) of East Feliciana, moved the previous question.

On this motion, McMillan, (Rad.) of Carroll, called for the yeas and nays, resulting—yeas 53, nays 20. The previous question was sustained.

The question then recurred on the motion to adopt the report allowing the Messrs Lange to take seats as Representatives from the parish of East Baton Rouge—which report was adopted by a vote of 38 yeas to 16 nays.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered, and spoke in favor of his motion.

The motion to reconsider was then laid on the table.

Messrs Lange, both colored, then came forward and were sworn by the Speaker as Representatives from the parish of East Baton Rouge.

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

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA—Private letters from gentlemen long resident of Indiana and socially influential, tell of an unusual enthusiasm there for the Democratic ticket. They say there can be no doubt of the election of Senator Hendricks on the 13th of October, and of the triumph of Seymour and Blair on the 24 of November. The Radicals there have, and are trying every knavish trick known to the party, but without success. Money without stint is being used, and bribery and corruption is with them the rule rather than the exception. Voters from Michigan and Illinois are being imported by hundreds, and the most wee shed "short-boy" and "blond-tub" scoundrels, to intimidate their respectable and reputable opponents of the Democratic party. But with all this, leading Democratic politicians and leading private citizens are sanguine of success in October and November by large majorities. They know the importance of success, and are working like beavers for it.

We are obliged to Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, for an invitation to be present at the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of their new sales rooms, No. 33 Magazine street, and 96 Gravier street, on Friday next, October 2d.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1868.

We have still to report the absence of any change in the Money market proper, which continues quiet, with a moderate demand for discounts and an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all A1 paper. The street rates are 10 per cent per annum to 1 per cent per month for A1 notes secured by satisfactory collaterals, and 1¼ to 1½ for second grade. A round amount of the former was done to-day at 10 per cent per annum. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for the former and 12 to 15 for the latter. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 139¾ to 140 (against 141¼ at New York) and closed at about the opening rates. The sales included $2000 at 139¾, $69,000 ($10,000, $10,000, $19,000 and $30,000) at 139¾; $2000 at 139¾, and $11,200 ($1000, $120, $2 00, $3000 and $4000) at 140. The only sale of Silver within our notice is a small amount in American half dollars ($500, at 136. We quote 135¼ to 138 for American half dollars and 143¾ to 144¼ for Mexican dollars.

There was a moderate degree of animation in the market for Foreign Exchange. The offerings were smaller, and with a decline in the New York gold market rates were somewhat easier. The sales of Sterling included £1000 bill of lading at 151, £900 At at the same, £7000 At clear at 151¾, £3000 at 151¾, £13,000 ($3000 private bankers' and 6,000 bankers') and a small sum of bank (£500) at 152½. In France 25,000 At commercial sold at 5 75, and 50,000 private bankers' at 5 73¾. Sterling may be quoted at 150¾ to 151 and 151¼ for good to At bill of lading and clear, and 152 to 152¼ and 152½ for bank; and France 5 76¼ to 5 75 for the former and 5 73¾ to 5 72½ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was dull, and rates ruled with a declining tendency. The bank checks on New York at ¾ per cent discount, one of them, however, brokeage at ¼, and the sales included $216,000 New York exchange night at ½ discount, $30,000 at 7-16, $10,000 sight on Boston at ¼, $20,000 private bankers' sight on New Orleans at ¾ par, $20,000 and $33,000 gold checks on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and $25,000 at ¼.

The only transactions reported in Stocks in the Board of New Orleans are 134 shares of Bank of New Orleans at 134¼.

In bonds we notice a sale yesterday (not reported) of 5 Consolidated city, old, at 72, and (to-day) at 72¼.

There was rather a better demand for City Treasury Notes, and under the market rates offered. The sales included $16,000 at 36 per cent discount, $10,000 at 36¼, $1000 at 36¾, and $10,000 buyers option, fifteen days, at 31. The dealers bought the small sums offered across the counters at 37 to 37½ discount, and sold at 36 to 36¼.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day comprised 2700 bales at a net advance of ⅛c, good ordinary closing at 21¼c, to 22¼c, low middling at 22¼c to 23¼c, middling at 24¼c to 24¾c, strict middling at 25¼c to 25¾c, and good middling at 26¼c to 26¾c.

The market opened with a very active demand and moderate supply, and was quoted in tone among buyers—many of were operating in discretionary order—enable factors to realize an advance of ⅛c on the high prices established Foreign purchases were withdrawn, the movement was subsequently less animated, and the of the previous improvement was lost the closing rates were nominally the same as given above. Early in the day street low middling sold at 22c and later at 22¾; about the same difference existing between the early and the latter part of ordinary and low middling. The prospect of the opening was that the supply would materially fall short of the demand, but owing to the extensive receipts of samples and the withdrawal of foreign buyers, there were some few lots left unsold at the close. The Liverpool accounts came too late to have any influence, but the movement was stimulated by the telegrams from New York.