THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Accounts with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1868

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S ENDORSERS.

The joint committee appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, to investigate the conduct of the late election and the present condition of peace and order in the State, have made their report, and as might be expected it is an elaborate effort to sustain the assertions of Gov. Warmoth respecting the numerous murders reported by him to President Johnson as having been committed during one month in this State. The committee give a terrible account of the condition of affairs They say that if time is given them to take further testimony, "the facts will disclose a State of lawlessness, terrorism and crime that is unparalleled in any civilized country, disgraceful to the age in which we live and to the American character which we profess—that the state of lawlessness and organized crime prevalent in this State, is chargeable, not alone to the desperate and infamous character who are its immediate agents, but to the apathy and silent connivance of that large and respectable class of the people, who, while they would scorn personally to commit such violent acts, if they do not actually sympathize with their perpetrators, at least refrain studiously from any effort to restrain or bring them to justice, and are therefore justly liable to to the indictment of the peace loving portion of the community for the offence of permitting such miscreants to roam at large unpunished. Much of the law-lessness is due to the neglect of the officers of the law."

How the whole sum and substance of these scenes alone against the long-suffering people of Louisiana is this—that these Radicals are not quietly permitted to ride rough shod over us nor do they always escape the vengeance, which is inviting negro insurrections among an unoffending people, they draw upon their own heads. What they wantlu to be allowed to carry on their schemes unmolested—they want to be allowed to steal, to rob and to lead an ignorant and servile race to their ruin—in a word they want to organize hell in our midst without opposition. They have had the Government under their control ever since the war ended, and if the officers of the law have not done their duty they are themselves to blame. And we charge it upon these Radicals that they provoke breaches of the peace purposely to use them as evidence against us in the North.

This report is full of misrepresentations and false suggestions, growing out of suppressions of the truth. We shall instance two. Says the report in speaking of the disturbance on the night of September 22, 1868, on Canal street, "the evidence is conclusive that the first shot came from the confectionery, (Dumpestel's) and was fired at the club; this was followed by the firing of eight or ten more shots from the gallery of said confectionery into the procession, and similarly several shots from the gallery on opposite side of Bourbon street. The club now broke several windows in said confectionery, and fired two or three shots into the windows."

The Committee take care however, not to give the name of any person who so justifies. Everybody here knows that no shot was fired until the negroes had commenced to break into the store of Mr. Dumontell. We have before us a letter published in the New York *Herald* of a recent date, from its correspondent in New Orleans, who was near by at the time when this affair commenced. He says:

The row began while a negro Radical procession, 2000 strong, was passing along Canal street. As they neared a well known restaurant kept by a Mr. Dumontell, but better known as Bellanger's, the trouble commenced. A white man named Costa, a tobacconist, standing on the sidewalk, rushed in upon the procession and, after calling for three cheers for Seymour and Blair, shouted three cheers for Rollins. A number of Radical negroes, breaking from the line of procession, at once made for Costa, who, having done the mischief, darted round the corner and escaped. The excitement rapidly communicated itself to the whole line, and a dash was made for Demonteil's, under an impression that Costa had taken refuge there. The proprietor and his assistants closed the doors, but the negroes smashed in the windows, and pouring the oil out of their torch-lamps upon the door, attempted to fire the place. *It was at the critical moment that a southerner, who was on the balcony above with some ladies, drew his revolver and fired down into the crowd.* Both of the crowd were shot, but many pistols were drawn all around, and the shooting became general."

A second instance of suppression of the truth and assertion of what the Committee know to be positively untrue is the following:

"On September 25, 1868, at the French Market, a colored man named Edward Forrest, while taking a cup of coffee at a stand was shot and killed by Arthur Guérin, without notice or provocation. Guérin escaped without arrest."

There are three palpable mis-statements in this paragraph. Forrest, according to the evidence before the Coroner, was shot not in the act of taking a cup of coffee, but in the act of advancing on Guérin in a threatening manner with a pistol in his hand, and accompanied by two other negroes with pistols. Guérin is now in place having surrendered.

If the other statements in this report have as little truth in them as those we have exposed, it will be easy to refute the accusations of the Committee as to the lawlessness of the people of Louisiana.

OUR GERMAN CITIZENS.

The following Circular has been forwarded to all the Democratic Clubs in this city by our confrère, Mr. Ribisky of the *German Press*, and President of the German Democratic Central Committee, which explains itself. Certainly, those who are at all familiar with the sentiment of this community, and have observed the progress of the present political campaign, know that our German fellow-citizens, almost to a man, the open and enthusiastic supporters of the election of Seymour and Blair. The following is the circular:

Mr. President—For several months past it has been the constant aim, the untiring efforts of the "Corpus Conservatum" of this city, as well as Northern and Western journals of the same stamp, to misrepresent the American sentiment of the South and North. The conservative journals and correspondences to other papers and publishing articles in the Radical organs, the last has a stated ground that the Germans of the South were a unit in favor of Radical principles and firmly adhering to Grant and Colfax, Butler and Hamlin. Vain were all our protests, nore these calumnies were withdrawn—none of these assertions repeated.

In view of the efforts the German Democratic Central Committee proposed at its last session to contradict these assertions and prove to the world, that *truth*, by a remedy as simple as it is, had to be effected.

On the 10th inst. there will be a mammoth demonstration of all the German element who advocate and favor a conservative policy and desire the destruction of Radical rule. But we want, thereby, evince the most remote desire to separate ourselves as a class, or as a nationality from our American fellow-citizens, for we are proud of our citizenship and will ever be ready to act in concert and harmony with all true minded patriots to secure to our great country the peace, happiness and prosperity of South this is now so systematically deprived.

Mr President—We respectfully request you to communicate to your Club or above issued to engage the special attention of all the German citizens belonging thereto, to participate in demonstration on the 10th, and to persuade them to join us, in order to show the world that the mass of the Germans in the South, and the true representatives of their wealth and intelligence, stand on the platform of the *white race*, that they favor the return of peace and order in this our terrible hour of need, and therefore look seriously and thoroughly to the election of Seymour and Blair to bring about these desired results.

Respectfully yours,
M. P. SHILESKY, }
Pres German Dem. Central Committee.
F. FEISTER, Secretary.
N. B.—The programme of this demonstration will be duly published.

Dr. Bow's REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.—The number of the Review from the present month has been laid upon our table. It contains the usual amount of valuable information. The article on "Constitutional Government" is by no means hard. It embodies melancholy truths. Constitutional Government in America is a dream—a fable that hath been told." We see that Mr. A H Stephens, in a late conversation, the particulars of which are published in the N Y *Herald*, expressed his opinion "that time will heal all our difficulty and troubles, and that under constitutional laws we shall be as happy as we once were." His temperament must be sanguine to entertain a hope which we think so characteristic as a phantom of the imagination.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,563.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICE HOLDERS.

The *Times* of yesterday evening contains the following comments in answer to our observations of the same day, on the subject of certain applications for mandamus on the Supervisors of Registration, which had failed of trial because the costs of suit had not been secured to the Clerk of the Sixth District Court, in whose office these cases had been filed. The *Times* defends the Central Executive Committee from the censure which we thought right to attach to them in view of their failure to have an understanding with the officers of Court about the fees in these suits. It is not for the interest of the Democratic cause that these posts should be thrown either upon the parties applying or upon the officers of Court, who are otherwise assessed by the Committee (if we are correctly informed) their full share of the expense attending upon the canvass.

Our object was less to censure than to have the matter attended to. It must be evident to the *Times* that voters in narrow circumstances cannot afford to deposit $15, the sum demanded by the Clerk in each case. If the officers of Court will not or cannot do the work without this deposit, then it is for the interest of the Democratic party to see that these mandamuses once do not fall on that account. Plenty gratuitous clerical assistance can be had whenever it is called for if the money cannot be raised by subscription. If the officers of Court fail to contribute their share of the expense of the canvass, that is a matter to be settled between them and the Executive Committee. We have no desire to shield their remissness in performing party service, and quite agree with the *Times* that every man of the party should go to work in some capacity to promote the interests and success of the party. If our remarks have the effect of stimulating Democratic officeholders and office-seekers who are not, our object will have been accomplished.

[From the Times of Yesterday Evening.]

The cases referred to by our contemporary are not those which have been placed in charge of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee, who have given prompt attention to all cases confided to them. As to the subject of costs, we could suggest no over-scrupulous that the refusal to serve the papers in such cases attaches quite as much of censure to the Democratic officers of Court as to the committee who have no funds at their disposal to pay such costs. When it was notified that such cases would be attended to without fee, the reference was to the fees for legal services. The legal gentlemen who preferred their services could pledge their own services gratuitously, but could not bind clerks of the courts. We think if our contemporary will make further inquiry, he will discover that the duties imposed upon the members of the sub-committee, of the State Central Committee, in this matter at least, have been attended to. An idea seems to prevail that the money that the Central Committee have an unlimited fund and a capacity to do everything. This, we hear, is a sad error, and the sooner it is understood the better it will be for the efficiency of the party. The other organizations of the party, and especially the office holders of the party, have their duties to perform in which, beyond pandemic displays of might, they have been remarkably remiss. The time has arrived when every man of the party should go to work in some one of the many capacities in which he may promote the interests and success of the party, without looking to the Central or any other committee to do all his and the party's work.

Mr. W Irving Hodgson, auctioneer and appraiser, No. 21 Commercial Place, announces through our advertising columns that he is prepared to make sales by public auction of real estate—city, suburban or country—also outstanding sales of every description. He will also hold a semi-weekly sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities in the Merchants' Exchange Room, in the Louisiana National Bank Building, where a stock book for entries and instructions will be kept open on day of sale.

Mr. Hodgson has unusual facilities for carrying on his business, and we perceive will be aided by our well-known and popular journalistic co-laborer, John S. Neyland, Esq., so long identified with the *Picayune*. Mr. Neyland is announced as a partner in commendam of Mr. Hodgson.

We wish the partnership all the success due to the energy, experience and industry which the gentleman thus associated undoubtedly possess.

We thank Capt. Merritt, Secretary of the Senate, for a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on the conduct of the late elections and the condition of peace and order in the State.

RADICAL MEETING IN OUACHITA PARISH.—The Radical organ at Monroe announces a mass meeting there on the 10th inst., with Warmoth, Dunn, May, Lynch, Pinchback, Lowell, Sheldon, McMillen and others as speakers.

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Finally, if a Congressional recognition is the test of State legality, cannot a Democratic Congress apply it just as well as a Republican Congress.

All we have to do is to reverse what has been done, and undo by constitutional means what has been done by revolutionary means. First of all, elect a President who will fight it out on the line of the Constitution instead of the line of Republican Nonsense. Next, elect a Democratic House of Representatives that will work; then done, for not a representative can take his seat in Congress. Then, elect a Democratic House of Representatives. It will take longer—perhaps more time to correct all this mischief than it has taken to commit it. The process may be a slow one, but, my Democratic friends, if you are of the same class of men as of old—if you possess the same stand-fast and unconquerable will—sooner or later success is sure. Then the primal glories of the Republic will come back, then the lost will be found.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Equinoctial Rain-Storm—Remarkable Overflow of the River of the City.—The equinoctial rain storm which we noticed yesterday as having prevailed so long, and which commenced about 9 o'clock Tuesday night with a violent blow and fall of rain lasted, almost unabated till about midnight Friday night, when the wind and rain considerably moderated. The wind still blew strongly yesterday, but the rain settled into a mere drizzle. There was a stiff blow yesterday, and up to 10 o'clock last night, as we write, when the wind which was blowing from the North seemed to be gradually hulling with a prospect of ceasing entirely by morning.

The effects of the storm and flood upon the rear portion of our city has been most remarkable. Such an overflow from the protracted heavy fall of rain and the wind, backing up the water of Lake Pontchartrain, has not been witnessed in New Orleans perhaps since the great storm of 1856, the one in which the ship Nautilus foundered with all on board on her way from Galveston to this city, and which overflowed and caused the loss of about 120 lives on Last Island on the Southern coast of Louisiana. And all not so much because the wind and rain were more violent than those of usual during equinoctial storms, but as we have stated on account of their remarkable duration.

Lake Pontchartrain rose and spread its vast waters for two or three miles into the city, of course submerging Milneburg, on the Lake shore, to a depth of several feet, and the rear portions of New Orleans proper to a depth ranging from one to three feet. The canals leading from the Lake to the city became, as it were, rivers, and the Old and New Basins, the usually sluggish receptacles of coasting boats, of sufficient depth, perhaps, to float the larger craft of the coast. Everywhere in the city, as stated in our report of yesterday, the streets were overflowed, and business was retarded, and in some instances suspended. The Judge of the Criminal Court was not yesterday could not reach the court room till after the usual hour, in consequence of the high water still surrounding his house and that no business was transacted in that Court yesterday. The wind of course, as usual uprooted trees, carried away signs, gates, fences, awnings, and, in one instance, the roof of a small house, and in other injuries, all, however, as far as we can learn, without any loss of life. Singularly enough there is no great damage so far, reported to the shipping in port or at the lake. The Pontchartrain cars were temporarily stopped by the Superintendent, and the city cars, whose lines extended to the rear of the city had necessarily to suspend operations over those portions of Orleans, the scene and the still rising waters was an novel and interesting as it was distressing. Families were leaving or had left their dwellings in houses to the low streets to seek refuge in higher quarters, and others occupying one-story buildings might be seen perched on their tables watching the rising of the water almost to the ceiling of the first floors. Negroes were carrying white men on their backs, and boys propelling improvised rafts. There was plenty of work for the charitable. We think if our contemporary will make further inquiry, he will discover that the duties imposed upon the members of the sub-committee, of the State Central Committee, in this matter at least, have been attended to. An idea seems to prevail that the money that the Central Committee have an unlimited fund and a capacity to do everything. This, we hear, is a sad error, and the sooner it is understood the better it will be for the efficiency of the party. The other organizations of the party, and especially the office holders of the party, have their duties to perform in which, beyond pandemic displays of might, they have been remarkably remiss. The time has arrived when every man of the party should go to work in some one of the many capacities in which he may promote the interests and success of the party, without looking to the Central or any other committee to do all his and the party's work.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[For the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant's Return Deferred to Last of October.

Financing of the Alabama Legislature.

Welcome to General McClellan.

Fatal Difficulty in Missouri.

Row at a Radical Meeting in Kansas City.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 3.—General Howard reports the total expenditure of the Freedmen's Bureau to August first, 1868, $7,935,000.

Opening General Hancock's wound will delay the Ordinance Grand Court, leaving Gen Thomas on duty as Commander of the Department of Tennessee.

Grants return has been deferred to the last of October.

Secretary Browning has returned.

The contract for printing postage stamps for four years has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company of New York.

Ex-Governor Thomas of Alabama visited the President to-day.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Persons present at Philadelphia yesterday did not colored men participated in the procession of the Sons of Benevolence.

Washington, Oct. 3.—A contract has been concluded with the Mobile Tra le Company for the tri weekly mail on the Alabama river to July, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Oct. 3.—On Friday the House turned but a Democrat and admitted a Republican in his seat. The Republican was a candidate in dispute, and the Democrat claimed that county. The Democrat was from Fayette county. The Legislature abolished Jones county and then the Republican claimed the seat from Fayette county. The majority of the Committee reported that the Democrat was elected by over 700 majority and that his contestant was not a candidate against him at all. The election bill is under discussion. The Senate passed the Finance Bill, which provides for the issue of $5,000,000 of bonds, with Senate amendments thereto, was taken up.

Senate amendment that said bonds, if they could not be negotiated at par, may be sold at a discount of twenty per cent, was concurred in. Senate amendment that the Financial Agent provided for in the bill may be appointed by the Mayor without the consent of the Board of Aldermen was concurred in.

Senate amendment, to fix the tax on all taxable property at one half of one per cent to meet the principal and interest of said bonds, was concurred in.

Senate amendment, requiring the City Treasurer, in the presence of the Mayor, Controller and Chairman of the Finance Committee of both Boards, within ten days after the passage of the bill, to destroy all plates, of whatever description, for the Financial Agent, and requiring the Auditor to take his seat in the Board of Aldermen, was also concurred in.

Senate amendment, to fix the compensation of the Auditor at $2,000 per annum, was also concurred in.

The Senate amendment, making it the duty of the City Treasurer, in the presence of the same above mentioned officials, to destroy at the end of each month all city warrants received for taxes, with the same penalty as above stated in case of failure, was also concurred in.

Senate bill No. 246, to authorize collectors of taxes to take the warrants of the Legislature of 1868, in payment of all taxes, the laws and school taxes excepted, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

McMillen, (Rad.) of Carroll, called up Senate bill No. 256, relative to the powers and duties of the Board of Registration, which was read twice and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock M.

The Recent Affair in St. Landry.

We take the following letter from the *Crescent* of yesterday:

OPELOUSAS, Sept. 29, 1868.

We have just in this village passed through two days of more intense excitement (and alarm to many) than has been experienced since Banks' last successive raids, and I will endeavor to give you, as intelligibly as I can, briefly the cause that occasioned it. You, perhaps, may be interested that the Radical organ in this parish, the St. Landry *Progress*, has received again in the last few weeks under the prospect of Legislative pap its editor, one Kenneth Bentley, a rather conspicuous of the most outrageous and improbable lies to his great exemplar, the *Republican*, some week or two since published an insulting and mendacious article against two gentlemen here, who yesterday morning proceeded to his school house (for he combines the vocation of pedagogue with that of certified) and administered to him a sound and well merited cowhiding. Whilst the Radical nation was piling on, his scholars, who were mostly full grown negro wenches, filled the air with outcries and imprecations and the news was speedily disseminated through the colored element, that their great apostle had suffered almost, if not quite, martyrdom at the hands of the white men.

In less than half an hour the leaders of the Radicals here, chief among whom are two members of the same Republican, (one of whom was the Senatorial Representative from this district in the Black and Tan Convention) had dispatched messengers to all parts of the parish, summoning the negro clubs to arm and come to Opelousas immediately, armed and prepared, to wash out the insult in the blood of its inhabitants and lay the town in ashes. Most providentially, one of these couriers had the inspiration to turn back from his hellish errand and I reveal its nature to a prominent citizen. Double quick time was now the order, and by 12 M. two or three hundred white men were mustered as I patrolled the country round Opelousas in every direction. Nor were they a moment too soon, for armed and mounted squads of negroes and colored men were astir several places, concentrating according to orders received from their chiefs, to place the plantation of a free man of color named Parfait, about a mile in town, where the patrol was fired on as they approached to the town, and a negro leader, Captain May, severely, if not mortally wounded by a rifle ball in his breast. Mr. A. B. Andrews, nephew of our Senator, made a narrow escape, a ball grazing his head and tearing the scalp. Mr. L. S King, son of Hon John E. King, had a horse shot, and two others of our citizens were slightly wounded.

By this time reinforcements arrived and the position was carried, and the insurgents who survived were dispersed and brought into town. A number of similar or somewhat similar affairs took place in other directions near town. The whole negro population have been aroused, and no doubt had our citizens not been prepared for such an emergency, which all have expected, and been alert as well as brave, the blood of many of them would have been shed in the ashes of their homes. This was to have been the Radical revenge on a *whole community* for a wrong, call it, even, on one individual. I have not time to enter into details. Several white men on our side are reported killed, and others, and some six or eight negroes on that of the Radicals.

The affair commenced yesterday, Tuesday, about 11 o'clock, and now, Wednesday night, the negroes are disarmed all over the parish and many of the whites and white and black-hitherto Radicals have come in to day and tendered their arms, and made public and full renunciation of their mistaken opinion. Among them I have heard the name of Hon. Simms, brother of the Simms who ousted Dr. Dubois in the Legislature from this parish. Hillaire Frolot, elected Senator from this district at the last election, and Wm. G. Hell, the candidate for State Treasurer on the Taliaferro side, but who afterwards supported the whole Warmoth ticket, and several others. The Donaldson, editor of the *Progress*, both of its editors, Bentley and Durand, and a good many others are said *not interesting*, and whether they are gone up or down nobody seems to know, but one thing is sure as shooting: Radicalism is done in St. Landry for this Presidential campaign.

Yours, in haste, T. G. C.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.—The Louisville *Courier* of the 30th September, says:

A prominent and observant politician, just returned from Indiana, informed us in the course of conversation yesterday, that there could be no doubt of the success of the Democracy, both in October and November. He says the Radicals have made thorough arrangements for the polls, and a number of large numbers of voters from both Illinois and Michigan, but that the accessions from the ranks of Conservative Republicans, added to the large number of voters who always go with the party which has the promise of the division of the "spoils," will more than counterbalance the fraudulent votes of the Radicals, and give us the State by a handsome majority.

In confirmation of this statement, we make the following extract, from a "secret circular" of the Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee, which we find in the *Sentinel* of yesterday:

Large public meetings should be held at the close of the canvass and after perfect organization, for other reasons—

1. Because they necessitate a large outlay of money which should be *expended at the close of the canvass and on election day.*

2. Because when commenced should be continued until the very day of the election.

STRAWS.—A vote was taken on board of the steamer Glendale, from St. Louis, bound for Pittsburg on Saturday, to ascertain who was the favorite candidates of the passengers for President. The result was: For Seymour and Blair, 38; Grant and Colfax, white, 5; negroes, 5—11. Democratic majority, 29.

The subscribers to the recent French loan were obliged to form in line and take their turn at a chance to register their names. One lady fainted. No one moved and the police officer came to her relief. "Is the lady alone?" "No," said a gentleman, "that is her husband in line." "Why don't you come to the assistance of your wife?" asked the officer. "I'm not going to lose my place just for a fainting fit," was the reply.

Cincinnati is to have a Public Library building, the unfinished Opera House having been purchased for it.

NEW ORLEANS, September 30, 1868.

BALE ROPE.—The Committee of General Arrangements of Yorktown Battle Monument, St. Louis—have, in the discharge of that duty, been placed under many and special obligations, to which they beg leave to invite the attention of your Clubs—

1. To Mrs. Joseph Hays and the ladies of both committees.

2. To Major B. Avegno and committee who superintend all the arrangements at the Opera House.

3. To Mr. Normandin and his assistants at the Opera House.

4. To Hon. B. F. Voorhies and committee who compiled and arranged the programme for the collation at the St. Louis Hotel.

5. To Mr. E. O. Hall, the generous proprietor of the St. Louis Hotel, for its gratuitous use.

6. To Mr Morse for kind and extra attention to your guests during their stay at City Hotel.

7. To the New Orleans Gas Company for a gratuitous supply of gas, both at the Opera House and St. Louis Hotel.

8. To the various Democratic Clubs of the city and vicinity for their splendid display at the reception.

9. To the New Orleans and Jackson, the Mississippi Central and the M bile and Ohio Railroads for free transportation and handsome accommodation both in going and returning.

And finally, to the members of the Press, Chamber of Commerce and to our citizens generally, we owe a debt of gratitude for their assistance and courtesies and that generous hospitality which we feel assured have made a lasting impression on your guests, and must tend to strengthen the great social and commercial ties which nature has established between us.

Very truly yours,
BRAXTON BRAGG, Chairman,
FORRESTER DOLHONDE,
GEO. G. GARNER,
GEO. W. MARSON,
C. B. RAILEY. oct 4

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3 1868.

There has been no material change in the money market proper. We notice some increase in the applications for discounts at the banks, but the offering of paper on the street continue very light. The rates are 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for A1 notes secured by collaterals and 12 to 18 for second grades, by endorsement and 12 to 18 per cent. per annum for the former and 18 to 15 for the latter. The banks discount of the best class of commercial business paper offered by their customers and are free lenders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at the Board to-day at 139½, (against 140½ at New York) and at higher quotations during the day, closed at 139¾ to 139. The sales item to $7,000 and $16,000 at 139¾, $15,000 and $1,000 at 139¾, $2000, $1000 and $1,000 at 139¾, $9000 at 139, $9000 at 139½, and $1000 at 139¾. The only transaction reported in Silver was $1000 in Half Dollars at 136. We quote 135½ to 136 for American silver half dollars and 141½ to 142½ for Mexican dollars.

Gold opened at New York with some animation in the market for Foreign Exchange, but closed at the inclosure of an improvement in Gold at New York, ruled higher. The sales of Sterling yesterday included £1000 at 109 on Bank of England, £1500 at 15½, £7000 (£ 000) at 150½, £2000 and £2000 at 151 (for Sixth is expected to-night. The Bills on London by bank are thought to receive his signature, but it is hardly probable that there will be an election for Presidential Electors all there is not now time to complete a registration.

Gold closed at New York yesterday afternoon and the crowds in this vicinity are reported very high.

The following is a receipts this for the week ending about 1000 bales. Stock on hand to night 3410.

A lot of cotton was sold to day at 20c.

New York, Oct. 3.—The two twelve thousand people gathered to welcome McClellan last night. His appearance caused great cheering. He confined himself to thanking them for their welcome.

A meeting of Irishmen in the Fifth District nominated Congressman Francis Train for Congress in opposition to Jno Morrissey.

Augusta, Oct. 3.—Heavy rain prevailing for past 24 hours.

New York, Oct. 3.—The Roman Catholic Bishops in this city have enacted that no absolution must be given to Democratic voters, and that no one must take place in church. A motion to prohibit absolution to Fenians was lost.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday the appeal of Hon R F Smith from the decision of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Dis trict, which ordered the decision of the Surrogate—Tucker ordering Butler as executor of the estate of his brother, A. J Butler, to return an inventory of effects stocks in other States than New York, was taken up and argued. The Court reserved its decision.

Boston, Oct. 3.—The National Convention of Colored Men in session here consists of 13 delegates, namely: North Carolina 2, Florida 1, Texas 1, Virginia 3, Kentucky 1, New York 1, Maine 1.

Savannah, Oct. 3.—Weather warm with heavy rain for the past 24 hours. Wind N. E.

Martinsburg, Md., Oct. 3.—There was difficulty here to day, which grew out of registration, resulting in three killed.

Kansas City, Oct. 3.—At the Radical meeting to-day they got up a row. A dozen pistol shots were fired; only one man wounded.

Boston, Oct. 3.—Richard H Dana has consented to accept the nomination tendered him by Butler's opponents.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Oct 4.—It is announced to day that the Great Powers will allow their diplomatic relations with Spain to remain in *statu quo*.

Durando has issued an address to the Constituents of Mondovi on the dissolution of the Irish Church, he said it meant severing the Church and State; it also involved stirring up of additional rancor and bitterness in Ireland. Its only fair result would be, make confiscations contagious, and worse than all give England to Popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign power.

It is reported that a commercial and military treaty has been ratified between Holland and France; Belgium is expected to join in the treaty.

At Barcelona the people sacked the Town Hall and publicly burned the Queen's portrait. Troops were ordered to quiet the mob, was fired upon, but escaped under cover of the night.

Rivasal has been appointed to command the provinces of Catalonia by the provisional Junta.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Frankfort, Oct. 3.—Bonds easier; 74¾ to 75¾.

Havre, Oct. 3.—Cotton active; 138 francs.

Paris, Oct 3.—The funeral of Count Walewski took place to day The French Ministers, Foreign Diplomats, and some American Naval officers in uniform, assisted at the funeral.

London, Oct. 3.—Consols and Prim are advanced to a Republic in Spain.

Several revolts of the American squadron on the Spanish coast.

Paris, Oct 3—Bourse dull. Bonds 68 and 9c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct 3.—The Money market broke down, slowing at 3 to 5 for call loans. Gold stronger, 140¼. Governments firm and higher. Cotton firmer; sales to day 2500; middlings 27c. Freights unchanged.

The Bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,719,000; of specie, $816,000; of circulation, $7,149,000; of Legal tenders, $3,317,000. Increase in circulation $26,000.

Charleston, Oct. 3—Cotton opened steady but became excited during the day, sellers asking one cent for buyers; sales 750 bales—middlings nominally 24