THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. A. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	L. SAMBOLA.	
Second "	M. B. BRADY.	
Third "	A. S. HERRON.	
Fourth "	A. DeBLANC.	
Fifth "	N. D. COLEMAN.	

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	F. F. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third "	H. KENNARD.
Fourth "	N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	W. F. BLACKMAN.
	G. H. BRIGHAM.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,542.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE PEACE.

Our cotemporaries very judiciously urge upon our young men and upon all classes of the community, to exercise over their passions the greatest restraint possible, in view of the provocations to disorder and disturbance, daily made by our political opponents, and particularly in view of the negro demonstration of next Saturday night. We think the advice tendered by our cotemporaries should be carefully followed. The negroes are becoming more and more provoking, and more and more insolent every day. It must be so. The more familiar, white men become with negroes, the more the latter presume upon their condescension. The patience displayed by the white people of the South under the humiliation to which they have been subjected by their countrymen—men of their own color and race—is unexampled in the history of the world. If the people of the North were disposed to judge of us fairly they would see in our submission to this wrong an evidence of how thoroughly we are masters of ourselves. *They do see it*, and that submission only leads them to inflict additional wrong upon us. *They may carry it too far.*

We do not apprehend concerted outbreak here. The cooler heads among us have determined to wait the result of the election before considering the next step. But some rash and foolish individual may do one more excitable than the rest, slight, by giving a free rein to his passions, involve every white man in the community. We shan't all constitute ourselves into a peace constabulary. We are all conservators of the peace. It is our duty to command the peace. We are the parties to suffer by a breach of the peace, not the poor, deluded negroes, although the colored people cannot expect to escape in the event of a general disturbance. Let every white man, wherever his business may call him, be on the alert at all times to prevent the spread of any sudden outbreak. We have all the right to interfere in a time such as this, when the city is like a powder magazine, for the purpose of preventing an explosion which might involve the entire community. We repeat every man is, during times like these, a peace officer, armed with a commission to quell disturbances.

With respect to the procession of next Saturday evening, we consider it a legitimate method of expressing our disapproval of the measures of our political opponents, to render that procession as ludicrous and offensive to them as we possibly can. We are not compelled to witness it, and we can withhold our presence from the streets where it passes. Let it be a negro procession let the poor creatures play their mad antics quite unmolested by the white population. If marching through these streets is an amusement to them, let their passage be made in perfect silence, without any other mark of disapprobation. No jeers, nor sires calculated to provoke them but a stern contemptuous neglect—total darkness if you will. This will annoy them more than if you were to give vent to your feelings. It will make them feel the better class of our people are yet able to maintain their status and their identity.

We are pleased to learn the Executive Committee of the Democratic party intend making certain suggestions to the people, as to their conduct on Saturday evening, by adopting which, all possibility of a collision with the Radicals will be avoided. If every white man who wishes to discountenance the procession will remain at home, there will be no opportunity of creating a disturbance. Let this policy be pursued.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS.

We learn from the *Picayune* that the Governor has nominated and the Senate has confirmed the following individuals as members of the Board of Registration under the new law of Registration: William Baker (late Street Commissioner) and George A. Foedick, of Orleans; Clark L. Ferguson, of Natchitoches. The first named and the last are Radicals, and we fear Mr. Foedick, whose time must be chiefly devoted to his individual affairs, will not be able to keep a very strict eye upon his colleagues.

The Official Journal claims that in appointing Mr. Foedick, the Governor was actuated by a conciliatory spirit. We are able to see but little evidence of conciliation in this *remarkable* concession. Two against one and Baker one of the two, is a very pretty arrangement for the Radicals but hardly for the Democrats. Had the Registrars been four instead of three, and had Warmoth appointed two Democrats who could have given their whole time to the work, we should then be in a condition to recognize his fairness. The name of Baker as the leader of the Board does not give us much hope that this registration will be conducted with fairness. His past history does not afford a guarantee that impartiality has any place in its composition. We are not to be "humbugged" by such one-sided arrangements as the one upon which we make these comments.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—The press generally have been laboring under a mistaken impression, with regard to the time for holding the election in California. Some of our exchanges have stated that it would occur on the 2d, and others on the 8th. The time fixed by law for holding the election in California is the first Wednesday in September, except in the year when a Presidential election is held, when it takes place upon the same day that electors are chosen. So says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*. The New York *Sun* says this year election in California was postponed until November, by a special act of the Legislature.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to notice the return, after a protracted absence, of Messrs. Durant Deposits, of the *Crescent*, and W. M. Bartlette, of the *Times*, both apparently in the best of health and spirits.

The Radical Procession of Saturday, we heard it intimated last night by parties who ought to know, might be postponed.

Our readers can form their own conclusions as to the cause, but we have suspected for several days that there was *something wrong* in the Radical wigwam. They have probably discovered that the demonstration would inevitably be a failure, and have prudently deferred it.

SLAVERY.—A Southern correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes that the negroes are, many of them, *tired of their freedom*.

The last four words have been italicized because they express a great deal more than appears at a first glance. During the past two days I have conversed with not less than twenty nine negroes. Of this number, eleven plainly avowed the wish that they were slaves again, eight admitted that freedom had not benefitted them, three believed they were freed too soon, while seven declared they would fight rather than be returned to slavery, although they, too, confessed that they were not as well off nor as well cared for as when they were in bondage.

Whilst we cannot deny the truth of these statements, we can safely say that they do not truly represent the feelings of the negroes as a class. Almost every negro prefers freedom to slavery. They would be either more or less than human beings if they did not. As a mass, they were unquestionably better off as slaves than they are now as freemen. But that fact does not affect their estimate of the two conditions.

It follows as a logical consequence that if the negroes were in a better condition as slaves than they are as freemen, the whites must have been benefited by their emancipation. Such is undoubtedly the belief of many of the whites. We do not know a single man who would take back his negroes as slaves if he could. All are glad to be rid of them as slaves. They would like, perhaps, to exclude Sambo from the ballot box, but they do not desire to own him.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Seymour Legion.

Speeches of Mr. Eustis and Others.

The Vermont Election Considered.

The Seymour Legion were addressed at their Club room in the St. Louis Hotel last night, by Hons James H. Eustis, B. F. Jonas, and F. S. Zacharie, each of whom made fine addresses, which were received with the warmest applause. All of them touched among other subjects upon the Vermont election, showing that there is nothing in the result in that State to discourage the Democracy but the reverse. Mr. Jonas alluded to the fact that in Vermont the Democrats had not been encouraged by the prestige of office and power for the last 30 or 40 years, notwithstanding which they had increased their numbers over 3000 even in that State.

Mr. Eustis, who addressed the Club by special invitation, made one of the finest speeches of the campaign. His speech was truly eloquent and encouraging. He had returned from the New York Convention satisfied from what he had carefully learned that the Democracy would be successful, and notwithstanding the misgivings of many whom he had heard express doubts since the Vermont election, his own confidence in the result was rather strengthened than diminished. Viewing the chances from the standpoint of that election, they certainly tended to the defeat of the Radical candidates. Taking the reported ratio of increase of the Radical and Democratic vote in Vermont, viz: 33½ per cent for the Democrats and 22 for the Radicals, on the basis of the elections of 1867, Seymour and Blair would carry the following States:

New York	31	votes by 84,120 majority.
Pennsylvania	26	" 40,000 "
Ohio	21	" 25,000
Indiana	13	
Kentucky	11	
California	5	
Connecticut	6	
Delaware	3	
Nebraska	3	
Nevada	1	
New Hampshire	5	
New Jersey	7	
Maryland	7	
Oregon	3	
West Virginia	5	
Total	151	

This without counting the reconstructed States.

Total of Electoral College	317
Deduct Virginia, Texas and Mississippi	23
Necessary to a choice	294
Total	149

Thus calculation, Mr. Eustis said, was based upon the votes of the States named as given in the New York *Tribune* Political Almanac. A more Radical standard than Vermont could hardly be taken, yet even with such a standard to argue from, the chances as he had shown were in favor of the success of Seymour and Blair. There were no Southern States to regarde her population. Her farmers were thrifty or lucrative bound worshippers, and every time they brought $500 in the coupons in interest on Government securities—U. S. bonds. To show how they believed in Government and State issues, he said a gentleman he knew had offered a Vermonter $2 00 in gold for some chickens, but the Vermonter said no, give him Brattleboro' money.

Referring to the history of civil wars which he had purposely re read, he said the example of this country presented the first instance where a few unprincipled men through the instrumentality of a Military Bill, have been enabled to arrest the arm of resistance which is always raised against oppression and tyranny. Our forbearance was misconstrued for fear, a conquered people may be goaded to resistance. He would have us forbear, however, as long as our Northern allies continued to aid us at the ballot box, and trust to that medium for our deliverance, without bloodshed, from the rule of our oppressors.

We wish we had room to follow the distinguished speaker further in his brilliant effort. The other speakers were also very happy in their remarks.

Proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce.

The public will be under great obligations to the Chamber of Commerce for its action on the subject of inspection, and especially to Mr. A. Foedick for his able report on that subject, as well as for his services as representative of the Chamber and city in the National Board of Trade. His report on this subject will be read with much instruction. It will add to the hopes of New Orleans that the only application made by her representative—that the Mississippi shall flow free and unvexed from its source to the ocean—was adopted unanimously. We may take up the subject of inspection in the future.

REPORT TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
New Orleans, September 8, 1868.

At a monthly meeting of this Chamber, held on the 7th inst., the following motion was received that the report of the committee of five touching the appointment of flour, beef and pork, tobacco, hay and grain inspectors, as also the formation of a Board of Marine Surveyors in connection with the underwriters of this city be received, and published in the city papers. Also, that the thanks of this Chamber be tendered to Mr. George A. Foedick, its first Vice President, and delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, for the able manner in which he performed the duty allotted him, and for the interesting report of the proceedings of that Convention just read to this Chamber.

By order

ARTHUR C. WADDIL,
Sec'y and Treas. Chamber of Commerce.

To the Officers and Members of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce:

At a special meeting of the Chamber, held on the 22d day of August, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Geo. A. Foedick, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration all matters appertaining to the inspection and survey of produce and merchandise, and report to this Chamber at its next regular monthly meeting, for such action as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the commercial community and interests of the people.

And in accordance therewith, the President appointed the undersigned a committee, who beg leave respectfully to report that they have given the subject matter submitted to them that close examination and deep reflexion that its importance demands. They beg leave to submit herewith copies of the Acts of the State relative to Boards of Port Wardens, Pork and Beef Inspectors, Flour Inspectors, Tobacco Inspectors, and Hay Inspectors and Weighers, which are made a part of this report. It will be seen on a perusal of same that the three first named acts are comprehensive in their character, while the two latter are voluntary.

Your committee are of the opinion, and are sustained in its utterance, by the leading members of the bar, that it is relative to the survey or inspection of produce or merchandise of a compulsory nature are unconstitutional, and therefore void and of no effect. For no sane man will contend that the State can compel us to accept the service of parties whose survey or inspection would be a serious injury to our property, or compel us to pay for services not rendered or required.

Every effort is being made by rival cities to divert from the natural channel, the Mississippi River, the trade of the great West, and if we ever expect New Orleans to reach that point of eminence as a commercial city that her geographical position warrants, we must free the commerce of the city from all laws, whether State or municipal, that will impede her onward progress, and it is the duty of this Chamber to watch with a jealous eye any and every attempt to impose taxes or trammel commerce by which our trade may be driven into other channels, and on the other hand, to offer such facilities, and to reduce the charge on property sent here as will induce the producer to give this market the preference. The appointments of persons to fill strictly mercantile offices, regardless of their knowledge and fitness, but solely as a reward for partisan services, in an evil which this Chamber, as the representative and organ of the commercial community, should not for a moment submit. The duties to be performed are of that delicate nature which requires the appointees to have a thorough knowledge and experience, without which their services are a detriment to the commerce of the city in place of, as the law designed, an aid and advantage. The recent appointments made by the Governor to some of these offices of persons obnoxious to the people of the city and unfitted by knowledge or education to perform the duties render it imperative on this Chamber to adopt a course by which the interests, not only of the commercial community, but of the consumers—i. e., the people—may be protected, and we therefore recommend to the Chamber that we select and endorse competent persons, who shall furnish sufficient and satisfactory security for the faithful performance of their duties, and in whom judgment and integrity the whole community can place confidence, to act as Merchants' Boards of Inspectors, to consist of—

Flour Inspectors	3
Beef and Pork "	3
Tobacco "	1
Hay " and Weighers	3
Grain "	3

We would also recommend that a Board of Marine Surveyors be appointed by the Chamber in connection with the underwriters of the city, to consist of members selected by profession and accustomed to the stowage and handling of cargoes, as well as the construction of ships and steamers.

Your committee would also recommend that a committee of five members of this Chamber be elected for each of the Boards of Inspection and Survey, to frame such regulations for the guidance of the Boards as may be requisite, for the less and exercise a general supervision over the Inspectors, and to whom all dispute which may arise between buyer, seller and Inspector may be referred.

Your committee would also suggest to the Chamber that the numerous grades now used in the inspection of flour is an actual detriment to the trade, and recommends that flour be sold solely on its merits, the inspection to consist in the soundness, full weights and uniformity, or if grades are deemed necessary or requisite, that above the quality superfine, there shall be but two brands used, extra and family, we also recommend that when flour is inspected, the first shall be divided between buyer and seller. All of which is respectfully submitted, and your committee ask their discharge.

GEO. A. FOEDICK, Chairman.
W. M. BURWELL,
J. F. H. GRAY,
J. L. DURRICE,
W. B. CAMORE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Jacob Leidner.—We regret to announce the death of Jacob Leidner, former Chief of the Fire Department, which took place yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. Mr. Leidner was a beloved and respected member of the Department, and of society generally. His funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was largely attended by the members of the Fire Department.

The Hibernia Association.—The following is the result of the Annual Election of the Association, held on Monday evening: President, John McCafrey; Vice President, Joseph Hanlon; Treasurer, John C. Coleman; Recording Secretary, Michael O'Connor; Financial Secretary, John McPhelin.

The Central Committee.—A meeting of the delegates of the various Democratic Clubs of the city met last night at the rooms of the Hancock Club on Canal street, thirty-five Clubs being represented.

A resolution was passed arranging that one delegate from each Club in the parish should be appointed to meet in executive session at the same place, over Syme's drug store, Canal street, on next Wednesday night, to consult upon, and adopt measures for concert of action.

Serious Accident.—On Tuesday morning while a carpenter named Casper Lintz was at work, on a new building on Jackson street, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating him to the ground, his head striking a piece of timber, producing a dangerous and probably fatal wound.

Bagrolly.—A number of small larcenies and burglaries are reported, the thieves getting off free in each case.

Life Insurance.—We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Strechley, of this city, for copies of the Charter, By Laws, and Report of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, which we shall examine at our leisure. Mr. John Davidson is the President of the Association. The office is at 120 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row.

Board of Registrars.—Governor Warmoth has appointed Messrs. Geo. A. Foedick, Wm. Baker, (late Street Commissioner) and C. L. Ferguson, a Board of Registrars under the late law. The Senate has confirmed the appointments.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY—SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

SENATE—Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding. Campbell (Rad) made a report upon the Metropolitan Police bill of an important character. The report was adopted.

Mr. Wilcox from the committee appointed to examine the books of the Warrant Clerk, reported $167,000 instead of $150,000 drawn.

A resolution was adopted inviting P. B. S. Pinchback, lately seated, full Senator's pay from the beginning of the session.

A bill was adopted finally, more fully defining the powers and duties of Registrars and Supervisors, of Election.

A bill authorizing the issue by the Auditor of $200,000 in warrants, to be sold to pay the expenses of the General Assembly, was referred.

Ray (Rad) called up House bill No. 111, laying a special tax to provide for the payment of gas interest due on the bonds of the State, outstanding debts, Convention warrants, etc. Adopted finally—changing the fourth section, however, as proposed by Blackman (Dem.) to read as follows: "That the taxes now due the State for the years 1861, '62, '63 and '64, be remitted and not collected."

Pinchback, (Rad.) introduced a bill to purchase at $5000 Fisher's painting of the Battle of New Orleans. Referred.

The act to incorporate the Teche Navigation Company, was adopted finally.

The Clerk of the House announced that the House had concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The bill further defining jurisdiction of parish Courts in succession, was passed finally.

The bill to amend Art. 99 of the Constitution, was fixed for Tuesday.

Campbell, (Rad.) introduced a bill appointing License Inspectors. Referred.

A message was received from the Governor. The Senate went into Executive session, and on opening of the doors adjourned.

The following is the report of Mr. Wilcox for the committee appointed to investigate the books of the Warrant Clerk:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, September 9, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed August 20, to confer with the Warrant Clerk of the General Assembly and learn how much of the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars for the Legislative Library, has been received by him, and why he is unable to pay the members their *per diem*, and subsequently instructed to wait upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Treasurer of the State for the same purpose, respectfully report as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT TO SEPT. 3 (CONVENED).

Senate mileage and per diem	$25,325 00
Senate contingent	1,722 00
Senate employees	3,222 00
	$30,022 00
House of Representatives mileage and per diem	$51,722 48
House of Representatives employees	2,149 16
House of Representatives postage and stamps	700 00
	$54,571 64
A. L. Lee, for printing	$6,385 81
Total amount paid by State Treasurer	4,916 75
	$95,896 81

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W. M. BURWELL,
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in order that the bill may be read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims. It makes an appropriation of $2500 in favor of said Gordine. The bill was read and referred.

On motion of Isabelle, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering House bill No. 176—an act fixing the compensation of members of the Board of Police Commissioners—John Garstkamp, of Jefferson, in the chair. After some time spent in consideration of the bill, the committee arose and recommended the passage of House bill No. 178.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced, and asked concurrence in Senate bills Nos. 96 and 150.

Several new bills were introduced.

Harper, (Rad.) of St. Charles, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill relative to the collection of taxes, which, having been read, was ordered to be printed. Also, a resolution relative to the appointment, by the Speaker, of two temporary members on the Committee on the Judiciary, to act during the absence of Messrs. McMillion, of Carroll, and Wren, of Bossier.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of five additional clerks.

Kent, of St. Helena, under suspension of the rules, introduced an act to provide for an appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana. The appropriation amounts to $1500. It was read twice and referred to Committee on Claims.

Lott, (col.) of Rapides—an act relative to payment of per diem of members and employes of the General Assembly. Read by title the three several readings, and finally passed by 45 yeas to 9 nays.

The Secretary of the Senate being announced, asked concurrence in Senate bill No. 174.

J. H. Heidenheim, of Orleans, introduced an act in relation to vagrants and suspicious characters. Laid over.

On motion of Raymond, (col.) of Jefferson, the House bill authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson to order the making of a shell road from the upper line of the city of Jefferson to the lower line of the city of Carrollton, was taken up and finally passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

M. W. Pope Noble, of Orleans, in the chair. House bill No. 195, an act for the relief of Ferguson, a Board of Registrars under the late law. The Senate has confirmed the appointments.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

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Campbell, (Rad.) introduced a bill appointing License Inspectors. Referred.

A message was received from the Governor. The Senate went into Executive session, and on opening of the doors adjourned.

The following is the report of Mr. Wilcox for the committee appointed to investigate the books of the Warrant Clerk:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, September 9, 1868.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed August 20, to confer with the Warrant Clerk of the General Assembly and learn how much of the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars for the Legislative Library, has been received by him, and why he is unable to pay the members their *per diem*, and subsequently instructed to wait upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Treasurer of the State for the same purpose, respectfully report as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT TO SEPT. 3 (CONVENED).

Senate mileage and per diem	$25,325 00
Senate contingent	1,722 00
Senate employees	3,222 00
	$30,022 00
House of Representatives mileage and per diem	$51,722 48
House of Representatives employees	2,149 16
House of Representatives postage and stamps	700 00
	$54,571 64
A. L. Lee, for printing	$6,385 81
Total amount paid by State Treasurer	4,916 75
	$95,896 81

TREASURER'S REPORT TO SEPT. 3, 1868.

	Senate	House
Issued warrants to J. P. Smith	$24,000 00	$27,000 00
Members and employes	16,022 98	27,571 64
	$40,022 98	$54,571 64
Senate	$40,022 98	
House	$54,571 64	
Total	$94,594 62	
Report as per J. L. Lee, Warrant Clerk	$167,481 45	
Report as per Treasurer	95,896 81	
Report as per Auditor	179,378 26	

Respectfully submitted,
WM. WILCOX, for the Committee.

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

On motion, leave of absence was granted for ten days each to Messrs Bergeron, of St. Martin, and Calhoun, of Rapides.

R. H. Isabelle, (col. Rad.) of Orleans, declared that he is not one of those politicians who gives that endorse Senator Pinchback's views to reduce the city to ashes.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, reported in the case of contested seats for the parish of St. Landry.

Ray, of St James, moved to adopt the report.

Currell, of Orleans, moved to postpone further consideration for one week.

Morris, of Ascension, moved to table Currell's motion.

The chair stated that Mr. Dupre, from that parish has absented himself, the Mississippi River, the trade of the great West, and if we ever expect New Orleans to reach that point of eminence as a commercial city that her geographical position warrants, we must free the commerce of the city from all laws, whether State or municipal, that will impede her onward progress, and it is the duty of this Chamber to watch with a jealous eye any and every attempt to impose taxes or trammel commerce by which our trade may be driven into other channels, and on the other hand, to offer such facilities, and to reduce the charge on property sent here as will induce the producer to give this market the preference. The appointments of persons to fill strictly mercantile offices, regardless of their knowledge and fitness, but solely as a reward for partisan services, in an evil which this Chamber, as the representative and organ of the commercial community, should not for a moment submit. The duties to be performed are of that delicate nature which requires the appointees to have a thorough knowledge and experience, without which their services are a detriment to the commerce of the city in place of, as the law designed, an aid and advantage. The recent appointments made by the Governor to some of these offices of persons obnoxious to the people of the city and unfitted by knowledge or education to perform the duties render it imperative on this Chamber to adopt a course by which the interests, not only of the commercial community, but of the consumers—i. e., the people—may be protected, and we therefore recommend to the Chamber that we select and endorse competent persons, who shall furnish sufficient and satisfactory security for the faithful performance of their duties, and in whom judgment and integrity the whole community can place confidence, to act as Merchants' Boards of Inspectors, to consist of—

Flour Inspectors	3
Beef and Pork "	3
Tobacco "	1
Hay " and Weighers	3
Grain "	3

We would also recommend that a Board of Marine Surveyors be appointed by the Chamber in connection with the underwriters of the city, to consist of members selected by profession and accustomed to the stowage and handling of cargoes, as well as the construction of ships and steamers.

Your committee would also recommend that a committee of five members of this Chamber be elected for each of the Boards of Inspection and Survey, to frame such regulations for the guidance of the Boards as may be requisite, for the less and exercise a general supervision over the Inspectors, and to whom all dispute which may arise between buyer, seller and Inspector may be referred.

Your committee would also suggest to the Chamber that the numerous grades now used in the inspection of flour is an actual detriment to the trade, and recommends that flour be sold solely on its merits, the inspection to consist in the soundness, full weights and uniformity, or if grades are deemed necessary or requisite, that above the quality superfine, there shall be but two brands used, extra and family, we also recommend that when flour is inspected, the first shall be divided between buyer and seller. All of which is respectfully submitted, and your committee ask their discharge.

GEO. A. FOEDICK, Chairman.
W. M. BURWELL,
J. F. H. GRAY,
J. L. DURRICE,
W. B. CAMORE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 9.—Mr. Davis is here.

Spain is taking great precautions against insurrection. Many army officers have been removed.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—The trial of Whelan progresses. The defense have so far proved nothing. Public feeling against the prisoner is intense. It is declared if acquitted he will be taken by the people and hung.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 9—evening.—Cotton market easier; not lower; sales to-day 12,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay for two weeks ending the 6th, 10,000 bales. Lard quiet, declined 11c. Naval Stores firm.

London, Sept. 9—Evening.—Consols 94.—Bonds 72.

Havana, Sept. 9—Sugar firm. No. 12 8 reals. Federal Exchange to-day 25¼ to 26¼; for gold. Short sight 5 to 6 per cent premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 9.—Cotton weak and lower. Sales to-day 1900 bales; middlings 28 to 28½, closing at 28c. Flour dull and 10 to 15c lower. Wheat 2 to 3c lower. Western mixed Corn $1 24 to $1 24½. Mess Pork lower at $29 25. Lard quiet and steady. Groceries quiet and firm. Petroleum 60 to 64½c. Rosin $2 65 to $7. Wool firm; Texas 25 to 34c; Mexican 21c. Freights declining. Cotton by steam 3-16.

New York, Sept. 9.—Money unchanged—call loans 3 to 5. Prime discounts 6½ to 7. Gold has been very active closing at 144⅝. Sterling quiet at 158. Stocks generally closed heavy at a general decline of 1 per cent on the regular list. Sub-Treasury balances $68,000,000. Government closed weak: 5-20's, of 1862, 113¼; of 1864, 110¼; of 1865, 111; of 1867, 108⅛; 10-40's 104⅝.

Baltimore, Sept. 9.—Cotton market dull; middlings 29½c. Flour nominal; Howard street superfine $8 75 to $9 50; city mills superfine $9 25 to $10. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn weak. Oats unchanged. Provisions firm. Bonds—Virginias, old issue, 68 bid, 69½ asked. Coupons—68½ bid, now 70½ bid.

Savannah, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull and entirely nominal; no sales. Receipts 973 bales.

Mobile, Sept. 9.—Cotton market dull; sales 15 bales; middlings 28c; receipts 439 bales.

Charleston, Sept. 9.—Cotton is nominally 50 bales; middlings 28c; receipts 47 bales; export, coastwise 164.

Louisville, Sept. 9.—Sales 80 hhds Tobacco—lugs 3 to 5c higher; leaf $12 75. Davis county leaf $18. Wheat $1 90 to $3. Superfine Flour $6 50 to $7. Corn 90 to 92c. Oats 45 to 50c. Rye 90 to 95c. Lard 15 to 19½c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c, clear rib sides 16½c, clear sides 17½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c, clear sides 16½c. Whisky was $1 38.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat $1 85. Corn 91. Oats 55c. Whisky held at 65 to 70c. Pork quiet at $29 to $29 25. Lard 19½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 11½c, sides 14c. Bacon—shoulders 12½c, clear sides 16½c. Butter 35 to 37c. Eggs 17c. Sugar 12½ to 16c. Coffee 21 to 24c.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—Tobacco dropping, lugs to bright leaf 5½ to 40c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat $1 85 to $1 90. Corn 92 to 93c. Oats 53½c. Pork $29 to $29 25. Bacon—shoulders 13 to 13½c, clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 19c. Whisky $1 35.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 9—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Weather calm. No arrivals. Sailed—steamships Hudson and Morgan.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Sept. 9.—River stationary, with