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

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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First, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above-named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1868

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
George W. Race, of Orleans.
W. P. Blackman, of Claiborne.

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

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

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

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

THE PRESIDENT'S ELECTION ORDER.

The Radical organ here, says the general order from the Headquarters of the Army citing the constitutional and statutory provisions which forbid the interference of the military with elections in the several States, seems to be misunderstood by the Democratic press, and adds, "It must be remembered that Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are not States in the Union."

It is true that *Congress* does not, for certain purposes, consider these States as in the Union, and that they are not represented in Congress, but it is equally true that the Executive and Judicial Departments do recognize them as States. It is also true that each of these States has an Executive head who signs himself "Governor of the State of ——." It must follow either that they are States, or that these officers are not Governors. The President undoubtedly intended by the order referred to, to check the interference of Gov. Reynolds with any election that may be held in Texas and we rather think that Gen Reynolds will withdraw his order prohibiting an election in that State. We agree with the *Republican* when it says President Johnson will not direct Gen. Reynolds to violate the laws of Congress, but the President has ordered Gen Reynolds to observe the provisions of the Constitution, which document ranks the laws of Congress slightly. Certainly if one of these must give way, it is not the Constitution, for it is only by virtue of that instrument, that Congress exists at all. Does the *Republican* comprehend? If the Constitution says there shall be an election, it matters little what the laws of Congress, Gen Reynolds or the *Republican* may say to the contrary. If the order of Gen Grant does not mean that, it has no meaning. If there is a law which forbids the counting of the votes from the States in question, certainly Gen. Reynolds is not charged with the execution of that law. The counting of the votes is to be done or refused to be done at Washington.

Congress, however, let us observe does recognise Virginia, Mississippi and Texas as in the Union for the purpose of taxation and for all purposes of oppression, and whenever beneficial to the Republican party.

A New Life of Mr. Davis.

Several attempts have been made to write the life of Mr. Jefferson Davis. None of them are authoritative, nor are they worthy of the name; they are mere ephemeral publications. The time has not come for the publication of such a work. Probably an impartial history of Mr. Davis' public life could not now be written. It is for Mr. Davis himself, or those who succeed him, to say when and by whom his countrymen should be placed in possession of the facts connected with his public service.

Mr. E. A. Pollard has announced his intention, however, of voluntarily undertaking to compose and publish a book purporting to be a life of Mr. Davis, but Mr. Pollard's previous attempts at authorship do not encourage the reading public to look forward with much interest to this new work. He is incapable of writing history, having neither the temper nor the information nor the ability as a writer necessary to give it value, besides his feelings towards Mr. Davis are too spiteful and too bitter for him to do the subject justice. It is altogether against the canons of good taste and propriety in a person occupying the position towards Mr. Davis that Mr. Pollard does, to assume the role of his biographer. It seems to us that an injunction in the form of letters should lie against Mr. Pollard to prevent the performance of a service which should only be executed by a friend and with the consent of the party or his representatives whose name and history is to be thus made use of.

Like Mr. Pollard's other publications, this can only be a sensational work gotten up for mercenary purposes, which, of course, will render it worthless to the public.

New Law Book.

A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property with References to the American Decisions and to the French Code and Civil Law. By J P Benjamin, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. London Henry Sweet, 13, Chancery Lane, Fleet street. Washington, D.C., W. H. & O H Morrison, 1868

Mr. Benjamin has given a valuable work to the profession of which the above is the title, and discharged a debt which every member of that profession, competent to enlighten his brethren in the doctrines and practice of the law, by his talents or by his experience, owes to them. How much has been lost by the failure of many great minds to recognize and discharge this obligation?

Mr Benjamin was peculiarly qualified for the work which he has so well performed. If he is more proficient in any one department of the law than another it is in commercial law. He was fitted for this service by his learning, experience, accuracy and facility in imparting his knowledge to others, as well as his untiring industry. In the present work he develops the principles applicable to all branches of the subject of which he treats—the law of sale of personal property—illustrating and supporting his comments by copious references to the latest English and American decisions.

We have no doubt this volume will at once take its place in the literature of the law, as a work not only of authority, but as containing a fuller development of this branch of learning than any previous work—a branch of law which is capable of infinite expansion and which, on account of the commercial employments and habits of the English and American people, partakes perhaps more of that improvement and progress of which the law is capable than any other.

George Ellis, bookseller, opposite the Post-office, has the work for sale. We think no practitioner can afford to be without it.

THE BALTIMORE SUN—We have a copy of the weekly edition of the *Sun*, which has lately been enlarged from 28 to 32 columns, with out any increase in price. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity in the fortunes of our excellent contemporary, and hope its popularity and usefulness may long continue. The *Sun* is certainly one of the best newspapers in the United States, whether viewed in the light of a mere newspaper or as a public instructor and guide. We hold the *Sun* as one of our most valued exchanges.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—It will be seen by a notice from the Secretary, that a meeting of this committee will be held this evening at 7 o'clock, and that matters of importance will be submitted.

EFFECT OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION IN CUBA—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Havana on the 3d inst., says

From anything to be observed here, no one would suppose that a revolution was going on in the mother country. What little the people here know of the matter is discussed very quietly and guardedly. The Creoles—when there are no Spaniards near—generally chuckle over the scanty information they have, though none of them appear able to say what benefit they expect to derive from the change.

The Countess of Castiglione is among the passengers by the Ville Paris, at New York from Europe; also Miss Ludlenge and the Ravel family.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,572.

The Elections at Tuesday Last.

Notwithstanding the special telegrams received in this city, announcing Democratic victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, we think there can be no doubt that these States have gone for the Republican party, the former by a small majority and the latter by a large majority. The result in Indiana is still uncertain, being claimed by both parties. The returns, however, from neither State are complete enough nor accurate enough to enable us to analyze the vote nor to ascertain to what extent the former majorities of the Republicans have been reduced. We know enough to satisfy us that the revolution in sentiment against the Radicals had either not attained the proportions we are led to believe, or was checked by the indiscreet speeches and disturbances of the peace in the South which have formed the staple of Northern argument against us for the last four months. But when we recollect that the Republican majority in Maine was reported at first to be 25,000, then 23,000, then 21,000, and now that it seems from the official figures to have been reduced to less than 18,000, there is reason to hope that the majorities in Pennsylvania and Ohio may not be so heavy as the first dispatches have reported. They are large enough to satisfy us that Gen. Grant's election is no longer problematical. The South must fall back to the attitude of passive resistance, occupying which she will be infinitely stronger than in taking an active part in a national election and competing for a share in the administration of the Federal Government. The South can much better afford to dispense with the North, than the latter can to dispense with her.

We refer to our telegraphic columns for the latest information concerning the election.

THANKS.—To the ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Club for the use of a carriage furnished us last night, on the occasion of their procession and banner presentation; and to the Ward Wide Walk Club, which turned out about one hundred and fifty of its members in the procession, for the compliment of a serenade as they passed our office.

NEW YORK, August 7th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—Several of your correspondents, very *old* and *respectable* no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our PLANTATION BITTERS. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old *Cept. Weatz* in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but our combination of Calisaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better article for the public is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspeptics, fever and ague, debility, loss of appetite, and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
21 Park Row, N. Y.

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

Ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Club.

Grand Procession; Hearty Welcome of the People, etc.

Did not want of space in our columns, and the lateness of the hour to which the pleasing allurements of the occasion united on to remain in the procession with our friends of the Ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Club, on the occasion of their demonstration last night preclude, we should be delighted to give an extended account of an affair which did the hearts of our people so much good.

It was truly cheering to the wronged population of this great city of the South whose rights are so heartlessly voted down, by the mere beetle majority of the North to see their ex-Union soldiers and sailors out on their own friends, and that they had not become fossilized in many respects their previous sentiments before Coroner Avilez' inquest of five witnesses were examined, most of whom contradicted in many respects their previous sentiments before Coroner Avilez. The affair, it will be remembered, caused great excitement at the time, and there was naturally, therefore, much curiosity to peruse in attendance at the examination yesterday.

The testimony of Mrs. Rose Nicaud, who kept the coffee-stand in the market, was not essentially the statement she made before the Coroner, which was as follows:

Mrs. Rose Nicaud, residing on St. Ann street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, Second District in this city, who being duly sworn and says that yesterday morning early Mr. Guérin was talking to me with me, he came back the second time; while taking coffee Mr. Edouard passed by and Mr. Guerin then called Mr. Edouard a negro, a damned, a friend, I heard Mr. Guérin say to Edouard tell me the truth, (the words were spoken in French) at the same time they both seemed to be excited; I then heard Mr. Guérin say to Edouard go away, I do not want to have anything to do with you, then Mr. Edouard passed towards St. Philip street and I don't know only told me not to pay attention to what Mr. Guérin said to him, because he was deranged (I mean intoxicated). After telling Mr. Edouard so he went away and so did Mr. Guérin; after a while Mr. Guérin came back and said I am going to take the horse and go home to wash and rest myself, and on his way to leave it to Mr. Edouard (the deceased) with a police officer and another gentleman coming towards him

Below we give the statements of the colored woman Jacobs, first, before the Coroner, and second, before the Recorder, which will be found totally irreconcilable with each other:

Emilie Jacobs, (colored) sworn—Testified in French. Resides on Bayou St. John between Craps and Greatmen streets. This morning, when I went to the market, Mr. Edouard came to the coffee stand and asked for a cup of coffee; don't know of whom, whether the man or woman; the man jumped up, and said "the coffee-stand was not made for niggers;" the man was a white man, I do not know his name; I would know him if I saw him; the colored man said to him, "don't say that again;" the black man said, "if I am a nigger my money is not a nigger;" the white man rose and told him to "stand back; if you advance on me I will shoot;" the colored man did advance; the white man said again, "I will shoot you if you do;" the mulatto, advance, I will shoot;" Mr. Edouard advanced, and the white man took his revolver from his left side and shot him; I do not see the colored man was armed, nor did I see him strike; after the firing Mr Edouard ran to the Fish Market, and there fell; I did not see any police officer near at the time of the shooting, after firing, ran towards St. Philip street; I do not know him; would recognise him if I saw him.

Mrs Emelie Jacobs, (col.) sworn—On the morning in question she was passing by the coffee stand of Rose. Mr. Edouard, the deceased, was asking for a cup of coffee; she does not know if he addressed a man or woman for the cup; the man that killed the deceased told him this (mean is not made for blacks; the deceased answered, "Yes, if I am a nigger, my money is not. The white man said, "Don't you tell me that again." The deceased answered the same thing; the deceased then advanced upon the accused; the white man told him to stand back; the deceased advanced again; the white man said, "Stand back, you G—d d—n mulatto, and then pulled his pistol and fired.

Witness says she never said that the white man pulled out his pistol from the left side; she was so much afraid, she did not know anything. After the shooting the white man ran towards St. Philip street; it ceased run towards Ursulines street. Witness says she saw the face of accused well on that day; had her eyes on him, but she cannot point him out unless they call his name.

Counsel for defense having called one Mr. Flores by the name of Guerin, witness said immediately, "Yes, he is the man." The real accused was then made to stand up at the bar, and witness being then asked to point out the accused, she still unable to do so.

The testimony of the other witnesses was less material, but we will give an abstract of it to-morrow, together with the additional evidence of to-day, the case having been discontinued for further examination until this morning.

Police Reorganization.—The city has been divided into 8 precincts, instead of the old stations. The first precinct is the old central station; the second, the Pacanier, the third, the Second District; the fourth, Tonti. The Third District and St. Bernard will be under the Executive Committee, several carriages filled with ladies, with honorary members of the club and representatives of the press, being in the van, and all escorted by a number of clubs, each bearing lamps, transparencies, banners, and marching with military precision to the notes of stirring music. Among the attendant clubs we noticed the following represented in full or by delegations—the Constitution and Sentinel Guards, and the Steedman and Rosecrans Guards, which, with the four regular escorting clubs—and the Wide Awakes, Seymour Sentinels, Blair Sentinels, Hendricks Rangers, Packenham Guards, the Insurgents, the Jewell Guards and Juniors, the Chantilliers, the Fossil Guards, Colored Boatmen's Club, the Tigers, the Jackson Railroad Club, the Cree cent City Club, the Broom Rangers and perhaps others which escaped our observation. The whole were admirably directed by Col J. H. Kennard, Grand Marshal of the Soldiers and Sailors' Club, assisted by the various officers of other clubs.

This marshaled the grand procession proceeded up Carondelet street to the elegant residence of Col. E. Parkman, No. 186, which was most beautifully decorated with a large illuminated inscription on the front wall, "Soldiers and Sailors; led by that brilliant soldier and uncompromising and consistent patriot (war at Washington in December, 1867, was the first to declare the object of his return to Congress, before trial on the charge of impeachment,) you may feel confident of success." Here a handsome banner of blue silk was presented to the club on behalf of the ladies by Colonel Parkman, who spoke elegantly and encouragingly upon the occasion. The banner was received on behalf of the club by General Steedman with a soul-stirring and eloquent address, delivered in his usual earnest and effective manner. We spoke of the objects of the war as he and his companions in arms had fought for. They had left their homes and imperilled their lives to secure the Constitution and the Union on equal and indivisible basis; he said were as inseperable as the head from the heart, the destruction of one involving the loss of both. They had fought for that object, ocean to ocean, and from Canada to the Gulf. They would have stacked their arms the first day of the war if they had suspected it was waged to perpetuate any political party in power. (Loud cheers and applause.)

Alluding to the late elections, "Our skirmish lines, he said, have been driven back, but the line of battle stood unmoved, and we will give the enemies of the Constitution their battle of fought back on the 3d of November. Let fanaticism do its worst; we will do our duty for the Constitution, our country, and those immutable principles of right which are written by God upon the heart."

With some allusions to the earnest expressions of the feelings of the people towards the Soldier and Sailors' Democratic Club as distinguished from that extended to Radical clubs by the Southern people, the General retired amid the most vociferous applause.

Further on the Club were presented with an elegant wreath by Mrs. B. W. Warner at No. 184 Carondelet street, where she and her husband dispensed refreshments to the procession on a grand scale. The wreath was presented through Colonel H. H. Forke on behalf of Mrs. Warner, and received by Colonel J. A. Grow on the part of the Club, both gentlemen speaking in eloquent terms.

Who Pays the Taxes?

Say the Radicals: "The men pay the taxes who own the property on which taxes are levied." But it is not so. The men who create the wealth pay the taxes, every dollar of them, although the workman may not own a dollar in taxable property. Every laboring man is compelled to buy property that is taxed, and in every purchase he makes he pays the taxes, in addition to the price of the article. How much taxes he is thus made to pay every laboring man may see in the subjoined table:

	Old Prices.	Taxes.	Present Prices.
Matches, per gross	$ 24	$2 16	$2 40
Tea, per lb	33	87	1 20
Coffee, per lb	15	30	45
Molasses, per gallon	30	40	60
Sugar, per lb	7	9	16
Salt, per bushel	33	42	75
Tobacco, per lb	25	60	85
Soap, per lb	5	7	12
Pepper, per lb	25	25	50
Cloves, per lb	50	50	1 00
Ginger, per lb	30	50	80
Cassia, per lb	30	2	32
Pimento, per lb	30	70	1 00
Nutmegs, per lb	50	50	1 00
Starch, per lb	10	5	15
Raisins, per lb	10	12	22
Cream Tartar, per lb	20	1	21
Figs, per lb	10	20	30
Oranges, per box	2 00	6 00	8 00
Lemons, per box	2 00	6 00	8 00
Mace, per lb	5	7	12
Candles, per lb	12	8	20
Coal, per ton	5 50	3 00	8 50
Nails, per lb	4	2	6
Cordage, per lb	10	12	22
Alcohol, per gallon	1 00	3 00	4 00

This is the beautiful tariff so highly extolled by one Atkinson, of Massachusetts, who thinks all men rebels who are not of his opinion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—The City Treasurer was busy yesterday in paying off the officers and the police and Surveyor's rolls in bonds of the one million loan which the city was authorized to issue by act of the Legislature. The bonds sold, without regard to the ten per cent. interest coupons, at about thirty six per cent. discount, the brokers making no distinction on account of interest.

The recent overflow seems to have added somewhat to the filth in the rear of the city, causing an increase in sickness The matter should receive the prompt attention of the Council, whose action in the premises is claimed to be necessary.

Mr. R. M. Davis, so long and favorably known as a bank officer of this city, will lecture at the Lyceum Hall this evening on what must prove a very interesting subject at this time and one which should be better understood—"Uses and Abuses of Public and Private Credit."

The one hundred and twenty days session of the Legislature, the limit fixed for this session by the Constitution of the State, expires on the 26th of this month. Will the General Assembly please bear this in mind

Charles Lavigne was arrested on St. Philip street, charged with stabbing and dangerously wounding John Traynor in a drinking frolic.

A lady, Mrs Robinson, had her pockets picked of $20 yesterday, while waiting at the Post-office.

The Metropolitan Board have appointed Maj. Williamson Superintendent of Police.

Examination of Arthur Gueris.—The examination of Arthur Guérin, charged with shooting and killing the colored man Edward Faures on the morning of the 25th of September, in the Vegetable Market, Second District, was commenced yesterday before Recorder Genella. Some four or five witnesses were examined, most of whom contradicted in many respects their previous statements before Coroner Avilez. The affair, it will be remembered, caused great excitement at the time, and there was naturally, therefore, much curiosity to peruse in attendance at the examination yesterday.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Telegram from Mr. Seward to Minister Hale.

Election Returns.

Estimated Republican Majorities.

Southern Commercial Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Provisional Government of Spain yesterday, by telegraph, recognized Gomez as Spanish Minister at Washington, to the extent of directing him to communicate to this Government their gratitude for prompt recognition. Mr. Seward addressed Minister Hale a telegram as follows:

"Reciprocate in the President's name the salutations of the Provisional Government communicated by the Spanish Minister here, and tender the best wishes of the United States for the peace and prosperity of Spain under the prompt and definitive government

Rosecrans is here awaiting final instructions.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $155,000.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The following named officers on the retired list of the army have been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Military District for Court Martial duty: Col. M. S. Walker, Major Charles O Jordan, Brevet Col W H. Halcott, Brevet Lieut. Col. James Powell, Major J. C. Bailey, Brevet Lieut. Col. Samuel Ent, Capt. W. O. Douglass, First Lieut. F. Halleck

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Sebenck beat Vallandigham five hundred votes.

Republicans estimate their majorities as follows: Pennsylvania 18,000; Ohio 22,000; Indiana 5,000 to 10,000.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 14.—The Southern Commercial Convention organized to-day by electing Hon G. W. Bailing President, and a number of Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and the appointment of committees. There are 2500 delegates present, and much interest is felt in their proceedings.

Augusta, Oct. 14.—The remains of General Cobb arrived this evening, followed by committees from Savannah and Macon.

J. E. Bryant has published a card denying that he used Confederate language, attributed to him, before the negro State Convention at Macon.

Savannah, Oct. 14.—The steamer San Salvador arrived from New York this morning with the remains of the Hon. Howell Cobb. They were met by the Mayor and Aldermen, members of the bar and citizens, and escorted to the Central Railroad depot. Private dispatches are awaited to carry the remains to Athens. Flags in the city are at half mast.

Savannah, Oct. 14.—Cotton market dull, commanity 31; sales to-day 262 bales; receipts 188 bales

Indianapolis, Oct 14.—Thirty seven counties show a Democratic gains of nearly 7000 Unheard from forty-one. The Democratic claim the State by 1500; Republicans by 2400. The third district still doubtful.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 14.—Democratic Congressional gains secured in the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 14th, twenth, twelfth and 13th districts. Republicans get the balance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Oct. 14.—The reported coronation of Gobazze, as Kuperor of Abyssinia is confirmed He is supposed to be the oldest son of Theodoro a.

Dispatches from India report that the civil war in Northern Afghanistan has ended—the opponents to Emir have fled to Bokhara.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Frankfort, Oct. 14.—Bonds firmer and higher at 77⅜.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.—Evening.—Cotton market easier. Uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 11d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 69 57.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Louisville, Oct. 14.—Sales to day 30 hhds 7½ bacco; logs to medium leaf $5.50 to $8 75; cuttings $7; manufacturing $18 75. Cotton 24 to 28c Superfine Flour $6 25 to $6 50.—Wheat, prime red $2. Corn, white 70c, mixed 65c. Oats 50 to 57c. Mess Pork $30 50 @ $31. Lard 19¾ to 20c. Bacon—Shoulders 15½c, clear sides 17½c, clear sides 17½c Whisky $1 30 to $1 32½.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—Family Flour $6 50 to $9 Wheat $1 90. Corn 98 to $1. Oats 59 to 60c. Whisky $1 30. Pork held at $31. Hulk Meats 13 to 14½c. Bacon—Shoulders 15½c, clear sides 17½c; hams 19½c. Lard 19½ to 20c. Hay declined $2. Butter 35 to 40c. Eggs 22 to 23c.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—Tobacco dull and unchanged. Superfine flour $5.50 to $6. Wheat $1 90 to $2 05. Corn 93 to 96c. Oats 50 to 55c. Pork $31 to $31 50. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear sides 17½ to 17¾c; hams 20c. Lard 19 to 20½c. Whisky $1 24 to $1 26c.

Mobile, Oct. 14.—Cotton market dull. Prices nominal. No sales. Receipts 681 bales. Exports 303.

New York, Oct. 14.—Cotton market heavy and low lower. Sales to day 1900 bales. Middling 25½c. Flour—Superfine $6 60 to 7; Southern dropping; common to fair extra $7 to 9 14. Wheat quiet; amber Indiana $2 10. Corn—Mixed Western $1 17. Pork firmer; old mess at $29 75. Lard dull. Whisky quiet at $1 24. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 46c. Rosin $2 45 to 7 50. Freights quiet.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—Breadstuffs and Grains on an act for the relief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, allowing them three hundred dollars on account of their property having been illegally seized by the city officials of New Orleans in 1858. The bill passed finally with out opposition.

A resolution was introduced by Senator Smith, and adopted, authorising the official reporter to contract with another newspaper besides the *Globe* for the publication of the proceedings and debates of the Senate hereafter.

House bill to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company, laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Day introduced a bill to extend aid to the Baton Rouge and Grosse Tête Railroad.

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

House bill to authorize the New Orleans Mechanics' Society to establish a Mechanics' Savings Institution. Passed finally

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment Speaker Lowell in the Chair. Sixty-three members present.

Gray, (Rad.) of N. Y., moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House refused the passage of the substitute for House bill, No. 785, relative to the Erie Canal, which motion prevailed by a vote of 89 yeas to 28 nays.

Noble, (Dem.) and Isabelle, (col.) of Orleans, and Pratt, (Dem.) of Claiborne, opposed the passage of the bill upon the ground that it incorporated a gigantic monopoly The bill was sustained by Gray, (Rad.) of St James, Dennis Harrell, (col.) of St. John, and Faulkner, (Rad.) of Caldwell.

Peter Harper, (Rad.) of St. Charles, moved that further consideration of bill be postponed until the second Monday of January, 1869, which motion prevailed by a vote of 44 yeas to 22 nays.

Noble, (Dem.) of Orleans, then moved to reconsider the vote just taken and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The motion to lay on the table prevailed by a vote of 41 yeas to 27 nays.

Senate bill, No. 235, an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State from June 30th to December 31st, 1868, was taken up and finally passed

Senate bill, No. 74, an act to amend an act relative to public printing, approved July 24, 1868, was taken up and further consideration of it postponed until the 2d Monday in January next.

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

Humors of the Southern Situation.

[From the Baton Rouge (Louisiana) Gazette and Comet.]

A good illustration was given recently in this parish by a negro, in a speech on negro equality, as follows: "My friends, God a mity made de white man white. He made de black man black: no body can't make 'em nuffin else. You know de turkey he roost on de fence, and de goose he roost on de ground. You pull de turky off a fence, and he jes up again. You crap his wings, but some how, or nudder, he gits to get back on to fence. Now, you put de goose on de fence and he fall off, he don't b'long dar. Now dats white man an nigger, white man roost on de fence, nigger on de ground."

[From the Ouachita (Miss.) News.]

One of the Radical candidates for the Legislature in Choctaw county has a little boy about *fourteen years old* who fell in love and engaged himself to one of the neighboring girls. His father learning the fact, hunted the young man up, gave him a good whipping and sent him home. The little fellow married on his way crying and met one of the neighbors, who inquired what was the matter. The little fellow replied that his father had whipped him because he wanted to marry.

"Why, my son," said the neighbor, "I would not care for that—plenty of time in five years for you to marry."

"Yes, but I do," replied the little fellow, blubbering, "I have got a chance to marry a white gal now, and the way dad's going on I'll have to marry a nigger."

The late storm has greatly damaged the crops all over the parish The cotton crop especially has had greatly to suffer from the excessive violence of the wind and rain. But the crop will be a great deal more abundant than last year, the sugar cane has been blown down, but great abundance of rain, our sugar planters will not experience any loss.—*Courier of the Teche, Oct. 10.*

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day comprised 2700 bales at a further decline of fully ⅛c, good ordinary closing at 22 to 22½c, low middling at 23 to 23½, middling at 23½ to 23¾, and strict middling at — to 24½c.

The following is a list of cotton receipts by the Southern Railroads, 3d inst.:

"As we expected," the above statement is false in every particular, except that Beasley was assaulted with a rattan The statement is, that Mr. Howard, a member of the armed Democracy upon the Republicans of Opelousas, which was provocation," is an infamous lie. The difficulty with Beasley being a personal one, the whites unprovoked, no such conflict took place, and he went to a magistrate a mile distant and made an affidavit of several pages of foolscap, and while these accused of assaulting and beating him were quietly waiting in the office to be taken before the magistrate, the negro leaders declared open war against the whites and disarmed them, and on the night of the parish, ordering the negroes to assemble with arms to slaughter the whites and sack and burn Opelousas The whites were reluctantly compelled to act in defence of their lives and property, and there are many colored Republicans here who will testify that there would have been no bloodshed had not the negro leaders, and especially Francois D'Avy who seemed to be their commander-in-chief, ordered it What we state is true, and in proof of it we shall commence with the very next week the affidavits of several persons, white and colored, Democrats and Republicans, made before a Republican magistrate, in regard to this affair. Lieut Lee, of the U. S. Army here when these affidavits were taken, and who knows the circumstances, can be referred to as to the same We refer our New Orleans exchanges to these affidavits for the truth—we presume they are on file at military or bureau headquarters.—*Opelousas Journal, Oct. 10.*

Minnesota.

SENATOR MORTON.—HE PUBLICLY RENOUNCES THE RADICAL PARTY.

At the Democratic meeting at Winona, Minnesota on the 29th inst