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

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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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:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT 27, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Having before us an incorrect copy of the Registration Law, when we penned our article of yesterday on this subject, we fell into a grave error which a careful reading of the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution would enable our readers to discover. In speaking of the class of persons, who although disqualified under article 99, are entitled to be registered if they "favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union," we stated that the Registration Law authorizes the Registrars to propound searching questions to the applicant, respecting the time and manner of his favoring the Reconstruction Laws, and rendering assistance in the restoration of the State. There is no such authority in the Registration Law. And the proviso of the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution distinctly says:

"That no person who, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. *Provisions of others shall take the oath of any such person as prima facie evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefits of this proviso.*"

Applicants for registry under the proviso above quoted, should answer no questions whatever as to their manner of favoring the Reconstruction laws. They should present their oath and firmly demand to be registered in terms not to be misunderstood. If refused, communicate the fact at once to any of the newspapers you may select, and take your appeal. We say *appeal*, although we do not rely upon that method of righting the wrong. Public opinion, when unmistakably expressed, as it will be, is far more potent in finding a remedy than an appeal to a tribunal which has established the rules under which these supervisors act. The latter have, undoubtedly, private verbal instructions in addition to the printed laws, and know what they are expected to do by those who have appointed them.

If we understand the temper of the community at this time, it is that we have been trifled with too long; that we have submitted to too many outrages; and that these men must be taught that there is a limit to submission, and that the forbearance of the most patient may become exhausted.

EFFORT TO ACCELERATE REGISTRATION.

We suppose it must be quite evident to every one that were the Supervisors of Registration to push the work they have in hand with all possible dispatch the enrollment could not be completed by the 25th of October, the time named in the law when it shall close. The time is not sufficient for the performance of the manual labor involved in the process of interrogation, enrollment and the issuing of certificate. A simple calculation will satisfy any one of the fact. It could hardly be completed, under the present system of conducting the registration, even were a sufficient number of additional offices to be opened. What can be expected when it seems to be the object of the Board, by occupying much time with frivolous interrogatories to applicants, and other disgraceful finessing, to defeat the proposed purpose of the law?

We see that Senator Bacon has introduced a bill into the body, of which he is a member, which provides for the adoption of the registry made by the military authorities a year ago, as a registry under the Constitution of this State, for a proper test for voters under and in pursuance of the 99th article of the Constitution of the State under such registry, and to define the powers of the Board of Registration and Supervisors of Registration as to the oaths to be taken by electors who desire to be registered.

This law has been made the special order of the Senate for Monday next, the 28th, and seems to attain the object of its author. It provides that the elector may vote under his former certificate of registry, as any election and at any place to which he may have removed, and if asked by the Commissioners of election as to his disfranchisement, upon his simple affirmation that he has not been disfranchised. If disfranchised, then he may vote upon producing evidence of having filed a recantation with the Secretary of State. If not disqualified by article 99 of the Constitution he shall be permitted to vote, by taking the oath prescribed in the proviso to said article, before the Commissioners at the polls. It also declares

"That it shall not be competent for the Board of Registration or the Supervisors of Registration, appointed by them, to demand of any one presenting himself before them and asking to be registered, any other oath or oaths than those set forth in section 5 of the Registration act, nor to add or subtract anything therefrom, or to give any interpretation or meaning thereto not set forth in the Constitution or in the act aforesaid, and the Board of Registration shall recall any instructions they may have given contrary to the spirit and in text of this act."

If this act be adopted Mr Baker's wings will be effectually clipped. Let it be done.

Our confrere of the *Picayune* in his evening edition of yesterday was good enough to call our attention to an error we committed yesterday in stating that the Registration Law authorized the registering officers to propound questions to applicants for registration as to the manner in which they favored the Reconstruction Laws.

We were led into this error by the *Picayune*, which, in its evening edition of Friday and morning edition of Saturday, quoted the text of section 5 of the Registration Law, and appended thereto a proviso which is not to be found in the law as officially promulgated. We are glad not to have been alone in committing this gross error, and in such good company as that of our usually accurate and much respected confrere. It is not often he gives us an opportunity of turning the tables on him. Does he recognize those words

Provided, That it shall be competent for the Board of Registration to propound to applicants for registration such questions as they may deem proper, to be answered under oath, as to the time and manner in which they favored the execution of said reconstruction acts, and rendered the open and active assistance above referred to, and that no acts shall be deemed such assistance or such favor to said construction acts except an open advocacy of or voting for the constitutional convention.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE ON THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

—Our readers will find the proceedings of the House of Representatives yesterday quite amusing. Isabella, Murrell, Harper and Geo. Washington "cut up" at a terrible rate about the Governor's veto of Isabella's last bill, which he expected to do away with the difference between a black and a white man. Isabella contended that "a black man was made in the image of his Maker," and that he could see no difference between a black man and a white man, except in the color of the skin.

Murrell charged the Governor with having deserted his party, and "pitched" into him for his violation of promises. So did Harper and Geo Washington.

We tender our thanks to the Fourth Ward Democratic Club and the Jewell Guards for a serenade with which they favored us last night. The spirit of these clubs is admirable and we highly approve their procession of last night. Upon the members of our clubs rests the safety of the community, and not the police force of the city. And we know they realize the responsibility attaching to a trust so momentous and so sacred.

ST. JOSEPH GERMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Orleans Dramatic Relief Association will give an entertainment at the National Theatre on Thursday evening, Oct. 1st, for the benefit of this asylum. Morton's drama in two acts of "Our Wife; or The Rose of Amiens," and the farce of the same author "If I Had a Thousand a Year," are the performances selected for this occasion.

We are indebted to the politeness of Arthur C. Waugh, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, for a book containing the tenth annual statement of the trade and commerce of Chicago.

VETO OF THE SOCIAL EQUALITY BILL.

Governor Warmoth yesterday returned the Civil Rights bill—popularly known as the Social Equality bill—to the House of Representatives, where it originated, accompanied by the following message, setting forth his reasons for refusing to approve it.

We do not care to inquire too closely into the motives of Gov Warmoth in vetoing this bill. It is immaterial to us and to our readers whether he was actuated by principle, by fear of the consequences or by a less honorable consideration. The grounds he sets forth are sufficient, and we trust they will convince the members of the Legislature of the error they committed in attempting to force on the white people of Louisiana a measure so obnoxious to them, and that the veto will also have the effect of quieting to some extent the present excitement of the public mind. The homicide of Friday was the fruit of the pernicious doctrines of the Radicals, so imprudently taught by them to the colored portion of the community, the majority of whom are not yet in a condition to claim equality with their white neighbors. If the Legislature desire to do something towards terminating the uneasiness which pervades the State, and to give an evidence of their moderation, we should recommend them not to pass the bill over the Governor's head, but to let it sleep in the archives of the State House.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
State of Louisiana, }
New Orleans, September 25, 1868. }

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives an Act to Establish and Regulate Civil Rights and Civil Rights without my signature, for the following reasons, to wit:

The rights and privileges enumerated in the first section of this bill and sought to be enforced thereby are fully and explicitly recognized and established in the Constitution of the State. Every person, poor, or citizen, has the same right to travel and be entertained as a citizen, and there is nothing in our jurisprudence which makes distinctions on account of race or color, except in relation to slavery. The organic law of the land gives to "all persons" perfect equality of civil and political rights, including the privilege of enforcing these rights in the courts and employing all the legal remedies which have heretofore been found requisite to secure their rights to all persons; the means, however, proposed in the fourth section of the bill for enforcing these rights are, in my judgment, not merely novel and unprecedented, but unprecedented and pernicious. It seeks to make that a crime which has never to my knowledge been so considered in these enlightened days, and for which regard is paid to the personal rights of all men.

There is, and always ought to be, a broad line of demarcation fixed between a crime and a misdemeanor, a grave wrong and a breach of contracts, and we demoralize the public conscience and confuse its conceptions of right and wrong when we seek to obliterate this evident distinction. Our statute book is filled already with criminal laws that are never enforced, and never will be, until public opinion rises to their respective levels. The jails of the world are full of examples of this sort, when acts not in themselves criminal have been vainly declared so, and in this way a laxity of feeling in regard to real crimes produced, we relapse into the legislation of a less enlightened period, when we try to convict an act which is properly a question of civil damages into an offense against the peace and dignity of the State. And it ought to be carefully borne in mind that we cannot hope by legislation to control questions of personal association; much less can we hope to force on those who differ from us our views of what is humane, or generous, or Christian like. Mutual forbearance and kindness, and the noble belief in the brotherhood of man must spring from a higher source than the fear of punishment. They can never be forced to grow by pains and penalties.

Again, so far as railroads and steamboats are concerned, it must be borne in mind that the regulation of commerce between the several States was wisely confided, under the Constitution of the United States, to the national Congress. The object of this grant of power was clearly to prevent the confusion which would arise from conflicting legislation on such subjects by the several constituent States, and the wisdom of the provision appears more clearly every day as the means of transportation are increased and improved. By the second and third sections of this act, no distinction is clearly made between railroads and steamboats whose routes are wholly within this State, and those whose routes are beyond. Of course, our criminal jurisdiction cannot go beyond our State lines, and in this respect the act seems impolitic and liable to produce unnecessary confusion and litigation. For experimental legislation of this kind, for which the sanction of no successful precedent can be adduced, a more unfavorable occasion than the present could hardly be imagined. In the midst of a most exciting political campaign, at a time when the passions, animosities, and resentments consequent upon a great war, and attendant upon a great and sudden change in affairs, are roused to the highest pitch of intensity, and the old race prejudices regarding race are inflamed to the utmost, it is here proposed to enforce by penal remedies what is practically a social legislation, and to maintain and confirm class distinctions. The effect, in my judgment, of such an act, would be to defeat rather than to promote the ends it may be had in view by the author of the bill. The barriers of race, instead of being thereby removed, would be increased in that which we need by-odds, in firmness and strength. So long as these barriers are maintained, so long will be deferred the era of peace, order and prosperity in the State, to which mutual friendship and good will alone can lead, and so long will the rights of the lately enfranchised linger in the condition of doubt and insecurity. The objections urged upon these barriers are founded have no foundation in reason or nature, and will surely give way to the softening influences of time, unless they are constantly fretted and irritated. At the present time any person, colored as well as white, is equally secured by the Constitution in the enjoyment of all civil and civil rights, and by his remedy for their infringement. The courts are open to all alike; the same rule obtains in National and State Courts. The Judges of the State Courts and their officers are amenable to and dependent upon all citizens alike. Colored and white alike constitute the juries. Those of the latter selected who are wise and reflecting will not ask for more. They will rather deprecate a kind of legislation which, instead of advancing their present condition only renders the memories of their race more bitter and determined in their hostility, and furnishes them weapons whereby in small cases they may retaliate the injuries already acquired. In returning this bill without my signature, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I am prepared, as I have been in province and power, to enforce the new Constitution as it exists; such is my desire, as well as my duty. But when I find the act in question to be, in my judgment, impolitic, unjust and unwise, and, for the reasons I have stated, calculated to demoralize the public conscience and increase the animosities which will surely yield to the power of time, and the growth of more Catholic views of our personal relations, it becomes no less clearly my duty to decline to sign it.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The lovers of fine minstrelsy should bear in mind that the Emerson, Allen and Manning troupe give their last performance in the city to-night at the Academy. The fact that the justly popular Billy Emerson, who is almost if not quite inimitable in his line, is at the head of this large troupe of accomplished artists, whose talents are as varied as they are excellent should draw a crowded house upon their farewell occasion.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Registration.—We are informed that the registration was conducted yesterday without any amelioration of the rules adopted by the Registration Board, and that complaints are numerous concerning the frivolous questions put by the registering officers to applicants. It is reported that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr Patrick Irwin, has been rejected among others. Mr. Irwin is one of the largest taxpayers in the city.

Complaints are made of the inconvenience of the location of the offices where registration is carried on, and the small amount of accommodation afforded in these places to the public. It is charged that they were purposely selected by Baker in aid of his design to defeat the object of the law. The office for the Third Ward—one of the largest wards in the city—has been located in a shabby building on St. Charles street, near Poydras—which was formerly a cigar shop, the dimensions of the office scarcely permit ing more than one or two individuals to enter at one time. Similar objections are made to the office for the Fourth Ward, which has been opened in a negro club room on Tremé street, near Conti, the surroundings of which are calculated to keep applicants from a visit to that locality.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The lovers of fine minstrelsy should bear in mind that the Emerson, Allen and Manning troupe give their last performance in the city to-night at the Academy. The fact that the justly popular Billy Emerson, who is almost if not quite inimitable in his line, is at the head of this large troupe of accomplished artists, whose talents are as varied as they are excellent should draw a crowded house upon their farewell occasion.

We acknowledge courtesies extended by Mr. Louis F. Nicklase. Those who wish their names well executed on visiting cards should go and see him at No. 138 Gravier street. He is accomplished in his business.

The steamship Geo Grant, Captain Quick, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Miss Ida Rogers, Mrs Jno. Keefe and child, Mrs L Chevron, D'Amico, Jas Robinson, Jacob Smithy, J H Albert, Master Q R Rhines.

THE RAT LUDELING TRICK.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 22d inst, contains a communication over the signature of "First Mortgage Bondholder," who requests the insertion of an article that appeared in these columns on the 19th inst, in order that Mr. Horne, of Georgia, may have an opportunity to explain his acts in the sale of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, to Ray, Ludeling and others. The correspondent says that he highly esteems Mr. Horne, and that years before the war he had, on his own account as well as that of others, non resident and foreign, who are some of them at this time widows or helpless old men, purchased the first mortgage bonds of the company, paying for them in gold eighty five to ninety cents on the dollar

Mr Horne may be entirely worthy of the regard and confidence of "First Mortgage Bondholder," but the latter has not explained why Mr. Horne, of Georgia, may have an opportunity to explain his acts in the sale of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, to Ray, Ludeling and others. The correspondent says that he highly esteems Mr. Horne, and that years before the war he had, on his own account as well as that of others, non resident and foreign, who are some of them at this time widows or helpless old men, purchased the first mortgage bonds of the company, paying for them in gold eighty five to ninety cents on the dollar

Cut.—A colored man named Leon Thomas cut another colored man, August Sache, badly, with a cheese knife, yesterday morning, in St. Bernard Market. Thomas was arrested.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,557.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1868.

We have again to report no material change in the Money market proper. The supply of available capital is ample for the negotiation of all A1 paper, but the offerings of this description on the street continue very light. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free dealers for short periods on gold collaterals. The street rates are 12 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent per month for A1 notes secured by collaterals, and 1¼ to 1¾ for second grade. Fair business paper is quoted at 1¾ to 2 per cent. per month, and mortgage notes at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for first class, and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 140⅜ to 141¼, (against 140¾ at New York) and after an exceedingly limited business closed at 140¾ to 140⅝. The only transactions reported were $5000 at 140⅜, $2000 at 140⅜, $2000 at 141, and $1000 at 141¼. In Silver $1000 in American half-dollars sold at the advanced rate of 137½. We quote at 136¾ to 136¼ and 137 for American half-dollars, round amounts of any magnitude commanding outside figures, and 145 to 145¼ for Mexican dollars.

There was quite an active movement in Foreign Exchange rates ruling a shade better owing to a slight improvement in Gold at New York. The offerings were confined chiefly to cotton drafts, the sales of which ended in the following amounts: Bankers' sixty days, £1000 at 109½; £2000 and £3000 A1 at 152¾, £12,000 (£5000 and £7000) at 152⅜, £3000 bank at 153⅛, £2000 at 153¼, and a similar amount at 153½. In French bankers' sixty days, 5,000,000 and 100,000 at 5 23¾, and 315,000 (50,000 bank 65,000 and 100,000 private bankers) at 5 21¼. Sterling sixty days, £1000 at 107¾, and £1000 at 152⅜ for sight. Bankers' sixty days, £1000 and 152⅜ for sight. Bankers' sixty days, £1000 and 153⅛ to 153¾ for bank, and Francs 5 17½ to 5 17¼ for the former, and 5 20 for the latter. Domestic Exchange rates remain unchanged. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. discount, one of them, however, quoting its correspondent at ¼ per cent. premium. The sales of currency included $40,000 New York sight at 7 16 per cent. discount, and $4000, $10,000 and several other smaller amounts at ¼.

The only sale of Bonds reported is 11 shares City Railroad at $167 50. We did not learn of any transactions in Bonds.

City Treasury Warrants were dull, and rates declined about ⅜ per cent. The sales included $6000 at 35¾ per cent discount; $1000 and $10,000 at 36¼; $10,500 at 36⅝; $8000 at 36⅞; $15,700, $2000 and $1000 at 37, and $5000 at 37⅜. The dealers bought the small sums offered across their counters at 37⅛ per cent. discount and sold at 36 to 36¼.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 600 bales, all prime, which were taken by parties at better rates, and we now quote: good ordinary at ——, low middling at 21¾ to 21¾c; middling at 22 to 22⅛c; strict middling at 22¼ to ——c, and good middling at 22¾ to ——c.

The market opened with a fair supply and general demand, which continued active throughout the day, and closed firmly. Ready to slight concessions from yesterday's figures are shown by our modified quotations above. As the business, however, nearly cleared factors' tables of every lot coming to hand, the prices exhibited rather more firmness towards the close. Operations were encouraged by increased activity in the Western markets, which relief rather stiffer rates Sixteen buyers participated in the movement, which was mostly for Liverpool and Havre, but to a fair extent for the North. This much the heaviest business reported since the commencement of the season.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, balers	2,844
Arrived since September 1st	2,197
Arrived yesterday	34
	5,075
Cleared to-day	1,500
Cleared previously	3,575
	5,075

The stock on hand per on shipboard

TOBACCO.—Since our review of Monday last the market has been very dull, the transactions being confined to one or two trifling lots. We still quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Common	7 @ 8	7 @ 8
Common Leaf	9 @ 10	9 @ 10
Good	11 @ 12	11 @ 12
Good Leaf	13 @ 14	13 @ 14
Choice	15 @ 17	15 @ 17
Choice selections	18 @ 20	18 @ 20
Fine wrappers	21 @ 25	21 @ 25

FREIGHTS.—The Freight market continues quiet, without any material change for Cotton. Engagements to sample to accommodate the offerings, which, however, are light, and to Havre fair. Constwise, the regular steamers continue to get fair cargoes at former rates, with the exception of the Texas ports, where freight is dull at 50c per bale, and Mobile at 40c per gallon.

Iron Ties—In good demand at 7c per lb for round lots, and 7½c by retail.

Custom Receipts.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, September 27, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—126 Texas Steers, 174 Calves and Yearlings, 14 Hogs, 532 Sheep, 12 Milch Cows.

Sold—181 Texas Steers, 12 Calves and Yearlings, 61 Hogs, and Sheep [illegible].

Stock on Sale—26 Texas Steers, 261 Calves and Yearlings, 153 Hogs and 12 Milch Cows.

Weighed Steers, corn fed, [illegible] quality, 2 @ net — @ —
" " " " " " " " — @ —
" " " " " " " " — @ —
Grass Steers, 1st quality, 2 head [illegible] — @ —
Grass Steers, 2d quality, 2 head [illegible] — @ —
Grass Steers, 3d quality, 2 head [illegible] — @ —
Cows, 1st quality, 2 head [illegible] — @ —
Cows, 2d quality, 2 head [illegible] — @ —
Cows, 3d quality, 2 head [illegible] — @ —
Calves, 2 head [illegible] — @ —
Yearlings, 2 head [illegible] — @ —
Fresh Cows with calves on hand [illegible] — @ —
Sheep, 2 head [illegible] — @ —

Valley of the Knox, Grand Consistory, [illegible] State of Louisiana, S. P. M. Deg. A. and A. S. R.

The officers and members of the Grand Consistory and all Subordinate Lodges, Chapters and Councils in this jurisdiction are hereby requested to attend the funeral of WILLIS P. COLEMAN, 33d [illegible] G. A. and S. Rite, from Masonic Hall, at 3 o'clock, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 27

By order of S. MANNING TODD, 33d,
Grand Commander.
E. D. CRAIG, 33d, Grand Registrar.

Highly Important

To House Keepers, Restaurateurs and Others.

TO whom that they can have their OLD FRAMES RENOVATED as good as new, at McLAUGHLIN'S Queen Dissolver Gilding Establishment, 201 Magazine street, near corner of Perdido, and every description of Frames made to order at short notice. Don't forget the place, New Orleans.

☞ Prices declining to have their Frames changed from Gilt to Rosewood, will do well to give Mr. McLaughlin a call. sep27 1m

FROM WASHINGTON.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept 26.—Mayor Bowen and Alderman Richards have owned the *Evening Express* for rumor, claiming $10,000 damages.

In the House to-day Messrs Jenckes and Bo