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 six times.
All advertisements with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT 23, 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. F. Blackman, of Claiborne.

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

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—A Sambola, of Orleans
Second " —E Pinedy, of Orleans
Third " —Dr C Ward, of Iberville
Fourth " —K J Powell, of West Feliciana
Fifth " —P M Goodrich, of Carroll.

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

FOR CONGRESS.
First District—Louis St Martin, of Orleans.
Second " —S Hunt, of Orleans.
Third " —Adolph Bailey, of St Landry.
Fourth " —Richard Swan, of Rapides
Fifth " —G W M Casale, of Ouachita

DEVOTE TWO DAYS TO YOUR COUNTRY.

Let every true lover of his liberty devote a least two days, if necessary, to the welfare of his country—one to get registered and the other to vote for Seymour and Blair. The first duty being essential to the other, whoever neglects it or suffers his registration to go by default in consequence of not devoting a day or, if necessary, two or three days to getting registered under the circumstances of this presidential campaign, the most important in the history of the country, except that which resulted in the election of Lincoln, will be shamefully recreant to the demands of patriotism. Do not go to the registration offices and leave day after day waiting for a more convenient opportunity, as too many are doing, but go there and *stay* there till you get your registration complete and see that it is properly *registered*. Whatever your duties, however pressing your engagements, however disagreeable and irksome the work of registry, let nothing under the sun keep you from performing it once this high duty to your country. We repeat, register, register, and whatever else circumstances or duties, do not fail under any circumstances to register! Remember that the registration offices close *next Saturday* evening 24th of October, and that there is no time for delay.

The Government of the City.

The tax-payers of New Orleans have another opportunity of rescuing the government of the city from the hands of the Radicals, by insisting that a new police force should be organized. Nobody, only we are sure without protection against the numerous depredators and other criminals who infest our streets. No man sleeps with any assurance of safety. Nobody has any confidence in the men appointed by the Metropolitan Police Board, even were the law under which they have been appointed recognized as just and proper enactment, binding upon the people. But that law has no claims whatever to our respect. It was not framed with a view of providing for the preservation of the peace of this city, but only as a party measure, with the design of forwarding the interests of the Radicals and perpetuating their power.

It was framed with an undisguised disregard of our opinions and our interests, and ought to be resisted with all the power we can exercise. We shall, under the circumstances, stand passive, should extra-legal measures unfortunately be forced upon us. We cannot be expected to submit patiently to every act of oppression with which our adversaries think proper to visit us. The City Council are expected to act in this matter, and that promptly and vigorously. Let them discharge this responsibility and exhibit the spirit which animates the breasts of their constituents. A writ of injunction would probably be against the Board.

Add one of the Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee have issued an address to the Democracy of the State. It will be found in this issue. The Committee frankly admit that the result of the late elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania is not as encouraging as we had reason to expect, but at the same time they deny that a similar result on the 3d of November is by any means a foregone conclusion. They point out what has already been stated in these columns, that the Democratic party has been steadily gaining strength, and that the Republican majority in the States named has been largely reduced since the previous elections. The Committee state that our friends in the North are prosecuting the campaign in the confidence that it is within the bounds of possibility yet to carry our candidates into office. They argue that we should not relax our efforts to regain the control of this State, even if the Presidential ticket should result unfavorably to the Democracy. It is of the first importance that we should indisputably manifest to the people of the North our dissatisfaction with the present gove ument of Louisiana—a dissatisfaction based upon the fact that it came into power through military imposition—that it is not the confidence of the majority of our citizens, and that it is not administered for our interest. Undoubtedly it exists mainly by sufferance.

We might add there is reason to believe that the Democracy will carry Louisiana triumphantly on the 3 of November.

THE NEW CABLE.—The French Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company has a charter from the French Government for twenty years. The Edison Director of the same is the well-known Robert Lowe, member of Parliament, in London. For the laying of the cable the Great Eastern has been chartered.

The proposed cable is to be laid in two sections—the first from Brest, France, to the French Isle of St Pierre, at the south of Newfoundland—the second from St Pierre, either direct to New York, or to a point between New York and Boston. The whole length of the cable is as follows.

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Section 1st From Brest to St. Pierre | 2325 |
| Section 2d From St. Pierre to the United States | 722 |
| Total | 3047 |

The length of this cable exceeds the present one between Valentia and Newfoundland which is a trifle less than 1900 miles.

For the laying and construction of sections of this cable the "Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company" have contracted in London for the sum of £920,000.

There are probably a considerable number of persons residing in Louisiana who are of foreign birth and who have not been naturalized as citizens of the United States, but who are yet citizens of the United States.

These are persons who became citizens of the United States by virtue of their having been inhabitants of some one of the Territories of the United States when it was admitted into the Union, and by virtue of an act of Congress which provides that such persons might at their choice become citizens of the United States without going through the process of naturalization, (as in the case of foreigners,) simply by reason of their having been component parts of the population of such Territory.

We know of two instances of this class of citizens. One of them was a resident of Louisiana when she was admitted into the Union. Another was a resident of Kansas when Kansas was a Territory. Both are foreigners. One of them is a citizen of the United States with the right of voting, as a foreigner, declared his intention to become a citizen. The other had declared such an intention under the laws of Kansas.

This class of persons are entitled to be registered, and will doubtless be permitted to do so on filing with the Supervisors an affidavit setting forth the circumstances of their case. The Supervisors are authorized to register them under section 8 of the Registration law.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—Advices from Richmond to Northern cities state that the people of that State have abandoned the idea of voting in the Presidential contest.

Mississippi and Texas, will, under similar circumstances, follow the same course.—*Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,579.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The following document speaks for itself:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF LOUISIANA

*New Orleans*, Oct 20, 1868

The result of the elections in the Northern States, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., has not been such as to confirm the just expectations of the country, that the pending political contest would certainly terminate in the triumph of the Democratic party. I would be uncandid to deny that the partial failure of these expectations has caused much disappointment; but it, by no means, follows that disappointment must be succeeded by despondency, or that we should remit our efforts to carry the State of Louisiana for the Democratic electoral ticket. We have the best authority for declaring that our friends at the North are not dismayed, but that, on the contrary, they are resolved to prosecute the canvass with redoubled energy and vigor, and, if possible, to reverse the results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio. There is ample show that the Democratic party is steadily gaining a strength, and that only a slight addition is required to give it an actual preponderance in the States which voted on the 13th. In 1864, the three States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, cast 1,324,064 votes, of which Lincoln received 711,316 and McClellan 612,117, showing a Republican majority of 99,850. At the late elections the same States cast more than a million and a half (1,500,000) votes, and the aggregate Republican majority is not more than 25,000. This there is exhibited a Democratic gain of 75,000—a proof that the Democratic party is sensibly increasing and the Republican party is sensibly diminishing in strength. We have, moreover, good reason to believe that both Pennsylvania and Indiana were carried for the Republicans by means which cannot be repeated at the Presidential election, and which it was no connection with the character and direction of public opinion. In any event the Democracy rely on the votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, California, Oregon and Nevada. These States have 89 votes, which add to the votes of the nine Southern States, would give Seymour 169 votes—just a majority of the electoral college. The absolute necessity, therefore, of carrying Louisiana at the approaching election, must be evident to all. We need not elect our candidate by casting him the votes of all the Southern States—we cannot expect to elect him if we fail in Louisiana. On the other hand, if the Republican party is to succeed—if the general Grant is to be elected to the Presidency, it becomes even more necessary—it is even a higher duty—for us to carry Louisiana, that we may do our part for our country and to the Democratic party which we are bound in honor to discharge; we owe a duty to our State and to ourselves, which our honor, our safety, the security of our society, and the preservation of our personal rights and liberty require us to fulfil. We must demonstrate, by the indisputable testimony of the ballot box, that the government imposed upon this State by Congressional interference, and military tyranny, is a flagrant usurpation on the part of those who pretend to be its citizens, and that it exists in open defiance of the public opinion of our people. It is time, fellow-citizens, for the issue to be made and to be fought out, better for our future peace and prosperity, that the world should be convinced that we are willing our people may be made to yield obedience to laws which are not necessary for the preservation of social order and the administration of justice, they will never recognize the validity of governments imposed on them by force and fraud and imposition in their wishes. It is time for the Republican party to know that their resolution has come to a failure as to the only practical object which they expected to derive from it—that of securing the vote of the Southern States for the Republican ticket, and thus securing the supremacy of the Republican party by the forced submission of the South to that organization. If the vote of Louisiana be cast against Grant the Radicals will be convinced that their plan has failed, and they will not be disposed to make any further sacrifices, or to expend any more money or time for the purpose of maintaining the existing system. If they no longer have any interest in upholding the intrusive governments which now afflict the Southern States, they may abandon them to the governments to their own resources, and put the influence of an impartially adverse public opinion. If we are ever to get rid of the military yoke which now oppresses us, we must fortify themselves with the moral force which will be exhibited by a preponderance of numerical strength at the polls. We believe that the country will cry for peace and order; for the security of property, and the preservation of personal rights to liberty and life, to be found in the assertion of that superiority, by the Democratic party, at the approaching election.

We, therefore, earnestly urge our friends to continue the canvass with unabated vigor, and with a fixed determination to carry the State for Seymour and Blair. Whatever fate may be in store for the Democratic party of the country, we shall then at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have saved our own State from unspeakable evils, and that we have redeemed the action of the National Democratic Convention, by voting for the candidate whom it nominated. Such an expression of confidence is due from us to the great party which has espoused our cause, and to the eminent men who have been chosen as its representative principles and its policy. The attempt of a few persons to induce a change of front in face of the enemy, and to persuade the National Committee to usurp the functions of the party, by displacing the nominees of the Convention, has entirely failed. That attempt was the result of a panic—hopefully limited in its number, and followed by the exhibition of a more determined and enthusiastic spirit than ever, on the part of the masses of the Democracy. The Democratic electors in the Electoral College will all be voted for Seymour and Blair—let us make it sure that the votes of Louisiana are included in the number.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

THOS L MACON, President.
THOS STEEL, Secretary.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—We have not yet received the *official* returns from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 29th says. The Republican majority in Ohio will probably be in the neighborhood of 16,000 or 17,000. In Indiana the Republican candidate for Governor has probably from 500 to 800 majority. In Pennsylvania the Republican majority is about 10,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Matrimonial*—Miss Beauregard, a beautiful young lady of this city, niece of General Beauregard, was married yesterday in the St. Louis Cathedral, the fortunate possessor of the fair bride is Mr Frederick Hall, with m we can certainly congratulate upon winning so great a prize.

*The Pendleton Guards*—This fine club, preceded by Chahley Jones's splendid band, and presenti g a handsome appearance, were out in a procession of about 270 of their numbers, last night, escorted by a delegation of the "Innocents," and marched through a number of streets, keeping fine step to the music, which Jones's band always dispenses so charmingly. We have to return the club and the band our thanks for a serenade to the *Bee* as they stopped in front of our office. The club were presented with an elegant wreath at the residence of Mrs. Prewett, corner of Rampart and St Louis street.

*Radical Processes*—As a Radical (negro) procession passed up Royal street last night the procession halted in front of the Bismarck saloon when a number of the negroes of the procession left the ranks, and drew revolvers on a car on which had been placed a banner "Hurrah for Seymour and Blair." Will the negro never learn that the Democrats have as good a right to hurrah for Seymour and Blair as the Radicals have to hurrah for Grant and Colfax? It is to be hoped, however, that both parties will not indulge their rivalry in the exemplification of such outrageous disturbances.

*The Registration Injunction*—Judge Cooley, of the Sixth Di rict Court, yesterday rendered quite a lengthy and able decision in the matter of the injunction issued out in the interest of the people by Messrs. Geo. W Race, Caleb S Hunt, A Sambola, Louis St Martin and others, to compel the Board of Registra ion and Supervisors to register, with ut question, persons offering to take the oath prescribed, and those mentioned during the recess of the courts.

Judge Cooley decides that the points made in the injunction are well taken, that the registration officers have no power to inquire into the rights of persons offering to register and take the oath prescribed, or producing proper na ural ization papers, whether such papers were issued in the county, whether such papers were issued in the county, whether such papers were issued in the county