

THE OREGONIAN DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

ALLEGED SECRET SALE OF GOLD.

CAVALRY TO FIGHT INDIANS—GEN. CUSTAR—FINANCIAL—APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Several New York papers denounce the assistant treasurer for secret sales of gold.

Col. D. S. Goodloe has been appointed revenue supervisor for Kentucky. No appointment has yet been made for New York.

Gen. Canby has been ordered to his regiment, which is to act immediately against the Indians.

Treasurer in the treasury vaults at \$30,000,000, \$30,000,000 will be required on the first proximo for interest on the 5.20's.

Internal revenue receipts to-day \$457,000.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—In connection with the sudden stringency of the money market all the New York papers have elaborate articles and department.

The management of the assistant treasurer has been the subject of sharp criticisms among business men.

The assistant treasurer has sold since Friday last about \$40,000,000 in gold and holds \$5,000,000 in checks against banks.

The government sales of gold and the draw on the banks for currency work into the hands of stock jobbing bears, and the coincidence causes comments unfavorable to the reputation of the department.

The sharp demand for gold and the advance in the rate of call loans to 7, with exceptions on governments at 6, has not taken Wall street by surprise.

The World warned its readers of the impending movement of the government to look up greenbacks, simultaneously with preparations of the banks for quarterly statements.

Leading government dealers have provided themselves with all the money they will require for some time to come and are lenders of money.

FROM SELMA.

Democratic Mass Meeting and Torchlight Procession.

SELMA, Oct. 1.—The Democratic State mass meeting held here to-day was more numerous attended than any meeting ever held in the State.

Speeches were made by Gen. James H. Cantelero, ex-Gov. Thomas H. Watts, J. W. Taylor, H. A. Herbert, John A. Winston and C. W. Lee.

The torchlight procession to-night is a magnificent affair. Miles of streets are filled with people, and all the principal houses are illuminated.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Oct. 1.—House.—The bill to prevent free persons of color being elected to office was lost.

The bill to compel common carriers to provide equal accommodations, etc., for all, was also lost.

Yrignat, Republican, was elected to the House. A resolution passed appointing a special committee of five to investigate his case.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Revolution—Speculations Regarding Isabella's Successor—Civil War.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Madrid quiet. Madrid is president of the provisional junta. No measures have been taken looking to the future.

Another committee editor has been robbed in Galveston.

With both Conchas among the Spanish rebels, who will Isabella have to back her?

Gen. Sherman and family attended the theater in St. Louis on the night of the 28th ult.

Chas. H. Grayner, of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, died recently.

A great and unusual number of consumptives are wending their way toward Minnesota for the winter.

How does a horse regard man? As the source of all his woes.—(N. Y. Commonwealth.)

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 134@135.

What is the best light for a midnight whist party? The midnight hyle.—(Ex.)

A contractor broke a \$1200 pane of glass in A. T. Stewart's store.

Count Walewski died on the 27th ult., aged fifty-eight years.

The present Sir Percy Shelley, eldest son of the poet, is a great yachtsman, and spends more time in the Mediterranean than he does on his estate.

T. D. O. Fessenden, formerly a member of Congress, and brother of Senator Fessenden, died in Lewiston, Me., Sept. 28.

Hiram Fuller, the editor of the London Cosmopolitan, and formerly of the New York Mirror, is in a London prison for debt.

Some apple-blossoms from Long Island were placed on the table of the New York Mail last Saturday.

A private telegram of the 28th ult., from Con cord, says ex-President Pierce has suffered a relapse and his condition is serious.

Charles Leeds has sent \$10 for the benefit of the two persons lately shot at the Broadway Theater.

Harry Flash, the Southern poet, was nearly arrested at the New York Hotel, because he was carrying a pocket watch.

A Washington evening paper of the 28th ult., publishes a statement that large numbers of negroes and sold in Cuba. It says a hundred and fifty were taken in a schooner from Mobile, several months ago.

It is believed, in official quarters, that Jefferson Davis will not be tried at the October term of the United States court in Virginia.

Per contra a Washington dispatch of the 28th ult. says that Mr. Davis will be brought to trial at the next term of the United States Court in Richmond, as Attorney General Evarts is said to be actively pushing the matter.

The Sun publishes a report that George Francis Train will arrive in New York soon and become a candidate in the fifth congressional district against John Morrissey. His friends say his release is already arranged, and a telegram announcing it is hourly expected.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Noon.—Consols 94. Bonds 73.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Bourse firm. Rentas 69.25. Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Noon.—Cotton buoyant. Middling uplands 16 1/4, middling Orleans 16 1/4; sales 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—Afternoon.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands to arrive 9d. Breadstuffs heavy. Beef and pork quiet. Lard dull. Turpentine quiet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton firm and active. Treasuries 12. Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Evening.—Cotton firm. Havre, Oct. 1.—Evening.—Cotton excited.

FRANKFURT, Oct. 1.—Bonds firm at 76 1/2. HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Sugar dull at 7 1/2. Flour steady at \$11 50@12 50. Stereotype 14 1/4.

FEDERAL CURRENCY 2 1/2% discount; for gold 3 1/2% premium. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Gold, after some fluctuations, closed weak at 134 1/4@135.

STOCKS market closed unsettled with a general advance, in spite of the stringency in the money market. Sub-treasury balance \$95,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton market firm; not very active. Sales to-day 1300 bales. Middling 2 1/4.

THE REGISTRATION QUESTION.

Letter from Mr. Foadick of the Board of Registration.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Foadick to the Chairman of the Board.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1, 1863.

To the Editors of the Daily Paper: Feeling that one more effort should be made by me on behalf of the people of the State to induce, if possible, the majority of the Board of Registration to do justice by changing the "instructions" to boards of supervisors, as furnished, and under which they are now acting, I presented the accompanying letter to the board, and demanded immediate action on the points raised.

Mr. Ferguson courteously gave me his decision in the following terms: "The board do not think, under his construction of the law, that he had any right to make any change in the 'printed instructions' given to supervisors, until such time as the Legislature changed the acts under which the Board of Registration was appointed."

Mr. Foadick simply declined to decide at all, assuming the ground that it was impossible to consider the question at this time, as the Legislature now had the whole matter before them, and would most probably take some action in a few days.

The citizens of the State being vitally interested in all movements relating to registration, I deem it my duty to make this public, so that they may be enabled to take legal steps to enforce their rights, as I am of opinion that the object of the leaders of the Radical party in their movement, is to deprive the majority of the State of the right of suffrage, and to deprive them of their birth-right, is a sham, and simply to procrastinate until it is too late for them to do themselves any good.

An appeal to this board in my opinion is useless, for the reason that the majority in preparing their instructions have already prejudged almost every possible case that could be brought before them.

Respectfully,  
Geo. A. Foadick.

The following is the letter to Mr. Baker, above referred to:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1, 1863.

Mr. Wm. Baker, Chairman Board of Registrars, New Orleans, La.

With the view of facilitating registration, and to avoid as far possible any unnecessary differences, I demand that the instructions to supervisors be modified so as to conform to the judgment as expressed by Judge Cooley in the case of Gamble vs. Third Ward Board of Supervisors, and of Judge Leveaux in the case of L. S. J. that all citizens of foreign birth shall be registered on the production of naturalization papers issued from any of the courts, regardless of date, provided they possess the other necessary qualifications of an elector.

I also demand that they be further modified, so as to permit all citizens who propose to take oath No. 3 to do so without question, as the manner of having added the name of the elector to the State is a question which each individual must determine according to his own judgment and the dictates of his conscience, and for this board to give instructions prohibiting the supervisors from registering those applicants as a usurpation of authority not delegated to them by the acts of the Legislature.

Respectfully,  
Geo. A. Foadick.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

According to adjournment, the convention met yesterday, shortly after 10 A. M. All the wards of this city and all the country parishes, with the exception of four, were fully represented.

Col. W. W. Walker, in a spirited address urging on the people of Louisiana, and especially those of the Democracy, the necessity of rejecting the Democracy, the present of the State, and the present State government, Col. Mouton protested in a vehement manner against the illegal course of the convention, and urged an election for congressmen.

The only election he could lawfully offer was one to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Mason. Col. Mouton offered a resolution that the convention be adjourned until the next meeting of the State.

Mr. McCullen offered a resolution to the effect that Democrats be advised to file the recantation oath, if the same can be done conscientiously. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Tucker of St. Mary, offered a resolution to the effect that it is the right and duty of every voter in the State to cast his vote in the coming election, the infamous resolution was referred to the committee notwithstanding.

Mr. Bland of St. Martin, offered a resolution considering the Constitution of 1858 null and void, and that the Convention be authorized to amend the Constitution of 1852, and advising the people to refuse to pay all State taxes to the present State government.

The Democracy refused to recognize negroes in office, while declaring themselves firm supporters of the Constitution as amended down to us. Referred.

Col. Turnbull of Jefferson, quoted articles 98 and 99 of the Constitution of 1858, relative to such amendments, and urged that the Convention be authorized to amend the Constitution of 1852, and advising the people to refuse to pay all State taxes to the present State government.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

Mr. Preston of Jefferson, spoke eloquently against filing the recantation oath, he urged that every citizen should be held under the same law, and that no one would be considered as having performed his duty who should file to do so.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

It was wild and stormy weather last night. It probably was the storm and of the equinoctial, and by 7 or 8 o'clock this morning we may look for a rousing northwest, and for a temperature which will cause blankets and wraps to be in demand.

THE FEVERISH EXCITEMENT which during last week pervaded the community, paralyzing trade and spreading an indescribable gloom over everybody and everything, has vanished, like some specter conjured up in the dreams of a restless sleeper, and in its place has come a season of comparative quietude.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.

At the late election in the State, twenty thousand voters, who were the entire white vote of the State, were denied the right of suffrage, while the elective franchise wrested from them by the strong arm of military authority, was by the same authority conferred upon negroes, who were denied the right to register and vote.