THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
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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:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

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

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

District Electors:
First Congressional District.....A. SAMBOLA.
Second " .....M. B. BRADY.
Third " .....A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " .....A. DEBLANC.
Fifth " .....N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATES:
First Congressional District.....T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second " .....GEO. W. RACE.
Third " .....J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth " .....E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth " .....W. F. BLACKMAN. J. H. BRIGHAM.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—Dr. T. G. Richardson, Dean of the Faculty, announces through our advertising columns that the thirty first annual courses of instruction in this Institution will begin November 16th and terminate on the second Saturday of the ensuing March. Preliminary lecture in the Charity Hospital will be commenced on October 15th. The Professors are all men of eminence—Cenas, Jones, Stone, Richardson, Bemis, Chaille, and others of whom it is unnecessary to speak. For particulars see advertisement.

MEETING OF LAFAYETTE SQUARE.—James Pennywitz, colored Democratic speaker, and other speakers, will address the people from the platform on Lafayette Square, Wednesday night, at seven o'clock. Citizens and clubs are invited to attend.

NEW COTTON.—We have seen a sample of one of the two bales of new cotton which have been received per steamer Gov. Allen at this port, from A. B. Tripler, Pelee River, parish of Pointe Coupée, and consigned to J. Pinckney Smith.

NEW RICE.—We have seen a sample of the new crop of rice, grown in the parish of Plaquemines, on the plantation of Messrs. Nicholas & Norbert Martin, at Point-A-la-Hache, and milled at the celebrated Empire Parish Rice Mill. Four barrels of this rice, which we consider to be a very fair article, have been received by the house of Florian Martin, No. 145 Old Levee street.

The crop in the parish of Plaquemines, we are informed, are splendid.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer Gov. Allen, Captain Smoker, arrived yesterday morning from Argyle, brought down two bales of new crop cotton, one of which is from the plantation of Joseph Davis, Miss., brother of Jefferson Davis, now cultivated by Ben. Montgomery and Sons, and the balance of his former slaves. The cotton is consigned to Payne, Huntington & Co. Also, one bale from Pointe Coupee parish, La., shipped by Col. A. Tripler, agent to the house of J. Pinckney Smith.

Generals Sherman and Blair.

General Sherman is a better fighter than speaker. If the following utterances of his at St. Joseph, on the occasion of the reception of Gen. Grant are the best he can do, he had better imitate the prudence of Gen. Grant Gen. Blair, who visited St. Joseph afterwards, and whose speech there we also give, could not suffer General Sherman's silly words to pass without notice. Said Gen. Sherman:

GENTLEMEN—I return thanks to you for this manner reception. General Grant did not choose to speak, as he was worn out by travel. [Loud cheers for Seymour and Blair, with groans and hisses.] I do not desire to advise violence, but if I was president of St. Joseph I would think that fellow in the Missouri river. [Continued groans.] There was a time when people who wanted to fight had to be accommodated. We gave them all they wanted. [Renewed excitement.] When you hark to behave yourself. I'll continue my speech. [Cheers and groans.] Well, I'll eat a my supper and go to bed; you can do what you please.

General Blair in St. Joseph.

HE IS SERENADED AND MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH—AN IMMENSE CROWD AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

[From the St. Joseph Gazette, August 7.]

Gen. Blair arrived in St. Joseph yesterday at the 12 o'clock train from Leavenworth. He stopped at the Pacific House, where he was called upon during the afternoon by numerous personal and political friends. About 7 o'clock his immense concourse of citizens collected in the east front of the hotel, where the distinguished visitor was serenaded by a band in attendance for that purpose. Gen. Blair was vociferously called, and being introduced by Col. L. M. Lawson, of this city, made his appearance and spoke very briefly, in substance about as follows:

GEN. BLAIR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of St. Joseph—In addressing the large and enthusiastic audience before me I shall not insult you by calling you "fellow," or by advising you to throw a man in the river, who happens to differ in opinion regarding the sentiments expressed, as I understand has been done by a distinguished military gentleman in this place upon a recent occasion. I believe this to be a free country, and the people will treat those with respect who respect the people. Our objection to the principles of our adversaries in this great political campaign is, that they assume too dictatorial a tone toward the people. They denounce as a traitor whoever—say that I wish to inaugurate another rebellion, because I say it is time for the rule of the bayonet to be checked. [Great applause.] The people of the State of Missouri and the people of the whole country are tired of being bound to obey the decisions of their military commanders. We believe it is time for the will of the people to be carried out. That will be done. [A voice—"We'll fix that in November."] Yes, we will settle that in November, and we will do it peaceably, by the ballot. The people are now fully aroused, and none of those men will dare to defy the will of the people. Those who attempt it will come to grief, and it is time they should come to grief. Unless check be put to you on until they establish negro suffrage over ship State and the Northern States, as they already have in ten States of this Union. They will extend a military despotism over all the States, and negro supremacy, as far as the people will allow it. [Fragmentary Cheers, and the carpet baggers that have got into the Senate under the auspices of the Rump, have already attempted to degrade the white men of all the States to a condition of inferiority to the negro. This is the main issue. The people have decided to allow those States where they have employed the privilege of a free vote that thing cannot be and I tell you that the will of the people shall be carried out in spite of the designs of these ambitious men who have trampled the Constitution under their feet, and a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to the people of the Southern as well as of the Northern States.

But we are told that even if the Democratic party elect their President, and a majority of the House of Representatives, that these carpet baggers, who assume to constitute a majority of the Senate will defeat legislation, and will impose this ignorant and pauper barbarous race of negroes upon the country as the superior of the white man. Let them dare to do it, and they will find that the more than one million manly voters who are disposed to this scheme will make it impossible for them to perpetuate such a dastardly outrage upon American citizens. The people have risen in their might everywhere, from Maine to California, and have in such votes said they will not have this negro supremacy kept up in this country. They will not be shaken in this purpose to turn aside the bayonet that is still kept pointed at the throats of the white citizens of the South. Neither will the Radical party in its hopeless minority be able to defeat the will of the people. I feel an abiding confidence in the ultimate success of the Democratic party to-day because it is right.

Thanking you gentlemen for your very kind and attentive audience, I bid you farewell.

The Kentucky Election.

[From the Louisville Courier of Aug. 7.]

THE GRAND RESULT—FIGURES STILL INCREASING—GAIN IN 68 COUNTIES, 3,031 FROM LAST YEAR'S MAJORITY, 20,000!!!

The returns continue to come in after the same fashion—enormous Democratic gains everywhere and a steady reduction in the Radical vote. Our table this morning comprises in all 68 counties, of which are official and 12 partial, and which shows a gain for Stevenson over Wolfe's majorities in same counties of 3,031. The 11 counties yet to be heard from will probably increase the majority to 20,000. The few, wing in our hospitalization (gain in 56 counties, reported officially.....20,777
Loss in 1 county (Union, 3).....19
Gain in 12 counties, reported officially.....3,031
Net gain in 68 counties.....3,012
Wolfe's majority.....13,119
.....16,131
—to which future gains only will be added, and will show Stevenson's actual majority.

Passengers per steamship Mariposa, Captain Kimble, from New Orleans, August 8—Mrs. Dupuy, Dr. Menendez, R. Gottman, A. E. Murphy.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,516.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S DEFENSE.

The official organ of Sunday parades a large number of paragraphs covering nearly two columns, purporting to contain confirmations of Mr. Warmoth's letter to the President, informing him of the lawlessness of the people of Louisiana, and calling for troops to enable him to suppress their crimes. We had occasion to criticise this letter in a late issue, and in conjunction with our city cotemporaries demanded that Mr. Warmoth should *specify* the facts to which his letter referred, and furnish the names of the one hundred and fifty persons he asserted had been murdered, and his authority for the wholesale denunciation of our people, in which he indulged.

Mr. Warmoth's attempt at justification is exceedingly lame, and consists of vague and general reports made to him by sundry persons throughout the State, some of whose names he gives, while he suppresses others. The following is a specimen of the stuff upon which he bases his calumnies against us, and his request to the President for assistance:

LETTER OF EMERSON BENTLY—OPELOUSAS, JULY 31, 1868.

Says that for several nights two armed men have lain concealed within thirty feet of his door, where they have remained from sundown until midnight. Last night the number was increased to four; two lay prostrate near the fence, two concealed themselves in tall weeds, near a path he was accustomed to travel.

Mr. Bently seems to have been considerably scared, but really his report would scarcely justify the President in ordering troops into this State for the purpose of guarding Mr. Bently's slumbers. If every man and woman afflicted with the "night mare" were to communicate the fact to the Governor, the pigeon holes of the Executive office would soon be filled with such letters.

The next citation made by the *Republican* from the Governor's portfolio is a petition from citizens of North Louisiana. Says the official Journal:

[This petition was signed by Isaac H. Crawford, James Mathew, R H Curry, W. M Holland, Wade H. Hough, F T. Crawford, A. R Whitney, W G Wyly, A. W. Faulkner, and O. H. Brewster:]

States that at least fifty murders, and many other outrages, have been committed in the parish of Franklin. These murders and outrages have been perpetrated for the purpose of driving away and exterminating every loyal man in the county. Also speaks of the organization of secret societies which have the same end in view.

Some of these names are known to us, and we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment that citizens of the intelligence and experience of Messrs. Crawford, Hough, and Faulkner, should put their names to a document so indefinite and worded in so general a manner as this petition. "Fifty murders" are here reported to have been committed in Franklin parish, in a petition formally drawn up and signed by responsible citizens and transmitted to the Governor of the State, without the signers thereof considering it a matter of the smallest moment to detail the circumstances or even give the names of the parties killed. The signers of this petition named above certainly know that such a document is devoid of the characteristics of truth and ought to be received by no public officer whatever in that shape. So loosely worded a communication calls for no action upon the part of the Governor, who would not be justified in doing more than requesting his informants for the particular facts in support of their averments.

Among these quotations from the Governor's budget, as set forth by the *Republican*, we find the following item which is perhaps hearsay as Mr H Train has up call to go to the parish of Franklin, a locality, which is some three to four hundred miles distant from the Third Judicial District. The parish of Franklin happens to be in the Twelfth Judicial District, of which Mr T S Worrell is the Judge. Mr. Train holds no office there:

H. TRAIN, JUDGE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Refuses to return to the parish of Franklin on account of the threatening attitude of the people, who are mostly Democrats, unless a force is sent with him to vindicate the law.

The writer of the following letter is a lawyer in Columbia, Caldwell parish. Mr. Hough knows very well that there is no power in the United States, or in any other country, to prevent contractors, and that it does not lie in the mouth of the Republicans to complain of their opponents endeavoring to influence the negroes. That example has been set by themselves.

We do not believe there is any plan on foot to "overawe, intimidate and destroy in some manner every Republican of influence in the country." Mr. Hough is indebted to his imagination for that idea.

LETTER OF WADE H. HOUGH.

To Senator Ray, dated August 3, Ouachita parish, says that there is a plan on foot to overawe, intimidate and destroy in some manner every Republican of influence in the country, or to ostracize him in such a manner as to make him leave this country, so as to enable them to vote the negroes as they deem best.

The next excerpt from Governor Warmoth's budget, we are told, is a letter of the highest authority from Monroe, dated August 3d. It seems to have been written by some gentleman interested in a railroad up there, the title to which is now being contested before the United States Court. The real reason for the hands leaving it, we suspect, the inability of the parties running the road to pay their laborers. In our comment on the charge every misfortune to the K K Ks, or, rather, to some persons are a great a bugbear as the "big black dog" with which mothers sometimes scare their children when they misbehave.

LETTER OF THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY FROM MONROE, DATED AUGUST 3.

States: "The terror caused among the freedmen by the murders at Hayville, and elsewhere in the parishes of Morehouse and Franklin since then, is preventing us from progressing with the work on the road as rapidly as we expected two weeks ago. I have had here left him; and even the hands at Crow Lake are so frightened that it is with difficulty they can be induced to remain at work. Until lately they would desert their cabins and sleep at night, and sleep in the woods, lest the K. K. K.'s would kill them. Some of the rebel planters are beginning to feel the effect of this state of things. The hands on Mawhe's, Trevanion's and other places, on Bayou Macon and Bend River, have left and are leaving—fear of the K. K. K.'s is the cause assigned."

Some of these quotations are news items from previous issues of the *Republican*, and are about as authentic as the information given to it by that mythical "Catholic priest."

We have no room to-day for any further extracts. Our country cotemporaries will doubtless answer for their own localities, since their attention has now been called to the accusations made against them, vague and uncertain as they are.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESIDENT.

Perhaps Andrew Johnson is about to show his hand; he never yet was silent in a contest which involved the liberties of the people.

ALASKA.

The President will make an appointment for Collector of the port of Alaska. Assistant Attorney General Ashton declined the office, he has never been filled heretofore it does not come under the civil tenure bill.

DEAD BUTLER.

Butler's recent case which speaks of Surratt's attorneys, has drawn out a reply from Richard T. Merrick, counsel for Surratt. He stated that he offered his services in behalf of the prisoner, and Merrick and his associate declined the honor. Merrick thus concludes: If Mr. Butler supposes the counsel of Surratt declined being associated with him professionally because of any personal ill will and are pursuing him with litigation to gratify any personal malignity, he is entirely mistaken; we declined the association because we felt constrained to do so from a proper regard for the honor of our profession and our own self respect.

THE SUMMER TRIP.

The President will not take his summer trip until the return of Evarts, who will then give a legal opinion on several questions pending. Newport will be among the places visited by the President.

GEN. ROUSSEAU

will not be required to assume command of his new District until fall.

COMMUTATION.

By directions of the Secretary of War, the monthly rate for commutation for quarters for officers which was increased to eighteen dollars per room, takes effect at Louisville, commencing from July 1st, 1868.

SUPERVISORS OF REVENUE.

McCulloch is very reticent about the nominations for supervisors of revenue, but it is believed that Harland, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue, is appointed for New York, and Smallwood for Philadelphia. Both are unsatisfactory to the Democracy.

NEW RICE.—The steamer Aloe, Captain Wood, from the lower coast, brought up four barrels of new rice to F. Martin.

We have received from Geo. A. Foedick, Esq., a pamphlet, entitled "Constitution of the National Board of Trade," adopted at Philadelphia, June 5, 1868, with list of officers.

Passengers per steamship Juniata, from Philadelphia, via Havana.

From Havana—Chas Le Blanche, G Pyre, C A Gildersleeve, M Romana, R Del Rio, Geo McCullen, L Zepeda, Mrs F Bauer, J Sonderville, A Zeigle, Miss F Sears, W Sears, Henry Sears.....From Philadelphia—Mrs L Palmer, Miss Mary Paine.

Passengers per steamship Crescent City, Capt. Weir, from New York:

Mrs J P Sumner child and nurse, Mrs J P Sumner Mrs Dinter and 2 children, E D Leon, J P Newhouse, H C Andrews, Mrs H C Andrews and child, J Cogery, W Johnson, L A Schuber, Jas Curtis, J D Collins, H A Collins.

Mr. Charles Dimitry, son of Professor Dimitry, of New Orleans, has just finished a novel called "The House in Belfour street," which is in the press of Blelock & Co., of New Orleans.

Charged with Embezzlement—Serano Cassar was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, charged by Guiseppe Spitero with embezzling 1220 Napoleons (gold pieces) entrusted to him (Cassar) for purposes of entering into a business partnership, at No. 17 St. Anthony street.

The evidence adduced shows that Spitero arrived in this city on the 20th of June, from Malta, and on the 19th of July entrusted this money to Cassar. About eight days thereafter, Spitero called on Cassar and demanded the return of the money, and was told that it had never been entrusted to him—denying that he had received any whatever.

The Recorder sent the case for trial before the Criminal Court.

Criminal Court—Jean Marie, arrested at the Lake and charged with stealing a watch and other articles, property of H. Wulf, was yesterday found guilty.

Wm. Alexander, arraigned for larceny, plead guilty and was sentenced at hard labor in the Penitentiary for twenty one months.

Recorder Becker and the Waiter Girls—The police of the First District made a sudden descent upon a couple of up town concert beer saloons, Sunday evening, and arrested several of the waiter girls of the establishments upon the strength of some long slumbering city ordinance, art. 565, sect. 2, Levy's Digest.

The culprits or victims, as the case may be, appeared before Recorder Becker yesterday morning, who took advantage of the occasion to deliver a very learned and edifying sermon upon the impropriety of such establishments, and the injurious influence they exercised upon the morals of the community. Amiadish Sleek could not have done it better. Will it is to be supposed that Judge Becker ought to know all about the matter, as himself and household have been before the same tribunal several times, on like and worse charges. The matter lays over, and in the meantime we understand the proprietors are under arrest.

We noticed last night that the Cave Beer Saloon on Carondelet street, kept by Becker's brother in law, was in operation, with music, as usual.

City Mortality—The total number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health for the week ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning was 95:

Two were drowned, 2 died of lockjaw, 1 died of cholera, 1 catarrh, 1 bilious fever, 11 consumption, 3 congestive fever, 2 intermittent, 2 remittent, 1 typhoid fever, 1 small pox, 1 old age, 11 were still born, and the balance died of various ordinary diseases, 47 were males, 48 females, and 5 infants; 67 were whites, 20 blacks, 3 mulattoes, and 2 not classified; 60 were native of the United States, 13 not stated, and 22 foreigners.

Attempted—A man named John Ryan attempted to commit suicide at Liberty street, No 192, by cutting himself with scissors, all because he said he had no means or employment—not hurt much.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY SEVENTH DAY—AUGUST 10, 1868.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon. Lieut Gov. Dunn presiding.

Mr. Campbell called up Senate bill No. 27 relative to allowing fees to officers and assistants to the Superintendent of Public Education. The matter was discussed bitterly all forenoon.

Mr. Jewell moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost—yeas 10; nays 15.

Subsequently upon further consideration of the matter, sharp personalities resulted between Messrs. E. L. Jewell and Campbell, causing the former to make an Campbell in a threatening manner, and the Sergeant at Arms and Chaplain had to interfere. Not a word was spoken in the *par rise* for each other soon after the altercation, which occurred soon after the alteration.

House bill No. 89 relative to organizing a uniformed militia, was taken up.

The bill was passed finally, section by section.

The bill to establish a board of public works passed finally.

The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock a. pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Roll called—61 members present.

De Grange, Orleans of Orleans, introduced a bill to incorporate the Savings and Pawn Bank of New Orleans, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The bill defining the duties of the Coroners of the parish of Orleans, reported by the Judiciary Committee, was read and ordered to be printed.

Carr, (Rad) of Orleans, introduced a bill defining the duties and fixing the salary of the Recorder of Mortgages for the parish of Orleans, which was read and ordered. The bill fixes the salary at $8000 per annum.

Pierce, of Livingston, introduced a bill to amend Article 301 of the Code of Practice, so as to require an oath of any one who may be surety in cases of injunction that he is worth in his own right and title the full amount of the matters involved. Read once and went to the calendar.

The bill to incorporate the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, was then taken up.

Mr De Grange, of Orleans, offered the following amendment:

Insert in the seventy eighth line, after the word "thereon," insert "and under such regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time enact in regard to the manner and mode of running the cars, including the regulations at the depots, the means of locomotion, such as steam, or horse, or mule power, such as may be deemed necessary for the safety of the public or the convenience of commerce within the corporate limits of the city.

On motion of Mr. Ficklin, (Rad) of Orleans, the amendment was laid on the table.

May, (Dem) moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order. The bill was then passed.

The act prohibiting the further issuance of "City Notes," and forcing the collection of all taxes due the city of New Orleans since 1861, be forthwith payable in United States Treasury notes, or National Bank currency, was reported back by the Committee on Ways and Means, read the second time and ordered to be engrossed. The bill provides for the issuance on the part of the city of certificates of indebtedness, bearing seven per cent. interest—these certificates to be issued so long only until sufficient greenbacks are collected or paid in to enable the city to meet its current expenses.

The Senate bill, No 31, creating a Board of Registration, was taken up, and in connection with the House bill of a similar character, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, p. m.

The Senate bill No. 42, regulating the eligibility of office holders, was made the special order for Wednesday at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Senate bill, No. 55, defining the mode of fixing all fees not provided for in the Constitution, was made the special order for Thursday, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The special order of the day, the two bills establishing a Metropolitan Police District, embracing the city of New Orleans, Jefferson City, Carrollton, etc., were taken up, and the House bill in Gardner's place, was, on the same, Harper, (Rad) of St Charles, in the chair.

After some time spent in consideration of the same, Dennis arose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Report received and agreed to.

The House then adjourned until to-day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

The President and the Campaign.

Washington, D. C., August 5.—There was an interesting Cabinet meeting yesterday. Browning declared that he stood on the New York platform, and he hoped the Cabinet would be a unit on the Presidential issue, and intimated that unless such was the case he would ask leave to retire. Welles and McCulloch indorsed Browning's position, and other members when they arrive will doubtless do so from Harrisburg.

Rev. Jos. C. Lovejoy, a well known Democratic orator, assaulted George Fisher, editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, for offensive paragraphs which appeared in that paper about Lovejoy's speech. Fisher made no resistance and after receiving three or four blows fled.

Paris, August 10—The Emperor's returning from Plombieres was enthusiastically received at Troyes. The Mayor and Municipal authority presented an address, to which the Emperor replied, thanking the Mayor, Municipality and the people, for demonstrations, and expressed the hope that no untoward event would disturb the peaceful progress of the Imperial Family, and concluded with an invocation to God to protect France. The speech was received with prolonged cheers and repeated cries of Vive l'Empereur.

London, August 10.—Accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of the country is rapidly assuming serious results. Latest Madrid advices apprehend a financial crisis there. Juan Pezuela has been appointed Captain General of Catalonia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, August 10—Evening.—Cotton unchanged; sales to day 15,000 bales. Red Wheat 10. Fine Rosin 14. Turpentine 28.

London, August 10—Evening.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 71⅞.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Mobile, August 10.—Cotton market quiet.—Sales to-day 100 bales. Low middlings 25c. Receipts 4 bales. No exports.

The first bale of new cotton was received to-day from the plantation of Mr. Tidwell at Prairie Bluff, weighing 560 pounds. It was classed Liverpool middling, and was sold to George & Brother at 45 cents.

New York, August 10.—Cotton market firmer and not very active. Sales to-day 800 bales; middlings 25½ to 30c. Flour dull—State superfine $7 50 to $8 25, Southern brands drooping; good to fair extra $8 40 to $10 75.

New York, August 10.—Gold lower, closing at 146¾. Governments strong. 5 20's of '62, with coupon, 114⅞; Tennessee's 64, now 63¾; North Carolina's 73; new 72. Virginia's 53.

New York, August 10.—Money very easy with a light demand—call loans 3 to 4; prime discounts 6 to 7. Cotton—the supply excites comment. Estimates of the crop range from two to two and a-half million bales. Contracts for delivering middling uplands offered at 26½c for October, 26¼c for November and 25½c for December, but no buyers at these figures. Sterling heavy at 93¾. Stocks closed weak. 5 20's of '62, 114½; new issue 108⅞; of '67 109⅝; 10-40's 109⅝.

Cincinnati, August 10.—Flour firm at $10 to $11. Wheat $2 to $2 10.

St. Louis, August 10.—Tobacco unchanged. Flour firm—$6 37 to $6 50.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, August 10.—River unchanged.

Louisville, August 10.—Tobacco—sales small at full rates. Flour—superfine $6 25 to $6 50.

Louisville, August 10.—River rising, 6 feet in the canal. Weather cloudy and warm.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Louisiana's Application for Troops

Instructions to General Buchanan.

Thad. Stevens Convalescent.

Chief Justice Chase Charges the Grand Jury of West Virginia.

The Georgia Legislature.

The Trial of the Negro Bradley.

The Governor Accepts His Resignation Pending the Trial.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 10—Mr. Trumbull is recovering. Severe illness is feared.

Austrian Minister Watts is daily expected to receive his instructions.

The President will not leave for his proposed trip until the Revenue Commissionership is settled.

Internal revenue receipts to day $181,000.

Chief Justice Chase charging the United States Grand Jury of West Virginia said in effect: In order to suppress the rebellion it was necessary to create a large public debt, and that the debt must be paid, for under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States the nation was pledged to it. This amendment he recognized as valid, and therefore charged the jury to see that the revenue laws which were made to pay the debt were strictly enforced.

Secretary Seward telegraphs that he will return Wednesday.

It is now thought that Rosecrans will depart for Mexico next week.

A naval court martial will convene at New York on the 20th instant.

Rollins telegraphs that he will be here on Monday next to resume his duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, August 10th, 1868.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans:

General—The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government:

To the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by the United States as promptly as possible in any case of insurrection or domestic violence in the States embraced in your Mil Department, you will, if you find yourself in your tour of inspection of affairs in said States, and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department through the headquarters of the army any facts which may make it the duty of the President, under the Constitution and laws, to employ the military force of the United States. You will also minister such dispositions of the troops under your command that they may be ready to act without delay on the receipt of the Presidential orders, stationing them at, or, from time to time, moving them to points where you may have reason to apprehend necessarily for their use.

The remainder of the instructions consists of extracts from the Constitution and laws of the United States, indicating the conditions under which assistance military force of the United States may be lawfully ordered to suppress military insurrection against the government of any State.

By Command of Gen. Grant.
[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjt General.

It is understood that Col Dana was assured this morning, both by the President and Secretary of War, that their instructions (a copy of which were furnished him) were in should and expected to satisfactorily cover the ground lately presented by the Legislature and Executive of Louisiana.

The following are the articles quoted in the order to General Buchanan: Article four of the Constitution, section four of the act approved February 28th, 1795, sections one and three of the act of March 3d, 1807.

New York, August 10—The dispatch in this morning's *Tribune* says Governor Smith, of Alabama, will probably veto the bill empowering the Legislature to elect Presidential electors.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, August 10—The Senate received a message from the Governor acknowledging the receipt and acceptance of the resignation of Alpseria Bradley, the negro Senator from the first district, and the issue of writs of election to fill the vacancy. Bradley was present on the floor this morning to finish his defense, but resigned before the case was reviewed.

The President decided that as Bradley had resigned, there was no necessity for further action in his case. An appeal was taken, and the balance of the day was consumed discussing Bradley's eligibility. The Republicans declared that General Order No 99 settled the eligibility question, and hence Bradley had the right to remain. The Democrats contended that no power could deprive the Senate of the right to decide upon the eligibility of its members, and decided that the right of power of the Governor to accept the resignation, and, according to the laws and the Constitution, Bradley was ineligible and could not resign. He read Gen. Meade's order surrender the civil power, and he shall either disprove the charges or resign.

Havana, August 8—The following are the quotations for the week ending to day: Sugar quiet and lower; No 7 dutch Holt 10½ to 10¾; and 8¾ to 10 for Nos 10 to 20. Molasses—3½ for clayed, 5 for common Muscovado. Lard lower; Hams for refined, 21 for sugar cured. Lumber 21½ to 22 for white pine, 26 for pitch pine. Stocks $6 to $6 50 for dog. Hoops—$90 per thousand for long shaved, and $130 for short shaved. Exchange on London 10¼ to 10½ premium on United States currency. Exchange on United States, for currency 33 to 33½ per cent discount. Gold, at long sight, par to ¼; short sight, 1 to 1½ premium.

The Radical Game in the Presidential Election.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* has the same view this paper has steadily expressed in regard to the policy of the Grant Radicals, and the necessity of thwarting it by the most vigilant care to preserve peace and order in the South. Says he:

Congress leaves Washington under a more threatening aspect of affairs than existed at any time since the close of the war. There is great excitement both North and South, and there is serious apprehension of collisions South. The Democrats North and South are more in accord with each other than they have been. Some of the more sagacious of the Northern Democrats are uneasy, lest imprudent members of their party, both North and South, may not give capital to the Republicans. The great game of the Republicans is to alarm the North into the support of Grant, by representing revolution as imminent at the South.

Conservative men breathe freer since the failure of the bill to distribute arms to the Governors of the Southern States. It is considered practically as a proposition to arm the blacks South, and leave the whites unarmed. It was opposed by General Grant's special friends. The resolutions which passed from leading Democrats in the Northwest that it was creating mischiefs feeling among the Democrats there. Fortunately it failed. But its failure is more owing to the apprehension that it might lose the Presidential election North than any real objection to it on the part of the majority in Congress. It was a logical result of the previous policy of Congress.

The failure of the bill to put all political power in the hands of the Radical Conventions in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas gives much satisfaction to the Democrats. If that bill had passed it would have been almost impossible to obtain fair elections in those States.

The Election in Kentucky.

The *Gazette* and *Commercial* are affecting no astonishment at the large increase in the Democratic majority in Kentucky. It is as they expected, they have always held it a result possessing no general political significance. Unfortunately for them, however, the Democratic increase in Kentucky is only a repetition of what has occurred in all the other States which have had elections this season. It is simply no exception to the general rule. New Hampshire, which voted first in March, showed a Democratic gain of twenty-five per cent upon the Republican majority of the preceding year. Connecticut followed with a Democratic majority double what it was last year. Then came the great Democratic victory in Oregon, and its complete redemption from Radical thralldom. Now we have the immense Democratic gain in Kentucky. Everywhere it is the same strong Democratic gain and Republican loss. The gain is shiny on the Atlantic coast, in Oregon on the Pacific, in Connecticut, and in Kentucky. These State elections are a presage of all those that are to follow. The same causes which have produced these great changes in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon and Kentucky, will operate still more extensively in the States where elections are yet to be held. In the face of these results, so glorious for the Democracy and so dispiriting for their opponents, what an idle mockery it is to talk about enthusiasm for Grant! The State elections for a Presidential year always indicate the result of the Presidential election they are doing so this year. The first election was a Radical defeat, and every election since has been as bad or worse for that party.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

CLUB LAW.

The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* says: Despite the apparent tranquillity prevailing in New Orleans, that city was never more under club law than she is at present.

The Atlantic cable tariff is to be reduced, after September 1, to a very reasonable figure—$12 50 in gold for ten words between any point in Great Britain or New England.

Louisiana Items.

The Ouachita *Telegraph*, of the 5th August, states that James McEnery, a youth of great promise, son of James D. McEnery, Esq., of Ouachita parish, died at his father's residence on Saturday, August 1st, from a wound received by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hand.

The same journal says:

Mr. Blackburn, in a conversation with us in Washington, expressed himself satisfied that none of the decent and respectable people of Homer had any part in the attack made on the *Iliad* office. Will the Radical papers make a note of this? Our own opinion is that the *Iliad* office was attacked by its own friends, to make political capital, and we have good reasons for our belief.

Three hundred negroes joined the Democratic Club at a Barbecue, recently given at Mt. Lebanon, Bienville parish. This tallies with the news from all parts of North Louisiana—except in this parish, where the ball is just now opening.

COLORED CLUBS IN TERREBONNE.
(From the Houma Civic Guard.)

We learn that a number of well disposed, intelligent colored persons have formed a Democratic club in Houma, and that it promises well. We expect to see the time when every intelligent negro in Louisiana will belong to a Democratic club. Carpetbaggery, Scalawaggery and tomfoolery are played out. Colored Democratic clubs are forming all over the country.

The colored Democratic orator, Scott Gordon, addressed several hundred persons to day in the public square in Houma. He made some very happy hits, but there was much confusion in the crowd and we could not hear much of what he said. Milton Young, a fearless and intelligent colored man, of this parish, then made some very judicious remarks which were well received. Thomas Jenkins, the President of the Democratic club in Houma, also made some humorous expressions, which were much enjoyed by the Democrats present.

The Democratic portion of the crowd were very well behaved, but a few of the Radicals were disposed to create a row, and we learn that some drew their pistols and made the threat, that they would stop by others who were peaceably disposed. It is for such men as Marie to say that he labored effectually to preserve the peace.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 10, 1868.

The money market proper continues unusual dull, even for this period of the season, business is little transacted in any branch of trade. We hear of but few applications for discount, either on the street or in bank. There is an ample amount of capital available for the negotiation of all paper. The street rates are nominal at 1 per cent. per month for A1, and 1½ to 1¾ for second class, and mortgage paper is quoted at 16 to 12 per cent. per annum for the former, and 12 to 15 for the latter.

Gold opened at 146¾ to 147, against 146¾ at New York, and closed at about the opening rates, fluctuations in the meantime having followed New York, which rose to 147⅛, and closed at 147 at 146⅞. The sales included $3000, $2000 and $10,000 at 146¾, $5000 and $2000 at 146⅞, $10000 and $5000 at 147⅛, and $2000 at 147¼. Nothing transpired in Silver. American half dollars were quoted at the close at 140 to 142, and Mexican dollars at 131, in currency, and 3 per cent. premium in gold.

Foreign Exchange was stagnant, the only sale reported being $2,500 first-class Sterling at 161. The bank rate was nominal at 162 to 163. Nothing transpired in Bonds, but bank bills could have been bought at 3.50.

The market for Domestic Exchange also exhibited little activity. The demand from the banks, however, there was a pretty fair remittance demand for checks on New York which was quoted at ¼ per cent. premium. A bank check for $30,000 on New York would have commanded 5 to 5-16.

The daily sale of Stocks reported was 100 shares Bank of New Orleans at $32. Levee Bonds were easier. We heard of a sale at 55½, but they were quoted at 55 to 56.

City Treasury Notes opened at 31½ to 32½, but after selling as low as 31½, closed at 33 to 34. The sales included $7000 at 31½, $5000 at 31½, $5000 at 32½, $1000 at 32, and $10,000 at 33, and $30,000 at 31½. Nothing was reported in State notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SUNDAY EVENING, August 10, 1868.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with some little enquiry, four brokers looking around for small orders, but owing to the scant supply, and the extreme rates asked in many cases, the sales were confined to 63 bales, and the transactions reported so much in regularity, that they can hardly be made a basis for regular quotations, but to give some indication of the state of the market, it may mention that middling cotton could not be forced at more than 25c, while it would be difficult to secure an impartial order of the February 29th, 1864, sections one and three of the act of March 3d, 1807.

Louisiana Items.

The Ouachita *Telegraph*, of the 5th August, states that James McEnery, a youth of great promise, son of James D. McE