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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:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 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.
ALTERNATE:
JAMES P. FERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second " "	M. S. BEADY.
Third " "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " "	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth " "	N. W. 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 PLATFORM.

The full text of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention, at New York, will be found in this issue. It passed with only nine dissenting votes. These we may suppose were given by friends of the bondholders who wished a recognition of the right of the latter to demand payment in gold. This platform will be satisfactory to all those who concede that the first and most important object to be accomplished, is the expulsion of the Radicals from power and the restoration of the Southern States to all the rights and privileges of members of the Union as exercised and enjoyed by them previous to the war. Certainly no one can truthfully allege the existence of any ambiguity in the declaration of principles laid down in the platform. These are positively and unequivocally affirmed.

With regard to the payment of the national debt, the platform takes the same ground as Mr. President, and demands that the obligations of the Government shall be discharged strictly in accordance with the terms of the contract in each case. This is precisely the doctrine enunciated in the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, but it is stated in clearer and more unmistakable language than in the latter. One currency for all classes no one can possibly misunderstand.

With regard to suffrage, that question is declared to be one with which Congress has no right to interfere, the same belonging exclusively to the States, and to be regulated and controlled by them without let or hindrance. The platform demands the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political inseitu mentalities designed to secure negro supremacy.

A recital is made of the illegal and tyrannical acts of the Radical party, and the Reconstruction acts of Congress are denounced as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

The platform contrasts most favorably with that of the Republican party. That the latter party were the first to set an example of repudiation is clearly shown by their having repudiated, or caused to be repudiated, obligations contracted previous to the war which were payable in coin.

Under such a declaration of principles the Democratic party, under the guidance of her noble leaders, ought to be victorious in the approaching contest, and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt the attainment of so happy a result.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 11½ o'clock, M., at No. 529 Goodchildren street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets; Third District, two cows.

The steamship Juniata, Captain Hoxie, sailed on Thursday evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Philadelphia—Mrs Brown and child, Wallace Scott, and Geo B Rush.
For Havana—E L Field, Antonio Jacot.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Chas. E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal Street.

How Negro Suffrage and Negro Governments Are to Be Dealt With.

The editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, in reply to an editorial article of the New York *Times*, inquiring how the Democratic party will give practical effect to its principles, says:

The Reconstruction acts, in whole and in all of their parts are unconstitutional, null and void. They are not laws. They are not binding. The Democratic House of Representatives will refuse to admit their validity of all laws passed in the several States in pursuance of said so called reconstruction acts. It will refuse to recognize the authority, or the claims, of all pretended officers or representatives appointed in virtue of these acts, or holding position from an illegal source. The President will refuse to be put into execution illegal measures. He will promptly suppress illegal, insurrectionary and revolutionary bodies if men claiming to wield the authority of these States. He will suppress the lawless seizure of the governments of these States by individuals, or bodies of men not recognized under the Constitutions of these States, or under the Constitution of the United States.

He will crush the so called Reconstruction acts by a stroke of his pen, as a man would an empty egg shell in the hollow of his hand.

Does the *Times* now perceive how the Democratic party will "give practical effect to its principles?"

LETTER FROM SENATOR FESSENDEN—In declining a public dinner tendered by Governor Hu lock, Samuel Bowles Charles Eliot Norton and James Russell Lowell, has sent to seventy three other Republicans of Boston and vicinity, Senator Fessenden, under date of June 29, writes a long vindication of his vote acquitting the President, in which he retaliates the position of his speech in secret session, which we have published, with great emphasis and variety of detail. The only reference he makes to the repentance on himself is to say:

One thing the people had a right to demand of me, before and above all others, to wit: that, in discharging the great trust they had committed to my hands, I should shrink from no responsibility which that trust imposed, and allow no coward fears of personal consequence to lead me astray from the path of official duty; and I did dread—perhaps deluded—myself with the hope that the testimony of a life, including more than forty consecutive years of public service, would protect me against the vile calumnies of those who sought and affected to find for it a motive of action by which I could gain nothing and might lose much, motives criminal or mean. This hope was founded on a belief in the intelligence and candor of the American people, who seldom fail eventually to justify those who serve them faithfully. I am proud and happy to acknowledge that you, gentlemen, have strengthened and confirmed that confidence.

THE RADICALS AND THE BOND TAX—The Radical press, so far as we have seen, without exception denounce the congressional proposition to tax the interest on Government bonds ten per cent as an act of repudiation. They declare that the people at Chicago determined that there should be no such thing as repudiation in any form; and Congress proposed to do what the Radicals in convention said must not be done. The plank in the Chicago platform on the subject declared that "the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the strictest good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. The resolution to tax the interest ten per cent passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 91 to 54.

It is manifest that the Radical leaders are alarmed but the Democrats get ahead of them in the matter of repudiation. There is a strong feeling in the great agricultural West against bondholders as persons who made all their money out of the blood and tears of the war, and who now roll in the luxuries purchased by their dividends, while the poor farmer is ground down by the load of taxation. To get on the blind side of the agriculturists before the Democratic Convention could intercept them was the purpose of the Congressional Radicals. We told the Democrats long ago that unless they came out square for wholesale repudiation they could not get ahead of the Radicals, who would in good time occupy all the stations on the road leading to the last resort of a people saddled with an insufferable weight of public debt.

Richmond Dispatch.

Yesterday Gen Butler made his long expected report from the Impeachment Investigating Committee. It contains an interminable mass of disconnected and trivial testimony, and if printed in full, would occupy twenty-five columns of the *Times*. We refrain from inflicting the long story on our readers. The report does not disappoint expectation in its woful lack of proof of the charges which Gen. Butler started out with. It unquestionably shows up the Lobby in a very bad light; but after leading the readers, if he finds any, through a bewildering maze of mingled fact and fiction Butler declines to draw any conclusions from the testimony he has been at so much pains to collect, but leaves this thankless task to the public.—*N. Y. Times.*

A large trade is carried on between Paris and Russia in game. The birds are packed in oats, put into wicker baskets, and arrive in Paris in five days.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,490.

PLATFORM
OF THE
Democracy of the United States,
ADOPTED BY
A Unanimous Vote of Delegates in National Convention Assembled.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing in trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace,

DEMAND,

FIRST—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and of civil government to the American people.

SECOND—Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the restoration of the elective franchise in the States by their own citizens.

THIRD—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable—all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or where the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

FOURTH—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering, and cries of read it again.]

FIFTH—The currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Great cheering, and cries of "Read it again."]

The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered.

SIXTH—Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political institutions and instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of the military governments of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all measures for establishing the State militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such internal and external taxation under Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as well, without injuring the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

SEVENTH—Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the manifestations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

EIGHTH—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of indissoluble allegiance and the claims of foreign governments to the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction over them.

Mr. Lynch offered a joint resolution for a joint session on Monday next, to assist in the inauguration of the Governor.

On motion of Mr Key the Senate went into executive session. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair. Roll called—72 members present. Prayer by Rev S M Kingston.

Reading of the journal dispensed with.

Pratt, of Claiborne, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting to R. E. Paxton, upon certain conditions, the exclusive navigation of Bayous Wilson and Pierre.

Williams, of Madison, gave notice of his intention to introduce joint resolutions asking Congress for aid in the construction of the levees.

Bulfere, of Assumption, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for additional duties for parish judges.

Cauley, (colored) of Rapides, introduced a petition of J. Madison Wells, late Governor of the State, removed by Gen Sheridan, 2d July, 1867, praying for compensation from the time of his removal to the installment of Governor Warmoth. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Yorke, Chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, reported that J. H. Lagrange, (Dem.) and Jacob Zoelly, (Dem.) from the Second Ward, parish of Orleans, were duly elected, and are entitled to their seats, and recommended that they be allowed to qualify.

Gartekamp, (Rad) of Jefferson, attempted to rise from his seat, and introduce a report of the Board of Registration against the eligibility of Messrs Lagrange and Zoelly, but was cut short by the Speaker, who ruled that he knew of no such report, and would entertain nothing about it.

Gartekamp simmered down.

The report was so adopted by a vote of 58 yeas to 10 nays, and Messrs. Lagrange and Zoeller were sworn in.

A message was received from the Governor informing the House that he had signed the joint resolution ratifying "Article 14" to the United States Constitution, and the bill for the establishment of a Metropolitan Police.

McMillen, of Caddo, by special permission, introduced a bill granting certain powers to Parish Judges, which was read the second time, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

McMillen, of Carroll, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill empowering the Governor to fill vacancies.

Isabella, (col) of Orleans, by special permission introduced a bill to protect all persons in their civil and public rights. Read first time and put on the calendar. This bill provides that all persons without regard to race or color or previous condition shall enjoy equal rights and privileges in their traveling, being entertained, etc., upon any conveyance or at a public character or place of public resort, or any place of business where a license is required in this State. Any violation of this act is punishable by fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Carr, (Rad.) of Orleans, by special permission, introduced a bill providing for the administration of the public schools of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Education. This bill provides that the public schools of New Orleans shall be under the control of a Board of Directors, seventeen in number, to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate. The Board is to have exclusive and unlimited control over the schools, in every respect. The manner of the appointment of the Board reasons that will be the nature of the administration of the public schools. The bill also provides that one half of the Directors are to be appointed for two years, and the *other half* for one year, and thereafter for two years respectively. *Query!* How is the Governor to get at the *half* seventeen men? Which of the seventeen is to be left out?

Guignot, of Avoyelles, gave notice of his intention to introduce joint resolutions asking Congress for aid in the construction of the levees.

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Guignot, of Avoyelles, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Morey, of Ouachita, introduced a bill, permitting judges to appear as counsel in causes in which they were counsel before becoming judges; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. This is a very vagrant law. Why is to judge while the judge is playing the part of attorney?

May, of Orleans, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend article 1120 of the City Codes.

The House then adjourned until to day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repository—The new Police Board and a caucus at the City Hall yesterday.

Governor Warmoth, we understand, promised the committee appointed to call on him in regard to city affairs, that if the United States Army of Europe would dare to resort

A bill was introduced in our mosstrous Legislative Assembly, yesterday, providing for the appointment of a Board of corporate Directors, seventeen in number, to be appointed by the Governor, half for one year and the rest for two years

Mr J. J. Rose, supposed to be temporarily in name, has been sent to the Charity Hospital in hopes of his cure being effected. He is under the treatment of Dr. White.

"Social Equality," so called is becoming a grand question in the Legislature, as may be seen by our report of the proceedings in another column.

Meeting of the New Board of Police Commissioners—The Board was called to order by M. A. Southworth, President, at fifteen minutes before eight o'clock, all the members present. The President made the following report:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that since my last interview, about three o'clock Friday evening, with Gen. Sheridan, in his way, he informed me that after a careful examination he was satisfied that the new police law was constitutional, and that it was a law binding and in force. He also stated that he recognized me as the successor of the former Board of Police Commissioners, and would to morrow (Saturday) transmit to them the Rooms and papers belonging to that Board, and that to morrow he would give us a room for our meetings in the City Hall.

It was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to attend to the printing of 500 blank commissions.

It was resolved that the President be instructed to consult with the Attorney General of the State as to the duties and proceedings of this Board.

The following communication was received from Chief of Police Wilkinson:

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to report that there are eleven vacancies on the city police and one on the river police force.

Very respectfully,
J. J. WILKINSON, Chief of Police.

On recommendation of the Chief, the following superintendents were appointed to reinstate members: Matthew Dowlee, Owen Collins, Darius Marshal.

The following persons were appointed superintendents: John Kline, Fifth District; William L. Dupers to the First District; Pat Cain to the Second District; John T. Harris to the First District.

The Board then adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

Democratic Meetings—There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at 8 o'clock this evening, at their Rooms, No. 50 Canal street. The Presidents of the several Democratic Clubs are requested to meet the Committee. There are to be meetings of various Ward Clubs at an earlier hour—say, 7 or half past 7 o'clock—in order that the result of their proceedings may be reported to the Central Committee—all, we presume, with reference to the proposed public manifestation of the nominations of Seymour and Blair.

Cayderville, the Burglar, Arrested—Thursday morning Messrs. A. and J. C. Meunier, in company with officer Hennessy, arrested at Chinchahe, the parish of St. Charles, the notorious Cayderville, who, it will be remembered, with John Watson and others, some time ago perpetrated the extensive burglary committed at the store of Hernandez & Villa, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, when Cayderville, it will be remembered, turned States evidence, and was released on bail of $1000, which he effected by flight from the city. Owing to the absence Watson's trial was postponed, and Cayderville's new bonds were fixed at $2,000. The arrest of Cayderville is an important one, as it will probably lead to the arrest of Watson and other notorious characters, and he is now open to trial.

Dangerous Affray—Thursday a difficulty occurred between James Martin and Gabriel Pumacas on Dumaine street, in which the latter was so seriously injured, that Martin was arrested, charged with an attempt to kill.

Boy Drowned—About 12 o'clock Thursday night, boat No. 1 of the lower beat of the river police picked up the body of an unknown boy, found floating in the river. The body was made fast to the dry dock at Algiers, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. There was nothing on it to give a clue to his name and residence.

Fugitive from Justice—A man by the name of Jesse Brown, was arrested Thursday evening, by Officer Trepani, on Canal street, charged by Michael Gleason with having committed a murder in Donaldsonville about a year ago, and with being a fugitive from justice. He was taken to the Second District station, and will be detained until the proper requisition is made.

Charged with Larceny—A man by the name of John Taylor was arrested Thursday evening by citizen D H Graham, charged with feloniously entering his residence, and stealing several articles of small value. He was confined in the Fourth District station.

Stabbing Affray—Some weeks ago a dangerous stabbing affray was reported as occurring in the Fourth District, in which Volney Brown, the son of a respectable citizen, was wounded, by William Coleman, with stabbing and dangerously wounding John Swichard. Young Brown made his escape and succeeded in evading an arrest until Thursday night, when he was taken into custody by officer Savage. Swichard is now rapidly recovering from his wounds.

Kidnapping—A woman named Mary Brickland was arrested by citizen L. O. Lewis, charged with kidnapping a boy 4 years old. The woman claims that the child is her son, and refuses to disclose the place where she has hid him away.

Commissioner Shannon's Court—Mr. Victor Anderson, of St. James parish, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shannon and held to bail of $1000 to keep the peace for six months, on a charge of having assaulted Stephen Gibson, colored, with a scandling, with intent to kill, all in the parish of St. James.

Attempted Assassination—Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, Mr. E S Sales, living on St. Charles street, of the firm of Sales & Co., grocers on Tchoupitoulas street, was shot at by some unknown person, and made a narrow escape; the ballet passing, Mr. Sales thinks, within an inch or two of his head. The Policeman on the beat thinks the shot was fired by a burglar which is probably the correct theory.

First Recorder's Court—The case of Mr. Rockefeller, charged with obtaining money from the U S Quartermaster under false pretenses, was examined yesterday before Recorder Becker, and sent before U. S. Commissioner Shannon for investigation.

B. Simplikan, charged with fraud, was sent before the First District for trial.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Great Rejoicing in North Carolina and Georgia Over the Democratic Nominations.

Early Adjournment of Congress Probable.

A Bridge to be Constructed Over the Mississippi.

Georgia Legislature Organized.

Letter from Gov. Bullock, and Suggestions from Gen. Meade.

An Address from Ex-Gov. Orr, of South Carolina.

He Reviews his Administration.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 10—Adjournment by the 20th is probable. Both houses have night sessions.

SENATE—The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island, and limiting the cost to a million dollars, passed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Wilmington, July 10—There is great rejoicing over the Democratic nominations, flags are flying, and a salute of 37 guns was fired, under the auspices of T Deuker, a Northern gentleman. The guns were operated by negroes. The Democratic platform is universally acceptable.

Charleston, July 10—Ex-Gov. James L. Orr, has published an address to the people of the State reviewing his administration, giving the reasons which influenced his public conduct and defining a future policy.

He says it would have been wise for the white people to accept the reconstruction acts, as that, if the new Constitution is obnoxious it is the fault of the intelligent whites, who took no part in the Convention elections, and who have arrayed themself in favor of qualified colored suffrage. He says he is free to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party, that if the State government in 1867 are declared void, the States will be left in a condition of anarchy. If the Supreme Court declares them unconstitutional, he asks, what Constitution will be in force and what officers constituted. He says that we should depend on ourselves only, and speaks of the harm of that existed from weapon himself and his District Commanders. In conclusion, he says the principles and purposes avowed by his successor, Gov Scott, with reference to the interests of the State, are wise and patriotic, and invites the people to give his administration a full and fair trial before condemning it.

Atlanta, July 10—The Senate and House received a communication to day from Gov Bullock, informing them that, by the orders of Gen Meade, they are not recognized as a legal body until they have a specified number of members who are ineligible under the Omnibus bill, and suggested that committees be appointed by both houses to purge themselves of such members.

In reply to Gov. Bullock's letter, informing Gen. Meade of the organization of the two houses, the General says: "In reply, I beg to call your attention to the proviso, which is further than to make known that, in my judgment, neither is organized legally until they have complied with the requisitions of the Reconstruction acts and the acts which became a law June 25th, 1868, all of which prohibit any one from holding an office under the State, who is excluded by section third of the amendment to the Constitution, known as article 14. It is not my purpose to dictate to the two Houses how and in what way they will apply this test to the several members, but it is clear the fact that the Legislature, until the State is admitted by compliance with the requirements of the acts of Congress, is not in any sense subject to the authority of the District Commander, and in view of the further fact that it is only for so long as military government exists that the latter can lawfully exercise it."

O'Neil offered a resolution in the House that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the eligibility. After a long discussion it was adopted.

In the Senate a committee of seven was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers.

Augusta, July 10—A grand and enthusiastic demonstration is in progress to-night in honor of Seymour and Blair. A large procession of firemen and citizens, with transparencies and music, is marching through the streets. Private residences and stores are illuminated. Guns are firing, bonfires burning, and a general display of fireworks. Seymour is the greatest and most enthusiastic demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Everything is passing off quietly.

Gov Bullock in his messages to the Legislature, urges the purging of both Houses, in which he is sustained by Gen Meade in a communication to the Legislature to the same effect.

Columbia, S C, July 10—Legislative business is unimportant to day. The House was engaged in completing its organization.

In the House the Senate asked for a concurrent resolution for the removal of disabilities was tabled. Notices of various bills were given. Adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 10—The House of Lords has passed the Irish Reform bill.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 10—Evening—Finances unchanged.

Liverpool, July 10—Noon—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bales. Tallow 43s old. Sugar firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 10—Evening—Cotton heavy; sales 1400 bales, middling uplands 32 to 32½c. Flour—State and Western dull and drooping. Southern heavy, common to fair extra $9 to $10 25, good to choice extra $10 30 to $12 50. Corn less active—lower. Oats lower. Meat Pork $28 to $28 25. Lard—better, rendered 18 to 18½c. Groceries dull. Freights quiet. Cotton by steam 3 16. Government closed firm 15 20% of '62, coupons, 113¾. Tennessee 6s, 71½; do new, 72. North Carolina's 75½; do new 71. Virginia's new 57¾. Georgia 7s, 94. Gold 140¾. Sterling 110¾. Southern Bonds strong and higher.

New York, July 10, Evening—Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent; demand limited. 5.20's of '62 coup ns 113¾; of '64 110¾; of '65 111¾; do. January and July 108¾; of '67 108¾. 10 40's 107 ¾. 30's 104¾.

Galveston, July 10—Cotton receipts for the week 230 bales, exports to New York 718 bales, stock 490 bales, good ordinary nominal 18½c.

Mobile, July 10—Cotton—no sales; middlings nominally 30½c; receipts 4, exports 1197. Advices from the interior report the cotton plant very small, but well filled. Sales for the week 750 bales; receipts 22 bales, exports foreign 752; coastwise 1686, stock by actual count, including pickery, cotton samples, etc., 6234 bales.

Louisville, July 10—Sales Tobacco 290 hhds at fall rates; lugs $6 50 to $8; common leaf $10 to $12; selections $25. Cotton—middlings 30½c. Flour—superfine $7 to $7 50. Wheat $1 85 to $1 95. Corn 90 to 95c. Oats 78 to 80c. New Rye $1 80. Meat Pork $28 75 to $28 50. Lard 18c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c; bulk shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c.

St. Louis, July 10—Tobacco dull. Superfine Flour $3 50 to $6 50 (?). Wheat $2 45 to $2 55. Corn held at 75 to 76c. Oats 73 to 75c. Pork $28 to $28 25. Bacon—shoulders 12½ to 13c; clear sides 16½ to 17c. Hams 20½c. Lard 17½ to 18½c.

Cincinnati, July 10—Flour firmer—family $9 25 to $9 75. Wheat $2 to $2 05. Corn 87 to 88c. Oats 75c. Whisky firmer—35c in bond. Meat Pork held at $28 50. Bulk shoulders 12c; clear sides 14. Bacon—shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 16½c. Hams 18½ to 19½c. Lard 17½c. Butter 25 to 30c. Potatoes $3.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 10—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind S. E. and light.

Arrived—steamship Harlan, Lewis, Galveston; to C A Whitney & Co.

Departed—Same.

Spoken outside—brig John Mallory, Jr., 11 days out from Galveston, bound to Pensacola.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 10—Evening—Passed up: Mollie Able at 5 P. M. Down: Indiana, at 6 P. M.

Louisville, July 10—River about stationary with 4 feet in the canal by the mark.

Weather clear and moderately warm.

St. Louis, July 10—River declining slowly.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Atlanta, July 10—A grand mass meeting of the Democracy was held to-night, in honor of the nomination of Seymour and Blair. Powerful speeches were made by Gen. Cobb, Robert Toombs and others. The city is illuminated.

Nothing was done in the Senate or House. They are waiting to hear from Gov. Bullock of the military.

Columbia, S C, July 10—Robert K Scott was to-day inaugurated Governor, in the presence of both houses of the Legislature, according permit by Gov Orr. The oath of office was administered by the President of the Convention. The military fired a salute of nineteen guns.

The inaugural address and message are conservative. Its recommendations refer chiefly to the development of the resources of the State.

Bills were introduced in the Senate reorganizing the courts, providing homesteads, and validating the laws of the provisional government.

Richmond, July 10—The Convention of Farmers, in session at Burkeville, representing twelve Virginia and seven North Carolina counties, adopted resolutions expressing willingness to sell lands to purchasers from any section of the United States; also recommending the formation of companies in each county to sell lands to foreigners.

The Conservatives will hold a meeting in the theatre Saturday night to ratify the New York nominations. Goode, Bocock, Baldwin and others are to address it.

Augusta, July 10—The nomination of Seymour is received with enthusiasm. There will be a grand demonstration to-morrow night.

A private dispatch to the *Chronicle* says Gov Bullock a message recommends purging both houses. As the Legislature stands the Democrats have a majority in the Lower House, and it is presumed that the Radicals can only secure working majorities by ousting Democrats, on the ground of their having their disabilities removed by Congress.

Savannah, July 10—Seymour's nomination gives general satisfaction here.

Southwest Pass, July 10—11 a. M.—Wind N. E. and light.

Arrived—schooner Etna, Goodspeed, 6 days from Ruatan, with fruit to J Grande.

Sailed—steamship Juniata, bark Harvest Home and schooner Ida.

Vicksburg, July 10—Passed up, Swallow at noon. River falling rapidly.

Galveston, July 10—The Bryan Convention platform is eminently Democratic, but mild, firm and loyal. It denies the right of Congress to legislate on the question of suffrage in the States.

A special from Austin says the question of the division of the State is indefinitely postponed.

The subject of the cession of El Paso to the United States, is set for Saturday.

Varnell introduced a resolution requiring a residence of five years as a qualification for the Legislature, and seven years for Congress.

Mobile, July 10—Noon—Cotton sales of the week 11,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 900 for speculation.

Stock 382,000 bales, of which 311000 are American. Market quiet. Sales to day 2000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Lard 18c.

Liverpool, July 10—Noon—Cotton dull, sales 10,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics quiet.

Stock of all 700,000 bales, of which 25,000 are American. Wheat 11s 10d. Corn 30s. 6d. Lard 60s. 9d.

New Orleans, July 10—The passengers were robbed and baggage rifled of valuables at the recent railroad accident. No Southerners were robbed, as we hear.

Vicksburg, July 10—Pendleton has telegraphed Seymour his congratulations and assurances of support.

Washington, July 10—The House passed without debate, the bill authorizing the Virginia election on the 13th, 14th and 16th of August, and the meeting of the Legislature at Richmond on the first Tuesday in October.

A treaty has been concluded with the Sioux Indians ending the troubles on the plains and driving the tribes of the Peace Commissioners.

New York, July 10—Cotton—Sales 1100 bales, new, 32½c. Ex coupon 32½; N. C. 15½; coupon 15; do new, 12½ to 13. Tenn's Ex coupon 73½; do new, 69½ gold 140¾, sterling 110¾.

Flour dull. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn unchanged. Meat pork steady. Lard firmer—steam quoted at 18½ to 18¾c. Cotton, quiet, 32c. Freights dull.

The Opelousas Railroad.

The Vermilionville *Advertiser* says:

The cheering news that we have lately received from the city, confirming bright hopes of a speedy completion of the Opelousas R. R. and R. R. Railroad, have determined us to postpone until our next week's number the serialim description promised to our readers in our last of the different sections or portions of the road. The information is of the most reliable character having been communicated to us by Col. H. Gray, President of the road, and one of the liberal directors of the company, and at the same time most worthily honored with the position of attorney for the same. He assures us that the N. O. J. & G. W. Railroad will be completed in but a short time to Orange, Texas, of some point near the said place, that the bridging of the Sabine has become a certainty and our country parishes can rest assured that the work will soon be completed, by whom it is not ascertained. Western and Northern capitalists are invited to the opportunities offered and anxious to take the matter in hand, and should the good work not be undertaken or begun by capitalists from abroad, the moneyed men of New Orleans, our city merchants, will see the proper appreciation of the countless advantages to be derived from the extension of the road, which is extended by section third of the grant of the rich and so far unfathomed wealth and resources of Western Louisiana have developed to the first mentioned road. The road was built through the aid of the City of Opelousas, Brashear City and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company and now possessing in his own name sixteen steamers and numerous barges, he has signally contributed to the success of the road, which, however, has taken up the links, leaving the road entirely to the Company. Freight rates may be quoted at 10 to 12 per ton, when for A and first class, whether secured by cotton or other valuable property, and 12 to 15 for good, but second class. Less desirable grades cannot be quoted better than 18. The banks lend freely on satisfactory collaterals, and discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers.

Gold opened at 140 to 140¾ against 140¾ at New York, and after sales as low as 139¾, closed at 140¼ to 140¾. The sales include $2000 and $5000 at 139¾, $41,000 @$1500, $1500, $2000, $3000, $400, $1000 $2000 and $15,000 at 140, $10,000 at 140¼, and $6100 @$100 and $2000 at 140¾. The only sales of silver reported were $1000 in American half dollars at 135 and 1200 Mexican dollars at 3 per cent premium in gold. The former are quoted at 134¾ to 135, and the latter at 144¾ to 144¼.

Foreign Exchange was quiet but firm. We heard of sales of private Sterling, but £1000 and some smaller bills of bank sold at 155¼, and £500 drafts at 156. In France we noticed sales of 30,000 Al commercial, (10,000 and 20,000) at 5.67½; 70,000 private bankers', (40,000 and 60,000) at 5.65; 10,000 bank at 5.62½, and 10,000 sight at 5.60. We continue to quote Sterling at 153¾ to 154 for good to at bill of lading and clear, and 154¾ to 155¼ for bank; and Francs at 5.70 to 5.67½ for the former and 5.62½ for the latter.

A moderate business was done in Domestic Exchange at about previous rates. The banks continued to buy on New York at ¼ per cent premium, and the sales of commercial included $12,000, $13,000 and a smaller amount of New York sight at par; $104,000 (10,000, 14,000 and 80,000) at ¼ per cent premium; $30,000 private bankers' at ¼, $16,000 one day's sight at par, and $10,000 thirty days' at ⅛ discount.

MALT AND HOPS—The market is dull and prices drooping. We quote: Western $2 80 to $2 90 per bushel, and Canada $2 90 to $3. Hops still dull at 55 to 55c per lb.

TALLOW—City rendered is quoted at 13c and country 12½c per lb.

IRON TIES—Are quoted at 7c per lb in round lots.

Weekly Quotations of Hides, etc.

	NEW ORLEANS July 10 1868.	
Steer Hides, city slaughter, ⅌ lb	20 to 25	19 c
" " country	20 to 25	19 c
" "	15 to 18	17 c
Cow hides, "	15 to 18	17 c
Kips, "	20 to 24 lbs.	13½c
"	25 to 30 "	12½c
Calf Skins, "	each	20 to 50