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

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Short, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 but per month.
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Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 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 F. PERRET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. R. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	J. MANBOLA.	
Second "	M. R. BRADY.	
Third "	A. S. HERRON.	
Fourth "	A. DEBLANC.	
Fifth "	N. B. COLEMAN.	
ALTERNATES:		
First Congressional District	C. F. SHEEBURNE.	
Second "	GEO. W. RACE.	
Third "	J. H. KENNARD.	
Fourth "	E. N. CULLOM.	
Fifth "	W. P. BLACKMAR.	
	J. H. BRIGHAM.	

THE TERMINATION OF MILITARY AUTHORITY IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. Buchanan issued yesterday an order published in another column of this paper, announcing that "having been officially notified of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the Legislature of Louisiana, it had become his duty under the Act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the orders of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date."

According to this order we ought now to be precisely in the same condition so far as the military arm of the General Government is concerned, as the State of New York, and were the affairs of Louisiana in the hands of her own lawful citizens we should have somewhat more pleasure than in the restoration of civil authority than in now the case. Who supposes that military authority has really ceased here? We say everybody's judgment, but we desire to state in present circumstances? The Radicals and carpet-baggers and negroes do not, because they are not in a condition to dispense with its support. The Democrats do not, because they prefer military rule to that of the carpet-bagger, the vile native Radical and the barbarous negro, and because they know that while the military actually remains among us, they are and must necessarily be the ruling voters. The General in command, so long as he remains here, will be held responsible by the country for the maintenance of peace and good order in this community. It is under the shadow and with the permission of the military authorities, that the Radicals are carrying on their legislative farce and parodying the acts of a lawful General Assembly of this State.

Unfortunately their farce has a serious side, for we may be compelled to live for a few months after the abominable laws they have already passed, and others they contemplate imposing upon us.

We do not therefore part with Gen. Buchanan just yet, but take occasion to say that he has exercised with prudence the orders trans' mitted to him by superior authority, and the reconstruction laws as he understood them. We concede to him good intentions, and would regret to see him leave the District.

As to the civil government of the State which impends, it is other consideration, one views are well known. It is in no sense a lawfully constituted government. It is based upon fraud, falsehood and hypocrisy, and as truth must always in the long run be victorious over error, it cannot possibly be permanent among us. We can never consent to regard the negro population of Louisiana as lawful citizens thereof, and shall continue to discuss the illegality of their being so regarded until the solemn true of the elective franchise has again been confided to those only who are constitutionally competent under our Constitution to exercise it. We shall not therefore, accommodate Governor Warmoth by consenting to pray for such restoration. There can be no "era of good feeling" so long as common sense is outraged by the absurdity—nay, the crime—of making a servile and ignorant race, by a pretended law, the political equals of the white people of Louisiana, contrary to the will of the latter. Much less can good feeling prevail among us while it is proposed to place arms in the hands of such a race for the purpose of defending its newly acquired privilege and domineering over the lawful owners of the soil. We protest in the most earnest manner against the civil government to which Gen. Buchanan refers us, and hope its existence will be of short duration.

ANOTHER UNWISE MOVEMENT.

It is reported that the Radicals have it in contemplation to abolish the present Fire Department of the city of New Orleans, and substitute a paid organization similar to that now existing in some of the Northern cities. Such a measure cannot fail to create intense dissatisfaction among our people, and we trust will not be carried out at this time. It is extremely doubtful if a body of men could be organized who could act with the same efficiency as our present Fire Department. We know the objections the Radicals have to the Department, as now composed, and that they are political in their nature. They desire to break it up because its members for the most part are of a different political complexion from themselves. They call it a rebel body, and it is a part of the Radical programme to break up all organizations of men in the South holding political views antagonistic to their own.

No complaint can justly be made against the Firemen of New Orleans. For promptitude in the performance of their self imposed duties, they are excelled by none in the United States. This is the testimony of all strangers who visit our city. Their services to the public are beyond estimation. They know no distinction of persons, but show the same energy in protecting the property of the Radical—white and black—that they do in protecting that of their own friends. Why, then, should an attempt be made to dispense with their services?

The Radical party may succeed in disbanding our firemen as such. They have the physical power to organize another force, but they can not succeed in preventing union and organization under some other name. But we ask that party if it will be advisable to make an outsight upon an association held in such esteem as the firemen of New Orleans? A majority of the inhabitants of the city, we are sure, will refuse their consent to any such measure as that to which we refer. For the Legislature to dictate in the details of municipal affairs is entirely opposed to all our ideas of government and the proper distribution of its duties. They might as well regulate the cleaning of the streets.

CHEAP BOOKS.—Mr. James A. Gresham, Bookseller, 92 Camp street, advertises in another column, remarkably cheap illustrated English editions of the Standard authors—so cheap as to warrant him in terming them "Miracles of Cheapness." Shakespeare, Burns and Byron at fifty cents each. The "Waverley Novels," Dickens' Works and the "Essays of Elia," by Charles Lamb, at twenty-five cents each.

These are the "Free Trade" editions. See advertisement.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on History, or Kerlerec street, between Love (or Rampart) and Craps (or Burgundy) streets, Third District. For particulars see advertisement.

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW YORK.—The New York Sun says the exports of specie from the port of New York, for the week ending July 3, amounted to $3,227,532 58, previously reported, $45,177,949 14, total since January 1, 1868, $51,405,781 72.

Passengers per steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Billings, from Boston, Mon.—

[illegible]

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,492.

The National Democratic Convention.

The following proceedings took place in the Convention, when the nomination of Governor Seymour was made by Gen. McCook, of Ohio, who said:

Mr. Chairman: I rise at the unanimous request and demand of the delegation from Ohio, and with the consent and approval of every public man in the State, including George H. Pendleton, to again place in nomination against his inclination, but not against his honor, the name of Horatio Seymour, of New York. [Cheers and long continued applause.] Let us vote, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, for a man whom the Presidency has sought, and who has not sought the Presidency. [Applause.]

I believe it in my heart that it is the solution of the problem which has been occupying the minds of the Democratic and Conservative men of this nation for the last six months. [Good, good.] I believe it will prove a solution which will drive from power the vandals who now possess the capital of the nation. [Applause.] I believe it will receive the unanimous assent and approval of the great belt from the Atlantic, through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and away west, to the Pacific ocean. [Applause.]

I say he has not sought the Presidency, and I ask that this Convention shall demand of him that, sinking his own inclination and well known desires of his heart, he shall yield to what we believe will be the almost unanimous wish and desire of the delegates to this great Convention. [Great applause and three cheers.] In my earnest enthusiasm I had almost forgotten to hail the twenty-one votes of Ohio for Horatio Seymour. [Tremendous excitement, and nine cheers for Seymour.]

The President, Hon. Horatio Seymour, here advanced to the front of the stage, and as soon as the enthusiasm would permit of his being heard, addressed the Convention.

SPEECH OF MR. SEYMOUR.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: [Cheers] The nomination by the delegates from Ohio carries in my mind the most mingled emotions. [Applause.] I have not terms in which to express my gratitude for the generosity of this Convention. [Cheers.] I have no terms in which to tell of my regret that my name has been brought before this Convention. God knows, my life and all I have in life, I would give for the good of my country, which I believe to be identical with my own. [Applause, and cries of "Take the nomination."]

I do not stand here as a man proud of his opinions or obstinate in his purposes, but upon a question of honor I must stand upon my own convictions and before the world. [Applause, and a voice, "God bless you, Horatio Seymour."]

GENTLEMEN: When I said here at an early day that I would not be a candidate, I spoke in obedience to my conscience. I meant it. When in the course of my intercourse with those of my own delegation and my friends I said I could not be a candidate, I meant and now repeat it here before my friends, after all that has taken place, I would not receive the nomination without pledges from myself, and the Democratic party in its platform. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen of the Convention, more than that, we have had no exhibition from the distinguished delegation of Ohio that has touched my heart as it touched yours! [Cheers.] I thank God and I congratulate this country that there is in the great State of Ohio one whose magnanimous position gives him so great a control over the action of our country—a young man rising in the estimation of his country, and who, when the time arrived, when he told the world he could stand beneath his feet every other consideration than that of duty; and when he expressed to his delegation, and expressed in more than direct terms, that he was willing that I should be nominated, who stood in such a position of his own nomination, I should feel like a dishonored man if I could not trend the path he has pointed, which he has marked out. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you, and may God bless you for your kindness to me, and may your candidate I cannot be. [Three cheers for Seymour.]

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio—Mr. President: In times of great public exigency, in times of great public calamity, every personal consideration must be yielded to the public good. [Applause.] The safety of the people is the supreme law, and the voice of the American public demands the nomination of Horatio Seymour, of New York. [Cheers.] Ohio cannot, Ohio will not, accept the declining and her twenty-one votes shall stand recorded in his name. [Cries of good, and cheers.] And now I call upon the delegations of all the States represented on the floor, upon all the delegations from all the States of this Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, disregarding those personal considerations which have led us away them in casting their ballots, to make this nomination unanimous, and, before God, I believe the judgment of the Convention will be confirmed and ratified by the people of the whole United States. [Applause.] Let the vote of Ohio stand recorded thus for Horatio Seymour.

Mr Kiernan, of New York, said: Mr President, belonging to the delegation from the State of New York, and coming from the district where the President of this Convention lives, I cannot, as an individual delegate, refrain from asking the indulgence of this Convention in saying one or two observations, and, I may add, that I may relieve our Chairman from every but of semblance on the question of honor, I desire to say, in behalf of the delegation from New York, that they had neither lot nor part in the motion which, in our hearts, we yet rejoice to hear from the State of Ohio. [Applause.]

We heard but recently that some such movement was thought by wise and good men necessary for the safety of our country, but our hearts were concealed in deference to the superiors of the gentleman who presides over this Convention, and with them we could have neither lot nor part, unless others would unanimous that which we have never been able to do.

Now, let me say another word. We have balloted twice to-day. We have balloted, thank God, in the best of temper and spirits. We have resolved, and we required the judgment of two-thirds of the delegations of this Convention for our nominee, to be sure that we might be sure, for the sake of our country, that we would have a majority of the electors next November, and after struggling long and hard, and after consulting as well as we could, in reference to the various names brought before us, we have not been able yet to convince the judgment of two-thirds of the Convention for the candidates that we have supported. New York has steadily voted her judgment, with kindly feeling to other candidates. We have pronounced as our second choice for a distinguished citizen of Indiana, but it seems to me, after this long struggle, and in this crisis of our affairs, and in view of what is so important to every man, woman and child in this Union, that we should succeed in November—it seems to me not a little conducive to our distinguished champion, that his honor is entirely safe; no one can doubt he has sturdily and in good faith declined, but we think his honor is safe, and his duty is to his country, his duty is to his fellow-citizens.

Now let me let the judgment of the delegates of this great Convention, and if it should select him as the standard bearer they are most certain to win a triumph for their country in November. [Applause.]

Believe it in the hands of others, as we are constrained to do, but I give it as my judgment for the past, the present and the future, that if we should select him as the Democratic nominee, it will be one upon whom we can all unite New York will fall in and give a majority of 100,000 without a canvass. [Great cheers.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Singular Report of Judge Fisher.

Talk of a Third Party for the Presidency.

Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment by Alabama.

White Firemen in Washington City Resigning.

Order from Gen. Canby.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 13—HOUSE.—Under the regular Monday call the following bills were introduced:

Allowing citizens to bring suits against railroad companies in Federal courts.

Constructing a railroad from Washington to Cincinnati.

A bill legalizing the acts of Arkansas Tax Commissioners passed.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed by the Senate, making Howard's Commissionership independent, passed with an amendment making discontinuance of the Bureau absolute in the represented States on the 1st of January, 1869, except as regards education. The bill goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Dooany and Boyden, members elect from North Carolina, from whom disabilities had been removed, were sworn in.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill by a vote of 84 to 57, which was regarded as a test vote and indicating the intention of a majority to modify the tariff. Two hours' debate ensued, when the House adjourned to seven o'clock this evening. Pillow's resolution for the reduction of the army officers, asking an increase of pay, were presented.

The funding bill was resumed and discussed at great length. Morton, of Indiana, and Sherman, of Ohio, favored payment of the bonds unless otherwise stipulated by legal tender. Schenck, Pomeroy and others favored the discussion continued to adjournment.

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Washington, July 13.—Judge Fisher, from Mississippi, reports to the Republican Committee that the Democratic majority will be about 7000, but he claims that he can prove that 15,000 votes were obtained by fraud.

The question of sending troops from Virginia urging changes in the recently passed election bill, as that will open registration. A bill according with their views will probably be introduced in the Senate.

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A delegation from Atlanta has arrived to urge Congress to remove political disabilities from Radical members of the Georgia Legislature.

There is considerable talk and some positive assertion of a third party candidate for the Presidency. Fremont, Geo Clary and John Cochrane are prominently talked of. Chase declines to co-operate with the movement.

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Montgomery, July 13.—Another of the Congressional military governments was set in foot to-day. Gen. Pease, Commander, and Provisional Governor Appointee were sworn in as provisional officers for the State of Alabama.

The Senate adopted the Fourteenth Amendment by a vote of 27 to 5.

In the House, officers were elected and the 14th amendment ratified.

About 5 o'clock, in pursuance of orders from Gen Shepperd (the same who rebuked private soldiers for grounding their arms), two pieces of artillery were brought to the Capitol Hill and salutes were fired in honor of the ratification of the 14th article. Gen Shepperd failed to have salutes fired in honor of the 4th of July.

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A bill was introduced for the preservation of homesteads.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 13, evening.—Consols 91¾ to 94⅛. Bonds 72⅛ to 72⅜. Sugar buoyant; 32s. 6d.

Liverpool, July 13—Evening.—Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard firm—65s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Charleston, July 13.—Cotton dull and nominal. Sales 9 bales. Quotations unchanged. Receipts 76 bales.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southeast Pass, July 13, 11 a. M.—Barometer 29.80. Windmoderate. Raining and blowing hard. No arrivals. No departure.

Vicksburg, July 13—Evening.—Passed down: Pargoud at 9 a. M., Ruth at 3 P. M. yesterday. River falling rapidly.

Selma, July 15—There was a grand Seymour and Blair ratification meeting in this city Saturday night. Bonfires were built, fireworks burnt and cannon fired.

Several thousand people, including many colored, were present, who made the meeting ring with shouts for the Democratic nominees.

Speeches were made by Gens. Morgan, Pettus and Shelby, Judge Brookes, Judge Wood, ex-Mayor Williams, Col. Calby, late of the Federal army, and several others.

The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Selma.

New York, July 13.—Specie exports last week approximate $4,000,000.

San Francisco, July 13.—The British Admiral approves of the proceedings of Commander Bridges, of the Chanticleer, in blockading Masatlan.

Don Angel Martinez, the leader of the Sinaloa insurrection, is here.

Gov Haight presided at a large Democratic ratification meeting on Saturday.

London, July 13—Noon.—Weather warm and fine. Consols 94⅛ to 91⅝. Bonds 73⅜.

Liverpool, July 13—Noon.—Cotton market quiet. Estimated sales, 10,000 bales. Others unchanged.

London, July 13—Afternoon.—American securities generally easier. Bonds 72⅞ to 72¾.

Liverpool, July 13—Afternoon.—Cotton market quiet; uplands 11¼d. Orleans 11¾d. Sugar firm.

New York, July 13—Gold 140⅞. Sterling 109⅛, unchanged. Old bonds 113¾.

Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat nominally lower. Corn favors buyers. Mess pork firm, $26 25 to $26 50.

Lard quiet, steam rendered 17⅞ to 18⅛c. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 32 to 32½c.

Freights quiet. Turpentine 44 to 44½c in shipping order. Rosin—common strained $2 87 to $3.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Washington, July 12—The bill regulating the Electoral College will be sent to the President Monday. Congress won't adjourn till it becomes a law.

The Senate considered Evart's nomination yesterday, but deferred action.

The President has recognized Adolph Bader, Consul for Baden, at New Orleans, and Joe W. McDonald, Consul for Brazil, at Savannah.

London, July 12—Ismael Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, has married a daughter of Abdul Medjid, Turkish Minister.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Athens.

The Duke de Montpensier has been arrested and taken on the frontier of Spain.

Berlin, July 12—At a trial between the reaping machines of the world, which took place yesterday, the English reapers were decided to be superior to those of America, and took the international prize.

New York, July 12.—Coast steamers arrived late to-day.

New York, July 12.—Advices from Bogota to June 5th state Gen. Santos Acosta has been appointed Columbian Minister to the United States.

Southeast Pass, July 12—Barometer 29.80. Wind northeast and fresh. Arrived—steamship Texas, Baker, Galveston, live stock, to Kelly. Long Ck. Cy; propeller Maggie, St. Ceran, in tow of steamship Texas. Sailed—steamships Gen Meade and Cortes, and schooners Frederick II and Mac.

Havana, July 11—Closing prices of Sugar 7¾ to 8 for 10 to 12; 8⅛ to 10 for 15 to 20. Freights dull—6 per bag per steamer. Butter 30 to 40. Flour $9 50 to $15 50. Lard 17¼ to 18¾.

London, July 11.—American securities very quiet after the close of regular markets, and dispatches from the Continent to-day show market continues dull.

Frankfort, July 9.—Bonds dull.

Charleston, July 11.—Cotton dull—no sales. Middlings nominal—31½c. Receipts 3 bales; exports coastwise 313 bales.

An Important Suit About Slaves.

[From the Helena (Ark.) Clarion, June 18.]

The judge rendered a decree in the important case of Pointer vs. Pillow, Tuesday morning. The facts out of the case by Hiram Fitch, for Mr. Adams for the complaint, and Judge Hanly and General Gid. J. Pillow for defendant, are about as follows: The case is a suit in chancery involving a large sum, we brief the facts and decree as follows:—

Mr. Pillow bought or purchased from Pointer eighty-five negro slaves for $189,255 85, including some $600 for hire. Pillow executed his notes and mortgage for the amount, payable one-third in one, two and three years, from Jan. 1, 1862. Pillow contracted to H. P. Coolidge for the sale of all his property, real and personal, for $77,000, constituted Coolidge his agent, and on the same day by contract, kept secret, contracted for repurchase, redelivery of bill given for purchase money and reconveyance by Coolidge, the consideration being that Pointer should give a mortgage in favor of Pointer, and that Coolidge will pay out of the crop then in hand, or subsequent crops, or foreclose the mortgage, the debts of Pillow, taking credit for amount paid on his bill. In 1865 Pointer filed his bill to foreclose mortgage, and to hold Coolidge liable as trustee for other parties, and on the same page, for the debt to Pointer. Pillow defended on ground of "no property in man," failure of consideration, that the negroes were slaves for life, and did not create a trust, but merely an agency and a power to pay debts. Decree against Pillow for 109,914 47. Coolidge disclaimed any interest and bills of appeal were presented.

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Several thousand people, including many colored, were present, who made the meeting ring with shouts for the Democratic nominees.

Speeches were made by Gens. Morgan, Pettus and Shelby, Judge Brookes, Judge Wood, ex-Mayor Williams, Col. Calby, late of the Federal army, and several others.

The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Selma.

New York, July 13.—Specie exports last week approximate $4,000,000.

San Francisco, July 13.—The British Admiral approves of the proceedings of Commander Bridges, of the Chanticleer, in blockading Masatlan.

Don Angel Martinez, the leader of the Sinaloa insurrection, is here.

Gov Haight presided at a large Democratic ratification meeting on Saturday.

London, July 13—Noon.—Weather warm and fine. Consols 94⅛ to 91⅝. Bonds 73⅜.

Liverpool, July 13—Noon.—Cotton market quiet. Estimated sales, 10,000 bales. Others unchanged.

London, July 13—Afternoon.—American securities generally easier. Bonds 72⅞ to 72¾.

Liverpool, July 13—Afternoon.—Cotton market quiet; uplands 11¼d. Orleans 11¾d. Sugar firm.

New York, July 13—Gold 140⅞. Sterling 109⅛, unchanged. Old bonds 113¾.

Flour 5 to 10c lower. Wheat nominally lower. Corn favors buyers. Mess pork firm, $26 25 to $26 50.

Lard quiet, steam rendered 17⅞ to 18⅛c. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 32 to 32½c.

Freights quiet. Turpentine 44 to 44½c in shipping order. Rosin—common strained $2 87 to $3.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Washington, July 12—The bill regulating the Electoral College will be sent to the President Monday. Congress won't adjourn till it becomes a law.

The Senate considered Evart's nomination yesterday, but deferred action.

The President has recognized Adolph Bader, Consul for Baden, at New Orleans, and Joe W. McDonald, Consul for Brazil, at Savannah.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—An old colored man, whose name we did not learn, died suddenly yesterday morning in the Dryades market.

An inn house, where a large quantity of hot ter is stored for keeping in the ice, and which is situated on Old Levee street, near Gaiety, is in no no property. Such measures must be adopted to secure life and property as may be necessary. If the tax-payers prefer to support a strong constabulary to doing their duty as citizens by taking the oath, or by making the officers of the law keep the peace, and protect the life of every man, however poor, then the responsibility will be on the great mass of the State administration. Everybody knows that the strong man, the property holders, and those who like peace, and consider the security of their parish, could make it as peaceable and safe throughout the State as any part of the Union. This article is not intended to inflame prejudice and upbeid—the peace officers must do their duty—the good people must rise up and vindicate the law. The press, too, vindictive and partisan, should unite with the Government in denouncing crime, and aid in the establishment of a healthy pub ic sentiment, which of itself would protect the peace far more than upon evil doers. You should drive these drones upon society, who eat but do not work, who consume and produce nothing, more dangerous to peace and property than fanatics and sequitur, to go to work or find another country than this to cures.

I appear before you to day not as a partisan, but to take the oath of office prescribed for those who are chosen by the people to discharge the duties of the office of Governor of your State. My object will be to enforce the laws, protect the people, and aid in advancing the social, material and political interests of the State. I appeal to the good sense that has the smiles of Providence. Cursed for our sins with war, scourged with the epidemic, our crops blighted for a succession of years, our fair State overflowed by the waters of the Mississippi, commerce paralyzed, the people imperverished—the event of my inauguration is welcomed by the full restoration of civil government, and admission into the Union, the fairest prospect for crops, receding floods and improving credit. Let us vie with each other in seeing who of us will receive most blessings from God and faithful services rendered the State.

After the reading of the Inaugural Address, Chief Justice Hyman administered to the Governor the oath of office.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken to permit of congratulations to the Governor after which Mr. Bacon moved that the Senate retire, which motion was adopted.

In Senate, after joint session for the inauguration of the Governor, the roll was called, 27 members present.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the Senate adjourned.

LOUISIANA IN THE UNION.

Order of Gen. Buchanan.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., July 13, 1868.

Special Orders No. 154.

[Extract.]

2 The Commanding General having been officially notified of the ratification of the 14th Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, on the 9th instant, it becomes his duty under the Act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the orders of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the reconstruction acts in said State, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs, unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities *to preserve the peace*, or under instructions duly received from the Commanding General of the District. Military law no longer exists; the civil law is supreme.

All civil officers now acting under authority of appointments from these Headquarters, will at once transfer their offices with the records, funds and other property pertaining thereto, to their successors who have been duly elected and who have qualified under the laws of the State. All other records properly belonging to the State will be transferred to the proper State officers.

The Commanding General cannot sever the relations heretofore existing between the State and himself, without congratulating the people upon an event which fully restores Louisiana to her former position among the other States of the Union, and to all her rights under the Constitution. Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the softening influences of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return, and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result under the guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union, mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for her people.

By command of
Brev. Major Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN:
THOS. H. NEILL,
Major, 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. General, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Official:
WM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Sec. Lieut., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

THE WEATHER IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Sun* of last Monday (6th) thus speaks of the intense heat of the weather there:

Ninety-six degrees is a temperature to try the patience of Job himself. For three days the mercury has fluctuated between that figure and somewhere about eighty-five. We have gone through the gradations of hot, hotter, and hottest, and are now wildly gasping for some more intense degree of comparison. On Friday we sweated gently; on Saturday we fried rapidly; and yesterday we broiled like Gaudemonin on his gridiron. The sky was indeed like brass, and the stagnant air was like the breath of a furnace. But words cannot express the real facts. It was one of the days that must be felt to be appreciated, and, once felt, will not soon be forgotten. Of course there was the usual number of sudden deaths, and our local report sets tell of a dozen or more victims to the fiery rais and their own imprudence. And there was not only human suffering and depth, but the overworked animals that haul our railway cars dropped down by scores. Late in the afternoon we had a prospect of a cooling shower, but after a few flashes of lightning and some low, growling thunder, the fickle wind dissipated the clouds, and uncovered the brass, pitless sky, glowing with a foretaste of the fiercest heat that is to mark the dissolution of all earthly things.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at No. 120 Victory street—Furniture and household effects.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1868.

The Money market has undergone no material variation since our report of Saturday evening. There is, if anything, rather more ease, but still nothing worthy of extended remark. The supply of available capital is ample for the negotiation of all strictly A1 paper, the offerings of which, on the street, however, are exceedingly light, and the movement in consequence is circumscribed. A1 and first class notes, whether secured by mortgage or by solid collaterals, are done on the street at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, (with an occasional transaction in mortgage paper at 9) and good, but second class, at 13 to 15. The banks continue to discount paper of the approved paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 140½ to 140⅝, (against 141¼ at New York,) and, after selling as low as 140, closed at about 140⅛ to 140⅜. The market continued very dull throughout, with but little demand either for the Customhouse or on speculation. The sales include: $1000 and $4000 at 140; $2000 and $5000 at 140⅛; $1000 at 140⅛; $1000 at 140⅝; and $9800 (1000, 3000 and 5000) at 140⅜. In Silver $2000 in American half dollars changed hands at 136¼, and 1000 Mexican dollars at 134¼. We quote 135 to 135¼ cash, 136 for the former, and 145 to 145⅝ for the latter.

There was very little done in Foreign Exchange, but rates ruled firmer, owing to the rise of a further advance in gold at New York. The sales of Sterling include: £7000 bank at 155⅛; a small amount at 155⅜; and £900 at 155⅝. $5000 private banker's drafts on N. Y. at 10.003 at 83¾. Sterling may be quoted at 155⅜ to 155⅝ for good to A1 bill of lading and commercial drafts, 155⅛ to 155⅜ cash, and francs at 5 3/16 to 5 3/8 for the former, and 5.60 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quiet, without any quotable change in rates. The banks checked on New York at ⅜ to ½ per cent premium, but met with a very limited counter demand. The sales of cotton continued active, the receipts of $18,000 New York sight at par, $60000 at ¼ per cent premium and $14,000 sight on Boston at par. Sales of sterling exchange of $15