The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

Subscriptions to the Bee.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions for the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE MOUNTAIN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE REPUBLICANS PRAYERMEETING.

We gather from the Herald, Tribune, and other sources, the annexed resolutions, constituting the Democratic platform. The Radicals remain out of line and restless, afraid, perhaps, to unite:

And whereas, Since the fetishing declaration was unhappily adopted by our predecessors here in Madison Square, that "the Union of these States is perpetual," we have seen party organized on a party standing by its avowedly Anti-Union, and it is proved that the Anti-Democracy, the Anti-Union party has in its catalogue therein; therefore,

Resolved, That the transference of the action of States having been had in its progress to expression and, finally, to the form of government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no purpose of our own is to depart from the ground of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with the views and designs of our fathers which seeks to organize upon religious opinions and sectional prejudices.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered sentiments of former Conventions upon the fundamental issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the preservation of the Federal Union, in which we more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, submitting controversy of an exciting character, now refers it to the family of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That obtaining fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and to the use of the power and authority entrusted, and which experience has demonstrated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy confronts and rejects the platforms put forth by the Republican party at Chicago in 1860, and in 1864—the first claiming the interference of the people of the whole country to regulate by law the institutions of the Territories; that this was the sole of the compromises of 1850, embodied in the Democratic platform of that year, and in the National Convention, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and distinctly affirmed in the organization of the Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of the Democratic principles to the organization of new Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and extension of the area of freedom secured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every foreign immigrant who shall seek in our country a home unstained with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the lawly expressed will of the majority of actual residents and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

The following are the resolutions appended to the platform:

Resolved, Equally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the tendencies to the subversion of national agitation, combined with the attempts to embrace evil and reflected dissatisfaction against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, a high duty of watchfulness devolves the increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of the country, as the party of the Union, the Constitution and the rights of every State, and thereby the union of the States, and to sustain the Administration in all its measures put forth for the preservation of the energies and capability of this great national power.—Applause. Wallsgrain had since declined to take them.

Resolved, That the questions connected with our foreign policy and inhibitor to no domestic question whatever, but the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free men and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by their voice, potential by their moral relevance side by side with their successful example.

Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States on this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine—their bearing and importance so well understood by our statesmen—and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Resolved, That a great highway, by nature as well as by the consent of all nations, most immediately interested in its maintenance, has been marked out for the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that it should and must be secured by a timely and efficient exercise of the control which we have a right to claim over it, and no power should be permitted to delay its progress or claim any interference with the relations it may seek or possess to other States or governments of States within whose dominions it lies; we can, under certain circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions affecting our rights.

4th. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but look upon with indifference which a war being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which favors the passage across the Isthmus.

5th. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect the most scrupulous adhesion to every duty of neutrality, and will rely upon the Government to maintain a permanent protection over the great outlet, through which are exported the vast productions of our soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of the Western valleys, and the Union at large.

On the question of the platform, a vote by States was agreed to, and the vote being taken on the adoption of the whole report, except the last five resolutions, resulted unanimously in favor—ayes 202; the New York delegation not voting. The Virginia delegation asked and were permitted to leave and consider the remaining resolutions.

In the course of the afternoon session the question was taken separately on each of the supplemental resolutions. The first was carried by ayes 233, nays 39; the second, by 230 to 31; the third, by 186 to 68; the fourth, by 221 to 30; and the fifth, by 216 to 35. A proposition favoring the Pacific railroad was laid upon the table, ayes 200, nays 200. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings it was, however, reclaimed and adopted.

We annex subscriptions thus far obtained, in many respects, unsatisfactorily. The principles proclaimed upon the Slavery question, the determination to uphold the Union by the employment of the Missouri doctrine, the sympathies expressed for Central American, the respect in pointing out unfriendly acts the Gulf of Mexico, are good in themselves and particularly acceptable to the South.—The Star pitched American party was organized as a measure of reform, and 90 joined it, for as much harmless thunder. The institution of free trade doctrines is thought worthy of the shade trade of Sumterville; therefore it stands deeply in subjection with the institution of peace on our world's Sumterville up Chicago. But Chester are of the right and spectre on an otherwise shining emblem. The Convention, in other respects, was fairly handicapped, received from a leading, by nationalism and stood up fairly and squarely for an honest and fearless nationality. It proposed more simple and unmistakable, more practical. That reflected more the true spirit and methods of the British into 1776, by our Convention. The laudable absorption and meaningless generalities of previous conventions have been repudiated by speaking for themselves, and the abandonment of place and compromising principles.

TABLE OF THE PLATE.—For which we are due the publishers, Wm. A Townsend, successor to R. M. Needham, No. 16 Cooper street, for the pleasant returns. It is a series of cuts by Herman Melville, most of which were contributed to Putnam's Review. Chief of the exceedingly elaborate cuts are, "Off Vera Cruz," "Off the Pacific," "Off Callao," "Off Valparaiso," "Off Tahiti," "Off Honolulu," "Off Hilo," "Off Tahiti," "Off Honolulu," "Off Hilo," "Off Tahiti," "Off Honolulu," "Off Hilo