The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS BEE,
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...Chartres Street.

...OF THE BEE:
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1866.

DAILY STEAMERS ACROSS THE LAKE.—The pleasure as well as utility of an occasional escape, during the "heated term," from the limits of the city into fresh scenes and pure and invigorating air, can not be overestimated; and while facilities for making an egress of this nature are a subject of prime consideration, the advantages offered by the steamers Laura and Ella May, which make daily trips to Mandeville and Madisonville, are well deserving of attention. They are low-pressure side-wheel steamers, elegant, commodious and swift. They leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad as stated in the advertised schedule elsewhere. On four days in the week they go as far as Covington. Mr. Louis Frigerio, 28 St. Charles street, is agent.

A COINCIDENCE.—The so-called President pro tem. of the Convention of 1866 having just returned from a conference at Washington with the leading spirits of the Radical caucus, a "grand mass meeting of citizens who are in favor of universal suffrage, of the reconstruction policy of Congress, and of amending the Constitution of this State to give equal rights to all without distinction of color," is called for Friday evening at the Mechanics Institute. The two facts form at least a noteworthy coincidence.

By a dispatch received yesterday from S. W. Pass by Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co., we learn that the steamship Kensington, Capt. Hedge, from Boston 14th inst., was towed to the bar at S. W. Pass on the night of the 24th inst. by the towboat Wicaco, she having met with an accident to her machinery about twelve miles from the Passes.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATION.

The European advices in the published telegrams of yesterday morning show this situation of the French Emperor in respect to the pending war to be at least grave. His mediation, so far, has proved nugatory, his basis of negotiations impracticable, his project of armistice unavailing to arrest the onward sweep of the conflict. The cession to France of Venetia is assuming very much the appearance of a stale elephant won in a diplomatic lottery. How to safely stable the animal is the question; and meantime the whole European menagerie, including the great Russian bear, threatens to break loose.

It would seem that the fatal obstacle to an armistice had been created by Italy, and that she was continuing her operations against Venetia. Nevertheless the Austrian forces were withdrawing from Venetia to act against Prussia in the North. In this, it is probable, Austria proceeds on the theory that, France having accepted the cession of Venetia, the wishes, designs, or attempts of Italy in relation to that province constitute a matter for the French and Italian Governments to settle between them. Should France permit an Italian army to occupy Venetia and virtually annex it to the Kingdom of Victor Emanuel, the fact would only strengthen the claims of Austria upon the friendly offices of the Emperor Napoleon as mediator in the present struggle. The obligations and responsibilities assumed in the acceptance of the cession of Venetia are as unquestionable as they are serious and delicate. The duty of France, after thus accepting, to secure peace for Austria on favorable terms, and not to let the delivery of the province into her hands prove an absolute and irremediable loss, or possibly, an aggravation of the general misfortunes of the Austrian Empire, cannot be doubted. Difficulties to the discharge of this duty are at present more obvious than facilities.

If the dissatisfaction of Italy with the proposed method of arriving at an adjustment were the only impediment, however, the pacificatory work devolving on the French Emperor would no doubt be easy. But it appears almost certain that Russia is resolved to oppose any arrangement that may threaten considerable change in the present political map of Europe. It is not alone the supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany, with her right foot on the Baltic and her left foot on the North Sea, which tells Russia with concern. She divines, and correctly perhaps, that it is in the thoughts of the Western Continental Powers to find in the East compensation for Austrian losses in the West; and doubtless she does not mistake in supposing that such compensation would involve the annexation to Austria of the Roumanian Principalities. It would be in keeping with the proverbial good fortune of Austria to exchange the mouth of the Po for that of the Danube, and she could well afford to see the maritime development of Russia along the coasts of Hanover and Schleswig Holstein, if she herself were firmly seated on the Black Sea with access to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Holding such a position, in the event of the commercial success of the Suez canal, no nation of Europe would be more favorably situated in respect to the riches of the Eastern Asiatic trade than she. How any result of this character would interfere with the calculations of Russian ambition is obvious enough, and this consideration alone is sufficient to explain the anxiety of Russia to maintain the *status quo* in Western Europe.

But Russia can not afford to undertake the forcible maintenance of the *status quo* without a powerful ally. Where is she to find one? Not in Prussia, for Prussia is the original and most effectual disturber of the *status quo*. Not in Italy—even supposing the latter strong enough for the purpose—for Italy is actively seeking to benefit by the disturbance. And not in Austria, should Austria definitively agree to a settlement attended with compensatory conditions above indicated. To secure the alliance of Austria, Russia would have to promise not only to maintain the former in Venetia, but to obtain something for her largely to boot in Germany. Even then Russia could not safely undertake a contest with Prussia and Italy, backed as they doubtless would be by France. But the Moscow *Gazette* seems to count on the support of England in opposing the dictatorship of France in the affairs of Italy and Germany. Unless recent outgivings of the English Ministry, the English Parliament, and the English press in behalf of a steadfast policy of neutrality, have been either very hypocritical or very frivolous, reliance upon the active support of England in the case contemplated, would be equally absurd and rash.

One other delicate aspect of the existing European complication concerns the special interests of France. The Emperor has boldly signified his purpose to make France the beneficiary of any disturbance of the *status quo* in which there should be a repartitioning or apportionment of territory. But how is she to be made so, consistently with her position as a neutral observer of the conflict, and a friendly and impartial pacificator? Can she graciously demand the Rhenish provinces, or, what is more desirable, Belgium, without having fired a gun or put an army in campaign? It can not, indeed, be questioned that if there are reasons for such a neutrality as France now bears to the war, there are also strong reasons why she should at length bear to it the relation of a decisive belligerent intervener.

A meeting of citizens of East Baton Rouge was held on the 21st, when resolutions were warmly endorsing the platform of the call of the Philadelphia Conventions and ratifying the District delegates appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee. A resolution was also adopted, condemning the attempt to revive the Convention of 1864 as an outrage and insult to the people, and requesting the East Baton Rouge delegates in that body to disregard the call of Judge Howell. The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

"We believe that the members from this parish will not attend and we congratulate the people of this parish that when the roll is called East Baton Rouge will not answer.

THE ATTAKAPAS CATTLE TRADE.—We read in the Iberville *South* of the 24:

Another drove of fat cattle passed through this place on Thursday last, going to Baton Rouge, where, from all accounts, they will be welcome.

Beef was, for a time, a dear thing here, but since the opening of Bayou Sorrell, our market has been well supplied with a very good article at living prices. Drove upon drove of these fat cattle we hope to see coming regularly hereafter. Two boats have already made trips from New Iberia to this point, and we trust they will continue to supply us and the country above and below. Upper Grand River will soon be opened to navigation, and then we hope for a resumption of the cattle trade from the Attakapas, by way of Bayou a-la-Rose, as in old times.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN GRAIN AND FLOUR CROPS.—The latest crop reports are far more favorable than those which preceded earlier in the season. It is now conceded that, taking the country through, there will be a three-fourths wheat crop of a very superior quality; so much so, indeed, as to make this year's yield as valuable as that of last year. The barley and oat crops will be large, and the corn, though back and, promises well. Potatoes will suffer if the warm weather continues, while the fruit crop will be only a little less than an average. Were it not for paper money, we should certainly have cheap food this year says the New York *World*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

MORE TENNESSEE MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Lieut. Gen. Grant Receives the Grade of General, and Rear Admiral Farragut that of Admiral.

"RESTORATION" RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY MR. STEVENS.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF STRINGENT FEATURES OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE RELATIVE TO HABEAS CORPUS AND CONFISCATED LANDS OF "UNIONISTS."

Congress to Adjourn on the 28th.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTIONS IN GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians Again Victorious.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES

Washington, July 25.—In the Senate E. G. Ross, the successor of James H. Lane, was qualified as Senator from Kansas.

Senator Fowler, from Tennessee, was sworn in.

The Committee have not reported on the credentials of Patterson from the same State.

The Senate agreed to adjourn on Saturday, and the House subsequently concurred.

The President having signed the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the U. S. army, nominated Lieutenant General Grant for the same; also, Vice-Admiral Farragut as Admiral under the recent law. Those nominations and that of A. W. Randall as Postmaster General, were confirmed.

House.—On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Tennessee members were sworn pay from the commencement of the session. Messrs. Cooper and Loftwitch were sworn in.

The amendatory national currency bill has been postponed until the next session.

Mr. Stevens presented a series of resolutions professedly for the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, which were laid over until to-morrow.

Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill recommending a modification of the neutrality laws, repealing the most stringent provisions of the act of 1818 and modifying the penalties provided for its violation. It also provides that the law shall not be construed so as to forbid the sale of vessels, munitions of steamers, or materials or munitions of war, the growth or product of this country, to governments or citizens of any government not at war with the United States. It was postponed till to-morrow.

An act was passed, amendatory of the act of 1798, establishing judicial courts. The amendment provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* is not to apply to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of the military authorities of the United States charged with any military offence, or with having aided or abetted the rebellion against the Government of the United States previous to the passage of this act.

A bill was reported to restore the possession of lands confiscated by authority of the States lately in rebellion. It makes it the duty of the President or commanding officer of military forces within the particular State or district, on complaint of the person dispossessed of his property for subscription to the Union, to restore him the possession of the same. Mr. Trimble denounced the bill as giving authority to military officers to decide legal questions to title to real estate. His remarks by the bill on the table was rejected, and it passed.

Washington, July 25.—The Senate has resumed G. B. William, collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C. H. Wade, collector of customs at Natchez, Miss.; W. T. Williams, appraiser of merchandize at Savannah, Ga., L. B. V. Martin, attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. James P. Stuart, attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi; James S. Will son that been confirmed Commissioner of the Land Office.

New York, July 25.—Arrived steamers Tybee, from Savannah, Quaker City, from Charleston, Empire, from Wilmington, and Louisa Moore, from Beaufort.

The cholera is decreasing under the influence of the favorable weather.

Augusta, Ga., July 25.—The Fourth District Convention assembled in Macon, to day, and elected B. A. Stephens, John Collier and E. H. Chappell and D. A. Walker, delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, in which choice the other districts are requested to concur.

Jackson, Miss., July 25.—The Convention has met and adjourned. Thirty-two counties were very unanimously represented. The officers were Judge James Watts, President; Giles M. Hillyer, Amos R. Johnston, Jno. M. Perry and J. A. Binford, Vice Presidents; J. T. Power and M. S. Ward, Secretaries.

The following resolution was passed: *Resolved*, That this Convention approves the restoration policy of President Johnson as opposed to the Radical policy of Congress, and having been invited by a large number of distinguished fellow citizens from the Northern and Western States of the Union to unite in a national Convention to be held at Philadelphia on August 14, earnestly recommends the appointment by the City Surveyor, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution allowing $1000 for the contingent expenses of the Mayor's office was adopted.

The resolution to enter into a contract with the Gas Light Co., which had been amended by the Upper Board, was called up, and, after a lengthy discussion, was referred to a joint Committee of Conference from each Board.

A communication was read from Maj. Bosworth, Superintendant of the House of Refuge, calling attention to the dilapidated condition of the officers quarters and the necessity of making certain repairs. An examination of the premises by the Committee on House of Refuge was earnestly solicited—a resolution accompanying the communication was read, put on its second reading and adopted.

A petition from Dr. J Elliott, asking permission to erect a stable on Gravier street, near Basin, was referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

A petition from several property holders, protesting against the opening of Royal or Calvalvo streets was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition from property holders in the square bounded by Annunciation, Melpomene, and Lafayette streets and Constance streets, protesting against the petitioners granted. S. C. Clemens to erect a cow stable at the corner of 7th and Laurel streets, was laid on the table.

A communication from A. Leehans, complaining of a nuisance existing in premises Nos. 283 and 285, Orleans and Bayou, the owners were running over into his yard adjoining. The Street Commissioner had been notified, but the nuisance had not yet been abated, and he prayed for relief, was referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

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A resolution that the Controller warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Louis Mah, for the sum of $2100, was adopted

A resolution that the contracts sold for repairing Treme, Poydras, Dryades, St. Bernard and Washington markets, be annulled, and re-advertised after ten days notice, was adopted.

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The Board then adjourned to meet this evening, at 6½ o'clock.

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Jno. Rice, charged with a neglect of duty, was suspended for 10 days.

The action in the case of Corporal D. O. C. Brady, who at the last meeting of the Board, was suspended for 30 days, was reconsidered, the charge dismissed and the officer returned to duty.

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The main feature of the proceeding was the report of Mr. A. Wood, superintendent, for the month of June, showing—

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Robbery.—Some thieves succeeded in effecting an entrance into the house of Mr. Murray, on Bourbon, night last, corner of Bienville and Carrollton avenues, Third District, and carried away a large lot of silver ware. On the same night two mules, both branded U. S., were stolen from the Small Pox Hospital.

We learned at a late hour last evening that Lieut. Manning succeeded in recovering all the stolen silverware mentioned above and obtained such a clue as to the perpetrators of the deed as will lead to their arrest.

Incendiarism.—An attempt was made on Tuesday morning to fire the house of Mr. R. M. Harrison, at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, by placing a bundle of rags on the front gallery under the stairway. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it had obtained any great headway, and through the police officer who happened to be in the vicinity.

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C. Pernet, charged with an assault with intent to kill, was remanded for a further hearing 10th.

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The crop of corn will not be enough to last until the 1st of January, and the cotton is deep set in the grass and in many places will germinate in that condition. The continued wet weather has destroyed all hopes of a half crop in favored sections, and the prospect is that the crop all over the State will not exceed one quarter of a full one.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, July 24.*

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The Paris Exhibition and Uniformity of Weights and Measures.

A Washington dispatch of the 20th says:

The Secretary of State to-day sent a communication to the House in reply to a resolution of that body, inclosing a letter from N. M. Beckwith, Special Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, in which he says, under date of June 9, that at a meeting of the French Scientific Commission, the Imperial Commissioner and Foreign Commissioners, the following suggestions were made by the English Scientific Association and approved, viz.: 1. To form a collection of the weights, measures and coins of all nations, to be exhibited in the palace of the Universal Exposition of 1867. 2. To organize an International Committee, charged with the formation and exhibition of this collection, and to devise the most efficacious method of promoting uniformity. 3. In accordance with these views the Imperial Commissioner General to the Exposition requests the appointment of the Committee to be charged with the subject. Mr. Beckwith respectfully recommends the organization of the United States, and the appointment of a Commissioner to be added to the Imperial Commission.

The Rousseau-Grimes Affair in Congress—Rousseau is Reprimanded and Resigns.

HOUSE.—Mr. Spaulding called up the resolution of the House directing the Speaker to reprimand Mr. Rousseau for an assault upon Mr. Grimes.

Mr. Rousseau obtained consent to make a personal explanation. He said he felt it to be his duty to the House and to himself to say a word or two on a matter which had given him so much pain and mortification. He thought some members had misunderstood his position, and the feelings and motives which had prompted him. He had sat and heard himself denounced in a way in which no member should speak of another, and which did not tend to good feeling. He thought the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Garfield, the other day, were unfair and unjust towards him. Although that gentleman had risen proclaiming friendship for him, it seemed as if both he and the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Wilson, had supposed that they were prosecuting a criminal, he thought they should have come there an influence by passion and prejudice.

Mr. Stevens objected to a criticism on the part of the House by a man who was under sentence.

The Speaker ruled that the remarks of the gentleman stating that the members influenced by passion was not in order.

Mr. Rousseau professed his readiness, if he had said anything improper, to take back every thing he had said, which was that members should come to the House in consideration of the case unprejudiced; if that was not so that he was in error.

Mr. Stevens again rose and said he must object to the criticism of the judgment of the House.

Mr. Rousseau protested that he had not reflected on the judgment of the House; he was simply speaking of the argument of the gentleman.

The Speaker intimated that it was not in order to impute passion to a member.

Mr. Rousseau said that an effort had been made to create an excitement against him, by the property lately sold by the city, on the Levee, the police building, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, to the front of the steamboat landing, Second District. Concurred in.

A resolution granting permission to Alex. Dimmester, farmer of St. Mary's Market, to arrange stalls in said market in a manner similar to those of the French Beef Market, all alterations to be made at his expense and under the supervision of the City Surveyor, was referred to the Committee on Markets and Landings.

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Ex-Confederates in Mexico.

The City of Mexico correspondent of the New York *World*, writes on the 3d instant:

Among the ex-confederates in Mexico we have Governors Harris, of Tennessee, and Reynolds, of Missouri; Generals Price, Hindman, Magruder, Shelby, Slaughter, Stevens, McCausland, and a few others whom I do not just now recollect. Harris and Price have colonized, and are running a ranch together at Carlota. Reynolds is at the capital waiting for something to turn up. Hindman is teaching the English department in a college at Orizaba. Magruder, since the death of Governor Allen, presides over the columns of the *Times*. (This paper has not, as it was intended, been a benefit to the Confederates in Mexico. It has placed them with the Imperialists, thereby incurring the dislike of a large majority of the people, when, in reality, they are liberal in sentiment, or at least neutral.) Shelby is running a ranch near here, and a wagon train on the road from Paso del Macsho to Mexico. The others are or have been engaged on the railroad. All watch with the greatest anxiety the movements on the part of the United States. No person can reside for any length of time in Mexico and not be convinced that she is on the eve of important events. She is a hundred years behind her neighboring nations, and is constantly going backwards. With resources unsurpassed by any country in the world, she, by the insurrection, is ruined. Nothing but a miracle can save her. Gloomy spirit of her people, lays like a mighty barrier in the way of progress on the North American continent. Something must be done to bring forth her untold riches, and place her in her position among the nations of the earth. The future before us here is a blank. No one can even surmise what will be the condition of affairs one year hence.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Alexander William Randall, whom the President has just nominated to the Senate as the successor of ex-Postmaster General Denison, was born in Montgomery county, New York, in 1819, and is forty-seven years of age. When very young his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, where he afterwards studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1847 he was a member of the Territorial Convention that framed a State Constitution for Wisconsin, and in 1856 was elected Governor of that State, being the first Governor of the Democratic party. He continued in office as Governor until 1861, and having joined his fortunes with the Republican party, was soon afterwards appointed by President Lincoln American Minister to Rome, whither he went in 1862, and held the position for a short time. Returning home, in 1863 he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General, which position he now fills. If not engaged in this, Mr. Randall will still be, by virtue of his present office, be the acting Postmaster General.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25, 1866.

The general market continued inanimate to-day, there being but little done in any branch of trade. Our leading staple, especially, was extremely dull, the sales amounting to less than 500 bales.

The corn market exhibited little activity at any time of the day. Gold opened at 148 to 148½, and after but trifling irregularity closed at 148¾. The sales at the Board of Brokers amounted to $12,000 2000 and 10,000, at 148, and $1000 at 148¾, and at the second Board $350 at 148, 148¾, and $5000 reg'l at 148¾. In the open market the sales included $9,000 at 148, $10,000 at 148¾, and $1000 at 148¾. American silver coin are quoted at 4@5 discount, Mexican half dollars at 140, and $300 at 141 also, $2,000 2000 and 10,000 Mexican dollars at 141.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was on a less contracted scale than yesterday, and the rates on sterling included £7000 good clear at 159¾, £2000 at 159¾, £2000 at 159¾ and 159¾, £700 private bankers at 160, and a small amount of bank 163 also, £5000 for gold at 109¾, and £1000 at sight, at 110¾. Nothing was reported in France.

We have again to notice a quiet market in Domestic Exchange, with a continued tendency in favor of buyers. The Banks checked on New York for sight at ½ per cent. for the latter on the ruling rate. Outdoors $20,000 New York sight sold at ¼ discount, $10,000 at ⅜, $40,000 Boston sight at ¼ discount, and $100,000 sixty-days sight on New York at 2 per cent discount.

The Stock market exhibited some animation At the first Board 128 shares Opelousas Rail road sold at 80, 20 Jackson Railroad Bonds at 152, and at the second Board 50 Jackson Railroad Bonds at 93 35/8, 50 Bank of New Orleans at 140, and 140 Union Bank at 61. In the open market 90 shares Jackson Railroad sold at 91 2.

Nothing transpired in City Bonds, which are quoted at 75 to 76 for the Consolidated, and 81 to 86 for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons. 7 Louisiana States sold at 79.

Nothing of any moment was reported in the current money, but $1 50 per bbl for Mess. It is retailing at $34 50 to $35 per bbl. Prime is retailing at $29, and Prime Mess at $29 50 to $30 per bbl. Hams are scarce in the market, improperly packed, which is selling at much lower prices.

BALE ROPE—There were no round sales to-day, but we quote 16c per lb. The demand for the coloured is supplied at 15c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—Is scarce and in request, and is held at 36c per yard. Offers of 33½c were refused. There is a brisk demand for the country, which dealers are supplying at 32 to 32½c in rolls, and 34c in bales.

WHISKY—Round lots are unsaleable, and only a jobbing business is doing at $2 22½ to $2 25 per gallon for very Choice for the Cincinnati brands of Western Rectified, and $1 85 to $2 for Ordinary Western. Louisiana Whisky is selling at $2 25 per gallon.

LARD—The market continues very dull There is only a small retail business doing at 23¼c per lb for Prime in tierces, and 25c in kegs.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is a fair stock of these on hand, and a good demand for Western, while Northern is dull. Northern is selling at 40 to 43c, Western 35 to 38c per lb. There is not much cheese on hand; it is in pretty fair retail demand, at 15 to 18c per lb for Western, 15 to 20c for Northern, and 25 to 26c for English Dairy.

STAR CANDLES—The demand is only for small lots, which are supplied at 23c per lb for 6s, 21c for 13 os, 21¾c for 14 os and 25c for full weight.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $1 65 to $2 per bbl, according to quality. Onions are $2 25 to $3 50 for Louisville; Onions $3 25 to $3 50; Apples $3 to $4 50 per bbl; Eggs $18 to $20 per bbl, and Cabbages 18 to 25c apiece.

RICE.—The market is bare of Carolina. There is no India in fair hands. It is selling at 9 to 10c per lb. Louisiana commands 11¼ to 12c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts of Sugar from the coast since yesterday, of Molasses, 30 bbls Cuban were received and sold on private terms. The market is nearly bare of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, but the supplies of the foreign production are fair though not large. Extreme dullness continues to prevail, however, and there is scarcely anything doing even at retail. Prime to Choice Louisiana Sugar has been sold at retail at 15½ to 16¾, and Inferior per lb, Yellow Clarified 17c, and White 17½c, per lb. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 55c per gallon.

TOBACCO—There is some enquiry on foreign account, but buyers and sellers disagree as to prices, and no sales have transpired, although negotiations are pending for small lots We continue to quote 5 to 5c for Low Refused, light and heavy 5½ to 6c for Low Common Leaf, 12 to 15c for Fair do, 15 to 17c for Good do, 17 to 19c for Fine, 20 to 25c for Choice and fancy Colories.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet, but steady and firm The demand is only local, but stocks on hand are mostly small. It continues to good demand for the country. Bran is in fair supply and scarce and dearer, but Hay is still very dull Flour is also dull and depressed. Pork is droopy. Bacon Sides and Lard are only in retail demand

FLOUR—The market is dull, and the sales to day are confined to 700 bbls, of which 300 bbls Superfine at $9 50 to $9 75, and 400 at $10 to $10 50. Good do at $11 25 .50 and 100 Choice Extra at $12 75, and 40 at $13 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $9 50 to $9 per bbl.

CORN—The supplies are small, the demand for the interior continues good, and the market is steady and firm. About 7000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1300 Mixed and 1000 Mixed White sold at 148 to 148½, 2000 Yellow at 148¾, and 2000 White at 149 per bbl was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused.

Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future. If the fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority in the House, they assume that this majority will be constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose acts he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose. In the event of such a collision to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac," to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's fast caucus you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed—indeed avowed.

He declared his belief that an issue of force was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who cooperate with him in these measures profess to be acting, on the principle that it is better for the islands to resort to force; that be means to dispose the present Congress on its reassembling in December, if it refuses to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens followed Mr. Seward the declaration, that this Congress should never reassemble unless the Southern members were admitted, in support of this belief. I have reported to you what Mr. Seward once made any remark of the kind nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at least the gray dream of a political visionary. But in either case it is based on