The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE:

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Advertisements—Transient advertisements have...of insertion; first insertion, $1 50 per square; subsequent insertions, 75 cents per square.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1866.

Mr. I. C. Harris, agent of the "Morgan Line" of Texas Steamships, received a telegram from Galveston, dated the 16th inst., stating that the steamship I. C. Harris and Harlan were both detained inside Pass Cavallo Bar, by a very heavy gale of wind from the southeast. In consequence of this delay, the steamer "Austin" will leave as advertised, on Friday morning, for Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca, instead of the I. C. Harris.

New York Medical College.—We have received the Annual Announcement of Lectures in the Medical Department of the University of New York, for the session of 1866-67, with a catalogue of graduates. Notwithstanding the burning of the College building in May, there has been no interruption to the current lectures and clinics which, it is stated, have been carried on more effectively than before by means of recommodations and facilities afforded by the New York City Hospital. The catalogue comprises 1,600 graduates, and the number of students reached nearly 8,000. The regular winter session will begin on the 15th October, and an autumn or preliminary course will be given on the 3d September.

The Paris Exposition.—We are obliged by Mr. Edward Gouthiel, Commissioner of Louisiana to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, for copies of a variety of interesting and instructive documents relative to the Exposition, received by him from the State Department at Washington. They contain all the details and formalities, a knowledge of which is required by all who wish to attend or to be represented as exhibitors at the Exposition.

A New Firm.—Messrs. Leon Queyrouze, Oscar Bois and J. Avet, partner in commendam, have associated in a general grocery, wine and liquor business, at the well known "Blue Store," Providence, and Old Levee streets. The new partnership is equally distinguished for personal worth and mercantile ability and experience. Mr. Queyrouze will be remembered, we have, competent and honored member of the Orleans Guards. Few need to be informed that Mr. Avet is one of our foremost merchants of the old school, judicious, trustworthy, solid; and it is enough to say of Mr. Bois that he deserves the prominent place which he has in the firm. It is proper to observe, as announced in another column, that Mr. Avet continues as heretofore a general commission and importation business.

Mr. Seward and the Political Situation.

It is not often that the telegraph reports an act of deeper import than that of Mr. Seward in emphatically announcing his adhesion to the Philadelphia Convention. This of itself would have sufficiently indicated his utter alienation from the Republican party, as now organized and as recently represented in the caucus of Republican members of Congress in Washington. But it was by no means all that might have remained on that point. Mr. Seward sweeps away all ground for it in announcing his belief that "the party as now organized can restore the Union." The Republicans having made repudiation of the Constitution an indispensable condition of loyal action as a member of the party, Mr. Seward in declaring for the Convention rejected the condition and denounced the party. In taking this position, he has dextrously managed to keep the strange ground of appearing before the world as one who has discarded a party by which he forfeited his confidence, not as one whom it has discarded because it is no longer willing to trust him and feels no need of his services. Having united with the Republican caucus had defined the position of the party in respect to the Philadelphia Convention, he comes forward to judge the party, not to be judged by it, and deliberately declares that it has survived its use and lives only for abuse. As now organized, he says, it "cannot restore the Union." As the Republican caucus plainly set its face against the projects of reorganization, Mr. Seward may say much as he pleases back at his political career, but much therein which may give to his utterances, if not the force of insurrectionary evidence, at least the importance of a supremely ominous.

Such in public life is a better master than Seward of the art of piling up vague, mysterious and inconsequential phrases, and of pursuing a dubious course, trackless, and of no discoverable destination. But, on the other hand, no man is more capable than he, when it shits his purpose, of explicitness of expression and directness of action. The development of these capabilities is usually reserved for rare emergencies. When he sees fit to take a definitive step in relation to some new phase of the political situation, when he has to make a choice of friends and enemies for the future, it is then that he regards it as his words shall be lucid and his course plain, so that none shall be in doubt as to his purpose and all who wish may know the road in which to follow him. Such is Mr. Seward's life have merited political ends. His renunciation of the Old Whig party as inefficient and obsolete was the signal for its dissolution. He first spoke the Republican party into existence as a political party, and then organized it as a practical factory. His present relation to the imitatory chapter of which was well known. If up to the point which there ceased to be doubt of an inevitable collision of arms, his position may not have seemed fixed either for peace or war, from that moment his opinions regarding the conflict were as pronounced as inflexible. Perhaps, even more than Mr. Lincoln, he is responsible for the decision of the Government to coerce the seceded States back into the Union by force of arms.

Having, as it is hardly too much to say, destroyed the Whig party, having created upon its ruins the Republican party, having, through that party, brought about the election of Mr. Lincoln; having, as Mr. Lincoln's prime minister and in some sort authoritative adviser, made the war for the purpose of restoring the dismembered Union, having, by the display of extraordinary military and financial energy, carried the war to a triumphant conclusion, Mr. Seward would stand now as the personification, so to say, of uninterrupted political success but for one fact. The war, so loudly and persistently proclaimed by him as undertaken and prosecuted, not to conquer the rebellious States, but to restore them to the Union, has resulted, so far, in conquest and not in restoration. Mr. Seward, however, still holds out for the latter, and, as has been seen, renounces the party of which he was the founder because it repudiates the restoration at which he aims and recognizes as the result of the war only military and political subjugation.

Up to this period Mr Seward has not failed in any important political movement to which he committed himself. Will he fail now in the work of reorganizing political elements on a truly national basis, and accomplishing restoration by means of a new party? The political situation in few of its aspects suggests either a cheerful or lucid answer to this question. When the Philadelphia Convention shall meet, we will doubtless have much more ample and exact data upon which to build an answer.

The Last Spanish Insurrection.

Spain seems destined to constant turmoil. Her people are bent on obtaining a more liberal form of government than they have—a desire that a large portion of the Spanish army shares, and of which General Prim is regarded as the exponent. The last rebellion, on the 22d and 23d of June, was made by a portion of the army in Madrid, joined by a large body of peasants to whom the soldiers distributed arms. This force threw up formidable intrenchments in front of the military quarters, and were animated by constant shouts of "Long live Prim!" "Long live the Queen!" For five hours the troops who remained faithful to the Government fought the rebels, and it was only after a cannonade that the charge that they were conquered.

One of the insurgents were killed and wounded, while the losses of the royal troops were heavy, two Generals being killed and one wounded. Martial law was proclaimed in Madrid, and 3000 persons arrested for abetting the rebellion. The fusion of Spain and Portugal is a common republican government is said to be a very popular idea among the insurgents. Disaffection reigns among the troops and people throughout all the northern provinces of Spain, and the Government is constantly hearing of revolts and outbreaks. With a foreign war on its hands, Spain is in anything but an enviable condition, and it is said that the Government is seriously contemplating the cessation of the war with Chili until these domestic outbreaks can be effectually suppressed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gov. Brownlow's Request for Military Assistance to Coerce Absent Members of the Tennessee Legislature Refused by Order of General Grant.

Torrid Weather in Northern Cities.

The Mercury at 99 in New York.

13 Deaths There from Sunstroke.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Affair in Congress.

Resolution of Expulsion Defeated.

Commercial, and other News.

Washington, July 17.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Maj. Gen. Thomas:

Nashville, Tenn., July 14.—"Lieut. Gen. Grant: Some of the members of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Shall I furnish it.

(Signed) "O. H. Thomas,
"Major General Commanding."

The following answer was immediately given:

Washington, D. C., July 17.—"Gen. Grant will instruct Gen. Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authorities. The administration of the law and the preservation of the peace in Nashville, belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the U. S. forces is not to interfere, in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the States, and Gen. Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference with them.

(Signed) "E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed to the new office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, David A. Wells, now Chairman of the United States Revenue Commission. The office was created by Congress with the express understanding he was to be appointed. This is the first instance where a civil office has been created for a particular individual.

Washington, July 12.—There is little doubt that Judge Stanberry, of Ohio, has been tendered the position of Attorney-General.

Paynter, who is correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* and clerk of a Committee of the House, was whipped in the Capitol to-day by one Hewitson, whom he is said to have insulted. The House thereupon appointed a Committee to investigate the case and report.

The following gentlemen have been selected as members of the Commission to revise and codify the statutes of the United States in accordance with the act of Congress recently passed: Caleb Cushing, of Mass., William Johnson, of Ohio and Reuben J. Meigs, of Washington.

Washington, July 17.—*Senate*—The House bill to revive the grade of general was amended and passed.

House.—Six hours were consumed in the consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell case. The resolution to expel Rousseau for his assault on Grinnell was defeated by 72 against 69, which is not two-thirds. Rousseau will be summoned to the bar of the House to be censured by the Speaker. Three gentlemen who were in company with Rousseau when he committed the assault, were declared guilty of violation of the principles and are to be brought to the bar of the House.

The resolution of the Select Committee disapproving of Grinnell's grave language in the debate against Rousseau, was laid on the table.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 17.—A fire occurred in the Dockyard, Prince Edward's Island, which destroyed seven hundred buildings, involving a loss of $250,000.

Louisville, July 17.—Leaf tobacco: sales 300 hogsheads at fully sustained prices, ranging from $9 50 to $21 for fine manufacturing leaf. Flour superfine $6 75; extra family $10. Corn 70c. Oats 44c. Mess Pork $32 75. Bacon Shoulders 16¾c; Sides 21¾c. Lard 21c. Whisky, $2 25.

New York, July 17.—U. S. 5-20's coupons of '65, 105¾; registered of '61, 109¾; Treasury notes 104. Gold closed at 151. Cotton closed firm with sales of 1000 bales at 36 to 36c. Flour dull; Southern tower at $9 75 to $15 75. Wheat dull. Corn closed with an advancing tendency at 91 to 94c. Pork heavy. Lard and whisky dull. Sugar steady. Molasses 104½ to 114c. Coffee firm. Molasses quiet. Naval Stores steady. Turpentine 70 to 73c. Rosin $6 50.

New York, July 17.—The weather is torrid here and in the principal Northern cities. The mercury marked yesterday 98, to-day 96. Yesterday was the hottest day for ten years; 99 degrees was the highest. There were 25 cases of sunstroke, 13 of which were fatal. There were seven cases of cholera in New York yesterday and four in Brooklyn. There were a number of deaths from sunstroke in Baltimore and here.

Nashville, July 17.—There was no quorum in the House to-day, fifty being the number present. Mr. Williams, from Carter county, was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, brought to the House, and addressed a long speech. Judge Williams has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Williams. A resolution was passed requesting the arrest of seven more refractory members.

Vicksburg, July 17.—Passed down: Ruth 6 A. M., and Fashion at 6 P. M. River falling.

Southeast Pass, July 17.—Arrived in and proceeded up in tow: bark Sandy Hook, from New York. Steamship Morgan went to sea at 1 P. M. Nothing new. Nothing in sight. Weather fine. Wind E. by S.

Boston, July 17.—A revolution broke out in Hayti, on the 5th, and spread through the adjacent territory. Business was suspended.

Cincinnati, July 17.—Flour unchanged and nominal. Wheat dull and lower at $1 90 to $2 15. Corn dull and unchanged. Corn and Whisky unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $31. Bulk Meats 15 to 17c for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon firm—Shoulders 17c. Sides 19½c; clear Sides 21½c. Lard 19½c. Cotton dull at 34c. Gold 149¾.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Additional from Europe.—Repulse of Garibaldi.—Garibaldi Wounded.—One Day Later From Mexico.—The Armistice Refused.—The Chilians Press the Peruvians.—Resignations of the Controller of the Treasury.—New York Markets.—Decline in Gold.—The Presidential Vote of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.—His Message Thereafter.—The Bill Passed Over the Veto.

Washington, July 16.—In the House, Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of the opinions of the members of the Confederate Cabinet on the status of Confederate leaders immediately preceding the surrender which was adopted.

The Rousseau-Grinnell case is not yet disposed of. A report to the House shows that there are $240,000,000 of public money deposited in the Sub-Treasuries, depositories and national banks of this amount $48,000,000 are in national banks.

New Orleans, California, July 16.—The clipper ship Homer, from New York to San Francisco, was burned on May 26th. The Captain and fourteen others arrived here after being in the long boat forty days, but the two others have not been heard from.

New York, July 16.—The cotton market closed firm with sales of 900 bales at 36 to 36c. Flour dull. Southern declined 25 to 50c; sales of 850 bbls at $9 75 to 16. Wheat dull and nominally declined 3 to 4c. Corn declined 2c. Mess pork heavy at $31 62½. Lard heavy. Whisky, sugar and coffee dull. Naval stores quiet.

Augusta, Ga., July 16.—Georgia is now moving actively in favor of the Philadelphia Convention, and will send an able delegation to Harschel V. Johnson and other prominent Georgians cordially approve the objects of the Convention

Augusta, Ga., July 16.—In the House to-day Mr. Stevens offered a resolution that Rousseau should merely be called to the bar of the House and censured, and to let the matter drop. There was considerable discussion on the case to-day, but Stevens's resolution probably indicates the action of the House.

New York, July 16.—No cases of cholera are reported by the Board of Health, but the police say several cases have occurred. There were 256 deaths for the week past, being an increase of 100 per cent in five weeks.

Washington, July 16.—The House Committee on Banks and Banking made a report on the frauds of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, and recommended the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of War to institute such legal proceedings as may be deemed necessary for punishment of the managers of that bank, and others who may have aided and abetted them in committing a breach of trust by misapplying the public money entrusted to them for safe keeping, and also such other proceedings as may be necessary to secure any portion of said money.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Short-Lived.—The proprietors of the daily *Herald*, a paper of but a fortnight's existence, have issued, we believe, its last number, at least till circumstances are more advantageous.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session last evening.

President Bosworth, presiding.

A petition from oyster vendors and others requesting an amendment to the law prohibiting the sale of oysters during the summer months was referred.

The Assistant District Attorney be authorized to collect all judgements in favor of the city during the years 1861, '62, '63 and '64, was adopted.

A resolution granting leave of absence to the City Attorney, for three weeks, was concurred in.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the resolution authorizing the Mayor to purchase from the Carrollton Railroad Company the ground located near the Poydras market; provided cost do not exceed the sum of $10,000. The Committee also reported favorably on the resolution to appeal the suit instituted by N. Myers against the City Treasurer in Supreme Court, and the Mayor be authorized to employ counsel to defend the interest of the city.

The report of the Committee was then adopted.

A resolution granting permission to G. J. Julia to erect a steam mill, corner of Claiborne and Orleans streets, was adopted.

A resolution, that the Controller be authorized to sell, at public auction, a contract for building a foot bridge across Bayou St John was adopted.

A resolution, that the Mayor be empowered to enter into contract with Henry Ehrman, for building steamboat, wharves of 1st District, was adopted.

An ordinance to license the vending of lottery tickets in the City of New Orleans, requesting all dealers and lottery tickets to pay annually a license of $3000. Any person violating this ordinance shall be required to pay a fine not exceeding $1000, nor less than $200, one-half of which will go to the party making information of the fact, whereby said forfeiture was incurred. Said ordinance to take effect after its promulgation, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution granting permission to Mr. J. B. Julia to continue his distillery at No. 32 Hospital street, was adopted.

A resolution that the adjudication made by the City Controller on the 5th inst., to W. H. Wells and Co., privilege of collecting the revenues for the stands and stalls between the beef and vegetable markets, Second District, be approved, was adopted.

On motion resolution, that the Asst. City Attorney be authorized to use his discretion in protecting the interest of the city in compromising the suit of Cleary vs. Foster and the present Sheriff of the parish, was adopted.

A resolution granting permission to the Vestry of St. Johns Church to establish a cemetery on the square bounded by Bayou Bridge, Broadside and Customhouse streets, was adopted.

A resolution, that the Finance Committee be authorized to report on the compensation of the Assistant City Attorney for collecting arrearage money judgments in favor of the city, was adopted.

A resolution, authorizing the Street Commissioner to have the road for the Lake end of Pontchartrain Railroad to the Bayou St. John put in good order, provided the expense does not exceed $500, was referred.

An ordinance, providing for the sale of the right of way to establish railroads on Claiborne and other streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported unfavorably on the request of Philip Farrell to have Bayou Road, from Derry, to run said ferry to the close of his contract. Report was adopted.

A resolution to pay F. Hagan $466 for repairs for ballast.

A resolution for the Controller to warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Wm. Butcher for $150, for property taken from him by the City Surveyor, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to sell a contract for building extension to Poydras Market, and to sell a contract for the farming of the revenues of the Second District Market.

A resolution to enter into a contract with the City Gas Company for 10 years, from August 1st, for lighting the lamps and 450 for new lamps, was postponed until next meeting.

The budget was taken up and read. It exhibited an estimate of total expenditures ending December 31, 1866, of $2,592,200. Total receipts $955,718 30. Deficit $1,106,481 70. The budget was adopted.

The Board adjourned to next Friday night, at 7 o'clock.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening. McCulloch in the Chair

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a total cash on hand of $2,250 35.

The Controller's report showed amount of warrants drawn for week ending 17th instant, $982 50.

A message from Mayor Monroe was read, covering petition of Cornelius Watters, claiming cost of 800 tons stone ballast of his at $9 30 per ton, used in the city hydrant for paving purposes. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

Another message from the Mayor stated that Mrs. Mumford, relict of W. B. Mumford, has petitioned for relief, being herself sick with her helpless children and all destitute of the means of support. The untimely fate of her husband belongs to history, and her tenderings, sacrifices and destitution are well known. The Mayor recommends an appropriation for her relief as a matter of Christian charity.

Mr. Paisley moved that $500 be appropriated for the purpose.

Mr. Montamat objected.

Mr. Paisley objected to the objection, was in order an appropriation for cigars for the next Convention it would meet with his (Mr. M.'s) approval.

Mr. Montamat asked that the gentleman be called to order and very excitedly remarked that Mr. Paisley was "very impudent," and that he would "hold him personally responsible."

Mr. Paisley replied in reply for the gentleman. Was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Street Commissioner stated that the pay-roll for the last month could not be made out by the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings declined to approve.

Mr. Guildman thought the pay-roll should be approved, and alluded to Chairman Prague of the Committee as one of his "pets." He had treated him as a fellow-member of the Board disinterestedly.

This brought Mr. Prague to his feet. He did not consider Mr. Goldman his peer, and he had not made as required. Street Commissioner had not done more than his duty.

Mr. Ashley called for order. He would allow gentlemen in hearing members of the Board speaking of each other in such terms. He moved that Mr. Prague be reprimanded for the rule, in order that business concerned therein may proceed. Having ended, a war is to be inaugurated to put a Democratic President in power. Now, we are free to say that we do not believe that such a hellish plan will be consummated. But the fact that the abhorrent and most infernal Democratic organs deliberately threaten that such a thing it will be carried out, ought to command the most attention and to awaken the people to the danger of entrusting power to such perverts. It shows us just how much sanctity there is in their professed dread of revolutionary proceedings when they coolly propose to deluge the land in blood to accomplish their partisan purposes."

Mr. Ashley's motion was adopted and but little remittance demand. The Banks checked upon New York during the morning at ¼ to ¾ per cent. discount, but odds or more of them subsequently accepted par.

Mr. Prague moved that Mr. Ashley