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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1866.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,868

President Johnson and the Conventionists.

THE MILITARY EXPECTED TO SUSTAIN, NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

The following dispatch from President Johnson to Lieut. Gov. Voorhies is one from which, in the circumstances that called it forth, satisfactory deductions may be drawn. We cannot doubt that the President gives no countenance to the pretensions of those members of the defunct Convention of 1864 who are endeavoring to reinstate it; and we can only believe, as Commander-in Chief, he will see that, on proper occasion, the judicial and other authorities of the State as now constituted will be protected by the military against violence from within or from without.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

To Albert Voorhies, Lieut. Gov. Louisiana:

The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Courts.

A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH THE CONVENTIONISTS.

There is reason to believe that the leading conspirators and agitators who are urging forward the Convention movement desire to provoke, by insults and threats, some popular demonstration which would furnish a pretext for calling on the Federal Government to intervene for the purpose of putting down domestic violence. They are political Dodsons and Foggs who rejoice in the anticipation of receiving profitable kicks and cuffs. In the peculiar situation, it is well no doubt to let them severely alone until they shall commit some overt act obviously demanding and justifying the prompt and vigorous intervention, *against them*, of all legitimate and actual conservators of the peace and of domestic tranquillity and order, whether civil or military.

It is provided in the Federal Constitution that the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence. No right thinking person will deny that, if there is danger of Louisiana suffering from domestic violence, it is the conspirators and agitators engaged in the Convention movement who create this danger in trying to organize, under unauthorized forms and flimsy pretenses, a rebellion against the existing civil Government of the State. They are for the most part desperate adventurers, who fattened on the worst political and social evils of the war, and who hate a peace which deprives them of the corruptions and disorders on which they fed.

Their course in the past has been such that they can see no hope in the future, unless it be a future of political anarchy and social ruin. Political stability and confirmed social order, the life of the State, and of commerce, of industry, of civilization, would be death to them. But while it is well known from what source the danger of domestic violence proceeds, it is also a deplorable fact that those [illegible] are engaged in fomenting violence and [illegible] have the technical advantage of possessing the sympathy, connivance and cooperation of the Governor of the State. It is true that the Constitution provides that the Executive of a State may invoke the aid of the United States in suppressing domestic violence only "when the Legislature cannot be convened." But it would hardly be safe to assume that, in case of any serious disturbance attending the assembling of the future action of the Convention the Governor would consider it proper or practicable to convene the Legislature, or that he would abstain from applying in his own name for Federal protection, not against, but in behalf of the seditious Conventionists.

It is to be hoped that no administrative officer of the State will recognize the validity of the convention or the legal authority of such a body. The Governor has not yet succeeded in obtaining the regular authentication and the official promulgation of the order for elections to fill vacancies in the Convention. Thus far it is an abortion and a nullity.

It will be difficult for the Conventionists to get together, on first assembling, a bare quorum of the body as it was constituted in 1864. It then numbered 92, and a quorum of it was 47. But this would not be a quorum at a legal Convention as completed by the elections called for by the President *pro tem.* and proclaimed by the Governor. On the basis of the original act of the Convention, by Gen. Banks in 1864, it should number, fully constituted by delegates from all the parishes, not less than 150. It is clear that, on the theory of the President *pro tem.* adopted by the Governor, the members who now assemble, can do nothing definitive until they obtain a quorum of a full Convention.

Meantime it is well for our Conservative classes to bear in mind that the ultimate and permanent result of this or any similar movement will not depend upon the course of our local authorities, but upon the policy of the Federal Government. If the policy of that Government in reference to the political organization of the State were at this moment defined and conclusive, we would have no need to be concerned about the schemes of the Conventionists. Their importance is altogether derivative. If the people and the existing authorities of the State were left to deal with them, under a guarantee of non intervention on the part of the Federal Government in any of its branches, they would soon be persuaded to subside into silence and obscurity.

Since the foregoing was written we have received for publication the proclamation of Mayor Monroe which appears in another column. It is based on the same prudential considerations as are indicated above. We deem it eminently apposite to the occasion, and we trust that its recommendation of forbearance and non interference in respect to the Convention will be studiously observed on all hands.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Recent importation of Wines in casks and cases will be sold by the United States Marshal on Levee street, next to the Postoffice, on Monday, at 10 o'clock, and will be sold for the dues for United States Treasury notes. A fine opportunity for grocers, speculators and families. Monday, 30th of July, at 10 o'clock. A. M., 350 cases and 14 casks Bordeaux claret; 1 hogshead, 1st at 10 A. M., 1,738 cases and 250 casks.

The admission of Tennessee members does not change the political complexion of Congress. One of the Senators, Patterson, is Conservative; the other, Fowler, is Radical. Of the eight Representatives, four are Conservative and four are Radical.

We are obliged to Purser Hempstead, of the steamship George Cromwell, for New York files and other favors.

Passengers per steamship Harlan, Lewis, commander, from Indianola and Galveston:

Mr. Pennington and child, Mrs Rogers, Mrs Gilmer, Mr Reynolds, H Fraim, M L Bonham and wife, Mrs Lacy, Miss Lacy and child, S F Lacy, A Harris, Sergt. Mc Owens, Stockade, Capt. Parker, Lieut. A. Mitchell, A Hennigen, Sergt. Mc Donald, T Lewis, Buckman, Dodman, Vinell, Spence, Morgan, Bolton, Mrs Embree, Mrs Bates and child, Mrs Hendersen, McKeon, Kleinman, Mr O'Brien and lady on deck.

The steamer Geo. Cromwell, from New York, arrived yesterday evening with the following passengers:

Galveston: Mrs E Granger & W Hendon, Eulalie de Gayle and wife, Miss Fanny de Gayle, G W Cannon, Jas D Dolby, C Kerman, H Lehmann, Capt J Herring, Q Jones, M M Henry, Mrs Kate Jones, F Mysing, M Wasechan, W J Kelly, A Adams, A Wm T Wilson, D Stutts, J McClung, D H Davidson, A H Sayre, Mrs A W Cooper, Mrs Maggie Cooper, C B Bagwell, T Walker, John Sealy, J M Mussen, Mrs Mussen, S T Gethel, Captain Joseph Nelson, Lieut H Tilford.

CROPS IN ST MARTIN PARISH.—The St. Martin *Democrat* of the 28th says:

On a late visit which we had occasion to make to the upper part of the parish we were highly pleased to notice the good appearance of the corn and cotton crop in that section.

Accounts from other parts of the parish are not so promising. From Lapointe to New Iberia and on the Cotoeaz we hear that the heavy and constant rains have caused already irreparable damage. While the crops in other parts are indifferent, neither good nor bad. As a whole, then, we may judge that there will be but a small crop made in the whole parish.

Speaker Colfax is a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Indiana, and also for the next Presidency in the Radical Republican interest.

The recent hot weather has had the effect in Baltimore waters of killing thousands, if not millions, of small fish, also river eels, which are now floating in the various docks, emitting a stench almost intolerable.

SICK FISH—Gallignani says the fish in the Seine at Paris appear to be suffering from some malady. Large numbers are cast on the banks dead, almost in a state of decomposition, and render the water unwholesome for drinking purposes. Immense shoals also float on the surface of the river with their heads out of the water, and are easily taken by men who wade into the stream with nets and baskets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Atlantic Cable at last a Success

EUROPE AND AMERICA UNITED BY THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

First News Over the Line.

PEACE SIGNED BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

NAVAL VICTORY OVER AN ITALIAN FLEET CLAIMED BY AUSTRIA.

Reform Riots in London.

New York, July 29.—The Atlantic cable is a success. The following has just been received:

"*Heart's Content*, July 28.—We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. All well, thank God. The cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

CYRUS W. FIELD."

SECOND DISPATCH.

"*Heart's Content*, July 28.—We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect working order.

"CYRUS W. FIELD."

THIRD DISPATCH.

"*Heart's Content*, July 28.—England and America are again united by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable since the splice on the 13th instant off Valentia.

CYRUS W. FIELD."

Heart's Content, Friday, July 27, 9:30 A. M.—The Great Eastern has just anchored opposite the telegraph office. The cable was spliced on the Medway and will be here in three or four hours. The whole distance run is sixteen hundred and nineteen nautical miles. The cable payed out is eighteen hundred and sixty four miles. The stock was a little less than twelve per cent absolute distance.

Heart's Content, Friday, July 27, 9:10 A. M.—C. W. Field says the weather was rough, with rain, squalls and fogs, nearly all the time. The signals never failed, but were perfect all the time. He sent a telegram to London a day or two since and got a reply in eight minutes. Field says there have been riots in London on account of the refusal of the Government to allow reform meetings in Hyde Park.

A daily paper has been published on the Great Eastern.

To his Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.:

Heart's Content, July 27.—Sir: The Atlantic cable was successfully completed this morning. I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our own country and the Eastern Hemisphere.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

Washington, July 28th.

Cyrus W. Field—

I heartily congratulate you and trust your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the West and the Governments of the East.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

SECOND DISPATCH.

"*Heart's Content*, July 28th, 1866.—Hon. W. H. Seward, Washington. The telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Ireland and New Foundland. I remember with gratitude your services in the Senate of the United States in the winter of 1857, and recollect with pleasure the speech you then made in favor of the telegraph bill. That you may never have reason to regret what you have done to establish communication across the Atlantic is the sincere wish of

Your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD."

THIRD DISPATCH.

Washington, July 29, 1866.—Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content.—Acknowledgment of congratulations of the Atlantic Cable had not failed in 1858, for the European States would not have been ed in 1861 into the great error of supposing that the civil war in America would either perpetuate African slavery or divide the Republic. Your great acknowledgment constitutes, I trust, an effectual treaty of international material intervention.

Signed,

W. H. SEWARD.

Heart's Content, July 27, 1866.—To the Hon Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company: I congratulate you on the successful completion of telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland, and hope within two weeks from Christmas to inform you that the cable of that year has been recovered and the second line is in operation across the Atlantic. I assure you that all on board the Telegraph fleet will do all they can to accomplish this object.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Heart's Content, July 27th, 1866.

To the Directors of the New York *New Foundland* and London Telegraph Company:

We arrived this day. The cable has been laid across the Atlantic and is in perfect working order. As soon as we have taken in coal we shall proceed to the spot where the cable was lost last year and when we have picked with the cable on board of the Great Eastern and return to this place. Then the Medway will proceed to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I cannot express to you how thankful I feel that you will now receive some return for the money that you have spent and the time that you have devoted during the last half year to connect by telegraph our own country with Great Britain.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The following is a list of the Directors of the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company. Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshall C. Roberts, William Phelps.

The officers of the company are Peter Cooper, President. Cyrus W. Field, Vice President. Moses Taylor, Treasurer. Robert W. Lawford, Secretary.

New York, July 29.—The steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool the 15th, and the City of New York the 18th, arrived yesterday.

The steamer Peruvian, which arrived yesterday, has the latest dates.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburg visited the Mantonomah at Sheerness on the 14th. The Mantonomah and the Augusta were expected to sail on the 16th for Russia.

The London *Times*, on the subject of monitors, urges the complete reconstruction of the British navy, and says the present ships are entirely worthless against monitors, of which the Mantonomah is the precursor.

Parliament reassembled on the 16th. Gladstone gave notice that he would move for the Committee on the Reform bill to be discharged. Arrangements were being made to close the session.

The Chief of the London Police had issued an order forbidding the proposed reform gathering in Hyde Park on the 23d inst., declaring it illegal, and that measures would be taken to prevent the assembling of the meeting.

Aspy Bay, July 29.—The London *Times* of the 27th says of the telegraph: It is a great work, the glory of the age and nations, and, they who have achieved it, deserve to be honored as the benefactors of their race.

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced on the 22d. There was more fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

Earl Shaftsbury has protested in the House of Commons against the reform motions. In a discussion on the tariff, Sir John Parkington admitted that England was to be the head of other nations.

A severe engagement took place off the Island of Lissa on the twentieth. The Austrians claimed a victory. They sunk two Italian ironclads and blew up three.

Washington, July 29.—Representative Rogers yesterday made a minority report from the Judiciary Committee, showing the perjury and utter worthlessness of the witnesses to establish the alleged guilt of Mr. Davis and others in the Lincoln assassination.

Charleston, July 29.—The four prisoners sentenced by Military Commission, but reprieved by the President, and whose attempted liberation on a writ of habeas corpus occasioned the recent conflict of authority between Gen. Sickles and the United States Court, were quietly removed last night by a steamer under guard from Castle Pinckney. The military authorities refuse information concerning their present whereabouts. The impression prevails they were sent North beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

Vicksburg, July 29.—Passed up Olive Branch at 5 A. M. and Virginia at 4 P. M. River falling.

Southeast Pass, July 29.—Passed up at 6 o'clock this morning steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New York, with passengers and merchandise consigned to A. Moulton. The steamship Merrimack went to sea at 7:30 A. M. A bark (name unknown) arrived off the bar this P. M.

There is nothing else new—and nothing in sight.

Wind West—very strong.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A. M., 81 degrees, Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M., 94 " "
" 3 " P. M., 100 " "
" 6 " P. M., 86 " "

St Charles and Carondelet streets Cars—We are glad to see that the cars have been placed on the railroad tracks on Carondelet and St. Charles streets, and were yesterday in full operation. The cars are large, airy and well ventilated, capable of seating ten persons on each side. They are considerably heavier than the other cars in use by our City Railroad Companies, and we discovered that it was with great difficulty the mules could move with them beyond a walk.

Burglary.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the house occupied by Mr. W. P. Conners, No. 356 Josephine street, was entered and robbed of a small sum of money and some other articles of trifling value, the burglar was interrupted before he completed his work, and succeeded in making his escape, not however before some of the inmates caught a glimpse of him and obtained a sufficient description, which in the hands of the police, may lead to his arrest.

Arrests—Four notorious thieves, named respectively John Farris, Mat Hogan, Chas Davisand Wm Donahue, were arrested in the house of a colored woman, corner of Dauphin and Esplanade streets, where they had taken apartments and were conducting themselves in a lordly manner. The man Hogan mentioned above, was but a short time ago arraigned before the Recorder of First District, charged with having caused the death of a noted outlaw Texan. He was however acquitted, the testimony being insufficient to commit him for trial.

Bodily Beaten.—A man, name unknown, was found on the levee last evening badly beaten. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. He was unable to give any information as to who were his assailants.

Fire.—We learn that the foundry of Messrs Hand & Co., on the Tchefuncta river, near the Jackson railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

Austria's Position as a Military Power.

[From the London Times, July 7.]

An Austrian diplomatist of high rank expressed a few days ago his opinion that "the Austrians are nearly equal only in the camp of field Marshal Benedek." Indeed, there never was a time for centuries in which the fortunes of that empire were not in the hands of one or other of its great military chiefs. Austria was never a united nation, but simply a dynasty and an army, yet, unlike Prussia or Savoy, or other warlike States, it exhibits few instances in which the sovereign and the military force have been thoroughly identified. More like the Visconti of Milan, or the republics of Venice and Florence, the House of Hapsburg have fought by the hands of others and thus have been more at less at the mercy of their own fortunate soldiers.

It is not that Austria shunks her duty as a fighting power in any emergency. On the contrary, she is always ready in what she deems a just cause to commit herself to the arbitrament of the sword; but she takes her chance of disaster, and has been forced to look for a retrieval of her fortunes to her indomitable powers of endurance and her readiness to take the side at the turn. Austria never wins, but is always going to win. Her faith in the undoubtable courage and steadiness of her troops and in the no less unquestionable perfection of her military organization is not to be shaken by centuries of almost uninterrupted disasters. There is always some coming man, some rising Wurmser among her veterans or some dashing Alvinzi among her untried youngsters, some Melas, some Mack, some Gunlay or Benedek, sure to astonish the world by unexpected achievements.

The young Corsican breaking through the passes of the Alps at the head of thirty thousand men, Gunlay, the Prussian army issued from Hanover and Saxony in 1806, are to Austria what Benedek is to her army and officers that Austria brings into the field. The disparaging remark of a Austrian order of the day spoken of the beaten Laudskneht of the low years of service and of the inexperienced recruits of Prussia, is only too much in the style in which Austrian soldiers fight against the Prussian guns. Here, perhaps, the Austrian army has been actually cheap, indeed, before statistics are at an end, for Austria. She is always going to win never wins. Wurmser, and Alvinzi, and Prussia, and five or six successive Austrian armies break to pieces against that mere hand of thirty thousand men, which, when it was Napoleon's or Mack, not generalled, bewildered, swept up, laid down for other at the head of 50,000 or 100,000 combatants yielding an unexpected victory. Gunlay lost Leipzig in two battles fought on ground of his own choosing, and Benedek allows the unexpected Prussians to steal a march over him in Saxony, to break through the line of Bohemia, to take Josephstadt, to drive towards Vienna. Will may he send his subordinates, Clam, Gallas, Henedstein and Ramming to a court martial.

But we should like to know how he himself would fare before such a tribunal upon his mere admission that he allowed himself to be taken in the flank by the army of the crown Prince only because "the rain prevented the success of the powder from dispersing, and the enemy was thereby enabled to adjustee superiorized." The truth is that Benedek had lost his reputation as a good soldier, and may have deserved it. But he has acted hitherto only in a subordinate capacity. He has been a soldier, but not a general. It is one thing to be placed in a well-defined position and hold it by might and main, another thing to lay the plan of a vast campaign, and take the responsibility upon one's self. Benedek may have been a hero at Solferino or Sadowa, yet he may not the less have destroyed the Austrian monarchy by a series of unpardonable blunders from beginning to end of the Bohemian campaign.

The statement that Messrs Vallandigham, Bright and Faulkner are in Washington, for advice in regard to Cabinet appointments is authoritatively contradicted.

The Cincinnati newspaper announces that George Peabody intends to leave a record each on Harvard, Amherst and Williams Colleges, and $100,000 upon the city of Boston for home for the poor.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 28, 1866.

The general market continued without any material change to day, there being but little movement in any branch of trade, excepting in our leading staple, the sales of which comprised 1850 bales generally at suller prices than yesterday. As the demand has been mostly for the North, the business may be expected to make some addition to the supply of Domestic Exchange.

Gold opened at 138¾ against 138 last evening, but at a later hour, in consequence of unfavorable telegrams from New York, it receded to and closed at 138. The sales at the Board comprised $157 000, 147 and 2000; at 138, Outdoors the transactions included $9000 (2000 and 7000) at 137¾; $4000 (two lots of 2000 and 3000) at 137½, and a small amount at 148, and $13,000 (5000 and 8000) at 138⅛. The sales of silver included $800, 200 and 500, in American dollars at 130 and 1400 and $1,200 in Mexican dollars at 140 and 1400.

Foreign Exchange exhibited very little animation, and the only transaction reported was the sale of a small parcel of good clearing at 158. In France we notice a sale of £30,000 At commercial at 5.12½. Sterling may be quoted at 155 to 156 for Bankers' billing bills, 157 to 158 for good clear, 160 to 162 for Commercial, 165 for bank, and France at 5.5⅛ to 5.0 for At commercial and 5.1 to 5.40 for bank.

There was a good supply of Domestic Exchange. The demand was good. The banks checked on New York at ¼ discount to par, the former being the ruling rate. The sales included $1000 Mechanics' Bank, New York, at ¼ discount; $40,000 at ¼ discount, $40,000 at par, and $40,000 (5,000 and 22,500) fifteen days sight Boston at ¼ discount.

The Stock market continued dull throughout the day. There were no sales at the Board. Outdoors 36 shares Opelousas Railroad sold at 50 and closed at 49 bid.

Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 95 to 96, and the Railroad issues at 94 to 96, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana State Stock at 78 to 79, Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 80.

We have heard of no transactions in Uncurrent Money. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 66, per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 95 to 98. Dealers pay the inside rates for the small sums offered over their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 74 to 12½ per cent. discount. Many retail traders receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes are still quoted at 5 to 8 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, July 28, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened with a very fair inquiry, and although the movement was checked by the high pretensions of factors, as well as the limited and poorly assorted supply offering, yet the demand has been fully equal to the small supply of good cotton. Low Middling and Middling 35 to 36c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 43,520
Received yesterday	1,850
Received previously	763,242—763,092
Total	806,612
Cleared yesterday	1,850
Cleared previously	728,063—729,913
Stock on hand	76,699

The clearances comprise 1617 bales for New York and 233 for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts since yesterday. The market is bare of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, but the supplies of the foreign production are fair, though not large. Extreme dullness continues to prevail, and only a limited retail business is doing. We have heard of sales of 50 hhds of Cuba Sugar on private terms. Cuba Sugar is retailing at 12½ to 13½c for Nos. 12 and 13, 14 to 14½c for Nos. 14 and 15, 15½ to 16½c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½c for Nos. 19 and 20. There is nothing doing in Molasses. We quote Cuba Molasses at 55c per gallon for Cuba. There is no demand for round or cargo lots, but they could not be purchased for less than 52½c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—There was some inquiry on foreign account but no sales have transpired to-day. Purchasers have been mostly for the French contract. Factors are very firm in their views and we continue to quote 4 to 5c for Low Ordinary, light and heavy, 5½ to 7c for Good do, 7½ for 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 Selections. A hogshead of Fine was taken for baling at 18c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The general market has shown but little animation to day, supplies are small and the demand is only local. Prices, generally, are about the same as previously. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of the market for the various products.

FLOUR—The demand continues very limited and confined to the local trade. About 600 bbls were sold to dealers to day, of which 100 on the morning at $9.75. 50 Low Extra at $10, 10 Fair do, at $10.75, 60 Good Extra at $11.75, 50 and 100 Choice Extra at $13, and 125 Choice do, at $13.50 per bbl. We quote Superfine at $8.75 to $9.50 per bbl. Superfine, is retailing at $8.75 per bbl.

CORN—The supply is fair but the demand has fallen off, and only 2000 sacks were sold to day, of which 1611 Inferior at 85c, 200 Mixed and 300 Yellow at 90c, 1000 White and White Mixed, 500 do, and 300 White at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and fair demand, and prices are ruling in favor of sellers. About 1800 sacks were sold to day, of which 1000 Inferior at 55c, 1300 Prime in lots at 56c, and 200 black at 55c per bushel.

HEAD—The market is quiet but steady. Some 700 sacks were sold to day, of which 100 in bad order at $1 10, 200 and 500 in good order at $1 12½ per 100 lbs.

HAY—There is a good stock on hand but very little demand. Prime Ohio is selling in a jobbing way at $21 per ton.

BACON—Sugar-cured Hams are in good supply, but sound and merchantable Sides and Shoulders are scarce. A lot of 50 casks Clear Sides sold on private terms, and to be a very full price. At retail good Clear Sides are held at 22½c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 17½c per lb, Ribbed Sides 20½ to 21c, Clear Sides 22 to 22½c, and Sugar cured Hams at 24½ to 25c. Fancy brands command 27c.

PORK—There is a good stock on hand but only a retail business doing at $34.50 to $35 per bbl for Mess. Round lots are unsaleable.

BULK MEAT—There is only a jobbing demand for the country which dealers are supplying at 18½c per lb. Round lots are quoted at 18c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—The stock on hand is small and prices are still ruling in favor of holders. A lot of 50 bales sold to day at 35c per yard. Orders from the country are coming in freely and are filled at 33 to 33½c in rolls, and 35c in bales.

WHISKY—Round lots are unsaleable, and only a jobbing business is doing at $2 32½ to $2 35 per gallon for very Choice and desirable brands of Western Rectified, and $1 85 to $2 for Ordinary Western. Louisiana Whisky is selling at $1 85 per gallon.

LARD—The market is quite well supplied but there is no demand for export, and only a fair retail business is doing at 22 to 22½c per lb for Prime in tierces and 25c in kegs.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is a fair stock of Butter on hand, and a good demand for Western, while Northern is dull. Northern is in which the sovereignty of a foreign force have been thoroughly identified. More like the Visconti of Milan, or the republics of Venice and Florence, the House of Hapsburg have fought by the hands of others and thus have been more at less at the mercy of their own fortunate soldiers.

It is not that Austria shunks her duty as a fighting power in any emergency. On the contrary, she is always ready in what she deems a just cause to commit herself to the arbitrament of the sword; but she takes her chance of disaster, and has been forced to look for a retrieval of her fortunes to her indomitable powers of endurance and her readiness to take the side at the turn. Austria never wins, but is always going to win. Her faith in the undoubtable courage and steadiness of her troops and in the no less unquestionable perfection of her military organization is not to be shaken by centuries of almost uninterrupted disasters. There is always some coming man, some rising Wurmser among her veterans or some dashing Alvinzi among her untried youngsters, some Melas, some Mack, some Gunlay or Benedek, sure to astonish the world by unexpected achievements.

The young Corsican breaking through the passes of the Alps at the head of thirty thousand men, Gunlay, the Prussian army issued from Hanover and Saxony in 1806, are to Austria what Benedek is to her army and officers that Austria brings into the field. The disparaging remark of a Austrian order of the day spoken of the beaten Landwehr of the low years of service and of the inexperienced recruits of Prussia, is only too much in the style in which Austrian soldiers fight against the Prussian guns. Here, perhaps, the Austrian army has been actually cheap, indeed, before statistics are at an end, for Austria. She is always going to win never wins. Wurmser, and Alvinzi, and Prussia, and five or six successive Austrian armies break to pieces against that mere hand of thirty thousand men, which, when it was Napoleon's or Mack, not generalled, bewildered, swept up, laid down for other at the head of 50,000 or 100,000 combatants yielding an unexpected victory. Gunlay lost Leipzig in two battles fought on ground of his own choosing, and Benedek allows the unexpected Prussians to steal a march over him in Saxony, to break through the line of Bohemia, to take Josephstadt, to drive towards Vienna. Will may he send his subordinates, Clam, Gallas, Henedstein and Ramming to a court martial.

But we should like to know how he himself would fare before such a tribunal upon his mere admission that he allowed himself to be taken in the flank by the army of the crown Prince only because "the rain prevented the success of the powder from dispersing, and the enemy was thereby enabled to adjustee superiorized." The truth is that Benedek had lost his reputation as a good soldier, and may have deserved it. But he has acted hitherto only in a subordinate capacity. He has been a soldier, but not a general. It is one thing to be placed in a well-defined position and hold it by might and main, another thing to lay the plan of a vast campaign, and take the responsibility upon one's self. Benedek may have been a hero at Solferino or Sadowa, yet he may not the less have destroyed the Austrian monarchy by a series of unpardonable blunders from beginning to end of the Bohemian campaign.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 30, 1866.

[☞ Announcements at the Custom-house yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Harlan, Lewis from Indianola and Galveston, to J H Hearn, mdse and pass.

Steamship Geo Cromwell, Young, from New York 2d inst, with 1 bbl W Lee, 1 bbl Carroll, 1 bbl Ellis, 1 bbl Bank Reporter, 100 bbls Dawes, W days from Liverpool, to J H Hearn, mdse and pass to master.

Bark Maynchland, Oliverio, 30 days from Liverpool, to master.

Bark Maynchland, Oliverio, New Orleans, to master.

Schr Ellen Hoper, Hoper, from Boston, to master.

—STEAMBOATS—

Starlight, Hayes, from Louisville.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Sentinel, Wright from Pearce—Brooklyn barks Rockaway and Maximilian 1, and Quarantine barge 8 Cushing.

BELOW COMING UP

Ship Lisbon, Curtis, 21 days from New York, G A Peck & co.

Bark Wm van Name, Cook, 18 days from New York, master.

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Bark Cushing, Rogers, from Havana 14th inst, J B Morton & co—Cargo, 250 hds sugar to J B Morton & co.

Bark Cushing, Rogers, from Havana 14th inst, J B Morton & co—Cargo, 250 hds sugar to J B Morton & co.

Schr Valiumia, Ryan, from Havana 18th inst, J B Morton & co—Cargo, 300 hds sugar, J B Morton & co—99 do J R Coster.

Schr Adonis ——— from Vera Cruz

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Geo Cromwell, from New York—Agents Cromwell & Lane—Alsten, A T—H A J Miller—J S Malone—Bloomfield & co—Bell, J—Bloomfield & co—Byrne, Amos & co—D Blum & Frank—Brooks & McBound—Bremer & Sons—Bryan & co—H—Bell & Rolph & B—E Benedict & Sons—Booth & co—Bailey & M Bayne & co—Bank & Pa—J A Blaffer & co—Blankley & co—J W Burbank—Bell & Bryan & co—H Bisset & co—J Brown—J C Bickham—C Blossy—T Budge—Bank Pa—W R Bellen—Bloomfield & co—S T Bleuning—J S Bailey—W H Burwell—J Benchman—J Bullmann—Bank Pa—Bank Pa—P R Carroll—Cuttz & co—Campbell & co—N H Carroll—Cornell—Carroll & co—Carter—B Clarke—Cornell & co—J Cowell—Dupre Rous & co—Davis Malone & co—Dunham & co—H Dowling—J Dunn & co—W Dauphine—Daniel—F F Dowman—Dunn & co—Dunn & co—J Dugan—G Eliot—H Elkin—E Eichelberger & co—A Ewing—W Ewing—Fenkinner—Fisher—Hatter—Ingner & co—H Friedlander & co—H A Foulis—J Gaudin—Gaudin—C Friedlander—J B Flatte—L Fix—O F Fox—R F Fox—Gaudin—Gaudin—Gaudin