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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By G. De Feriet, at 11 o'clock, at No. 86 Bienville street—Furniture, guns, glassware, piano, &c., without reserve.

We acknowledge reception of a polite invitation, through Mr. Don A. Pardee, chairman, to the Anniversary Banquet of the Union Army and Navy Association, at Lyceum Hall to-night.

We remind our readers of the grand concert of sacred music at Christ Church on Monday evening next, February 24, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Mount Olivet Church, Algiers, of which the Rev. A. G. Bakewell is Rector. Several distinguished professional musicians and amateurs will take part in the concert, including Mrs. Annie McLean Roach, Seward, organist, and others.

A NEW PLANT FOR SOUTHERN CULTIVATION—THE RAMIE.—We are indebted to the attention of the author, Mr. A. B. Bacon, Chairman of Section of Agriculture, New Orleans Academy of Sciences, and associate editor of the *Picayune*, for a pamphlet, descriptive of the new textile plant for Southern cultivation—the *Ramie*, its origin, uses, mode of propagation, also of the mode of preparing it for market, the soil and climate in which it flourishes best, and full particulars respecting the plant, together with a description of the Rossi machine, for cleaning ramie, hemp, okra, hop, etc. This plant (the ramie) was introduced into Louisiana in March, 1867, by D. Benico Rossi, and is a native of Java. Mr. Rossi gave it a trial of eleven years in Mexico, where he introduced it in the year 1855, after having studied it in its native island. He encountered difficulties and losses in Mexico, which prevented its successful propagation and application to purposes of utility there until 1864. It was brought by him to Louisiana in 1867, in which State it was first planted by A. B. Bacon, in March of that year. Since then it has been successfully grown in nurseries in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas.

This plant deserves the attention of our agriculturists. Full information respecting its history, properties, and profitableness is to be found in the pamphlet to which we refer. It is for sale by Gresham, bookseller, 92 Canal street.

BALL.—The Jackson Benevolent Association give a ball at the Deutsche Company Hall the night of the 25th inst.

MISS FLORENCE'S CONCERT.—This musical prodigy gave a concert last night at the National Theatre, when abundant evidence was furnished of the remarkable talents she possesses. We trust her genius for music will be still further developed, and that public recognition will be marked by that liberal support which sooner or later is accorded to all true artists.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To night is announced for performance Offenbach's comic opera of "Orphée aux Enfers," in which Miss Lambelé appears as *Eurydice*, Decré as *Orphée*, Leclerveiller as *Pluton*, Chamonin as *Jupiter*, Miss A. Hiary as *Cupidon*, Miss M. Hiary as *Minerve*, Miss Thoier as *Diane*.

After the opera will be given the fourth *Bal Masqué* of the season. On Sunday will be performed the first representation of "Marie Jeanne," a drama in five acts, and the opera of "La Belle Hélène."

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER DURING THE WAR.—Mr. Frederick S. Daniel, brother of the late John M. Daniel, editor of the *Examiner*, a newspaper conducted by the latter with unequalled talent during the war, announces his having prepared for publication, in book form, the writings of his brother, as taken from the columns of that paper. They are preserved in the original text, and will be accompanied by a memoir of their author.

Mr. Daniel's writings were marked by a bold and trenchant style, as well as by superior scholarship, and exercised considerable influence in Virginia, and wherever they were read. They are republished, says the editor of the book, because of their intrinsic and durable importance; as presenting a searching analysis and the genuine spirit of the great revolution.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The dramatization of Charles Dickens' latest Christmas story, entitled "No Thoroughfare," as given at the St. Charles Theatre, is one of the finest productions we have seen put upon any stage in a long time, and we must express astonishment that it is not better appreciated. The whole piece is thrilling; the characters assumed by Mrs. Perrin, Mr. Harkins and Ben DeBar and others are admirably sustained, while the scene in which Mrs. Perrin makes a perilous descent to rescue her husband from being crushed by the cars of the express train, is one of the most intensely dramatic in effect we have ever witnessed.

In addition to "No Thoroughfare," we are to have to-night the farce of "Pocahontas."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A great feature in the theatrical attractions of the day will be the matinee at the Varieties to-day, in which the superb young actor, Mr. Edwin Adams, appears in *Hamlet*, and the afternoon performance, in which he appears in two of his popular characters, in the plays entitled "The Dramatist," and "Dreams of Delusion."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—With their accustomed enterprise, the managers of the Academy will give a noon matinée to-day besides the usual night's performance, and as this is a holiday we are promised one of the most attractive programmes which the strong corps of artists can present on each occasion. Those pretty charmers of the dance, the Clinstop Sisters, appear in one of their fascinating *pas de deux*; Carter will give some of his fine banjo pieces, accompanied with some really capital local hits at the times; that pink of beauty, Miss Garcia, and bird of song, Miss Nellie Taylor, will delight the musical tympana of the audience with selections from their respective repertories, while Dick Parker, Billy Emerson and others will add to the whole that element of Ethiopian novelties and comicalities. "The Black-and-Tan Ball" and "New Orleans by Gaslight," will be repeated.

THE MCCARDLE CASE.—In the case of McCardle, the Supreme Court to-day overruled the motion to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction. The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion, held that under the act of February 5, 1867, an appeal lies from the judgment of a Circuit Court, in an original case of *habeas corpus*, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon the other point, namely, that the petitioner McCardle was in military custody, charged with a military offence; that the jurisdiction conferred by the act of February 5, 1867, being adjudicated, therefore the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in Mississippi had no jurisdiction of McCardle, under the act of 1867. The Court expressed no opinion, but held there were questions going to show the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, which would come up for final argument on the first Monday in March next.—*Wash Cor Chicago Times, Feb. 17.*

The Alabama Defeat of Radicalism.

We quote the following from the editorial letter of the Montgomery *Mail*, dated New York, Feb. 12:

I cannot see how the Senate, which hesitated to pass the bill allowing a majority of actual voters to ratify the Constitution, can stultify themselves so far as to enact the Constitution which has just been defeated, and make it the law against the will of three fourths of the male adults of the State. Upon their own platform they must accept the defeat as complete. If they now force the Constitution upon us, as Senator Nye proposes to do, they deliberately repudiate the only republican feature of their monstrous scheme. I think they will not be able to enact a Constitution for Alabama. The other Southern States will follow the course of Alabama, repudiate the bogus Constitution, and be excluded from participation in the Presidential election. This is what the Democrats desire. They are not afraid of the result of left with the North, and they have very little fears of the result, even though the South should be thrust into the guardhouse of Grant. If, however, the electoral votes of the South should be thrown by negro governments, enacted into existence by Congress, in favor of the Radicals, and thereby secure a nominal majority for the Radical candidate, we may look out for civil war. There is no mistaking the feeling in opposition to Radicalism. Even the strong military arm of Grant will be powerless before it. I speak advisedly. Men who held high military offices in the Federal army do not hesitate to environ publicly the chances of civil war in the event of a President being elected by a negro minority of the Southern States.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—We clip the following from the Mobile *Tribune* of the 20th:

The officers of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, now engaged in laying off by surveys the grounds for workshops, depots, car shops, etc., in the direct vicinity of Broad street and Spring Hill Road, condemned twenty one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars worth of heretofore subdivided residence property for the uses and purposes of the company, and will in a few days be ready to pay over to different parties owning the property the above sum, which will come into the way into general circulation.

A monument is to be erected to Maximilian in Tripoli, Austria.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Our telegrams from Washington, in another column, indicate that the quarrel between the President and Congress has reached a point where Congress is compelled to go forward in his impeachment programme or abandon it entirely. It is true, the President has revoked his order assigning Sherman to the command of a new military department, headquarters at General Washington, being disappointed by General Sherman's distinctination to accept the distinction he had conferred upon him and assume the command to which he was assigned. But he has, it seems, recommended General Geo. H. Thomas for the same honor he was desirous of paying to Sherman, viz: that of Lieutenant General and General of the Army by brevet. The command of the new department is thus left open to be filled when the President has found a suitable officer to appoint to the command. The President's letter to Stanton is a model of a letter dismissory, and will prove a poser to that astute and unlish but presumptuous individual. The President again throws down the gauntlet to Congress by appointing General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Congress must either impeach now or cease its attacks upon the President's constitutional prerogatives.

The object of the removal of Stanton, and appointment of Thomas in his place, is to bring about a judicial settlement of the question as to his power. Thomas has accepted the appointment, and will obey the orders of the President. Grant will either have to obey or submit to be arrested. Thomas is the legal Secretary, and if Stanton does not initiate proceedings to test the authority of the President to appoint him, Thomas will probably commence proceedings to oust Stanton from the office.

Stanton has communicated with Congress and transmitted a copy of the order of his removal. That body is reported as being in a very excited state, but contenting itself with a resolution of disapproval. If this be the conclusion of the blustering which has characterized their conduct for some time, the President will remain master of the situation. That he may be able to keep it, every good man ought to pray. If Congress falters now, it is lost, and thank God it does falter, as the President become firmer in the exercise and vindication of his functions. He will now find millions of supporters who have hitherto held aloof. Being the weaker party, they cannot but wish him a safe deliverance independent of the legal aspect of the question.

The Late Gas Discovery.

The following statement, with regard to the compositionand properties of the gas recently obtained in boring a tube well, at No. 170 Gravier street, has been furnished by Dr. J. Mallet, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana:

Mr. Knight, upon whose premises the well in question has been sunk, states that the gas was reached at a depth of forty feet on the night of the 15th inst., and has continued to flow since with great force, sufficient to supply one bat's wing burner, although the amount has somewhat diminished.

The pressure exerted by the gas in the iron tube of the well was at first equal to a column of mercury of 1.6 inches in height, equivalent to 21½ inches of water—this has since been reduced to 1.4 inches of mercury, or 19 inches of water.

The rate of flow was measured on the 18th inst. by means of a test meter furnished by the Gas Company, and was found to amount to one and a half cubic feet per hour.

The temperature of the escaping gas was found by Mr. Knight to be 70° fahrenheit, the temperature of the air at the time being 65°.

Five specimens of the gas were collected in the evening of the 17th inst. in glass vessels, which were hermetically sealed and carried to the Laboratory of the University for examination.

The result of the analysis was as follows:

Marsh Gas (Hydride of Methyle)	91.81
Nitrogen	5.32
Carbonic Acid	2.87
Hydrogen, condensible by Trace Bromine	
	100 00

Special experiments were made for the detection of sulphuretted hydrogen, phosphuretted hydrogen, ammonia, oxygen, carbonic oxide and acetylene—allowing the gas to bubble through the test solutions, during a whole night without any evidence could be obtained of the presence of any of these substances.

The specific gravity of the gas is 591 under normal conditions of temperature and pressure.

Combustible gas of similar composition to the above most frequently occurs in petroleum associated with petroleum or rock salt, and the present example is of some interest when regarded in connection with the occurrence in Texas of gas of the same general character at the so-called "Sour Lake," and near Beaumont—a similar occurrence at the petroleum locality in Calcasieu parish, La., and the existence of the magnificent deposit of rock salt on Petit Anse Island, in St. Mary's parish; although the large quantity of vegetable matter imbedded in the purely superficial deposits of the Delta of the Mississippi must not in this instance be lost sight of.

J. W. M.

The Finest Boat Afloat—New Steamer Frank Pargoud.

This magnificent new Onachita river packet was announced to leave Louisville on Wednesday last. The *Courier* contains an elaborate description of this queen of the Mississippi, from which we extract the following passages. Her capacity is 4200 bales cotton. We congratulate Capt. Tobin upon his splendid boat. The Captain is worthy of the Pargoud and the Pargoud deserves to have such a commander:

From the first introduction of steam on the Western waters down to the present day there has not been a steamboat as complete and perfect as the subject of the present sketch, the Frank Pargoud. Her model was constructed by the skillful artisans of this city and Jeffersonville combined, and from keelson to hurricane deck, and from stem to stern, she will bear the closest scrutiny, and must command the admiration of every appreciate a perfect work of art. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," but this is not only beautiful, but equally useful, and at the same time, and perfect in every form and outline.

In the construction of the hull every stick and plank was selected with the utmost care, while the finish of work in the cabin was wholly made of "clear stuff," which, at the outset, as all versed in the trade very well know, costs more than double the price of the material almost universally used in building boats on our waters. The work, like the material, was done under the immediate supervision of the owner, who is a practical steamboat builder, and in fact upon the construction of any ordinary steamer, or in fact upon any craft since the days of the Eclipse. No appearance indicates her great superiority of build and finish even to the careless observer. The tall chimneys, immense wheel-houses, the grand stairway or main gangway, with its wide easy ascent, solid mahogany balustrade, with turned railings, all of mahogany, and the stylish and complete finish and tracery of the upper works, all fitted with turned railings, while the texas or upper cabin has a full length skylight, and the rooms are as large and well furnished as the main cabin rooms of the generality of passenger steamers.

Justice, alike to the owners and builders of this magnificent boat, demands that it should be explicitly stated that she is the best built, the most complete and elaborately finished in every department; the most expensively furnished, the most beautifully modeled; and, we can add, extravagantly fitted out of all the boats that have ever yet graced our shores. From Pittsburg to the Balize, she can have no peer, and her superior has yet to be built. Capt. Tobin, her chief owner, came to Louisville and gave the builders to understand that he wanted the best and the finest boat that could be constructed, and that they have turned out the Frank Pargoud, which challenges comparison, and will bear the closest scrutiny. There are several, in fact very many, larger boats, but not one so perfect in model, shape, build and outline, and we do not think she can have an equal in speed, as we know she has no equal in beauty, strength and actual cost in work and material. Her strength is likened to the triple steel clad Warrior of the ocean, the pride and boast of Britain, and her value is as double the refined gold, thought and designed by the most cunning artisan. Even the name on the wheel-houses is emblazoned in gold, surrounded by a halo of light, as bright and dazzling as a casket of brilliants of the first water.

The New Orleans City Railroad.

The seventh annual report of the President of this Company to the stockholders presents an exhibit of its operations for the year ending November 30th, 1867, and its financial condition at the termination of the year, which bears testimony to the efficiency of the officers of the road, and the prudence and success with which its affairs have been managed, notwithstanding the epidemic and the commercial prostration of the city and State. The road seems to be in a highly prosperous condition, paying a dividend, as it has done, for the period mentioned of 20 per cent. Out of 647 mules only seven have died.

The President, Col. Cole, says in his report:

Our stock, cars and railways are in good order. The Magazine street and Prytania street lines are doing quite as well as we can expect, considering the rival lines with which we have to contend. The Canal street line has improved during the past year in receipt. This is accounted for by the great number of new houses having been erected on that section of the city. The bridge over the Canal street Canal is in good order, but a large quantity of timber has been used in part in that condition. The Bayou Road line is in good order The Dauphin street line has been extended, so as to run up Delery street to the United States Barracks, and down the levee to Caffin's lane, and thence to the main line coming up town.

The levee line at the time of the last report only extended to Esplanade street on the levee, since then it has been continued to Enghien street, corner of Moreau. The controversy in regard to opening Moreau and Clouaslee streets is still undecided, or in court; when it will ultimately be settled, is difficult to foresee. In the meantime a resolution has been passed by the Common Council to allow the contract time for this line to commence when the streets are opened. This measure of relief is but an act of justice to our company.

The steamship Edward Hawkins, Capt. Walker, sailed for Falmouth, (England), with a good freight.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Stanton.

Lorenzo Thomas Appointed Secretary of War ad interim.

Major-General Geo. H. Thomas Lieutenant-General and Gen. by Brevet.

Senate Resolution on Stanton's Removal.

Decision on the Legal Tender Act Postponed.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Southern Conventions.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Major Donelson and Minor Merriweather, agents of the Mississippi Levee Board, are here. They urge Congressional appropriation for levees of the Yazoo Basin, extending from Memphis to Vicksburg on the east bank. An advisory meeting was held last night at Senator Fowler's rooms, which was attended by the Tennessee delegation and many members of Congress from sections not immediately interested. The necessity of Congressional aid seems conceded, otherwise vast productive tracts of land will be flooded. Major Donelson and Mr. Merriweather are hopeful of securing the appropriation asked for by the Mississippi Levee Board.

Members of the National Democratic Committee appointed at Chicago, will meet at 12 M., to-morrow, with closed doors. Among the matters to be considered in private session is the powers of committee men from the Southern States.

The President has made the following nominations: Gen. McClellan, Minister to the Court of St. James; Jas. R. Hubbell, of Ohio, Minister to Ecuador; Major Gen. George H. Thomas to be Lieutenant General by brevet and General by brevet.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 21st, 1868.

SIR—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate with the receipt of the communication. You are hereby notified that General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, will receive from you all the papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully, yours,
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, President.
To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

The Supreme Court has postponed all questions involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender acts until next term.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the Alabama dilemma, but adjourned without action.

In Senate, after reading Stanton's communication to-day, Covode moved for articles impeaching the President. Brooks objected; the Speaker decided that it was a privileged question, but the matter was finally referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Stanton has not vacated the War Office.

Washington, Feb. 21, 5 P. M.—Senate still in Executive session.

General Thomas has officially accepted the War Office *ad interim* and will apply to the Secretary of State for quarters.

SENATE.—Prolonged personal explanations occurred in regard to Harvey's dispatch advising South Carolina of Sumter's reinforcement. It was intimated that the dispatch was inspired by Seward and approved by the Cabinet. Cameron became warm, saying if Mr. Seward intimated that Harvey's dispatch had Cameron's; or the Cabinet's approval, Seward said what was untrue.

A memorial from Kentucky negroes, was presented, alleging that they had no rights, and asking relief.

Reconstruction was resumed, and after executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Stevens moved to adjourn to-morrow, in honor of Washington's birthday, but Washburn, of Illinois, desired the session for debate of the bill extending Smith & Wesson's three years' patent.

A communication was presented from Post Master General Randall demanding public investigation of the charges made by McCulloch, of swindling in awarding Southern mail contracts.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation involving $18,000,000.

Colfax presented the following communication from Stanton enclosing the President's order relieving him from office:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, Feb. 21st, 1868.

SIR—Gen. Thomas has this day handed me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.
Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Washington, Feb. 21, 10 P. M.—Senate still in Executive session. The excitement is somewhat subsiding. The President's message to the Senate announcing Thomas's removal, was brief, but decided. He acts, aside from his constitutional power, on an old law which the tenure-of-office bill failed to repeal: immediately after the passage of the President's message, Senators Thayer, Chandler, Cameron and others had a conference with Grant and urged him to retain the office. These Senators subsequently called on Grant and suggested what his course should be. On their return the Senate went into executive session, which lasted seven hours.

The following resolution passed:

WHEREAS, The Senate has received and considered the communication from the President, stating that he had removed Stanton and had designated the Adjutant General of the army to act *ad interim*. Therefore

Resolved, That, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate another officer to perform the duties of that office.

Copies of this resolution were sent to the Speaker of the House.

Jackson, Feb 21.—CONVENTION.—Section 19, of the bill of rights, provides for educational qualification for holding office.

A member stated to-day that Gen. Gillem would not enforce payment under the last tax ordinance, but that he would enforce it under said act, and advise as he himself would suggest. It is probable that a new ordinance, conforming to Gillem's ideas, will be adopted.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned last night sine die at 12 o'clock, harmonious in sentiments with the principles of the National Democratic party, and electing delegates to the National Convention. Messrs. W. S. Featherston, E. S. Yerger, E. C. Walthall, and W. F. Marion are delegates for the State at large.

Tallahassee, Feb 21.—The Convention to-day adopted several articles of the Constitution.

Elsewhere night sessions will be had to expedite business.

New York, Feb. 21.—Cotton decidedly less active; sales 3600 bales; middlings 24c. Flour—State $8.50 to $10.25.

New York, Feb. 21.—Gold active and excited, closing at 141¾. Sterling firmer—10.

New York, Feb. 21.—Money easy with an increased demand. Call loans 5 per cent. Gold active and excited, closing at 141¾. Stocks stronger. Sub-Treasury balance $109,500,000.

To-morrow will be generally observed as a holiday.

Louisville, Feb. 21.—Tobacco steady, good qualities higher and active. Sales of 170,000 at medium leaf $8 to $17 50.

Louisville, Feb. 21.—River on a stand, with 7 feet in the canal by the mark. Weather clear. Thermometer 52.

Cincinnati, Feb. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; $2 40 to $2 45.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Tobacco steady. Superfine Flour $7 25 to $7 87½.

Bithel, Conn., Feb 21.—The First National Bank has been closed, and the cashier arrested. A very large amount of counterfeits have been issued.

Cincinnati, Feb. 21.—The boiler of Gieus' chair factory exploded, destroying the buildings and scalding several children.

Mobile, Feb. 11.—Cotton—sales to-day 300 bales; market closed dull; middlings 24c; receipts 1282; sales for the week 23,700; receipts 12,714; exports, foreign, 18,111; coastwise 3494; stock on hand 67,999.

Savannah, Feb. 21.—Cotton opened quiet but became excited during the day, and closed dull; middlings 23½c. Sales 359 bales. Receipts 4899. Exports—Liverpool 5047, coastwise 931.

Vicksburg, Feb. 21.—Passed down, Allen, at 1; Lee, at 3; Strader, at 4, and the Starlight at 12 M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 21—6 P. M.—Wind S. E. and light.

Arrived, schooner Fancy, Thomas; master, from Belize; ship Ann Louisa, Bayard; Berry; steamship Crescent, Hawthorne, master, from Galveston, with merchandise and passengers, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed, ships Melinite and G. M. Cairns.

Dublin, Feb. 21.—George Francis Train's first lecture was attended by *thirty* persons, all quiet and orderly. No signs of rioting, though the police force is strong enough to preserve the peace. The *Journal* says that as a speculation the lecture was a financial failure.

Thomas Murphy, who recently arrived from the United States, has been arrested at Cork charged with Fenian complicity.

London, Feb. 21.—Consols 93 to 93¼. Bonds 73¾ to 73¾.

Liverpool, Feb. 21, evening.—Cotton closed quiet; sales in port 10¼d; to arrive 9¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales to-day 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork, Lard and Bacon 48s. Beef and Pork steady. Sugar firmer, 24s 6d.

Hamburg, Feb. 21.—The rights of naturalized American citizens was absorbing the attention of Cubans.

It is reported that the Spanish Government authorizes Captain General Lersundi to transport one hundred and seventy criminals to Africa.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 400 bales at prices requiring no change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 20 to 20½c; good ordinary 21½ to 22c; low middling at 22½ to 22¾c; middling at 23½c; 23¾; and strict middling at—to 24c.

Notwithstanding the further advance at Liverpool reported in the morning papers, and the activity noted by the day's telegrams, the market was languid to the close, with only a limited demand, and an evident disposition on the part of factors to assist in freeing. Even running lots of the better qualities were nominal, and some competition for such descriptions they exhibited increased firmness, if not buoyancy. All other kinds ruled, if anything, in favor of buyers, without showing a quotable decline. The sales of the last three days sum up 13,000 bales, making a total for the week of 38,000 against 34,100 last week, and 29,360 the week before. The receipts proper, excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida an Texas, which are embraced in their respective statements, amount to 25,427 bales, against 33,370 last week, showing a decrease of 7951 bales. The receipts proper for the corresponding period last year were 28,786 bales. The week's exports comprise 29,303 bales, embracing 15,394 to Liverpool, 1933 to Falmouth for orders, 7416 to Havre, 1389 to Bremen, 957 to Barcelona, 512 to Ganoa, 634 to Boston, and 1118 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales	14,258
Arrived to-day	5,321
Arrived previously	679,505—684,827
	699,085
Cleared to-day	7,857
Cleared previously	575,219—582,771
Stock on hand and on shipboard	117,314
Of the above there are American	114,314

The clearances to-day embrace 474 bales for New York; 975 for Barcelona; 1935 for Falmouth, and 3686 for Havre.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, with only a moderate burghen of Cotton and very little of anything else, excepting Corn, offering to go forward. The rates for Cotton by steam to Liverpool are easier, but otherwise, there are no changes of any importance to notice. Our quotations are as follows, may: for Cotton by steam to Liverpool 11-16 to ¾ d per lb; to Hamburg 1¼ to 1 3-16c; to New York and Philadelphia 1c; to Boston 1¼c; Tobacco to New York $10 per bhd; Sugar to Northern ports $5 per hhd; Molasses $2 per bbl; Flour to New York 90c to $1; to Boston 90c per bbl; Corn to Northern ports 21c per bushel. By sail the rates are: ¾d per lb for Cotton to Liverpool; 1¾ to Havre and Bremen; 1c to New York; 1¾ to 1 3-16 to Boston; Tobacco to Liverpool 47s 6d to 50s per hhd; to Bremen 55s; to New York and Boston $6 per hhd; Sugar to Northern ports $5 per hhd; Molasses 5c per gallon; Flour to New York and Boston 90c per bbl; to Liverpool 5s; to Havre $1 25; Corn to Northern ports 18c to 20c per bushel; to Liverpool 15½d per 56 lbs; Oil Cake to New York $7 per ton; to Liverpool 40s.

SUGAR.—There were no receipts this morning, and the sales were consequently confined to a few small lots for the home trade, prices inferior 10 to 10¼c; common 12 to 12½c; good common 12¾c; good fair 14½c; fully fair 14¾c; prime 15½c; choice 15½ to 15¾c; yellow clarified 16 to 16½c; white 16¾ to 17c; double refined 14½ to 14¾c, per lb. The receipts, which are now very light, have sold as fast as landed, and prices show a firmer feeling for the week on some grades of ¾ to ¼c per lb.

Week's receipts, 1219 hhds, 24 bbls; exports, 15 bbls.

MOLASSES.—Only 59 bbls were received this morning, which, together with a few small lots remaining over, were sold at previous prices. Common fermenting, 60 to 65c per gallon; prime fermenting, 70 to 75c; choice do, 8c; centrifugal, not fermenting, 80c; rebolled, 66 to 80c, as in quality. Refinery rebolled is quoted at 70 to 90c. A lot of 200 hhds Boston rebolled sold to-day on private terms. The receipts of Louisiana were sold as soon as received during the week, at the foregoing prices.

Week's receipts, 777 barrels; imports from Cuba, 868 hhds, 17 tierces, 23 barrels; exports, 49 barrels.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Longworth, from Louisville, and Commonwealth, from Cairo, have arrived since our report, and the latter has left for Memphis. The steamer Mississippi, from Cairo, is expected to-day.

FLOUR—What with a light stock and poor assortment on hand and considerable receipts being accounted for to-day and yesterday, the market exhibits very little animation. Buyers are awaiting the supplies, but holders, how ever, do not seem in any disposition to accept prices in order to sell. The market is bare of superfine, or nearly so. The sales to-day are confined to 800 bbls, of which 100 choice and 100 treble extra at $9 50; 100 family at $9 75; 50 double extra at $10 50, 123 treble at $12 25 per bbl.

Prices have ranged during the week at $8 50 to $9 per bbl for fine; $9 75 to $10 for superfine; $10 50 to $10 75 for double extra; $11 25 to $12 50 for treble extra; and $13 to $14 75 for double; the inside prices ruling toward the close.

Week's sales, 7686 bbls; receipts, 3393; exports 3795.

CORN—The considerable receipts since yesterday, though not yet landed, have had the effect to lower prices. The demand being limited. The sales to-day are confined to 4000 sacks, of which 1700, 24 lbs, at $1 20 for white at 93c, 300 and 600 do at 93c per bushel.

Prices have ruled mostly in favor of buyers during the week, and have ranged from 92 to 98c per bushel for white; yellow, which is scarce, commanding $1 02½ to $1 05 per bushel.

Week's sales, 35,657 sacks; receipts, 57,938; exports 56,422.

OATS—The demand is limited only in a job way at about previous prices. Sales today 450 sacks, of which 100, 200, and 100 in store at 80c, and 50 at 85c per bushel. The market has been dull during the week at 84 to 85c per bushel.

Week's sales, 2930 sacks; receipts, 9604; exports 856.

BRAN—Sales by the regular trade have been only in a jobbing way during the week at $1 to $1 10 per bag, as in quality. The receipts have been 1325 sacks by auction, at $1 04 to $1 10 per 100 lbs.

Week's sales, 2785 sacks; receipts, 201.

HAY—The market is dull, and sales during the week have been mostly in a jobbing way at $20 per ton for Western and Eastern, and $23 to $25 for prime. On Wednesday a lot of 1900 bales prime Ohio were sold at $19, and yesterday one of 1000 bales prime Western at $20 per ton.

Week's sales, 2785 bales, receipts, 75; exports, 242.

BACON—The market is bare of shoulders and sides, a few shoulders just received, sold at 13c per lb. The last sales of ribbled sides were at 14c; clear sides 15c per pound.

Week's receipts, 228 tierces, 68 casks; exports, 112 tierces and casks.

GREEN MEAT—There is none in market. A lot of seven or eight casks shoulders, just arrived on the landing, sold at 11c per lb.

PORK—There is very little on hand, but in anticipation of the receipts by steamers now holding off, and prices are unsettled. Only a retail business is doing at $25 25 to $25 50 per bbl for mess, and for some time past the transactions reported were at $22 50 to $23 75 for No. 2, and $25 for No. 1. There is no common or No. 3 Rosin here. The sales to-day are at $9 per bbl.

Week's sales 200 bbls Spirits Turpentine, 1250 bbls Rosin.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 22, 1868.

Arrived during the past week—1863 Texas, 4 Western Beeves, 12 Texas and 1 Mulesh Ox—Hogs 667 Sheep and 2 Milch Cows.

Sold during the week—1 Western Beeve, 1119 Cotton and Texas Beeves, 264 Hogs, 256 Sheep, and 15 Milch Cows.

Stock on hand—1 Western Beeve, 11 Western Beeves, 111 Cotton and Texas Beeves, 138 Hogs, 367 Sheep, and 2 Milch Cows.

Choice Beeves (Cotton, per lb net	8 @ 12 —
Western Beeves, 1st quality, per lb net	— @ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, per lb net	— @ —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, per head	11 00 @ 13 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, per head	9 00 @ 10 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, per head	7 00 @ 8 00
Hogs, 1st quality, per head	12 00 @ 13 00
Hogs, 2d quality, per head	10 00 @ 11 00
Hogs, 3d quality, per head	7 00 @ 8 00
Milch Cows, first quality, per head	50 00 @ 60 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, per head	40 00 @ 45 00
Milch Cows, 3d quality, per head	30 00 @ 35 00
Veal Calves, per head	12 @ 15 —
Sheep with Cotton per head	7 — @ 14 —
Sheep with Cotton per head	3 00 @ 5 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, February 22, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cortes, Whitman, for New York.
A Moulton.
Steamship Harlan, Lewis, for Galveston.
C A Whitney & co
Brig Chanite, (Spanish) Galpi, for Barcelona.
Pulg Bros
Brig Sofia, (Spanish) Garrige, for Barcelona.
Pulg Bros
Ship F F Sage, Crook, for Havre.
W R Baldwin
Steamship Ed Hawkins, Walker, for Falmouth for orders.
Silsbee&di & co
Schr Morris, (British) Frosty, for Matanzas.
W Goldenbow & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
—STEAMBOATS—
Thomas Powell, Ancona, from Thibodaux.
J M Sharp, Fuqua, from Lockport.
Vicksburg, Blevins, from Trenton.
Magnolia, Lenihan, from Vicksburg.
Commercial 2, Conway, from Mt Vernon.
Starlight, Hays, from Shreveport.
St Nicholas, Dowdy, from Grand Encore.

MEMORANDA.

Mr Hy Watson, Master of the brig C S Allen, bound from New York for New Orleans, arrived at Holmes' Hole from Nassau on the 10th inst. He reports that the C S Allen was off Cape Hatteras during the latter part of January. The crew were all saved, also a portion of the cargo. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The C S A registered 172 tons and was built in 1832 in Warrington, Fla.

The schr F B Allen, from Mobile for Boston, put into Delaware Breakwater on the 14th, leaking, and would proceed to Philadelphia for repairs.

The steamer Rochester (steam tug), from New York for New Orleans, has been repaired and would proceed on her voyage about the 9th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Feb 19th—Arrived steamship Gulf Stream and schr Frank from New Orleans. 14th—Arrived steamships Geo Cromwell and Gulf City from New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Havre, January 28th—Arrived from New Orleans ship Egeria.

Liverpool, Jan 31st—Arrived ship Noble from N Orleans.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Cortes—474 bales cotton 140 do do waste 1000 bbls rosin 1000 bbls crude turpentine 1000 bbls spirits turpentine 1000 bbls tar 1000 bbls pitch 1000 bbls rosin 1000 bbls tar 1000 bbls pitch 2 bales hides 2 packages merchandise.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Harlan—1000 bbls flour 11 do whisky 500 do meal 20 sks bran 500 do corn.

BARCELONA—Per brig Sofia—400 bales cotton 300 staves.

BARCELONA—Per brig Sofia—480 bales cotton 2800 staves.

HAVRE—Per ship F F Sage—2686 bales cotton 1000 staves 211 baskets champagne.

FALMOUTH—Per ship Ed Hawkins—1985 bales cotton.

MANANZAS—Per schr Morris—320 bbls flour 370 do potatoes.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louise—15 bales cotton to Jos Hoyt—6 do Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—3 Scott, Niver & co—3 R Phenix & Mason—2 Stewart, Galbraith & Fiser—sundries to order—Total, 29 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Magnolia—320 bales cotton Blakemore, Wooldridge & co—24 Richardson & Hyde 10 T H & J M Allen—38 Knox Bros—76 E Pritchard—65 Ober, Atwater & co—82 Buckner & co—40 Garrard & Cowles—30 Wilson & Hall 37 Rogers & Ferguson 37 J R Powell—35