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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1867.

The Annunciation and Chippewa street cars, it will be seen by the notice of Mr. D. McCord elsewhere, are now running regularly from the corner of Canal and Magazine streets to Louisiana Avenue.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND LUMBER MEN—All persons interested in the above way would do well to notice the card of Mr. J. B. St. Armand, agent of the Star Planing Mills, corner of Calliope and Rampart streets. Having made arrangements with Messrs. Polyevoit & Bro., of Pearl river, who manage the largest saw mill enterprise in the South, Mr. St. Armand is prepared to fill at the shortest notice orders for any amount of cypress and pine lumber of every species, whether in the rough or dressed state. Mr. St. Armand and Messrs. Polyevoit & Bro., are all well known and generally esteemed in the city and country, and will give the utmost satisfaction to their patrons.

HOP AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL—We are under obligations for polite invitations to an informal social hop to be given at the St. James Hotel, on Monday evening, 4th inst.

POLITICAL ADVISERS.

It is an old saying that men should always take advice, but after having received it and given it the proper reflection then act upon their own judgment. It would be fortunate for the people of the South if they have followed this rule since the termination of the war, and have not allowed their opinions and feelings to be led or controlled by the many political advisers in the North. It too often happens that advice is given for a selfish motive. A politician, for example, will be very apt to give advice which, if followed, would tend to promote his own political interests, and a demagogue invariably instructs others in the path that he has marked out as his subject for himself. The only safe adviser or counsellor is the man who is guided by principle and who cannot be swerved from the strict line of duty for personal gain, promotion, or to aid in party tactics. Since the termination of the war, as we understand it, the South has been standing upon principle, and while it has not denied the power of the conqueror to impose terms upon the conquered, it has denied the right to control private opinions, and still denies the right of the Government to destroy personal rights granted by the Constitution. It has also claimed, on principle, the rights which should be guaranteed to citizens until convicted under the law, after a civil trial. Men may now advise the South to give up this claim and to sacrifice principle for the sake of policy.

They may advise the South to yield to an evil for fear that a greater evil may come, that is, they would advise the sacrifice of principle for fear of the consequences. It may be urged that this is putting the question too broadly, but when analyzed it amounts to nothing more nor less. And when such advice comes it must be weighed well along with the motives that prompted it. The stability of the Southern people will soon receive a severe test. The friends who have so long counselled resistance to the bitter end, and upon whom the South depended for steadfast supporters, are beginning to weaken upon the issue. The aid expected from the President is now hopeless, and the South stands alone in the effort to maintain the vestiges of civil liberty in this Republic. Compromises are of no avail now, and we do not see that the South has anything to do but to stand firm upon the principles she is now upholding until overthrown by force or until those principles prevail. Whatever advice may be given, it be well considered.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BAZAAR—Such a brilliant assemblage as was attracted to the Bazaar, in the Moresque Building, by the appearance of Ristori last night, we have seldom seen. We might exhaust scores of poetic descriptions upon the many fair ones present did time and space permit, but must content ourselves with but a single application, the beautiful lines of Reade, from the romance of "The Wild Wagoner of the Alleghanies," as peculiarly fitting to convey to our readers an idea of one of the loveliest ones present, Miss McN——, of Nashville, though there were doubtless others who could equally grace the picture:

"The spoiled child even amongst its toys
Sighed and looked idly on the painted Arbor's Lady,
Whose face, it was a child
That rose but sprang, twilight flowers and rocks
Half hide, half let the pure light
Shine on fabled Eastern spirits
The perfect soul shed her beauty round,
Like a summer cloud it wove the scene
A shape so bright she dazzled the boy,
Half perplexed to say
The spirit of the fire wand
Poised on the point of a waterfall."

By all means visit the Bazaar if you want to see female beauty in all its ethereal grace and elegance.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The pretty and lively comic operetta "Orpheus in der Unterwelt" (Orpheus in the Infernal Regions) a parody on the mythological story of Orpheus, will be given at this theatre in German this evening. The manager has taken considerable pains to get it on the stage with some what novel features, including some capital bits at the local issues of the country, the acts of Congress and of our own Legislature, and the city authorities. We are under obligations to Mr. Ostermann for the favor of witnessing the rehearsal last evening, and can assure those who may attend to night, that they will find the music and singing, particularly in the third act, pretty, and the general effects highly amusing. Mr. Rape will sustain the role of *Orpheus*, Miss Fehringer that of *Eurydice*, Mr. Aicher that of *Jupiter*, and the pretty mezzo soprano, Miss Rolfe, as *Diana*. It is one of those pieces which takes so well in Paris that it has been known to be played for ten and two or three hundred nights consecutively. It is in four acts, and the characters representing the gods and goddesses of mythology are quite numerous. The Illuminations are brilliant. Every student of the classics must be familiar with the beautiful mythological fabrication of "Orpheus and Eurydice."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Patrick Johnson, a policeman, was tried yesterday for manslaughter in the matter of the killing of Edward Hern, a grocery keeper, on the night of the 25th of September last, by shooting him with a pistol at the corner of Scala and Victory streets. Third District. Gen. Gibson and Maj. Legaie appeared as counsel for accused, and District Attorney Lumsburg for the prosecution. Hern received two pistol shot wounds, causing death.

From the evidence it appeared that Johnson met Mrs. Hern, who complained that her husband was drunk, and she was afraid to go into her house. Johnson offered to take her to his mother's for protection, but she declined going unless she could get her child away with her, and she did not want to make an affrayit against her husband.

Johnson knocked, and went in saying: "Ned, I don't want to arrest you, I assure you, on the word of a man," upon which, says one of the witnesses, Hern said: "Johnson, you are a son of a b——, why do you disturb the peace of my house?" Witness heard a pistol fired, deceased retreated into the house, and the police came up while accused sprang his rattle. Witness did not see deceased strike Johnson. Witness gave testimony that Johnson fired the pistol. Deceased appeared to have been drinking.

The testimony of other witnesses related to the character of the deceased, and was corroborative of the above. The accused was acquitted.

Attempt at Suicide.—A man whose name is reported only as Lewis, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning, at his residence, 227 Rampart street, by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. He inflicted a terrible but, it is supposed, not fatal wound. The cause of the rash act is not stated.

Fatal Accident.—Wm. H. Lanigan fell yesterday noon from the front platform of car 32, of the Annunciation and Chippewa line, while the car was in motion, on Annunciation, between St. Andrew and St. Mary's streets. The car passed over his head, killing him instantly. He was reading some papers and leaning against the fender of the platform at the time. As he fell the driver, A. J. Robinson, caught him, but the balance was too far gone for Robinson to stay the fall. He, however, applied the brake, and wheels and stopped the car as soon as possible. Robinson took out his mule and was proceeding to the station, when he was taken in charge by an officer. It would seem that no blame can attach to any party for the unfortunate affair. From letters in his pocket-book he is probably a painter, and leaves a wife in Memphis.

Violent Assault on a Woman.—Daniel Block was tried before U. S. Commissioner Shannon, yesterday, on a charge of violently assaulting and attempted to outrage Emma Davis, colored. He was held to bail for $2000, for trial before the First District Court.

Charge of Heavy Swindling.—Kinchen W. McKinney, of St. Landry parish, was arrested yesterday, charged with fraudulently obtaining considerable sums of money, say $10,000, from R. Lloyd & Co., of this city, in his own name and those of John B. Donavan, W. H. Bedford, D. W. O'Neil, and about $4000 from another popular firm of this city, Messrs. Donaldson & Graff. It is suspected other parties have been heavily duped by him in St. Landry as well as in New Orleans. He claims to have bought property in Texas, which will enable him to meet his obligations. He is arraigned yesterday before Recorder Akers and remanded to criminal examination.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1867.

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THE FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.

It is now very generally conceded that the fire departments of New York and New Orleans are the best in the world. And of these two we think there can be but very little doubt that the fire department in this city takes precedence, not only in point of efficiency in the line of duty, but in bravery, high sense of duty and good character. Among the firemen of the Crescent City there is an *esprit du corps* seldom seen, and never seen if we take into the estimate the aims and purposes of members. The difference between the two departments named can be best illustrated by looking at the pictures taken of the firemen themselves, or that are made to order, representing scenes in a fireman's life. Such pictures can be found everywhere, and when conclusion do we draw from these? That the New York firemen have a feeling of pride in being a "Sikeey," or "Mose," a Bowery-boy or a rowdy, while the New Orleans fireman tries to look like a gentleman. This distinction, we imagine, has been observed by our gallant firemen themselves, and it must have occurred to their minds whenever looking at the highly-colored cheap prints that are so popular in New York and other Northern cities. In remarking upon this peculiarity we do not mean to detract from the efficiency of the New York firemen, for, apart to our own, we believe them to be the best in the world; but the manners and customs of the one are totally distinct from those of the other.

In one city a fire ends in a fight or a general drinking spree, and the members aim to assain the name of "b-hoy," while in the other the members aim to be quiet and gentlemanly members of society, and find pleasure in a strict performance of duty, in occasional balls where the smiles of beauty reward them for their severe labors and nasty dangers, and in the yearly celebration or anniversary, where they delight to exhibit their companies and engines to an appreciative people. And well may our citizens appreciate these brave men, for time and time again they have saved large portions of our city from destruction at the peril of their own lives. No man who has seen a fire in this city can fail to admire its corps of firemen. More than half of the time the first intimation that we have of a fire is in seeing the engines whirl down the street followed by the men, and by the time the alarm bell tags, one or more machines are in position and perhaps playing upon the fire. The alacrity and readiness of our firemen is something wonderful. They are always on hand, and "ever ready" is a motto that could be appropriately borne.

This may be considered warm praise, but it is just, and furthermore, it is due. It would be difficult to say too much for these men—to make our praise too warm. Lying in bed on a cold and rainy night, and listening to the alarm bells and the whistle of the engines, what man is there among us who has not felt that the firemen were making as great a sacrifice as men could make, and who has not felt his heart swell with gratitude for their readiness, by night or by day, in rain or shine, fair weather or foul, to rush to the scene of danger, and there perform deeds of heroism or devotion to duty that would almost make one blush for his own selfishness? We confess to this feeling many a time as we heard their trump along the street while the chill northeastern wind was blowing, or when the rain was beating against the windows. True, fires generally occur in fair weather, but the reverse is often the case. At the usual levels upon these things we do not feel like qualifying our praise, and we do it at a deep and heartfelt interest in all that concerns the corps. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we again notice an approaching festival day for the fire department. In our paper to-day will be found the programme of arrangements for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the department. We need not mention them here, but will refer our readers to another column. We feel satisfied that the celebration will excel any previous anniversary, and our people may be prepared for a splendid show.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY THIRD DAY—FEBRUARY 28, 1867.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant Governor Albert Voorhies presiding, and a full quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Leacock, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The journal of Wednesday's proceedings was read and approved.

During the reading of the minutes considerable noise was heard in the lobby, and Mr. Palfrey moved that hereafter the journal be read in Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

Mr. Burthe moved to amend, by providing for the employment of three additional Secretaries versed in those languages, but these motions did not prevail.

Mr. Mohan presented a petition from W. H. C. King & Co., asking to be refunded taxes erroneously paid. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Burthe, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on an act to amend an act relative to District Courts in the parish of Orleans, on an act to amend the first section of an act relative to judicial advertisements, approved April 18th; on an act to amend the twelfth section of an act relative to costs and fees generally; on an act relative to trials of preference and other cases before the Supreme Court; favorably on an act for the relief of W. B. Hornick; and on an act relative to jurors in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Keuner, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on an act for the relief of the State Assessor of the parish of Iberville.

Mr. Welsh, from the Committee on Parochial Affairs, reported favorably on an act to incorporate the city of Jefferson.

Mr. Fonte called up the joint resolution to purchase 250 copies of Hennin's Digest. Passed finally.

Mr. Mohan called up the act relative to juries in the parish of Orleans. Passed finally (giving jurors $1 50 per day, instead of $3 as heretofore.)

Mr. Wilcoxon gave notice that he would shortly introduce an act to regulate and fix the amount of bonds required, in order to take appeals to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ellis called up the act for the relief of A. B. Hornick and others. Passed finally.

Mr. Hough called up the House bill to incorporate the town of Winnsboro, parish of Franklin. Passed finally.

By Mr. Scruggs—An act to regulate the administration of the Charity Hospital of the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Welsh called up the act to incorporate the city of Jefferson. Passed finally.

A message from the House announced the concurrence in an act making appropriations to the Board of Levee Commissioners for levee purposes, by substitute, entitled—an act to provide for the transfer of $150,000 from the general fund to the levee and drainage fund, and appropriate the same for levee purposes, (to pay the laborers).

Mr. Gibson called up the substitute at once. Concurred in finally. Besides authorizing this transfer the bill authorizes—in case of deficiency—this so much as may be necessary of the $50,000 bonds of the State be pledged for the purpose of raising the sum. The clerk was instructed to inform the House of the passage of this bill.

By Mr. Scruggs—Charter to amend and repeal an act establishing a quarantine, approved March, 1855, and to repeal a subsequent act. Referred, together with the reports of the Board of Health and of the Charity Hospital, to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Scruggs, Burthe and Mandez. The proposed act gives increased authority to the Board of Health of New Orleans.

Mr. Fellowes, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably, by substitute, on an act to amend an act concerning master and wardens of the port of New Orleans, and favorably on memorial from E. Hotbell, asking for the appointment of a committee to prepare statistics of the State for the Paris Exposition.

By Mr. Poché—An act to amend an act relative to District Attorneys. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, an act to amend sections 34, 37, 38 and 45, of an act relative to the criminal proceedings, approved March, 1855. Referred.

Also, an act to amend the 4th section of an act relative to minors. Referred.

House bill entitled Concurrent resolution relative to the proper mode of testing the validity of acts of Congress infringing on the rights of Louisiana as a sovereign State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several other House bills were read and referred to appropriate committees.

The set reported by the Committee on Commerce relative to the master and warden of the port of New Orleans was called up and passed finally. It provides for one master and three wardens, one of the latter to be a merchant, one a seaman, and the third a shipwright; further, no over than $25 can be charged for each survey of cargoes on any one vessel.

A message from the Executive announced that the Governor had approved and signed: An act relative to the Eleventh Judicial District of the State; an act for the relief of Robert Tregnier; an act relative to free schools in the city of Baton Rouge, and an act for the relief of State Tax Collectors.

The Senate adjourned till noon to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. D. S. Cage, Speaker, and 70 members present.

Reading of journal of Wednesday dispensed with.

Bills, etc., were presented and business transacted substantially as follows:

At request of Mr. Scanlan, a card from Mr. J. V. Duralde, President of the Board of Levee Commissioners, published in the Times, was read.

Mr. Scanlan said he was the last man in the world to do any man an injustice. He believed that the report of the Board fully justified what he had said. The minority report was signed by law, and the Board had no authority to change the compensation. Mr. Duralde's card was in reference to the statement made that he (Duralde) had been instrumental in bringing the levee laborers into the hall of the House for the purpose of influencing the action of the House. Mr. Scanlan said he had made no insinuation against Mr. Duralde by name. He had only repeated the gentleman's statement to the laborers, whether true or not, as it came to his ears. He (Scanlan) was opposed to an appropriation for their payment. He was a friend to the laborers.

The Speaker read in the telegraphic communication from the authorities of Morris county and Boston city, Texas, praying that no adverse legislation be taken against the New Orleans and Texas Railroad, as being projected under the management of Col. A. M. Gentry and others. The communication, together with a memorial from ex-Governor Lubbock on the same subject, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A message from the Senate announced concurrence in the bill to call a State Convention by a two-thirds vote, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor.

By Mr. Hudspeth—Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine and report upon the charter of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Hanlon, of Committee on Railroads, reported favorably, with an amendment, on the act relative to the Orange and New Iberia Railroad.

Mr. Jones, of Finance Committee, reported several bills from that committee. One to legalize the notes issued by the city known as city money; another for the relief of the treasury of the State, and another supplementary to the act for same purpose. Ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Jones also reported the bill for making appropriations for levee purposes, with a substitute returning $150,000 from the general fund to the levee and drainage fund, so as to provide for the immediate payment of the laborers for work on the levees.

Mr. McClosky offered as an amendment that the payment to the laborers be made in currency. Withdrawn as unnecessary.

The bill was finally passed and sent to the Senate, where it was promptly concurred in.

Mr. Hanlon called up his bill relative to vagrants committed to the workhouse, empowering the city to put them to public work wherever needed. It led to some discussion and was laid over.

Mr. Halsey reported on claim of B. Delpuy for damages to his place, by making the Race-course cut off, unfavorably, and asked its reference to the Judiciary Committee so—referred.

Mr. Murray, of the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported favorably by substitute on the act to establish a Charity Hospital at Shreveport, and asked reference to the Judiciary Committee; also, presented a report of general character. A bill for the relief of the Directors of the Touro Almshouse reported on favorably passed, providing for the transfer of the funds and property of the almshouse to the city on the latter, assuming the charge of carrying out the charitable dispositions of the testator. Passed. Mr. Murray's report was accepted and ordered to be printed entire, in pamphlet form.

Mr. Rogers, of Special Committee, reported favorably on an act to appropriate $1500 to Lodge Robertson and others for making geological survey of the State, conjunction with the late Governor Allen.

Mr. Rosenburg, Chairman of the Committee on Education, reported: On act to appropriate $2500 to the Poydras College unfavorably; on act for the relief of Denaux unfavorably, being provided for by general act of March 13th, 1866; on act for the relief of widow Josephus Ordogan and others favorably, by substitute; on act for the relief of Thomas Hancock, favorably; on act to provide for liquidation of outstanding warrants of public school directors favorably, and recommended that the act for the relief of Centenary College be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Head—Act to abolish the office of the Secretary of the Land Office. Referred. Also, act fixing compensation of the Receiver of same office. Referred.

Mr. Blackman—Act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 10 and 15 of the act incorporating the town of Monroe, and several bills relating to the same corporation. All referred.

Mr. Powell—Act to prohibit police juries from taxing cotton higher than other property. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Kent—Act to provide for the distribution of quasa in St. Helena and other parishes along the Jackson Railroad, making appropriation of $40,000 for the purpose. Referred.

Mr. Walker introduced an act to provide for draining and levying certain swamp and overflowed lands. Referred.

Mr. Eustis called up Senate bill 296, to empower the stockholders and directors of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad to consolidate the interests of the stockholders with those of certain parties, lessees of the road, and to sale and dispose of the stock thus created; provided that no stockholder, whether holding or representing more than 500 shares, or not, shall be allowed over 500 votes. Passed.

Mr. Deputier, on behalf of himself and Senator Poché, asked to withdraw Senate bill to amend Article 172 of the Code of Practice, relative to service of petitions to courts, restricting the necessity of service to the English language. Mr. Deputier did this because the motives of Mr. Poché and himself had been misunderstood by Messrs. Rantlan and Sambola in their remarks on the subject on Wednesday.

Those gentlemen made some explanations in the matter, to the effect that the remarks of Wednesday were not intended personal, but general in their bearing.

Mr. Tucker, however, objected to the bill being withdrawn, as he wished its provisions to be applied at least to the parishes in which he felt immediately interested.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock Friday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Washington, Feb. 28—J. D. B. De Bow, editor of *DeBow's Review*, is dead.

Washington, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River, at Fort Leavenworth, was referred to the Military Committee.

The Educational Department bill passed and goes to the President.

The Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the consideration of the bill to take soundings for a telegraphic cable hence to France.

A remonstrance was received from certain Canadians, residents of the United States against the confederation of the British Provinces.

The bill allowing the officers of the Mississippi to receive presents from the Russian Government has passed.

The Postmaster General was ordered to report whether contractor A. G. Carter, of Staunton, Va., could take the oath.

The bill temporarily increasing the consideration of the civil appropriation bill was resumed.

In debating the question on paying unqualified agents in the South, Chandler asserted that Dan Voorhies was McCulloch's secret agent. Hendricks interrupted Chandler, stating that the statement was untrue.

The amendment paying Treasury officers up to August, 1866, was adopted. The bill then passed.

HOUSE—Raymond's Anti-Canada Confederation resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Indian Appropriation bill was referred to a Committee on Conference.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will not report on Mexican Affairs now.

At half-past two Morrill said he would make a last effort to obtain a vote on the Tariff bill, by moving the suspension of the rules, so as to bring the matter before the House. Half a dozen efforts were made, failing in every case, to obtain the required two-thirds.

The House took a recess.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Minister Romero has received an autograph letter from Escabedo, confirmatory of Miramon's defeat at Zacatecas.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The President and the Attorney General have been in consultation during the entire day on the veto message. The interest in regard to this document is intense.

It is currently reported that the Judiciary Committee have submitted their accumulated evidence to eminent legal talent. The opinion of the lawyers, it is said, favors the feasibility of impeachment.

The friends of the Tariff bill are in despair, and the Democrats are jubilant over the victory obtained by the defection of the Western republicans. The combination of these with the Democrats comprises over one-third of the House, which keeps the bill before the committee of the whole.

The President has signed the bill giving government employes an advance of twenty per cent. on their salaries, counting from July last.

The President will veto the bounty of office and military appropriation bills. The amendment which gives the General of the Army peculiar powers has already been reported. Another amendment disbands the militia of the unreconstructed States.

The Democrats had a jollification over the refusal of the Ohio Legislature, by a decided majority, to strike the word white from the franchise laws.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Gov. Fenton submits the case of Capt. Olney, arrested under a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, to Attorney General Martindale.

The Supreme Court of Alabama decides that the emancipation proclamation is inoperative, but was inoperative in Alabama until May, 1865.

The Secretary of the Treasury has information of an organization of English merchants to smuggle goods through mCuba.

The Tax Bill is up in the Senate.—In view of the failure of the Tariff bill, the Senatorial conference in the House reduction is regarded as improbable.

The House refused to concur in the Senate bill authorizing one hundred million three per cent. loan certificates to redeem compound interest notes. A conference committee was appointed.

The House refused, by 9 majority, to table the bankrupt bill, and appointed a committee of conference. This action is regarded by the friends of the bill as a certain indication of its passage.

A number of new members of the Fortieth Congress have arrived.

New York, Feb. 28—Stock market very dull. Five Twenties of '62, coupons, 111¾. Money six per cent.

New York, Feb. 28—Arrived: Niagara and Hatteras, from Richmond, and Gen. Sedgwick, from Galveston.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 28.—A resolution was introduced in the House of Commons, declaring that North Carolina accepts the Congressional reconstruction plan.

There was much excitement and an animated discussion. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.—The cable advices have stimulated the cotton market. Raw coffee from Sugar firm. Corn active; yellow 97 to 98c. Petroleum steady. Rosin quiet ($2 50.

New York, Feb. 28.—Cotton active and advanced one half cent; sales to day 3800 bales; Middling Uplands 34½ to 35c. Flour declined 10 cents. Wheat dull and declining. Corn active; mixed Western $1 07 to $1 08. Pork active and firm. Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky dull. Sugar firm and in fair demand. Freights—cotton to Liverpool, per steamer 5d; per sail 7d. Stocks dull. Gold 139¾.

New York, Feb. 28.—Gold closed firm at 139 to 140. Government generally steady during the afternoon, although the market was not fully up to the highest point of the day. Southern stocks steady at the last open Board but quiet and rather more active.

Wilmington, Feb. 28.—Cotton—market is firmer; Middling Uplands 36c.

Savannah Feb. 28.—Cotton—sales to-day 850 bales. Market firm; Middling Uplands 36½c. Receipts of the week 7500 bales, exports 5000. Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 32,000 bales.

Charleston, Feb. 28.—Cotton firmer; sales to-day 250 bales. Receipts of the week 2600 bales, exports 5500. Stock 15,000. Middling Uplands 36c.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet—small business and prices unchanged. Wheat firm—small business. Corn firm for choice; lower grades easier. Oats heavy, 72c. Provisions firm. Whisky flat—no buyers at $2 20.

Louisville, Feb. 28.—Tobacco active; sales 123 hds. Flour—Superfine, $9 75. Corn firm, 70c in bulk. Oats 74c. Mess Pork $30 50. Lard 12¾c. Bulk Shoulders 8c. Packed Bacon Shoulders 9½c. Packed Clear Sides 10½c. Raw Whisky $2 25.

Augusta Feb. 28.—Cotton—holders demand an advance, which buyers are not disposed to grant.

Robert Toombs has arrived here from Europe.

Cincinnati, Feb. 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer. Corn steady. Oats firm. Whisky firm—held at $2 26. Cotton flat—market favors buyers; Middling Uplands 28c. Bulk Meats in good demand. Mess Pork firm but quiet.

Mobile, Feb. 28.—Tobacco—sales to day 2000 bales; market closed hard at 29c for Middling Uplands. Receipts 966 bales.

Yellowby, Feb. 28.—Dawn: City of Cairo at 4 P. M., J. H. Grosebeck at 5 P. M., Golden Era at 5 P. M., Indiana at 8 P. M., and Luminary at 9 P. M. Up: John Kilgour at 12 midnight.

London, Feb. 28—Evening—Consols 90½ for money. Bonds 73¼.

Liverpool, Feb. 28—Evening—Cotton closed fairly active, sales 12,000 bales; prices advanced ¼d. Middling Uplands 13¼d.

Frankfort, Feb. 28.—Bonds 76¾.

London, Feb. 28.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will hold a meeting on the 12th of March next, to determine what reduction shall be made in the tolls of the Atlantic Cable.

Vienna, Feb. 28.—The Turkish garrisons are to be withdrawn from the forts in the Principality of Servia.

London, Feb. 28, evening.—A general feeling of distrust prevails in financial circles and the Stock market is prostrate.

Southwest Pass, Feb 28, 6 P. M.—The Mexican schr. Antonetta, eight days from Teculata, Mexico, brings the remaining Louisiana colonists who left here about eight years ago under grants from the Mexican Government. About a year since, the country where these people lived, became overflowed, and they lost all their stock and the labor of years. Of late, the unsettled state of the country, with ever varying changes of local governments, has completely broken up the prospects of this colony and totally dishearitened the people. They now return to seek their former homes, many of them to find them sadly changed. The following is a list of the passengers and colonists:

Damian Decnir, wife and family of seven. M. Maurice, wife and family of three. Jander Trelot, wife and family of four. Mr. Eugenio, and one Mrs. Trelot and five children. Mr. Henry.

When the Antonetta left it was currently reported that Maximilian would abandon the Imperorship, and after an election from the President of Mexico and thus obliterate all pending ill feeling between the United States and himself; by this means, the Monroe doctrine will have no application to Maximilian and his Government.

The delay of embarking the French troops is owing to the repairs which are necessary to the landing wharves.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 28, 6 P. M.—Fog set in. All the outward bound vessels that were here yesterday have gone to sea, most of them that came down to-day have also been towed to the bar, but the fog prevents us from seeing if they are out. Barometer 29.90. Ship Alnura, Grace, from Allen, East Indies, Nov. 5th, in tow of steamer and six barges laden with produce, principally Corn.

FLOUR—The choice grades of Extra are scarce, in request and command high prices but other descriptions are dull and prices nearly for buyers. The principal sales to day embraced desirable barrels, of which 98, 150, 200, 100, 200 and 150 Superfine at $11 25; 100 Fine at $9 75; 100 Family Extra at $10 75; 100, 200 and 100 Choice Extra at $11 50; 100 Double Extra at $13; 100, 200 and 100 Choice Extra at $13 50; 50 at $13 per bbl.

CORN—Is in liberal supply. The demand is fair but at lower rates. The sales to day embraced 15,000 sacks, of which some on private terms. 500 Yellow Mixed at $1 08; 1500 White at $1 05; 2000 and 500 White at $1 10; 2500 Yellow Mixed at $1 10, 500 Yellow at $1 12; 1200 White at $1 14, and 300 at $1 15 per bushel.

OATS—Are dull and prices are much lower. The sales to day were confined to about 1500 sacks, in lots of about 100 sacks, at 90, 92½, 93 and 95c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and firm. Some 400 sacks sold at 2 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The supplies are small and the market is firm. Sales of Prime Western are making to the trade at $27 to $28 per ton.

CORN MEAL—The market is restricted and verged dull at $1 50 to $4 per bbl for Raw and $—for Kiln dried.

PORK—Continues very dull. Holders are asking $21 50 per bbl for Mess, but we have not duly sales to report. It is retailing at $22 to $22 25 per bbl.

BACON—The business doing is only of a retail character at 10½c per lb for Shoulders, 12½c for Clear Sides, 17 to 17½c for Plain Sugar cured Hams, and 18 to 19½c for Fancy. There are no Ribbed Sides in market. Lots of 20 casks Clear Sides brought 11½c per lb.

COFFEE—The stock is small, the demand of a fair character and the market is very firm. We quote Fair to Prime Rio at of 22½ to 23½c per lb currency, and 18½ to 19½c gold.

SUGAR CANDIES—The stock is good, with a fair demand at 16½ to 18½c per lb for 12 oz. according to brand, 16c for 14 oz, 20c for 14 oz, and 22c for full weight.

BUTTER—Is plenty and dull, both Northern and Western. We quote Northern at 40 to 45c, Western 30 to 35c per lb.

CHEESE—Is in fair supply and demand at 15 to 20c per lb for Good Northern and 18 to 19c per lb for Western.

LARD—There was some inquiry to-day but no important sales have transpired. Prime in tierces are quoted at 12c and in kegs at 13½c per lb.

BEEF—Texas is in good supply and fair demand. It is held at $12 50 to $13 per bbl for Mess.

WOOL—We have heard of sales of 25,000 lbs, at a price, at 25 to 28c per lb. The stock is fair and the demand good at 12 to 15c for Common, 15 to 20c for Louisiana native, 35 to 40c for washed, and 25 to 28c for Texas, as to quality.

HIDES—Are in moderate supply and in fair demand at 10c per lb for Green, and 14½ to 15½c for Dry.

GREEN MEAT—We have not any round sales to report, but quote Shoulders at 8½c per lb. Sides 9½c and Hams 9½c.

SUNDRIES—Apples are selling at the landing at $3 to $4 50 per bbl; Potatoes $1 65 to $2 25 per bbl. The market is free of Onions. Cabbages sell at $6 per crate. Eggs $23 per bbl. Chickens $5 to $5 50 per dozen. Geese $7 to $8, and Turkeys $15 to $18.

NAVAL STORES—The market is bare of Spirits Turpentine in first hands. That which is in second hands is now selling 50c per gallon. Rosin is scarce but dull. The crop is nearly in and prices are very firm. It is held at $6 50 for No. 1, $5 for No. 2, and $3 50 to $4 for No. 3.

RICE—India and Carolina are in good supply and in fair demand. The better grades of Louisiana are scarce and in request, and prices have advanced 1c per lb. We quote Louisiana at 9½ to 11¼c; India 9 to 9¾c, Carolina 12c per lb.

BALE ROPE—Dealers are selling small orders at 12c per lb.

WESTERN WHISKY—Only a retail business is done at $2 25 to $2 40 per gallon, as to quality and proof.

OIL CAKE—Commands $37 50 per ton, delivered on board.

INDIA BAGGING—Dealers are filling orders for the country at 22c per yard in rolls and 23c in bales.

COURT BAGS—They are retailing at 26½c apiece.

LARD OIL—Is dull at $1 to $1 10 per gallon for Fall strained and $1 15 to $1 25 for Winter.

SALT—The stock of New is light, that of Old is good. We quote Old, by the cargo, $1 52½ to $1 55; New at $1 74 to $1 77½. New is selling at $1 90 to $1 95 for Fine in retail lots, $2 to $2 05 from store; Coarse $1 85 from warehouse, and $1 90 to $1 95 from store.

COAL OIL—The demand is active in a jobbing way at 62½c to 65c in bbls, and 70 to 75c in cases.

FREIGHTS—The market is very dull and consequently rates are merely nominal. They are 11-16c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York, 75c per bbl for Flour. There are no rates to report in other departments.

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Cotton to Liverpool, per steam, 9 16d; by sail, and 1 3-16c for Havre.

The market was taken up for Havre at 1 3-16c, one for Liverpool at 19-32d and one at 9-16d.

Cotton Market.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1867.

Arrived yesterday—200 Texas Bowes, 85 Hogs and 80 Mich Cows.

Sold—800 Texas and 53 Western Sows, 87 Calves and Yearlings, 60 Hogs, 1st sheep and 4 Milch Cows.

Stock on hand—Texas and 160 Western Sows, 181 Calves and Yearlings, 1148 Hogs, 950 Sheep and 142 Milch Cows.

There were no sales at the usual place.

Choice Cows Choice, ⅌ head		
Western Sows, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	12 @	— M
Western Sows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15 00 @	16 00
Texas Sows, 1st quality, ⅌ head	40 00 @	45 00
Texas Sows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	15 00 @	20 00
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	11 @	12
Sheep	2 50 @	3 00
Choice Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	— @	—
Western Sheep, ⅌ head	4 50 @	5 00
Western Sheep, ⅌ head	4 50 @	5 00
Milch Cows, 1st quality, ⅌ head	80 00 @	90 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ⅌ head	60 00 @	70 00
Calves, ⅌ head	10 00 @	15 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head	75 00 @	80 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 1, 1867.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Residence, Magnath, for Havana, Geo A Foulish
Steamship I C Harris, Lockwood, for Galveston, J C Morgan
Steamer Arizona, Davis, for Mobile, T G Morgan
Steamer Continental, Carter, for St Louis, Master
Steamer Ida Hoge, Hoge, for Vicksburg, Master
Brig Puget de Sempico, (Mexican) Raymond, for Laguna, Master
Brig Quinque, Rosen, for Havre, Master
Schr Hannah, Grover, for Pensacola, Lowry & Co
Schr Lizzie L Tapley, Jones, for Galveston, Master
G W Hyman & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Continental, Morgan, from New York 24th inst, to A Baldwin—24 slidell.