THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times!
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By G. DeFeriet, at 71 o'clock, a. m., at No. 26 Bienville street—furniture, pianos and double barrel shot guns, without reserve.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR NEW YORK.—An announcement appears to-day in our advertising columns, of the establishment of a new line of steamships between New York and this port, called "The Merchants' Line," of which Messrs. Wood, Low & Ludwigsen, are the agents here. The agents state these steamers are intended to sail from each end of the line every Saturday; that they are first class in every respect, and will remain permanently in the trade. They will always sail punctually as advertised, and it will be the aim of the managers at both ends to grant every possible facility to shippers, consignees and passengers. The names of the vessels comprising this line are the following:

General Grant.....Capt. J. B. Hildreth.
Crescent City.....Capt. E. W. Holmes.
Sherman.....Capt. W. A. Pendleton.
General Meade.....Capt. A. W. Sampson.

The "General Meade" sailed from New York on the 22d instant, and will leave this port on her return on Saturday, March 7th. She will be followed by the "General Grant," sailing from New York on the 29th. The "Crescent City" is a new ship and will follow the "Grant" on the 7th March. This vessel is expected to be very swift and one of the finest ships ever at this port of her class. The "Sherman" sails from New York on March 14. See advertisement.

THE CARNATZ INSTITUTE.—A brilliant and numerous company assembled on Monday night in the Minerva Hall, Clio street, to assist at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Institute, an establishment for the education of young ladies, conducted with rare ability by Madame Carnatz. A hundred young girls, ranged on the two sides of the platform, presented to the eye of the beholder a charming sight. The distribution of the prizes was preceded by a musical soirée, of which the following is a programme:

TAIO—La Chasse; Czerny. Par Miles P. J. N. C et L. J.
LA PART DU DIABLE—Valiquet. Mlle L. D.
MARTHA—Flotow. Chantée par Mlle T. D.
LA MUETTE—Auber. Miles L. D. et M. D.
LA FAVORITE—Donizetti. Mlle L. M.
ROBERT LE DIABLE—Meyerbeer. Mlle F. O.
MOCKING BIRD—Hoffman. M. W.
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT—Donizetti. Chantée par Mlle. M. G.
LA SOMNAMBULE—Leybach. Mlle A. L.
L'EXTASE—Valse, Arditi; Mlle F. O.
LA DAME BLANCHE—Beieldieu; Overture, pour piano.

All these morceaux, the vocally as well as the instrumentally performed, were very much applauded and been testimonials to the excellent of the pian pursued in teaching music in this Institute. The professor of the piano is Madame Drulliet, a distinguished pupil of Kalbrenner, one of the first masters of Paris. We recognized the fruits of an admirable method of teaching by the manner in which Madame D's pupils performed. The piece from the "Somnambule" by Miss A. L. was brilliantly executed and the overture from "La Dame Blanche" on four pianos was played with perfect evenness and delicacy of touch and vigor which would have done honor to professional artists. The pieces which were sung gave us the opportunity of hearing the voices of young singers who, although a little timid, knew already how to profit by the lessons of a teacher, who to the profound knowledge of the art, joined a very pure musical and artistic taste. Miss F. O. sung the air of "Grace" from *Robert* and the waltz "Le Baiser" of Arditi, two difficult pieces with a remarkable talent for one so young, and Miss A. L. sang with much feeling the air *Il faut partir*, from "La Fille du Regiment." The performance on the piano by Miss M. D., from the Traineé d'Etincelles of Talexi was likewise executed in a superior manner and was much admired. After the pupils, we had the pleasure of hearing the teacher. Madame Cambier sang a grand air from "Ernani" with a purity of intonation, a warmth of expression, and with a brilliancy in the execution of the trills and vocal feats which showed at once the true artiste. This piece produced a profound impression on the audience, who did not spare their commendation of the performance of the eminent professor.

In a short address, our confrère of the *Bulletin*, Mr. W. M. Burwell, expressed sentiments appropriate to the occasion, after which the names of the pupils were read, who had merited honorable mention, in both the French and English classes. It is a feature of Madame Carnatz' school that the languages we have named are regarded with equal importance and receive equal attention bestowed upon them. The ceremony terminated with the distribution of prizes. Four or five hundred visitors were present at the exhibition, which was as agreeable to them as it was satisfactory to the directors, the teachers and to the pupils of the establishment.

The Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

We find the following communication in the New Orleans *Times* of yesterday:

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—*New Orleans, Feb. 24, 1868.*—To the Editor of the N. O. *Times*—I notice in your issue of the 20th, title "The Road of the Future," a report of the progress made by the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and suggest that the capital employed in them could be better invested by building the Opelousas road beyond Brashear City. It is presumed that you are aware of the fact that the capital spoken of is furnished by New York merchants and others in that city, who are desirous of having a first class railroad between the two cities, and by which we shall be enabled to reach New York in much less time than by the present routes. From my knowledge of the gentlemen forming this company, I am quite positive that the work so well begun will be so speedily finished as to magnitude will permit. The Mobile road, forming a part of the line, will be pushed forward into Alabama between this and the first of July next, and I am happy to be able to state that all difficulties touching locality of the line, urged from the different cities, and such preliminary matters have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

In this connection, permit me to state that if the parties in interest in the Opelousas road are willing to defray their share of the advances in New Orleans, they can do so by making the proper advances to Brashear City, which I represent.

Very truly yours, JAS. F. SULLIVAN.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.—As many are asking for the course of the present day in cotton and few are able to give a satisfactory answer, it is only necessary to refer to our Liverpool circular of the 31st ult. to obtain the desired information. It there appears that a full third of the East India cotton on the market is not merchantable, "being a little better than rubbish," that the estimated stock of all kinds in Liverpool on the 30th January, and afloat, was 936,000 bales less than last year, while the total consumption of stock in American ports, shows an apparent shortness in the supply of fear hundred and fifteen thousand bales, as compared with last year. From these premises we may reasonably argue that the present advance is not the result of political or other evanescent causes, but is based on a solid foundation—a failure in the supply—and is likely to be maintained, for considerable time, at least, if not interrupted by some sudden revulsion in trade, which, we regret to say, seems not wholly without reason to fear.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE.—The city of Baltimore has been immemorially distinguished for the beauty of its women. It was reserved for the divine talents of war to show that they were angels of divine charity in character, as well as lovely in person and grace of manner. The country knew how faithfully they followed through the war for the relief of the needy soldiers who fought in the armies to which their husbands and brothers devoted their lives. Those ladies are still untiring in their good work, as witness the following extract from a private letter dated "BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1868.

"The ladies of Baltimore are still working for the South. They raised between $7000 and $8000 by a Festival and Tableaux. The latter were the loveliest things of the kind I ever saw. Washington paintings more beautiful. On the last day of the Festival the children were invited to bring their contributions for the Southern children. The hall was crowded with bundles of every description. They filled six large packing boxes with shoes, stockings, clothing, tea, coffee, sugar, &c., and brought several hundred dollars in money—their Christmas money."—*Exchange.*

THE MCCARDLE CASE.—The *National Intelligencer*, of the 19th, says:

The case of *ex parte* McCardle will be argued on the 25 of next month. We learn that Judge Black and Hon. David Dudley Field will represent the petitioner, and the same of military charge. Him will be sustained by Hon. Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, and Trumbull of Illinois. There will be no lack of ability on either side, and the case will be memorable for all time.

Beauregard is about to appear in London in "Excelsior," and has been ransacking Paris for correct costumes.

COTTON.

The advance which has lately taken place in the price of Cotton, and the repeal of the Cotton tax, has imparted renewed energy to the planting interest, and our advices from the interior of Louisiana, and all parts of the South, state that cotton growers have already forgotten the severe severance which overtook them during the late two seasons, and are making preparations to plant as extensive an area of land in cotton as their means will permit. If planters depend upon present prices being maintained for twelve months, they are likely to be most woefully deceived. The advance in price, by which holders are now benefiting, has been ascertained to be due only to the large quantity of poor Cotton now coming from India, and to the demoralized condition of the labor system in the South; but of course the moment English spinners hear of the genial weather we are enjoying here, and of the determination of the planters to make a crop, instead of abandoning the culture, prices will recede.

The views enunciated in the article which we subjoin from a Georgia cotemporary are deserving the thoughtful consideration of our planters, who, we trust, will not be guilty of the suicidal policy of raising cotton for the benefit of the home and foreign manufacturer to the exclusion of breadstuffs and other more remunerative productions for their own consumption. In another column will also be found a circular lately issued by a Liverpool cotton house, the contents of which may be read with profit by our readers in the interior parishes:

The late rise in cotton, we fear, will operate seriously against the best interests of the people of the South. Last year the planters employed labor and purchased fertilizers with the view of realizing twenty cents a pound for their cotton, without stopping to calculate the probable loss from unpropitious seasons and the army worm, and the result has shown that they have sustained heavy, and some irreparable losses. Now we affirm that there is no real cause for the late advance in cotton, so far as we know or believe, except to stimulate the planter to grow a larger crop than he would otherwise have done. We are assured that European and American spinners and speculators have made false reports of the extent of the crop of the last year so as to enable them to buy the staple at low figures; and now that the main portion of the crop has been disposed of and shipped, the truth has come to light, and therefore those who were deceived in anticipating a large crop are anxious to buy their supplies. It is also affirmed that the crop in India is much larger generally, and prove to be large as was looked for, and therefore the demand is greater than the supply.

We maintain that such false reasoning is intended to deceive the planters of the South, and betray them into another fatal error. Now, if these spinners and speculators have really been deceived by the reports of the last year's crop, it is wonderful that they did not detect the error until just in time to plant another crop! And having been so easily imposed upon, do planters believe we will play the same trick the present year, and the deluded farmer will be victimized and utterly ruined. We do not believe one word of it! The extent of the crop was well understood months ago, and speculators and brokers, who always control the market in Europe and America, have long since had the notion, and now are demanding their own price for it, by which they have filled their pockets at the expense of the South. Capitalists seem to furnish capital with which to buy, and cotton goes down. As soon as it reaches a low figure, they furnish money and get agents to purchase the crop—hold it as long as they think proper, and realize immense profits. Will the planters of the South suffer themselves to be deceived and betrayed by these Shylocks the present year? We met a man on yesterday who was indebted to us, and who had just sold the remainder of his crop for 17 cents a pound.—We demanded our pay, and he said, "Boys, I have no corn, and must invest the proceeds of my cotton in grain to enable me to make another crop." Thus it will be seen that we must raise food and stock, or be the victims of cotton for the benefit of our enemies, without any appreciable good to ourselves. We now perceive that Bacon and Corn will sell this summer the ruinous price of last year, and our farmers, in consequence of failing to raise their supplies, will be forced to mortgage their crops, or submit to still higher prices for the sold. Thus by our unparadonable folly, we enrich the grain-growers of the West, and subject ourselves to be fleeced and ruined by speculators. The amount realized from cotton will go to swell the coffers of the Ohio hog-growers, or the Indiana grain-raisers, and we have decided that we will be the sports over our indiscretion. We once more tell our friends that they must abandon the cultivation of cotton, strengthen their soil by fertilizers, and raise their family supplies. If they refuse to do it, they deserve to live under the bayonet, and to be lashed around the world with the whips of slave masters. If they persist in raising heavy crops of cotton to the exclusion of the cereals, the South at no distant day will become a "waste, howling wilderness," and the home of a race unknown by descendants of the footprints of strangers, who reclaim them by pursuing a better and wiser course. If they plant a crop and fail, hired freedmen must be paid by the orders of the Bureau agents, and if the employer and his family are left without subsistance, and yet you go blindly and madly into the experiment.

The question of the future should be kept for the present, and raise grain, and the day will come when you will thank us for our advice.

National Democratic Executive Committee.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, Feb. 21.—The members of the National Democratic Committee met informally this morning at the room of the President of the Committee. It seems understood that the committee appointed by the Chicago National Convention will hold private meetings at which many preliminary matters will be considered. Among the most important are whether regular sessions of the committee shall be open to the public, and the question of the propriety of calling prominent members from the Southern States.

A preliminary meeting will be called by August Belmont, of New York, and will probably be held to-night. New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis are the competing cities for the convention. It was finally decided, at the informal preliminary meeting this morning, that the National Democratic Committee appointed at Chicago should meet to-morrow at their room, with closed doors, to settle the details which are to govern the regular meetings of the committee.

The members present at the informal meeting were A. Belmont, N. Y; S. B. Lyman, N. H; B. Smith and Wm. Converse, Conn; W. A. Duhadway, Penn.; J. A. Nicholson, Del.; L. S. Trimble, Ky.; W. E. Niblack, Ind.; W. F. Story, Ill.; L. V. Bogy, Mo.; J. H. McKinney, Minn.; George H. Paul, Wis.; Charles Mason, proxy of P. C. Pindell, Iowa; Charles Fuller, proxy of T. E. Eaton, Kansas; John Patrick, Nebraska; E. P. Ranney, O.; Geo. S. Houston, Alabama; Thos. Swann, West Virginia; Judge Marvin, Florida; J. W. Leftwich, Tennessee; R. S. Stevens, proxy of A. B. Greenwood, Arkansas, and J. A. Rosier, Louisiana. Among the prominent Democrats present, but not members of the committee, were Messrs Staples and Allen, of Augusta, Maine; Green, Pitch, Taylor, Winlow and Hise, of Cleveland, Ohio; Munroe and Blackford, of Nevada; Kennedy, of Leavenworth; Miller, of Connecticut; Bruce, of Montana; Wendell, of Michigan; Samuel J. Tilden, Manton Marble, of the *World*; Hamphrey, Prince, Correll, and Cuyler, of New York; and Barckley, Maguire, Davis and Bockner, of Missouri.

Lieutenant-General Sherman's Refusal of Brevet Rank.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, February 16.—The report that General Sherman has telegraphed from the West to his brother, Senator Sherman, that he wishes the Senate Military Committee to refrain from favor the nomination for brevet general, and that he will not come to this city to assume command of the new military department he will resign rather than take the command, is probably incorrect, at least as to the time and phraseology attributed to General Sherman in the alleged dispatch. He is here now, and last night the President had not received a word on the subject from General Sherman, by telegraph or otherwise, and it is not believed in official circles that the latter would place himself even in seeming antagonism with the President in such a matter, without communicating directly with him on the subject.

The order making the Department of the Atlantic, or a department of some kind is keeping with the dignity of General Sherman's rank, and with the headquarters at Washington, was several weeks ago determined upon by the Executive, as also was the Brevet Generalship decided upon at the same time, and it was talked over between the President and General Sherman on several occasions, the last being the day on which General Sherman left for the West.

There was no indignation manifested by Gen. Sherman at the proposed compliment, nor any question raised about the legality of the proceeding. General Sherman in those conversations did not refuse to accept either the brevet appointment or the command of the proposed new department, and the tenor of the alleged dispatch to his brother, if correctly reported, is at variance with the tone and temper evinced by the General in those interviews with the President.

Washington, February 16.—Upon inquiry in a properly informed quarter, I learn that the drift of General Sherman's dispatch is that he wishes the Senate to reject his nomination as Brevet General, that he is opposed to the establishment of that rank as such, and that he does not wish to come to Washington to take command of a new military department. I do not think there is a threat of resignation.

WHAT WENDELL PHILLIPS SAYS.—The Anti-Slavery *Standard*, (Wendell Phillips), is not quite sure of Great yet—not withstanding his capitulation to the Radicals, in the Stanton matter. It says:

His readiness to recommend the copperhead Cox for the War Office shows clearly enough that at a very recent date he was by no means "out of the woods." His charge against Johnson of a purpose to carry him into resistance to the laws ought to have made him, if he really believes what he affirmed, the friend and advocate of impeachment. But he is understood to have readily given his influence against this measure. If the present revival of the impeachment inquiry shall, as before, prove a failure, we shall hold General Grant, more than any other man, responsible for the untoward result. That General Grant and his friend prefer to risk the welfare of the nation with Johnson in the executive chair until March, 1869, to taking their party chances against Wade for the Presidency next year, with impeachment and the helm in loyal hands, argues strongly against Grant and his conservative supporters.

If the question of the negro's status, the vitally important one, let Radicals also remember that *Grant has yet to speak straightforwardly.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Grand Carnival of Mardi Gras—The Mystic Krewe of Comus.—There was an unusual display of maskers upon the streets yesterday—in point of numbers, the costuming, however, being generally of the same order. Some genius personifying a "Brazilian Ape," attracted a good deal of attention and created no little sensation wherever he passed, by his characteristic antics, climbing awning posts, vaulting on street cars and scaling fences and running over balconies with surprising mimetic dexterity. The freed population relished the carnival hugely, and were perhaps most fully represented in the street festivities of the day. We noticed one carriage filled with dusky dames, masked of course, but with their adust complexions unmistakably manifested by their but partially concealed necks and shoulders.

But all such incidents are not unusual of every recurring *Mardi-Gras* and we dismiss them with but a passing allusion, in order to come to the invariably grand feature of the day—the annual pageant of the Mystick Krew of Comus. At about 8 o'clock last evening their brilliant procession of some three or four hundred, or possibly five hundred persons, after emerging from some supposed mysterious quarter, cruised past our office, all gaily and more tastefully and uniquely masked than last season; about two hundred of them mounted, some on white, but the majority on black horses, and the rest walking, all characteristically disembled with here and there an ingenious and admirable make-up of elephants, and other outre Eastern figurings and groupings, animal and human, the whole strangely graced by woman's presence in the form of some half dozen ladies—the ladies of the Krewes of course—in splendid oriental attire, gracefully borne, some by the members in the procession, upon richly cut tained and finely canopied sedans, and others on the cunningly devised elephantine figures, hundreds of brilliant transparencies illuminating the gorgeous picture, and the best of music intensifying the magical effect to perfection,—it was truly an inspiring spectacle.

But it was only after a study of the numerous devices, which like so many hieroglyphics do unravel mysteries and unfold tales of enchantment, that the romance of the weird semblances and strangely mixed guises and symbols were developed with the interest of a novel, and all the more fully appreciated after we had woven them together into many threads to a story, and attempted to divine the significance, whether correctly or not, of the symbolically and literally speaking, splendid pageant of moving, panoramic chapters and incidents, which though not perhaps so striking to the eye were vastly more expressive to the mental conception.

The *tableaux* we took to be so many imitation pictures from Tom Moore's Oriental poem, "Lalla Rookh," in which Lalla is made to describe a journey from Delhi, after her betrothed had been pledged in marriage to the youthful King of Bucharia, and she had sent forward an escort of some fifty cavaliers, clad in coarly armor and bearing silver-mounted spears and battle-axes. The present chief of the Harem heads the procession, and the ladies of her court are magnificently housed in sedans borne by the cavaliers or on the backs of elephants. Lalla, the Princess, of course, reclines while fanned by a female slave, in true Oriental ease and splendor, under the most gorgeous canopy of all, a young poet following faithfully by her side, indulging in dithyrambic verses suited to the occasion. The journey and adventure are on a stage giving expression to the interpretation of their meaning.

After cruising around the city considerably to the wonder and admiration of thousands of citizens lining the streets and crowding every available gallery and window, Comus circled his crew into the Varieties Theatre, where their other *tableaux* were equally studies and objects of interest—such as scenes from "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," including the admirable setting of the oath forced upon the fair young "Zelica" in the charnel house, after being driven there fresh from the most delightful rivals, besides various representations from the exquisite poems of Milton, a scene from "The Fire Worshippers," the "Light of the Harem" and a grand *finale*, the scene representing "Lalla Rookh led to the throne of the King of Bucharia."

Presently the masks disappeared from every face, and the festivities of the dance in which so delights—

"The only rival flower of the rose—the human,
Fairest weight as lightest for joy bounding."

Balloting for a President.—Sixteen ballots for the ballot for the silver trumpet voted for at Blaffer's Building, for the benefit of the German Protestant Asylum:

	VOTES.		VOTES.
Jefferson 22	791	Lexington 7	168
Volunteer 1	191	Jackson 18	328
Washington 2	50	Mississippi 8	20
Lafayette 1	20	Perseverance 13	17
Hope 1	14	Louisiana 1	10
Columbia 5	11	Orleans 21	10
Scattering for seven companies			78
Total			3,007

Five Houses Burned on Tonti Street—At 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in an unoccupied one-story frame building on Tonti street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets, owned by Mr. Michael Bruno. The house was totally destroyed. The flames extended to three other dwellings, the property of Mr. F. A. Lener, which were insured for $1000, and a frame house owned and occupied by Mr. Manuel. The whole were entirely consumed. The amount of insurance on the property of Messrs. Manuel and Bruno has not been ascertained.

Fire, Exchange Alley.—Last night, about 7 o'clock, fire was discovered in the newspaper establishment of Mr. C. G. D. Hollis, on Exchange Alley, near Bienville street, by Mr. Peterson, who was passing at the time. Mr. Hollis estimates his loss at between three and four hundred dollars. He was informed of the fire at about 9 o'clock, and immediately came to his residence on White street, near Felicity Road, at that hour, with the information. There is no access to his store but by the door, and it is evident that it was entered, after he had closed it, by some person with a key. He has been twice robbed in a similar mysterious manner. This seems to be a very unaccountable occurrence, because the location is by no means secluded, but is on a much frequented thoroughfare, and there are neighbors on all sides. This is an occurrence deserving the immediate attention of the police.

Important Speech of the President—Necessity of Constitutional Observance—Progress Towards Despotism and Tyranny.

The President, in his response to an address from the Baltimore City Council, said:

Our country is now in the midst of great peril, and our free institutions are more endangered than when, during the rebellion, our armies were struggling in the field for the Republic. In this critical condition of public affairs, it behooves every citizen who feels an interest in the preservation of constitutional liberty, to consider that ours is a Government of laws, and to require of our Legislatures that when a great measure is proposed, the first inquiry shall be, does it conform to the Constitution which they have solemnly sworn to support.

It would be the greatest of victories if the public mind, carried back within the pale of the Constitution, would demand that all legislation should be strictly tested by the Constitution. The idea that the Constitution no longer exists, or that although existing laws must be made outside of its provisions, must ultimately lead to despotism and tyranny.

If the Judicial and Executive branches are to be broken down, and the Government resolved into and placed under the control of the Legislative department, if the rights and interests and destinies of this great country are to be transferred to the hands of a few whose will is to be the measure of their power, our republican institutions will soon yield to the most absolute despotism ever witnessed by the world.

New York, Feb. 25.—Governments closed nominal. Money fairly active. Stocks strong, closing quiet. Sub Treasury balance $109,000,000.

New York, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull and heavy but closed more steady; sales to-day 4000 bales, middlings 22¼c. Flour and Wheat dull. Corn declining. Mess Pork—new $25; old $24. Lard 13½c. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; clear sides 15½c. Sterling firmer—9⅞ to 10. Gold quiet at 140⅞. 5-20's of '62, 111¼.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—The Keystone club—the largest Democratic organization in this State, has resolved itself into a military organization.

Mobile, Feb. 25.—Cotton closed firm. Sales to-day 3000 bales. Middlings 21½c. Receipts 8408. Exports 201.

Louisville, Feb. 25.—Tobacco firm; $5 40 to $28 for logs and Owen county cutting leaf; sales 110 hogsheads. Corn steady; superfine $8 25 to $8 75; fancy $12 to $13. Wheat $2 45 to $2 50. Corn firmer—78 to 85c. Oats 67 to 70c. Pork firmer, $25 in tierces. Mess Pork $25. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; clear sides 15½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½c; clear sides 13¾ to 14c. Lard—tierces 20 to 20½c for middlings.

Louisville, Feb. 25.—River falling slowly, with 6 feet 9 inches in the canal by the mark. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 44.

Cincinnati, Feb. 25.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn—receipts 1,000; firmer—65c. Mess Pork $24 50 to $25. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; ribbed sides 13¼c; clear ribbed 14¼c; clear sides 14¾c; sugar-cured hams 17 to 18c; canvassed 15½c.

St. Louis, Feb 25.—Cotton steffer—lings 25½ to 68; bright leaf, $15 to $40. Superfine Flour $7 50 to $8 75. Wheat dull—$2 10 to $2 70 Corn, 60c to 85c. Oats, 68c to 72c. Bacon ranging from 11c to 14½c. Lard, 13½c. Plain hams, 15c to 17c. Whisky, $2 15.

Weather cloudy and cool.

Savannah, Feb. 25.—Cotton market quiet and firm; middlings 21½ to 22c. Sales to-day 1001. Receipts 3710.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 25.—Wind S. E. and light; foggy.

Sailed—Brigs Christian and Sophia.

London, Feb. 25.—The parties arrested for the Clerkenwell explosion had been committed for trial. The prisoners believed Fagan had been visited by several influential persons at the Richmond jail, but interviews were forbidden. It is reported that the United States pays consul to defend Fagin at Sligo.

The resignation of Derby rnd and the appointment of D'Israeli to form a new Cabinet was announced in both Houses of Parliament to-night.

[Postscript Dispatches.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—The following is a speechless of to-day's speeches:

Mr. Bayne, who had the floor, said: "I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Shanks."

Mr. Shanks said: "Mr. Speaker, my opinion is that in this emergency Republicans should speak but one word and strike but one blow, and I desire that the blow should come from the floor of this House, and I yield the balance of my time, viz, of the unfinished discussion which proposes to hang the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, Gen. R. E. Lee, for Governor. Congressional nominees are being considered.

Raleigh, Feb. 25.—Last night, by a strong vote, the Convention adopted articles on suffrage, making it general, without a test oath. On another reading the oath may be applied.

To-day the Convention, after a long debate, adopted the following article of the Judiciary, making three Supreme Court and twelve Superior Court judges, all to be elected by the people.

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St. Louis, Feb 25.—Cotton steffer—lings 25½ to 68; bright leaf, $15 to $40. Superfine Flour $7 50 to $8 75. Wheat dull—$2 10 to $2 70 Corn, 60c to 85c. Oats, 68c to 72c. Bacon ranging from 11c to 14½c. Lard, 13½c. Plain hams, 15c to 17c. Whisky, $2 15.

Weather cloudy and cool.

Savannah, Feb. 25.—Cotton market quiet and firm; middlings 21½ to 22c. Sales to-day 1001. Receipts 3710.

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Sailed—Brigs Christian and Sophia.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Impeachment Question.

The Southern Conventions.

The Keystone Club of Philadelphia a Military Organization.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, Feb. 25.—HOUSE.—A bill was introduced for a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

A resolution was adopted paying John Young Brown, William E. Smith and C. G. Simms $2500 each for expenses in contesting elections.

Stevens and Bingham reported that they had performed their duty in informing the Senate of the passage by the House of the impeachment resolutions.

Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated to the poor of Washington City, disbursable by the Freedman's Bureau.

The new Constitution of Alabama was presented, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The naval appropriation was resumed.

A new rule was adopted, which presents dilatory motions by less than one third.

Resolutions were adopted for the report of impeachment articles be debated one day, and then voted on without debate or dilatory motions.

The Impeachment and Reconstruction Committees were allowed to sit during sessions. Adjourned.

SEAT.—Sumner read the Harvey dispatches and explained how they came confidentially into his possession.

At noon the Clerk of the House appeared presented the passage of the impeachment resolutions. The Harvey dispatches were loosely discussed. Several partisan papers matching impeachment, were sent to the Clerk to be read. Hendricks objected, and on a vote being taken the Senate refused to hear them.

A bill bridging the Mississippi at Madison City, Illinois, passed the House.

A number of the members of the House entered and took seats; afterwards Stevens and Bingham, of the Committee, entered. Stevens said, I am sorry to inform the Senate that the Committee of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, do impeach the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives in due time will exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment."

Wade said "the Senate will take order in the premises." The officers of the House withdrew. Howard, Trumbull, Morton, Conkling, Edmunds, Pomeroy and Johnson were appointed a committee into impeachment and report proceedings

The bill making a majority to confirm State Constitutions, allowing registered voters to vote on new State Constitutions, passed the Senate, and permitting him to vote on certificate, affidavit or other satisfactory evidence of having been registered, passed 29 to 10, Fessenden.

The Administration has abandoned the *quo warranto* against Stanton, as the proceedings against Thomas to-morrow will cover the ground.

The Cabinet met at noon—all present except Thomas.

Banning still holds the War office, and has ordered subordinates to communicate nothing to reporters. Grant and Judge Fisher were at the Department to-day.

The excitement is entirely subsided.

The impression is growing that the Senate proceedings will be a tedious routine.

Atlanta, Feb. 25.—General Meade's order No. 1, assuming command, was reported to-day.

The Judiciary Committee reported an ordinance relative to the qualification of members of the Legislature, in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of War, which is satisfactory to the United States to the basis.

The Convention adopted apepers tolerably satisfactory to all classes, and the best feelings prevail amongst the delegates generally.

The Republican Nominating Convention meets to-night. Most of the delegates leave for home to-morrow.

Jackson, Feb. 25.—The Convention is still engaged on the bill of rights.

The committee on Merryman's case made a report of the facts without recommendation. Resolutions were introduced twenty-five and for ten days, severally voted down.

Gen. Gillem has made the following appointments to fill existing vacancies:

To be judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, E. G. Peyton, Thos. Shackelford and E. Seffard.

Richmond, Feb. 25.—Convention discussed the suffrage question all day. John Minor Botts and Judge Rives are to address the Republicans here this week. A meeting for this purpose was called to-night, but Botts was taken sick.

Charleston, Feb. 25.—The Convention to-day passed to its third reading the entire executive Article, numbering 20 sections. Considerable debate occurred as to whether the qualifiers for a supreme Being should be a qualification for suffrage—question finally decided in the affirmative.

General Canby visited the body, and was received with applause. The Convention took a recess to enable the members to pay him their respects.

It is understood that the Republican caucus will nominate either F. J. Robinson, of Columbia, or Gen. R. K. Scott, for Governor. Congressional nominees are being considered.

Raleigh, Feb. 25.—Last night, by a strong vote, the Convention adopted articles on suffrage, making it general, without a test oath. On another reading the oath may be applied.

To-day the Convention, after a long debate, adopted the following article of the Judiciary, making three Supreme Court and twelve Superior Court judges, all to be elected by the people.

New York, Feb. 25.—Governments closed nominal. Money fairly active. Stocks strong, closing quiet. Sub Treasury balance $109,000,000.

New York, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull and heavy but closed more steady; sales to-day 4000 bales, middlings 22¼c. Flour and Wheat dull. Corn declining. Mess Pork—new $25; old $24. Lard 13½c. Bacon—shoulders 11½c; clear sides 15½c. Sterling firmer—9⅞ to 10. Gold quiet at 140⅞. 5-20's of '62, 111¼.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—The Keystone club—the largest Democratic organization in this State, has resolved itself into a military organization.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, February 26, 1868.

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Steamship Lodona, Hovey,