New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1866.

Thirty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS, It appears from official correspondence that the authorities of Baseland, a Canton in Switzerland, have recently undertaken to pardon a person convicted of murder, on the condition that he would emigrate to America, meaning thereby the United States; and there is reason to believe that similar pardons of persons convicted of infamous offenses have been granted in other foreign countries with instructions to present it to the government where they are accredited respectively, and to insist that no such acts shall under any circumstances be repeated.

Mr. Riddle, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, with the accompanying testimony, for the use of the Senate.

The committee recommended the printing of six thousand, instead of ten thousand copies.

Mr. Wade hoped that the amendment of the committee would not be adopted. This was an important document and ought to be circulated.

Mr. Riddle inquired if Mr. Wade knew the cost of the printing.

Mr. Wade said it would only be the difference between six thousand and ten thousand.

Mr. Davis: I would like to know upon what principle of justice and impartiality the evidence is taken. One gentleman, of North Carolina, one of the truest and most honorable patriots in the land, gave me this information in relation to North Carolina. He informed me that the evidence of some men connected with the freedmen's bureau had been taken. He addressed a letter to a member of that committee, requesting that witnesses whose names had been suggested by those who claimed seats in the Senate and House, should be allowed to give their evidence before the committee. When I last conversed with him he had received no such privilege as that. It's just and intelligent and impartial committee would seek for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in relation to this matter, the inquiry would be a subject of deep interest to the country, and the result of their labors should be presented to the country. But if that committee proceeds upon the principle of suppressing evidence, suppressing the truth, and silencing or at least refusing to hear evidence in behalf of the gentlemen who claim seats in the two Houses from the eleven excluded States, I for one am opposed to publishing at the public expense, the result of their labors. I do not believe, at least I have very little faith in the various letters and information, read to the Senate by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, presented to this body. I have no confidence whatever, or very little, in the testimony which the men in the employment of the freedmen's bureau give in relation to the state of public sentiment in the Southern States.

Mr. Davis then said, that as a sample of the kind of evidence furnished by those employed by the freedmen's bureau, he would read from a speech made a few weeks ago by Gen. Hinton R. Taske in Cincinnati and published in the Cincinnati Commercial. He characterized the statement in it in relation to the treatment of negroes in Kentucky as false and calumnious.

Mr. Wilson said that since the Senator from Kentucky had risen he had cut out of a paper a speech made by Col. W. P. Thomasen, now at the head of the freedmen's bureau in Louisville, Ky., who was formerly a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky. Col. Thomasen says, in his speech, "It is said there is no necessity for the bureau in Kentucky. Our Senators in Congress have asserted that all the rights of the freedmen are protected by state laws. Now my position enables me to say that neither Gen. Palmer's letter nor Gen. Taske's speech in Cincinnati has told more than a fraction of the truth upon that subject. Our State laws do not protect colored people. I have simply to say in regard to Gen. Fiske, that he is a gentleman of talent and character and a christian man, whose word will go further in this nation than the assertion of every rebel sympathizer in Kentucky. As to Gen. Palmer, the country knows that he is an eminent citizen of Illinois. He is a native of Kentucky—a man of capacity and high character. He knows what is going on in that State."

Mr. Wilson then referred to the fact that military tribunals had repeatedly convicted men of cruel and inhuman treatment of negroes in Kentucky, and the evidence taken before these tribunals could not be controverted.

Mr. Grimes said that, as a member of the Reconstruction Committee, having charge of the investigation of the condition of affairs in one of the rebel States, he felt called upon to say that there had not been a single instance of a name being presented to the committee by any man claiming a seat in Congress from the rebel States, in which the individual had not been sent for and examined. As to General Fisk, he would say that he came here at the request of the committee, having been sent for by the Secretary of War. He did not come here on his own accord, as was charged by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Pessenden said that, so far as he knew, there had not been a single application made by any one claiming a seat, in which the individual suggested had not been examined. But one application had been made to him personally, and that came by letter and was a request to introduce testimony. It was granted as all others were.

Mr. Williams of Oregon said that, as a member of the reconstruction committee and of a sub-committee, having in charge the investigation of the condition of Louisiana, Texas and Florida, he felt called upon to deny the assertion of Mr. Davis that there had been partiality in the selection of witnesses. No application had been denied. Every witness named by persons claiming seats in Congress had been examined.

Mr. Johnson, as a member of the Reconstruction Committee, also felt called upon to say that every witness whose name had been suggested by any one claiming a seat in Congress had been examined on that sub-committee, of which he (Johnson) was a member. Out of fifteen persons examined, thirteen had been suggested by persons claiming seats from the lately rebellious States.

Mr. Davis said that a North Carolina gentleman, of known character and reputation, had told him he had been denied the privilege of introducing testimony before that committee.

Mr. Conness replied to Mr. Davis, favoring the printing of a larger number of copies than the original resolution provided for.

Mr. Davis rose, but gave way to Mr. Trumbull, who said that he observed a disposition to debate the resolution, and he therefore moved to postpone the subject for the present.

Mr. Fessenden—Oh! let us take a vote on this.

Mr. Trumbull—I would like to see the Senate come to a vote; but the Senator from Kentucky has just risen, and when he rises there is no telling when he will take his seat. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis said the Senator from Illinois must admit that the provocation was very great for a long speech just now, but he would promise to occupy only a few minutes.

Mr. Trumbull—I will give way to the Senator from Kentucky if he will get through in a few minutes. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis took the floor and spoke of the administration of military affairs in the Kentucky.

Mr. Hendricks said, as a matter of economy, it was worth while to reflect that the printing expenses of the government had gone up from a few hundred thousand to over two millions per annum. He would vote for the printing of the report, however, believing it important for the country to know the proceedings of the committee whose appointment he considered unfortunate. In the course of debate, he (Hendricks) had heard it asked whether rebels, dripping with the blood of loyal men, should be admitted to Congress. That was not the question. There was an oath, which it was not proposed to repeal, which would keep voluntary rebels out. He was in favor of the admission of men whose loyalty could not be questioned, and he believed all such should be admitted.

The question was then taken on the amendment to strike out ten thousand and insert six thousand. The amendment was disagreed to, and the original resolution passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the civil rights bill, the question being on concurrence in the House amendments.

He said that the bill is not before the Senate for discussion. It passed the Senate, and it passed the House of Representatives with certain amendments. The question now is, will the Senate concur with the House in its amendments.

Mr. Davis said he would show that the whole bill, including the last section, was unconstitutional; and he addressed the Senate at length on the question.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks, the last amendment of the House was agreed to.

The House resumed, during the morning hour, the consideration of the bill to amend the act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March, 1863.

Mr. Shellabarger mentioned the case of some persons being under indictment in Grant county, Ky., for taking in the arrest of some notorious guerrillas, shot one of them; and he stated that they would be tried, convicted and executed, and asked whether this bill covered such cases as that.

Mr. Harding wanted to know what authority the gentleman had for reporting these persons would be condemned and executed?

Mr. Shellabarger gave his authority, first, the fact that the persons were indicted; and, second, the fact that one of them had made that statement to him on what he regarded as the state of public opinion.

Mr. Harding, of Ky., suggested that the trial could be removed to another county by change of venue.

Mr. Cook stated that the bill would cover such a case, but, if not, its phraseology could be changed to make it do so. Several cases of the same description had been brought to the attention of the committee.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over to the next morning hour.

Mr. Raymond, of N. Y., presented a petition of the Adams Express Company, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the issue to it of legal tender notes in place of like notes destroyed by fire, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The House then proceeded, as a special order, to the consideration of the Loan bill.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following amendment:

Provided, That the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States may be made payable, both in principle and interest in the coin or currency of the country in which they are made payable, but shall not bear a rate of interest exceeding five per centum per annum.

Mr. Hulburd addressed the House. He referred, on the opening of his remarks, to a letter from the Controller of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 10th, showing serious errors in the report of the Secretary as to the money in hand on the 1st of March. The total amount returned by the Secretary was $106,918,959. The amount which the Controller claims as being in the custody of the Secretary on the 1st of March was $166,768,941, making a discrepancy between the two statements of over fifty millions.

Mr. Hubbard desired to have, from the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, an explanation of this discrepancy.

The result of the investigation made by the subcommittee was that $116,000,000 was the correct amount in the Treasury on the first of March.

Mr. Hulburd, after stating the amount of the present debt, and the amount that will become due in the next two years, swelling up to near $1,000,000,000, said provision must be made either by immediate heavy taxation or by funding. He avowed his belief that for the present the maximum of taxation had probably been reached. That if the system so ably represented by the revenue commission, as he hoped, should be adopted, for years it could be expected to yield our government expenditures and interests on the public debt only some $767,000,000 per annum, and resort must be had to funding. He suggested that it might be well to authorize the Secretary to receive the ten per cent. of the customs receipts of one hundred dollars and over in legal tenders, and cancel the same, or receive the whole in gold and use the surplus in the purchase and cancellation of legal tenders, declaring that would be a legitimate use of the excess, and would in time, of itself, pave the way for the resumption of specie payments.

He concluded by declaring his belief that by the aid of such government appliances, economic and thrifty habits and the development of all our vast and varied resources, we should ere long be in the full enjoyment of the age of gold, and become in every deed the great republic of the age.

Mr. Wentworth next addressed the House. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had never before made a speech that was not extemporaneous; but the hour rule prevailed in the House, and he was a Union law-abiding man, and had tried to write out what he could read in an hour. Probably no other man here thought as he did. He was the very member in the House who had voted to refund to Gen. Jackson the amount of his fine, and had voted to admit Texas. [Laughter.] He then proceeded to read his speech with much emphasis and action, while the numerous extracts contained in it were being read by the clerk, which made it a sort of duet performance that amused the House considerably. He contended that the interests both of capital and labor required a fixed standard of values. Alluding to the gathering excitement against exempting United States bonds from taxation, he said that could only be quieted by sending more of those bonds abroad, and by providing a permanent sinking fund. He was for the immediate completion of the Pacific Railroad as the best means of developing our mineral resources, and for setting apart the proceeds of our mines as a sinking fund, which, he argued, would cancel our debt in twenty years. He was for issuing bonds only to pay debts already contracted. The debt policy should stop and the government should pay as it went. The annual expenses of the government, except the interest of the public debt, should be paid from the duty on imports, and the interest on the public debt should be paid from the proceeds of the internal revenue tax, which, under his policy, would be annually reduced, and be finally abolished in twenty years. He spoke of the controller of the currency as being engaged in thwarting the efforts of the administration to bring about the earliest practicable return to specie payment, and as desiring to dilute the currency.

Mr. Price of Iowa asked whether the gentleman charged the controller of the currency with diluting the currency, or desiring to thwart the return to specie payment?

Mr. Wentworth replied that he saw the controller of the currency every day in the House talking and lobbying with members; while Mr. McCulloch, against whom he was lobbying, was where he ought to be—at his desk attending to his business.

Mr. Price thought that that was no answer to his question, and he insisted on an answer.

Mr. Wentworth suggested that the gentleman from Iowa would propose a resolution calling for a select committee to examine into the matter.

Mr. Price submitted that until that was done it was unjust to make a wholesale charge against a public officer who stood high in the estimation of the people.

Mr. Wentworth thought that a subordinate who found himself in direct conflict with his chief should not remain in office.

Mr. Price would then understand that the gentleman from Illinois made no charge against the controller of the currency.

Mr. Wentworth repeated the suggestion that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Price) should prepare a resolution for the appointment of a select committee while he went on with his speech.

Mr. Price remarked that he had only said what he had, because the gentleman assailed was not here and could not be here to be heard.

Mr. Wentworth (looking round to the lobby with an air of wonder): Where is he? He was there a few minutes ago. [Laughter.]

Mr. Price: Whether here or not, the gentleman knows very well that he cannot be heard in his own defense.

Mr. Wentworth said he was not the man to talk ill of a man behind his back, even although that person might be connected with the brokers, gamblers and speculators of New York. If it were true that the Controller of the Currency was engaged in thwarting the efforts of the administration to bring about the earliest practical return to specie payment, and in diluting the currency, then he (Wentworth) would vote for an appropriation to furnish the Controller's room with a history of the French assignats, of John Law's South Sea scheme, and of the paper money system of the late Southern Confederacy, where Secretary of the Treasury quoted all financial diseases with the hair of the same dog. Resumption by expansion was the old story of the frog that wanted to get out of the well by jumping up two feet every day and falling back three feet every night.

Mr. Kasson, by permission of the gentleman from Illinois, read a letter from a New York merchant, in which it was stated that in the purchase and sale of teas, for instance, the transactions were carried on in gold. He read this for the purpose of showing that the people were already moving, even in advance of the government, for a return to the specie basis in their own transactions.

The House then adjourned.

THE OBSEQUIES OF GEN. KELLY.—The remains of the late young and gallant Gen. John H. Kelly, who commanded a brigade of Wheeler's cavalry, and fell at the bloody fight of Franklin, Tenn., were followed to the grave by a large number of sympathising friends and citizens on Sunday afternoon. The religious services for the dead were performed in the St. Francis street Methodist church, the Rev. Dr. Dorman officiating in the pulpit. It was a solemn scene, and the bitter memories of the past seemed to rise up unbidden, and linge with melancholy the hearts of the large audience who listened to the recital of the history of the dead soldier whom they had come to bury.

The deceased was a youth in years, but a hero in service and achievement. An orphan boy, he had no mother but his country, and let not even his enemies deny the merit of his sincerity and true devotion to one who gave his young life to a cause in which he believed that honor commanded him to draw his sword. His obsequies have caused old wounds to be torn open and bleed afresh; they slumbers with the great army of the brave dead. We live to meet and perform the duties entailed by a fruitless sacrifice. Let us be as true to our country as he was to his.—[Mobile Register.

The name of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is Hiester Clymer. He is from Berks county, and is acknowledged even by his opponents to be a man of ability, acquirements and great personal worth.

Mr. George Parry, the resident secretary of the English capitalists interested in Minnesota railroads, in a speech at St. Cloud to a Montana meeting, said that the British capitalists are now considering the propriety of building a railroad from Minnesota to Montana.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. Capt. McLaughlin—A. Miller, Robinson.

United States vs. property of B. Avegno—Lea, Taylor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. steamer Anna Perrett—United States Attorney, Roselius.

Th. A. Hildreth vs. F. L. Claiborne—Bright, W. H. Hunt.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of Jno. H. Hasling—Haynes.

Succession of Geo. W. Parker—Dufour, Phillips & Leovy.

Succession of Henry Colles—Cotton.

OPPOSITION.

Succession of Dr. Thos. Peniston—Dufour, C. E. Schmidt, Roselius & Phillips.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

RULE.

Mrs. Fagot vs. A. Montgomery—Barthe & Trudeau, Olivier & Trist.

Holmes, agent, vs. Norwood—Rennard & Luzenberg, Emerson & Grow.

EXCEPTION.

Montgomery vs. Mrs. Fagot—Barthe & Trudeau, Olivier & Trist.

APPEALS FROM JUSTICES' COURTS.

E. Daley vs. D. Reagan et al.—Field and Budd & Lambert, Coleman.

Schneider & Zuberbier vs. Schooner Josephine et al.—Dirhammer, Sambola & Ducros.

F. Anfenkolk vs. schooner Habermaester et al.—E. Morel, Sambola & Ducros.

E. R. Washington vs. Bloomfield & Steel—Pro. per, Haynes.

Master and Warden etc. vs. Hoffman & Marks—Howard, Cohen.

Master and Warden etc. vs. G. Leaumont—Howard, Bradford, Lea & Flancy.

P. Johnson vs. R. De Bounie—Mix, Fish & Drouet.

J. C. Delaney vs. Miss M. Haggerty—Augustin, Lancaster & Bermudez.

C. Chalmers vs. M. Stiewell—D. F. Mitchell, Collens.

Smith Bros. vs. widow Foley—Ker & Collens, Buisson.

S. Weber vs. M. Lister—Wench & Collens, Sambola & Ducros.

J. Badinger vs. John Flick—Morel, Pro. per.

A. Bronsema vs. M. King—Bartlette, Blocker.

G. Fahrman vs. Williams and wife—Lemley & Redmond, Pro. per.

J. P. Roudean vs. Gardner—J. D. Augustin, J. T. Bradford, Collens.

H. A. Schuerman vs. steamboat Atlanta, et. al.—Ganier, Denegre.

A. Evans vs. steamboat Col. Chapman, et. al.—Mix & Robinson, McConnell.

P. Parand vs. steamboat Col. Chapman, et. al.—Mix & Robinson, McConnell.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

RULES AND EXCEPTIONS.

David Block vs. Meyer Weill—Rigleton, Randolph, Singleton & Hardie.

G. Carmanati vs. M. and J. L. Pumphry—Bryon & Beverly, Clarke and Bayne and Washington.

McManus vs. Curtis—Livingston & Herman, Cutler & Hawkins.

Nixon & Co. vs. H. Gilly & Co.—Hays & Adams, Tilliven vs. Belloeq, Noblom & Co.—Elmore & King, A. & M. Voorhies.

CASES.

Mrs. J. G. Monroe vs. Arthur Breeard, et al.—Collens, Roselius, Pitot & Legardeur.

R. Sample vs. O. P. Robinson—Harrison & Hunton, Field & Shackelford, Graham.

E. F. Taylor vs. D. De Goicuria & Co.—A. Walker, Tissot.

J. M. Juillian vs. Phillibert Rogay—Derbes, Robert.

Dumas Freres vs. P. Gouthier—Robert, Buisson.

Henry C. Post vs. Wm. R. & Chas. Hodges—R. De Gray, M. & T. Taylor.

Benjamin Crane, et als., vs. Wm. R. & Charles Hodges—R. De Gray, M. & T. Taylor.

Francis M. Fisk vs. Henry Gis—Cohen, Dibble & Fish.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

RULE.

M. Williams vs. Bryan & Irwin—Bright, Bonner & Dillingham.

R. Williams vs. J. Leovy et al.—Saucier & Michinard.

Goslee vs. Stafford & Co—Harrison & Hunton, Hunt & Denegre.

CASES.

Joseph Laliande vs. George Ingram—Bright, Bartlette.

A. Spiro vs. Henry Arnot—Phillips & Leovy, Emerson & Grow.

John Lynn vs. N. Lowenthall—Warren Planchard, Lemley.

Childs & Muir vs. E. F. Parker—Semmes & Mott, Hunt & Denegre.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

RULE.

Mrs. Maria Smith vs. George Porres et al.—Sambola Ducros.

CASES.

L. T. Moreau vs. P. Dumagene.—Tissot, Roselius & Phillips, Castera.

A. Hennen vs. Galpin—Pro. per, Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.

Grieff & Byrnes vs. A. Pinski.—Durant & Hognor, Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.

Theodore Stehn vs. Fassnacht & Bro.—Tissot, Schmidt.

G. W. Brown vs. R. Davidson.—Belden & Fuselier, Lacey.

A. Lesseps vs. C. G. Richter et al's.—Morgan & New, Warren & Foute.

Steamboat Gov. Sharkey et als. vs. Thornhill & Richardson.—Saucier & Michinard, Marr & Foute.

Joseph Willis vs. D. Heinshon.—Hays & Adams, McConnell.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1866.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had a meeting to-day, but came to no decision in relation to the proposal to guarantee the Juarist loan. Robert Dale Owen was heard in favor of the proposed guarantee, but the nature of his argument has not transpired.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson concluded his able argument. He contended that to sustain the doctrine that an attorney was only an officer of the court, and responsible to no other department of the government, and proceeded to show the illegality of any interference on the part of Congress, with matters purely judicial.

The members of the court listened to his argument with close attention. DRUID.

CASE OF THE SWISS CONVICT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. Sumner, details the facts in the case of the murderer Martin Bader, recently pardoned by the council of Baseland, Switzerland, on condition of his emigrating to this country. He was under sentence of confinement for twenty-four years in chains. The United States consul, Mr. Wilfe, at Basle, informed the council of Basleland that the United States was not a colony for convicts and criminals, and that the pardoned murderer would not be permitted to land in this country, but would be returned to Switzerland at the expense of those sending him hither.

A SOUTHERN POSTMASTER PAYS UP.

Mr. G. G. Lynch, a postmaster in North Carolina, at the commencement of the rebellion, when communication between that State and the city of Washington was first interrupted, had in his possession between one and two hundred dollars in coin belonging to the government, which he buried for safety. Recently the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury of the Postoffice Department was informed by him of this fact, and that the money was at the order of the proper officer. A draft has accordingly been drawn for the amount in currency.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS IN NEW YORK.

In consequence of the inconvenience and hardship to which the present mode of paying pensions at New York city is said to inflict upon United States pensioners, the Secretary of the Interior has dispatched Mr. George G. Whiting, of his department, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, to that city, with authority to investigate the matter, and obtain such facts and information as will enable the department to apply the correction.

THE SEAMEN INDEMNITY RESOLUTION NOT PASSED.

Since the introduction of a resolution in the Senate, a short time ago, with a view of providing indemnity to all officers and seamen of the navy for personal losses sustained while in active service, the Fourth Auditor has been the recipient of many letters from those who consider themselves affected thereby, an erroneous impression prevailing that the resolution has passed.

NEWS FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Official news has been received by Senor Romero from El Paso, the seat of the Mexican government, up to the 16th ult. President Juarez and his government remained in undisputed possession of Northern Chihuahua. A French secretary, who arrived at El Paso, reported that all the French forces abandoned the city of Chihuahua on the 5th.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The bill declaring all persons born in this country to be citizens of the United States, excepting Indians not taxed, and to secure all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights, has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and will soon be presented to the President.

WHITTLESEY'S SENTENCE.

Wallace Whittlessey, convicted in the Criminal Court of the abstraction of government bonds, has been sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. The lightness of the penalty was in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to mercy, his good character previous to the larceny, his long imprisonment before his trial, and his evidently declining health.

AUCTION SALES.

POSITIVE SALE OF A GROCERY STAND AND Small Dwelling corner of Olio and Freret streets, at Auction.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer,
Office—No. 47 Carondelet street.

SATURDAY, March 24th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

ONE LOT OF GROUND corner of Olio and Freret streets, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Freret, Locust, Erato and Olio streets, measuring 29 feet 4 inches 3 lines front on Freret street, by a depth and front on Olio street of 128 feet 7 inches 3 lines, between parallel lines.

The improvements on this lot consist of a ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING on the corner of Olio and Freret streets, used as a grocery store and leased until the 1st of June, 1866, with the privilege of one year more. The counters, shelvings, etc., will be sold with the store. There is also on this lot another ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING, fronting on Freret street, with one story kitchen, cisterns, etc. This property is on the line of the projected new city railroad.

☞ TERMS—Cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes.

Acts of sale before S. Magner, Notary Public, including United States Internal Revenue stamps, at the expense of the purchaser.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS—HOME PLANTATION, PARISH of Ascension—AUGUSTA PLANTATION, Parish of Iberville, on Bayou Goula.

SYNDIC'S SALE.

W. C. S. VENTRESS, FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
HIS CREDITORS. COURT, PARISH OF ASCENSION.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer,
Office, 47 Carondelet street.

MONDAY, April 30, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the city of New Orleans, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable R. Beauvais, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District Court, parish of Ascension, dated at Chambers, parish of St. James, March 12, 1866, for account and by direction of the creditors of said insolvent, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property will be sold, to-wit—

THE HOME PLANTATION, PARISH OF ASCENSION.

This fine Sugar Plantation, situate, lying and being in the parish of Ascension, on the right bank of the river Mississippi about eight miles above Donaldsonville, measuring fifteen arpents and a half, more or less, in front on the river, by fifty-seven arpents in depth on the upper line, and fifty-five arpents on the lower line, more or less, bounding northerly parallel lines, bounded above by the land of Wade Hampton Gilbert, formerly of William Raphael Baldo, and below by the land of Edward Duffel, judge, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and thereunto belonging.

The improvements and buildings consist of a large and formerly superior frame dwelling house, brick one-story kitchen and store room, servants house, wash house and carriage house.

A BRICK SUGAR HOUSE, built and engine, two sets of kettles, purgery, coolers, etc., etc.

Seven hundred and fifty acres or more of land have been heretofore in cultivation, and five hundred to six hundred hogsheads of sugar and about one thousand barrels of molasses, together with corn, vegetables, hay, etc., in abundance for the use of the place, have been considered a fair crop.

This plantation has never been overflowed. The movables are to be sold upon the plantation separately.

THE AUGUSTA PLANTATION, PARISH OF IBERVILLE.

This superior plantation, on Bayou Goula, in the parish of Iberville, on the right of the Mississippi river ascending, lies on the east side of the bayou, 90 acres front; on the west 67 acres front, and containing, more or less, 8217.100 superficial acres, of which 1500 acres, about, have been in cultivation; the remainder being in wood, heavily timbered.

The improvements consist of a Frame Dwelling House and necessary outbuildings, good Negro Cabins, sufficient for 100 persons, Brick Sugar House, Engine, Mill, and all necessary machinery in good order, all complete. An overseer's house, coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths shops, good stables, three corn cribs, etc.

Before the war this Plantation was one of the most complete and productive in the sugar growing sections; its produce per year with easy labor was about 1000 hogsheads of Sugar, 1500 barrels of Molasses, Corn, Hay, Vegetables, etc., were then sufficient to supply the place abundantly.

The soil is rich and highly cultivated, and the place could have been sold before the war for $100,000.

The movables are to be sold upon the plantation separately.

☞ TERMS—Six Months—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes; the purchasers of the plantations respectively to deposit with the auctioneers, at the moment of adjudication, five thousand dollars each on the premises to be paid upon the titles and completion of the acts of sale.

Acts of sale before Felix Grima, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including all stamps required by United States laws.

REAL ESTATE.

BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 17 Magazine street.

WEDNESDAY, March 28th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal street will be sold—

A certain piece or parcel of ground, together with all the buildings thereon, and all the rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situate in the First District of the city, designated by the Nos. 16 and 18 bounded by Magnolia, Cypress, Vine and Harmony streets, said piece or parcel of ground measuring, in American measure, 25 feet 2 inches front on Vine street, by 120 feet inches or less in depth, between parallel lines.

☞ TERMS—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

Act of sale before A. E. Blanchard, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

SUCCESSION OF JUAN Y DE EGANA—1662—One Sugar Mill, Sugar Pans, Scrips, Stocks, Bonds, and one box Corail Resins—at Auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,
Office—87 Camp street.

MONDAY, March 26th, 1866, at the following times and places below, will be sold, by virtue of an order of the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second Probate Court of New Orleans, dated September 1, 1865, No. 16,632, of the Docket of said Court, will be sold—

At 10 o'clock, at Salesroom, 89 Camp street:
7 A P—1 box Corail Resins and Ear Rings.

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, SCRIP—Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, 1841.....$100
Merchants' " 1841..... 100
Crescent " 1856..... 100
Home " 1857..... 100
STOCKS—10 shares Mexican Gulf Railway, old stock, each $50
10 shares Tchefuncte Bridge Company, each $25.
4 " Louisiana Tehuantepec Co., each $100.
4 " Louisiana Lottery, each $100.
BONDS—8 Louisiana Tehuantepec Co., each $1000.
2 " coupons from 1st February, 1859, inclusive.

At 11 o'clock, in vacant lot on Barracks street, between Chartres and Royal street,
1 Sugar Mill.
16 Sugar Pans, assorted sizes.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

DAMAGED COTTON—DAMAGED COTTON.

BY ROBINSON & NASH,
W. L. ROBINSON, Auctioneer.
Office—Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

FRIDAY, March 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold, for account of whom it may concern—
17 bales COTTON, slightly damaged
Landed from schooner Novel, south side of New Basin, above Clairborne bridge.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Water Transportation, foot of St. Andrew street,
New Orleans, March 21, 1866.

THURSDAY, April 12th, 1866, at 12 M., at the Quartermaster's building, 118 Camp street, New Orleans, La., at public auction, will be sold—
The light draft side wheel steamboat MUSTANG; register tonnage 172, her dimensions 150 feet long, 28 feet beam, 5 feet hold, 25 feet 2 inches and 1 nine front on Fulton street, 185 feet 7 inches and 1 three on the side one hundred. Provisions stored and fit for a pleasure excursion boat, or for the Indian trade, or any other lawful business.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
By order of Col. J. G. CHANDLER,
Chief Quartermaster Dep't of New Orleans.
E. S. ALLEN,
Brevet Lieut. Col., A. Q. M.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Water Transportation, foot of St. Andrew street,
New Orleans, March 16, 1866.

SATURDAY, the 24th day of March, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Post Q, Fourth District, New Orleans, will be sold at public auction—
500 barrels Fine PITTSBURG COAL.
This Coal is suitable for the use of Foundries and Blacksmiths.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
Coal to be removed by purchaser within five (5) days from date of sale.
By order of Col. J. G. CHANDLER, C. Q. M., Department of New Orleans.
E. S. ALLEN, Brevet Lieut. Colonel, A. Q. M.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Water Transportation, foot of St. Andrew street,
New Orleans, March 19, 1866.

SATURDAY, the 24th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Government Warehouse, foot of St. Mary street, Fourth District, will be sold at public auction—
A large amount of Surplus and Condemned Quartermaster's Property, consisting of Anchors, Yawl Boats, Boat Oars, Bed Comforts, Mattresses, Pillows, Pillow Slips, Table Cloths, Sheets, Curtains, Stoves, Brooms, Buckets, Ranges, Blocks, Block Rattle Ships, Glassware, Lamps, Tinware, Crockeryware, Nails, Boxes, Gas Pipes, Gas Shades, etc., etc.
☞ TERMS OF SALE—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
Property to be removed by purchaser within five days.
By order of Col. J. G. CHANDLER, Chief Quartermaster, Department of New Orleans.
E. S. ALLEN, Brevet Lieut. Colonel, A. Q. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT; ISAIAH LITTLE vs. CERTAIN of New Orleans. Facts of Mechanics—No. 16,262

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered March 19th, 1866, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises Julia street, near Claiborne street, in the First District of this city—

TWO CYLINDER HEADS, Two Pistons, Four Bed Plates; a lot of machinery, such as Nuts, Screws, Pumps, Bolts, etc., as per inventory which can be seen in my office.

Provisionally seized in the above suit.

CHARLES BENVENUI,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
40 and 42 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Four important lectures, entitled "The Philosophy of Marriage," as delivered at the Museum in New York, can be had on application, or by letter enclosing 25 cents, addressed Secretary Branch of the New York Museum of Anatomy, 40 and 42 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

DR. K. C. DIVINE,
OFFICE 116 CAMP STREET,
Residence 182 First Street Near Magazine.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

JAMES McGAWLEY & CO.,
HEAVY AND LIGHT HAULING.
To be found on the Levee, and all orders left at the office of King Bros., No. 79 Tchoupitoulas street, will be promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

DOUBLE TENEMENT TWO-STORY COTTAGES ON Carondelet (late Apollo) street, between First and Philip streets.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer,
Office No. 47 Carondelet street.

SATURDAY, March 24th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be sold—

A LOT OF GROUND, in the square bounded by Apollo, First, Bacchus and new Philip street, and designated on Lot No. 3, on a plan deposited in the office of J. H. Beard, late notary, as plan No. 87; said lot measuring 30 feet 13 inches and 4 lines front on Apollo (now Carondelet) street, by a depth of 112 feet between parallel lines.

Upon this lot there are two comfortable Two-story Dwelling Houses, and two story back buildings, in good order and well arranged for two small families.

The house nearest First street is rented until 1st of October, 1866. Possession of the other will be given on the 15th of April next.

☞ TERMS—One half cash in U. S. Treasury notes; balance at 12 months' credit, with 8 ½ cent. per annum interest from date till paid, with mortgage. The buildings to be kept fully insured by the purchaser, and the policies transferred to the vendor until final payment.

Act of sale before Grima & Stark, Notaries Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

UNRESERVED SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMproved Property, for liquidation, on account of departure.

BY J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer,
Office—47 Carondelet street.

SATURDAY, March 24th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, will be offered—

Valuable Vacant Lots on Broad, near Common Street and the U. S. Marine Hospital, without reserve.

FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Broad, Burgundy, Rampart and Common streets, designated by the Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and measuring each 30 feet front on Broad street, 30 feet 10 inches in the rear, by irregular depths varying from 115 feet 7 inches to 109 feet 2 inches and 6 lines.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Acts of sale before Walter H. Peters, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Desirable Vacant Lots on White Street, near the Bread and Meat Market and the Basin of the New Canal.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in the First District, in the square bounded by Ellis, Erato, White and Benton streets, designated by the Nos. 7 and 8 on a plan dated February 27, 1852, deposited in the office of T. O. Stark, then a Notary Public. Said lots measure each 29 feet front on White street, by a depth of 119 feet, between parallel lines.

☞ TERMS—One half cash, in United States Treasury notes, and one-half at 12 months, in the notes of the purchasers, to their own order, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. from date of sale, and mortgage upon the Lots.

Act of sale before Jas. Graham, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Canal Street Squares of Ground—Second District.

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND, in the Second District of this city, divided into twenty-four lots, bounded by Canal, Cantalonne, Bernadotte and St. Patrick