New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. S. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1866.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT, containing a faithful resume of the news of the past week, may be obtained in our counting room, neatly done up in wrappers for mailing. Price, ten cents.

NOTICE.—Rev. J. Parker will preach to-morrow in the Felicity street Methodist Episcopal Church South, corner of Chestnut. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

The Sabbath School meets every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Hedges will officiate to-morrow at usual 11 o'clock in the Senate Chamber at the Mechanics' Institute. The public are invited to attend the service.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the obliging officers of the steamship Matagorda for late Texas papers.

The officers of the Southern Express Company have placed us under obligations for late papers.

Thanks to Mr. Louis Welbar, purser of the steamship Florida, for favors.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We learned yesterday with pleasure, that Major Thomas G. Rhett of South Carolina, had been appointed general supervising agent of the Great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company of this city. Major R. was an officer of distinction in the old army previous to the war, and served as chief of the staff of General Jos. E. Johnston in Virginia, and afterwards as chief of ordnance of the Trans-Mississippi Department, in which position he gave proof of possessing business qualifications of the highest order. His employment by the company will no doubt prove advantageous to it, and give pleasure to the Major's many friends.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—*Gold*—Rates went up to 126 yesterday morning under an improved demand for custom house purposes, but the market soon reacted, and after the transaction of only a moderate amount of business it settled down at Thursday's closing quotations, which we repeat as follows: 125@125¼.

Foreign Exchange—There was a more general demand noticeable for both Sterling and France yesterday, and we have to report rather liberal sales, without, however, any quotable alteration in rates, which latter continue to rule at 134@135 for bank sterling; 132½@133½ for clear bills; 131@131½ for bill of lading bills; f. 4.23@f. 4.20 for bank francs, and f. 4.30@f. 4.25 for outdoor francs.

Domestic Exchange—Operations, under this head show some increase since our last, but disclose no quotable alteration in rates. The demand at bank was only moderate, while offerings of private and commercial were freely absorbed at previous figures. We repeat Thursday's quotations, as follows, viz: Bank sight ½ ⅌ cent. discount, and outdoor sight ¼@½, five and ten days' sight ¾@1, fifteen and twenty days' 1@1¼, thirty days' 1¼@1½, and sixty days' at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. discount.

Uncurrent Bank Notes and Securities—There is still noticeable a steady demand for all of the favorite issues of the banks in liquidation and for a few classes of stocks at advancing prices. The movement in them is restricted, however, owing to the limited character of the supply, and operations yesterday were confined to $4000 Union Bank notes at 93½c. ⅌ dollar, and to some lots of City Railroad, Gas, Citizens' Bank, Louisiana State Bank, Union Bank and Jackson Railroad stock at the prices specified in our financial article.

Cotton—There was a very lively and active demand noticeable in the market yesterday, which resulted in sales of 4074 bales, at full previous prices. Offerings during the morning were comparatively light, but as the day advanced and the demand became general, several new lists were brought forward, which were readily absorbed. Some sixteen brokers participated in the movement, three of whom took 2700 bales, and the market closed steady, at 30@32c. for ordinary, 32@34c. for good ordinary, 35@36c. for low middling, and 38@39c. for middling. The total sales for the week foot up 14,556 bales, against 14,149 bales last week, and 21,712 bales the week previous. The net receipts for the week aggregate 18,245 bales, against 18,209 bales last week, and 14,848 bales the week previous. The exports amount to 22,176 bales, against 18,915 bales last week, and 19,593 bales the week previous; and the stock on hand and on shipboard this evening is 178,344 bales, against 184,758 bales last week, and 194,698 bales the week previous.

Sugar and Molasses—Operations in Sugar and Molasses from first hands, have been partially suspended since our last, owing to the almost impassible condition of the levee after the recent heavy rains. Transactions from store have been confined to small lots at our quotations.

Western Produce—Sales of Flour, yesterday, were restricted to 900 bbls. at previous figures. Transactions in Corn amounted to 2000 sacks without any alteration in rates, and the movement in Oats and Bran was of too restricted a character to effect prices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Whenever we feel low-spirited, and wish to relieve our minds from mundane cares, we visit the Academy. Emerson as an Bishop is unequalled, even by the genuine Sambo; he outheroes Herod, and is as true a nigger as ever trod the stage, only a little more so. Bob Hart, in pantomime, is always a gentleman, full of the old fashioned courtly style of our ancestors; and, no matter how ludicrous the dilemmas into which his attendant leads him, never forfeits the respect of the audience. Galletti is a performer of very rare merit. We doubt if she has an equal in America. Her dancing is full of vigor and animation, and yet it never exceeds the bounds of good taste. She performs extraordinary feats of agility with perfect grace, and whilst she enchants, she amazes the spectator. But Hernandez, the Grimaldi of the American stage—every feature of his countenance as mobile as his limbs—a fellow of infinite jest, of a most excellent humor—words are inadequate to do justice to his pantomime, and therefore he is silent.

PHRENOLOGY.—Dr. Hurley will continue his interesting lectures on phrenology, at No. 57 St. Charles street, this evening.

THE GREAT NECROMANCER.—Mr. Maitland, cousin of the Right Hon. Earl of Lauderdale, a family distinguished for sleight of hand, again performs at Bazaine Hall to-night, and will be assisted by Miss Dillon, who, though not related to that distinguished family, can do some very remarkable things.

MR. CHARLES TEMPLETON.—Little Lotta had a house last night she might well be proud of. Old Drury was full, a rare circumstance lately. The gifted little woman, whose talents gathered the great assemblage, as *Fanchon*, brought tears from frequenters of theaters who thought themselves callouties. This is the last night of her engagement, and the bill is full of "little Lotta."

THE OLYMPIC.—At this house they continue "Not Dead Yet" and "Pity O'Connor."

THE VARIETIES.—*Sam*, the irrepressible *Sam*, will appear again to-night at the Varieties.

EAGON.—Messrs. West & Nettelton, whose stand at the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets is familiar to all, are offering for sale a large supply of the above, in quantity and quality to suit all purchasers, consisting of sides, shoulders and hams. See their advertisement elsewhere.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following questions and answers occur in the examination of General Lee, before the Congressional committee of fifteen on reconstruction:

Q. How do the secessionists feel in regard to the payment of the debt of the United States, contracted in the prosecution of the war?

A. I have never heard any one speak on the subject; I suppose they must expect to pay the taxes levied by the government; I have heard them speak in reference to the payment of taxes, and of their efforts to raise money to pay the taxes, which, I suppose, are for their share of the debt; I have never heard any one speak in opposition to the payment of taxes, or of resistance to their payment; their whole effort has been to try and raise the money for the payment of the taxes.

Q. From your knowledge of the state of public feeling in Virginia, is it your opinion that the people would, if the question were left to them, repudiate and reject that debt?

A. I never heard any one speak on that subject; but from my knowledge of the people, I believe that they would be in favor of the payment of all just debts.

Q. Do they, in your opinion, regard that as a just debt?

A. I do not know what their opinion is on the subject of that particular debt; I have never heard any opinion expressed contrary to it; indeed, as I said in the beginning, I have had very little discussion or intercourse with the people; I believe the people will pay the debts they are called upon to pay; I say that from my knowledge of the people generally.

Q. Would they pay that debt, or their portion of it, with as much alacrity as people ordinarily pay their taxes to their government?

A. I do not know that they would make any distinction between the two—the taxes laid by the government, so far as I know, they are prepared to pay to the best of their ability; I never heard them make any distinction.

We have had occasion to become familiar with public sentiment in reference to the national debt, not only as expressed in the various journals of the South, but as made known by the action of Southern legislatures and conventions. The prevalent feeling is that the interest on the debt must be paid regularly and punctually, and that the States of the South must pay their due share in proportion to their greatly diminished wealth and resources. To say that they will do this gladly or cheerfully would be an abuse of terms, but they will pay willingly, without resistance, and as a matter of course. They will pay their share of it with much the same feeling as a party litigant pays the fee of his advocate and the costs of court in a suit which has gone against him. Even now, when the South is without a representative voice in Congress, and has no hand in fixing or raising the needful tax to support the Federal government and to meet the interest on the national debt, no disposition is shown to resist or evade its payment. Southern men have always been willing and honest tax-payers. When the South exported each year from three to four million bales of cotton, furnishing the basis of a vast importation which was heavily taxed for the support of the Federal government, we did not complain of this enormous contribution. The exports of the South far exceeded those of the North, and the burden of the tariff rested in like excess upon us. It was always known and felt that the raising of a revenue by means of a tax on imports was neither equitable nor economical. It was well understood that where the tariff put one dollar in the public coffers it took, in one way or another, two or three dollars from the rightful returns of exportation. It was well known that the tariff on foreign goods, bought mainly with Southern exports, enabled the Northern manufacturers to advance the prices of their fabrics by a large per centage of profits—fabrics which were bought by the South in immense quantities. It was as well known that the revenue so collected by the United States was expended mainly in and for the North. Yet very little serious complaint was made by our people of these heavy contributions and meager returns. A genial climate and a soil prolific with desirable products gave ample returns to our planters, and while they were prosperous they willingly paid their public dues. They would have continued these cheerful contributions to this day had they been let alone in their prosperity.

What Southern tax-payers now desire in reference to the public debt and expenditure is:

First, That they may be duly represented in the Federal legislature.

Second, That the cost of the Federal government may be lessened by disbanding useless troops and discharging meddlesome and mischief-making functionaries.

Third, That they may be permitted to resume their usual avocations without being molested by agitators or annoyed by hostile legislation.

Let the people and government of the North grant these, and by granting them, give assurance that peace is restored in spirit and substance as well as in name, and they will put the tax-payers of the now impoverished States of the South on the high road towards a renewal of that prosperity which will enable them again to contribute as munificently as in former years to the support of the government. As a drouth-parched field thirsts for the rain so does our war-burnt South long and thirst for peace. Southern taxes must be the fruit of Southern labor; that labor can be greatly stimulated, aided and encouraged by wise legislation in Congress and a becoming liberality of feeling among the Northern people.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

The conference met yesterday at the time fixed by the rules. Bishop Payne presided.

The first business done was the passing of a resolution, welcoming delegates of the Baltimore conference, who had left the Methodist Episcopal Church North to join the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The mover of the resolution, the Rev. Mr. Doggett, and the seconder of it, the Rev. Mr. Deems, both addressed the conference in terms of warm appreciation of the action of the Baltimore delegation.

The president introduced to the conference the Rev. Dr. Sargent and the Rev. Mr. Poysal of the Baltimore delegation, and they were both cordially received. Each of them briefly addressed the conference and expressed the strongest attachment to the church they had come to join. They were invited to seats within the bar.

The Episcopal address to the conference was then read, and was universally received with indications of the strongest approval and admiration. It is a lengthy document, and directed as it is entirely to the affairs of the particular sect, would prove of but comparatively little interest to readers not belonging to it, while it seemed to be considered by some attendents at the conference, that its general publication would answer no good purpose.

The disposition of the address was made the subject of some discussion and several motions. It was first proposed to publish it in the organ of the church in this city, a daily edition being issued during the sitting of the conference. Another proposition was that it should be published in the regular weekly edition of the organ. This was followed by a motion that the various subjects treated of in the address should be referred to appropriate committees. Then it was proposed to fill blanks in the address specifying the strength which the Baltimore delegation represented with "104 preachers" and "30,000 members." Another suggestion was to have it published in pamphlet form. Finally the proposition to fill the blanks was agreed to, and it was resolved to refer the question of publication to the Committee on Books and Publications, though not until a motion to lay this proposition on the table had been put and lost.

A long discussion then ensued as to the appropriate committee to whom the address should be referred. Ultimately a resolution was passed in general terms that it should be referred to appropriate committees.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer was introduced to the conference by the president, and the members of the body rose to welcome him. Dr. Palmer briefly acknowledged the courtesy extended to him, and expressing his feeling that he was with them, serving the same Lord and Master, he prayed for the divine blessing on the action of the conference. Dr. Palmer was invited to take a seat within the bar.

The Rev. Dr. Meyer and the Rev. Mr. Martin were appointed additional secretaries.

A resolution was presented recommending the employment of a stenographic reporter, to report the proceedings of the conference, and the taking of two copies of the daily issue of the organ of the church, in which they should be published, by each member of the conference. The charge to be two dollars per copy for the session. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Books and Publications.

The report of the book agent and publishing house of the church was read. It showed that in 1858 the assets were $459,732, and the liabilities $100,846, leaving a balance in favor of $358,886; but that one item of $8000 had been overlooked. Entering into particulars from that time onwards, it shows how the liabilities had been reduced, until in 1861 the agent left Nashville and did not return till after the surrender of the Confederate States armies. After the agent left Nashville the building was taken possession of by the military and was libeled for confiscation; but it was subsequently ordered by the President to be released on payment of costs. Yet it was transferred to the freedmen's bureau, before the agent could regain possession of it. Everything on the premises was more or less injured.

This report was referred to the Committee on Books and Publications.

Two explanatory or a supplementary reports upon the subject, by the agent who took charge of the building and property during the absence of the agent who furnished the report above noticed, were then laid before the conference, the time of the session being, on motion, prolonged for the purpose.

These reports covered the period during which the agent who furnished the previous one was absent from Nashville. Most of the debts due the Publishing House were scattered in small amounts, many of them disputed, and some of the debtors insolvent, so that, on the whole, fully half of the debts charged were worthless. The publication of a new bible on a geneological plan cost $14,000. During the time Nashville was under United States military rule, the agent was arrested several times; while he was not quite confident that he could legally claim to be the agent of the church, and was the more embarrassed at seeing a resolution passed by the bishops at the time that the office of publishing agent ought to be discontinued. On consulting his lawyer, however, he was advised that he was the legal agent of the church, and he determined to act accordingly in the effort to save the property of the church. In order to secure the release of the building from military occupation, he gave bonds in $6700, conjointly with another, to meet any liabilities to which it might be adjudged. He thus became a government officer, in charge of government property, which gave him a great advantage. A regiment of soldiers marched into Nashville one day, and took possession of the building. On the commanding general being appealed to, and the circumstances explained to him, he countermanded the order under which the troops had taken possession of it, and they reluctantly left it. The amount of damage they did during the day they were in it will never be known. The building would have been seized by the military again and again, had it not fortunately been protected in the manner indicated. Requisitions were frequently made for presses, type, etc., in the building for army purposes, and they were of necessity complied with. Receipts were generally given for them, but not always. Some of the things were returned, others were never heard of. Appearances showed that at one time or another it was the intention of every commanding officer Nashville had to seize the property, and that all that prevented this was the fact of the question of its disposition having been thrown into the civil courts. In January, 1864, it was ordered to be seized for confiscation. Subsequently, the agent obtained permission to store books and other property in the third story. In the meantime, the agent had removed many valuables to the country. The authorities retained possession till December, 1865. Early in 1863, Northern creditors sued the agency, and within six months executions were issued. To meet these peremptory demands the agent assumed the responsibility of selling a house belonging to the church, and of making sales of other property at very low figures, by which means he paid $23,475. This left unpaid about $1200. In two cases the agency had been sued for violating copy-right; they were only stayed off, and are still pending. During October 1865, President Johnson ordered the libel for confiscation to be withdrawn, on the payment of costs. These amounted to $514, with two or three hundred dollars expended in various ways in the course of the trouble, and $700 for the fees of the lawyer, who was considered to have charged very moderately for the services rendered. The financial report was not yet ready for presentation.

The two reports above sketched were, with accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Books and Publications.

The Committee on Books and Publications reported in favor of the resolution in reference to the employment of a stenographic reporter, and the publication of the proceedings of the conference; and it was accordingly adopted.

A report from the Committee on Public Worship, appointing times and places for members of the conference to preach on Sunday next, in this city, Jefferson, Algiers, Gretna, etc., was read and adopted.

The report of the Secretary of Missions adopted on Thursday, was ordered to be printed.

Then the conference adjourned. It meets again at nine o'clock this morning.

FAIR FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED SOLDIERS. Nothing could afford us more pleasure than to acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to the fair now kept open by the ladies of the Crescent City, at Mechanics' Institute, for the relief of the wounded and suffering soldiers from the late war.

The object is praiseworthy and disinterested. The fair wives, widows and daughters of Louisiana have put their hearts and their energies to the task, and the sons of the good old State will surely not be backward in answering the appeal of charity and honest poverty.

The celebrated young comedienne, Lotta, who, under the management of the popular dramatic director, B. F. Whitman, Esq., has met with such remarkable success in the principal cities of the United States, closes one of the most brilliant engagements of the season at the St. Charles tonight. At her farewell benefit last evening the stage was showered with bouquets, and a beautiful wreath was presented to Miss Lotta, upon which were the words "youth and talent." The audience was one of the most fashionable of the season. Mr. Whitman and wife, Miss Letta and mother are at the St. Charles Hotel. They leave on Monday for the Western theaters.

Carlyle will deliver his inaugural address as rector of Edinburgh University this month.

MARRIED:

On Thursday, April 5, 1866 at the residence of Mrs. M. S. Outlaw, by the Rev. Joseph B. Walker, Mr. HENRY C. PAXSON to Miss MYRA C. G. OUTLAW, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. M. Palmer, Major EDWARD J. PULLEN, of Clinton, La., to Miss WILLIE M. GURNEY, of this city. No cards.

Major Pullen having been connected, in times past, with this paper, the CRESCENT takes the liberty of congratulating him on the joyous occasion, and wishing him all the happiness which he so well deserves.

Dr. Charles E. Ketls,
DENTIST,
Has removed his office to 14 DAUPHINE STREET, second door from Canal, near Esper.
Teeth extracted without pain, under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Chloroform.

Agency
OF BRISTOL REFINERY.
CAMP, BRUNSON & SHERRY,
New York.
The undersigned Agents for the above Refinery are prepared to supply the trade at all times with
STANDARD CRUSHED.
" POWDERED.
" GRANULATED.
At lowest market prices.
G. M. BAYLY & CO.,
42 Canal and 61 Common streets.

Get Your Shirts.
GET YOUR
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
WHERE THEY ARE MADE.
OUR SHIRT FACTORY
IS THE PLACE TO GET FAITHFUL WORK, AT FAIR PRICES.
Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.
(Under the Crescent Billiard Hall.)
LEIGHTON & CO.

H. Whittaker,
131.....CANAL STREET.....131
NOW OPENING,
Per steamship Carolina from Liverpool.
SPRING SILKS.
Silk and Worsted GRENADINES.
JACONETS and ORGANDIES.
Lace SHAWLS, BERNOUSE and BASQUES.
Lace and Enameled SETS.
PARASOLS and HALF UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY, RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS.
SWISSES, NAINSOOKS and JACONETS.
10 cases of American DOMESTICS.
Bought at New York Panic Prices.
The great fall in gold will enable us to offer the above Goods AT VERY LOW PRICES.
H. WHITTAKER,
131 Canal street.

The Celebrated
CRESCENT PAPER COLLARS,
Under the celebrated Crescent Billiard Hall, made and moulded at home, and sold at 25 cents a box.
LEIGHTON & CO. are agents for them, and sell everything in the Gentlemen's FURNISHING line equally cheap.
Corner St. Charles and Canal streets.

A New Supply
OF THOSE
FINE FRENCH SHIRTS,
At $3 $0 each.
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS
In great variety.
LEIGHTON & CO.,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

Great Assortment of Clothing
NO. 10 CHARTRES STREET.
—AT—
MALARD & TOOKER'S.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Fine Black French TRICOT suits for Spring wear
" Light Colored " " "
" SILK and CASIMERE suits
Colored CASIMERE suits at all prices.
Black ALPACA Sacks and Frocks.
Black French ALL WOOL MERINO Frocks, Sacks, Pants and Vests.
White ALPACA Sacks and Vests.
Striped MOHAIR suits, Seersucker patterns—a very stylish article.
Fine Plaster's LINEN Pants.
Blue Creole LINEN suits.
Plain and Fancy DRILL Pants.
Fine Colored LINEN suits.
FURNISHING GOODS.
White and Colored Shirts, Gauze, Cotton and Gossamer Merino Undershirts, White Linen Drawers, Waist Sears Drawers, Paper Collars, Linen Collars of the latest Macenta and Shakespeare patterns, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, English Socks, etc., etc.
We respectfully call the attention of country Merchants and Planters to our extensive assortment of
PLANTATION CLOTHING.
500 dozen Heavy White LINEN DUCK Pants.
500 " HICKORY Shirts.
100 " Blue DENIM Jumpers.
200 " COTTONADE Pants.
100 " LINEN Sack Coats.
MALARD & TOOKER,
10 Chartres street, near Canal street.

Boys' and Children's Clothing.
GENT'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
At Bargains,
At C. RIPINSKY'S,
No. 186 Poydras street.

Fashionable Clothing
—FOR—
SPRING AND SUMMER.
1866. 1866.
FRANCIS FABRE,
UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Has just received a very complete assortment, comprising all THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLES.
—ALSO—
A FULL SUPPLY
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
VIZ.
UNDERGARMENTS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
WALLETS,
UMBRELLAS,
Etc., Etc.
All of which are offered at reasonable prices.

Hats. Hats. Hats.
The undersigned invites the attention of buyers to his large and complete assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's
Fur and Wool Hats,
of all colors, dimensions and quality.
STRAW GOODS—STRAW GOODS.
An elegant and complete line, now ready for the Spring Trade.
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Infants', trimmed and untrimmed.
All of which will be offered unusually low.
S. C. HICKEY,
49 Camp street.
Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

A Card.
It is well known to the citizens of New Orleans that during my absence my Church, St. Luke's, was totally destroyed by fire. It is of the utmost importance that this great loss should be repaired as soon as possible. To rebuild this Church will require much effort and liberality on the part of its friends. It is earnestly hoped that our generous community will liberally and promptly respond to the appeals of this noble object.
Subscriptions for this purpose will be taken by the undersigned, or up to left at the Savings Bank, on Canal street.
C. S. HEDGES, Rector St. Luke's Church, N. O.

James Butler, Jr., & Co.,
LATE WOODRUFF, BUTLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
17 & 19 New Levee and 15 & 17 Fulton sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Have on hand and are constantly in receipt of, per steamer and sail,
CHOICE GROCERIES,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CONSERVES, ETC.
Particular attention paid to filling City Orders.

Hats. Hats. Hats.
We are now receiving direct from our manufactory, 500 cases MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
OF ALL GRADES AND COLORS.
The largest and most complete assortment offered in this market, which we guarantee to sell at
NEW YORK PRICES.
R. F. DUNN & CO.,
17 and 19 Magazine street, corner of Common.

Metropolitan Hotel,
LATE BROWN'S,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
This leading Hotel, RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED, now in perfect order for the reception and accommodation of the patrons.

Capital Prize $50,000.
BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR APRIL.
Only 30,000 Tickets.
CHARLES T. HOWARD,
9.....Exchange Alley.....9
—OR—
LOCK BOX NO. 692, POST OFFICE,
LICENSED LOTTERY DEALER,
For the City of New Orleans.
Kentucky State Lottery—Class 202.
To be drawn at Covington, Ky.,
On Saturday, April 28, 1866.
TICKETS ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS.
Compare this scheme with any other Lottery.
Prizes cashed at this office.
Notice—Persons buying Lottery Tickets at branch offices, will see they have the Auditor's stamp, or signature attached.

The Louisiana and Texas
PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE
—And—
GAS LIGHT COMPANY
Being organized, have opened the exhibition of Stove and Gas BURNERS, at No. 106 Camp street, near Poydras, where the public are invited to call and witness the operation daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 2 to 5 o'clock.
An order book is open at the office.

Important Notice.
POST OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, March 6th, 1866.
It is important to the public to know that the law strictly prohibits steamboats, sailing vessels, railroads, express companies, stage and omnibus lines from carrying unpaid letters for delivery outside the mail, unless such letters are inclosed in Government stamped envelops, and under the conditions below expressed; the only exception being in regard to letters relating solely to the cargo or articles conveyed as freight by the steamboat, sailing vessel, railroad, express company, stage or omnibus line carrying such letters. It does not suffice to put postage stamps upon letters of the class referred to, the law being complied with only by inclosing them in Government stamped envelop, "provided that the said envelop shall be duly sealed, or otherwise firmly and securely closed, so that such letter cannot be taken therefrom without tearing or destroying such envelop, and the same duly directed and addressed, and the date of such letter, or the receipt of transmission thereof, to be written or stamped, or otherwise appear on such envelop." As many of the post-offices in this and the adjoining States have not as yet been re-established, it becomes necessary, for the accommodation of the public, that other means than the money of the post-offices should be resorted to for a more general distribution of the stamped envelops. To this end, I would suggest that commission merchants, factors, agents, steamboat and railroad offices, and others having business relations through the country, might materially benefit the community by furnishing, from time to time, their customers and correspondents with these envelops. The cost is comparatively small, and less than that of postage stamps. Twenty-five stamped envelops of the usual letter size, three cent stamp, cost eighty-seven cents. Fifty cost one dollar and seventy-four cents, and so on for large quantities, being less than half a cent for the envelop. The use of stamped envelops is therefore desirable on the score of economy as well as in reference to a compliance with the law, which prescribes severe penalties for its violation. Stamped envelops may be had in any quantities at this office. This notice is given under special instructions from the Post-Office Department.
R. W. TALIAFERRO, P. M.

Point Clear Hotel.
The undersigned will open the Point Clear Hotel on or about
The 10th day of May next,
This establishment is now being repainted, and put in complete repair and condition. Gas and water works are being erected, the grounds beautifully laid out, and the house furnished entirely new, with the best of materials and the latest improvements.
Arrangements will be made for direct communication with New Orleans and Mobile, both by steamboat and telegraph.
BILLIARD TABLES
Of the most approved pattern have been ordered; new Ten Pin Alleys being built, and every amusement suitable to the climate and place afforded to man, woman and child. For
BATHING AND FISHING
And healthfulness this celebrated watering place has no superior on the continent, and the undersigned intends to make it the most pleasant and comfortable one in the world.
CHAS. E. SMEDES, Manager.

Carpet Warhouse,
19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19
We offer, at reduced prices, our Large Stock of CARPETINGS, of all kinds and qualities, Floor OIL CLOTHS, of all qualities and widths; Canton FLOOR MATTINGS, Window shades, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, Rugs, Mats, Drugget and Linen for Crash Cloths. Also, an invoice of Satin Delaines, Ulster Damasks, Lace Curtains, Gimps, Loops, Cornices, Bands, Hair Cloth, etc.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!
IMPORTANT TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
LOEB, SIMON & CO.,
13.....Chartres Street.....13
Between Canal and Customhouse streets.
We have now on hand one of the most complete and best selected stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Ever offered in this market, which we offer to country merchants as low as the city trade at prices consistent with the recent decline in cotton and gold.
To package buyers of Domestic Goods we can also offer extraordinary inducements.
We have constantly a buyer in the European and New York markets, and are receiving fresh stocks all through the season.
LOEB, SIMON & CO.

A Card.
The undersigned, having closed his business connection with the office of the True Delta, and connected himself with that of the CRESCENT, would respectfully ask from his friends a continuance of that liberal support which they have hitherto extended towards him.
FRANK A. BARTLETT.

Wallace & Co.,
SLOCOMB BUILDING,
74 Canal Street,
—AND—
91, 93 and 95 Common Street,
ADJOINING CITY HOTEL.
Call attention of the Country Trade to their well assorted stock of
BOOTS,
SHOES, and HATS.
Having a superior assortment and the advantages of their own factory, together with the exclusive attention of an experienced buyer, WALLACE & CO. feel they can offer unusual inducement to buyers in this department of their business.

Hats and Straw Goods.
FAIRCHILD & CO.,
NO. 29 GRAVIER STREET;
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
—AND—
STRAW GOODS,
Which they are constantly receiving and selling at low figures.

Sewing Machines.
5.....St. Charles Street.....5
WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS MACHINE.
BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Virginia Patent—Simplicity and Perfection—Needle Cannot Be See Wrong.
HEMMER, FELLER AND BRAIDER
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
Agents wanted for Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas
No. 5 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Dry Goods
STILL LOWER
—AT—
C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
135.....Canal Street.....135
TOURO BUILDINGS.
OWING TO THE
GREAT DEMAND FOR OUR GOODS,
We will keep our Store
Open until the 20th instant,
at which time
IT WILL POSITIVELY BE CLOSED,
In order to prepare the Stock for sale at auction for final liquidation.
In order to reduce the above as much as possible, we will,
DURING THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS,
Offer our Goods at
Still Greater Sacrifices.
We are now receiving
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Per steamships Peruvian, Brazilian, Carolina and Alabama, from Europe, which will be offered
Lower than the Cost of Importation.
We invite our numerous friends and the public to come and see for themselves.
C. A. BARRIERE & BRO.,
135 Canal street.

Spring Trade.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN
2 cases of Plain English BAREGE, at 25c. a yard.
5 cases Plaid English BAREGE, in newest shades, at 37½c.
2 cases Chine BAREGE, at 37½c. a yard.
Plaid LENOS, all colors, at 50c. a yard.
MOZAMBIQUE, white ground, at 45c. a yard.
Plaid LENOS and GRENADINES, at 50c. a yard.
Printed Linen CAMBRIC, at 40c. a yard.
ORGANDIES and MUSLIN, new colors, at 50c.
French JACONETS, all colors, at 35c.
Embroidered ROBES and PALETOTS.
Organdy ROBES and SHAWLS.
Jaconet ROBES.
Solid CHAMBRAYS.
Plain and Plaid GINGHAMS.
Lace and Linen SETTS.
Balmoral SKIRTS.
CORSETS, FANS, PARASOLS
Also a full assortment of
French, English and American Calicoes.
At a Great Reduction in Price.
J. LEVOIS & CO.,
Corner Canal and Bourbon streets.

Notice to the Public.
GREY JACKET AHEAD.
The increased demand for the GREY JACKET BITTERS induces the Proprietors to inform their friends and the citizens generally that this "Favorite Southern Beverage" can be obtained from the following mercantile establishments of this city:
R. J. HART & CO.,
WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO.,
SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
J. H. CARTER,
BLOCK & BRITTIN,
ROSENBERG & SCHERCK,
FATIO, MARKS & CO.,
M. L. CRAWFORD,
SCHNEIDER & ZURBERBIER,
DARNES, WARD & CO.,
G. M. BAYLY & CO.,
BARNETT & SHEPARD,
W. G. LYON & CO.
R. BLAKELEY & CO.,
HITE & MURDOCK,
G. THEURER,
E. CONERY,
BISCOE & SIMMS,
GEORGE GRAY,
LEHMAN, NEWGASS & CO.,
JAMES BUTLER, JR. & CO.,
E. BROWN & CO.,
J. S. MACNERLE & CO.,
OSCAR ROBIN,
G. N. MORISON,
ADLER, EASY & CO.,
P. GAILLAHER,
MCCOMBS & CO.,
L. J. MAILLOT,
CHARLES LEDIG,
E. B. FALLS & CO.,
H. & J. ABRAMS,
D. MORGAN,
N. C. GULLET,
W. F. NORMAN,
CONWAY & BRO.,
BARNETT & LION,
81 and 83 Gravier street,
Sole Proprietors.

C. H. Zimmermann,
94 & 96.....CANAL STREET.....94 & 96
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry, Silverware,
Plated-ware, Opera-Glasses,
Spectacles, etc., etc.
Has now on hand and is weekly receiving
A LARGE AND RICH STOCK,
Carefully Selected
—BY—
OUR REGULAR PURCHASING CLERK.
The JEWELRY MANUFACTORY, in the upper part of the buildings, being now in complete working order, DIAMOND SETTING, ENAMELLING and REPAIRING will be carefully and promptly attended to.
Mr. JOS. E. EALER having taken charge of the WATCH DEPARTMENT, Watches will be Repaired in the very best manner.
Mr. W. C. DRIVER, late of Hyde & Goodrich's, will be happy to meet his friends at
ZIMMERMANN'S,
94 and 96 Canal street.

Hotel de Santa Isabel,
No. 136 CALLE DE LA HABANA
Havana Cuba.
KEPT IN AMERICAN STYLE.
LAY & HANCOCK,
Proprietors.

Soldiers' Home
FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
At the recent session of the Legislature of the State, an act was passed with an appropriation of $20,000 to give a permanent "Home" to all crippled, maimed or wounded soldiers of the State of Louisiana, not otherwise provided for by the United States Government, by pension or support; and the following joint Committee of the House and Senate appointed a Board of Directors to carry out the requirements of said act:
SENATE—Chas. Brusle, G. W. Munday, W. T. Palfrey.
HOUSE—T. F. Thieneman, Thos. Murray, E. Waggaman, Geo. A. Freret and Peter M. Peterson.
At a joint meeting of said Committee, held on the 24th inst., in the Senate Chamber, they have organized by the election of Mr. Theodore F. Thieneman as President of said Board of Directors, Mr. Thos. Murray as Treasurer, and Mr. Geo. A. Freret as Secretary.
The Board of Directors, in obedience to the law, and feeling the importance of at once opening a Temporary Home for the disabled soldiers of Louisiana, until they can permanently locate a place in the country suitable for the requirements and purposes of the Legislature, as a State institution, have since been actively canvassing the city and its environs in search of some tenement adapted for the purpose, and will furnish the same and commence operations as speedily as possible, and will give notice accordingly.
The Directors of this institution have simply to draw the attention of the citizens of the State to the fact that there will necessarily be a duty devolving upon each, on account of the small amount of appropriation and the importance of so praiseworthy an object, to give it personal support, either by donations of money or in kind, required for its necessities.
The Directors would impress on the citizens, as well as the maimed or disabled soldier, that this institution is not a charity, and not intended to be such. It is their desire to give a permanent home to those having no friends or relatives—a home in which they can, notwithstanding their bodily disabilities from the pursuits of active life, feel and realize all the aspiry associations of social life, and accept in all confidence the tribute of a grateful State in providing them a happy home.
The undersigned members of the Board will receive any donations required for the wants of the institution:
Hon. THEODORE F. THIENEMAN, President, 172 Gravier street, New Orleans.
Hon. THOS. MURRAY, Treasurer, 65 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Hon. GEO A. FRERET, Secretary, Union Bank, Canal street, New Orleans.
Hon. GEO. W. MUNDAY, Clinton, East Feliciana, Louisiana.
Hon. Judge W. T. PALFREY, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.
Hon. CHARLES BRUSLE, parish of Iberville, Louisiana.
Hon. E. WAGGAMAN, parish of Jefferson. City residence—corner Esplanade and Marais.
Hon. PETER M. PETERSON, 450 Love street, New Orleans.

Wallace & Co.,
SLOCOMB BUILDING,
74 Canal street,
—AND—
91, 93 and 95 Common street,
ADJOINING CITY HOTEL.
Of recent Direct Importations, offered at prices corresponding with recent decline:
SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
Spring and Summer CASSIMERES,
LINEN DUCK,
LINEN DRILLS, White and Brown;
LINEN CHECKS, all grades;
IRISH LINENS, all qualities;
LINEN LAWNS,
TABLE LINENS.

J. F. Lindsay,
—WITH—
BARNETT & SHEPARD,
Wholes