New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Nine	70	125	165	290	460
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Six	20	35	52	80	125
Seven	22	40	60	90	140
Eight	25	45	65	100	160
Nine	28	50	70	110	180
Ten	30	55	75	120	200
Fifteen	40	75	100	180	280
Thirty	70	130	180	300	480

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1866.

The Overflows.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Daily Crescent:

The crisis which has at length come upon the country, with reference to the protection from overflow of the vast area of the best lands in the South, with their costly and valuable improvements, makes it necessary and proper that the people, whose vital interests are involved in the success of the great work to be accomplished, and the State at large, whose representatives have with so much liberality and promptitude come to the relief of their constituents, should have a full and correct statement laid before them of the transactions of the different parties who been charged with the important duties respectively devolved on them.

This statement is now submitted to the public, based upon facts whose correctness can not be refuted, and for which the writer holds himself responsible. The truth should be known by the people who have reposed their confidence, and it will appear that in not a single instance, so far as the people of the State or their representatives are concerned, has this confidence been misplaced.

As soon as possible after the water had disappeared from the country overflowed last season, Governor Wells, at the instance and in conjunction with a number of planters from the different sections of the overflowed districts, called on the military authorities here to assist in the work of reconstructing the levees, some of the most important portions of which had been broken by the military itself, during the hostilities existing at the time on the west side of the Mississippi. After repeated applications of this kind, which were favorably responded to by the General in command, but which finally and entirely failed, Governor Wells, with praiseworthy alacrity, appointed a board of levee commissioners on his own responsibility, composed of the most intelligent and responsible citizens in the different parishes immediately interested in the subject; and the citizens, as soon as practicable, organized themselves into a board, some of the proceedings of which are herewith appended to show how earnestly and zealously these citizens came to the rescue of the country in co-operation with the Governor.

On the 28th of November, 1865, a committee of the board of levee commissioners, at the instance of Col. F. L. Claiborne, of Polnte Coupee, called on Maj. Gen. Humphreys, of the U. S. engineer corps, who had been sent out by the secretary of war for the express purpose of rebuilding and repairing the levees on both sides of the Mississippi river, to ascertain the extent of his authority and the objects and purposes of his mission, and to co-operate with him in the work which he might undertake.

On the 23d January, 1866, at the instance of Mr. T. Gibson, from Terrebonne, a committee was appointed to wait on his excellency Governor Wells, to learn from him the result of his conferences with Generals Canby and Humphreys, with reference to rebuilding the levees, and of obtaining a loan of money from the general government through the agency of those officers, in order to meet the payment due to contractors by the State.

On the 24th this committee reported that they were not able to see the Governor, but they had called on Gen. Canby, in company with Gen. Humphreys, who informed the committee of the proposition of Gov. Wells for the government to advance the State $500,000 for the rebuilding of the levees, but that it was not in his power to make the loan. He further stated that he would telegraph the secretary of war on the subject and communicate the answer to the Governor.

On the 9th of February, 1866, at the suggestion of Mr. Gibson, a committee of the board was appointed to call on Major Gen. Humphreys, to ascertain definitively what assistance might be expected from him in rebuilding the levees.

The committee reported without delay, having seen Gen. H. He had stated his powers were limited as well as restricted in their operation. That having made the preliminary surveys, all of which were known to the committee; he had made the necessary requisition to go on with the work. To this General Canby replied that the resources at his command did not enable him to comply with the requisitions made; that he had, however, telegraphed to the War Department asking for the means to be placed at his command to carry on the work.

Gen. Humphreys expressed himself on every occasion hopefully—believed that something would be done. The same may be said of Gen. Canby, who manifested a proper interest in the subject. On several occasions members of the board called to see Maj. Gen. Sheridan on the same subject, who seemed to appreciate the importance of the work and promptly supplied such issues as were under his control for the use of the State.

It only remains to state, that, so far as the general government is concerned, its promises have not been fulfilled, and the State has been left to do the work alone with such means as its impoverished condition could supply, as well the work as large as those portions confessedly destroyed by the military authority of the general government. So much for that branch of the subject.

A prominent object of the extra session of the legislature was the levees. We will now see what was done at that session, as well as at the regular meeting of that body. The extra session which was convened as early after the election as the law would allow, met in the city of New Orleans on the 23d day of November, 1865. On the 14th of December a joint resolution was signed by the Governor as follows:

"To ratify and confirm certain contracts made by the Governor at the instance of the board of levee commissioners."

It is to be seen, by this act, the legislature at once committed the State, and made it responsible for all the contracts made up to that time by the board of levee commissioners for rebuilding of the levees on the Mississippi river, in the State of Louisiana. The object of the passage of this important resolution was to inspire confidence in the contractors, so that they would go on without hesitation in the execution of their contracts until the legislature could devise the ways and means of paying for the work done.

On the 22d December an act was signed "to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of *one million of dollars*, and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees in accordance with the contracts made by him and the levee commissioners appointed for that purpose."

This act provided, as far as practicable, ample means to carry on the work laid out by the government and board of commissioners. Authority was given to sell these bonds at par, and if this could not be done they might be pledged to raise the money required to carry out the provisions of the act until the legislature should otherwise provide or direct. We see no hesitancy in these measures on the part of the legislature to do everything in its power to give security to the country. All the proceeds of the public lands were pledged to the redemption of these bonds so given for the benefit of the levees and the interest thereon. So much for the legislative doings at its extra session.

At the regular session of the legislature which began on the 23d of January, 1866, the following very important acts were passed for the benefit of the levees in Louisiana. The third act of the legislature at this session, approved on the 9th day of February, reads as follows:

An act to authorize the State treasurer to return a certain amount of money from the general fund to the levee and drainage fund, and authorize the payment of the same for levee purposes.

Act No. 5 reads as follows: "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and of bonds for the funding of the same," approved February 9, 1866, and on the 17th February, act No. 20 reads: "An act to confirm and ratify the appointment of levee commissioners previously made by the Governor of the State, and to continue their functions."

So that at the extra session of the legislature as well as at the regular session, everything was done by that honorable body to meet the expectations of the people, who were anxiously looking for protection from the annual floods of the Mississippi.

It is very idle then for any one to say that the legislature had been remiss in their duty, or that it had been carried away by irrelevant or improper discussions. Whatever else may have suffered for want of legislative action, certain it is the levees did not. I affirm that no body of men ever labored more earnestly and faithfully than did the members of the legislature in the cause of protection to the people on the low lands. Nor did ever any body of men anywhere ever devote themselves more anxiously to the true great cause than did the gentlemen whom Governor Wells had so promptly brought to his aid, as the members of the board of levee commissioners.

More than two millions of money have been provided by the legislature, and negotiations have been made by the earnest and persistent efforts and influence of members of the board. Day after day, and night after night have these gentlemen met to satify contractors, and to stimulate and urge them on to the performance of their duty, and but for the failure of the Federal government to do its duty, all would now be well.

I have taken some pains to get a true history, with all the facts on the subject, and to try to show that at least no blame, if blame there be, lies at the door of the legislature, or of the board of levee commissioners, or of any of the authorities of the State.

PLANTER.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

The Conference assembled on Saturday morning at the usual hour, 9 o'clock.

Bishop Payne presided.

A resolution was passed confirming the division of the Alabama Conference into two—the Montgomery and the Mobile Conferences—and these were severally recognized.

On motion, it was resolved that a select committee of nine should be appointed to report upon proposed changes in the economy of the Church, and a communication from the Methodist Protestant Annual Conference in Mississippi, offering to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church South if lay representation were accorded, was ordered to be referred to that committee.

A number of memorials were presented from various conferences and churches, relating to the Depository at St. Louis, to close meetings, to the abrogation of the rule for receiving members on trial, to certificates of church membership, to examination for pastoral administration, to the extension of the term of the itinerate pastorate, to cases of excommunication, to bequests made to the church, to the boundary line between the Mobile and the Mississippi Conferences, to closed churches, to the celebration of the centenary of Methodism, to boundaries, and to other matters of church discipline. They were referred to appropriate committees.

The signatures of Bishops Soule and Pierce, to the episcopal address read on Friday last, ordered to be accompanied with notes explanatory of the circumstances under which they were affixed in the absence of those pastors themselves.

The financial report of the publishing house in Nashville was read and referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals. It showed a very favorable state of affairs, considering all the trials through which it has passed during the past five years. The debts due to the house are some fifty or sixty thousand dollars and the available assets perhaps twice as much more. Of the debts one half may be collected.

The Rev. Dr. Seton presented a report from the committee appointed in 1861, by the missionary board, to revise the constitution of the missionary society. It was referred to the Committee on Missions.

A communication from the Lexington, Ky., colored church, asking to be allowed to join the African Methodist Episcopal church, so that the power of holding church property should not be affected, was read and appropriately referred, as were a communication proposing that colored churches should be placed in a position analogous to that of the German churches, and a communication from Bishop Campbell of the General Conference of the African M. E. church.

A recommendation from the Missouri conference, that the introduction of partizan or political matter in pulpit discourses should be prohibited, was read and appropriately referred.

A memorial was presented from the Texas conference, stating that the congregations were determined to continue their alliance with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, although inducements had been offered to them to join the Northern church. It was appropriately referred.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is now in session in the city of New Orleans; therefore,

Resolved, That the New York East annual conference hereby present to that venerable representative body our Christian salutation, and cordially invite them, together with us, to make next Sabbath, April 8, a day of spiritual prayer, both in private and in the public congregations, for the peace and unity of heart of our common country, and for the full restoration of Christian sympathy and love between the churches, especially between the different branches of Methodists within this nation, and upon receipt of an acceptable affirmative reply, the concert of prayer will be considered by this conference as adopted.

The conference then adjourned, to meet again at 8 o'clock this morning.

A RUM COMMISSION.—The Jamaica Commission in England.

Financial and Commercial Summary.

Gold—The movement in Gold showed a heavy advance on Saturday, owing exclusively to the passage, by Congress, of that misnomer, the civil rights bill. Offerings were light throughout, however, and operations were restricted on the part of purchasers for immediate and prospective delivery to $111,000. The market closed unsettled at 126@126¼ against 125¼@125¾ on Friday evening.

Foreign Exchange—There is an advance of fully ¼ per cent. to notice since our last in rates of the better classes of bills. The market is still amply supplied, while the demand exhibits a very material increase, and sales, on Saturday, were considerably above the previous daily average at 134¼@135 for bank Sterling; 132½@133½ for clear bills; 131@131½ for bill of lading bills; 4.23½@4.20 for bank Francs and 4.30@4.25 for outdoor Francs.

Domestic Exchange—The movement under this head has disclosed no variation of any kind since our last that calls for special remark. Offerings of private and commercial, though not heavy, appear to be ample for the demand, and the inquiry at bank discloses a very material abatement. We, however, still nominally report rates as follows, viz: New York sight ¼ per cent. discount at bank, and ½@¾ per cent. discount out-of-doors, five and ten days' sight ¼@¾ per cent. discount, fifteen to twenty days' 1@1¼, thirty days' 1¼@1½, and sixty days' 2@2½ per cent. discount.

Bank Notes and Securities—There is a very active inquiry noticeable for the better classes of bank notes and securities, and the movement in them has acquired an increased impetus since the announcement of the passage by Congress of the civil rights bill. Offerings of the lower classes are still quite heavy, and attract but little attention, while the better descriptions are eagerly sought for, at steadily advancing prices. Sales since our last include $4000 Louisiana State Bank notes at 83c., and $2000, $7000 and $9000 Union Bank notes at 93½c. ⅌ dollar; and the following securities, viz: 533 shares Union Bank stock at 44, and 20 and 50 do. at 42½; 20 do. Bank of New Orleans at 24; 5 do. Hope Insurance Company at 45; 35 do. Jackson Railroad stock at 5; 100 do. Canal Bank, on private terms; 10 and 3 shares City Railroad Company on do.; 20 do. Bank of Louisiana, by Palfrey & Co., at auction, at 94; 50 do. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at 53½; 30 do. Jackson Railroad Company's stock at 4; and two $500 Louisiana State bonds at 75c. ⅌ dollar; $10,000 city bonds to railroads changed hands at 83c., May coupons included.

Cotton—After the heavy sales of Friday, the movement fell off on Saturday and was restricted to 2367 bales, without, however, any alteration in prices. The market was but poorly supplied from the opening to the close, and operations would doubtless have been heavier as the demand continued active, but for the absence of several buyers, who were, as usual, occupied with their regular correspondence and shipments at the close of the week. The ruling prices have been within the limits of our last quotations, which we repeat, as follows: Ordinary, 30@32c.; good ordinary, 33@34c.; low middling, 35@36c., and middling, 36@39c.

Sugar and Molasses—There is no change to refer to in the movement under this head. Sales on Saturday were confined to a few hhds. light yellow clarified Louisiana Sugar at 14@14½c. ⅌ lb., and a lot of old Sugar at public auction.

Western Produce—Flour has slightly declined owing to a considerable increase in the receipts. Sales on Saturday, 1800 bbls. at prices ranging from $5 50 for common to $11 ⅌ bbl. for good extra. Corn continues in fair supply and demand. Sales since our last, 5000 sacks. Oats are offered freely at a fractional reduction. Sales on Saturday, 2500 sacks. Bran has disclosed increased weakness since our last, and we have to report only limited sales, the quotations of which, as well as the other articles enumerated above, will be found in our commercial article.

Bank Failures at the North—In the case of one of the suspended banks—that of the Petroleum Bank of Titusville, Pa.—direct misrepresentation appears to have been resorted to to convey the idea that it was a national bank, whereas it was not. The Herald of that town says that it had never obtained a permit, notwithstanding the fact that the sign "Petroleum National Bank" was conspicuously posted upon one side of the building. That the solvency of some thirteen country banks should have been dependent upon that of a single private banking firm in New York argues a very unsound condition of the affairs of a considerable number of other local banks. If the business of these suspended institutions had been properly conducted, Culver, Penn & Co.'s failure could hardly have seriously affected them; and the fact that it did so goes to show that they were more deeply involved in the fortunes of that house than in justice to their depositors they should have been.

In connection with this subject, the New York Herald, of the 2d inst., remarks as follows:

The recent numerous bank failures in the oil regions, resulting from the suspension of Culver, Penn & Co., in this city, serve to indicate the existence of a class of irresponsible banks throughout the country, suggestive of the "wild cat" establishments of former years, against which "Long John Wentworth" waged war so successfully in Illinois.

A popular idea has gone abroad that some how or other the liabilities of national banks are guaranteed, whereas it is only the circulation that is so, to the extent of the bonds deposited against it. The deposits of the banks in the petroleum region that have just closed their doors are entirely unsecured under the national banking law as if they had been in the hands of private individuals, and hence the credit of a national bank, as much as that of a private firm, depends upon the character of its individual proprietors and managers.

March Returns of the U. S. Assay Office, N. Y. The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending March 31, 1866:

Deposits of Gold	$1,160,000 00
Foreign coins	$7,000
Foreign bullion	10,000
United States bullion	1,143,000
Deposits of Silver, including purchases	$53,000 00
Foreign coins	$10 00
Foreign bullion	12 00
United States bullion (contained in gold)	12,000
United States bullion (take Superior)	2,000
United States bullion (Nevada)	14,000
Total deposits—payable in bars	$ 200,000
Total deposits—payable in coins	1,010,000
Total	$1,210,000 00
Gold bars assayed	$1,149,972 94
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	$15,151 29

Return to Specie Payments—Under the above heading the New York Tribune of the 2d inst. observes:

European exchange is now so much in favor of the United States that it would not be a difficult task for the Treasury to resume specie payments. The government has practically nothing to redeem in gold but the plain greenbacks, and these are so highly valued by the people that, were they made payable in gold, they would not be presented for redemption to any great extent, but keep the field at the expense of the national bank currency, which would soon be sent home for redemption in plain legal tenders representing gold. The government is fast getting into a position where it can resume specie payments, and the national banks should not lose sight of the fact, but shorten sail and get back to safer waters than they are now navigating.

Boston Banks—The last weekly statement of the condition of the Boston banks shows an increase in loans, in legal tender notes and in the amount due from other banks. A decrease in specie, deposits and in national and State circulation, and in the amount due to other banks. The amount due to other banks was $14,210,138, and the amount due from other banks $10,062,147.

New York Money Market—The Evening Post of the 2d inst. says:

The only feature of importance in the market for government securities is the increasing demand for compound interest notes, in which the banks are investing a large part of their surplus means.

One reason for this is the fear that government will cease to pay interest on deposits, as might long ago have been done with great advantage to the public treasury. The investments of the banks in compound notes contribute to promote the strength of the banks, as compounds are legal tender for their face, and would be available as cash in case of a revulsion, however great the shrinkage in the value of other securities.

The Commercial of the same date has the following:

Gold continues excited, the short interest contracted some days ago being yet unsettled, some of the leading operators are endeavoring to keep gold scarce in order to squeeze the shorts, and it would seem probable that the price must be kept up until the contracts are settled. Some large amounts were offered this morning by a leading broker, but the offers were neutralized by bids for still larger sums. The market is, however, easier. Loans are being now made at 1-16@1-32 per day interest. Foreign exchange is dull.

There is little inquiry for bankers' bills, and rates are nominal at 108½@108¾ for sixty days. Sterling—5.20@5 30 for long francs. The increased demand for money experienced on Saturday is apparent this morning also. The outflow of funds to the interior, which generally occurs in April, appears to have set in already, and the balances in the hands of the banks and private bankers are gradually working down. A leading Broad street banker is understood to have been a very large borrower, it is supposed for bear effect, and the result of the combined movement is, that the rate on call is generally up to six per cent. Discounts also are firmer on prime paper. We hear of the quotations below 7 per cent., with less inquiry from buyers.

Important Decision—The New York Shipping List gives the following account of the final decision of the question of the taxation of National Bank Stock by the United States Supreme Court:

The Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided the National Bank Stock question, in the case of Michael A. Nolan and others as the Board of Assessors for the city of Albany, defendants in error, at the suit of Adam Van Allen, plaintiff in error, and other cases. The question presented was whether the shares of the stockholders in the National Banks can be subjected to taxation by State authorities. Associate Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court, holding that shares held by individuals were not a part of the capital of a bank, and must be regarded as personal property of shareholders, and, as such, subject to taxation by the State within the provisions of the act of Congress; but that the judgment of the court below must be reversed, on the ground that there was a discrimination between the shares of these banks and the capital stock of the State banks. Chief Justice Chase read a minority opinion, not being able to concur that a State had the power claimed, which was an indirect mode of taxing the national securities, which was not authorized or intended to be authorized by Congress.

Report of the U. S. Revenue Assessor for the First District of Louisiana.—

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 1ST DIST., OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, April 7, 1866.

Statement showing the Assessments of Internal Revenue Tax upon Products and Manufactures for the first Seven Months, as compared with the corresponding months of 1864 and 1865. License Tax or Tax upon Income not included:

1865.		1864.	
May	$1,878 66	May	$138,714 69
June	127 09 79	June	85,688 35
July	225,059 79	July	94,325 39
August	513,872 15	August	71,435 62
September	418,328 09	September	69,746 84
October	443,570 07	October	58,876 84
November	349,879 20	November	80,659 56
December	439,561 04	December	135,888 15
1866.		1865.	
January	458,202 22	January	159,024 36
February	354,976 56	February	170,555 91
March	477,545 28	March	183,408 38
	$4,409,383 41		$1,252,939 13

Total in eleven months, ending March 31, 1866 ... $4,409,383 41
Total in corresponding months, ending March 31, 1865 ... $1,252,939 13
Excess in corresponding months, ending March 31, 1866 ... $3,156,444 28

The Public Debt—The following is an official statement of the public debt on the 1st of April, 1866:

Debt bearing coin interest—five per cent. bonds, $198,241,100; six per cent. bonds of 1867-8, $18,325,691 80; six per cent. bonds of 1881, $183,715,650; six per cent. five-twenty bonds, $673,936,000; sum total, $1,180,216,341 80. Debt bearing currency interest—six per cent. bonds, $4,034,000; temporary loans, $321,753,977 26; certificates of indebtedness, $62,250,000; one and two year 6 per cent. notes, $8,538,500; three year coupound interest notes, $472,012,141; three year seven-thirty notes, $817,014,000; sum total, $1,166,207,618 36. Matured debt, not presented for payment, $430,679 04. Debt bearing no interest—United States notes, $122,479,252; fractional currency, $28,005,452 92; gold-certificates of deposit, $1,000,760; total, $460,490,864 02; total debt, $2,827,753,826 82; amount in treasury—coin, $62,089,790 80.

Amount of currency in the treasury, $69,677,650 01. Total $122,147,330 81. Amount of debt, less cash in the treasury, $2,765,546,516 01.

Foreign Markets.—The subjoined extracts are from the latest circulars at hand by the transatlantic steamships:

[From E. A. Card & Co's Liverpool Circular, March 16.]

A large and general demand for Cotton has again prevailed throughout the week, and although there was a slight pause on Monday and Tuesday, confidence has subsequently been fully restored, and with the reduction of the bank rate to 6 per cent. this day, renewed firmness has been established, with more or less advance in the leading descriptions.

The transactions to arrive have been unusually extensive; the latest quotations were, this day, for American, New Orleans, middling, ship named, 19¼d. per lb., and with mutual allowances 19¼d.; Charleston, on basis of middling, ship named 19¼d., and 19¼; Savannah, basis of middling, ship named 19¼d.; Mobile, middling, at sea 19¼.

The sales of the week amount to 91,290 bales, including 16,310 on speculation, and 16,720 declared for export, leaving 58,260 bales to the trade.

Friday Morning, 16th March.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 15,000 bales, with a dearer market.

[From Rodd, English & Brandon's Liverpool Circular, March 16th, 1866.]

Cotton—The Europa's advices being considered rather unfavorable, the demand fell off on Monday and Tuesday, but has since fully recovered. Yesterday the bank rate was reduced to six per cent., and the market closes very firmly at a general advance of ¼d. @ 2d. ⅌ lb. The sales for the week amount to 91,290 bales, of which the trade take 58,260 bales, exporters 16,720, and speculators 16,310. The stock is decreased this week by 26,000 bales, being estimated at 340,250 bales (197,230 American) against 572,110 bales (55,420 American) same time last year. The authorized quotations are for Middling Orleans 19¼d. To-day the sales are 15,000 bales at dearer prices for American.

[From W. C. Watts & Co's Liverpool Circular of March 16.]

In our last weekly report we referred to the steady increase in the consumption of American Cotton. Last week 58,000 bales American were taken by the trade and 4181 bales exported, making 31,134 bales taken for consumption, against an average of 27,323 the preceding six weeks. A very large proportion of the American Cotton here is held under limits above present prices, and hence, notwithstanding the stock is estimated at 197,230 bales, buyers are finding it rather difficult to execute their orders, particularly for the better grades. The stock at sea, however, is large—say 125,000 bales, a large portion of which has been due here two or three weeks and kept back by prevailing easterly winds. Hence, we may say day expected supplies and increased supplies.

The actual sales of the week closing last evening were 91,290 bales, of which 58,260 were taken by the trade, 16,720 reported for export, and 16,310 on speculation. Imports were again light, say 43,003 bales. Estimated stock 340,250 bales (a decrease of 26,500 on last week) against 572,110 bales last year, a decrease of 231,860 bales. Reducing the Chinese piculs to average bales, the Cotton now at sea for Great Britain shows an excess over last year of 442,000 bales, or 240,140 bales more than decrease in stock as above.

A BEAUTIFUL STORE.—We called yesterday upon Messrs. Kreeger & Seligman, dry goods merchants, opposite the St. Elizabeth asylum, near Magazine market, and were much struck with the taste they have displayed in arranging their store, and the beauty of the fixtures and stock. Few stores in the city can boast of a finer assortment of goods; and certainly none have better facilities for their display. It is not very large, but it is at the same time capacious. Not an inch of room is wasted, nor is there a modern improvement wanting. It is really a pleasure to walk into it, for the rich colors of the goods which line the shelves are of so many hues, that it reminds one of a flower garden in the spring. Persons who have no acquaintance with the business of Magazine street, near the market, might be surprised at finding such a store so far from Canal street; but we will inform them that Canal street is not our only dry goods mart, and that trade is rapidly being divided between Canal and Magazine streets.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF MULES, WAGONS, LUMBER, ETC., AT Auction.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 17 and 18, at the Fire Dept. Press, corner Dryades and Treme streets, and on THURSDAY, April 19, 1866, at the Government Lumber Yard, New Basin, will be sold at public auction the following described property:

50 Mules, 30 Wagons, 100 sets Harness, 800,000 feet Lumber, 200 Iron Horse and mule Shoes, 20,000 pounds Rope, 15 Scissors-tail Tents, together with a large variety of unserviceable Quartermaster Stores.

SALES TO COMMENCE AT 10 A. M.

☞ TERMS—Cash in National Currency.

☞ Property to be removed immediately after sale.

By order of Brev. Lieut. Col. A. G. CHANDLER, Chief Quartermaster.

E. J. STRANG, Brev. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M.

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

TUESDAY, April 10th, 1866, at 12 M., at the Jackson Railroad building, 118 Camp street, New Orleans, La., at public auction, will be sold—

The flight draft side wheel steamer MUSTANG; register tonnage, 172; her furniture, tackle and apparel, as she now lies at Indianola, Texas. Said steamer can be seen at Indianola until sold, including day of sale.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

By order of Col. J. G. CHANDLER,

E. S. ALLEN, Brevet Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M.

A. Q. M., Depot of New Orleans.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND PREEMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, Mules, Buggies, Harness, etc., at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

Office—89 Camp street.

TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at P. Liner's Stable, Gravier street, will be sold—

Match Horses.

Fine Saddle and Harness Horses.

Top and open Buggies, Harness, etc.

Fine Work Mules.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

FURNITURE ..... FURNITURE

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their Auction Mart, 89 Camp street, will be sold—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoirs, Washstands, Mahogany and Walnut Tetes Sofas, Spring Seat Chairs, Rocky Chairs, Marble Top Center Tables, Marble Top Side Boards, Extension Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Engravings, Paintings, Cooking Stoves and Utensils, etc., being the contents of several well furnished houses.

—ALSO—

A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cots and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.

☞ TERMS—Cash.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE YACHT HORTENSE AT AUCTION.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,

Office—87 Camp street.

THURSDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by order sale of the Collector of U. S. Revenue, Esq., Navy Special Agent, Third Agency, Treasury Department, will be sold—

The American yacht HORTENSE, in good running order, with her mastle, sqpare and furniture. She can be seen at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

SUCCESSION OF SARAH SACKETT, DEC'D, WIFE OF H. Blakesly—No. 26,002—Household and Office Furniture, Contents of Marble Yard, etc., at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,

Office—87 Camp street.

FRIDAY, April 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence and marble yard of Horace Blakesly, corner of Liberty and Hood streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated March 14, 1866, No. 26,002, of the Docket of said Court, will be sold—

CONTENTS OF RESIDENCE—A lot of Household Furniture, Chairs, Armoirs, Bedsteads, Bed Linen, etc.

CONTENTS OF OFFICE—The usual contents of Offices, such as Desks, Clerks, Stools, etc.

CONTENTS OF MARBLE YARD—19 Marble Monuments, 3 Marble Tombs in work; a large and assorted quantity of Marble, Cross, Head Stones, large Slabs, Plaster Casts, miscellaneous pieces, such as Vases and Vaults and eight Tombs in the Glood Street Cemetery.

—Also—

1 Cow, 1 Barouche, Hand Wagon and sundry articles.

Descriptive list of lots of Furniture and Tools to be in the Cemetery can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers and with the Sexton.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

FURNITURE ..... FURNITURE

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,

Office—87 Camp street.

FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 Carondelet street, near Canal, will be sold—

The entire contents of said residence, consisting of the Mahogany and Walnut Bedroom and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, Matting, Glass and China Ware, Cooking Utensils, etc.

☞ TERMS—Cash in Treasury notes.

SUCCESSION OF SARAH SACKETT, DECEASED wife of Horace Blakesly—No. 26,002.

One-fifth interest in the Algiers Dry Dock, and 9 Shares of the Southern Dry Dock Company, at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,

Office—89 Camp street.

SATURDAY, the 14th day of April, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. Richard Arnold, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 14th of March, 1866, No. 26,002 of the Docket of said Court, will be sold—

One-fifth Share of Stock in the Algiers Dry Dock Company, of one thousand dollars each.

One-fifth interest in the Algiers Dry Dock Company.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON ERATO, BETWEEN CARONDELET AND BARONNE STREETS, at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,

Office—89 Camp street.

SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, will be sold—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the First ward of this city, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Erato, Carondelet (late Apollo) and Thalia streets, measuring 29 feet front on Erato street by 127 feet 10 inches and 8 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

The building consists of a desirable two story frame dwelling, standing back in the yard, with all the usual outoutbuildings.

☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Pass examination at the office of the Auctioneers.

Act of sale before A. Hero, Jr., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS.

BY D. E. MORPHY,

AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, will be sold—

25 tcs. Scamblers, 15 casks Hams, 30 bbls. Lard, 100 boxes Fancy and Colored Soap, Waters sugar Hams, Cheese, Tobacco, 25 boxes Axes, 150 boxes Soap, 10 barrels Rum, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Sugar, Lard, Butter, Cheese, etc.

☞ TERMS—Cash; one half Treasury Notes, balance currency.

HAMS ..... HAMS ..... HAMS.

BY D. E. MORPHY,

AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.

TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 47 Magazine street, to close consignments, will be sold—

25 tierces Bids Sugarcured Hams, guaranteed sound.

☞ TERMS—Cash.

WHISKY ..... WHISKY ..... WHISKY

BY D. E. MORPHY,

AUCTIONEER—Office No. 47 Magazine street.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, at half-past 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the Exchange Hotel, on bids, Whisky, Shortz, Shortz, Shortz.

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

230 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF DRY GOODS AND Clothing.

BY JOHN C. BLOHM,

AUCTIONEER—Office and salesroom, 34 Bienville street.

TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his salesrooms No. 34 Bienville street, will be sold—

230 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods and Fine Clothing.

☞ TERMS—Liberal, at sale.

ATTENTION, COTTON PRESS MEN!

THE TYLER COTTON PRESS, WITH FIXTURES, ETC., at auction, for account of all concerned, and without reserve.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,

NICHOLAS J. HOEY, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 17 Exchange Place.

Between Canal and Customhouse streets.

SATURDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from all concerned, and without reserve, will be sold—

THAT FINE PROPERTY, known as the Tyler's Press, situated on the Levee, between Richard and Tchoupitoulas streets, measuring 310 feet 6 inches front on Tchoupitoulas, 310 feet 6 inches front on the Levee street, by 1 mile and 3 lines depth and front on each Richard and Market streets, having extensive Sheds, Offices and Stables, and a Tyler's Press complete and in good