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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Three	30	52	70	110	175
Four	38	66	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	94	120	200	325
Seven	62	108	135	230	375
Eight	68	118	150	250	420
Nine	76	130	165	280	460
Ten	80	140	180	300	500
Eleven	86	150	195	320	540
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Three	12	22	28	44	70
Four	15	26	36	56	90
Five	18	32	44	68	110
Six	22	38	52	80	130
Ten	30	56	75	130	200
Twelve	36	68	90	160	250
Fifteen	40	80	100	200	300
Twenty	50	100	120	300	450

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1866.

[For the Crescent.

Spring.

She comes! she comes! with her heaven-blue eye,
Now floating thro' air, now bounding o'er earth,
Her robes bright-gleaming with tints from the sky,
Cheeks dimpled with joy, lips curving with mirth.
All hail to our Queen! spring rules o'er the year,
Sceptred with myrtle leaves, crowned with flowers.
Dear Earth, her sweet tones exultingly hear,
And rear o'er her throne green shadowy bowers,
Bring forth to greet her the full budding rose,
With its wealthy color and regal grace,
Hallow its pomp with the perfume that glows
In its breast like a prayer o'er beauty's face;
In the lonely dell, bid the murmuring rill,
Enchant the ear with its tremulous trill,
While the bending bells of the snowdrop ring
Clear on the soft air, as the wild birds sing:

Of all bliss, this the sum—
Spring is come! Spring is come!
Where her white fingers press,
Swift at the mute caress,
Brown boughs are 'sprent with green
And bashful pansies seen;
Where tread her dainty feet,
Bloom all flowers pure and sweet,
Tender grass-blades springing,
Clash with crystal ringing,
Till space above, around,
Is vital with the sound.
Of all bliss, this the sum—
Spring is come! Spring is come!

Of all draughts, this the draught,
Purer, man never quaffed;
Rosy bowl, brimmed with joy,
Rich and free from alloy,
Hearts with pleasure filling,
Souls with rapture thrilling!
Every drop drein slowly,
In allegiance lowly
To our Queen, hail divine,
Who from her flowery shrine,
Bends the charmed cup to dip,
Afresh for every lip.—
And oh! hark the silvery ring,
As the birds their pions sing.
Of all bliss, this the sum,
Spring is come! Spring is come!

EX NUNTO NIHIL FIT.—There have been some remarkable translations of the above sentence. Our readers may remember one in which the word *fit* is made to become (in our opinion very incorrectly) the preterit of the verb *to fight*. We are convinced that this word has reference to the admirable fit of the shirts and underclothing to be obtained from John A. Gilslig, No. 107 Canal street. The rest of the sentence may be dilated on in our next issue.

The particular attention of families fitting out their residences on the lake shore and at the different watering places, is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Rice Brothers & Co., whose large establishments, Nos. 84 and 85 Camp street and 558 Magazine street, near the market, contain a most extensive stock of everything in the housekeeping line, which is greatly augmented by their manufactory, enabling them to fabricate and keep on hand a large assortment of wares of all kinds, and general house furnishing goods, which they are now offering at a reduction of twenty per cent. below former prices. These gentlemen are also sole agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Charter Oak cooking stove and the Union washing machine.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The stock of spring clothing now being offered for sale by Messrs. H. W. Lyons & Co., corner of Common and St. Charles, is one of the largest and best assorted ever brought to this city. It contains suits for the poorest as well as the rich, and for boys as well as men. In the manufacturing department the house has spared no pains to procure the best materials and workmen, and it can turn out as good work as any establishment in the Union, and as promptly. We advise buyers to call in at Messrs. Lyons & Co., previous to purchasing.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Heads of families who are fond of having something good in the house, should give a call to Messrs. P. Mahen & Gardiel's family grocery store, No. 48 Camp street. They will find there at complete stock of good eatables and drinkables as the city affords, at very reasonable prices.

CARPENTRY.—As the season approaches when all who intend building commence making arrangements therefor, we would advise the perusal of the card of Mr. Jacob Ott, carpenter, which appears in another column. Mr. Ott is a skillful workman as well as faithful and prompt in fulfilling contracts.

Dudley's Magical Pain Extractor we know to be a positive cure for burns, scalds, piles, old sores, rheumatism, corns, bunions, chilblains, frost-bites and pains in the sides and back. Try a box. It is certain to please you. Twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar per box. For sale by all druggists.

THE STITCH made by the Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines is unexceptionable, and superior even to hand sewing, being stronger and more beautiful. Can be seen at No. 5 St. Charles street.

The Environs of New Orleans.

NUMBER FORTY-TWO.

We have already spoken, in former numbers, of the several buildings and improvements erected by the French colonial government, previous to the year 1763, at which epoch the whole of Louisiana, by the stroke of the pen was transferred to Spain. This important event took place under the long reign of King Louis XIV, and whilst one of his female favorites, the Marchioness of Pompadour, was actually wielding the French scepter. We have also made mention already that before the cession to the Spanish monarchy, the Jesuit fathers had been banished from the country, and their flourishing agricultural estates been confiscated and sold by the French administration. We have not been able to ascertain precisely what was done with the proceeds of the sales or into whose hands the vast sum, thus suddenly realized, were finally remitted; but it is very likely that the government, having concluded upon abandoning the colony, this was one mode of reimbursing itself for the outlays of the former administrative costs. We must here, however, make a correction, with respect to the oft repeated assertion, that Louisiana, as a colony, had cost the mother country vast sums of money, for its outlays and establishment. We have so far seen that the fortifications around the original oblong old square, amounted to very little; then we had the soldiers' quarters or barracks, all made from home found materials, the near cypress forest furnishing abundance of the best timber then in the country. For it is a common remark by carpenters and others experienced in building materials, that the old houses of New Orleans existing to the present day, being entirely constructed of cypress wood, and even covered with shingles of the same material, some of which houses are ever a hundred and more years old, prove by the almost indestructible nature of their timber that in those times, when there was still a great selection to be had in the surrounding forests, by taking out and properly seasoning these building materials, the best kind of dwellings suitable to the great variableness or change of the atmosphere could then be erected. Some of the joists, planks or boards sustaining the roof or upperworks of these old creole houses have become by lapse of time nearly as hard and as indestructible as iron. We say, then, that the French colonial government could procure all the timber, lime and bricks upon the very spot for the improvement, consequently there was no outlay for transportation or importation of these articles from foreign parts. Besides the military establishments, the hospital and royal magazines, all of which we have mentioned in due order in our series, the old government house and navy inclosure, not arsenal, (for to that appellation, under the French rule or regime, we cannot accord it such a dignified name,) there still remains to make mention of some insignificant structure for the royal customhouse pretty nearly in the vicinity of the site occupied at the present time by the great granite structure, which still awaits its final completion.

Well, with regard to either of the old French or Spanish customhouses we cannot give our readers any details, for when we arrived, in 1816, a small brick building, erected in 1809, as we find by reference to some local record, was then occupied as a customhouse by the Federal authorities. Now, let our readers bear in mind, in order to make good our assertion, that the costs of the Louisiana colony, under the French administration, from the establishment of the city of New Orleans to its cession in 1763, has been greatly exaggerated. It is true we have never seen any particular sum mentioned. But in 1713, or thereabout, the French government had sold out to one Crozat, a great merchant and capitalist, its whole interest in the colony, and after the failure of Law's Mississippi scheme, a new society or company took charge of the colony, and only remitted the whole back again to the King of France in 1732. So that again, from this latter period, properly speaking, the country became a new charge to the royal exchequer. The province, with all its appurtenances, had been retroceded to the royal administration free and disencumbered of all the outlays and expenses incurred by private individuals and associations, who had undertaken the experiment in the colonial enterprise. It follows then that all the most expensive establishments, such as the Ursuline Convent, the Jesuits' agricultural plantations, and other commercial as well as industrial undertakings, were at the charge of religious associations, private persons or commercial firms.

In fact, after the explosion of Laws' banking bubble, and from 1732 to 1763, the date of the cession to Spain, the French government did little more than pay the administrative *personnel* for the colony; and in those times of cheap living and low salaries, they amounted in the aggregate little above a hundred thousand livres a year. If, then, we would have an inspection of the royal financial accounts kept during that period, we are confident that our computations would be found not far from the mark. On the other hand, we find, from the accounts of the capitalist Crozat, who had undertaken the colony, for his own account, that he nearly realized his outlays from the proceeds of commerce; particularly one branch of trade, the fur or peltry business, then very extensive and very lucrative. Now, we take it for granted that when the home administration, under the minister Choiseuil, had made up its mind to abandon the colony—which was then just emerging from its initial or original difficulties—it intended to realize as much as it could before giving up the country, and hence took advantage of the momentary popular phrenzy against the order of the Jesuits, and thus laid hold of the proceeds of the confiscated plantations. Under this state of the case it cannot well be pretended that the price of acquisition paid by the United States to the French republic—say eighty millions of francs—was the amount of costs and outlays expended by the former royal exchequer upon improvements, etc., made in the colony. Such a pretension would be a complete fiction, and even in contradiction with the assertion of the first consul, Bonaparte, who wanted much money, it is true, as he said to his minister, charged with the negotiation of the cession, but this was for his next war with Great Britain.

Leaving, however, these past historical considerations, let us now return to the old French or Spanish customhouses, which existed, no doubt, some where in the old city square, although we have not been able to ascertain exactly their location. It is self-evident that in the early times of the colony's establishment the customhouse collections could be but of a scanty reliance. For it was not to be expected that the poor colonists could be saddled with heavy contributions by fiscal impositions, when they themselves required all manner of pecuniary assistance in their hazardous enterprises and undertakings. However, under the later administration of the Spanish colonial regime we will discover a commencement of export and import duties, collected by the royal authorities, which increased as trade and commerce took a wider scope and expanse with almost every succeeding year. Hence, when the Federal administration introduced in 1803 its custom rules and regulations, there was then already an actual basis existing for a considerable revenue in that respect. Under these auspices, the building of which we have made mention as the customhouse, seen by us in 1816, was no doubt erected. This very diminutive edifice existed for a number of years, and was finally superseded by some more extensive structures under the administration of John Quincy Adams, in 1824 to 1829, if we mistake not.

For a long number of years again, this second building, which was partially constructed of white Northern marble stone, and in its shape much resembled a long Methodist meeting house, continued as the central bureau for the Federal customs administration. The inclosure surrounding the open square upon which it stood, at one time served as the great rendezvous place for the volunteer recruits, destined in the famous Florida or Indian war, under Van Buren's administration. There was also in one of its angles or corners, the building of a marine or sailor church, erected by some incorporated congregation, but which for the want of funds, never was finally carried to completion, so that the building had to be taken down, and the square was again restored to its full and free dimensions. This is the identical location upon which now stands erected the massive granite building, not yet fully completed, and serving at the same time the customs, internal revenue, postal and judicial departments of the federal administration in our city. This well known edifice is situate, fronting on Canal, between Old Levee, New Levee and Customhouse streets.

[For the Crescent.]

From Novelletta: An Extract from My Journal.

You may remember, Mr. Editor, that some time since I promised that the CRESCENT should some day have a few leaves from a journal I kept during the war. This morning I sat down to write an article for Monday's paper, but my wits had gone traveling, probably on a wedding tour; so, thinks I to myself, I will get at my old journal and copy a few pages, thus doing away with the necessity of ransacking my brain for something new in the way of ideas.

If, on perusing, you think it at all interesting, or calculated to benefit the community in the slightest degree, I may be tempted to continue. Recollect, however, it was commenced when I was hardly more than a child, and written solely for my own amusement.

March 3, 1862.—A beautiful new blank book lies open before me; now, what shall I put on its fair white pages? All the girls at school said they intended keeping a journal when they graduated; so I think I will see how I like it. Somehow, I do not know exactly about what to write; it seems very uninteresting to keep a record of what time I rise, at what hours I eat, and what time I go to bed; yet some of the girls say they are going to write that in their journal every day. I must try to put down what I think would be interesting to read over in years to come. When I am old I do not think it probable I shall care very much to know what time I got up in the morning when I was young.

In these stirring times of war and bloodshed it seems as if I ought to have plenty to write.

To commence with, I will give a little descriptive list of the members of our household: First, dear father, who is everything a father could be, firm and unyielding, with childish faults, yet withal kind, gentle and forbearing; his every word is law, but 'tis the blessed law of love. A few months since he donned the gray and left home and family to take part in this fearful struggle, God alone knows if we shall ever see him again.

Next comes darling mother. I hardly know how to express in words what she is. Sufficient, then, that she is good and lovely, her christian virtues a continual example to her children. Father's absence is sorely felt, but she is cheerful and bright, with a sweet smile for every one.

"The children," as we are called, come next; myself the eldest, just fifteen; then Lily, two years younger; Robert (we call him Bob) is twelve; then sweet little three year old Jennie, the pet of the house, with her pretty baby ways. But I must not forget one much loved member of our household, dear cousin Jane. She is a distant relative, is much older than mother and took almost entire care of her when a child. She married with every prospect of happiness, but two years of happy wifehood left her a widow crushed to the earth. Years passed ere she rallied. Then mother married and gladly offered her a home. She accepted, and has been a second mother to us children. Baby Jennie is her namesake and godchild, but Bob, the only boy, is her special favorite. She used to say she expected him to be President of the United States, but now the war has come, that idea has been given up entirely.

I have just left school, but am not considered a young lady. I think fifteen a very disagreeable age. Everybody calls me a child, yet I feel quite old. Mother says I am not to wear long dresses for a year yet. If it were not for this horrid war I was going to have such a nice time studying for a whole year. I intended taking lessons at home in every modern language, and altogether improve my time in getting up accomplishments to make what people call a brilliant entrée in fashionable society. As it is, however, this is no time for supernumerary accomplishments. I must content myself with reading diligently. A gentleman friend gave me a list as long as my arm of books I ought to read. I shall dutifully follow the course prescribed, and if I ever reach the bottom of the list I shall certainly be a learned young lady, even without accomplishments.

Cousin Jane is very fond of reading and an excellent judge of good books. She advises me to keep some light works constantly on hand, such as "Life of Charlotte Bronte." Prescott's Works head my list. I commenced Ferdinand and Isabella to-day. As I was carrying it up stairs I met Bob; "whew," he exclaimed, "I call three big volumes heavy reading." He makes so many smart speeches we think him a genius.

We heard from father this evening. The regiment is stationed at —— and expected hot work shortly. We pray earnestly he may be spared to us.

This war is a fearful curse on the whole country. We look with anxious curiosity to the termination. Some think it may last for many years, others again believe that the end of Lincoln's administration will assuredly bring it to a close. Father thinks the latter. He says it must last four years. He is perfectly satisfied that we shall eventually succeed. But how can we live for four long years in this state of war and tumult? I greatly fear we shall see awful times before very long.

I think I have written enough in my journal for the first time, so will bid it farewell until I feel like putting down some more brilliant ideas.

NOVELLETTA.

THE MERCHANTS' AND AUCTIONEERS' EXCHANGE. We are pleased to learn that Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, have determined to adopt Wednesday of each week for their principal sales day, for sales of real estate at this Exchange. This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped, the initiation of a reform to be followed by the other auctioneers who operate largely in real estate.

The public and particularly those who are selling and buying property, will thank the enterprising gentlemen who have cut loose from Saturday and Babel. It is undeniable that no auctioneer can do justice either to his calling, or to the property he is offering, when ten or a dozen other auctioneers, are straining their lungs all at once, and in a room probably the least adapted of any large room in New Orleans to the purpose for which it is exclusively used.

A PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—A young man who has received a practical education such as may be acquired at Dolbear's Commercial College, has the following advantages over those who have not:

First, He needs no money with which to begin the world; but can rest satisfied that his education will always produce him an interest on twenty times its cost.

Second, In case of a sudden reverse of fortune, or failure in business, he has his profession as accountant to fall back upon, which in all countries is a calling of respectability and profit.

Third, He is more likely to succeed as a merchant, as all the principles of commercial affairs have been well grounded in him and he feels that reliance in himself and has that sureness of judgment which all men have who thoroughly understand what they are about. The man who does business by the light of early education and careful training, is like him who walks by day. He need fear no pitfalls or traps in his path.

Fourth, He can procure any other calling with better chances of success, for an acquaintance with the routine of business is required in all professions. The soldier, the statesman, the priest, and the politician, all should know something about commercial transactions to be efficient and useful.

The most economical washing soap ever brought before the people is Pyle's O. K. soap, pure and hard, made similar to French soaps, and does not unnecessarily waste in use; is good for the laundry, bath or toilet. One pound will make three gallons of good soft soap, by the simple addition of water. Pyle's blueing powder is also the best washing blue in use. Manufactured by James Pyle, New York.

Steamboat Explosions.

THIBODEAUX, April 10, 1866.

To the Editor of the Crescent:

The explosion of steam boilers, of late occurrence in our rivers, having aroused the public to a sense of the great insecurity of life on board steamboats, we feel it a duty to offer a few remarks on the subject.

The principal cause of such explosions, singular as it may appear, is a want of boiler.

When there is a deficient amount of boiler on a steamer it leads to objectionable or unsafe expedients, to force it to generate steam for the engines. A want of boiler induces some or all the following expedients: Great depth of furnace, (to permit the combustion of a large quantity of fuel at a time); high bridge walls, jet blowers, etc., (to increase the draft), and the use of combustible fuel, (coal, pine wood, pine knots, etc.) freely, or in large quantities. High bridge walls are very objectionable, as they concentrate all the heat of the furnace on the fire surface of one or two rings of the boiler or boilers nearest its crown. Hence, those parts are easily overheated, more especially when not adequately protected by water, as will hereafter be shown.

Tall chimneys, jet blowers, etc., have likewise another important objection, rendering the heat of the furnace quick, powerful and intense, and combustible fuel (together with the expedients mentioned) converts the furnace into a tophet or hell, wanting only a little brimstone.

When such resorts are made to increase the generation of steam in a boiler of any kind, (flue or tubular,) they are the more unsafe when the water supplied the boiler or boilers contains earthy matters or mud in solution, as is the case with our great river and several of its tributaries, as such water is much more liable to foam excessively in a boiler than clear water containing little or no impurities.

When water foams (by heat or escapement of steam to the engine, or otherwise) to any extent in a boiler, it has lost its density or compactness—in other words, it is not solid water, steam in large quantities being mixed or mingled with it—consequently the heat of the fire-surfaces of the boiler and flues is not kept below the maximum point (about 400 degrees with iron 1 of an inch thick) for generating steam most rapidly, and those parts of the fire surface of the shell of the boiler exposed, and the adjacent parts to the concentrated intense heat of the furnace, become red hot, or nearly so; meantime, the steam that is mixed with the foaming water, and is in contact with the overheated or red hot surfaces, in a brief period of time becomes explosive, and as soon as this happens (if not before, by the immense volumes of steam created whilst the heat of the fire surfaces were at the maximum point and passing to redness,) a direful explosion is the result.

Boilers for steamers are generally made of the best iron for the purpose known, yet quick, intense heat, or slow corroding rust, will weaken and destroy its great tenacity and strength.

The long, serpent-like lines of black smoke, as as they rise from the tall chimneys of a steamer, whilst she "walks the water like a thing of life," have a grand appearance at first view; but when the thought arises that they have just escaped from the flames of a gaping hell beneath, that ere long may claim its victims, by scores if not by hundreds, the moment of gratification is soon turned to sadness at the wretched fate of so many of our fellow men.

We give, in proof of at least a part of the views presented, extracts from the able report of the committee (appointed by the secretary of the treasury in 1830) of the Franklin (Penn.) Institute on the explosions of steam boilers.

It is presumed that clear water, or that which contained little or no earthy matter, was used by the committee in their experiments. If this be the fact, the report more pointedly sustains our conclusions.

Page 10, part 1—"With this boiler, experiments were made which showed that, on making an opening in the boiler, even when the pressure did not exceed two atmospheres, a local foaming commenced at the point of escape, followed soon by a general foaming throughout the boiler, the more violent in proportion as the opening was increased.

"The boiler was half full of water in these experiments.

"The foaming, which was so repeatedly observed, must be produced in a greater or less degree every time that steam is drawn from a boiler to supply the engine; every time that a gauge cock is opened, or the safety valve raised."

Page 13: "In the last experiment, the glass window (three-eighths of an inch thick) at the fire end of the boiler, blew out with a quick sharp report, as loud as that of a musket; the fragments of glass, from a hole in the center of the plate, were projected through a window about three feet from the boiler and could not be found."

"Here explosive steam was generated by the injection of water on red hot iron, and in a time not exceeding one or two minutes at the most."

Page 48: "The temperatures of maximum vaporization are reached in practice in the high pressure steam engines."

"The iron boilers of our high pressure engines use steam of from ten to eleven atmospheres, or from 354 degrees to 360 degrees Fahrenheit, the higher temperature being about twenty degrees below the temperature found for the maximum vaporization of water by an oxidated surface of thick iron."

Page 71: "This experiment showed that great danger must be incurred in attempts to heat water very highly, even in vessels where it has but little room to expand itself, contrary to the opinions entertained by many."

These extracts so fully and pointedly sustain important points in our views that comment is useless. It will be proper to observe that since this report was first published (1836) steam drums have come into general use on boilers, that modify to a considerable extent foaming produced in a boiler by the steam drawn to the engines. But they have no such effect to prevent or diminish foaming by the heat of the boilers, or by the impurities contained in the water supplied them as is found in most of our rivers.

The following extracts from a communication in the Sunday Delta (1858) from the pen of an eminent engineer, confirms some points of importance advanced by us:

"My views are when explosions take place, causing a general destruction of the boilers, the foundation begins and ends by a scarcity of water, which allows the surface of the boilers above the water level not only to become heated, but transmit heat to the steam.

"The water, consequently, must lose, as a body, in the atoms evaporated, throughout the whole mass, which causes the water to rise, losing the compact character and assuming that of foam, and thus brought at once to mingle with the steam, superheated—and in contact with the heated plates of the boilers—consequently accumulating the pressure, through evaporation, with great rapidity.

"That the water will invariably take the character of foam by a reduction of pressure (which the starting of the engines must do) has been witnessed by thousands, in demonstrations made by the apparatus invented by that distinguished man Cadwalader Evens—having sections of glass through which the whole phenomenon of evaporation could be seen; and it was proven that, in the escape of steam, in the most minute quantity, the water never failed to rise and restore the amount lost, and thus regulate its temperature to meet the pressure. Having witnessed this numerous times, I can speak of it knowingly."

By supposition, we will now endeavor to give our views so plain that "he that runs may read," (or understand.)

Suppose either of the steamers that recently exploded, had, previous to the explosion, double the number of boilers, with less depth of furnace in the same proportion, other things equal.

The furnace would contain but half as much fuel at a time for combustion. The heat from the same to the fire surfaces of the boilers and flues would be less accordingly. This insures their heat always below the maximum point, consequently foaming of the water in the boilers produced by over heated fire surfaces, would in a manner cease.

The amount of steam room in the boilers would be doubled. This would check foaming induced by the steam drawn to the engines. It would take twice the length of time for the boiler, to get unclean, should the mud valves or blowing out be neglected. Hence, foaming by unclean boilers would be accordingly less.

The foaming within the boilers, produced in the ways mentioned, being stopped, at least to such an extent as to do no injury, the water in the boilers would be compact or solid, the heat of all the fire surfaces consequently kept to a proper coolness and the generation of vast or immense volumes of steam in a short period of time, or of explosive steam, would be impossible.

The safety-valve properly made, in good order, the weights properly adjusted, and one of them inclosed in such a manner that it could not be meddled with.

It is believed that if those unfortunate steamers that now no longer plough the "father of waters," had contained one-fourth more boiler, with a corresponding less depth of furnace, other things equal, that the hundreds of human beings who were, in the twinkling of an eye, hurled in eternity by those terrible disasters would now be (other casualties aside) living mortals instead of sleeping the slumbers that know no waking.

We are aware that an increased amount of boiler on steamboats would meet with objection by some that are interested, on account of their increased cost, weight and space they would occupy, but such objections are not to be weighed against human life.

There are those who attribute explosions of boilers to Providence, something in the air, or to some mysterious cause which is as yet unexplained. But we cannot entertain any such belief, as long as it is undeniable that a steam boiler, made so as to bear the usual test, with a safety valve in good order, its weights rightly adjusted, supplied at all times with an adequate amount of compact or solid water, with heat below the maximum point applied as equal as possible to its fire surfaces, will not explode.

We trust that our esteemed inspectors will no longer imitate the astronomer who, whilst intently gazing at the stars, fell in a ditch. By examining (if within the bounds of their duty) furnaces below boilers, and things generally around them, as well as "old tell truth" (safety valve) above, and going off half cocked about tubular boilers.

These observations are not from the impulse of the hour, but the "sober second thought" of an experience of over a quarter of a century on land and water, at, around and about the throttle valves of steam engines. If they are incorrect, we hope those that are able will point out through the public press, as our skirts are yet unstained by the blood of man; and all must admit that it is high time that wholesale murder by steam should cease to be the rule, instead of the exception, and that humanity may no longer weep at the premature sacrifice of so many lives on the altar of steam.

SAFETY.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—A school of Philadelphians has recently sprung up, who teach that the old proverb "that it is not the clothes which make the man" is a humbug; and that it is the clothes which make the man. For our part we are not prepared to take sides on this momentous question, but will gently insinuate that both may be right. For instance, all the clothing purchased from a non-advertising dealer which could be piled on would not improve any one; but one of Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart's cheapest suits would do the business instanter. Ergo; buy your clothing only from advertising dealers, if you ever expect to make a man of yourself.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.—Captain B. T. Walshe, attorney in fact for the above firm as well as that of Maull & Hancock, informs those who are indebted to them that he is preparing to settle their accounts on favorable terms. He can be seen any day at the shirt emporium of Colonel S. N. Moody, corner of Canal and Royal streets.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALE AND PORTER.—Those who are desirous of procuring a genuine article of English and Scotch ale and porter, are referred to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of Mr. J. W. Platt, dealer in all sorts of groceries, wines, teas, etc., at No. 57 Carondelet street. Mr. Platt is constantly importing the genuine ales and porters direct from Europe, is selling them at reduced prices, will dispose of any quantity, from a bottle up, and will deliver all purchases free of charge in any part of the city. Now that warm weather is coming on, those who need healthy and invigorating tonics cannot do better than lay in a supply of the genuine English and Scotch ales and porters kept by Mr. Platt.

We copy from a Natchez paper the following:

To the Public.—The National Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of New Orleans, through their agent, Mr. R. Mason, of Natchez, have promptly and without discount, paid me $3000, being the full amount of their risk on the property destroyed by the burning of the City Hotel, in this place, on the morning of the 15th of March last.

The company, in this case, had a legal right to withhold the payment until sixty days after proof of the loss sustained. As the prompt adjustment and payment of losses when they occur constitutes the highest and most honorable test to say insurance company, I deem it my duty, as an act of justice, to make this statement public, and desire in this connection, also, to recommend this company and their excellent agent, Mr. R. Mason, to their full share of public patronage. I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere and heart felt thanks to the numerous persons who rendered me valuable service in saving what little property was rescued from the flames.

JOSEPH SCREERY.

Natchez, Miss., April 7, 1866.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by all who use them. Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 5 St. Charles street.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MATCH Horses, Fine Saddle and Harness Horses, Work Mules, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, etc., at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
Office—89 Camp street.

TUESDAY, April 17, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at P. Liner's Stables, will be sold—
Elegant Work Mules
Fine Saddle and Harness Horses and Mares.
Fine Young Mules.
—Also—
Fine Top and Open Buggies, Harness, Wagon, etc.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

PRESSES.....PRESSES.
20 superior Seattle Presses at auction, by account of whom it may concern, to pay freight and charges.
BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
Office—89 Camp street.

TUESDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at the Bonded Warehouse, Fulton street, between Lafayette and Orod, will be sold—
20 superior Cotton, Hay and Maul Presses, known as the Seattle Presses.
☞ TERMS—Cash, in U. S. Treasury notes.

RIGGING.....RIGGING.
The complete Rigging of a 450 ton schooner, nearly new, consisting of Sails, Running Gear, Blocks, Iron Tanks and Pumps, Capstan, Signal Lamps, Compasses, several coils new Rigging, also a large assortment of Cordage.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

FURNITURE.....FURNITURE
BY MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, April 17, 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, Armoires, Washstands, Mahogany and Walnut Tetes Seules, Spring Seat Chairs, Easy 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, Cane 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 Mechanics' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by order and under the direction of O. H. Burbridge, Esq., Sup. Special Agent, Treasury Department, will be sold—
The American yacht HORTENSE, in good running order, with her tackle, apparel and furniture. She can be used in the Lake and of the Provincetown Railroad.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GRAVIER AND RAMPART streets, Dwelling Houses, Store and Stables—Sale for Partition—E. V. Sourier vs. Widow and Heirs of John P. Labouisse—Docket No. 20,443—Second District Court of New Orleans.

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

WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Mechanics' and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Carondelet and Camal streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated the 14th April, 1866, and rendered in the above entitled matter, at public auction, at Fassman's Cotton Press, on Gallatin, between Locust and Howard streets, will be sold—
58 bales Cotton.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

CHECK MATTING.....CHECK MATTING
BY FORSTALL & SPEAR,
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.
Office—15 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 11 1-2 o'clock A. M., at their auction rooms, corner Exchange Alley and Custom-house streets, will be sold—
100 pieces Check Matting, in lots to suit purchasers.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

ZEPHYR WOOL.....ZEPHYR WOOL
BY FORSTALL & SPEAR,
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.
Office, 15 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., at their auction rooms corner Exchange Alley and Customhouse streets, will be sold—
100 pounds Zephyr Wool, slightly damaged.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

KNIVES AND FORKS.....KNIVES AND FORKS.
BY FORSTALL & SPEAR,
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.
Office, 15 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., at their auction rooms, corner of Exchange Alley and Customhouse streets, over A. Rose's clothing store, will be sold—
100 dozen Knives and Forks.
—Also—
200 pieces Assorted Jewelry.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, ETC., slightly damaged and removed for convenience of sale to our auction rooms.
BY FORSTALL & SPEAR,
PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer.
Office, 15 Exchange Alley.

TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., at their auction rooms corner Exchange Alley and Customhouse streets, over A. Rose's clothing store, will be sold—
A stock of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, slightly damaged, consisting in part of Silk Linen Handkerchiefs, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Black Belt Ribbons, Silk Belts and Buckles, Buttons, Laces, Portemonnaies, Hair Nets, Scissors, Pocketing, Coral Necklaces, Black Beads, Corsets, White and Colored Skirts, Clothing, etc., etc.
☞ TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS.
BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., in store No. 40 Magazine street, will be sold—
25 packages Tobacco, 50 kits Soap, 120 barrels Soap, 10 barrels Lime Hominy, 10 do. Shaw Shaw, 40 do. Dried Beef, 100 boxes Tallow Candles, 10 doz. Brooms, 75 boxes Pickles, Brandy, Whisky, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Coffee, etc.
☞ TERMS—Cash; one-half Treasury Notes, balance current.

CANDIES, OYSTERS, STATIONERY, ETC.
BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, 47 Magazine street.

TUESDAY, April 17, at 11 1-2 o'clock A. M., in the store of Messrs. E. J. Hore & Co., Nos. 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas street, for account of whom it may concern, will be sold—
19 boxes Candy, 6 cases Cove Oysters, 3 cases Spiced Oysters, 2 cases Mace.
—Also—
An invoice of Stationery, etc.
☞ TERMS—Cash in Treasury notes.

WINDOW GLASS, NAILS, PAINTS, ETC.
BY D. E. MORPHY,
AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 47 Magazine street.

WEDNESDAY, April 18th, at 11 o'clock A. M., in store No. 40 Common street, to close consignments, will be sold—
6 boxes French Window Glass, 150 kegs Nails, 10 kegs English Red Lead, 6 bbls Putty, 3 bbls. Yellow Ochre, 3 bbls. Chalk, 300 lbs. White Lead.
☞ TERMS—Cash in Treasury notes.

DRY GOODS.....LARGE SALE