The New Orleans Crescent.

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E. G. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Rates of Advertising:

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Eight.....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	450 "
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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies 10 cents.

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Four.....	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	32 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Ten	30 "	55 "	75 "	130 "	200 "
Fifteen....	40 "	75 "	100 "	180 "	280 "
Thirty....	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	480 "

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1868.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE HIGHEST PRIZE.—As will be seen by referring to the correspondence in another column between Messrs. McRoberts & Dick and Major Thos. G. Rhett, secretary of the Mechanics' and Agricultural State Fair, the highest premium awarded is the diploma, and Messrs. McRoberts & Dick are the worthy recipients. These gentlemen are well and favorably known as merchants, and as manufacturers of family soap they stand par excellent. The award of the diploma for the best family soap, and the recommending of premium for the best artistic display of family soaps, is the best evidence of this fact, particularly when this adjudication is made by parties of fine discrimination and judgment and entirely disinterested. Messrs. McRoberts & Dick have constantly on hand a large supply of the best soap manufactured in this country, and they are prepared to offer every facility to the trade, and are ready to fill all orders left to their filling with promptness and dispatch. Their office is No. 43 Common street. Major Rhett's reply to their note claims the especial attention of our readers.

BRILLIANT.—Public attention has been called, by the action of the State Fair committee, to the extraordinary merits of Buck's Brilliant cooking stove, to which the first premium and gold medal were awarded recently. It burns less fuel by fifty per cent., and bakes better bread than any other stove now in use; and it was for those qualities, chiefly, that the committee gave it the preference. Every stove is guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge. Mr. E. Haller, agent, 188 Tchoupitoulas street, has, besides, every size of the "Brilliant," a large assortment of heating and cooking stoves of the most improved patterns. See advertisement.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. J. F. Morrill, sailed last evening for Belize, Honduras, with the following named passengers:

T. A. Wairous and family, G. Morning and wife, E. C. Carroll and wife, W. Watrous, Wm. Fitzgerald, Mr. Nash, Jas. Gray and family, J. T. Oglin., H. W. A. LeClercy, D. P. Ferguson, Henry Prage, Mrs. Manning, W. L. Tillelore, B. Witherspoon, Caroline Fraser, L. S. Fraser, T. Nixon and family, R. Pickett and family, G. Shevin and family, J. T. Dickens and wife, J. A. Kendrick, John and Alex. Thompson, J. C. Breck, G. W. Sherod, Whitfield Williams, Walter Williams, James Foley, Daniel Brown and family, Geo. M. Eldridge and wife, Samuel McCutcheon, P. L. Keoy, N. Walker, T. P. Tullelove, N. B. Fraser, Sarah Gardiner, B. B. Brown and family, H. C. Dumas, Geo. Kurruff, W. A. Love, Henry King, Lee Farner, Jas. Glasscock, W. F. Coleman and family, J. H. Johnston, R. C. Woods, Z. Daniel, W. R. Shields, W. Davidson and servant.

The steamship Gen. Grant, J. B. Hildreth commander, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship C. W. Lord, Capt. Ward, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cooksey, sailed at six o'clock last evening, from her wharf, opposite Jackson square, for Philadelphia via Havana, with the following passengers:

For Philadelphia—Gen. Messen, Mr. Willis, E. B. Townrew and wife, Mr. Arbuckle, Jno. B. Scott, Jno. Hamilton and wife.

For Havana—H. C. Calhohan, A. Abot, M. Blasco and wife, J. C. Henricks and wife.

The steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, sailed last evening for New York via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Havana—Emile Lochert, Dexter Dane, Miss Agnes.

For Havana—Mathias Karle, T J Roe, Alex de la Londre, J H Dunnty, D P Montague, R B Batte, N H Glassowith, wife and two children, Mrs Fitzgeral and son.

The following is a list of the passengers per steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg via Southampton:

Maximilian Damm, lady, two children and servant, Henry C Moore, James Mitchell, Daniel Fairex, E Dufournet, Richard Fairex, Michel Classtriex, Hypolite Solomon, Mrs A Weyer, F H C Helberg, Lina August, P. Wagner and wife, Caroline Moog, W Fartineau, Geo Gehl, and seventy-five in the steerage.

LUMBER—*Lumber.*—Clinton & Richards, 171 Gravier street, have received 100,000 feet of seasoned lumber from the Yazoo district, Mississippi, which are now landing at the foot of Race street. This lumber will be sold very cheap, in lots or by cargo.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—To keep up with the stringent times, Garthwaite, Lewis & Stun t have made a still further reduction on their prices for men's and boys' clothing, furnishing goods, shirts, trunks, etc., etc. They are selling at prices much lower than before the war, and their stores, 31 and 33 Camp street, contain a magnificent assortment of all sorts of excellent clothes—winter, spring and summer.

A Galveston correspondent begins thusly: "An article in the Bulletin says he does not see how," etc. Te he!

REASON AND EATING.

Prejudices on the subject of diet are generally giving way before the progress of utilitarian reform. Many people also begin to understand that old methods of feeding, under which each individual and each family looked out for themselves, amounted to an exquisite contrivance to defeat convenience and economy, and the diffusion of comfort and even luxury. There has been organized in New York city, under the superintendence of Professor Blot, an eating club, which will prove, perhaps, the pioneer of the spread of such organizations, or at least of the system proposed by this club, into all the large cities of the country.

The project is based on the co-operative principle; and it is intended, if the first experiment succeed in the business center of the city, to establish houses up town for supplying families with meals, either at co-operative tables or at their own homes, and at rates cheaper than the same food and the same cooking could be obtained on private terms and by domestic arrangements. The system once introduced, no co-operative stock or co-operative management would be needed to maintain it. It would perpetuate itself by force of its own merits; being in not greater danger of falling into disuse than the steam engine, the spinning jenny or the sewing machine. Families at length, seeing the unreasonableness of the old plan, would no more think of having private kitchens than they would think of having private slaughter houses. The patriarchs of old were their own butchers. But as society emerged from that primitive time and experienced the need and the advantage of a distribution of labor, butchering became a distinct trade instead of a regular incident of household administration. The same social development is now demonstrating the utility of discontinuing, where practicable, domestic cooking, and of making the preparation and the furnishing of food for private tables a commercial avocation; as much so as that of the butcher or the grocer, who, supplying alimentary commodities in an uncooked state, stand only one remove from such an avocation.

When we turn from considering methods of feeding to inquire what substances admit of being utilized as nourishment, we are appalled at the results to which gastronomy, discarding prejudices, and guided by reason alone, would conduct. On the one hand, we behold opening resources which utterly dissipate the apprehensions of those economical philosophers who wish to establish a maximum for marriage and the fruits of marriage in order to prevent population from exceeding the limits of subsistence. On the other hand, we perceive that the unsentimental utilization to which reason commends us, is prepared to do nothing short of leaping the chasm which separates civilized appetite from cannibalism. The man who eats and relishes a steak from his own horse, as many do in France, and as a few profess to have done in England, already stands, indeed, on the brink of this fearful gulf. As to France, so advanced is gastronomic utility there that Paris has its hippophagic market, and its population is settling down to the regular consumption of all crippled and superannuated horses possessing esculent availability, even though they may have borne the imperial person or done the nation service on the battle's bloody marge. In England the reform is in its tentative stage, as may be judged from the remarks of the Englishman who writes to the London Times, saying that he "gave a dinner off a grey pony," (as though in his country people usually dined where Gen. Pope once made his military headquarters before exposing his military hindquarters to the enemy) "and that it was quite equal to beef." The uncertainty as to whether this dinner was *off* or *of* the pony, is removed by a guest who describes it as a "pony dinner," and bears witness to the epicurean edibility of grey ponies. "Take the flavor of butchers' meat and of game," writes this enthusiastic witness, "as your two extreme points of comparison — the flavor of horseflesh will occupy the mean between them." Whether the butcher's meat referred to is beef, veal, mutton or pork, and whether the game referred to appertains to the category of "rats and mice, and such small deer," or to the category of the partridge and grouse, and such wild fowl, are questions upon which he does not enlighten the public; and, therefore, we may construe the phrase "mean between them" to signify that horse flesh combines in equal proportions the qualities of all animals known to butchery and to venery.

With so emphatic a recommendation as is thus given to horse-eating, it can hardly be doubted that the practice will, in time, obtain a firm footing in England, and then gradually extend itself to the United States. Such a prospect recalls again the startling length to which gastronomic reform must lead if pursued in logical extension from this practice. "The most curious thing," says the London Saturday Review, "about the proposed reform, is the strength of the prejudice by which it was opposed. Assuming that horseflesh is really a savory and nutritious food, why should any one object to eat it? The purely sentimental objection is obviously trifling." Trifling, forsooth! And yet if the testimony of the Fejean to the savory and nutritious qualities of roast missionary may be credited, nothing separates anthropophagy from hippophagy but a purely sentimental objection, an obstacle which, according to the Saturday Review, is "obviously trifling." What but sentiment, call it a sense of fraternity, natural abhorrence, religious scruple, or what not, deters men from eating enemies slain in battle? What but sentiment prevents society from making the only possible use of persons whose lives are notoriously worthless, by devoting them to the shambles? Overrule the pleas of sentiment in relation to the question of diet, and to "subsist on the enemy" would be no longer a fiction of war, and many an unfortunate and thriftless wight, many a vicious and pestiferous wretch, would literally "go to pot." On the whole, we think that all who are not prepared to follow a civilization which promises to culminate in cannibalism, had better cultivate sentiment awhile longer in connection with gastronomic reform, even if they should by so doing, retard the universal introduction of a dish which offers the unexampled advantage of possessing both the "flavor of butchers' meat and of game."

Our neighboring seacoast is a happy region. No sooner does one species of fruit go out of season than another offers itself in abundance. Just now the people of the bay are feasting on oranges and Japan plums.

Editorial Paragraphs, Etc.

Hazing is reviving at Harvard.

Calais produces pound oysters.

Chinese toys are all the rage in Paris.

Forrest plays again at the "Old Drury" this week.

An old bachelor contemporary has received the appropriate gift of a pair of spectacles.

The venerable and vigorous Pic. commenced its thirty-second year yesterday.

Canada has one hundred and forty-two thousand militia.

Horses are so plenty in Aroostook that they cannot be let for their keeping.

One hundred and fifty herrings for three pence in Scotland.

The first performance of the "White Fawn" at Niblo's was not concluded at 2 o'clock A. M.

Edwin Booth will probably be the lessee of Pike's Opera House.

Many Englishmen are discharging their Irish servants.

It is thought George Francis Train bribed the British police to arrest him.

Sun stroke is not uncommon in the short, hot summers of Siberia.

The Spectator says suicide is a sin unless one is in debt!

The New York Tribune recommends congressmen to study Joe Miller, and improve their jokes.

Seven houses were destroyed on the 20th inst., in Savannah by incendiarism.

Anna Dickinson rode on ice from Winona to La Crosse and nearly froze to death.

Thanks to Jeff Posey, Esq., of the Wild Wagoner, for the Natchez Courier of the 22d.

Gen. Mower is about leaving for the headquarters of his regiment, (39th Infantry,) on Ship Island.

The hospitality of the Franklin people is said to have been a little too much for the late excursion party from this city.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad are laying off five acres of ground at Pascagoula as a site for their workshops.

Steam has been successfully employed at Vera Cruz, recently, to disinfect a ship of yellow fever.

Dr. Newman says that not fifty dollars was contributed by the colored people to the erection of his church.

It is said that Henry J. Raymond is to write a history of Gen. Grant, assisted by William Swinton.

The queen's new book is to be illustrated with engravings of Scottish scenery and landscape from drawings by herself.

A State dinner recently given in Vienna continued twelve hours. There were twenty-nine courses and fifty different kinds of wine.

The New York Herald's anxiety about the difficulty of passing Hell Gate is perfectly unnecessary in its own case.

Whitney Haynes, of Binghampton, drove his horse a distance of twenty-four miles in one hour and forty minutes.

Prentice speaks of a young woman as a "three-leaved clover, combining in her flower-soul the beautiful spirits of earth and sea and sky." Ah!

The New York Sun says Train has "not always been remarkable for a monotonous regularity of conduct."

Train says he has told the Derby cabinet that the American ultimatum was the payment of the Alabama claims, and the release of American citizens, or war. Stand from under!

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial reminds the Republicans that "there is a tide in the affairs of parties, which, taken at the flood, leads to the devil."

One of the editors of the Pic. acknowledges that some fair creature has presented an "angel" to him. That is what it is sometimes called. Our congratulations to the happy father.

T. R. O'Conner, a school teacher in Richfield, Minn., was put off the cars for failing to pay the extra ten cents exacted for not procuring a ticket at the office, and was frozen to death.

On the New Canal, Friday, a beautiful double scull wherry was showing its paces between the lake and the Half-Way House. It was built in Algiers. Four men rowed it three miles and a quarter in nineteen minutes.

Gough says it is difficult to tell which is the most disagreeable, the man who always disputes your positions, whatever they are, or the one who is perpetually agreeing with your opinion as soon as he finds it out.

A great religious demonstration is to take place in the French Cathedral at Montreal before the departure of the Canadian corps of the Pontifical Zouaves on the occasion of blessing their banners. All the Roman Catholic bishops of Quebec and Ontario are expected to be present.

Disraeli spent Christmas in London at work. A London correspondent speaks of him as follows:

Mr. Disraeli always looks the worst dressed and most abstracted man in England. No one could have helped noticing yesterday that his wife watched for omnibusses and cabs as they went over dangerous crossings—he looked neither to the right nor the left.

George Graves, one of the party of six, who undertook to maltreat a new student named Brown, at the Amherst Agricultural College, Massachusetts, the other night, and was badly cut with a chisel, is still in a very critical condition, and there is but a small chance of his recovery. The others will get well. President Clark fully indorses the course pursued by young Brown, the intended victim, and in reward of his bravery, has presented him a scholarship, the annual income of which is two hundred and four dollars.

The burning of the whisky warehouse Friday night was attended by a curious and novel scene. The whisky escaping from the burning casks into the flowing gutters, transformed them into actual rivers of fire, the surface of which rippled and glowed with kaleidoscopic pictures in blue and orange upon a black ground, presenting a picture at once weird, beautiful and suggestive of imagings in Dante's Inferno. In the immediate vicinity of the burning building the gutters glowed and flamed with the greater intensity, but the beauty of the fire pictures upon the water was more marked at remote points, where the struggle between the burning spirit and the water was more evenly contested. A large number of people left their beds to witness the unaccustomed spectacle.

Two forms of insects are always found, in greater or less number, in raw sugar—an acarus or mite, something like that of cheese, and several kinds of small beetles or cleoptera, which, however, appear to be there for the purpose of preying on the mites. The number of the latter is very great—amounting, sometimes, to several hundred thousand in a single pound of sugar. They are sluggish in their movements, and visible to the naked eye as a kind of reddish dust. A peculiar disease among those who handle raw sugar, and known as the sugar itch, is caused by these mites effecting a lodgment on the hands, just as will the true itch insect, which is also an acarus. Refined sugar is free from these acari, owing to the process of preparation and the absence of the nitrogenized substances which constitute their nutriment in the raw sugar.

A radical colonel named White challenged Butler, when the latter was in Richmond last week, to mortal combat. As there is no report of a meeting, it is presumable that a meeting was never had. Even had there been an encounter reported, no one would believe it; for the reason that every one knows that Butler won't fight. His only fight during the war, in which he took an active part, was one in which he met and was worsted by a Lowell bricklayer.

If Col. White thinks to get a fight out of Butler he is mistaken in his man. Butler would perhaps consent to dig a ditch with him, or go on a competitive raid after spoons, or see who could maltreat the greatest number of women in the shortest space of time. But pistols and coffee do not suit the hero of Fort Fisher. Let White change the form of his challenge.—[Chicago Times.

The lumber interest of the seacoast counties of Mississippi, which had for some time past been laboring under a great depression, is showing some signs of life again.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Crescent.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1867.

The week just past has been signaled by the arrival of Miss Jenny Rusk, and her brilliant success in concert; a Baltimorean by birth, she has returned from a ten years' study under the best masters in Leipzic, London and Paris, soon to establish her claims as an American prima donna of real worth, and the people of this city feel a very natural pride in her success. She has an excellent soprano voice, of full register, finely cultivated, and gives the highest notes without harshness, or apparent effort, and the lowest, refreshingly sweet and soft. Miss Rusk is now in Washington, but returns here during the week, to give a matinee, then to Boston and through the country. Though she is no actress, and is not even very graceful, I think her voice alone will insure her success.

The week has also been signaled by the untiring and (I am glad to add) successful efforts of the ladies of the Southern Relief Association, of this city. The cries for aid that reached them constantly, from all parts of the suffering South, moved them to unusual labors, and they have devoted themselves assiduously to the work, and enlisted the substantial aid of the many generous and rich people of this truly charitable city.

Every evening and night during the week the lady managers of the association held an impromptu fair at the Maryland Institute, presided at lunch and refreshment tables, sold innumerable trifles, and raffled unknown quantities of fruit cake and babies, of which deponent drew not one; but then the claret punches, and the stewed terrapins à Baltimore, *really "Hæc olim,"* etc. These entertainments were brought to a close Saturday evening by a beautiful offering from the little children from all parts of the city, who brought to the Institute and gave to the ladies, clothing, blankets, shoes and provisions for the suffering, starving little Southern children. How the soothing, comforting words of the Savior came to mind as I looked upon these generous little innocents, "Suffer little children to come unto me." From these entertainments the association will realize sufficient means to relieve much of the distress that requires immediate attention.

Last evening I visited the skating pond of the Baltimore Skating Club, and witnessed one of those charming and exhilarating sights which can be seen only on ice. Here are four or five hundred gaily costumed ladies and gentlemen, in all colors and in all positions, moving to the music of a full band on the icy bed—some swaying gracefully as swans, (mostly crimson and scarlet or plaid,) some rushing furiously along at the full speed of a crack skater, or cutting circles with grace and ease, others making grotesque figures, and seeing irregular and meteoric stars as they go down closer to the ice, which seems strangely to attract every portion of the body but that which holds the skates.

These and a thousand novel scenes meet your eye at every turn, and you will see many a fine, fast and graceful lady, with street dress, cunning boots and jaunty hat, sweep by you at greater speed than you would care to go, unless a tip-top skater. A pretty crimson ribbon, trimmed with a gold skate, bearing the initial letters of the club, distinguishes the members, and a round lettered card, always in sight, their guests; without these none can go upon the ice. It was nine o'clock last night before the last skaters left the ice, and I warrant you they brought roses to the cheek and fire to the eye.

The sale of tickets for the readings of Charles Dickens began yesterday, but the rush has not been great to buy them up at once, as elsewhere. He will, however, have good houses, make money, and give satisfaction. The tickets are two dollars each—eight dollars for the course. First reading, Monday, January 27th.

Maretzek and Grau announce a gala festival of grand opera Wednesday, the 23d. It cannot be worse than the Strakosch, Lagrange and Brignoli troupe, and is doubtless much better—at least I hope so. "Romeo and Juliet," "Fra Diavolo," "Il Trovatore," "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Faust" is the repertory, as advertised, with Gazzaniga, Minnie Hauck, Bellini, Pancani, Ronconi, Testa, and full chorus.

Kate Reynolds is playing to good houses at the Holliday Street Theater, in the dramatization of a regular Braddon sensational, "Nobody's Daughter;" but nothing but fire and murder, brimstone and corruption suit the morbid and horror-craving tastes of a large body of theater patrons; and the more horrible and disgusting, the more popular with this too large body.

The Mikado Japanese troupe come next week, with new novelties and another "All Right."

The books are open for subscription to raise six hundred thousand dollars, to build—what is very much needed in this city—a new first-class hotel, to be called the "Maryland." Several times previous this subject has been agitated, but thus far without results; this effort seems to be a steady and determined one, and we wish it success.

As before suggested by me months ago, the two great needs of Baltimore were, and still are, a first class hotel and an Academy of Music like that in Philadelphia.

It is snowing heavily as I write, and the weather is moderating rapidly. POTOMOS.

SUPERIOR MINCE MEAT.—Boil a fresh beef's tongue till tender, and when cold, skin and mince it as fine as possible, with the fat about the roots, and half a pound of beef suet. Seed and chop two pounds of large fresh raisin; pick, wash and dry one pound of Zante currants; pare, core and chop fine two pounds of large, juicy apples; cut half a pound of citron into long, thin slips. Mix the fruit with the minced meat, adding one pound of good brown sugar, an ounce of powdered cinnamon, half an ounce of powdered mace, quarter of an ounce of powdered cloves, and two grated nutmegs; strain the juice of two large oranges, mix it with a pint of Madeira wine and a pint of the best brandy, and pour it over the other ingredients, mixing all thoroughly together. Pack the mince meat down hard in a stone jar, cover it closely, and paste paper over the lid.

Another Receipt.—Two pounds of lean fresh beef—off of the round is best—boiled very tender, and when cold mince fine; three pounds of beef suet and three pounds of apples, chopped; five pounds of currants, washed and dried, or three pounds of currants and one of raisins; one nutmeg, a tablespoonful of cinnamon, the same of ginger, and half a tablespoonful of mace and cloves mixed, all in the finest powder. Mix all well together, adding three quarters of a pound of sugar, the juice of a large lemon and the yellow rind, grated, and sufficient cider or molasses to make the mince-meat quite moist, but not too thin. Press it tight into small stone jars, with a round of white paper dipped in molasses pressed down on the top, and the jars closely covered.

The wife of Mack Goodwyn, of Spartanburg, S. C., disappeared very mysteriously five years ago. Some bones were recently discovered buried in a gulley near Goodwyn's house, which have been declared by anatomists to be those of a woman. Goodwyn has been arrested.

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.'S SALES.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE AT AUCTION

—OF—

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN LOTS,

—COMPRISING—

FIVE CHOICE BATTURE SQUARES, SUITABLE FOR COTTON PRESSES, WAREHOUSES, MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, DEPOTS, ETC., ETC.,

—SITUATED—

IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THIS CITY

—EXTENDING—

ALONG NEW LEVEE, FRONT AND WATER STREETS

—AT THE—

HEAD OF RACE, ORANGE, RICHARD, MARKET AND ST. JAMES STREETS.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE HEIRS OF LIVAUDAIS AND P. G. ROBIN DELOGNY AND THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

HEIRS OF PIERRE GUY ROBIN DELOGNY VS. THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 29,007—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.

—AND—

THE HEIRS OF LIVAUDAIS VS. THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS ET AL.—No. 29,712—SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,

NICHOLAS J. HORT, Auctioneer,

Office, No. 17 Exchange Place.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25th, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city of New Orleans, by virtue of two judgments rendered by the Honorable John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans; said judgments rendered in the above entitled matters on the 15th day of January, 1868 and signed 20th day of January, 1868, in conformity with said judgments, the following lot of valuable property, at public auction will be sold, to wit:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND situated on the Batture of the First District of New Orleans, "in accordance with the plan thereof made by L. H. Pitts, City Surveyor, under date of 29th June, 1867, approved by the Finance Committee of the said City Council (of New Orleans), a duly certified copy of which plan is annexed to the judgments rendered (as above) and made part thereof."

According to said plan the said Squares and Lots of Ground have the following dimensions:

1. THIRTY LOTS OF GROUND in square 31 A, bounded by New Levee, Water Race and Orange streets, forming the whole of said square and numbered from 1 to 30 inclusively. Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Water and Richard streets, and measures 26 feet 7 inches front on Water street, 26 feet 7 inches and 1 line in width in the rear by 115 feet in depth and front on Orange street. Lots Nos. 2 to 10, inclusive, measure each 26 feet 6 inches front on Water street by 115 feet in depth between parallel lines. Not No. 11 measures 27 feet 6 inches and 3 lines front on Water street by 115 feet in depth on the line of lot No. 10 and 109 feet 8 inches and 7 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 12 by 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear. Lot No. 12 measures 28 feet 8 inches and 1 line front on Water street, 26 feet 7 inches in width in the rear by 109 feet 8 inches and 7 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 11, and 25 feet 11 inches and 5 lines in depth and front on Race street, and forms the corner of Water and Race streets. Lots Nos. 13, 14 and 15 measure each 27 feet front on Race street by 159 feet 1 inch and 2 lines in depth. Lot No. 16 measures 27 feet front on Race street by 152 feet 1 inch and 4 lines in depth, between parallel lines. Lot No. 17 forms the corner of Race and New Levee streets, and measures 27 feet 5 inches and 2 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 7 inches and 4 lines wide in the rear, 151 feet 5 inches in depth on the line of lot No. 18. Lot No. 18 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear by 151 feet 5 inches in depth on the line of lot No. 17, and 124 feet 11 inches and 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 19. Lot No. 19 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 3 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by 124 feet 11 inches and 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 8 and 113 feet 5 inches and 2 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 20. Lot No. 20 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by 113 feet 5 inches and 2 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 19, and 111 feet 11 inches and 3 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 21. Lot No. 21 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 3 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet and 6 inches in width in the rear, by 111 feet 11 inches and 3 line in depth on the line of lot No. 22, and 105 feet 5 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 22. Lot No. 22 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by 132 feet inches and 4 lines in depth on the lines of lots Nos. 21 and 16 and 125 feet 11 inches and 5 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 23. Lot No. 23 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by 155 feet 11 inches and 5 lines in depth on the line of lots Nos. 22 and 15, and 145 feet 5 inches and 6 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 24. Lot No. 24 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 3 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by 146 feet 5 inches and 5 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 25 and 139 feet 11 inches and 7 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 25. Lot No. 25 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by 139 feet 11 inches and 7 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 24, and 133 feet 6 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 26. Lot No. 26 measures 27 feet 3 inches 3 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by 133 feet 6 inches in depth on the line of lot No. 25, and 127 feet 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 27. Lot No. 27 measures 27 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by 127 feet 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 26, by 120 feet 6 inches and 2 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 28. Lot No. 28 forms the corner of New Levee and Orange streets, and measures 27 feet 5 inches and 2 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 7 inches and 2 lines in width in the rear, by 120 feet 6 inches and 2 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 27, and 114 feet in depth and front on Orange street. Lots Nos. 29 and 30 measure each 27 feet front on Orange street by 159 feet 1 inch and 2 lines in depth.

2. TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND in square 32 A, bounded by New Levee, Water, Orange and Richard streets, forming the whole of said square, and numbered from 1 to 28 inclusively. Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Water and Richard streets, and measures 20 feet 9 inches and 2 lines front on Water street 26 feet 9 inches and 3 lines in width in the rear, by 109 feet and 4 inches in depth and front on Richard street. Lots Nos. 2 to 11 inclusively measure each 26 feet 7 inches front on Water street by 109 feet 4 inches in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 12 forms the corner of Water and Orange streets, and measures 26 feet 9 inches and 2 lines front on Water street, 26 feet 9 inches and 3½ lines in width in the rear, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth and front on Orange street by 159 feet 8 inches and 4 lines in depth. Lot No. 15 forms the corner of New Levee and Orange streets, and measures 26 feet 8 inches and 6 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 9 inches and 4½ lines in width in the rear, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth and 1 line in depth and front on Orange street. Lots Nos. 16 to 25 inclusively measure each 26 feet 7 inches front on New Levee street, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 26 forms the corner of New Levee and Richard streets, and measures 26 feet 9 inches and 5 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 9 inches and 3½ lines in width in the rear, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth and front on Richard street. Lots Nos. 27 and 28 measure each 27 feet front on Richard street by 159 feet 8 inches in depth.

3. TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, in square 33 A, bounded by New Levee, Water, Richard and Market streets forming the whole of said square, and numbered from 1 to 28 inclusively. Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Water and Market streets and measures 26 feet 7 inches and 7 lines front on Water street, 26 feet 8 inches 1½ lines width in the rear, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth and front on Market street. Lots Nos. 2 to 11 inclusively measures each 26 feet 7 inches front on Water street, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth, between parallel lines. Lot No. 12 forms the corner of Water and Richard streets and measures 26 feet 7 inches and 7 lines front on Water street, 26 feet 8 inches 1½ lines width in the rear, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth and 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 11 and 125 feet 11 inches and 5 lines in depth and front on Richard street. Lots Nos. 13 and 14 measure each 27 feet front on Richard street, by 159 feet 7 inches and 2 lines in depth. Lot No. 15 forms the corner of New Levee and Richard streets, and measures 26 feet 8 inches and 6 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 3 inches 4½ lines in width in the rear, 109 feet 4 inches in depth and front on Richard street. Lots Nos. 16 to 25, inclusively measure each 26 feet 7 inches front on New Levee street, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth between parallel lines. Lot No. 26 forms the corner of New Levee and Market streets, and measures 26 feet 9 inches and 5 lines front on New Levee street, 26 feet 8 inches 2½ lines in width in the rear, by 109 feet 4 inches in depth and front on Market street. Lots Nos. 27 and 28 measure each 27 feet front on Market street, by 159 feet 7 inches in depth.

4. NINETEEN LOTS OF GROUND in square 34, A, bounded by New Levee, Water, Market and St. James streets, forming the whole of said square, and numbered from 1 to 19 inclusively. Lot No. 1 forms the corner of New Levee, St. James and Water streets, and measures 27 feet 1 inch and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 30 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on Water street, 1.5 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth and front on St. James street, by 138 feet 8 inches in depth on the line of lot No. 2. Lot No. 2 measures 26 feet 7 inches front on New Levee street 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water street, by 128 feet 8 inches in depth on the line of lot No. 1, and 141 feet 9 inches and 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 3. Lot No. 3 measures 26 feet and 7 inches front on New Levee street 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water street, by 141 feet 9 inches 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 2, and 124 feet 10 inches 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 4. Lot No. 4 measures 26 feet 4 inches front on New Levee street, 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water street, by 154 feet 10 inches 1 line in depth on the line of lot No. 5. Lot No. 5 measures 26 feet 7 inches front on New Levee street, 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water street, by 167 feet 11 inches and 2 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 4, and 181 feet and 2 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 6. Lot No. 6 measures 26 feet 7 inches front on New Levee street, 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water st eet, by 181 feet and 2 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 5, and 194 feet 1 inch and 3 lines in depth on the lines of lots Nos. 19 and 7. Lot No. 7 measures 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water street, 26 feet 7 inches in width in the rear, by 94 feet 1 inch and 3 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 6, and 107 feet 2 inches and 3 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 8. Lot No. 8 measures 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water street, 26 feet 7 inches in width in the rear, by 107 feet 2 inches and 3 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 7, and 120 feet 3 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line of lots Nos. 9 and 13. Lot No. 9 measures 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water street, 26 feet 7 inches in width in the rear by 93 feet 3 inches and 4 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 10. Lot No. 10 measures 29 feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Water street 26 feet inches in width in the rear by 106 feet 4 inches and 6 lines in depth on the line of lot No. 9, and 109 feet 5 inches and 5 lines in dep