The New Orleans Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1869.

The Situation in Cuba.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

[From the New York Tribune—Editorial.]

THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

Given, as a seat of popular insurrection, a long, narrow island, with unhealthy coast and a backbone of mountain fastnesses, with thousands of situations admirably adapted to an isolated defensive warfare, but without ready means of communication through a territory which, though not so large as New York, presents distances between its leading cities greater than from tide-water to Chicago; given a population disarmed and too scattered for a close organization, but generally in sympathy with the insurgents—a power three thousand miles away, itself in the later stages of a revolution, with few troops and less money, straining its resources and its credit to the utmost in the effort to reduce this island to subjection—the government forces unacclimated, ill-fitted for active operations, and comparatively ignorant of the country; the insurgents hardy, familiar with the regions through which they move, and exempt from the terrors which the approaching unhealthy season brings to newcomers.

With such conditions, what features would a campaign be likely to exhibit? The problem does not seem one of remarkable difficulty; the journals which complain so vehemently of the confusion in the Cuban news might almost, in Emersonian style, evolve its solution from their own consciousness.

[From the Havana Correspondence New York Tribune]

The provisional government of Cuba is at this moment master of at least three-fifths of the entire area of the island; it commands all the interior lines of communication within this revolutionized territory; its threatens the control of the Spaniards over the remaining two-fifths; it has confined the troops operating against them chiefly to the seaboard and to the walls of a few principal towns; it has an organized semi-military government whose authority is readily and seriously respected by the people; it has, to-day, an army of over 40,000 men in the field, and could easily double that number if in possession of arms and proper equipments. So much the revolution has practically accomplished. It has in reality done much more, for from the outset it has established the policy of emancipation and full enfranchisement of all citizens as its purpose. The moral value of this unqualified position has been immense. There is another notable feature in the success so far achieved. It is that it has been gained by the almost divided exertions of the Cubans themselves. In spite of all reports, there has been but very slight aid given from the outside, either from our shores or other of the neighboring American States. A few small cargoes of arms were run in, but even these are of recent date. Another point is that, from the outset, the movement has been regular and orderly, carried forward under organized direction and with a definite policy to guide. The provisional government, of which Cespedes is the known chief, has been everywhere recognized by the Cubans. Whatever differences and jealousies may have existed, and it is presumable there have been such, they have never been allowed to impede the patriotic work. At the present moment, the entire Eastern Department, with the exception of the seaports and two or three interior places of importance, like Puerto Principe, are controlled by the Republicans. About one-third of the Western Department is also really held by them, the Spanish forces being confined to the Cinco Villas (five towns) of Remedios, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, and Trinidad. According to authentic information received here, the patriot forces are distributed about as follows: In the Bayamo and Mayari section (the last named place is now the seat of the provisional government), General Cespedes has under his own control and that of his immediate second in command, Major General Donato del Marmol, about 12,000 men. This force could easily be doubled or trebled if arms were attainable. In the upper portion of the "Oriental" Department Quesada is operating with about 14,000 men, of whom one and the larger column in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe, under the immediate direction of Quesada, is quite well equipped. In the Cinco Villas district the patriots have a force of about 15,000 men, a considerable portion of which is tolerably well armed. Every week makes a favorable difference in the armament. In the last named region one of the principal generals is Poello, a Dominican malatto, who fought with considerable credit against the Spaniards in 1861–'62.

Not Dead Yet.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—LETTER FROM GENERAL HOWARD.

The following letter from Gen. O. O. Howard, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to him by Hon. O. H. Dockery, chairman of the House committee on freedmen's affairs, exhibits the present status of the freedmen's bureau:

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1869.

Hon. O. H. Dockery, M. C., Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, House of Representatives:

Dear Sir—I have received your note, and will cheerfully comply with your request.

As to the work of education among the "freedmen and refugees," I have already closed up all divisions of the bureau except the educational work, the payment of bounties and hospitals—one at Vicksburg, one at Richmond, Va., and one in this district.

I think a larger expenditure of money has been made in aid of school buildings in cities and villages than I would have advised with my present experience. Now that prejudice is giving way, the educational work can be extended more than heretofore into the country with comparatively small outlay, by inducing the co-operation of the people. We have already quite a corps of colored teachers, and soon will have more; and we know these can go into the country schools and be comparatively well received. I propose to have not one agent in each State hereafter, so as to save every cent I can in order to use the remainder of our appropriation for the starting of schools for places where the people have thus far been deprived of them.

I have been obliged by law to cooperate with their benevolent educational associations, and, in aiding them to prepare teachers, I have been necessitated to help institutions of the higher grades. You may consult me, as you suggest, to aid the country schools more in future, and the normal schools, colleges and universities less. But, as we still need colored teachers very much, it might not be well to tie up the Bureau completely by an amendment. I have no other object than to carry out the will of Congress on the subject. Yours, truly,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.,
Commissioner, etc.

P. S.—You will notice by the reports schools for children of "refugees" at Fortress Monroe; Richmond, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and a few others. These children are all white. O. O. H.

INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENTS IN THE HILL MURDER CASE.—Mrs. Pritchell has furnished to the press a full statement in regard to the murder of her mother. In the first place she disavows any knowledge of how or by whom the murder was committed, but does not intimate or insinuate it may have been done by her husband. She then goes into a long explanation of her ceasing to visit Twitchell in jail, and says that after his conviction, as she was leaving the cell, he pressed into her hand a closely written paper, which she found to be an appeal to her to save his life by confessing that she had committed the murder.

The appeal was followed by a story that she was to tell, that she had committed the murder in a quarrel, and said that lawyers had been consulted who said she could not be harmed. On a subsequent visit he gave her another paper, conveying another story. She was to tell that she had become criminal with one Lie, who had, with her, concerted a plan to rob and murder Mrs. Hill. On another occasion he gave her another written appeal to save him, and recommended her to say that Mrs. Hill had not been murdered at all, but had fallen from the window. All these documents commence with an appeal to her love, etc., to save him. They are in Twitchell's handwriting, but have evidently been drawn up for him by some legal man. The whole statement throws but little new light on the affair, but explains the conduct of Mrs. Twitchell.

A Washington dispatch of the 12th says: The effect of the recent action of the president and Congress on reconstruction, especially in Virginia, is of the most cheering character. Letters from Richmond say that it seems as if a load of depression had been lifted from the spirits of the people, and that the satisfaction with the action of Congress is well nigh unanimous, the only exceptions being some few sullen reactionists, who still harbor the ghost of the rebellion and spit on the flag. Business is already reviving, as a consequence, and the doubt and uncertainty which have been consequent upon their chaotic condition being removed, the people are already beginning to form plans for the future and prepare for largely increased business. It is believed that the material interests of the State will be advanced many millions by this action of Congress.

Interesting to Catholics.

NUMBER OF PRELATES EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN THE COMING COUNCIL—HOSPITABLE PREPARATIONS—ST. PETER'S THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

ROME, March 9.

In order that your readers may form some idea of the number of prelates who may be expected in Rome, to take part in the approaching Ecumenical Council, I present a catalogue of the Catholic prelates now living, as well as the vacant sees.

The complete list gives twelve patriarchs of Latin and Oriental rite, twelve Latin archbishops immediately dependent on the Holy See, 120 with ecclesiastical provinces, seven Oriental archbishops. Total, 139. Of Latin bishops there are six called suburbicarians, always cardinals, with sees near Rome, but immediately subject to the Holy See, and 570 with dioceses; 66 bishops of the Oriental rite. Total, 723.

His holiness has elevated to the metropolitan dignity 16 sees, and erected 5 archbishoprics and 111 bishoprics. Total 131.

Archbishops seen in partibus 236; bishop's sees in partibus, 198.

The vacant sees are patriarchal—18 archiepiscopal, 106 episcopal. Those occupied amount to 747 patriarchal and residential, and 234 in partibus. So that the titular Catholic hierarchy comprises 981 prelates. There are 135 apostolic delegations, vicariss and prefectures, besides which the present pope has created thirty-two similar offices. Of these eighteen are vacant. The lengthy catalogue is completed with sixteen abbacies and nullius prelacies.

In order to provide with suitable lodgings so many dignitaries of the church, the pope has named a special commission of six prelates and a president to provide residences and exercise the sacred duties of hospitality in the name of his holiness toward the reverend fathers assembled in council. The design for the seats and stalls in the transept of St. Peter's has been enlarged. There will be now fourteen rows of stalls, rising one above the other in the semicircular form of the ancient Greek and Roman theaters, so that the outside row will be about the hight of the first story of an ordinary dwelling house. The pope went to examine the samples of seats on Saturday, a section of the woodwork being prepared in the transept. His holiness made Monsignor Tedeschi get in to try them, as a machinist size, that prelate being "cast in Nature's largest mold."

While giving news from the Vatican I must not omit to mention that the whole of that magnificent pile of pontifical splendor was in danger of being destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The conflagration burst out at six A. M., in a ground floor of the triangular courtyard, used as a store for the platforms and benches erected for foreign visitors in St. Peter's during the Easter week ceremonies.

Such a mass of old, dry woodwork burned like matchwood, and fears were entertained that the flooring above would give way and allow the flames to penetrate into the mosaic manufactory, where the damage would have been irreparable, as Raphael's celebrated picture of the Madonna di Foligna is now being copied there; but fortunately, although the beams were much scorched, they did not yield, and as the corps of firemen always stationed at the palace and a detachment of zouaves from the grand guardhouse were at once summoned to the scene of danger, the fire was extinguished after four hours' burning, without further damage than the total destruction of the wooden apparatus alluded to.

The pope, warmly wrapped up at that early hour, looked out of the windows of his apartments now and then to see how matters went on; and Cardinal Antonelli, who, as prefect of the palace, was immediately on active duty, reassured his holiness repeatedly.

Another Version of the Interview Between the President and Senator Ross.

The Herald's Washington special gives the following account of the interview between Senator Ross and President Grant:

Senator Ross was admitted at the same time as old Zack Chandler, but had the first chance to speak to the president.

"I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard you intend to make certain nominations. They may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least," he said.

Grant laconically and interrogatively replied, "Well, sir?"

This presidential response was not in a tone or manner to be relished by the Kansas senator.

"Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preference in regard to the matter of appointments, Mr. President?" inquired the senator.

"That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude? Inform me and then I can reply," replied Grant.

Senator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightenment, he was determined not to go away in a fog. The senator, therefore, with suppressed rage, explained the appointments to which he had reference.

"Frankly, sir," said Grant, "I intend not to make those appointments."

"What, sir, you seem to recommendate me the least!" exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage.

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer," firmly but sternly replied Grant.

"This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President; not as one gentleman should treat another," uttered Senator Ross.

"I have no intention to be dictated to, sir," said Grant, sharply.

"Nor have I to be insulted even by you, sir, were you twenty times the president," exclaimed Ross, with his temper up to white heat.

"I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject," muttered Grant, between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate."

"You and your desires may go to hell," roared out Ross.

"Leave the room, sir; leave the room, or I shall force you out," thundered Grant.

Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the Capitol.

President Grant threw himself into a chair the moment the door closed, and wiped his brow with his pocket handkerchief, evidently much agitated.

Old Zach. Chandler approached, and was thus addressed by the president: "Excuse me a few moments; after that interview I must take a little time to cool off."

Such is the account which I have learned, and which I give substantially as it came to me. I do not vouch for its truth, but have good grounds to believe it is not very different from the actual occurrence.

Appleton's Journal, a weekly paper devoted to literature, science and art, will at all times be found replete with interesting matter.

Omitting ordinary news and avoiding partisan advocacy, both political and sectarian, the Journal will be devoted to general literature, to science, art and education, and to the diffusion of valuable information upon subjects of practical importance.

The department of literature will embrace a variety of interesting subjects, together with poems by our prominent authors.

Its illustrations will also constitute an additional attraction, nearly every number being accompanied by a steel engraving or a large cartoon engraved on wood. The first number contained Victor Hugo's great production, entitled the "Man Who Laughs, or the King's Command," and the subsequent one will be found equally as remunerative to the general reader. For sale by all news agents throughout the United States.

ANECDOTE OF LORD BROUGHAM—*Effect of Mulled Port.*—In the new Parliament Brougham—"Delivered his great speech in defense of it—the reform bill—which by many was considered his *chef d'œuvre*. It certainly was a wonderful performance to witness. He showed a most stupendous memory and extraordinary dexterity in handling the weapons both of ridicule and reason. Without a note to refer to, he went through all the speeches of his opponents delivered during the five nights' debate, analyzing them summarily and, with a little aid from perversion, giving them all a seemingly triumphant answer."

The peroration was partly inspired by draughts of mulled port, imbibed very copiously toward the conclusion of the four hours during which he was on his legs or on his knees.

He concluded:

"By all you hold most dear, by all the ties that bind every one of us to our common order and our common country, I solemnly adjure you, I warn you, I implore you—yes, on my bended knees (he kneels) I supplicate you, reject not this bill."

He continued for some time as if in prayer, but his friends, alarmed for him lest he should be suffering from the effects of the mulled port, picked him up and placed him safely on the woolsack.

Senator Sprague is preparing an elaborate speech in support of his assertion of cowardice on the part of Gen. Burnside, so sharply responded to by Senator Anthony. The speech is to be delivered on the stump, or published in a pamphlet, in Rhode Island.

The Annual British Budget.

SPEECH OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th inst., the Hon. Robt. Lowe, chancellor of the exchequer, submitted the annual budget, in explanation of which he said that the ministry proposed to deal separately with the general expenditures and those for the Abyssinian war. The estimates made by the Hon. Geo. W. Hunt, his predecessor in office, were £73,000,000, while the receipts were £72,500,000, leaving a deficit of £500,000, which had to be met this year. He (Mr. Lowe) estimated expenditures during the present fiscal year at £68,250,000, showing a reduction of £3,750,000 from other estimated expenditures of last year, which was gained chiefly in the admiralty and war offices. He estimated the revenue of the present fiscal year at £73,000,000, or an excess over last year of £250,000. So, if the Abyssinian war were not to be provided for, the surplus would be £4,500,000. The whole expense of the Abyssinian war would be £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 were expended in India. The country had still £4,000,000 of this amount to pay. The surplus of the present year would just balance the Abyssinian and the general deficit. "Under the circumstances," said the chancellor, "it is desirable to raise a greater sum by taxation." He regarded the present means of collection as expensive and unsatisfactory, and said its only warrant was in its antiquity. He proposed to collect the assessed taxes by means of excise licenses granted at the commencement of each year on a return to be furnished by the ratepayer. The license tax is to be collected in the same manner. By these measures £3,250,000 will be brought into the financial year in addition to the amounts heretofore collected. And of this amount he proposed a reduction of a penny on the income tax, to repeal the import duty on corn and the fire insurance duty, and to arrange several smaller items. This will be a decrease of £3,000,000, and will leave nearly £5,000,000 clear surplus.

FATAL AFFRAY.—At Cannelton, Indiana, a few days since, a serious affray took place between a merchant named Danbery and a stranger, when Danbery was shot and instantly killed, and the stranger received wounds from which he died shortly afterward. Several parties standing by attempted to interfere, and three of them received very serious wounds.

Don't buy a miserable single thread machine, when you can get a first premium Grover & Baker at the New York price, fifty-five dollars, and warranted five years, at 182 Canal street.

AUCTION SALES.

P. F. MEUNIER'S SALES.

VALUABLE IMPROVED LOTS

CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, BETWEEN PRIEUR AND JOHNSON STREETS.

—And on—

COLUMBUS STREET, BETWEEN ROMAN AND PRIEUR STREETS.

BY P. F. MEUNIER,
AUCTIONEER,
Office, 89 Carondelet street.

SATURDAY, April 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the ST. CHARLES AUCTION EXCHANGE (rotunda of St. Charles Hotel) on Carondelet street, between Gravier and Common streets, will be sold:

1 A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, designated by the No. 7 of square No. 64, bounded by Canal, Prieur, Customhouse and Johnson streets, on a plan drawn by ... Pitts, surveyor, dated 1st of May, 1869, deposited in the office of David Mollay, late notary public in this city, and let measuring, American measure, twenty-seven feet six inches front on Customhouse street by one hundred and sixty feet eight inches deep between parallel lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as per plan at the Exchange.

2 A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, designated by the No. 16 of square No. 46, which is bounded by Roman, Prieur, Columbus and Lafayette streets, on a plan drawn by ... Pitts, surveyor, on the 12th of June, 1864, deposited in the office of A. Ducatel notary public, and let measuring, American measure, thirty-two feet, five inches and six lines, front on Columbus street by one hundred and fifty-seven feet eleven inches and six lines and a half in depth parallel lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as per plan at the Exchange.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS—One-half cash in U. S. Treasury notes, and the remainder at one year's credit, in the notes of the purchaser, payable to his order and endorsed by him, with privilege of credit, secured by mortgage and vendor's lien, and the usual clause of 10 per cent attorney's fees in case of suit; the buildings to be insured for their full value and the policy transferred to vendor.

Act of sale before ——, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States stamps.

J. DEJAN, JR.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE.

J. DEJAN, JR., AUCTIONEER.

Take the attention of city and country furniture dealers to sales of FURNITURE of every description and variety, to take place this month every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and will be sold very assortment every sale by the great variety of furniture offered, thus enabling the large dealers of city to buy to replenish their two first floors.

Parties desiring to purchase Furniture should not fail to attend the sales and view his show rooms at No. 135 Gravier street, corner Carondelet.

Quick sales to make room.

HILLE & THOMAS'S SALES.

FURNITURE.....FURNITURE.....FURNITURE

BY HILLE & THOMAS,
CHAS. G. HILLE, Auctioneer.

DAILY, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, 167 Poydras street, will be sold:

A General Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Armoire, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Dining-room Furniture, Safes, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Consignments of new goods continually arriving.

GEORGE PEARSON'S SALES.

GEORGE PEARSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

Furniture Sales

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., NO. 60, CAMP STREET, New Orleans, La.

Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

WM. HITHOFF VS. BYRNE, VANCE & CO. (THOMAS Byrne and H. McNeil Vance)—Sixth District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 17,253.

BY VIRTUE of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, the 20 h day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock P., the following described property, viz:—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon known as the Maison Dorne, situated in the First District of this city in square bounded by Janet, Chartres, Gaiennie and Bayonne streets, measuring thirty feet front on Canal street, by one hundred and twenty feet deep, French measure, bounded on the side towards Carondelet street by property lately owned by David Gowans, and on the side towards Bayonne street by property of W. N. Mercer; the same being also the one half of lot designated by No. 39 on a plan of subdivision of St. Mary, drawn by Tanesse, late city surveyor, next adjoining the lot No. 40, by which the said half is bounded on the one side.

2. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district and square, adjoining the above described lot, fifty-two feet, and measuring thirty-three feet front on said Carondelet street, by one hundred and twenty feet deep, more or less, French measure.

Seized in the above suit.

TERMS—Cash on the spot.

THOS. L. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. M. DEBERA,

IMPORTER OF CUBA PRODUCE, DEALER IN LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

—AND AGENT OF—

Goodale's Steam Sugar Refinery.

Office—Corner Conti and Priere streets.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

Goodale's White and Yellow Clarified SUGARS.
Goodale's GOLDEN SYRUP, in barrels, halves and kegs.
Goodale's Sugar House SYRUP " " "
Goodale's Sugar House Molasses " " "
Louisiana Sugars and Molasses—all grades.
Cuba SUGARS, in boxes and hogsheads.
Cuba Molasses, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.

GREY JACKET BITTERS

—Are a Sovereign Remedy for—

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA!

LET THE AFFLICTED TRY THEM.

Manufactured by BARNETT & LION,
Nos. 13 New Levee street, & 11 Front street.

CALDWELL'S EXTRACT.

An Oil which restores Gray Hair to its original color. For sale by all druggists and at the Depot of

FELIX BARON,
No. 14 Baronne street, near Canal.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1868.

Caldwell's Extract.

Having analyzed this Oil, and in my experiments APPLIED IT MYSELF, I recognize that it is one of the best articles you presented to the public for the purpose of restoring the hair to its original color. In testimony of which I hereto affix my signature.

(Signed) FELIX BARON,
Importer of Human Hair, Southern Emporium.

G. H. CALDWELL, Patentee,
Hotel des Etrangers, No. 125 Chartres street.

AUCTION SALES.

MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.'S SALES.

Saddles and Bridles.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES, WORKMULES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 17th, at half past 10 o'clock A. M., at F. Lear's Stable, Gravier street, we will sell:

Fine Saddle and Harness Horses, in pairs and single.
Also—Elegant Top and Open Buggies, Harness, Saddles, etc.
TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 17th, at 12 o'clock M., at their Auction Room, 48 Carondelet street, will be sold:

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glass, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves and Utensils, also, a large assortment of Mixed Collection Books.

A large invoice of College Books, Dues and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.
TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN L. BARINGER.

SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH.

THE DESIRABLE LOCATED BUSINESS AND GROUNDS, WELL KNOWN AS THE FOUNDRY OF JOHN L. BARINGER, SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF MAGAZINE AND NOTRE DAME STS.

—Also—

ONE LOT OF GROUND WITH BRICK WAREHOUSE ON CONSTANCE STREET, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND JULIA STREET, AT AUCTION.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 24th, at 12 o'clock M., at the ST. CHARLES AUCTION EXCHANGE, Basement of St. Charles Hotel, will be sold—

1st. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Magazine, Tchoupitoulas, Notre Dame and Julia streets, measuring 52 feet front on Magazine street, 170 feet 6 inches and 2 lines in depth, and front on Notre Dame street, 38 feet 2 inches in depth on the side line, 36 feet 6 inches in rear on a line parallel to Magazine street, at 51 feet 4 inches and 7 lines in depth on continuation of the side line, and 53 feet 9 inches and 2 lines on the rear line.

The improvements consist of the Two-Story Brick Buildings and appurtenances by known as the Foundry and Brass Foundry of John L. Baringer.

2d. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Magazine, St. Joseph, Constance (late Foucher) and Julia streets, measuring 28 feet 8 inches front on Constance street, by a depth of 105 feet 8 inches and 7 lines between parallel lines. The improvements consist of a One-Story Brick Warehouse.

TERMS—One-third cash and balances 6, 9 and 12 months, in notes of purchasers bearing eight per cent. interest, secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege, also bearing the five per cent. attorney's clause, the building to be kept insured and policy transferred to the vendor.

Plans exhibited at place of sale. Act of sale before ——, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers, including the U. S. Revenue Stamps.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN L. BARINGER.

SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES

—OF THE—

WELL-KNOWN FOUNDRY OF JOHN L. BARINGER,

Situated on the Corner of Magazine and Notre Dame streets,

CONTAINING THE STOCK IN TRADE, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS,

Appertaining to a Well Stocked and Arranged Foundry,

AT AUCTION,

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.,
R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from day to day until the whole is disposed of, at the corner of Magazine and Notre Dame streets, will be sold—

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of the well known Foundry of John L. Baringer, Esq., comprising all the Stock in Trade, Patterns, Tools and Implements, appertaining to a well arranged Foundry, such as Lathes, Turners' Tools, Brass and Copper Finishing Machines, Steam Gauges, Globe and Check Valves, Plate and Coupling Bolts, Gas Fitters' Tools, Rollers, Sheers, Bending Machine, Pipe Cutters, Patent Ventilators, Speaking Trumpet, Oil Cups, Rotary and Steam Pumps, Gauge Cocks, Tubes, Connecting Rods, Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, Pumps, Cutting Machines, Steam Gauges, Testing Bolts and Nuts, Engine, etc.

—ALSO—

One Fine Boiler, nearly new.
One Stationary Steam Engine, 8 horse power, in good running order.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution at the office of the Auctioneers and at the place of sale on Saturday morning, the 17th inst.

TERMS—Cash in U. S. Treasury Notes.

COMMISSION—FORWARDING.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

The undersigned has this day opened a GENERAL COMMISSION and WESTERN PRODUCE BUSINESS, at 48 Magazine street, (opposite St. James Hotel) and would be pleased to receive orders from his numerous friends and acquaintances, believing he can give as much satisfaction as any firm in the city.

E. W. ELLIOTT,
Late of Peterson, Hill & Elliott.

A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
(A. ROCHEREAU—WM. C. HIPP.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF KRUG & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—IMPORTERS OF—

WINES, BRANDIES, BARDINES, Etc.,

Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis Street,

NEW ORLEANS, La.

NEWTON & CHAPLEY—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,

Tchoupitoulas Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

T. M. NOEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of

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