New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months	6 months.	12 months.
One.....	$ 12 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 40 net.	$ 75 net.
Two.....	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three.....	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four.....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five.....	46 "	80 "	110 "	170 "	275 "
Six.....	54 "	93 "	130 "	200 "	325 "
Seven.....	60 "	105 "	145 "	230 "	375 "
Eight.....	65 "	115 "	160 "	260 "	420 "
Nine.....	70 "	125 "	175 "	290 "	460 "
Ten.....	75 "	135 "	190 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven.....	80 "	145 "	205 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve.....	85 "	155 "	220 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen.....	90 "	165 "	230 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen.....	95 "	175 "	240 "	440 "	660 "
Fifteen.....	100 "	185 "	250 "	470 "	700 "
Twenty.....	120 "	220 "	300 "	560 "	1,000 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

A square is the space occupied by ten lines solid agate.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One.....	$ 5 net.	$ 9 net.	$ 12 net.	$ 20 net.	$ 35 net.
Two.....	8 "	16 "	20 "	32 "	60 "
Three.....	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four.....	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	33 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Six.....	21 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	130 "
Seven.....	25 "	45 "	60 "	90 "	150 "
Eight.....	30 "	50 "	70 "	100 "	180 "
Twenty.....	50 "	90 "	130 "	180 "	300 "

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1866.

Address to the Loyal People of Louisiana.

The bloody tragedy enacted in the city of New Orleans on the 30th day of July, 1866, in which more than three hundred citizens were killed or wounded, has, to the credit of humanity, created a profound sympathy in the breast of every man throughout the length and breadth of this country. The remote and immediate causes of this outrage demand a thorough investigation and explanation, and, as the chief magistrate of the State, I feel a solemn duty resting upon me to give a plain and unvarnished statement of its origin and progress. In doing this, it becomes necessary for me to commence in the year 1864, at the reorganization of civil government in that portion of Louisiana which had been wrested from rebel authority. I regret that I shall, in this connection, be obliged to speak of myself. It is not to gratify any feeling of vanity that I do so; for I fully realize that I am but an insignificant atom in the great cause of maintaining and perpetuating the union of these States. The political history of the country teaches us that, under the policy of the late lamented President, all the loyal citizens of Louisiana in parishes then within the Union lines, were invited and authorized, in a proclamation issued by the military commander of this department, to hold an election on the 22d day of February, 1864, for State officers. The election was held; and then, being a refugee from my parish in the rebel lines, in consequence of my Union sentiments, I was nominated by the free State party, as it was called, and also by the extreme radical party, of which Thomas J. Durant was the acknowledged leader, as their candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor. The first named ticket, headed by Michael Hahn for governor, was elected. Gov. Hahn served until the 4th of March, 1865, when, by his resignation, I succeeded to the office of governor. In the meantime, and by virtue of military authority, an election for delegates to a State convention to amend and revise the Constitution of 1852, had taken place; the convention had met, framed a Constitution, declaring slavery to be abolished, which Constitution is now the fundamental law of the State. It is further well known that the convention did not adjourn "sine die," but subject to the call of the president "for any cause;" a legislature had also been elected and was in session, at the time of the assumption by me of the duties of the office of governor.

Shortly afterwards the collapse of the so-called Confederate government took place; and, by the surrender of the forces in the trans-Mississippi department, the entire territory of the State was restored to the lawful authority of the United States. When this event took place what was my conduct towards the population of the twenty-eight parishes reclaimed? Although I had been persecuted and driven from my home by the rebel authorities, I suppressed all feeling of rancour so natural to the human breast under the circumstances, in the belief that a majority had been seduced from their allegiance to the old flag by the wiles of the artful demagogues who brought on the rebellion. I determined to try the effects of kindness and conciliation by weaning them back to their first love. I addressed them a proclamation congratulating them on their restoration to the protection of a government of law and order; and that, as far as I was concerned, I was willing to forget the past. I begged them to submit cheerfully and unreservedly to the new order of things, assuring them that although a State government had been organized, yet I was anxious the general election for State officers should be held, in which the whole State could participate. I fulfilled every word of my promises. I appointed men recommended by them to fill the offices in the several parishes; I signed their applications to the President of the United States for special pardon; I persisted in my course of reconciliation, notwithstanding the warnings and remonstrances of union men, who believed that my policy would be unavailing in accomplishing the purpose intended, and who predicted that at the very first election, these men in every parish where they held the power, would prescribe every man from office, who had not been in the rebel army and fought for the rebel cause.

These predictions have been realized to the letter at every subsequent election, with the exception of my own case; and it is well known, for it was publicly avowed, that I was put at the head of their ticket simply because it was thought I could be useful in securing a representation of the State in Congress. It is further well known that a platform reported by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Democratic convention held in this city, was a recitation of the doctrine of the right of secession; and it was only through the exertions of a few of the more cautious and politic of their party that this platform was made to assume the form in which it was adopted. At the same time, one Democrat, a well known citizen and life-long Democrat, was publicly censured by resolution, because in a speech, delivered before that body, he said that "secession was worse than a crime; it was a blunder."

Notwithstanding my nomination by the Democratic party, another candidate was put in the field in opposition to me, who had officiated as governor under rebel rule, and who, had he been in the country, and signified his assent, I have no doubt would have been overwhelmingly elected. When the members of the legislature met in extra session, in the month of November, 1865, convened by me for the purpose of raising money to restore the broken levees, and to take measures to redeem the credit of the State, I found they were more intent on calling a convention to change the Constitution of 1852, than to promote the material interests of the people. Their chief objection to that instrument was the character of the men who framed it, and the abolition thereby of slavery. Having failed at the extra session to pass a bill calling a convention, the attempt was renewed at the regular session, held in the month of January, and continued for nearly half the time of that body was spent in discussing that question. Finally, a committee was sent to Washington to consult with the President, and the legislature only abandoned the measure through his advice.

I considered a convention inexpedient, and for that reason opposed it. I had learned enough of the real sentiments of the people to convince me that if a new constitution were made, it would be less in harmony with the views of the President and Congress than the Constitution of 1864, the result of which would be to lessen the chances for the admission of our representatives. I urged these views on the members of both houses of the legislature, but they had no effect with the majority.

I deprecated the city and parochial elections for the same reason. I feared the result, judging of the character of the men that would be elected, by the rebel tone I had seen coupled by them with public sentiment to convince me that none but those who had served in the Confederate army, or who had gone into the Confederate lines would be elected to office. I foresaw that such a result would be justly regarded by the people of the loyal States as showing a defiant spirit, and as still glorifying in a cause that had been crushed by them with such fearful loss of life and expenditure of treasure.

With numerous and repeated evidences of the continuance of an intolerant and rebellious spirit, and the manifestation of the proscription of all who did not adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy to the last, on the part of a large majority of the citizens; and with a press almost unanimously expressing sentiments of the same tenor, is it a matter of surprise that I should pause and commence to reflect on the consequences, both as regards the future security of the government and the fate of Union men in the South, if these men who once attempted to break up the Union succeeded in grasping the power of the nation again. I had seen that, while professing with their lips renewed allegiance to the flag and oblivion of the past, that, emboldened by the pacific policy of the President, they were becoming arrogant, intolerant and dictatorial. They glory in the apparent schism between the President and Congress on the policy of restoring the States lately in rebellion, and rob their hands with delight at the idea of a civil war in the loyal States.

In view of all this array of strong, stubborn facts, I frankly own that my views of the conciliatory policy, in winning back to allegiance those who have been engaged in a war to destroy the Union, have undergone a change. The intolerant spirit engendered by slavery still exists; the loss of property and failure of all their hopes can never be forgiven, and though I regard them as impotent to resist the constituted authorities, enforced by the presence of the military, yet I am convinced they would renew the rebellion tomorrow, if they saw a prospect of success.

Impressed with the truth of these views, foreseeing the necessity for the future security of the Union, and the safety of the lives of Union men in the South, that the amendment to the Constitution adopted by Congress, and submitted to the several States for ratification, should prevail; and fully realizing the fact, that the amendment would never be ratified by the present legislature—I own, I was in favor of the reassembling of the convention of 1864, as the only means of securing ratification as required, and thereby ensure the admission of our Representatives into Congress.

The legal right of the convention to continue its functions, is a question, I suppose, properly pertaining to the courts to decide. Senators and Representatives in Congress, of great learning, and men of high legal attainments in New Orleans, have expressed the opinion that under the resolution of adjournment, the convention could lawfully re-assemble. A distinguished Democratic Senator in this city took the same view. For myself, if I had any doubt on the subject, which I have not, I should have deferred to the opinion of abler men.

The total number of delegates composing the convention was one hundred and fifty; the number elected, ninety-three. The quorum was fixed at seventy-six, this number being a majority of the whole. There were twenty-seven parishes represented in the convention, entitled to fifty-one delegates, and adding thereto, ten vacancies to be filled would make sixty-one delegates to be elected.

Besides, there were some ten or twelve delegates, who, disapproving the emancipation clause, refused to sign the Constitution, and who may be ranked with the extreme conservatives. Counting the sixty-one delegates to be elected to be of the same class, and the balance of the convention to be radical, it will be seen that parties would have been nearly equally divided. I have gone into these details to show the falsity of the charges that have been made that the convention would not have represented the whole people, and that it was intended to be packed. Every parish would have been represented—about one-half having elected their delegates in 1864, and the other half in 1866, making a just equilibrium between those who opposed and those who sustained the cause of the Confederacy.

There are no disfranchising clauses in the Constitution of 1864. The much abused members of that body had it in their power to have made a Constitution, as stringent against those engaged in the rebellion, as Tennessee and Missouri have done. They pursued an opposite course, believing and trusting as I did, that these men would be actuated by a spirit of tolerance and forbearance, in return for the liberality shown towards them. How the members of that convention have been treated individually, by the very men in whose honor and good faith they trusted, to say nothing of the scorn and vituperation fulminated against them as a collective body, and the treatment they made, let the record of the bloody doings at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, the 30th ult., answer.

In keeping with their unrelenting policy to maintain the power of the State in their own hands exclusively, they opposed the meeting of the convention of 1864. They needed no better monitor than their own conscience, to tell them, that by their proscriptive conduct, they had forfeited all claim to further liberality from the original members of that convention. They resolved it must be put down, crushed out at all risk, and the terrible scenes of the 30th of July, confidently predicted in case the convention met, was the result.

The letter of Mayor Monroe to General Baird, accompanying this communication, is convincing proof that it was the determination, if every other means failed to resort to force. Everything was arranged on Sunday night preparatory to that purpose. The police received their orders, and on Monday morning they were in large numbers at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, each having one or more revolvers on his person. Why were they there, except to commit violence? Admitting all that has been charged against the speakers at the Friday night meeting; they counselled nothing more, than the blacks should come armed to defend the convention in case the members were attacked; admitting they had assembled there for that purpose, what occasion was there for alarm, unless it was meditated to assault the convention? The inference is irresistible from the massing of the police alone, that it was designed to break up the convention by force. For this purpose a beginning was necessary and opportunity sought for. This soon occurred by the arrival of a procession of blacks, with music, on their way to the place of meeting of the convention, which procession had to enter the street, through the crowd of policemen and citizens at the corner of Canal, and were met with insults and jeers, which brought on a collision. A shot was fired, but ended in nothing serious. The next act of violence was the arrest of a colored man, by a policeman, in front of the Institute; but for what offense I am unable to say. The crowd of colored persons assembled, naturally became excited at this occurrence, the same as a body of white men would do under the same circumstances. Some took the side of the policemen, others the side of the prisoner; brickbats were thrown, and a shot fired, the testimony going to show it was done by one of the colored crowd. It was answered immediately by several shots from the crowd of policemen at the corner; and followed up by rapid firing on the crowd of blacks, who returned the fire as best they could; but being overpowered and driven from the street, they took shelter in the Mechanics' Institute.

If the object of the police was simply to preserve the public peace, why did they not, after the men had taken refuge in the Institute, retire to their original positions at the corners of the streets, which effectually cut off egress from the front; and placing a guard to watch the rear of the building, await the arrival of the military, who were known to be on their way. The only reason for their course is: it did not suit their purposes. They accordingly advanced in front of the building and besieged it on all sides. Every negro who attempted to escape was murdered. The crowning climax of these bloody acts is well known. When the white flag was hung out, as a token of surrender, the police entered, arrested the members of the convention and other white citizens, brought them into the streets, where the most brutal and bloody work, whose sentiments were shot, stabbed and beaten in the cruelest manner, in view of the entire police force of the city. This was not the mayor or his chief, station a guard at the door even then, forbid any person from entering, and await the arrival of the military!

By his message, the last, most deliberate and horrible phase of this bloody tragedy would have been avoided. It is also notorious that the police failed to arrest, or to attempt to arrest even one of the riotous citizens, who, according to their oft repeated statements, were continually attacking, wounding and killing prisoners, who had surrendered to them and were in their custody.

I think I have fully shown it was the design of those opposed to the convention to break it up by force. The inference to be drawn from the letter of the mayor is that such a course was resolved on, and the massing of the police, and their willingness to rush into the fight, I think fully establishes the fact.

The cause of this exhibition of violence and mob law must be traced further back. It is the embers of the fires of the rebellious feeling which plunged this country into a desolating civil war, and which flame is not yet extinguished in the breasts of the former slave-holding oligarchy. Foiled in their first attempt to destroy the government, they seek to regain political power by the same spirit of violence by which the leaders and chiefs have maintained their supremacy over the people before the war.

My deliberate conviction is that if the military forces be withdrawn the lives of Union men who proved themselves conspicuous in maintaining their allegiance, will not be safe.

The ultimate security of life of the government and the Union men of the South depends, in my opinion, on the ratification of the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and the enfranchisement of the loyal black man, as he may become educated and qualified to exercise that important privilege.

If the advocacy of these measures identifies me with the radical party, as it is called, and in opposition to the policy of the President, I must accept the situation, because I cannot change my conviction in respect to principles and measures I deem necessary to preserve and perpetuate the Union.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

J. M. ORIOL VS. HIS CREDITORS. } SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 12,329.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered August 7, 1866, and to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 20th of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 127 Old Levee street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, in the Second District of the city, for account of the creditors of said insolvent—

One lot of Office Furniture, Stationery, etc.
One lot of old Blanks, Bills, Books, etc.
And one Gold Watch.

The whole as per inventory on file.
Surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.
☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 18,162. } H. W. KALKE vs. STEAMSHIP SOUTHERN STAR, Captain and Owners.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 2, Jefferson street, in the Second district of the city, on SATURDAY, August 18, 1866, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The stores taken from on board of said steamship, and consisting of Beef, Pork, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Crackers, etc.

The whole as per inventory, which can be seen at my office.
Seized in the above suit.
☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY vs. MARCUS J. ZUNTZ. } FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 15,760.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth 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 SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:—

NINE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Washington Avenue, Fourth, Pretoria and Plaquemine (now Coliseum) streets, and designated by Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 and apportion of lot No. 12, said lots measuring as follows:

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 measure each twenty-five feet nine inches front on said street, by one hundred and twenty-five feet six inches in depth; lot No. 5 forming the corner of Plaquemine (now Coliseum) and Fourth streets, as per plan drawn by Rodbansen, architect, under date of January, 1860, and deposited in the office of G. H. Springer, late a notary public in this city.

Lots Nos. 6 and 8 measure each 25 feet front on Plaquemine (now Coliseum) street, by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, as per plan by Rodbansen, architect, dated 5th May, 1860, and deposited in the office of J. R. Beard, late a notary public in this city, as per plan No. 31.

Lots Nos. 7 and 9 measure each fifty feet front on Plaquemine (now Coliseum) street, by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, as per plan by Rubens, architect, dated 5th March, 1852, and deposited in the office of T. Grivot, late a notary public in this city.

And lots Nos. 13, 14 and 15 measure each twenty-eight feet ten inches front on Fourth street, by one hundred and twenty-nine feet in depth; and the portion of lot No. 12 measures two feet six inches front on Fourth street, by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, and adjoins lot No. 13, as per plan made by Rodbansen, architect, dated 12th April, 1860, and deposited in the office of Thomas Layton, late a notary public in this city, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.
☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot.
Plan will be on exhibition at the Exchange.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 15,317. } JAMES READY vs. WM. & JAMES JAY.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth 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 the city, on SATURDAY, the 18th of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:—

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situate in the Parish of St. Tammany, in this State, on West Pearl river, and composed of the following smaller tracts, to wit: Lots Nos. One, Four and Five, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. Nine, in Township No. Nine, of Range No. Fifteen, east, in the Greensburg Land District of Louisiana, containing in all one hundred and eighty-one 90-100 acres; together with all the buildings and improvements, saw mill, machinery and apparatus, and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging, as they now exist on the said tract of land.

The said lands were acquired by the said defendant, William Jay, from the United States, in part by Patent No. 1775, dated 23d of January, 1859, and in part by patents without number, dated 20th of February, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.
☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 10,252. } CHAS. E. ALLER VS. GEO. CONNELLY & CO.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by 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 SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:—

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situate, lying and being in the First District of the city, being one-half of lot No. 66 of Square No. 7, which is bounded by Rampart, Basin Canal and Common streets, and measures thirty feet front on Rampart and Basin streets, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth. Together with all the improvements thereon, rights, ways, etc.

Seized in the above suit as belonging to defendant George Connelly.
☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

H. W. KALKE VS. STEAMSHIP SOUTHERN STAR, CAPTAIN AND OWNERS. } SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,162.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by 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 the city, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERN STAR, together with all her furniture, tackle, apparel, machinery, etc., as she now lies in the Mississippi river opposite to this city.

Seized in the above suit.
☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 21,253. } W. C. BUDD vs. JOSEPH STINSON.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third 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 4th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in ward 8 St. Mary, First District of the city, in the square composed within Bird, Camp and St. Mary streets, and South street, Lafayette Square, designated by the Nos. 1 and 2, on a plan drawn by Alfred Foreman, late county surveyor, dated the 16th February, 1852, and annexed to an act passed before I. B. Cafre, then notary public in this city, dated the 5th March 1852, which lots of ground measure each 25 feet front, more or less, on said South street, Lafayette Square by 57 feet, more or less front, and also deep on Camp street of which it forms the corner. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, known as the "Florence House."

2. AND A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the aforesaid square, comprised within Camp, Bird and St. Mary streets, and South street and Lafayette Square, designated by the No. 3 on the plan aforesaid, and measuring 25 feet front on South street, Lafayette Square by 90 feet in depth between parallel lines. Together with the privilege of using in the rear an alley, three feet wide, opening on Camp street. Being the same property acquired by the said defendant from Wm. Jay, by act dated the 4th day of May, 1859, executed before A. Sauvinet, notary public, in this city.

Seized in the above suit.
☞ TERMS—Cash on the spot.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SALE BY THE SHERIFF OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, in order to effect a partition.—Marie Wilhelmine Steinmetzer, wife of Conrad Frederick Steinmetzer et als. vs. Mrs. Louisa Schulze, wife of Conrad Hinking et als.—Suit in partition. Second District Court of New Orleans.—No. 27,127.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered and signed July 27, 1866, and to me directed by the Honorable the Second 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 the city, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., in order to effect a partition, the following described property, viz:—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements, etc., thereon, situate in the Fourth Ward, Third District of the city, designated by the Number Two on a plan drawn by Vellquin, late architect, dated 18th June, 1825, in the square bounded by Villere, Dauphine, St. Ann, and Marais streets; which lot measures twenty-nine feet three inches and four lines front on Villere street, twenty-nine feet one inch and three lines in which on the rear line, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet one inch in depth. Acquired by the late Wilhelmine Steinmetzer, in the usufructuary of Jacob F. Mayer, by act before E. D. Lewis, late a notary public in this city, on the 27th May, 1852.

—ALSO—

2. A CERTAIN OTHER LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements, etc., thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Marais and Pythania streets. Said lot is designated as Number Eight of a division made on the plan drawn by G. A. Hedden, late surveyor, on the 10th March, 1856, deposited in the office of James Graham, notary public in this city, and measures thirty-one feet three inches front on Pythania street, by 93 feet and front on Sixth street of one hundred and twenty feet, forming the corner of Pythania and Sixth streets; and acquired by the late Wilhelmine Steinmetzer from Gustave Fellows, by act before and Nestory Graham on the 8th April, 1859.

—ALSO—

3. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situate in the parish of Livingston, in this State, and described as follows: south half of north-west quarter, and south half of south-west quarter and south half of south-east quarter of section No. 11, eleven, in township No. (3) six south, in range No. 3 three east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and seventy-four hundredths acres.

Plans of said properties will be on exhibition at the Exchange seven days previous to that of sale.

☞ TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—For the land in the parish of Livingston, cash on the spot. For the real estate in the parish of Orleans, one-third cash, the residue in two equal instalments, at one and two years from date of sale, with eight per cent. interest from date, the notes of the purchaser to be given for the deferred payments, to be our own order, and by him indorsed and to be secured by notes' privilege and special mortgage on the property sold, until final payment.

Acts of sale and U. S. Internal Revenue stamps at the expense of the purchasers.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

THE TRIBODAUX SENTINEL.—
P. E. LORIO & CO., Editors.
Published every Saturday.
TERMS—One year (in advance), $3; one copy, two cents.
RATES OF ADVERTISING—For each square of ten lines or less, One first insertion, $1 50. Second insertion 75 cents per square. For subsequent insertions, per square, 50 cents.
For professional and business cards, including paper, not exceeding 5 lines, for 12 months, $10.
Advertisements published at irregular intervals, $2 per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.
Announcing candidates for office, $10, to be paid for in advance.
☞ Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time, will be inserted till forbid, and payment exacted.

THE LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCER,
MONROE, LA.,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE:
One copy one year..... $5 00
One copy six months..... 3 00
One copy three months..... 2 00
Advertising, $1 50 per square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Ten lines or less, of the size of type, constitute a square.
A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

MEDICAL.

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS—

RUSS', RUSS,'
RUSS,' RUSS',
RUSS', RUSS'

St. Domingo Bitters,
St. Domingo Bitters,
St. Domingo Bitter

One of the most valuable combinations of a useful medicine and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and, wherever introduced, it has proven a welcome addition to the invalid's table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo—

Gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomach is out of order and system is generally deranged—

Mothers weaning children and suffering from general debility—

Children of sickly nature, and sour, dyspeptic constitution—

Travelers who have occasion to change their water, and—

All who live in malarious districts, and are subject to miasmatic influences, will find one of the most valuable tonics and invigorators that can be taken, in—

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS.

TRY THEM BUT ONCE.

Russ' St. Domingo Punch.

Russ' Arrack Punch,

MADE FROM BATAVIA RICE,

Russ' Messina Punch

Russ' Gin Cocktail,

Russ' Mint Julep,

Russ' Brandy Cocktail

Russ' Bourbon Whisky Cocktail,

The most delightful concoctions that ever tempted a man's taste—cheaper than any steady drinks in the world.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY,

RASBERRY SYRUP,

GINGER CORDIAL,

LEMON SYRUP

Also on hand and manufactured to order.

Russ & Co., No. 84 Dey street, New York

Sold wholesale by J. H. CARYER,
JAMES GONEGAL

And by all Grocers and Druggists.

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL TREATMENT,

DR. HOWE'S DISPENSARY,

MEDICAL BATHS AND ATMOSPHERIC BLOOD REGULATOR.

No. 12 Baronne Street, near Canal,
New Orleans.

Dispensary.

Remedies prepared and furnished for Ague, Fevers, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Biliousness, Weakness, Humours, Female Obstructions, Irregularities, etc.—promptly efficacious and reliable.

Medical Baths.

The electro-magnetic, thermal, Turkish, hot air, vapor, spirit, fume, sulphur and shower baths are used by him when necessary, with great success, in the treatment of Cutaneous, Ulcerative, Scrofulous, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Mercurial, Syphilitic and all Diseases from humors in the blood and unhealthy condition of the skin and kidneys.

Atmospheric Blood Regulator.

Atmospheric pressure is removed and an approach to a vacuum is induced around the human body, or any of its organs, limbs or parts, by which the circulation is controlled and regulated, and local congestion instantly removed. Its use enlarges and invigorates weak, shrunken or paralytic limbs, by inducing vigorous circulation of blood through the part, and is a specific remedy for Impotency, Atrophy, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Derangement, Catarrh of the Bladder, Incontinence of Urine, without failure. One or two applications will convince the most incredulous.

Young Men, and others of Either Sex,

Can obtain speedy cures for the worst forms of the diseases of INDISCRETION OR MISFORTUNE,

Impotency, Sterility, Ulcers, Eruptions, Blotches, Humors, Discharges, Swollen Glands, Enlarged or Painful Bones, etc., of recent or long standing.

Fistula, Fissure and Piles

Removed and cured radically, without using the knife.

Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Consultation free. Treatment cash, but reasonable.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD—

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which originated by impurity of the blood, such as scrofula, or King's Evil, Humors, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Blotches, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

And see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During the last years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla, for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for the most only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla, which blood disorders, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this "compound" Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall escape the odium from fraud, and obtain a place in public esteem. We think we have grounds for believing it has virtues which have resisted all the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans.

Wholesale Agents.

VICKSBURG DAILY AND WEEKLY HERALD.

JAS. M. SWORDS & CO.....PUBLISHERS
Edited by I. M. PATRICK, formerly of the Vicksburg Whig

TERMS:

Daily, one month.....	$1 00
" six months.....	5 00
" one year.....	10 00
Weekly, six months.....	3 00
" one year.....	5 00

The Herald having the largest circulation of any paper in the State of Mississippi, is therefore the best paper to advertise in. Advertisements received on the most reasonable terms.

Our Job Office is new and we are enabled to give perfect satisfaction in all kinds of Job Work.

J. GONEGAL'S COLUMN.

20.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....20

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS

OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

—AND—

JAMES GONEGAL,

No. 20 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Having received, by late arrivals, a large stock of FRESH and NEW DRUGS, in addition to the large assortment of hand, I am now prepared to supply the large and increasing wants of the DRUG TRADE SOUTH.

The following articles comprise a part of my stock:

Acids, all kinds,	Alcohol,
Balsam Copaiba,	Ammonia, Carbonate,
Blue Mass,	Bay Rum,
Borax,	Blue Vitri,
Calomel,	Brimstone,
Cantharides,	Castor Oil,
Chloride Lime,	Chalk, red and white,
Concentrated Lye	Chloroform,
Cream Tartar	Copperas,
Indigo,	Cuttle Fish Bone,
Isinglass,	Specac,
Licorice,	Jalap,
Licorice Root,	Lunar Caustic,
Madder,	Mace,
Manna,	Magnesia,
Musk,	Morphine,
Nutmegs,	Opium,
Quicksilver,	Quinine,
Rotten Stone,	Rochelle Salts,
Sulphur,	Pumice Stone,
Tartar,	Syringes,
Epsom Salts,	Turpentine,
Varnish,	White Lead in Oil,
Ether, Nitric *FF*,	Emery Flour,
Ether, Sulphuric,	Emery, 1, 2 and 3,
Gamboge,	Extracts, solid and fluid,
Glauber Salts,	Flint Seed,
Gum Arabic,	Flax Seed, ground,
Gum Benzoin,	Ginger,
Gum Shellac,	Gum Assafoetida,
Gum Myrrh,	Gum Camphor,
Glycerine,	Gum Tragacanth,
Hops,	Glue,
Oil Bergamot,	Herbs, fresh,
Oil, Cod Liver, white,	Oil Anise,
Oil, Cod Liver, dark,	Oil, Cinnamon,
Oil, Olive, pints and quarts,	Oil, Croton,
Oil, Sassafras,	Oil, Lemon,
Pepper, black,	Oil, Peppermint,
Potash, Chlorate,	Oil, Wintergreen,