New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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Ten.....	30 "	55 "	75 "	120 "	200 "
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1866.

PARIS AND CONTINENTAL.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

PARIS, August 10, 1866.

COMPLICATIONS.

I am afraid we are again getting into a mess. Peace negotiations between Austria and Italy do not go on very swimmingly; the truce between those two countries has expired, and we do not know what has been done—if the Italians will listen to reason, or if they wish to have a fresh whipping from the Kaiserlichs.

Italy plays a dangerous game, but Austria is very headstrong and shortsighted. She cannot make up her mind to give up the Trentine districts to Italy, and the consequence is that the cabinet of Florence will not consent to conclude a peace with Austria until she gives up what the Italians consider to be

THE KEY TO VENETIA.

Victor Emmanuel now asks the cabinet of Vienna—will you, yes or no, give me up what I consider my rights, that under that Franz Joseph may no longer have an opportunity of shuffling, as is his wont? These fresh difficulties which have arisen in the Italian question, explain the sudden return of the emperor from Vichy, where he intended remaining until the end of the month. Napoleon III. is fond of quiet, and of his family, and no doubt finds it imperative for him to be in Paris whilst everything is in such a state of confusion in Europe; besides which our neighbors, the Prussians, are getting saucy after their victories in Bohemia and on the Main. We know that Bismarck never was a friend of France, and much less of the Napoleon dynasty. A coolness between the cabinets of the Tuileries and Berlin is already perceptible. The shoe pinches somewhere. It is quietly reported that certain promises made by the Prussian premier to the emperor before the success of the needle gun are not likely to be remembered.

We no longer fear any cession of the left bank of the Rhine, nor even a part of it; quite the contrary, the German papers now recall to their readers that Lorraine and Alsatia are German to the backbone, and must be reclaimed.

The Prussians now think themselves the masters of Europe, and talk of breaking up the Gallic empire into provinces, without the permission of France. They forget that they are only at the first act of the "German" play, and that many of their arrangements cannot be carried out without our consent. Germany is far from being an united country, and those States which a few weeks ago were desirous of seeing Prussia licking the dust, are now at her feet and ready to submit to anything. It would be much better were Bismarck to follow an open and frank policy and keep on good terms with France, that the peace of the world may not be such easily disturbed.

Russia is in no way pleased with the turn that things are taking in Prussia, and Austria will never forget the humiliation of 1866. England, too, is looking with anxiety at what is going on in Germany, for she will never allow a second maritime power to so dictate in Europe.

As regards Italy, she seems to be anything but satisfied with her ally, who seems inclined to leave her in the lurch.

PRUSSIA'S HOTISM.

The day after the cession of Venice to France by the emperor of Austria, Count Bismarck beginning to feel that an alliance might spring up between Austria and France, instantly sent off a messenger to Victor Emmanuel to remind him that he was bound by treaties not to enter into any negotiations separately with Austria, and that if he did so, it would be an act of treason towards his ally. The consequence is that *il regalantuomo* took no notice of the official cession of Venice and continued hostilities as before. Prussia has now got all she wants, and cares no much for Italy as one does for a broken stick which is no longer of any use, and leaves Cialdini face to face with the Archduke Albrecht.

A piece of news of which it is anything but comforting for Mexican bond holders, is

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA IN PARIS.

Her imperial majesty yesterday set foot on French ground at St. Magaire; she was received by the prefect of the lower Loire and empress at the Palace of St. Cloud. The question now current is, What has her majesty come over for? Has she come to ask Napoleon III. not to abandon her husband in the hour of need?

THE REFORM AGITATION IN ENGLAND

is followed with great interest by the French. The friends of universal suffrage are increasing every day, and there is no doubt that we are destined to see great changes take place *dans les affaires* of our neighbors on the other side of the channel.

Paris is sad and dull in every way—in health and in wealth. The cholera is still with us, and bank failures are taking place daily. We must wait another six weeks and even longer before Paris will resume its wonted activity in the fashionable quarters. The elite of fashion, kept away from Germany by the dreary state of a country still overrun with soldiery, has this year repaired en masse to Trouville and Bonfleur, in Normandy, and to Biarritz and Bayonne de Luchon in the south of France, to the great chagrin of the hotel keepers of Hamburg, Weisbaden and other watering places, who will no doubt utter curses loud and deep against that horrid Bismarck, who is the cause of all the evil.

LE PETIT JOURNAL.

The first born of the small non-political journals which appeared in Paris, most, since its birth, have been doing a most thriving business, as M. Milland, the proprietor, is building a splendid mansion in the Rue Lafayette, and he invites the public to bring its money and join partnership with him, in order to give the Petit Journal further extension. Monsieur Milland wants a rather large sum; but as one fool makes many, and as the article is splendid in Paris, there is every reason to believe that the spirited editor will find fools enough ready to part with their money.

LA SOCIETE ALGERIENNE

is another speculation, which is to be the fortune of all those that take shares in the undertaking. I fear the bubble mania is again beginning to show itself in Paris, as joint stock companies seem to be springing up everywhere like mushrooms.

The screw steamer William Penn, one of the largest afloat, coming from London to Havre to take emigrants on board for New York, on entering the harbor the morning before last, ran aground in the outer port, narrowly escaping sinking the steamer Francois I., just on the point of starting for Honfleur. The large steamer stopped up two-thirds of the entrance to the port, but did not appear to be injured in any way. Every assistance was rendered by the crews of the vessels in the harbor, and the captain of the yacht Jerome Napoleon sent a detachment of his crew on board to assist those of the stranded vessel. Toward four in the afternoon, every preparation having been made, and strong cables being attached to her stern, she was taken in tow by the tugs Grand Emperor and Neptune, and the tide being very high, the huge ship soon floated, and shortly afterward entered the port in safety.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23d, 1866.

Rumors of Mr. Stanton's withdrawal from the cabinet are again afloat. He was more obnoxious to the Northern conservatives than any one in Mr Lincoln's cabinet, as the despotic measures of the war were more attributed to him than any one else. At the Philadelphia convention some proposed that a resolution be adopted asking his removal, but it was determined to leave it to each delegation to take such action as was thought best. Mr. Stanton is certainly not in sympathy with the President's policy; and in many respects his removal is very desirable. He is kept, I think, in office to give a sort of loyal republican sanction to the administration; for no one can charge him with being in league with traitors. There is no certainty that he is to quit the cabinet. Unless the change takes place by September we may assume that it is not now in the programme, for at that time the cabinet sets out on its reconstructed basis, by Browning taking Harlan's place.

There is no doubt but that removals from office will be a policy more generally adopted than heretofore. This is the vital question in the Southern States. Some of the delegates to the late convention didn't hesitate to say they could do nothing without removals. Politics there means business.

The impression in the best informed circles here is that Maximilian is tottering to his fall. The success of the Liberals, the failure of the empress to obtain further aid in Europe, the exigencies of the European governments forbidding attention to Mexican affairs, with the evident disposition of the government of the United States to throw their weight against Maximilian, all conspire to show that the latter are against him. Seward has never yet ceased to make a more decided stand with Maximilian, but Mr. Seward's necessitated war diplomacy has been a mancle on the government.

The radical press is busy trying to give a new start to the New Orleans riot excitement. It is asserted that the only radical journal in New Orleans is suspended for fear of mob violence, and all the Union men are supposed to have notices to leave served on them. These troubles in your city were a perfect God send to the radicals, and they cannot afford to be done with them.

The call for a National Union Convention of soldiers, to meet at Cleveland, is considered an important matter, and will be made a success. A strong demonstration of this kind will produce a good impression. It is curious that the maddest men are those who were never in the fight. The radicals see the danger of this soldiers' convention and have called one. They will try and frighten the soldiers with the idea that the pensions, etc., will be stopped, the moment the Southern delegates are admitted.

The radicals are paying the most assiduous court to the Fenians. It is amusing to read the general run of speeches which the radicals make to the Fenians. They talk of the Fenians as if they were a set of children. They remind me of preachers I have heard trying to come down to the level of a very humble audience. The conservatives are somewhat troubled at this persistent attention to the Fenians, for they considered the Irish as certain for them.

The national labor convention in session at Baltimore is pushing the question of eight hours on public attention. But what difference does it make whether a man labors eight hours or sixteen hours. He will be paid in the long run according to the amount of labor he does. You can't compel the employer to pay more than his pocket will allow him to pay. These movements have always been a delusion. What the laboring classes want is honesty in the government, low taxes, no protective duties and a good specie currency.

The secretary of the treasury's letter to the Boston committee shows that he is alive to the true financial interests of the country. The radicals would not aid him in his policy of establishing a sound currency.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Crescent.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, 1866.

The police and detective systems of this city are just at present undergoing a severe overhauling, which is exactly what it needs; we have been pestered with an unusual number of pickpockets, especially upon the city railroad cars, and who have, without a doubt, been assisted by a set of scoundrels who have crept into the detective force with no other purpose than that of defrauding the public. Three of our brave "property protectors" were hauled up yesterday for what is called "burning the fence," which is to send stolen goods to some second class shop where they are sold, and then the detectives appear there searching after stolen goods, and when found of course the proprietor is told he must go to the "jug," whereupon a third party steps in and advises the proprietor to settle with the detectives rather than be exposed, which he is persuaded to do, and hands over from $100 to $500, according to the demand made, and the detectives pocket the amount and "slope."

So you see the man who receives the stolen goods is made to "fence" by the supposed offenders of justice, and then they proceed to "burn" him. This practice has been going on for some time here, but has never until now been detected. Walking in an uptown street the other night, I saw two gentlemen get off a car and immediately thereafter cry out to stop the car as their pockets had been picked; but the conductor went on, and the gentlemen ran after the car, but failed to discover the offenders; whereas if the conductor had stopped at once the pickpockets could have been secured. Even the conductors and drivers are in league with these infamous rascals. In fact a person does not know where or when he is safe from robbery, for the practice of bribery has taken hold of all law officers to such an extent, that it is impossible to know how to protect one's self.

The Fenians are attracting a little attention here again, holding mass meetings, picnics, etc., at which some of the American radicals are making Irish speeches, by which they hope to gain the Fenian vote in the fall elections, but some of the leaders in the Fenian movement are opposed to this scheme, advising their followers to have no connection with politics in any way. The truth is the Philadelphia convention has made these one sided, one idea radicals shake in their shoes, for they see that the verdict of the country loving community is overwhelmingly in favor of the statesmanlike conservative principles adopted by the representatives from every State in the Union; no matter whether the exact wording of the platform suits the whole community or not, we all propose to work for one end, and that is the representation of all the States in Congress, where all can be heard respecting laws which affect the people at large. Ward meetings are being held and clubs organized to go into the coming fall campaign with the sole purpose of knocking "spots" out of the radical faction, who are doing more to create a want of identity and sympathy between the North and South than the whole four years of war did.

The people are gradually returning to town, as the weather is getting quite like fall. The seaside excitement is growing less, and everybody is beginning to think about city excitements for the winter, which certainly promise to be various and on as grand a scale as ever before, only "more so."

The new liquor law has not yet been decided finally but will be early in the fall, when it will undoubtedly be declared constitutional.

EYES AND EARS.

It would appear from the following paragraph in the letter of a Boston correspondent, that Chief Justice Chase's popularity is on the wane, even in his favorite city:

Chief Justice Chase has been in town on a few days' visit as the guest of Hon. Samuel Hooper, whose leading ambition is finance and a reputation for mastering it as a science. No noise whatever has been made over him, and just at the present season he is off the road in respect to having pleasant little parties gotten up for him among the rich fanatics of the radical persuasion. On the whole, people take the new chief justice for rather a restless character, while they patiently wait for him to demonstrate his peculiar ability and fitness for the high position to which the late President called him. As Mr. Lincoln used to say—and he knew his man well—Chase has got the presidency on the brain; and all agree that he is now in New England for the purpose of examining the underpinning and foundation stones of the office to which he so eagerly aspires. One great good is certainly done by his present elevation. He is showing, better than ever before, the exact caliber of his character and his dimensions as a public man. How shall we patiently speak of Mr. Chase by the side of John Jay, John Marshall, or Roger B. Taney? The chief justice goes home to Rhode Island, having a family interest in that little pocket-of a State, his son-in-law being a "smiling" young Senator.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, } H. W. KALKE vs. STEAMSHIP
of New Orleans—No. } SOUTHERN STAR, Captain and
18,187. } 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. 21, Jefferson street, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, August 31st, 1866, at 5 o'clock P. M.,

Certain stores taken from on board of said steamship, and consisting of Beef, Pork, Molasses, Tobacco, etc.

As per inventory, which can be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

☞TERMS—This being the second and last auction, the said stores will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever they will bring, accounting months credit, the purchaser furnishing bond with good and solvent security, bearing 5 per cent interest, not usurious from date until payment. Said purchaser shall deduct and pay immediately the amount of printing, Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, etc.; say about $30.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } P. AUGUSTE VS. SCHR.
of New Orleans—No. 17,136. } ADELAIDE, CAPTAIN
} AND OWNERS.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in 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 THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.—

The schooner ADELAIDE, together with her Tackle, Rigging, etc., as she now lies in the Old Basin, near Marais street.

Seized in the above suit.

☞TERMS—Cash on the spot.

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

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW } W. C. BUDD VS.
ORLEANS—No. 21,240. } 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 18th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in suburb St. Mary, First District of this city, in the square comprised within Grand, Camp and St. Mary streets, and South street, Lafayette Square, designated by the Nos. 1 and 2, on a plan drawn by Alfred Parstall, late deputy surveyor, dated the 16th February, 1852, and annexed to an act passed before L. T. Caire, 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 "Thirsten House."

2. AND A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the above said square, comprised within Camp, Grand and St. Mary streets, and South street, Lafayette Square, designated by the No. 3 on the plan aforesaid, and measuring 25 feet front on South street, Lafayette Square, by 57 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 Mrs. Jeser, by act dated the 1st day of May, 1860, executed before A. Boudousquie, notary public, in this city.

Together with four hundred and fifty (450) shares, now reduced to four hundred and twenty-one (421) of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

Seized in the above suit.

☞TERMS—The purchaser to assume the payment of a Stock note in favor of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana for the sum of nine thousand dollars ($9000) payable on the 1st day of June next, (1867) the balance to be assumed according to the terms of the Charter of said Bank, and the balance of the price of adjudication, cash on the spot.

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

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF } HENRY LARGUE vs. H.
New Orleans—No. 18,841. } COHN & H. LEVY.

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 TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Washington, Fulton, Fourth and Hennessey streets. Said lot measuring 40 feet 6 inches front on Fourth street, by 139 feet in depth, and is formed:

1st. Of a lot of ground designated by the No. 21, on a plan drawn by N. L. Anderson, and deposited in the office of E. H. Canas, late Notary Public in the city, purchased from the successors of Reason St. Amand, by act dated 11th April, 1856, before J. B. Borgstede, then Recorder and ex-officio Notary Public for the parish of Jefferson.

2d. And of a strip or portion of ground measuring 2 feet 6 inches front on Fourth street, and extending that width the whole depth of lot No. 22, which strip of ground was taken from lot No. 22, on said plan, on the side adjoining lot No. 21, and was purchased from Henry Weber, by act before J. B. Coffey, Notary Public, dated August, 1856.

Seized in the above suit, as belonging to defendant, Hayman Levy.

☞TERMS—Cash on the spot.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } CHAS. A. GAYARRE, Jr., vs
of New Orleans—No. } MICHAEL HUGHES AND AR-
17,501. } THUR BELLANGER.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth 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 25th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

1. A SQUARE OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the parish Dalmatie, and designated as number twenty-two as per original plan of said faubourg, deposited in the office of Curtile Pollozer, late a notary public in this city, bounded by Frenchmen, Union, Pelopidas and Livingston streets, and measuring 320 feet front on each of Frenchmen and Union streets, 300 feet 11 inches on each of Pelopidas and Livingston streets.

Being the same property which the defendants acquired by purchase from John Lecinet, per act passed before Joseph Develier, notary public in this city, on the 2d day of July, 1863.

Seized in the above suit.

☞TERMS—Cash on the spot.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } JOHN B. SCAWSON vs. FELIX
of New Orleans. } CLAVES—No. 17,807.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth 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 14th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate, lying and being in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bienville, Bienville, Tremé and Claiborne streets, which lots are severally designated by the Nos. 17 and 21, and measure as follows, to wit:

No. 17, 27 feet 6 inches front on Broad street, 30 feet on the rear line, by 115 feet 10 inches and 4½ inches in depth; and

Lot No. 21 measures 25 feet 6 inches and 3 inches front on Claiborne street, same on the rear line, by a depth of 115 feet. The whole between parallel lines. Together with all the appurtenances, rights, ways, privileges and dependences belonging or appertaining to said lots of ground. Being the same property acquired by purchase from plaintiff, per act before J. J. Ker, notary public in this city, on the 14th day of June, 1862.

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, by order, to effect a partition.—Frederick Stelzenseier, wife of Conrad Friedrich Stelzenseier et als. vs. Mrs. Louisa Reinking, wife of Conrad S. Reinking et als.—Suit in partition. Second District Court of New Orleans.—No. 27,143.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered and signed, July 24, 1866, and delivered 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 this 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 Faubourg Tremé, Second District of this city, designated by the Number Two, on a plan drawn by Vellejo, late architect dated 15th June, 1838, in the square bounded by Villere, Dumaine, St. Ann, and Marais streets; which lot measures twenty-three feet three inches and four feet three inches front, twenty-nine feet one inch, and three lines in width on the rear line, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches in depth. Acquired by the late Wilhem Stoppenhagen from the insolvent estate of Jacob F. Mayer, by act before E. D. Lewis, late a notary public in this city, on the 8th May, 1852.

The buildings and improvements comprise a one story frame dwelling house, slate roofed, divided into two tenements, having each three rooms, two with fireplaces; a two story frame kitchen, having four rooms and four cisterns, two in each tenement, well, privy, etc.

—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, Plaquemines and Peytavin streets. Said lot is designated as Number Eight of said square, in the plan drawn by L. Hedreul, late surveyor, on the 10th March, 1836, deposited in the office of James Graham, notary public in this city, and measures thirty-one feet three inches front on Peytavin street by a depth and rear on Sixth street of one hundred and twenty feet, forming the corner of Peytavin and Sixth streets; was acquired by the late Wilhem Stoppenhagen from Joseph W. Skeanis, by act before and Notary Graham on the 11th April, 1856.

—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 north half of south-west quarter and north-east quarter of section No. 31, township No. (6) 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 some 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 installments, 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 his own order, and by him indorsed and to be secured by vendors' privilege and special mortgage on the property sold, until final payment.

Also—Cash and U. S. Internal Revenue stamps at the expense of the purchaser.

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

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

P. LE BLANC, AGENT, VS. MRS. HARRIET WILSON—Second Justice's Court, Parish of Orleans—No. 57.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable H. H. Brougham, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction at my office, corner Lafayette Place and St. Charles street, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.

One lot of Household Furniture.

Seized in the above suit; as per inventory on file in my office.

☞TERMS—Cash on the spot in U. S. Treasury notes.

JOHN C. KUEA,
Constable Second Justice's Court.

SECOND JUSTICE COURT, } EARHART & FERGUSON vs.
Parish of Orleans—No. } HARVEY GUILD—Same
3,506, and 3,505. } vs. Same.

EARHART & FERGUSON vs. HARVEY GUILD AND WIFE.

BY VIRTUE of these writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Chas. H. Brougham, Second Justice of the Peace, and by consent of plaintiffs and defendants, I will proceed to sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at 138 Charles street, First District, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot of Household Furniture and Contents of Gas Fitting shop, consisting of one Chandelier and Gas Fixtures, all of Gunmetal.

Seized in the above suits.

☞TERMS—Cash on the spot, in U. S. Treasury notes.

JOHN C. KUEA,
Constable Second Justice's Court.

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"Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horse Radish is not in a free elementary and metallic state, but in the state of hydriodic acid, one of organic combination similar to the Iodine contained in Cod Liver Oil.

(Signed) VINCENT KLETZINSKI,
Chemical Analyzer to the Law Courts at Vienna, Hospital Chemist. L. and R. DE WIDDER,
Professors of Chemistry.

FRENCH EMBASSY AT VIENNA,
Vienna, August 23, 1858.

Messrs. Grimault & Co., Chemists at Paris:

In reply to the letter you addressed to his Excellency the Ambassador, I have the honor to inform you that Professor Kletzinski is a man of high standing at Vienna, that he is personally much thought of and passes for one of the best chemists in Germany.

PIERREET,
Consul and attache to the Embassy.

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