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

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Four.....	38	67	80	140	225
Five.....	46	80	115	175	275
Six.....	55	90	125	200	325
Seven.....	60	105	135	225	375
Eight.....	65	115	150	250	420
Nine.....	70	125	165	275	460
Ten.....	75	135	180	300	500
Eleven.....	80	145	195	330	540
Twelve.....	85	150	210	360	580
Fourteen.....	90	165	229	410	620
Fourteen.....	95	175	250	450	660
Fifteen.....	100	180	270	490	700
Twenty.....	125	230	350	590	1,000

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

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Three.....	12	22	28	40	50
Four.....	15	28	35	50	70
Five.....	18	35	45	60	110
Six.....	20	45	55	70	130
Seven.....	22	50	65	80	150
Eight.....	25	55	75	100	200
Nine.....	28	60	80	120	250
Twenty.....	40	120	160	200	400

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

Brenham, Texas, Burnt by a Party of Federal Soldiers!

[The subjoined report of the burning of the town of Brenham by Federal soldiers is that to which reference was made in an article on the subject from the Galveston News, published in yesterday's CRESCENT. The report was in type, but was inadvertently not inserted.]

BRENHAM, Sept. 8.—A party of federal soldiers broke open the store of Compton & Bros., and set fire to it, burning the entire block west of the court house, including the Norris block, the most valuable portion of the town. It was with great difficulty that the Crampler hotel and coffee house were saved. The loss is estimated as follows: Compton & Bros. $20,000; F. D. Allen, $5000; J. T. Norris, $15,000; J. L. Watkins & Co., $10,000; M. Heilman, $20,000; Banner office, $5000; J. M. Dunn, $1500; Rice Bros., $500; J. B. Wilkins, $2900; Pressley & Roff, $2500; Campbell Saddler, $200; J. A. Randle, $1500; Gause, $3000.

The supposed cause was a difficulty growing out of some drunken soldiers attempting to enter the dancing school of Messrs. Duke with negro women, who between them, the matter resulted in a federal soldier being shot dead, after which shooting, a party of soldiers, in revenge, fired the Compton & Bros. store.

Capt. Smith, post commander, having arrested, two hours before the burning, two sixteen year-old boys, the party of soldiers who attempted to carry negro women into the dancing academy, and the party who did the burning, were different parties, but the latter unquestionably acted in revenge of the former, and were sober and deliberate.

On the 10th, the same paper published the following particulars:

BRENHAM, Sept. 8, 5 o'clock a. m.—Our town has just been the scene of an intense excitement, resulting in conflagration and bloodshed. I have just come down from my home, and can give you the circumstances only as they are related to me by excited citizens.

The negroes last night had a dance in town, which was attended and broken up by a number of drunken soldiers, who are on garrison duty here. After breaking up the negro dance, the soldiers concluded to go round and break up a white party, which the citizens were holding in another part of town. Arrived at the place of the party, they began their demonstration by striking Capt. Dickey, Capt. Wyatt, and one or two other gentlemen in the head with loaded sticks or slungshots. This naturally was resented by the recipients of such favors, and as a result one of the soldiers received a pistol shot in his abdomen.

The soldiers carried off their wounded comrade and then returned with reinforcements—after which, it being then deep in the night, they broke into and pillaged Wyatt's grocery, then marching down to the west side of the public square, in the location of the Banner office, they went up stairs and fired several shots right in front of the Banner door. Breaking into the store of Louis Compton, just under the Banner office, they first robbed it and then set fire to it; the block of buildings being of combustible material, was entirely destroyed, with everything it contained. Louis Compton lost his stock of dry goods; F. D. Allen, his stock of books and stationery; John L. Watkins & Co. their drugs and medicines; Sam Levison his dry goods; J. B. Wilkins a large stock of general merchandise; Swearington & Owens, a law firm, and J. T. Norris, physician, lost books and papers. Two groceries and N. F. Campbell's saddle shop were also burned.

The Banner was burnt out entirely, not even a file of the former issues was left. The buildings destroyed belonged to Dr. J. T. Norris, Dr. J. C. Watkins, P. W. McNeece, T. Little and J. B. Wilkins. The Crampler House was saved with great difficulty. The court house caught twice, but the fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

It is difficult to estimate the loss as yet, nor do I know to what extent the houses or goods were covered by insurance.

Such are the circumstances of the case, so far as I have yet learned them. As details develop your will hear of them through some channel or other.

Enough is known at present to render it clear that the town of Brenham has been subjected to a serious outrage by a party of drunken soldiers. The extent to which the commander of the post, one Captain G. W. Smith, is responsible for the riot and the means and measure of redress to our citizens, are questions which will be speedily investigated.

In haste, your friend,

It is proper to add that this burning and pillaging was begun between two and three o'clock in the night, when our people were nearly all wrapped in slumber. I did not myself know of it until the buildings were burned entirely down.

WHO IS THE NEGRO'S FRIEND?—A few days since a citizen of Richmond having occasion to visit Surrey county, met with an old slave in a very destitute condition and almost naked. The negro told him that he had been working for an agent of the freedmen's bureau at four dollars per month and his food. He had only received three dollars per month, and no rations. His former master went with him to the man, and asked him if he was an agent of the bureau. The fellow very insolently replied:

"Is that any of your d—n business?"

The gentleman replied:

"It is, sir. This man was once my slave. I have always treated him well, and don't intend that he shall be imposed upon now."

He then produced the negro's labor contract, drawn up in legal form, and made the man pay the negro what was due him—about seventy dollars.

When he returned to Richmond, he made complaint of the affair to the authorities, and the agent has since been discharged.—Richmond Dispatch.

A. T. Stewart's great branch dry goods house at Savannah will measure 43 front by 310 feet deep, and have six stories. Its height will be 90 feet from the sidewalk, and it will be built of pure white marble.

Mack, of the Cincinnati Commercial, says that the chaplain of the flesh pot convention recently in session at Philadelphia, prayed from a pile of manuscript drawn from his hat. After telling the Lord from eight pages of manuscript what was best to be done in the existing state of affairs, the reverend gentleman took his seat.

The New Orleans Riot.

TESTIMONY OF AN EYE WITNESS—HOW EVIDENCE WAS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

[From the Boston Commercial.]

We publish below a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, to his father in this city, which throws some additional light upon several points connected with the late deplorable outbreak in that city, which, all accounts agree, was provoked by the attempt of an illegal body of men to assemble and overthrow the constitution and government of the State—an attempt which was accompanied with the vilest and most murderous threats against all who might oppose them, and the most inflammatory harangues to the negroes, inviting them to a carnival of blood.

The writer of the letter is a Boston man, and his testimony is entirely reliable. One cannot read the account he gives of the determination of a so-called commission of inquiry to take only such evidence as pleased them, without being enlightened in regard to the way in which testimony concerning the Memphis riot was taken and the manner in which reports from the South, so much applauded by radical papers, have been manufactured.

The letter will be found worthy of a careful perusal.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1866.

Dear Father—When I last wrote to you I implied a promise to give you a detailed account of my experience in rendering in my "testimony" so called, before the bureau commission convened for the ostensible purpose of investigating the causes of the late disturbance in this city, and to fix the responsibility of the same upon the proper parties. I would that some more potent pen could undertake the work so eminently desirable, of showing to the world the partiality and injustice of these "star chamber" investigations. Their enormous abuse of power, their criminal perversions and distortion of the facts brought to their notice, and their arbitrary suppression of the utterance of any facts which might tend to over throw their prejudgment of causes brought before them for trial, cannot remain forever concealed; but it rests with us to see to it, that the disclosure shall not be made too late to have weight, all possible mischief having been accomplished, there remain to us nothing but repentance.

During the time that the arrangements for bringing about a meeting of the "Convention of 1864" were in progress, I had been so stimulated as to be pretty accurately informed of the movements that were being made, and, having put two and two together, and I was enabled to form a correct idea of the motives which actuated those in conflict with its ideas and designs. Indeed, fifteen minutes before the meeting was called to order on that eventful day, I was present in the Mechanics' Institute for the express purpose of ascertaining what the probabilities were that a riot would ensue, in order that I might be prepared to take energetic measures, in case of need, for the protection of the business in charge of which, during the absence of my employer, I had been left.

Such being the case, the summons of the "Commission" to appear before them and testify, was received with satisfaction and obeyed with alacrity, for I was convinced that my testimony would do much to correct the prevalent opinion with some people, that the outbreak was the initiative steps in a programme of massacre which, if not inaugurated, was at least aided and encouraged by the municipal authorities, and which had for its object the extermination of Unionists and the re-establishment of Confederate rule.

Arriving at headquarters, I was sworn into the mass, and then gratuitously informed by an individual, who, if he was not hired for that express purpose, was well calculated to excite curiosity as to the precise nature of his employment, that I had nothing in the world to fear (?)—that the examination would be thoroughly fair and impartial—and that the committee had already examined two hundred and fifty witnesses on both sides of the question. (A very fair two weeks' work, I thought, but said nothing.) Greatly reassured by the kind words and manner of this urbane functionary, I entered the august presence of the "commission," and was immediately sworn to tell the whole truth. Having had some little experience upon the witness stand, I gave instructions I should be called upon to state all I knew of the occurrences of the 30th of July, upon which testimony I expected to be cross-examined. I could have undergone this process with considerable equanimity, but when, to my great astonishment, they commenced to put the questions, and commenced with the cross-examination, it was with difficulty I restrained myself from attempting to depose the judge advocate, and reorganize the court upon ideas somewhat more in consonance with generally received notions of what a court of justice should be—a move which would probably have cost me a night or more in the guardhouse.

I soon regained my composure, however, reflecting that the seat of power, greatness and knowledge was, after all, not on the corner of Julia and Carondelet streets, and that I should soon be released, a sadder, though a wiser man, therefrom, for the remainder of the time, amused myself with a contemplation of the stupidity and ingenuity of these fellows, in proposing to me questions which they knew must be answered to their apparent advantage, and in carefully avoiding any interrogatory which could have been otherwise responded to. If the city authorities or the citizens of New Orleans had any idea that any person, he certainly did not make himself known; and so, my testimony has gone in as all I know about the riot. My testimony, to be sure, amounted to very little; but enough, with the manner in which it was elicited, to show the "animus" of the inquisitors, and to satisfy me that the result of its labors will not be worthy of credit.

Pass we now to the consideration of another most potent instrument for the gratification of malice and the furtherance of party purposes. I refer to the illustrated newspaper press. As an example there is none better than the journal known as "Harper's Weekly."

When a boy at school, I recollect that I had more love for the pictures in my geography and history than for the information contained in the text; and I really gathered much information, such as it was, from the representations of natural objects and historical events which were therein depicted. Since I have become a man, and followed the example of the apostle by putting away childish things, I have been surprised to find that those natural objects which I saw were vastly different from the representations of them in my school books, which were but the inaccurate, enthusiastic portrayals of indifferent draughtsmen. Much to my surprise, also, I learned the pictures in my history of the execution of Mary Queen of Scotts, the death of Wat Tyler, the surrender of Cornwallis, and other events of historic interest, were far from being the productions of an artist who was present on the spot, but were, on the contrary, pure fictions of a mind, and conceits of a brain which guided the hand of an artist, years and even centuries after those events had taken place. Reflecting then with what facility a lie could be perpetuated by this means of transmission, which by appealing to the eye of the ignorant and unthinking, in the same manner as to that of the educated and judicious, divest entirely the history of events of these delicate lights and shades of meaning which are so necessary to a correct understanding of them, and which can alone be compassed by oral or written description, I early decided to accept with disrust all such popular means of conveying information, and to give the preference always to the evidence of my own senses or the verbal testimony of veracious witnesses.

The world is but an advanced school; the experiences of life are but a continuance of our primary lessons; and the literature of the age is but the record of those experiences.

How great the injury done by systematic misrepresentation! How guilty the authors of these lies, so persistently put upon paper by the journals of the day, more particularly by the illustrated press. The representations of the riot, which have heretofore appeared in Harper's Weekly, are correct only in so far as they are representations of the localities they aim to depict. All the rest is a fraud, perpetrated upon the people with the express intention to mislead public sentiment. The contents of the paper will appeal most forcibly to those for whom it was especially intended—the ignorant and unthinking—to those even who cannot read, and who must receive their ideas largely in this manner; while, at the same time, it will arouse the indignation and passions of the educated mind even to violent outbreak. Such is the diabolical purpose of this most wicked organ of radicalism. The people of the North should know this fully and clearly.

And yet, even here, among the people who are most seriously injured by the falsifications of Harper's Weekly—the journal is in great demand. People buy it, "just to see how the damned thing can lie," little considering that by purchasing they augment its power for mischief.

It is clearly the duty of all "loyal" citizens to frown down such lying prints—and by withdrawing their patronage from them, to do all in their power to diminish their circulation and circumscribe their capacity for evil.

The correspondence of Gen. Sheridan with the President, published this morning, excites universal amusement. From what source the general derives information concerning the position of the Northern men in this city, is not known, but the general belief is that the opinion is entirely erroneous. The people of the South have their daily bread to earn, as a means of exemption from actual starvation. They are too studious of their own interests, whatever may remain of their old prejudices, to do anything to increase the influx of capital from whatever source. They actually have no time to indulge in acts of hostility to any person, or class of persons—unless in self defense. They must support themselves by honest enterprise or starve. So much for General Sheridan's correspondence, which, it is to be hoped, is the result of error, rather than of intention to mislead.

We hail with joy unspeakable the publication of the address of the Philadelphia convention to the people of the United States, the most masterly production of its kind since the Declaration of Independence. Our enemies can find no fault with it; and even without the praise of our friends, it will stand upon the page of history as marking a new era in the politics of the country, and of the world. It looks to that purpose, however, God be thanked! It is now circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land. The seeds sown, and in good time, we shall have an abundant harvest—gathered and garnered in a period of "Peace on earth" and in a spirit of "Good will to man."

The President's St. Louis Speech.

At the banquet given to the President on the 8th inst., by the citizens of St. Louis, Mr. Johnson made a speech, which we find but imperfectly reported in the Republican of the 10th. We make out from this report that, during the course of the discourse, voices in the throng cried out, "New Orleans!"

The President then said:

Perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New Orleans, you might understand more about it than you do. (Laughter and applause.) If you will take up the riot of New Orleans, and trace it back to its source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who is responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucuses you will understand that they—the radical Congress—then knew (cheers) that a convention was to be called which was extinct, by its power having expired; that it was said, and the intention was that a new government was to be organized; and, in the organization of that government, the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population called the colored population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time disfranchise white men. (Great cheering.)

When you read the speeches that were made or take up the facts,—on Friday and Saturday before that convention sat,—you will there find that speeches were made incendiary in their character, excited men, and have excited them, to come together and prepare for the shedding of blood. (A voice, "that's so!" and cheers.) You will also find that the convention did assemble in violation of law, and that its intention was to supercede the recognized authorities to the State government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the government of the United States, and every man engaged in that convention, with the intention of superceding and upturning the civil government which had been recognized by the government of the United States—I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) And hence, you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the radical Congress. Those men were to go there; a government was to be organized, and the one in Louisiana was to be superceded, set aside and overthrown. And then the question was to come up, what would result? (Laughter and cheers.) Now, my countrymen, let me call your attention to a single fact, the Freedmen's bureau. (Laughter and cheers.) Slavery was an accursed institution till emancipation took place. It was an accursed institution while one set of men worked them and got the profits. But after emancipation took place they gave us the freedmen's bureau. They gave us three agents to go into every county, every township, and into every school district throughout the United States, and especially the Southern States. They gave us commissioners. They gave us $12,000,000 and placed the power in the hands of the Executive, who was to work this machinery, with the army brought to his aid, and to sustain it. Then let us run it, with $12,000,000 as a beginning, and in the end receive $50,000,000 or $60,000,000, as the case may be, and let us work the 4,000,000 slaves. In fine, the freedmen's bureau was a simple proposition to transfer 4,000,000 of slaves in the United States from their original owners to a new set of taskmasters. (Voice: "Never," and cheers.) I had been laboring four years to emancipate them; and then I was opposed to seeing them transferred to a new set of taskmasters, to be worked with more rigor than they had been worked heretofore. (Cheers.) Yes, under this new system they would work the slaves, and call on the government to bear all the expenses, and if there were any profits left, why then they would pocket them—(laughter and cheers;) while you, the people, must pay the expense of running the machine, out of your own pockets, while they got the profits of it.

The Japan Times gives an account of the annual races at Yokohama. A large number of horses ran. The race-course was crowded. Among the occupiers of the grand stand were a number of Japanese nobles. All kinds of vehicles were met with on the road, and in going to and from the race-course there were several accidents by vehicles upsetting, but no very serious damage resulted. There were thirteen prizes run for, among which were the Celestial Cup, the Japan Cup, and the Yokohama plate.

An Eastern contemporary regrets to learn that "a prominent citizen of St. Louis, who has been drinking imprudently of the muddy water furnished for that place, died last week from a sandbar in his alimentary canal."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SUCCESSION OF THE LATE HENRY BYERS, DECEASED—Second District Court of New Orleans, No. 18,576.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered August 11, 1866, to me directed by the Honorable Second District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled matter, 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 14th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock m., for account of said succession, the following described property, viz:

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the suburb St. Mary, in the Second District of this city, in square No. Twenty-nine, comprised between Bienville, Customhouse, Marais and Villere streets. Said lot makes part of a portion of ground designated by the No. Five on a plan drawn on the 5th day of February, 1820, by the City Surveyor, and deposited on the 25th day of August, 1829, in the office of Felix Arnaud, Esq., notary public in this city. Said lot forming the corner of Bienville and Villere streets, and measuring, American measure, thirty-one feet, eleven inches and five lines front on Bienville street, by about thirty-seven feet in depth and front on Villere street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. THE ONE-HALF OF LOT NO. TWO, situate in the same suburb, in the square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse, Robertson and Villere streets, which said half lot fronts thirty-one feet three inches and seven lines on Villere street, and is sixty-three feet eleven inches deep between parallel lines, American measure, bounded on the side next to Bienville street by lot No. three, and on the other side nearest Customhouse street by the remainder of said lot No. two.

3. A CERTAIN PORTION OF LOT NO. THREE, situate in the same square and adjoining the foregoing described half lot. It forms fifteen feet eight inches and five lines front on Villere street, is sixty-three feet eleven inches deep, between parallel lines, American measure, bounded on one side by half lot No. two, and on the other side by the remaining portion of said lot No. three, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Which said property was acquired by said deceased from Joseph Reinicke, of this city, by an act passed before O. Drouet, a notary public in this city, on the 15th of August, 1851.

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

☞ Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } JOHN B. SEAWSON vs. FELIX
of New Orleans. } MICHEL LAVEZ—No. 11,097.

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 FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, viz:

A SQUARE OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the suburb Daverniel, and designated as number three, as per original plan of said faubourg, deposited in the office of Ed. Pedesclaux, notary public, and bounded by Frenchmen, Union, Pelopidas and Livingston streets, and measuring 320 feet front on each of Frenchmen and Union streets, and 182 feet front on each of Pelopidas and Livingston streets.

Among the same property which the defendants acquired by purchase from John Lorentz, Pedesclaux, notary public, and Joseph Cuvillier, notary public in the city, on the 23d day of May, 1861.

Seized in the above suit.

☞ Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT } WM. S. VANMEIER et al.
of New Orleans—No. 11,555. } vs. EDWARD S. BUTLER.

BY VIRTUE of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered in the above entitled cause, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, 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 MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock m.

The STEAMBOAT WARREN BELLE, together with her furniture, tackle and apparel, as she now lies at Post 22, Second District, foot of St. Philip street, in the Mississippi river, lat Kane, near the Tobacco Warehouse, adjoining.

Seized in the above suit.

☞ Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

SECOND JUSTICE COURT, } EARHART & FERGUSON vs.
Parish of Orleans. } HARVEY GUILD AND WIFE—Suits
8821, 8866 and 8861. } vs. Same.
EARHART & FERGUSON vs. HARVEY GUILD AND WIFE.

BY VIRTUE of three writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Jos. H. Brangier, Second Justice of the Peace, I will proceed to sell on the steps of the Second Justice of the Peace, in the rear of the Court House, on the Metairie road, on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock, the following described property, to wit:

One LA of Household Furniture and Contents of Gas Fixtures Shop, consisting of Gas Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of all description.

Seized in the above suits.

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

JOHN C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice Court.

J. R. FULTON VS. STEAMBOAT FANNY PEARSON, Same vs. Same—Second Justice Court, Parish of Orleans, Nos. 8797 and 8799.

BY VIRTUE of three writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Jos. H. Brangier, Second Justice of the Peace, I will proceed to sell on the steps of the Second Justice of the Peace, in the rear of the Court House, on the Metairie road, on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock, the following described property, to wit:

The STEAMBOAT FANNY PEARSON, her Furniture and Tackle.

Seized in the above suit.

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

JOHN C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice Court.

S. CUMPERY VS. ——— GILBERT—SECOND JUSTICE COURT, Parish of Orleans—No. 8877.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed by the Hon. Jos. H. Brangier, Second Justice of the Peace, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, September 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at my office, corner Commercial Place and St. Charles street, the following described property, to wit:

One Safe.

Seized in the above suit.

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

JOHN C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice Court.

MOORE & HEREFORD VS. JOHN HALLESSY—SECOND Justice Court, Parish of Orleans—No. 49.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed by the Hon. Geo. H. Brangier, Second Justice of the Peace, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, October 6th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property, to wit:

The schooner EMMA, her Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at Post 22, Second District, foot of St. Philip street.

Seized in the above suit.

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

JNO. C. KUZAC,
Constable Second Justice Court.

SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

CHAS. COLLINS vs. SCHOONER EMMA, CAPTAIN and Owners—No. 42.

JOHN MCCARTLY vs. SCHOONER EMMA, CAPTAIN and Owners—Nos. 73, 74, 75 and 76.

BY VIRTUE of five writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable G. H. Brangier, Second Justice of the Peace, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, October 6th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following described property, to wit:

The schooner Emma, her Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at Post 22, Second District, foot of St. Philip street.

Seized in the above suit.

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

JOHN C. KUZAC, Constable Second Justice Court.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE—The four lectures entitled "The Philosophy of Marriage," as delivered at the New York Anatomical Museum, 618 Broadway, New York, can be had in New Orleans at Mr. F. Keller, 97 Royal street. Price 25 cents, sent free by post anywhere.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE PROPERTY BELONGING to the Estate of Kanon H. H. Brown, deceased.

BY VIRTUE of a order in council out of the Hon. the District Court in and for the parish of St. Bernard, dated the 25th day of June, 1866, and to me delivered, I will offer to public sale at the Courthouse of this parish, in Chalmette, on Francisville, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1866, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., the hereinafter mentioned and described property, to wit:

1. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate in the parish of St. Bernard, called the "Garden of Eden on Lower Bayou Sale, consisting of the following tracts of land, viz: The southwest quarter of section fifteen in township seventeen south of range nine east, containing one hundred and fifty-one 10-100 superficial acres; also the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three in township seventeen south of range nine east, containing one hundred and forty-six 10-100 superficial acres; also the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three in township seventeen south of range nine east, containing one hundred and sixty acres; also the lands required by Allen & Garret of Henry Hagrander, Freelid Mine and wife, and Lambos, containing about three hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less; also, fractional section sixteen in township seventeen south of range nine east, containing one hundred and forty-six 50-100 superficial acres; also, lots two, three and four of section three quarter of southeast quarter of section twenty-two, and the fractional northeast quarter of southwest quarter of fractional south quarter of section twenty-seven, and the fractional northeast quarter and southwest quarter of fractional southeast quarter of section twenty-eight in township seventeen south of range nine east, containing three hundred and four 50-100 superficial acres; and also, all the rights, title and interest of Allen & Garret to the lands purchased by Lewis Sandoz, of date October 28, 1855, being that certain tract of land situated on the west side of the Bayou Sale, having ten arpents front by the depth of forty arpents, more or less, and which is bounded by Rios, American measure, and acquired by said deceased from the heirs of Mary Irwin, deceased. This Plantation contains fourteen hundred and seventy-eight 20-100 superficial acres, more or less, and is situated on the Coles Bluneke Bay.

2. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate in the parish of St. Bernard, on both sides of the Bayou Sale, having a front of thirteen 47-100 arpents, and a depth of forty arpents, bounded on the same, and containing six hundred and twenty-five 42-100 superficial acres, more or less, and bounded on one side by the lands of Rios, American measure, and on the other side by the lands of Mary Irwin, deceased. This Plantation contains fourteen hundred and seventy-eight 20-100 superficial acres, more or less, and is situated on the Coles Bluneke Bay.

3. THAT CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate in the parish of St. Bernard, on both sides of the Bayou Sale, having a front of thirteen 47-100 arpents, and a depth of forty arpents, bounded on the same, and containing six hundred and twenty-five 42-100 superficial acres, more or less, and bounded on one side by the lands of Rios, American measure, and on the other side by the lands of Mary Irwin, deceased. This Plantation contains fourteen hundred and seventy-eight 20-100 superficial acres, more or less, and is situated on the Coles Bluneke Bay.

4. THE ONE-HALF OF THE TRACT OF LAND, or Sugar Plantation, lying and being situate in the parish of St. Bernard, on both sides of the Bayou Sale, having a front of thirteen 47-100 arpents, and a depth of forty arpents, bounded on the same, and containing six hundred and twenty-five 42-100 superficial acres, more or less, and bounded on one side by the lands of Rios, American measure, and on the other side by the lands of Mary Irwin, deceased. This Plantation contains fourteen hundred and seventy-eight 20-100 superficial acres, more or less, and is situated on the Coles Bluneke Bay.

5. ONE CERTAINE PIECE DE TERRE située dans la paroisse de Saint-Bernard, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Mary Irwin, de plus beaux renfermant en longueur quarante arpents, et en profondeur quarante arpents, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Rios, American measure, et de plus beaux renfermant en longueur quarante arpents, et en profondeur quarante arpents, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Mary Irwin, deceased. Ce Plantation contient quatorze cent quatre-vingt-huit 20-100 superficiales acres, plus ou moins, et est situé sur le Coles Bluneke Bay.

6. ONE CERTAINE PIECE DE TERRE située dans la paroisse de Saint-Bernard, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Rios, American measure, et de plus beaux renfermant en longueur quarante arpents, et en profondeur quarante arpents, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Mary Irwin, deceased. Ce Plantation contient quatorze cent quatre-vingt-huit 20-100 superficiales acres, plus ou moins, et est situé sur le Coles Bluneke Bay.

7. ONE CERTAINE PIECE DE TERRE située dans la paroisse de Saint-Bernard, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Rios, American measure, et de plus beaux renfermant en longueur quarante arpents, et en profondeur quarante arpents, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Mary Irwin, deceased. Ce Plantation contient quatorze cent quatre-vingt-huit 20-100 superficiales acres, plus ou moins, et est situé sur le Coles Bluneke Bay.

8. ONE CERTAINE PIECE DE TERRE située dans la paroisse de Saint-Bernard, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Rios, American measure, et de plus beaux renfermant en longueur quarante arpents, et en profondeur quarante arpents, et bornée de deux côtés par les lands de Mary Irwin, deceased. Ce Plantation contient quatorze cent quatre-vingt-huit 20-100 superficiales acres, plus ou moins, et est situé sur le Coles Bluneke Bay.

Ainsi que certain plantation contenant trente-deux arpents de front sur quarante arpents de profondeur, ayant pour bornes, d'un côté, les terres de Mary Irwin, et de l'autre côté, les terres de Rios, American measure, et formant le coin du bayou Sale et du