

New Orleans Republican.

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NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

EDWARD H. DURELL

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

We receive by every mail notices of the most complimentary character, both in our exchanges and private letters, in regard to the REPUBLICAN. Our paper has a very wide circulation, extending over the greater part of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is \$10 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance.

The Weekly Republican is five dollars a year, payable in advance. The Sunday Republican, delivered by carriers, is also five dollars a year, payable in advance.

Territo Drum Troupe by Louis Zanretta at the Academy to-night.

The Board of Public School Directors will hold their monthly meeting this evening.

The Memphis Post has been enlarged. It is a useful organ of the Republican party of Tennessee.

The most laughable and wonderful pantomime illustration of the times, entitled "Cloud Leaps," at the Academy to-night.

VENTILATING, WRECKING, AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS.—See A. T. Selover, corner Chartres and Canal streets, the champion card writer of the world.

PERSONAL.—Information is wanted of John McEvoy, formerly of Philadelphia. He left Cincinnati for New Orleans last December.

The rebel prove of this city claim the election of Mr. Sampson as Senator in the Second Senatorial District. He was not elected, whatever may be the declaration.

SEVENTY MILES OF STREET RAILROAD.—A statement is made in the Mayor's annual message that New Orleans possesses seventy miles of street railroad. What city can boast this?

The amount of deposits for March in the New Orleans branch of the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company was \$24,008 53. Amount of drafts \$1,102 78. Amount due depositors \$26,815 54.

SEVEN DAYS IN A COURTROOM.—Mr. Leonce D'Arby, formerly deputy coroner, yesterday sat in the act of giving his testimony in a suit pending here. His death was caused by disease of the heart.

TEXAS CONVENTION.—General Buchanan has issued an order in reference to this matter, as follows: The Constitutional Convention of Texas will assemble on the 15th of June, 1868, as heretofore directed in special order No. 78, current series, from these headquarters.

POWERS OF IMAGINATION.—The Bulletin, having evidently read the Washington special to the Phoenix, dated May 4, says: "Our medical leaders are in Washington city, and New Orleans is comparatively quiet." It is the reality is quiet, and was equally so at Washington when "our medical leaders" were not in Washington.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION TAX.—The Mississippi Convention adopted an ordinance on the 20th April, extending the time for the collection of the Convention tax on all the collection of the regular State tax. The rate for unpaid taxes are directed to be made at the same time and in the manner provided in the case of State and county taxes.

There is something to be said in support of the proposition that the Convention tax should be paid in advance, as was done in the case of the Convention of 1860.

THE TRIUMPH OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The smoke of the battle that has swept over six of the Southern States during the last few weeks has now blown away, and the results of the conflict begin to appear. They are very encouraging. The assertions that reconstruction has been a failure, that the whites of the South would never accept negro suffrage, that the elections could not be held without "wrapping the hand in flame and deluging it with blood," and all that sort of thing, have happily received an overwhelming contradiction.

The final elections have now been held in six of the Southern States, and in all of them (with the exception of Alabama, in which the election was held under the original reconstruction law, which counted every voter in the State who did not vote as having voted against the new Constitution), the people have affirmed their unmistakable will that henceforth and forever the test of American citizenship shall be a loyal heart and not a white face. Look for a moment at the result in these six States! We take the original figures of the registration, and estimate the majorities for universal suffrage, since the official returns have not yet been made public. We have been careful to place them at the lowest figures:

Table with 4 columns: State, Whites, Colored, Total. Rows include Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

This is an overwhelming proof of the success of the reconstruction policy of Congress. Here are six States, three of which have majorities of white voters, while the other three contain a preponderance of colored voters; but they all vote the same way, all giving their voice for freedom and equality. As it may be said that the election in Alabama does not afford a fair test of the public opinion in that State, since the whites did not generally go to the polls, the returns from that State may be taken out of the calculation, and still the result is sufficient to put an end to the crazy clamor of those who have declared that universal suffrage would never, never, never be accepted by the South. In the five States exclusive of Alabama, and in which the rebels put forth every possible exertion to bring up their men to the polls and vote down the new Constitutions, there were, in round numbers, 339,000 white and 350,000 colored voters—a majority of only 18,000 votes—but in these five States the majority for universal suffrage is not less than 92,000 votes, and when the official returns are received it will probably exceed that number. Taking it, however, at only 92,000 majority, and admitting that every colored voter was brought to the polls and voted for the new Constitutions, which is not the case, and it is evident that in these five States there are 74,000 white men who are Republicans to the back bone, and who have sealed their faith by their acts. When it is remembered how many of the colored voters were kept away from the polls by fraud and intimidation, and how very few white men failed to vote in any of these States, it will be seen that the number of white men who are Republicans must be very much larger than the figures given above. But taking them as they are they are satisfactory enough.

As in the eyes of a Democrat or a "Conservative" the opinions of no one who has not a white skin are entitled to consideration, we call the attention of these Conservatives to the fact that in the five States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Louisiana there are no less than 74,000, and very probably 100,000, white-skinned Republicans. How is this, oh chivalry! It can not be that there are 100,000 carpet-baggers within the borders of these commonwealths; it can not even be that there are 100,000 "Yankees" settled there. The "sons of the South" themselves have bowed the knee to Baal, and have proved recreant to the lost cause. There is no other way to account for this result.

Four of the Southern States yet remain to do what these five have accomplished. These are Virginia, Texas, Mississippi, and Florida. The first two have white majorities; the others have majorities of colored voters. There is no doubt of the result in Florida; in the other States the Conservatives pretend to believe that they can defeat the Constitution. We have no fear of such a result. Even in Virginia, where the contest will be the sharpest, and the white majority is the heaviest, the Republicans are almost certain of success. There is little between the two parties is plainly made up. The "Conservatives," as they call themselves, have taken pains to let the colored men of Virginia understand that no compromise of principle short of complete submission to the former slave-drivers of the Old Dominion will be listened to. The contest in that State will assume the form of a struggle for life, and for freedom, which is dearer than life. The Conservatives have been kind enough to proclaim their purpose in words so plain that no one can misunderstand them. That purpose is to reduce the freedmen of the State again to slavery. Their organ thus announces this determination:

Under no circumstances, at no time, and under no moral or political compulsion, for no bribe or hope of advancement present or prospective, can the people of this State be induced to confer suffrage upon the negro, to accept it, or to endure it one moment longer than physical force compels them to do it. They have no compromise to offer. We have made up our minds that this shall be a white man's country. We can only guarantee to you (the colored man) the happiness of your people upon the basis of your absolute and essential inferiority to the white race, which God himself has ordained.

The Virginia Republicans saw what is before them. Either they will put their feet upon the spirit of slavery, which still lives in the South, or they will prepare again to have the manacles riveted on their limbs. It is well for them that the issue has been made so plain. Soft words might have deluded them, but if they fail to win their freedom now they will do so because they prefer bondage.

"C. C. F." telegraphed from Washington on the 13th inst. to the Baltimore American: "There is something to be said in support of the proposition that the Convention tax should be paid in advance, as was done in the case of the Convention of 1860."

REPUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND. The most interesting feature of the news from Great Britain for some weeks past has been the fact that in a dozen unprospected and startling ways the waning power of the aristocracy and the growing power of the people has manifested itself. It should be remembered that although household suffrage now exists in England by law, no general election has been held since the money qualification for voters was removed; and the Parliament now in session is composed wholly of members elected under the old law, which gave the right of voting only to those who held a certain amount of property or paid a certain amount of taxes. The present Parliament, consequently, represents only the landowners, the nobility, the clergy, the manufacturers, and the merchants of the kingdom, and is for the most part composed of noblemen or for the sons of noblemen, country squires, manufacturers, and bankers. The next Parliament, which will be the first one chosen by universal suffrage, will represent the whole people, and may be safely trusted to legislate for the whole people, but the present Parliament, so far from manifesting any desire to postpone necessary reforms until the reformed Parliament can meet, has shown its anxiety to perfect them at once. There is, perhaps, selfish wisdom in this, but still there is also manifested in it a very creditable degree of magnanimity. The people of Great Britain will have what they want sooner or later; and the only question for the present Parliament to decide was "Shall we wait until the people snatch these privileges and rights from our hands, or shall we graciously yield them by our own free will?" The Parliament has displayed good breeding as well as good sense by taking the latter course.

Among the reforms thus gained by the people is the abolition of the law compelling the payment of taxes levied for the support of the Established Church in England and Wales. The taxes are still to be assessed, but no one need pay them who is not disposed to do so, and no penalty is to be exacted for non-payment. The effect of this will simply be that those who are members of the Established Church, and who desire to maintain it, will pay their church taxes, while all others will let it alone. Hitherto, every one has been compelled to pay; now no wish to pay can still continue to do so.

Another reform is the abolition of flogging as a punishment in the army. For thirty years efforts to effect this has been made, but until now they have failed. The punishment of flogging was retained partly because it is a wide and impassable gulf between the men in the ranks and the "gentlemen" in command. Now that it is abolished a better class of men will enter the service, and promotion from the ranks will become possible. Still another reform has been effected in the House of Lords. It was one of the privileges of a peer of England that he could vote in Parliament without being personally present, and by giving his proxy to some brother Lord. This has been the custom for centuries, but now, since the people complain of it, it is done away with, and absentees no longer can commission others to vote for them.

THE JURIES OF ORLEANS.

A Grand Jury drawn from the last list of registered voters of this parish was empaneled and charged by Judge Howe on Monday last, and is ready for its appropriate duties.

A petit jury convened in the same way, has also been organized and has proceeded to business. All classes of our citizens are now represented in our chief criminal court, and every one may have the satisfaction of feeling that the guilty will be punished, and the innocent acquitted without prejudice of caste or condition. A great step of progress has thus been taken, quietly yet surely. Timid men who supposed that such an act of justice to a large class of our population would lead to confusion in this court may now calm their fears. The juries thus selected are earnest and sagacious, and will do their duty to the society whom they represent.

THE MARKET ORDINANCE DEBATED.—The Board of Aldermen last night refused to pass the proposed ordinance for the sale of the markets by a decisive vote. The indications now point to the measures of relief often urged by the REPUBLICAN—funding the floating debt under authority of a legislative enactment, and the prompt collection of taxes long past due. Any measure short of this will necessarily be defective, besides involving heavy sacrifices, which must be paid at last by the people. There is little or no prospect of relief until the Legislature meets.

President Graham argued that the passage of the ordinance would not appreciate the city currency, and maintained that relief for the city finances can only be had through the instrumentality of an act of the next Legislature authorizing the funding of this floating debt. He alluded to the greater degree of prosperity the city would enjoy in consequence of the settlement of political questions in this State, and insisted that to sell the markets from year to year about five million dollars in greenbacks and gold would be realized by the city in ten years instead of two million dollars in city currency for which it is now proposed to sell the markets.

DEAFNESS.—DEAFNESS. DR. W. L. DAVIS. Who has for many years been engaged in the practice of Acoustic Medicine, as it is well known, trusts he may without impropriety assert that the reputation he has secured by selling the ears of the deaf shall be maintained.

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BANKRUPT BLANKS. ALL THE BLANK FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY NOW READY. We have completed the printing of the BANKRUPTCY BLANKS, twenty-nine in number, including the Schedules, and are ready to supply the demand in any desired quantity at the following rates:

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY, ADOPTED BY THE HON. E. H. DURELL, Judge of the United States District Court. Together with the United States Bankruptcy Officers of the State, and the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into Congressional Districts, has just been published at the Republican Office, and is now ready for delivery.

MEDICAL. DR. J. WHITE'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE. CORNER OF ST. CHARLES AND JULIA STREETS. Is established for the cure of ALL FORMS OF DISEASE.

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PIANO FORTES.

W. M. McCAMMON, SOLE OWNER OF THE PATENT MANUFACTURER OF OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER BOARDMAN & GRAY'S PATENT IMPROVED INSULATED IRON RIM FRAME PIANO FORTES.

ALBANY, N. Y. PIANOS FOR SMALL PARLORS, SITTING ROOMS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

ALL four large round corners, full, round, mellow tone and elastic Touch, elegant and ornamental in appearance—a beautiful piece of Furniture.

Every Piano warranted to give satisfaction. All the Pianos have the Patent Iron Frame and Rim (cast in one piece, making them the most perfect and durable make, and especially adapted to warm climates.

Grand Pianos, from \$500 to \$1200. Address WILLIAM McCAMMON, Albany, New York. Warerooms and Factory corner of Broadway and North Ferry streets, Albany, New York.

ALL of my Pianos have four round corners. The Wood Rims have no superior in quality of touch or tone. They have the overbridge on the treble, which gives to the upper notes a purity of tone unequalled in any other Piano.

CERTIFICATES. Extract from a letter received from Prof. E. A. Robbins, Composer and Author "New Method Teaching Pianoforte."

Mr. Wm. McCammon, Albany, N. Y. Dear Sir—I had intended to have written you some days since, with reference to the New Woodmen Piano. I purchased one of yours; but this is the first opportunity since you sent me yours how well pleased I was with the instrument in all respects by my almost instantly deciding upon it.

USULINE CONVENT. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JAN. 21, 1867. Mr. Wm. McCammon, Albany, N. Y. Kind Sir—With sentiments of respect and gratitude, I address you a few lines to announce the safe arrival of the Piano, and also my great satisfaction.

THELSON'S CONCERT IN ALBANY.—Thelsson used on this occasion, and also the next evening at Troy, one of the new Grand Pianos of Boardman Gray & Co., and repeatedly expressed himself as delighted with it, both in tone and touch.

REV. J. B. HAGUE, Principal of the Hudson Female Academy and author of the beautiful Cantata, "The Return of Spring," so favorably noticed in the New York Musical Review, writes:

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

ST. CHARLES STREET. ESTABLISHMENT. JOB PRINTING.

GORDON PRESSES. We have recently put up in our office and have now in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes.

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE PRESSES, ETC. We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to the Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions.

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER'S BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. TO facilitate we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING. EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR THE BOOKS. COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INFORMATION.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS. BLACK AND COLORED PRINTING. ANY QUALITY OF PAPER.

INSURANCE POLICIES & BONDS. RAILROAD TICKETS AND FREIGHT-TABLES.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. Jules Kava. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,877.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,878.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,879.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,880.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,881.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,882.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,883.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,884.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,885.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,886.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,887.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,888.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,889.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,890.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS vs. J. D. Byrd. NINTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,891.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in the above entitled case, 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, May 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:—