and the dead, are awaiting the relief and kindly offices which this money can alone provide."

Is this his answer? No.

He refuses to do it unless Dr. Hire will pay him a certain sum of money as a consideration for this official act. Let the hands of charity be stayed until the heartless officer is paid!

Dr. Hire appears before you, Senators, and testifies that Mr. Wickliffe did extort from him three hundred dollars for this official service, and that he, Dr. Hire, did pay out of the treasury of the Charity Hospital to Mr. Wickliffe, three hundred dollars for the sub-divison of this large warrant into smaller ones. Dr. Hire, in answer to a question which I remember I asked, stated distinctly that he gave this three hundred dollars out of the treasury of the hospital, thereby depriving the Charity Hospital of that much money for the purpose of putting it in his own pocket; and I say, Senators, if there were no other charge against George M. Wickliffe than this, and if there were no other evidence than that which has been presented to substantiate this charge, it would be your duty to find him guilty and eject him from his office. I say, furthermore, that any man, I do not care who he is, or what he has been, who will accept of a high trust of this kind from the people of the State, and consent to rob the charities of this State for private gain and personal ends, is unworthy to exercise any trust in the name and on behalf of the people of this State, and it is your duty sitting here, as a Court of Impeachment, so to declare.

Articles sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, are somewhat similar in their nature. They charge that Mr. Wickliffe did demand, extort and take from various parties, acting as treasurers for certain charitable institutions, viz: the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, the State Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge—other great and noble charities of this State, did extort, demand and take from parties acting in their official capacities as treasurers of these institutions certain moneys, in consideration for his official action in cutting up warrants for these parties. These charges are of the same class with that of article fifteen, and they rest upon the evidence of the parties who themselves went to Mr. Wickliffe and had this work performed, and paid him the money, and the testimony upon which these charges rest has not been impeached, and I presume is not impeachable.

There are further charges in articles twenty and twenty-one of extortion in office by Mr. Wickliffe in the case of certain tax collectors. These actions, complained of by the House of Representatives, are much the same in character as those in regard to printing accounts—demanding compensation either for the issuing of warrants in payment of claims against the State, or a per centage of the claim.

Article twenty-two charges that he was derelict in duty in not reporting to the Governor. I presume the facts in this charge are admitted by every one. No one pretends to say that George M. Wickliffe has made reports to the Governor and the General Assembly, as he is required to do by law.

I appeal to you, as Senators, to know whether you are familiar with the financial condition of the State, or can legislate intelligently for the benefit of the tax payers of the State? If you can, you have some secret sources of information which are not at the command of the House of Representatives; and I say that not only in neglecting this requirement of the Governor, but in the failure to report to the General Assembly of the State, in violation of his sworn duty as an officer, has the defendant been derelict in the discharge of his duty.

Article twenty-three stands out boldly by itself; it is a charge that George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts of the Stae of Louisiana, did receive what purpotted to be a warrant drawn by a former Auditor of Public Accounts, against the Treasury of the State, when, in fact, it was no such warrant at all. It was not worth the paper upon which it was written, for the simple reason that the party who drew the warrant was not Auditor of Public Accounts, and the State of Louisiana had no treasury at the time against which to draw a warrant; there was no government for the State of Louisiana when this pretended warrant was drawn. Louisiana was in rebellion in 1862, and all the acts of the pretended government of the State of Louisiana, in the year 1862—whether before the Federal government had any control over any part of the State of Louisiana, or not—whether the people of the State of Louisiana recognized this pretended State government as a *de facto* government, or not—all obligations of that government are, in my opinon, null and void, and should not and can not be recognized by the real and recognized government of this State.

I do not care for what purpose this warrant was drawn. I do not care whether it was for charitable or other purposes. It was drawn at a time when the people were in rebellion against the general government, and in armed array and hostility against the national authority. They had stolen the legitimate authority of the State of Louisiana and carried it off to God knows where—into the swamps of Red river—and there pretended to administer it in behalf of the people, the outraged, the slaughtered people of the State of Louisiana. Such a thing is preposterous, and I say that this warrant, recognized by George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, did not accrue to the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, in favor of which it was drawn. It was taken to Mr. Wickliffe by a money changer from Carondelet street, who was the proprietor of this warrant at the time it was recognized and redeemed—verified, if you please, by the Auditor of Public Accounts for the regenerated State of Louisiana. Obligations of the rebel government of 1862, be recognized by us? As well talk of reviving the rebel war debt of five millions which was issued by the same General Assembly—as well manufacture legal obligations against the present State government out of debts contracted in aid of the very rebellion which overthrew the legitimate and proper government of this State. It is not the province of the Auditor of Public Accounts to determine whether such warrants or such paper as this is a valid obligation against the State of Louisiana at this time or not; if they are to be recognized nized, it must be by the representatives of the sovereign power of the State, and not by a mere clerk of the people, who is put in office for the purpose of keeping the books of the State, and because this book-keeper did receive this as a valid obligation against your State, because by vivifying and reissuing to this money-changer warrants for $1000, there by defrauding your treasury of that amount, I claim that you Senators are under an obligation which you can not evade to discharge this unworthy accountant to, vacate his desk, in order that the people, through their ballots or some other proper authority, may employ some one who is honest and competent.

Article twenty-four charges that George M. Wickliffe, as Auditor of Public Accounts, paid to certain parties money to which they had no legal claim. And in the payment of that money, drew his warrant against the treasury of the State, and actually transferred to these parties those warrants. Parties who received these bounteous dispensations on part of the Auditor, came before you and testified that they were the recipients of this official bounty.

They furthermore testified that there was an understanding between them and Mr. Wickliffe, and if he (Mr. Wickliffe) should have any trouble about the matter they were to refund the amount to him for the purpose. I have no doubt, of enabling Mr. Wickliffe to refund the money to the State. If the court of impeachment were not limited in its powers, I would ask you, Senators, on behalf of the House of Representatives, that you carry with your verdict the decree that the Auditor of Public Accounts be required to refund these sums of money so dispensed as a charity to certain parties, to the State of Louisiana. But I know that you can not do that. I know that your judgment is limited. I know that you can not punish the offender. I know well that you can only say, in the name of the people of the State, to Mr. Wickliffe, "Depart from me, ye cursed.'

It appears from article twenty-five that we, some time or other, had a gambling law in this State—I can not now refer to it—and that the Auditor of Public Accounts had something to do with gambling, and when we take into consideration the vast sums which he seems to have accumulated from various sources—charitable institutions, printers and citizens; when we think of the immense numbers of the veterans of the war of 1814-15 which have sprung up, as if by magic, and the large sums of money drawn from the treasury for their support; when we take into consideration all the charges of peculation brought by the House of Representatives against this unworthy servant of the people, I must say that I think it was necessary that Mr. Wickliffe should have had something to do with gambling institutions, for I can not see what other disposition he could have made of this hoarded treasure, unless it has through these institutions taken unto itself wings and flown away.

It appears, then, by article twenty-five that Mr. Wickliffe had something to do with gambling institutions under a law said to have been passed by this General Assembly. If that be true so much the worse for this General Assembly; it is one of those things for which they will have to give an account, both in the body and out of the body; and I advise you all to get your accounts up, for if you and I have been guilty of enacting any law which would give Mr. Wickliffe any authority to interfere as a regulator with the gambling institutions of this State, we are no longer worthy, in my judgment, of occupying the positions we now adorn. (Laughter.)

It seems that in the prosecution of these arduous and extra official duties of regulating and looking after the gambling hells of this city, he deemed it necessary to employ detectives without authority of law, and paid them, not out of his own pocket, not out of the revenues derived from the Charity Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum; not out of any of these extortions levied upon the public printers—that numerous and persecuted class of citizens eking out a miserable existence under the limited and insufficient provisions of the printing law (laughter); not out of any of these resources did he pay his detectives, but reaching out his hand and plucking again the rapidly disappearing pin feathers of the old pelican (laughter), we find these worthy servants of the State compensated. I know that Senators will join with me in the prayer that this unworthy servant may be excluded from office in order that those feathers may have an opportunity again to sprout, so that the old pelican may again be able to soar aloft in all her ancient majesty and glory (laughter).

In 1815, a person, well known in history, by the name of General Jackson, came down here to the neighborhood of New Orleans and fought the great battle which redeemed and disenthraled Louisiana, and saved the Union from the grasp of the British lion. Eighteen hundred and fifteen—that is half a century ago, and yet we find that under this change, (article twenty-six), as late as the year 1869, nearly fifty years after this sanguinary conflict on the confines of our great city, there is a perfect cloud of witnesses—veteran relics in that struggle, to testify to the heroism and generalship of their chief. We find that under a small appropriation made by this General Assembly, I believe, for the support of the few remaining and decrepit participants in that conflict. Mr. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, through some of his clerks and through the manipulations of certain justices of the peace, and upon vouchers which are not in conformity with law, drew warrants against the State treasury of Louisiana during the past year, for the immense sum of $227,670. These are not pin feathers, but they are from the wings of the honored pelican (laughter), and it would be crippling him forever if such misdeed in office were to go unnoticed and unpunished.

Under a veteran law, passed by this General Assembly, intended to give a meagre support to the remaining veterans who were participants in the war of 1814-15, the Auditor of Public Accounts found a sufficient number of claims to justify him, in his opinion, in drawing his warrants on the State Treasury for $227,670. I do not remember the provisions of that law, but it is to the effect that each veteran of the years 1814 and 1815, residing in the State of Louisiana, or their widows, shall be entitled to an annual pension of $150. That is all the money appropriated. This law does not say that every veteran of 1814 and 1815 shall be entitled to this pension, because, if my memory serves me correctly, they were soldiers from other States of this Union who came here with General Jackson, and partook in that struggle, but the law expressly says that for every veteran of the war of 1814 and 1815, residing in Louisiana, and every widow of such veteran then, shall be paid out of the treasury an annual sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. How many of those veterans do you suppose there are residents of the State of Louisiana? Call in, if you please, the real veterans of the war of 1814 and 1815, put them upon the stand, and they will testify, I presume, that there are not over one hundred and twenty five or one hundred and fifty such people within the borders of our State. Suppose there were two hundred; at one hundred and fifty dollars each, what would that amount to? Thirty thousand dollars, as I estimate it. And if I voted for this law, it was under the impression that the number of veterans in this State was exceedingly limited, and that the total sum demanded in their name would not exceed twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. I presume, if you were to put old Captain Noble, a drummer boy of the war of 1815, upon the stand, he would testify that there are not over one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-five of such veterans or their widows now residing within the limits of this State. He is one of the oldest and most trustworthy of these remaining veterans, and when, on the eighth of January, 1815, Jackson's guns answered back the cannon of the British on the historic field of Chalmette, Captain Noble, now an old man, was but a boy. And if that be the case in regard to those who then were children, what do you suppose must be the number remaining now of those who, on that memorable day, were full grown men, partaking, as men, in that sanguinary conflict? The great majority of them have found honored graves, and but a few decrepit and tottering forms remain behind; and what is true of those who participated in that battle, is equally true of their wives—but a few remain today. And if this law had been properly administered, the State of Louisiana would not have been called upon to disburse more than twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. But what has been really the case? Mr. Wickliffe, during the past year, since the passage of that law, has drawn warrants against the treasury of the State for $227,670. We claim, Senators, that he has drawn warrants without law, and upon vouchers not in conformity with law. The law says, "that the appropriation shall be paid upon the warrants of the party himself (or herself), when this is certified by the clerk of the court of the parish within which said pensioner resides; that he saw the pensioner sign the warrant, and that he is the person whom he represents himself to be, which warrant shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the pensioner."

I ask you, Senators, to take these vouchers (there are piles of them), examine them yourselves, and see whether they are in conformity with the law or not. We answer, on the part of the House of Representatives, that they are not; that they do not contain the necessary certificates and affidavits made by the proper parties, in compliance with the provisions of the law; and we claim that every warrant drawn by the Auditor of Public Accounts upon the Treasurer of the State upon vouchers not made out in conformity with the law, are drawn without authority of law, and are in violation of his duty as Auditor of Public Accounts, and we demand, in the name of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose treasury has been defrauded through the neglect and misdeeds of this servant of theirs, that his unworthiness be written by you in your verdict, and that he be ejected from the office which he now fills.

Articles twenty-six and twenty-seven charge that the Auditor of Public Accounts drew warrants to a large amount in excess of a specific appropriation.

This is the sense and subsistance of the charge. That by exceeding the appropriation by $279,363 48, George M. Wickliffe was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

I can not turn to the section at once, but the constitution of the State orders that no warrant shall be drawn upon the Auditor of Public Accounts except against a specific appropriation made by the Legislature, and we claim, Senators, that, in violating this constitutional provision, in arrogating to himself the right and the power to issue warrants other than against specific appropriation, he has violated the constitution of the State. He has prostituted the powers of his office and imposed a burden upon the treasury of this State. Article 104 of the constitution says: "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law," clear and distinct in its language, well defined in its meaning and purposes. At the last session of our General Assembly we appropriated $150,000 for public printing, and we were given to understand that this would be a sufficient amount to cover the expenditures of the State on account of public printing, and yet we find, when we come to examine the books of the Auditor of Public Accounts, that he has issued in excess of this appropriation, warrants to the amount of some $350,000, double the amount of the appropriation made by law, and more too. These warrants have gone out as valid claims against the State. In doing this, we claim that Mr. Wickliffe has violated the constitution of the State; has been guilty of an official crime, and has unnecessarily and in an improper manner warranted upon the treasury of the State, and because he is guilty of these official acts we believe him to be unworthy longer to fill the office which he holds, and we believe it to be your duty, Senators, so to find and so to decide. I know that the learned counsel for the defense, and the defendant himself, shield themselves behind the written authority or opinion of the Attorney General of the State; such an opinion has been introduced in evidence, we believe, in their behalf, but I deem this to be a plain and common sense proposition that when the constitution of the State expressly provides that such things shall not be done no officer of our State government under any circumstances, is justifiable in doing that which he is expressly forbidden to do. I do not care who advises him, or what court issues its mandate, requiring him to do it; the constitution of our State is beyond and above any power and authority of either the Attorney General or any courts of the State, and in our constitution we have written, in language so plain that every man, though he run, may read and understand. We find it written that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations by law, and in the face of that constitutional provision, I undertake to say that Mr. Wickliffe, as Auditor of Public Accounts, is not justified, and can not be justified, in his actions of issuing warrants in excess of this appropriation, by the opinion of the Attorney General, or that of any other man or officer in this State.

Coming, then, to article twenty-eight and the last, we make a general charge that Mr. Wickliffe has his office in such confusion as to render it impossible to make a report of the finances of the State to the Governor or General Assembly, and generally that he is unfit and unqualified to perform the duties of his office.

Counsel for the defendant say that if this charge be true the other charge made against him for not making a report of the affairs of his office must fall. Senators, if that be your judgment, well and good. It seems to me that either charge if sustained would be sufficient alone, unsupported by any other charge, to convict him of being unworthy at least of filling the office which he now holds, and justify you in evicting him from that office.

"The respondent avers that to a certain extent the archives and papers of this office, at two periods during the year 1869, were thrown into dire confusion and disorder by the unwarrantable conduct of the Governor of this State, who, in the month of March, 1869, by the unlawful and unconstitutional use of the physical powers of the Metropolitan Police, forcibly took possession of the office of this respondent, and expelled him therefrom; and, in violation of law, and by force, obtained possession of said office, its archives and papers, until the month of May, 1869; and while said papers and archives were in the hands of the Governor and Metropolitan Police, they were so deranged that it was subsequently impossible for this respondent to re-arrange the same, and at the same time perform with efficiency the daily operation of his office. And again, in the month of December, 1869, when this respondent, in the exercise of what he believes to be his legal right and duty, moved the archives and papers of his office into the building now occupied by this honorable court as a State House, the Governor again interfered, and, by the unlawful use of the same physical power, took possession of said archives and papers, and, in a confused and disordered manner, removed them from said building, so that the consequent derangement was not remedied, for want of time, up to the period of the unconstitutional suspension of this respondent from his office. This respondent, therefore, avers that whatever confusion and disorder exists in his office, results from the unauthorized, illegal and unconstitutional action and interference of the Governor."

We have only introduced testimony to show that the books and papers of his office have been kept in such a manner as to render it almost impossible for one expert accountant to bring order out of chaos, or to tell the real condition of affairs. The learned counsel for defendant charges this partly upon the Governor, because the Governor saw proper to interfere and eject him from office for crimes committted against a statute of the State, and also appointed some one to take charge of his office. They pretend to assert that during that time disorder was introduced, and confusion began to reign supreme, and because a few days before this General Asembly was convened, the defendant, for some purpose best known to himself, desired to remove his office from the building where it then was, to rooms in this building, which were never designed for that purpose, and were never leased for such an object; because for purposes best known to himself, he saw proper to move the books and papers of his office confusedly, and hurriedly, and in the night time, to this building, and thereby rendered it necessary to rearrange them when taken back to his old office—that this confusion and disorder is consequent upon that removal. Well, who is responsible for all that? Certainly not the Governor of the State, nor the Legislature, nor any citizen of the State, but the Auditor himself. He is the party who so decided to remove his office, the party who superintended and directed that removal, and if there was confusion and disorder consequent upon his act, he alone is responsible for it.

I have hurriedly, Senators, reviewed the charges and the testimony, and briefly discussed points which it seemed to me were important in determining points at issue.

My duty as manager in this trial is performed. In closing I only desire to warn you against that technical defense and those subtleties of reasoning for which the learned counsel for the defense are so celebrated, and to remind you that it will be their purpose to erect a barrier behind which this defendant can shield himself. But I warn you to examine and weigh well the premises from which their conclusions are drawn and the specious nature of the arguments which they will adduce and the frail structure they will erect. I ask you as Senators representing the people of this State to weigh well the charges which the House of Representatives have brought against George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, and consider carefully and calmly the evidence which we have offered. Be upon your guard against the sophistry and plausibility of the learned advocates arrayed against us. Test well the barriers they may seek to erect, behind which to shield the accused. Against them bring your common sense and intelligence to bear, and I assure you that before such weapons their baseless fabrics must disappear. Then will the accused appear before you in all the enormity of his guilt and crime, like vice, "to be hated, needs but to be seen."

AUCTION SALES.

By Sheriff Maxwell.

SPLENDID THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, IN THE FIRST DISTRICT, AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.

MARTHA JOHNSON VS. SUCCESSION OF B ROBBINS.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 28,522

BY VIRTUE OF AND IN OBEDIENCE TO AN order of sale, rendered February 14, 1870, by the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the matter of the succession of the late Bianca Robbins, No. 27,370 of the docket of the said court; said order being predicated upon the deliberations of a family meeting, duly held before E. Bienvenu, notary public in this city, on the eleventh of February, 1870, and also pursuant to an order of date, March 10, 1870, to me directed by the Honorable the District Court aforesaid, in the above entitled case, I will proceed to offer at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, April, 13, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings thereon, and all the rights, ways, servitudes thereunto belonging, situate in the First District of this city, in the square number two hundred and thirty, bounded by Gravier, Marais, Ursulines and Bagatelle streets, measuring, in American measure, thirty-eight feet one inch front on Union street, by seventy feet nine inches in depth, between equal lines; together with the use of an alley, common to it and the adjoining lot, four feet wide and forty-four feet in length, taken from the side toward Baronne street, of the original lot; acquired by the deceased from T. B. Lee, by an act passed before Walter H. Peters, late a Notary Public in this city, on twenty-sixth of May, 1862. The buildings are elegant improvements comprise a splendid three-story brick dwelling house, newly built, No. 68 Union street, out-houses, etc., gas throughout the whole house, waterworks, etc. Plan will be on exhibition some day previous to the sale.

Terms and conditions—One-half cash and the balance at a credit of twelve months for a note secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date till paid. The buildings to be insured to their full value and the policy of insurance transferred to the vendors until the full and final payment of said note, and in case of suit the purchaser of said property to pay all lawyer's fees at the rate of five per cent on the amount claimed. The purchaser having the privilege to pay the whole price of adjudication cash.

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

mh12 24 ap13

SALE BY THE SHERIFF OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, IN ORDER TO EFFECT A PARTITION.

WILLIAM McGARRY, EXECUTOR, VS. ELIZABETH HOPKINS ET AL.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 28,415.

SUIT IN PARTITION.

BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT RENdered February 16, 1870, signed February 21, 1870, to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to offer 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, April 12, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., in order to effect a partition, the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situate in the First Distrct of this city, in the square bounded by Gravier, Marais, Dorgenois and St. Adeline streets, according to a plan drawn by Jos. O. Hedin, architect, dated fourteenth of February, 1851, and deposited in the office of Michael Gernon, notary public in this city.

Said lot measures, in American measure, twenty-seven feet three inches front on Gravier street, by a depth and front on St. Adeline streets of one hundred and twenty feet, between parallel lines, forming the corner of said Gravier and St. Adeline streets.

Which said property was acquired by William Hopkins, late of this city, deceased, and husband of Mrs. Mary McDermott, by purchase from Robert Mintruth, by an act passed before said notary Michael Gernon, on the eighteenth February, 1851.

2. A CERTAIN SQUARE OF GROUND, situate in the city of Carrollton, parish of Jefferson, in this State, designated by the number thirty-one (number twenty-one thousand one hundred and thirty one city plan) on a plan of Hammersadd, surveyor, dated January —, 1847, deposited in the office of L. I. Ricardo, late a notary public in this city.

Said square is bounded by Thirteenth, Highland, Newand Colapissa streets. It measures three hundred and five feet front on each of said streets, American measure, and is divided into twenty-four lots. Being the same property acquired by the said late William Hopkins from Adolphe Cramer, per act passed before said late notary, D. I. Ricardo, dated the eighteenth March, 1847.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

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

mh11 24 ap12

By S. Guinault.

SUCCESSION OF JEAN JACQUES MONTFORT

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—Office corner of Exchange alley and Bienville street.—MONDAY, March 14, 1870, will be sold, at eleven o'clock A. M., on Esplanade street, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated February 21, 1870—

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Armoirs, Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Toilets, etc.?

Terms—Cash. mh1 8 14

AUCTION SALES.

By G. De Feriet.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE AND BUILDING LOT IN THE TOWN OF MANDEVILLE, PARISH OF ST. TAMMANY, WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE MAIN WHARF.

SUCCESSION OF LOUIS CHERE LANGE—No. 28,962.

BY G. DE FERIET, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 50 Royal street—TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated March 10, 1870, the following very desirable property belonging to said succession, viz—

TWO LOTS OR PARCELS OF GROUND, designated by the letters A and B, situated in the town of Mandeville, parish of St. Tammany, in this State, in the square comprised within Lake, Marigny, Claiborne and Lamarque streets, measuring, in French measure, as follows, to wit:

Lot A measures 97 feet front on Lake street by 235 feet in depth, between parallel lines. The buildings and improvements consist of an agreeable residence, fronting the lake, within a very short distance from the main wharf, with a wide gallery around the same, and containing a large hall in the centre and four large rooms, together with back buildings, etc.

Lot B, immediately adjoining the above and nearest to Claiborne street, measures 59 feet 3 inches front on Lake street by 235 feet in depth.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, for notes secured by mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from their date till paid, the buildings to be kept insured until the final payment of the notes and the policy transferred to the tutrix, and in case of suit for the recovery of the payment of the said notes, the purchaser will be required to pay five per cent attorneys' commissions on the amount recovered.

Acts of sale, with United States internal revenue stamps attached before C. Druet, Notary Public, at the expense of purchasers.

mh12 19 26 feb 2 9 12

POSITIVE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SECOND DISTRICT PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF THAT VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, CORNER ROYAL AND ST. ANN STREETS.

A COMMODIOUS BRICK, BETWEEN POSTS RESIDENCE ON TOULOUSE STREET, BETWEEN ROYAL AND BOURBON STREETS.

AND

A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE ON URSULINES STREET, BETWEEN ST. CLAUDE AND TREME STREETS.

Succession of Henrietta Blondeau—No. 33,472.

BY G. DE FERIET, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 50 Royal street—SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated February 28, 1870, the following described real estate, viz—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Toulouse, Royal, St. Peter, and Bourbon streets, measuring 42 feet, 7 inches and 4 lines front on Toulouse street, by 104 feet, 5 inches, and 2 lines in depth (American measure); together with one hundred and forty-two shares of the capital stock of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, reduced to one hundred and thirty-three. The buildings and improvements consist of a one story brick house, covered with slates, with the dependencies thereto attached.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, in the square bounded by St. Ann, Royal, Orleans, and Bourbon streets; said lot forms the corner of St. Ann and Royal streets, and measures 53 feet, 3 inches and 3 lines front on Royal street, by 70 feet 4 inches in depth and front on St. Ann street; together with one hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, reduced to one hundred and forty. The buildings and improvements consist of that very desirable one-story brick store, now occupied as a grocery store one of the best locations in the Second District. This property is leased up to first October, 1870, at eighty-five dollars per month.

3. A LOT OF GROUND, in the same district, in the square bounded by Ursulines, St. Claude, St. Philip and Treme streets, measuring 53 feet 3 inches and 3 lines front on Ursulines street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

The buildings and improvements consist of a commodious family residence, divided into three tenements, containing six fine rooms, two cabinets and a rear gallery; a back building containing four rooms, another building containing two rooms, sheds, privy, etc.

The above described property belongs in equal portions to the succession of Henrietta Blondeau, and to Leonide Flonden and Aimee Durocher, and is sold together by consent.

See plans at the Exchange.

For the property firstly described—The purchaser will pay a stock note of $1950, payable and renewable according to the charter of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, on the first of May, 1870, and for the balance of the price of adjudication, one-third cash, and the remainder on a credit of one, two and three years, in notes secured by special mortgage and vendor's lien, and bearing eight per cent interest per annum from the day of sale until final payment, the buildings to be kept insured, the policy to be transferred to the parties in interest, and in case of suit the purchaser will be required to pay five per cent attorney's commissions on the amount recovered: the taxes of 1869 and 1870 to be paid by purchaser.

For the property secondly described the purchaser will pay a stock note of $2926, payable and renewable, according to the charter of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, on the first May, 1870, and for the balance of the price of adjudication the same terms and conditions as firstly described.

For the property thirdly described, one-third cash and the remainder on a credit of one, two and three years, in notes secured by special mortgage and vendor's lien, and bearing eight per cent interest per annum from the day of sale until final payment; the buildings to be kept insured, the policy transferred to the parties in interest, and, in case of suit, the purchaser will be required to pay five per cent attorney's commissions on the amount recovered; the taxes of 1869 and 1870 to be paid by the purchaser.

Acts of sale, with United States internal revenue stamps attached, before Abel Dreyfous, notary public, at the expense of purchasers.

mh9 12 19 26 ap2 9

SALE AT TWELVE MONTHS' CREDIT OF A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, COVERED WITH SLATES, ON MARIGNY STREET, BETWEEN URQUHART AND GIROD STREETS.

SUCCESSION OF MICHAEL RIORDAN—No. 17,962.

BY G. DE FERIET, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 50 Royal street—SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, will be sold, by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated March 3, 1870, the following described real estate, belonging to said succession, viz—

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Marigny, Urquhart, Elysian Fields and Girod streets, measuring 32 feet front on Marigny street, by 110 feet 10 inches and 6 lines in depth.

The buildings and improvements comprise a two-story house, covered with slates, retired from the street, containing four rooms, with gallery in front, a kitchen containing two rooms, two cisterns, well, privy, etc. The sidewalk is made in front and paid for.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the property will be definitively adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever it will bring, at twelve months credit, the purchaser to furnish a bond with good and solvent security, to the satisfaction of the parties in interest, with special mortgage and vendor's lien on the property sold; the said bond to bear eight per cent interest per annum from the day of sale until final payment.

The act of sale, with United States internal revenue stamps attached, before James Graham, notary public, at purchaser's expense. mh10 12 19 26

TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MANDEVILLE, AND A TOMB IN THE ST. LOUIS CEMETERY NO. 2.

FOR ACCOUNT OF

SUCCESSION OF MRS. SOPHIA JONES, Widow of St. Helaire Edouard Pinguet—No. 33,566.

BY G. DE FERIET, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 50 Royal street—TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel—Will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated March 8, 1870, the following described property, belonging to said succession, viz—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the town of Mandeville, in the parish of St. Tammany, designated by the Nos. 18 and 19 of square No. 8, bounded by Marigny avenue, Lamarque, Claiborne and Jefferson streets, and measuring together 110 feet front on Marigny avenue, by 190 feet in depth, and a rear line measuring 115 feet in width (all French measure).

2. A PIECE OF GROUND, with the tomb erected thereon, designated by lite No. 2, in Alley No. 2, between Priestley's alley and Bienville street, in St. Louis Cemetery No. 2, bounded by Conti, Bienville, Robertson and Claiborne streets, said ground measuring about 6 feet in width by 9 feet in length.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

Acts of sale, with United States revenue stamps attached, before Abel Dreyfus, notary public, at purchaser's expense. mh10 12 19 26 ap2 9 12

AUCTION SALES.

By G. De Feriet.

VERY DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE, NO. 424 ROYAL (LATE CASACALVO) STREET, BETWEEN ELYSIAN FIELDS AND MARIGNY STREETS.

SUCCESSION OF BERNARD EUGENE ROUchard—No. 33,461.

BY G. DE FERIET, AUCTIONEER.—Office No. 50 Royal street.—TUESDAY April 12, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, will be sold at public auction by virtue of an order from the Honorable Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated March 7, 1869, the following described real estate belonging to said succession, viz—

A CERTAIN HALF LOT OF GROUND with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the faubourg Marigny, Third District of this city, being part of the lot designated as lot No. 98 on the plan of said faubourg, and measuring 30 feet front on Casacalvo street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets, by 120 feet in depth

The buildings and improvements thereon consist of a one-story brick residence, covered with slates (No. 424 Casacalvo street), containing three rooms with fire places, one cabinet, a closet and a closed gallery; a two-story back building, covered with slates, containing below two rooms and two cabinets, and in the upper story two rooms, one cabinet and a gallery, also hydrant, cistern, well, privy, two sheds, etc.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in notes secured by special mortgage and vendor's lien, and bearing eight per cent interest per annum from the day of sale until final payment; the buildings to be kept insured until the full and final payment of the notes, the policy transferred to vendor, and in case of suit to enforce the payment of the notes, the purchaser will be required to pay five per cent attorney's commissions, the taxes of 1870 to be paid by the purchaser.

Act of sale, with United States internal revenue stamps attached, before Eusebe Bouny, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

mh10 12 19 26 ap2 9 12

COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE, ON MORALES STREET, BETWEEN PIETY AND DESIRE STREETS.

SUCCESSION OF HERMAN HENRY KREIENbrock—No. 33,413.

BY G. DE FERIET, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 50 Royal street.—SATURDAY, March 19, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated February 9, 1870, the following described real estate belonging to said succession, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, designated by the No. 2, of square No. 16, bounded by Morales, Urquhart, Piety and Desire streets. Said lot of ground measures 32 feet 4 inches front on Morales street, by 121 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

The buildings and improvements consist of a wooden house, retired from the street, and containing four rooms, two of which with fireplaces, privy, cistern, etc.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, in a note bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date, secured by vendor's privilege and mortgage on the property sold; and the buildings to be kept insured against fire until payment of the note, and policy transferred to vendors. In case of suit for the collection of the note, attorney's fees at the rate of ten per cent, to be paid by the purchaser, who is also to pay the taxes for 1869, and the costs of the act of sale (including internal revenue stamps), to be passed before Abel Dreyfous, notary public. fe13 22 27 mh5 12 19

POSITIVE SALE TO EFFECT A PARTITION.

OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GRAND ROUTE ST. JOHN, CAMPEMENT AND OTHER STREETS.

IN THE MATTER OF ADELAIDE CONTI ET ALS VS. FELICITE ROUSSEAU ET ALS—No. 33,430.

TO EFFECT A PARTITION.

BY G. DE FERIET, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 50 Royal street—SATURDAY, March 19, 1870, at noon, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the Basement Rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, will be sold, by public auction, by virtue of a judgment rendered on January 27, 1870, and signed on the twenty-ninth of the same month and year, the following described real estate, viz:

1. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in this parish, on the right bank of the Bayou St. John, and designated by the No. 96, measuring 33 feet 7 inches and 2 lines front on said Bayou, 33 feet 8 inches wide in the rear, 111 feet 9 inches in depth on the side toward Esplanade street, and 109 feet 3 inches and 6 lines in depth on the other side.

The buildings and improvements consist of a frame house, containing three rooms and a side gallery, cistern, shed, privies, etc

2. A PORTION OF GROUND, situated in Faubourg Ponchartrain, Third District, in the square bounded by Campement, Florides, Sauvage and St. John streets, fronting so as to form the corner of St. John, Campement and Florides streets, measuring 155 feet front on Campement street by 80 feet front on each of said St. John and Florides streets, dwelling, containing five rooms and front gallery, a two-story kitchen or back building, containing three rooms above and three rooms below, gallery, etc. Also, sheds, chicken house, servant's room, a large stable, 14x80, oven, two wells, two cisterns, fig, orange and other trees.

3. TWO LOTS OF GROU