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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

CUBAN JOINT RESOLUTION.

We publish this morning a fuller abstract of the debate on the joint resolution reported in the House of Representatives from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized and instructed to declare and maintain by a strict impartial neutrality on the part of the government of the United States, in the contest now exiting between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain.

SECTION 2. That all provisions of statute approved the twentieth of April, 1818, entitled an act to amend an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, shall be construed to apply equally to each of the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain.

SEC. 3. That the President is hereby authorized and requested to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war is carried on in Cuba, and, if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such manner as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

Amendments were offered by Messrs Orth and Logan, the latter being to the second section, to make it be construed so as to give both contending parties the same advantages of intercourse to trade with the United States, consistent with the law of nations, which have been or may be accorded the government of Spain.

Mr. Banks addressed the House at length in support of the joint resolution. In the course of his speech he referred to the arguments on international law in the President's message yesterday, and compared them with similar arguments communicated some time ago by the Secretary of State, and said he could not but feel instinctively, on hearing the message read, that the person who had prepared them for the one party, had done it also for the other.

The same person [Caleb Cushing] might be in the pay of the exiled Queen of Spain, in the pay of the Spanish government, and in the pay of the Government of the United States. That might be an error on his part, and he hoped to God it was, but he was inclined to believe it.

Mr. Ingersoll: Will the gentleman state to whom he alludes?

Mr. Banks: No sir, not at all.

Mr. Ingersoll: I would like to be informed on that point.

Mr. Banks proceeded to refer to that part of the President's message relating to brutalities committed on both sides, all of which, he said, might have come from the Spanish Minister. [Sensation.]

It would become the Spanish Minister better than the American Minister of State. He would say for the Cubans (who are instinct with the character of the American people), that if they had been left to conduct their contest under civilized warfare, not one man would have been butchered by them in a cruel and unjustifiable manner. He would not attempt to justify the reported murder by wholesale of six hundred prisoners of war by one of the chiefs of the insurgents, though they could do nothing else but retaliate, or see their country depopulated by Spaniards. He did not blame the President for not interfering; Congress had taught him that it was dangerous for him to entertain an opinion or do an act that might be called impolicy [laughter on the Democratic side], and therefore if he saw those things done, and said nothing, it was his own fault. But if the members of Congress who claim absolute and unlimited power in the administration of the government saw these things, and permitted them, and justified them, or gloated over them, they ought to be numbered among the damned forever and ever. The curse of God should rest upon them. [Applause—suppressed by the Speaker.] They were responsible for these things. There had not been a prisoner of war butchered in Cuba, not a woman or child sent to eternity, for which the Congress was not responsible; for it had power to check such barbarity and did not exercise it. Twelve millions of people would join the United States in the cry of condemnation against it, but Congress dared not utter a word against such wholesale butchery of the defenseless people of Cuba. And now they were told that so long as the Spaniards murdered women and children, so long there was no war, the United States had no right to interfere with them in any way. That was what was called law. He did not blame the President for it, not at all, but a lawyer for anything but pay. That man who would send to the representatives of the people a doctrine like that for them to act upon, ought to be forever repudiated and forbidden the presence of civilized men. [Applause in the gallery and laughter among the Democrats. The Speaker stated that any manifestation of applause was positively forbidden.]

Mr. Banks went on to say that there were other passages which he noticed in the President's message which had a familiar ring in his ear, and which he had also found in the Spaniah Minister's instructions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs through the Secretary of State. It was said the Cuban's had no town, no city, and therefore no rights. Where did a doctrine like that come from? It had been said aforetime that God made the country and man made the town. The Cubans had a country and could defend it, and if left to themselves could govern it in peace, prosperity and happiness. The information is given by the President, that the Cubans had not 10,000 stand of arms. Two years after the declaration of American independence, the American grand army did not number more than 10,000 or 12,000 men, who prudently enough declined a general engagement.

It was said that an army was obliged at all times and in all situations to decline engagement, as it might delay their ruin but could never defend this country; "but," said Burke, commenting on the last sentence, "it did it! it did it devlish well!" [laughter] and what such an army did for the United States it will do for Cuba, and nothing else will do it.

Mr. Banks then referred to the President's allusion to the use of Cuban bonds, and intimated that their bonds were expected to influence Congress. He did not believe any such attempt had been made, but he knew of efforts of another kind that had been made. The country had been flooded with rumors that the purity and integrity of the House of Representatives had been perverted and destroyd, while at last it came from the President that it was a matter for Congress to look into, and see that it did not affect the judgment, or stain the integrity of members. He did not believe any such attempt had been made; but he did know that foreign governments here had endeavored to sustain their purposes and their objects by appeals of that character.

A year and a half ago the Spanish Minister in Washington said to a representative of the House, a correspondent of a prominent journal in the neighborhood of where he (Banks) lived, that General Banks had no other motive to sustain the Cuban question except what influenced him in supporting the acquisition of San Domingo, in which he has large (impliedly dishonest) territorial possessions. If the American Minister at Madrid should assail in that manner an officer of the Spanish government or Cortes, he (Banks) would say to the Spanish people, that minister ought to be drummed out of the country. He did not believe that if at present an American had the slightest chance of being protected or supported, the Spanish Minister ought to be asked, after reflecting a year and a half, on his foul calumny, to substantiate the result of what he had declared. He did not mean to say that in the Cuban question or in the San Domingo question he had no personal interest whatever and was animated only by a feeling which animated and controlled every man in the country. This man (alluding to the Spanish Minister) who sought to destroy the reputation of the government by assailing its officers with cowardly and infamous falsehoods, was unworthy the privilege he enjoyed by courtesy and generosity of the American people. He would ask the President, when he sent to Congress another message on the subject of personal integrity, to express his opinion as to the machinations and movements of Spanish men on the subject.

Mr. Banks' speech was listened to by a crowded gallery, from which occasional murmurs of applause were heard, and the portions of it alluding to the President seemed thoroughly enjoyed by the Democratic members.

Mr. Orth, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, argued against the report of the majority, and in favor of the bill reported by the minority, making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war with intent that they be employed in the service of any European prince or State for the purpose of subduing American colonies claiming independence, and providing for the future of such ship or vessel.

He said he found it his duty, for the first time during his service on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to differ with its chairman (Banks) in reference to the public policy of the government. But he could not follow him in the attempt to become the avenger of all wrongs that might be perpetrated by every goverament on the face of the earth. He had no apology for the atrocities committed in Cuba, any more than he had for those committed in Mexico or in the Central American republics, or the Argentine Confederation. Where, he asked, was the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs when the combined allies were wiping out the republic of Paraguay, and depopulating that country? It was not a part of the mission of the American people to avenge all wrongs of the world.

They stood in the old position of the fathers, to take care of themselves and enter into no entangling alliances with other nations. He denied the statement of the chairman that the United States were responsible for horrors perpetrated in Cuba. They had given them no countenance whatever. They were as little responsible for Spain as for the horrors of that dark and bloody day when one of the Cuban chiefs murdered in cold blood 650 of his prisoners.

They were Spaniards on both sides who perpetrated these outrages; that was part of Spanish character. As to the remarks of Mr. Banks about outrages on American citizens in Cuba, why was it they were more subject to such outrages than citizens of other countries? It was not for the reason assigned by Banks; but because to some extent the people of this country fostered the interfering and filibustering spirit.

Had there been a single expedition fitted out in England, under command of Englishmen, with English soldiers aboard, to engage in the Cuban cause against Spanish authorities? Not an Englishman in Cuba was protected because he respected the laws of the country where he went. On the other hand an American who was in danger there was an outlaw from his American country, trampling under foot laws of Congress which made it a misdemeanor for him to engage in conflicts in foreign lands.

When Americans cease the filibustering movements the government will have no more trouble on its hands. The minority of the committee propose simply to keep hands off, and give to neither one side or the other the slightest advantage.

It had grieved him to hear the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs speak as he did of the message of the President. The position of the Administration on this whole subject had been characterized by a wise, just, humane and patriotic policy, and one which commended itself to the sober judgment of the American people.

He pointed out the effect of adopting the joint resolution of the majority, which would be to embroil the United States in war with Spain, and expose the small American commerce left to be swept from the seas. He appealed to the House to reject such a proposition.

Mr. Farnsworth sustained the views of the minority of the committee. He characterized the conflicting parties in Cuba as nothing but an irregular guerrilla warfare. The chairman [Banks] had spoken of their having fought two hundred battles, and nobody was whipped. Where was the history of these two hundred battles, and who wrote it? Had it been written by General Jordan, who had been recently lobbying about the Capitol and button-holing members?

This General Jordan had been so faithless to his own oath and duty as to resign his position in the United States army when danger threatened the integrity and existence of the republic, and join that other desperate cause of rebels, and had, as chief of staff to Beauregard, all through the war, done as much as perhaps any man to aid the rebellion.

The cause failing, he had joined the still more desperate causes of the adventurers, filibusters and guerrillas. It seemed to him on a fair and dispassionate review of the whole matter, that when the American filibusters and the men who had fought for the Southern Confederacy were withdrawn from Cuba, there would be but few left to fight against Spain. He argued that to adopt the joint resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, would involve the United States in a war with Spain, and the United States are in no condition to undertake such a war. Spain would sweep our commerce from the seas in thirty days, and what benefit could result to the United States? It might end in an annexation of Cuba with its population, against which such atrocities were reported.

But would that be a benefit? Has not the principle of American government been diluted enough already? Have they not spread the wings of the American eagle broadly enough, and was it not time to give the poor bird a chance to take breath? He believed that if destruction ever came to the American government it would come from too much expansion.

Mr. Swann, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, advocated the majority report. He had witnessed the proceedings of yesterday with profound astonishment. The President of the United States, forgetting what was due to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and to the House, and for the purpose of anticipating its action, had sent to Congress a message without precedent in the past legislative history of the country.

It was a deliberate attempt to influence the action of the House. It was an insult to its members and to the country. It was the announcement that the American Congress was incapable of forming a judgment of its own on a great question of public policy without the advisory aid of the Executive. It was gratuitous and uncalled for.

He went on to advocate at length a report of the majority, declaring the sympathies of the American people were with Cuba and against Spain, and that the sooner Spain realized that fact the better.

Mr. Amber, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an argument against the resolutions of the majority, and in favor of the views of the minority.

CONCLUSION OF THE MESSAGE.

The following is the conclusion of the special message on Cuban affairs, its transmission entire to the paper from which we copied it, being prevented by the condition of the wires:

The insurgents hold no town or city; have no established seat of government; they have no prize courts, no organization for receiving or collecting revenue, no seaport to which a prize may be carried, or through which access can be had by a foreign power to the limited interior territory and mountain fastnesses which they occupy. The existence of a Legislature representing a popular constituency, is more than doubtful in its uncertainty. There is no probable evidence of an election of any delegated authorities of any government outside the limits of the camps, occupied, from day to day, by moving companies of soldiers. There is no commerce, no trade, either internal or foreign, no manufactures. The late commander-in-chief of the insurgents having recently come to the United States, publicly declared that all commercial intercourse and trade with the interior world had been entirely cut off, and he further adds: "To-day we have not ten thousand arms in Cuba."

It is a well established principle of public law that a recognition of a foreign State of belligerent rights to insurgents, under circumstances such as now exist in Cuba, if not justified by necessity, is a demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. Such necessity may hereafter arise, but it has not yet arisen, nor is its probability clear to be seen. If it be a war between Spain and Cuba, and be recognized, it is our duty to provide for the consequences that may ensue in the embarrassment of public commerce and interference with our revenue. If belligerency be recognized, the commercial marine of the United States becomes liable to search and seizure by commissioned cruisers of both parties. They become subject to the adjudication of prize courts.

Our large coastwise trade between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between both the Isthmus of Panama and the other States of South America, engaging the larger part of our commercial marine, passes of necessity almost in sight of the Island of Cuba, under treaty with Spain of 1795, as well as by the laws of nations. Our vessels will be liable to visits by vessels on the high seas; in case of belligerency, the carrying of contraband—which now is lawful—becomes liable to risks of seizure and condemnation. In view of the gravity of this question I have deemed it my duty to invite the attention of the war-making powers of the country to all the relations and bearings of the question in connection with the declaration of neutrality, and the granting of belligerent rights. There is not a *de facto* government in Cuba sufficient to execute the laws and maintain just relations with other nations.

Spain has not been able to suppress the opposition to Spanish rule on the island, nor to award speedy justice to other nations, or citizens of other nations, when their rights have been invaded. There are serious complications growing out of the seizure of American vessels upon the high seas, executing American citizens without proper trial, and confiscating or embargoing the property of American citizens. A solemn protest has been made against every intrusion of the rights of the citizens of the United States or our flag upon the high seas, and all proper steps have been taken and are pressed for the proper reparation of every indignity complained of.

The question of belligerency, however, which is to be decided upon definite principles and according to ascertained facts, is entirely different from and unconnected with the other questions of the manner in which the strife is carried on on both sides, and the treatment of our citizens entitled to our protection. These questions concern our own dignity and responsibility, and they have been, as I have said, the subject of repeated communications with Spain, and of protests and demands for redress on our part. It is hoped that these will not be disregarded, but should they be, these questions will be made the subject of a further communication to Congress.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, June 13, 1870.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

R. M. Ruhm et al. vs. Patrick S. Nugent

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 18,426.—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, June 18, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of said defendant, Patrick S. Nugent, in and to the suit of P. S. Nugent vs. the city of New Orleans, being No. 18,175 of the docket of the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, wherein said defendant claims twenty-seven thousand two hundred and three dollars and seventy-five cents ($27,203 75), and interest.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
el4 19 25 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Harvey Guild.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 654.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First Municipal District, third assessment district, in square number one hundred and eighty, bounded by St. Mary, St. Charles, Julia and Gired streets, measuring twenty-seven feet front on St. Charles street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
je3 16 jy5 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

James J. O'Hara vs. Miss Marie Livaudais.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 2833.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, June 18, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, designated by number seventeen in square number thirty-three, bounded by Conti, St. Louis, Galvez and Johnson streets, on a plan drawn by A. D'Hemecourt, surveyor, dated July 16, 1853, deposited in the office of F. O. Cuvellier, notary public in this city, by an act dated October 10, 1853. Said lot forms the corner of St. Louis and Johnson streets, and measures twenty-eight feet six inches front on St. Louis street, by one hundred and four feet eight inches in depth and front on Johnson street.

Being the same property acquired by the defendant by purchase from George B. Ittman, per act passed before Joseph Cohn, notary public in this city, on the ninth day of April, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
my17 je3 18 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Alfred C. Robertson vs. James M. Pinnager et al. (Emily Jane Robinson, wife of W. W. Freeman and W. W. Freeman).

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 23,898.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of 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 WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, designated by the number ten on a plan of J. Communy, surveyor, dated March 1, 1837, in square number fourteen, in the Fifth District of this city (late town of Algiers) measuring, in American measure, thirty feet front on Peter street by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, between parallel lines.

2. ONE-HALF OF THE LOT designated by the number eleven, of said plan, situated in the same square and district, and adjoining the above described lot, measuring, French measure, fifteen feet front on Peter street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, between parallel lines.

Together with the buildings and improvements on said lot number ten and the half of lot number eleven.

Seized in the above suit as belonging to defendant, Emily Jane Robinson, wife of W. W. Freeman.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
je18 jy3 20 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Mrs. Amanda Reynolds vs. Martin Carey

Mrs. Johanna Hayden, wife of Edward Hayden, duly authorized and assisted, vs. the same.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, Nos. 1502 and 1503.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, 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 WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in the First Municipal District of this city, in the square bounded by Thalia, Melpomene, Liberty and Berlin streets, designated as lot number thirteen, on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, architect, dated March 20, 1853, and deposited in the office of T. J. Beck, late a notary public in this city, and measures thirty-one feet three and one-half inches front on Thalia street, by a depth of ninety-six feet, being a portion of the same property which was acquired by defendant Martin Carey, by purchase from Asa Payson, by act passed before William Shannon, notary public in this city, on the sixth of August, 1859.

2. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Thalia, Melpomene, Liberty and Berlin streets, commencing at a distance of sixty-four feet from the corner of Thalia street, and measures thirty-two feet front on Liberty street, by a depth of sixty-two feet seven inches, and is composed of the rear portion of the lots numbers eleven and twelve, on the plan hereinabove referred to, being a portion of the same property which was acquired by said defendant, Martin Carey, by purchase from Asa Payson, by act passed before William Shannon, notary public in this city, on the eighth of August 1859.

3. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto appertaining, situated in the same District and square, composed the whole of the lot designated by the number six on a plan drawn by A. Englehart, dated the sixth of April, 1849, and deposited in the office of W. Christy, then a notary public in this city, as plan number fifty six of Book of Plans No. 2, and the rear portion of a half lot of ground designated by the number six on a plan drawn by George T. Dunbar, then Surveyor of the Second Municipality, deposited in the office of A. Mazureau, a notary public in this city. Said portion of ground measures about thirty-one feet seven inches front on Thalia street; about thirty-two feet two inches in width in the rear, by about one hundred and fifteen feet in depth.

The lot designated by the number six, on the plan in the office of W. Christy, late a notary as aforesaid, was acquired by the said defendant Martin Carey, by purchase from Carl Kohn, by an act passed before W. L. Poole, a notary public in this city, on the tenth of April 1852, and the lot designated as the number "six," on the plan in the office of A. Mazureau, a notary public in this city, as aforesaid, was acquired by the said defendant Martin Carey, by purchase from Henry Cassidy, by an act passed before said W. L. Poole, notary public in this city, on the twenty-third November, 1850, all of said property being community property, and belonging to said defendant Carey, and his deceased wife, Bridget Cais, the whole being liable for the judgment herein rendered.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
je18 jy3 20 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Alanson P. Hard vs. Hinton & Scott.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 22,948.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M.—

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, situated at No. 27 Commercial Place, in the First District of this city, as per inventory which may be seen at my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
je17 25 29 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

D. W. Hughes vs. J. H. Tabony.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 3043.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, June 25, 1870, at five o'clock P. M.—

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A GROCERY STORE, situate at the corner of Gasquet and Claiborne streets, in the first District of this city, as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
je14 19 25 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

John C. Potts vs. John C. Burelli

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 1628.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of 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 WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE ONE UNDIVIDED HALF INTEREST, ownership, claim and demand of, in and to a certain lot of ground, situated in the suburb Treme, Second District of this city, on St. Ann street, between Marais and Villere streets, measuring (French measure) thirty feet front on St Ann street, by sixty-six feet in depth, bounded on one side by property formerly owned by Armand, and on the other side by portion of lot number three of square fifty seven, as per plan deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, late a notary public in this city, on the sixteenth November, 1821. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon. Being the same property acquired by the defendant and his sister, Mrs. de la Torre, by inheritance from their late father, J. A. Barelli, deceased, of whom they were the sole heirs, and by the said deceased by purchase from A. M. Barelli, as per act passed before D. I. Ricardo, late a notary public in this city, on the first of June, 1857.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
my28 je2 22 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Simon Majry vs. the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans, No. 23,726.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, June 18, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Laurel and Jersey streets. Said lots adjoin each other and measure each thirty-three feet three inches front on Sixth street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet between parallel lines. Being the same property acquired by the defendant by purchase from the First German Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, per act passed before H. O. Dibble, notary public in this city, on the second day of August, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
my17 30 je18 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Ludeze Dudihe & Co., vs. Louis Dudihe.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 24,074.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, June 25, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FIVE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate lying and being in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Gasini, Customhouse, Galvez and Miro streets, designated by numbers fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, and measuring each twenty-eight feet ten inches in front on said Canal street, by one hundred and fourteen feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Together with all the improvements thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Being the same property acquired by the defendant by purchase he made at a public sale made by E. E. Norton, assignee in bankruptcy of James Martin, as appears by an act passed before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public in this city, on the fourth day of May, 1870.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
my24 je8 25 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Mrs. M. L. Almonaster, Wife, Separated from bed and board of Joseph Xavier Delfau, Baron de Pontalba, vs. George Leory.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 23,989.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWELVE LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the rights, advantages and privileges thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated, lying and being in the First District of this city, in the square number seventy four, bounded by Baudin, Cortez, Banks and St. John streets, and numbered from one to eleven inclusive, and twenty six according to a plan drawn by Olivier and Martin, surveyors, dated the ninth March, 1867, and deposited in the office of A. Duchatel, notary public in this city, as plan number twenty two of the book of plans, number seven. The said lots adjoining to each other, and measuring to wit—

Lots numbers one, two and three, each, thirty two two feet front on Baudin street, by one hundred and eight feet in depth, between equal and parallel lines. Lots numbers four, five, six and seven, each, thirty-one feet, eleven inches and one line front on Baudin street, by one hundred and eight feet in depth, between parallel lines. Lots numbers eight, nine and ten, each, thirty-two feet front on Baudin street, by a depth of one hundred and eight feet, between parallel lines. Lot number one, forming the corner of Baudin and Cortez streets, and lot number ten, forming the corner of Baudin and St. John streets. Lot number eleven, thirty-four feet, six inches and six lines, front on St. John street, by one hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches and one line in depth, between parallel lines, and lot number twenty-six, thirty-four feet six inches and six lines front on Cortez street, by one hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches and one line in depth, between parallel lines.

Being the same property acquired by defendant by purchase from plaintiff, as per act passed before said notary Duchatel, on the first day of August, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
je3 16 jy5 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Jean Berthin vs. Louis Schmidt.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 23,925.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, June 18, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND, designated by letter "A" on a plan drawn by P. N. Judice, architect, in this city, on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1868, and deposited in the office of A. Pitot, Jr., notary public in this city. Said lot of ground forms the corner of St Andrew and Franklin streets, and measures thirty feet five inches and six lines front on St. Andrew street, by sixty-one feet and one inch in depth and front on Franklin street.

2. ONE LOT OF GROUND designate by the letter C, on a plan made by P. N. Judice, architect, deposited in the office of A. Pitot, Jr., notary public in this city, measuring twenty-five feet front on Franklin street, by sixty feet eleven inches and four lines depth.

Both the above pieces of property were acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from Frederick Stump, as per act of sale passed before A. Pitot, Jr., notary public in this city, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1868.

3. ONE LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, situate in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Andrew, Josephine, White streets and Franklin avenue, designated by the letter B, on a plan drawn by P. N. Judice, architect, on the twenty-seventh of March, 1868, and deposited in the office of A. Pitot, Jr., notary public in this city.

Said lot measures thirty feet, five inches and six lines fronton St. Andrew street, by a depth of sixty-one feet and one inch, between parallel lines. Said lot of ground forms part of two lots of ground, designated by the numbers eight and nine, on a plan drawn by J. N. De Pouilly, Surveyor, on the fifth of March, 1860, and deposited in the office of J. W. Breedlove, notary public in this city.

Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from Frederick Stump, as per act of sale passed before Gustave Le Gardeur, Jr., notary public, in this city, on the twentieth day of July, 1868.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
my17 je3 18 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Joseph Gilbert vs. William Voss.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 3108.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL AND SINGULAR THAT PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Ann, Rocheblave, Main and Tonti streets. Said portion of ground having, American measure, twenty-six feet eight inches and three lines front on St. Ann street, by a depth of ninety feet between parallel lines, and is part of a lot of ground designated by the number two, on a plan drawn by Pecquet & Crannon, architects, dated the twelfth of March, 1866, and deposited in the office of Felix Grima, a notary public in this city.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and other dependencies to the said portion of ground belonging, being the same property acquired by the defendant by purchase from Charles Schlinger, as per act passed before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public in this city, on the tenth day of February, 1868, and recorded in the conveyance office for this city and parish in book 93, folio 528.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
my31 je15 jy2 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Emanuel Blessey vs. A. C. Wilbur.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 3084.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of 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 MONDAY, June 27, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property to-wit—

SIX CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situate in the faubourg Avart, Sixth District of this city (late City of Jefferson), in the square bounded by Magazine, Camp, Robert and Upper Line streets, designated as lots numbers nineteen to twenty-four, inclusively, of square number thirty, on a plan drawn by William Forshey, surveyor, and deposited as plan number nine, in the office of O. C. Ladreyere, late a notary in this city. Lots numbers nineteen to twenty three, inclusively, measure, each, thirty feet front on Camp street, by one hundred and five feet in depth, and lot number twenty-four measures thirty feet and nine inches front on Robert street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth. Being the same property acquired by A. C. Wilbur by purchase from Benjamin J. West, on the thirteenth day of May, 1862, as per act passed before Thomas I. Beck, then a notary public in this city.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
my25 je10 26 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Jean Sauvage vs. Widow Antoine Gras, Mrs. John Mousseau and her Husband, Mrs. William Farragut and her Husband, Mrs. P. Machrat and her Husband, and others.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No 23,969.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the second District of this city, on TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Love (now Rampart), St. Ferdinand, Craps and Port streets. Said lots are designated by the numbers eighteen and nineteen, and measuring: Lot number eighteen, according to a plan of Henry Grifton, dated seventeenth February, 1839, and deposited in the office of Joseph B. Marks, then a notary public in this city; and lot number nineteen, according to a plan of the ninth February, 1835, made by Pilie, late surveyor, deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, late a notary public in this city, each twenty-nine feet two inches front on Love (now Rampart) street by one hundred feet in depth between parallel lines. Together with the improvements thereon, as will more fully appear by reference to an act of mortgage passed before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public in this city, dated January twenty-ninth, 1866, granted by Mrs. Widow Gras and others, in favor of Armand Pailerin.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
je3 16 je5 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

M. A. Winchitt and George Palfrey vs. Mary Todd and Margaret Todd, wife of James E. Stephens.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARish of Orleans, No. 23 942.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of 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 MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situate, lying and being in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by First, Magazine, Camp and Philip streets, measuring each twenty-six feet front on Magazine street, by a depth, between parallel lines, of one hundred and twenty-one feet and one inch, and are composed of the whole of lots numbers fifteen and sixteen and the rear portion of lot number twelve; which lots are described on a certain plan drawn by B. Buisson, Surveyor, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, 1812, and deposited for reference in the office of T. Tureaud, late a notary public in this city, and also designated by the same numbers on a plan drawn by T. Petingam, bearing date the seventeenth day of March, 1847, and deposited as plan number fourteen, in the office of G. H. Stringer, late a notary public in this city.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Being the same property which the defendants acquired by purchase from Judah Hart, per act passed before W. J. Castell, notary public in this city, on the twelfth day of October, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot