LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Opinions of the Press.

If the St. Louis *Times* was well informed the conductors of that journal would know that the insurrectionary Republicans, though small in numbers and destitute of influence, still hold out against the State administration, and that it is not desirable that they should be conciliated. The *Times* says:

There seems no reason to doubt that the formerly antagonistic factions of Grant and Warmoth have come to an understanding in Louisiana. The developments in and results of the recent fight furnish evidence to sustain such supposition, and there are many things to make the combination desirable, both to the federal and State administrations.

The situation may be easily understood. At a time when Grant's strength for the renomination was very doubtful, he was opposed by Governor Warmoth, and the Governor's position induced an opposition to his administration, which was led by the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn—an aspirant for Warmoth's place—and backed by all the federal officials and political riff-raff of the State. This led to an open outbreak and the use of the military in Grant's behalf, at a State convention, some months ago. By sheer force the federal power threatened the destruction of the Warmoth government.

In this condition of things Lieutenant Governor Dunn died. The renomination of Grant by the officeholders has also grown to be a certainty, and Governor Warmoth knows he only imperils himself by opposition, without the possibility of accomplishing Grant's defeat. By uniting with Grant he gains strength, as all the radical opposition to his administration vanishes. On the other side the union carries strength to the Grant party—it gets the influence of the Warmothits, while it loses none that it formerly held. The federal officials who fought Warmoth before must now follow Grant into the very arms of the Governor. The refusal of Grant to interpose the federal authority in the recent quarrel, the ordering of the recalcitrant Senators off the government revenue cutter, and the tender of troops to aid the State government, all go to give the greatest probability to the suggestion that Grant and Warmoth have made up. In view of his past history, it is too much to feel that a respect for law and right prevented Grant's interference with the affairs of Louisiana—he has always been moved in these matters by personal considerations alone. We have no right to think this case is different from others.

The New York *Sun* has a characteristic editorial:

The administration journals eulogize the conduct of General Grant in regard to the Louisiana difficulties, and think him worthy of the highest praise because he has thus far refrained from proclaiming martial law in that State. But we think well-informed and impartial observers of the extraordinary and alarming occurrences in New Orleans will bestow a severe censure rather than any degree of approval upon the course of the President.

The mere fact that intelligent citizens here in the North should for a moment debate the propriety of a proclamation of martial law by the President in the chief Southern city of the Union on the request of its Mayor, for no other reason than that the President's office-holders had fomented a riot in that city, and were using the federal power to subvert the State government while it was successfully dealing with the rioters, proves how loosely some of our people have learned to construe the constitution, and how ready they are to bestow arbitrary authority upon one who has patronage to reward supple servitors. It marks the wide departure from the paths of the fathers, that members of Congress and managers of leading journals talk as lightly of the subversion of a State government by the bayonets of the regular army, as they would of the summoning of a squad of police to stop a fist fight in a liquor saloon.

And worse than this in the Louisiana case—if worse be possible—it was proposed by the conspirators to bring the State government into subserviency to a military dictatorship by a perversion of the Ku-Klux law, an act which, to speak mildly, is replete with provisions of doubtful constitutionality; and this, too, because these conspirators and their master in the White House suspected that the chief men in the State government were hostile, not to the national government, but to General Grant's renomination to the Presidency.

Many of the supporters of the administration, either directly or impliedly, admit that there was a conspiracy to stir up such a condition of affairs in Louisiana as would serve to excuse the intervention of the military arm, and compel the abdication of Warmoth and his friends; but they vehemently insist that General Grant was not a party to the plot and did not approve of it.

Not so fast, gentlemen. The active agents in this conspiracy are Casey, the collector of the port of New Orleans; Packard, the marshal of the district, and Carter, the recent speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives. The two former are the very men who, in August last, devised the plan by which they drove from the Republican State Convention, with marshals' batons, infantry bayonets, and Gatling guns, a large body of the regular delegates, because they were suspected of hostility to Grant's renomination. Then, as now, Carter was the convenient tool of Casey and Packard.

A strong remonstrance against this outrage was then made to Grant by the most influential members of the Republican party of Louisiana. They demanded the removal of Casey and Packard, and assured Grant that on the assembling of the Legislature Carter would be voted out of the Speaker's chair. Did Grant remove or even rebuke Casey and Packard? Not at all. They had served him too well for that. He kept them in power, and gave them renewed assurances of his confidence, for he wanted to use them in consummating the plans initiated in August.

Early in December, in a conversation with a State Senator, whose vote in the choice of a Lieutenant Governor he was trying to influence, Packard distinctly foreshadowed the events which have since occurred, and among other things, said that martial law would be declared soon after the assembling of the Legislature. Now, Casey and Packard have conferred with Grant this past fall about affairs in Louisiana—Casey repeatedly. Is there a simpleton so big as to believe that Casey and Packard, under the inspiration of those conferences, have gone counter to Grant's wishes while pushing Carter forward to break up the lower house of the Legislature by running off to a tavern with a following of the members, and by sailing a revenue cutter up and down the Mississippi with a sufficient number of Senators on board to prevent a quorum in that body, and by stirring up the thugs of New Orleans to violence and bloodshed, thus affording a pretext for proclaiming martial law, breaking down the Warmoth administration, and securing a delegation to the Philadelphia Convention favorable to Grant's renomination?

But, says Grant's apologists, he has not declared martial law. Certainly he has not: and the simple reason is, that the debate on Senator Trumbull's resolution threw a bombshell into the White House, which made Grant pause, and so he leaves Casey, Packard and Carter in the lurch.

If General Grant wishes to convince the more candid of his own friends that he was not cognizant of the perilous plans which Casey and Packard have been working out in New Orleans during the past two weeks, and which have carried Louisiana to the verge of civil war, let him promptly remove them from office. This he must do as the first step toward absolving himself from the charge of participation in their high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* says:

A special committee of the lower house of Congress will start for New Orleans Sunday night to investigate Louisiana politics. We hope it will go to the very bed-rock. Let the subsoiling machine go, if possible, all the corruption practiced in the New Orleans Customhouse and in the State government since the war. There is a "richness" there, if only the committee can find it out. It can not fail to bring to light a vast amount of rottenness, if it is at all honest and earnest. The Republican party is as ready to reform abuses in its own ranks as those committed under the auspices of the Democracy, and this New Orleans committee must go upon this principle. It is to this feature of the party that the exceptionally heavy majority of last fall was due, and it is only by continued adherence to it that the party can retain popular confidence. The committee appointed is a good one—Messrs. Scofield, M'Creary and Smith on the Republican side, and Messrs. Voorhees and Marshall on the Democratic side. We look for no whitewashing job from these gentlemen.

The New York *Times* closes an editorial:

Meanwhile the administration maintains an attitude of absolute reserve—the only one possible under the circumstances, and one which must win the hearty respect of reasonable citizens. It refuses to sustain either party as against the other, but will respond to proper requisition to maintain the peace, if the State authorities are unable to do so. The House of Representatives has ordered an investigation, and the Warmoth Legislature has repealed the acts against which the combination between the Carter party and the Democrats was first effected. It is to be hoped, therefore, that actual collision may be avoided.

A New Orleans dispatch of the fifteenth to the New York *Herald* says:

The fight is over. Governor Warmoth has completely turned the tables on his assailants, and remains master of the situation. Gaining over one of the Democratic Senators, he established a quorum in both houses, and has forced through the Legislature the repeal of the very measures the repeal of which was demanded by the Carterites. To-night he has signed the bills and sent them to the official journal for promulgation. He thus compels the opposition either to recognize the legality of his Legislature, or to repudiate measures they have been clamoring for. The Customhouse party acknowledge themselves whipped, and attribute their defeat to the egotism and self-will of Carter in refusing to follow Packard's leadership and advice.

A New Orleans dispatch of the same date to the New York *World* says:

The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana was finally convened to-day, there being a quorum in both houses for the first time since the commencement of the troubles. Both houses proceeded at once to business, and five of the principal reform measures recommended by Governor Warmoth were acted upon and passed; others will follow in quick succession.

When the people of the United States understand the recent troubles, and the true history of them is published, they will find that Grant was the chief conspirator in the matter, and that he was ably seconded by General Beckwith, commissary of subsistence, United States army, who has been on duty in this city for the last five years. Beckwith has compromised himself so much in the troubles that were a court-martial convened charges could be substantiated against him that would probably cause his dismissal.

State securities of all kinds have improved considerably to-day on Carondelet street, some selling freely at ten per cent better than on Saturday. There is considerable rejoicing among all classes of the people at the peaceable ending of the troubles. Carter still threatens to storm and capture Mechanics' Institute, but the building is too well guarded, and but little attention is paid to his threats.

A Washington special to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

The dispatches from New Orleans received here by private parties indicate the complete triumph of Governor Warmoth over the Customhouse party, and show that all fear of further trouble is dispelled.

A New Orleans special to the New York *Sun* says:

Governor Warmoth is master of the situation, and to-day a prominent Customhouse officer condemned Carter in unmeasured terms. The success of the Governor has made a great gow in the Customhouse camp.

The following intelligent editorial is from the Knoxville *Chronicle:*

We are sure all friends of law and order will be glad to read in our dispatches of this morning the intelligence from New Orleans, that the difficulties there have been settled, and the opposing parties reconciled. The laws referred to as being repealed are probably the registry law and the "police law." We are not advised at this writing as to the terms of the compromise, but suppose Carter has been restored as Speaker of the Senate, and the reforms for which his party contended have been carried out.

The reasons prompting the settlement are not given, but the course pursued by the President and the prompt action of the House of Representatives in appointing a committee to investigate the origin and causes of the troubles doubtless were the principal ones. We are glad the House provided for such a committee. As appointed, it is an honest and able body. The chairman, the Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, is an able lawyer, a cautious, shrewd man, clear-headed and of excellent judgment. He will get to the root of the troubles, and has the courage to do his whole duty in the premises. What the country wants to know is, who is responsible for, and what are the causes of such disgraceful occurrences; and whoever it proves to be should be dealt with as the law provides.

The New York *Times* says:

Events are rapidly vindicating the good sense of the administration in steadily refusing to interfere in the faction fight in New Orleans. Both parties, now exhausted with the excitement of the past week, and despairing of help from Washington, while at the same time fearing to break the peace on their own responsibility, have yielded. The Warmoth Legislature has repealed several of the obnoxious laws, and the Carter Legislature has indefinitely postponed its intended seizure of the State House.

Says the Washington *Republican:*

The dispatch of the President refusing the use of United States troops against the constituted authorities of the State of Louisiana," is another instance of his habitual caution and wise reticence. The people of Louisiana must decide for themselves who is or are the "constituted authorities" in the present instance. The Governor is on one side of the fight and the State Legislature, one of the "co-ordinate powers," is in opposition to the Governor. If the people of New Orleans propose to solve this conundrum by the pistol and bowieknife, the propriety of introducing soldiers of the United States army into the middle of the "mob," as General Emory characterized them, may well be doubted.

The federal soldiers are not enlisted to be a constabulary force for the use of any faction or factions which choose to get up a local fight. It would be, perhaps, strictly constitutional for the President to take heed to a requisition from the constituted State authorities, and, if he were inclined to act the partisan, he could defend himself on legal grounds; but it fortunately happens that President Grant has the rarest of all sense—common sense; and, although he is not a lawyer, he knows and does pretty nearly what is right. He knows that the Louisiana muddle is a local fight, and he does not propose to be drawn into it.

We know that it was a fight between Democrats and Republicans.

This is a dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—All the Senators came back to-day under the pressure of the unexpected quorum in the Senate yesterday. The Customhouse men offered a Warmoth Senator $7000 and the Democratic votes if he would side with them. The offer was refused. A Warmoth member of the House was offered the place of Hon. Thomas Ong, a Customhouse officer, if he would go against the State administration. This offer was also refused. The State administration men do not swerve. The Senators just returned have caucused all day, and the quorum of yesterday was broken thereby, though two or three Senators wrote that their object was to bring back all the Senators to the State House.

The reform measures adopted yesterday, when there was a quorum in both houses, made the State administration very popular with the people. The leading citizens have congregated to-day around the State House and indorsed the conciliatory policy of Governor Warmoth. The Carter Customhouse Senators and Representatives are disintegrated.

The Push for the Presidency.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.]

The programme of the President for pushing his re-election progresses steadily under the iron pressure of his public powers; and fawning sycophants, who are fattening upon his fees, are actively cursing every one who threatens the duration of their livings.

Under the heading of "Purchase of a State by the Crown," we last week related how General Grant had violated the principles of the civil service law, by sending hordes of his minions to the capital of this State to corrupt the expression of the New York Legislature in the selection of a Speaker; and, bad as the picture was, we did not expect to see it supplemented, during the same week, by a still bolder wickedness at New Orleans.

In New York the capture of the Legislature was obtained by vulgar bribery and promises of a place (a system which, under the coarse practices of party politics, had been for a long time in vogue); but in Louisiana, which the war had debilitated into a conquered province, the Presidential candidate played the bolder hand of military intervention. It was necessary there to sweep away the entire Legislature and its official head, in order to secure a Republican delegation to the next National Convention; so Mr. Grant, with the high hand which is common with royal potentates, placed his troops and a revenue cutter at the command of his Customhouse Collector, and ordered the Senate to be dissolved that the wheels of the hostile majority might stop and a spurious Legislature be inaugurated in its place. The plot was cunningly conceived. Six of the Grant Senators held places in the Customhouse on the Tweed-Tammany plan, and consequently were administration slaves. These creatures were privately placed under the orders of Casey, General Grant's brother-in-law, who, as the collector of the port of New Orleans, was their natural commander; and by his directions they suddenly withdrew from the Senate, so that the highest branch of the State government could not form a quorum. In order, however, to make this disgraceful act effective, it was necessary they should place themselves beyond the power of the State, and to this end they were directed to rendezvous at the Customhouse immediately upon their flight, that they might be embarked upon a government revenue cutter, under the flag of which no State process could be served.

As a part of this performance, the Grant conspirators, obeying the lead of Carter, an ex-Confederate, who was Speaker of the House, had Warmoth, the lawful Governor of the State, arrested, along with eighteen Representatives and four Senators, who were anti-Grant Republicans, upon process issued by the United States Courts. Having the anti-Grant party thus temporarily disabled, and at the same time overawed by the United States military forces which had threateningly been moved down from their barracks to the Customhouse, Carter, the tool of the administration, attempted the *coup d'etat* of organizing a spurious Legislature, to push the regular body out of power. The calculation of the conspirators was, that they could maintain this fictitious state of things long enough to appoint a Grant delegation to the national convention, and then adjourn. Warmoth, however, though tied hand and foot by the villains who had stolen in upon him in the night, exhibited innate strength enough to burst his bonds, and by a bold appeal to the country, in the form of a telegraphic letter to the President, so alarmed the parties at headquarters, that the government were obliged to disavow the acts of Casey and of Carter, and withdraw the revenue cutter from the use of their adherents. This intervention gave Warmoth and his party a breathing time to rally; and the result was, that they reorganized the Legislature, while the spurious party under Carter were driven to a tavern without any pretensions to a quorum. The state of the affair, therefore, as itstands to-day, represents two bodies, each claiming to be the regular Legislature of the State of Louisiana. One of these has the Governor at its head, and sits at the State House, with four more members than is necessary to a quorum; the other holds its sessions at a tavern with fifteen members less. The first of these bodies is in favor of the one-term principle, and is opposed to the re-election of Grant; the other is under the direction of the Customhouse, and in favor of Ulysses being President for life. The former has the votes and the sanction of the people of the State, while the latter is supported by troops and Gatling guns and the secret authority of the President. The last act of the performance was the shooting on Tuesday last of Mr. Wheyland, a Representative of the regular House, by one of the myrmidons of the administration, and from this dramatic point we are now awaiting what may follow.

We need not wait, however, for any additional developments to bring us to the further side of the conclusion arrived at, on our observation of the President's performance in this State, at the beginning of last week. What he did with us, in swarming Albany with his retainers, in the interest of his re-election, he has more than repeated at New Orleans, for the political subjugation of Louisiana. In both cases the object was the same. While in the first he only betrayed the functions attaching to the civil power, he tried in the last to domineer the experiment by casting in the sword. The pregnant lesson of these incidents is not to be disregarded. They multiply the warning against the danger of leaving a President subject to the terrible corruption of a desire to re-elect himself, and tell us plainly that if we submit in this instance to allow General Grant to extend his lease of office by this vile manipulation of the civil service and military power, our liberties are but a name.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MARY LOUISE FELLERATH, WIFE, ETC., VS. Anton Werner, her husband—No. 29,122.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-fifth day of November, 1871 judgment was rendered in this court, in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mary Louise Fellerath, wife, etc., vs. Anton Werner, her husband—No. 29,122.

On motion of J. H. Halsey, of counsel for plaintiff, considering the answer of Anton Werner, defendant herein, and his confession of judgment, and the law and evidence being in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that plaintiff, Mary Louise Fellerath, wife of Anton Werner, have judgment against her husband, Anton Werner, the defendant herein, and that she recover from him the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and costs of suit; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the community existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved and that plaintiff be separated in property from her said husband, Anton Werner, and that she be authorized to resume the control of her dotal property.

Judgment rendered and signed November 25, 1871.

PAUL E. THEARD, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the ninety-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM H. CARSON, Deputy Clerk.

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BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF LEVI, WOLF & CO. having expired, the same is dissolved, and the affairs of the firm will be liquidated by Isaac Levi, Jacob Wolf and M. Burgower.

LEVI, WOLF & CO.

New Orleans, January 1, 1872.

ISAAC LEVI,
JACOB WOLF,
MICHAEL BURGOWER,
CHARLES WARMACK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—REFERRING to the above, Mr. I. LEVI and J. GUNDERSHEIMER have formed a copartnership for the continuance of the Dry Goods business, at the old stand, No. 4 Magazine street, under the firm name of I. LEVI & CO.

I. LEVI,
J. GUNDERSHEIMER.

New Orleans, January 3, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PARTNERS OF the late firm of LEVI, WOLF & CO., feel grateful for the patronage to them extended by their friends and others, and would respectfully solicit the continuance of the same for their successors.

JACOB WOLF,
M. BURGOWER,
ISAAC LEVI.

ja10 1m

PARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE FORMED A COpartnership with my son-in-law, Mr. Augustus Reichard, under the firm of BAQUIE & REICHARDS, to continue the brokerage business of my late husband, Mr. Charles Baquie, at the old office, No. 16 Carondelet street.

WIDOW CHARLES BAQUIE.

New Orleans, January 1, 1872. ja2 1m

MR. WASHINGTON MARKS HAS AN interest in our house from this date.

SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER.

New Orleans, January 1, 1872. ja3 1m

CORPORATIONS.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER.

Louisiana Levee Company.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that this day, before me, Pierre Charles Cuvellier, a notary public duly commissioned and sworn, in and for the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed and set forth, who severally declared that they and those whom they represent are stockholders of the Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of this State, by notarial acts passed before me, the above named notary, on the eleventh day of February, in the year 1871, and recorded the same day in the office of mortgages, in the parish of Orleans, in book of societies No. 8, folios 247, 248 and 249, and further recognized and approved by an act of the General Assembly of this State, approved February 20, 1871, being act No. 4 in the volume of the acts of the session of 1871.

That, in conformity to the ninth article of the aforementioned charter or act of incorporation, a general meeting of the stockholders of the said company was convened and held at the domicile thereof, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of December, 1871, and certain modifications, additions and changes in the original articles of said charter were proposed and assented to by a majority of all the capital stock of said corporation; the same being as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE II.

That paragraph four of said article second, by the addition of the words "or by the United States" be made to read as follows:

"4. To accept and exercise all such powers, privileges and franchises as may hereafter be granted to or conferred upon the said company by the government of the United States, or of any of the States interested in the construction and maintenance of levees on the banks of the river Mississippi, or its tributaries or outlets, and further, to consolidate with any company chartered in any of the said States, or by the United States, for the same or like purposes."

ARTICLE IV.

That the following be substituted instead of said article, which will now read:

"ART. 4. The capital stock of the company shall be one million dollars, represented by one hundred thousand shares of ten dollars each; provided, however, that the Directors are authorized and required to increase the capital stock to one million five hundred thousand dollars, by issuing one hundred thousand shares of preferred stock, of fifteen dollars per share, payable only in the following manner, to wit: Ten dollars per share in the existing stock of the company, to be designated thereafter as 'ordinary stock,' the balance, five dollars, to be paid in lawful currency at such time and in such manner as the Board may determine; provided, further, that the right of subscribers to the preferred stock to pay ten dollars per share in certificates of ordinary stock shall cease at the expiration of six months from the date of the adoption of this article. Said preferred stock shall be entitled, out of the earnings of the company, to dividends to the extent of twenty per cent per annum of said earnings before the ordinary stock shall participate therein.

"No increase of the capital stock of the company shall hereafter be made except in dividends of stocks to the stockholders, and the capital stock of the company shall never be increased beyond five million dollars."

ARTICLE V.

That said article be amended by adding thereto the following clause:

"No person shall hold the office of Director who is not a resident of this State, and the owner of at least one hundred shares of the stock of the company."

ARTICLE IX.

That said article be amended by striking out therefrom the words "or dissolve this corporation," so that it will hereafter read as follows:

"ART. 9. At a general meeting convened for that purpose, and of which notice by publication, as in the case of general elections, shall be given for at least twenty days, the stockholders may make any modifications, additions or changes in these articles, with the assent of a majority of all the capital stock of the corporation. On all matters submitted to the vote of the stockholders they shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by them respectively, and to cast the same in person or by proxy."

ARTICLE XII.

That the said article be amended by substituting the word "three" for the word "five" therein, so that the first lines thereof will hereafter read as follows:

"Article 12. The liquidation of the affairs of the company shall be made by three commissioners, elected by the stockholders at the time designated for the last general election of directors," etc.

Wherefore, the said appearers, each representing the number of shares of the capital stock of said company set opposite their respective signatures thereto, and constituting together the requisite majority, do hereby declare and acknowledge the above specified additions, modifications and changes to have been duly adopted; that the same are a part of the charter of the said company and binding upon all the stockholders thereof, and such as may hereafter become stockholders therein; and they do hereby authorize the recording and publication thereof according to law.

Thus done and passed at the city of New Orleans aforesaid in the presence of Martin L. Ainsworth and Benjamin Ory, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names, together with the said appearers and me the said notary, this twenty-first day of the month of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

[Original signed by stockholders representing eighty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-six (83,256) shares of the capital stock.]

M. L. AINSWORTH
BENJAMIN ORY.
P. CHS. CUVELLIER Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages in and for the city and parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing amendment to charter of "Louisiana Levee Company" has been this day recorded in this office, according to law, in Book Society 3, folios 590, 591 and 592.

New Orleans, December 23, 1871.

C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act and certificate of record in my notarial register.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

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AUCTION SALES.

By E. A. Deslonde.

SALE ON TWELVE MONTHS' CREDIT.

BY AUCTION,

OF ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, FIXTURES and other appurtenances attached to and forming part of the Rice and Grist Mills on St. Joseph street, between Peters and Commerce streets.

AND

A LEASE OF FIVE YEARS OF THE MARIPOSA MILLS, INCLUDING THE LOTS AND BUILDINGS NOS. 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 AND 69 ST JOSEPH STREET.

AND

A LEASE OF FIVE YEARS OF MACHINERY FIXTURES, ETC.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE SUCCESSION OF THE LATE ORSON EDDY HALL.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans. No. 34,964.

BY E. A. DESLONDE, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 45 Baronne street.—SATURDAY, January 27, 1872, at twelve o'clock, A. M., on the premises, Nos. 59, 61 and 63 St. Joseph street, between Peters and Commerce streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated New Orleans, November 18, 1871, docket No. 34,964 will be sold for account of the succession of Orson E. Hall, deceased—

THE ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTINGS, PULLEYS, BELTING, MORTARS, POUNDERS, GRIST MILLS, MILL STONES, BINS, FIXTURES, etc., composing or forming part of the Rice and Grist Mills erected and put up by the late Orson E. Hall (exclusive of such parts of machinery, engines and fixtures in said mills as belong to Mrs. Rosina Prague and D. M. Hollingsworth, and which are set forth in the leases made by Mrs. Prague and D. M. Hollingsworth to Orson E. Hall, the use of which is sold during term of lease, as hereafter executioned), with the unexpired lease of the lots and buildings Nos. 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69 on St. Joseph street, together with certain machinery, engine, boiler, etc., as set forth and described in said lease executed by Mrs. Rosina Prague in favor of the late Orson E. Hall for a term of five years, from the first day of April, 1871, until the thirty-first day of March, 1876, at an annual rent of $3700, payable monthly on the first day of every month; the original of said lease will be read at the sale.

ALSO,

THE UNEXPIRED LEASE of certain machinery and fixtures, leased by D. M. Hollingsworth to Orson E. Hall for a term of five years from the first day of April, 1871, until the thirty-first day of March, 1876, at an annual rent of $300, payable monthly, which machinery as set forth in the lease will be fully indicated on the day of sale.

Terms and Conditions—The purchaser to assume the obligations of the leases and payment of rent as therein stipulated, over and above his bid, and this property having been offered for sale January 4, 1872, after legal advertisement and not having brought the appraised value, nor two-thirds thereof is now offered to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, with bond and security as required by law, and for such sum as may be bid, and in addition thereto to assume the obligations of the leases and payment of rent from day of sale, as stipulated in said leases. ja11 15 20 24 26 27

By Louis Stern & Bros.

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS.

BY LOUIS STERN & BROS.—M. STERN, Auctioneer.—MONDAY, January 22, 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 16 Chartres street, will be sold—

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, comprising an assortment suitable for city and country trade.

Terms—At sale. ja20

AUCTION SALES.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co.

OPENING TRADE SALE

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS OF RECENT IMPORTATION,

On two, three and four months' credit.

FOUR HUNDRED PACKAGES FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO—ALEX. LEVY, Auctioneer—Office No. 38 Chartres street. On MONDAY, January 22, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, without any reserve whatever—

Cases White Swiss and Jaconets.
Cases Tape Checks and Nainsooks.
Cases Broche and Jacquard Muslins.
Cases Victoria, Bishop Lawns and Mull Mull.
Cases Plain and Printed Linens.
Cases Linen Checks and Toile du Nords.
Cases Plain and Fancy Linen Drills.
Cases Mozambiques and Grenadines.
Cases 32, 34 and 36-inch Madras Handkerchiefs.
Cases Black Alpacas.
Cases 90, 96 and 108-inch Bobbinet.
Cases Bleached and Brown Linen Netting.
Cases Linen Towels and Napkins.
Cases Hosiery for Men, Women and Children.
Cases Striped Seersuckers.
Cases Merino and Gauze Undershirts.

Descriptive catalogues will be ready on morning of sale. ja21 1t

By Nash & Hodgson.

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND IN GRETNA.

SUCCESSION OF ROSINA ZABLE DECEASED. Docket No. 34,820.

ALSO,

SUCCESSION OF GEORGE H. CLAY, AND HIS FIRST WIFE, MARY ANN HELFER, BOTH DECEASED.

Docket No 34,661.

FOR A PARTITION.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Gravier street.—On SATURDAY, February 3, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, by virtue and in pursuance of two several orders of the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, both dated December 23, 1871, dockets Nos. 34 820 and 34,661, in the matter of the successions of Rosina Zable, and Mary Ann Helfer, both deceased, at public auction, will be sold—

ONE VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, in the village of Mechanicsham (Gretna), in Jefferson parish, this State, being designated as lot No. 4, of square No. 4, measuring 50 feet front on Front street, 48 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, by a depth of about 125 feet 5 inches and 1 line, on the line of Gretna, all more or less.

Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.

Act of sale before John F. Coffey, notary, at the purchaser's expense, including the stamps and the taxes for the year 1871, and up to the day of sale.

de29 ja6 20 1e3

DESIRABLE FOURTH DISTRICT PROPERTIES.

Cottage House No. 29 Josephine street—Cottage House No. 29 First street—Cottage House No. 27 First street, all between Rousseau and Levee streets.

SUCCESSION OF DR. MOSES M. DOWLER, Deceased.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—Docket No. 34,490.

BY NASH & HODGSON, W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Gravier street.—On SATURDAY, February 3, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the basement rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 5, 1872, docket No. 34,490, in the matter of the succession of Dr. M. M. Dowler, deceased, at public auction, will be sold—

1. ONE VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Josephine, Rousseau, Adele and Levee streets, measuring 34 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on Josephine street, by a depth of 139 feet 10 inches and 3 lines, between parallel lines, all more or less, and American measure.

The improvements consist of a one-story frame cottage residence, known as No. 29 Josephine street, containing four rooms, back, front and side galleries, cistern, double gate entrance, large yard etc.

2. A VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by First, Rousseau, Levee and Sorapuru streets, designated as No. A (30), measuring 25 feet 2 inches and 3 lines front on First street, by a depth of 123 feet, all more or less, between parallel lines, American measure.

The improvements consist of a one-story cottage house, known as No. 27 First street, stands retired from street, has cistern, etc.

3. A VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, with improvements, situated in the same square and district, and adjoining the property last above described, designated as lot B 1, measuring 25 feet 2 inches and 3 lines front on First street, by a depth of 81 feet 2 inches, more or less, between parallel lines, American measure; the whole according to plans made by Louis H. Pilie, surveyor, and now on exhibition at the place of sale.

The improvements consist of a one-story frame cottage house, with two rooms, yard room, etc. The three properties to be sold separately, on the following

Terms and Conditions—One third cash in United States treasury notes, and the balance at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, in equal payments, with eight per cent interest, and special mortgage, with vendor's privilege, from date until paid; the mortgage to embrace the clause of five per cent for attorney's fees and confession of judgment, in case of a suit for nonpayment of notes; the buildings to be kept fully insured, and the policies transferred to the holders of the notes.

Act s of sale before J. F. Coffey, notary, at the expense of the purchasers, including the stamps and the taxes for 1871, and up to the day of sale.

ja4 13 20 27 fe3

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

IMPORTANT CATALOUGE SALE

OF

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, BY EMINENT EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS, AT SALESROOM, NOS. 5, 7 AND 9 CAMP STREET NEAR CANAL.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer.—Will be sold, commencing SATURDAY EVENING, January 20, 1872, at seven o'clock, and continuing every day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., until the entire collection is disposed of.

This will be found the largest, most costly and finest collection of first class oil paintings ever offered in this city.

The collection will be ready for free exhibition on Friday and the following days.

The paintings are all mounted in elegant gold gilt frames.

Descriptive catalogues furnished to visitors.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend the exhibition and sales.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes. ja17

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS ETC., AT AUCTION.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. MONTGOMERY, auctioneer—Will be sold on every SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, at eleven o'clock—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, such as Rosewood Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Armoire, Bureaus, Washstands, Parlor Furniture, Marble Top Centre Tables, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors Mattresses, Cooking Stoves, etc.

ALSO,

A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Upright and Square Pianos of Pleyel, Favre and other manufactories.

ALSO,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE of all description at private sale.

Terms—Cash no8

ONE PAIR OF FINE HORSES AND AN ELEGANT VICTORIA CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.

SUCCESSION OF OSCAR J. DUNN.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 35,055.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer.—Will be sold, on SATURDAY, January 27, 1872, at eleven o'clock, at Messrs. Leonard & Maxwell's stables, Baronne street, between Gravier and Union streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 15, 1872, No. 35,055 of the docket of said court—

ONE PAIR OF FINE HORSES and an elegant Victoria CARRIAGE.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes. ja17 21 26 27

By Placide J. Spear.

GAS CHANDELIERS—GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SUCCESSION OF MARTIN BUSCH.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans. No. 35,125.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONeer—Office No. 54 Exchange alley—MONDAY, January 29, 1872, and on the following day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, No. 90 Rampart street, First District, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 15, 1872—

A LARGE LOT OF GAS CHANDELIERS, Marble Wash-Bowls, Brackets, Gas Burners, Globes Chimneys, Tools, etc., and a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Also, one HORSE AND WAGON.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes. ja17 23 28*

AUCTION SALES.

By Charles E. Fortier.

DRUG STORE, FURNITURE, ETC.

SUCCESSION OF VICTOR A. J. FREVILLE.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONeer—Office No. 54 Exchange alley.—MONDAY, January 22, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises, on Patterson street, between Verret and Lavergne streets, Algiers, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 10, 1872—

THE CONTENTS OF THE DRUG STORE situated on Patterson street, between Verret and Lavergne streets; also,

ONE LOT OF FURNITURE, such as mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, etc.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury ja11 17 21

SHERIFF'S SALES.

George W. Sadler vs. B. F. Sadler.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 3225.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orle