DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

After the Clerk had called the roll, Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, rose to a question of information, and said:

Mr. Speaker, I wish to know why the name of Mr. Wands was not called when the Clerk called the list of members of this House?

Mr. Quinn—I can answer that question. The reason why his name was not called is because he has been expelled.

Mr. Thompson—Then, sir, why is it not spread upon the minutes of the House? According to your own decision, it takes a two-thirds vote to expel a member. We do not find such a vote upon the journal. We know that on the nineteenth of January a motion was made by the gentleman from Livingston to expel certain members, but the name of Mr. Wands was not in that list, at least we do not see it upon the journal. Now, the journal of a House is *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings. It can not be contradicted. Now, as his expulsion is not recorded, he contends that he was not expelled. We can find in the journal of the next day that Mr. Abel, not finding Mr. Wands' name in the list of expelled members, made a motion that his (Mr. Wands') name be inserted among the list of the expelled members. The only evidence that we have of it is that the motion was "carried." It does not say that he was expelled, but that the motion made by Mr. Abel was carried. Now, according to the decision of the Chair, it requires a two-thirds vote to expel a member, and the journal does not show that the members voted upon his expulsion, but just simply voted to have his (Mr. Wands') name inserted among the expelled. Now, as I before said, it takes an absolute vote of the members, whether they be members elect or members present. Now, sir, I contend that no vote had been taken in reference to the expulsion of Mr. Wands before Mr. Abel made the motion to have his name inserted in the list of members that were expelled.

Mr Abel—I wish to say something, Mr. Speaker, in reference to this matter. I noticed in the journal of the morning after Mr. Davidson made the resolution expelling the members who have just returned the omission of the name of Mr. Wands, and immediately made a motion to insert his name as one of the expelled members.

Mr. Thompson—I would like the Speaker to decide my point. Do you decide he was expelled?

The Speaker—The Chair wishes to inform the gentleman that the reason his name was not called was because he was an expelled member.

Mr. Thompson—I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Barrett—I think the best way we can get at this thing is to read the original motion.

The Speaker—I can not entertain an appeal at the present time. The gentleman arose to a question of information, and the Chair answered it.

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Wands has not been expelled, and the Speaker decides that he is an expelled member, and now I have appealed from the decision of the Chair. Now, I want to know why he will not entertain my appeal?

The Speaker—The gentleman arose to a question of information. I answered that question, and there is nothing to appeal from. I made no decision, but merely answered the gentleman's question.

Mr. Thompson—I demand that the name of Mr. Wands be called.

Mr. Carr—No member can appeal from the journal of the House after it has been adopted. You can not go behind that.

Mr. Thompson—I am not going behind the journal of the House.

Mr. Carr—It is impossible to go behind it.

Mr. Thompson—I do not intend to go behind it, but I simply want to have my point decided. Will the Speaker decide that I am wrong?

The Speaker—The gentleman asked a question and the Chair answered.

Mr. Thompson—Then, sir, to get a decision, I move that the name of Mr. Wands be called by the Clerk.

The Speaker—It is the opinion of the Chair that it is impossible to entertain such a motion. When it has been brought up in a parliamentary manner the Chair will entertain it and give Mr. Wands' friends an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Thompson—I simply appeal from the decision of the Chair. I can find no rule which says I can not appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair has made no decision, but simply answered a question.

Mr. Thompson—But, sir, I move that the name of Mr. Wands be called.

Mr. Davidson—The name of the gentleman should not be called, because he is not a member.

Mr. Thompson—I have made a motion. I did so in order to get a decision, and according to the rules I am in order, and can appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker—According to parliamentary rules—

Mr. Thompson—You decide I have no right to make a motion to that effect!

Mr. Davidson—The gentleman is out of order.

The Chair—The gentleman rose to a question of information. That question has been answered, and there is nothing before the House.

Mr. Murray—It is impossible, Mr. Speaker, for the gentleman to get behind the journal, and I say here that if he had been attending to his duties as a legislator in this House, he would have known all about it.

Mr. Lott—The journal has been tampered with.

Mr. Davidson—That is not true. The gentleman says the journal has been tampered with. It is a falsehood. The journal has not been tampered with.

The Speaker—I think the way to settle this matter is to read the original resolution.

Mr. Carr—The original resolution was written by Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell.

Mr. Faulkner said that the resolution was in his hand writing, and that was the resolution he wrote.

Mr. Garstkamp—I think it best to refer it to a committee.

Mr. Matthews—I wish to ask the gentleman a question. When did he write that?

Mr. Davidson—On the same day.

The Speaker—The question the gentleman made was answered, and there is nothing now before the House.

Mr. Sartain—Mr. Speaker, I ask the unanimous consent of the House to rise to a question of privilege. I find in one of the issues of the *Times* last week a burlesque on one of my constituents, which was taken from a private letter addressed to my colleague, who now occupies a seat on this floor as a Representative. He sent this private letter up to the Chief Clerk's desk, and asked that it be read as a memorial. Now, Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman, my colleague, has acted very unjust toward one of his constituents—one who, no doubt, helped to send him here, and one whom he is here to represent, and not only has he acted with great injustice to his constituent, but also, Mr. Speaker, I consider that he has shown great disrespect to this honorable body by sending to the Clerk's desk a private letter to be read as a memorial, so that he might burlesque one of his own constituents who unfortunately has not had the opportunity of obtaining a fine education like himself; and now, Mr. Speaker, I consider it my duty, inasmuch as one of my constituents has been treated very unjustly, and by the last person whom any one would expect it from, to say a few words in his defense. I would say this, Mr. Speaker, that probably had the gentleman whom my colleague has seen fit to burlesque in this ungenerous manner have had the same advantages to obtain an education that he has had, no doubt he would this day be equally as good a scholar.

The Governor's message was read, and Mr. Davidson moved that five thousand copies be printed and distributed among the members. He said: I think, Mr. Speaker, that this is one of the most important items that we could have printed.

Mr. Garstkamp objected to printing it, and said that it could be procured in the journal much quicker.

Mr. Worrall—In order that we may show proper respect to the Governor, I think that it should be printed.

Mr. Matthews—I am opposed to printing. I do not see the necessity of going to to the expense of printing it. Let it be printed in the journal, and we can send just as many copies to our constituents as we want. Therefore, I oppose this extravagant idea of printing five thousand copies, when a smaller amount will do.

Mr. Davidson—I think, Mr. Speaker, that this is one of the most important documents we can have printed, so I call for my original motion to have five thousand copies printed.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Johnson's bill, in reference to inviting the Grand Duke. He said:

Mr. Speaker, I offered this resolution simply because I thought it was just and due to the people of Louisiana, to invite his majesty. I don't mean that it shall cost the State one cent, but I want a committee appointed to receive him in the State of Louisiana. I wish to show that the people of this State are no less hospitable than those of other States in these United States of America, and I think it only just and due that the Legislature should extend to him the hospitalities of the city.

I don't see, Mr. Speaker, how any honest gentleman can oppose this resolution, as it will show what the people of Louisiana are. Most every city in the Union has invited him, and why can not New Orleans do the same. The City Council have appointed a committee of citizens to receive him, and I think the Legislature should do the same.

Mr. Oplatek—I object.

Mr. Johnson—Well, I do not expect anything but objections from you, for I know you are not a Russian.

After voting upon the resolution the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

After the usual routine of business, Mr. Cain Sartain, of Carroll, rose to a privileged question, and said:

Mr. Speaker—My attention has been called to a speech made by me, and reported in this morning's papers. Now, I want to say only a few words. I have no fault to find with the speech, but that the words are incorrectly spelled, and also that a number of words are left out.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll—Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a personal explanation. I regret much that I am forced to take the time of the House for a personal object; but, as my colleague (Mr. Sartain) has seen proper to attack my motives in presenting a petition of one of my constituents, I feel forced to reply. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, in presenting the letter of H. W. Tyler, president of the school board of the parish of Carroll, to your honorable body, I did so as I deemed it a petition addressed to me in my official capacity as a Representative of the parish of Carroll. The document says that outrages have been committed in and around the parish of Carroll. That they are threatened if they attempt to establish public schools; that colored people are shot down; that the white people are in rebellion—as much so as when the war was going on. He cites an instance where a colored man received 3000 lashes from a new raw-hide. He implores me, as a Representative, for God's sake, to get the Legislature to send these people some help. Is not this a petition? If not, what is? This petition, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I presented to this House in good faith, not to show to the people of this State and the country at large the ignorance or want of culture of the men who are appointed to carry out the school laws, or to get a laugh on Mr. Conway, the Superintendent of Public Education, but because I felt it my duty to present this statement imploring help from your honorable body. I have always done all in my power to advance the cause of education in our State. I have been anxious to extend this great blessing to our people; but in the face of this, which is well known, I was not surprised to hear of this attack on me by Mr. Sartain, knowing, as I do, that it was instigated by Mr. Conway, under whose bureau Mr. Sartain holds, or held, a position as school teacher.

But outside of that I am surprised that Mr. Sartain should attempt to impugn my motives in the simple attempt I made to give aid and protection to the good people of Carroll and surrounding parishes. I desire to be understood once for all, that my action in this matter has been, as far as I can understand, for the good of the people. I did not desire to flatter Mr. Tyler by presenting his letter as a petition from a representative man, as Mr. Sartain charges, for I am no partisan of Mr. Tyler, and do not desire to be so unkind as to attempt to undermine Mr. Sartain, before the people of my parish and State, by bringing his rival for legislative fame, Mr. Tyler, before their notice. I am confident, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House, that my constituents, the good people of Carroll, will bear me out in my course in this matter, and upon my return to them will say: "Well done, good and faithful servant, who dares attempt, on the floor of the House, to give aid and protect the people who elected him." Thanking the House for their courtesies in listening to me, I now close.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, offered a resolution requesting the committee who were examining the election and registration bill to return it to the House on Tuesday. He said:

Mr. Speaker—In offering this resolution, I am simply acting upon the suggestion made by the executive of the State in his message, which was read to the House yesterday. Now, Mr. Speaker, we are all pledged, to a certain degree, to modify these objectionable laws; to repeal and modify the objectionable features of this law. In the Governor's message, of yesterday, he says:

"There are laws on the statute book which must be modified, and which you are pledged in the most solemn manner to modify in a way that will make them acceptable to the great body of the people. The public voice has spoken in this behalf with no uncertain sound, and it is your duty, as representatives of the people, to give the force of law to the popular will without any further delay. I will be candid with you, and state that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject, when so much time is wasted in delay. Every consideration of justice to the people, to yourselves, and to myself, whose friends a large number of you are, requires that the modification of these laws should receive your prompt and undivided attention."

I have been endeavoring for two weeks back to get this bill before the House in a tangible manner, but without success. There seems a fixed determination on the part of some members to keep it from the House, and in order to bring it before the House I offer this resolution and hope it will be adopted by every member on this floor, and I want the yeas and nays called in order to show who are for reform and who are not.

Mr. Carr—I wish to state to the gentleman from St. Tammany that the Senate is now considering a similar bill, and I think it would be better to wait until we see what the bill contains. As for the bill that this gentleman wishes to act upon now, I have not read it, and am not prepared to vote upon it. I think it would be a better plan to wait until we see what measures the Senate has adopted. I do not believe in acting too hastily in passing bills and in hasty legislation, and I do not think it is right that the members who are not prepared to adopt the report should be compelled to do. I want to examine the bill, and I know that there is not thirty members present who are prepared to act or vote upon this bill, and this thing of the Democratic member in offering such a resolution is simply stealing Republican thunder, and I am opposed to taking it up when I have not examined it.

The committee have endeavored to get a quorum, but a number of them were constantly subpenaed before the grand jury of the city of New Orleans, and it was impossible for them to act upon it. Now, I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman will withdraw his motion until the committee can report and the members have an opportunity to examine the bill. As for myself, I will vote against it until I have an opportunity to carefully examine the bill.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson—I am in favor of this resolution for simple reasons. The Committee on Registration can not get a quorum, and consequently we can not get the bill back to the House, except by this resolution or a similar one. The Governor has urged and suggested that the election and registration laws should be modified, and we, as members of the House of Representatives, are pledged to support the government; and as Representatives, we are pledged to modify and repeal these obnoxious laws, which are so objectionable to the people of this State, and it is our duty to reform and modify them. It is well known that there are members who have no constituents, and yet they represent a constituency. This is one of the features that is so objectionable to the people of the State. I want to have the bill brought before the House so that the members can take it up section by section and modify them as we think will be to the best interests of our people. The committee have had the bill long enough, and they have had plenty of time to report, and I think if they can not do so the House should take the bill into their own hands.

We are near the end of the session, and yet nothing of any consequence has been done. We have but a few more days, and it is time we should take these obnoxious bills up and repeal them, or modify them in such a manner as to release our constituents from the burdens they are forced to bear. Resolution after resolution has been offered, and yet nothing has been done to relieve the people of the State.

I hope the members will see the necessity of adopting this resolution and have the bill brought before the House so that we can take action upon it.

Mr. Worrall—This subject is now before the House in some tangible form, and I am glad of it; I propose to express my opinions and speak with perfect freedom. I am not willing that measures of such importance to the people of the State should be put off from day to day. I am not only pledged to reform, but propose to redeem those pledges to the very letter. You all make the same professions. Why then be so anxious to delay and postpone! If the object is to delay the passage of reform bills until the end of the session, so that they may remain in the hands of the Governor for the whole year, I tell you I am opposed to such a dangerous proceeding. From past experience we ought to be able to judge of of the probable consequences of such a course. It is time that those who make such pretensions, should give some evidence of good faith. The people do not want talk, but action. You can parley and delay as much as you please, but these obnoxious laws must and shall be repealed. The time has passed when a man can go for ten days into a parish and return himself as a Representative. If the Republican party can not maintain itself without resorting to such expedients, then it ought to go down, and as a member of that party I am willing that it should go down rather than be bolstered up by vicious legislation. What excuse do gentlemen have for delay? I hear of nothing, except that certain members have been summoned before the grand jury. If the conduct of gentlemen is such as to make it necessary for them to be summoned before juries, I do not think that reform measures should be delayed on that account. I have never been in such a predicament, and hope I never shall be. I repeat, that our constituents have a right to demand that immediate action should be taken, and an equal right to suspect every motive that leads to further delay; and I propose to demand the yes or no from every member, so that it shall be known who are and who are not in favor of reform. The committee have certainly had time enough to report if they had been so disposed.

During Mr. Worrall's remarks he was frequently interrupted by Mr. Demas, with questions which Mr. Worrall characterized as impertinent, and which he refused to answer.

Mr. Kenner—As chairman of the committee which was appointed to examine the bill referring to registration, I deem it my duty to say a few words in reference to it. A number of the committee met yesterday, and not having a quorum, we adjourned to meet to-day. We did this in order that the absent members might have an opportunity to examine and take action upon the bill. I will state to the members that House bill No. 325, known as the registration bill, we, the committee, met last evening, and adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning; so the honorable gentlemen who are crying for the repeal of this obnoxious bill can not say we have been idle. It was through courtesy to the gentleman that we adjourned until to-day. I will state, furthermore, that we are prepared to report, and could do so to-day, if so required. I can not vote for the resolution forcing the committee to return the bill. I venture to say that I am as much pledged to the constitution and reform measures as any member upon this floor. I want the registration and election framed so as to suit the people of my State, but I will never vote for any law that will prove detrimental to my race, or that will, in anywise, conflict with their rights.

Mr. Thompson—I claim the right to close the debate on this subject, but if any member on this floor wishes to say anything about it, I will yield the right.

Mr. Blunt—I would like to say a few words on this question. I am opposed to this resolution for the simple reason that the committee have not had an opportunity to examine the bill. The committee was appointed, and I think it is their right that they should examine the bill, and report back to the House. The gentleman from St. Tammany is a member of this committee, and I do not see his object in taking the matter out of the hands of the committee. Now this gentleman comes before the House and complains that the committee can get no quorum, and asks the members to have the matter brought before the House. Now, sir, I am decidedly opposed to the resolution. I want the committee to have time to report. Let them examine the merits of the bill. We should allow them to do so as a matter of justice and right. I presume these gentlemen can meet and frame the law so that justice can be done to both parties, and I say here, Mr. Speaker, that no good thinking man in this House will take up that bill and act in a hasty manner without first having carefully examined it. Now, I am as much in favor of reform as any member upon this floor, and that is more than some members can say.

One of the honorable gentlemen upon this floor has just made a big speech, asking for the repeal of this law, and I would like to ask him if he did not vote for the same bill at the last session. I say that he voted for every one of these obnoxious and objectionable bills, and the journal of last year will prove the fact.

In reference to this resolution, I hope every honest and true-thinking man and Republican will vote it down. The committee should have the time in which to examine the report, and I hope the House will allow it. The chairman of the committee has fully explained to my satisfaction, and I hope the members will not vote for the adoption of this resolution, which will force us to vote upon the bill in a hasty manner. I do not want to act on this important bill without due deliberation and a fair time to consider it; and in closing, I hope the members will vote it down.

Mr. Demas, of St. John the Baptist—I am not in favor of such a resolution as the gentleman from St. Tammany offers.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, offered an amendment to this bill, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the desks of the members. Now, sir, I have not seen such printed amendments, and I do not think the bill can be reported on by the committee without the amendments.

Mr. Thompson—If no other gentleman has anything to say on this resolution, I will close the debate.

I am extremely glad this resolution has caused so much debate, for it shows me in what position these members stand, and who are for reform, and who are not. I wished to know how this bill would be received when it would come before the House. I wished to know how the members would act upon the suggestions of the Governor. Now, in the first place, I will censure Mr. Carr.

Mr. Dewees—I rise to a point of order. Mr. Carr is not before the House.

Mr. Thompson—In order to show that my resolution demands the attention of the House, I am compelled to answer him. He wants time. This gentleman who has been on the committe for nearly a week, with the printed bill on his desk since last week. He claims that he was summoned before the grand jury so often that he could not find time to examine it. I was also summoned to appear before the grand jury. I simply made my excuse, and yet I had enough time to examine it carefully.

Mr. Carr—You were over in the Carter House and had the advantage of us; you had nineteen days to examine it.

Mr. Thompson—It would have been better for you had you been doing nothing that time. Now, this gentleman had such arduous duties to perform that he could not take the time to read this little bill which is of so much importance to the people of this State. He now objects to that bill because he has no time to study it. He could have taken it to his room; Mr. Blunt could have done the same way. In the Governor's message he truly says: "There are laws in the statute book which must be modified, and which you are pledged to reform." In the language of the executive of the State, "you are pledged to reform these laws." He says further: "The public voice has spoken in this behalf with no uncertain sound, and it is your duty, as representatives of the peole, to give force of law to the popular will without further delay." It is true, the public have spoken in no uncertain sound. They will not stand it any longer. Again, he says: "To be candid with you, and state that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject, when so much time is wasted in delay." That is, indeed, true. Your plighted faith is suspected. The people have lost confidence in you, and you must now, without delay, show them that you intend to remain firm to your plighted vows. You are expected to reform these objectionable bills, and you must do it. The people will not wait any longer. They are tired of seeing so much time wasted, and you must now repeal these bills in such a manner as to satisfy the people of the State of Louisiana that you are in earnest. This delay does look suspicious, and if this thing goes on much longer, the people will lose confidence in you altogether.

Let the original bill come before the House. Let us take it up, section by section, and modify or repeal as we think will be to the best interests of the people. Some of the committee and members of this House objected to my resolution because it says "require." Now, if these gentlemen will look a little closer into that resolution they will see that it does not say "require," but "request." Some again object because they have not had time to read it. I ask these gentlemen if they are afraid of this bill being passed through, and whether their excuses for "time" is a fear that the bill will be carried when so modified? Are these the reasons of these gentlemen? I hope not. Mr. Carr says the bill ought to come from the Senate. Why can not we get up a bill as well as the Senate? If the Senate bill suits us let there be a conference committee appointed, and the matter can be amicably arranged.

The insinuation that made me offer this bill was made by the executive of the State. His suggestions have been carried out. I think this is the only way to get the bill before the House, and that is why I introduced the resolution. We do not ask anything that is objectionable. We only want these offices moderated, so that a supervisor of election may not be a controler, and all other offices under the registration act be so modified as to satisfy the people. This committee has had one week to report, one week to carefully examine the bill, and plenty of time to report to the House. They knew this question was coming up, and I think that committee might report at any time.

By request of Mr. Lott, of Rapides, Mr. Thompson withdrew his motion, in order to give the committee time to report on Thursday.

The House then adjourned.

CITY COUNCIL—OFFICIAL

SPECIAL MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, Friday, February 10, 1872.

The Council met in special session at noon.

Present—Mayor Benj. F. Flanders in the chair, and Administrators John Cockrem (Improvements), Alfred Shaw (Public Accounts), L. T. Delassize (Waterworks and Public Buildings), James Lewis (Police), F. C. Remick (Commerce), and John S. Walton (Finance).

Absent—H. Bonzano (Assessments).

Mr. Cockrem offered the following ordinance, which was unanimously adopted.

Be it ordained, That paragraphs one, two and three of ordinance No. 820, Administration series, adopted May 2, 1871, be amended and interpreted so as to read as follows:

First paragraph to read:

"Excavating a tail race from Hagan avenue to Orleans street; widening, deepening and extending Orleans tail race from Bayou St. John to Lake Pontchartrain; excavating the canal parallel to the New Canal, authorized by ordinance No. 1252, Administration series, and cleaning out and deepening the Hagan, Carrollton, Broad and Galvez street canals."

Second paragraph to read:

"Excavating the Upperline canal, near the old Carrollton railroad, and parallel with the same, with protection levee on the upper side."

The third paragraph to read:

"Widening and deepening Marigny canal from Bayou St. John to Elysian Fields street; widening and deepening the London avenue canal from Broad street to the draining machine; widening and deepening Broad street canal from Marigny canal to the line of trees on said canal, and widening and deepening St. Bernard avenue canal from Broad street to Claiborne street.

"Provided, The Council reserves the right to stop any portion of the foregoing work at any point of its progress."

Mr. Shaw presented a petition of Mr. G. W. Lewis, which was referred to the Administrator of Improvements.

The Council then adjourned.

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

John Bird vs. St. Leon Dupre—Seventh Justice Court for the parish of Orleans.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. P. Gallaher, Seventh Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the corner of Magazine and Amelia streets, on WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to wit—

One Piano, one Sideboard, one Bureau, one Worktable, one Dining Table, six Cane-Bottom Chairs, one Rocking Chair.

J. JOACHIM, Acting Constable Seventh Justice Court.

fe10 15 21

Ulrich Bohner vs. Hugo Lehman, C. S. Rice, Curator ad hoc.—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1063.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, February 13, 1872, at twelve o'clock, at No. 31 Commercial place, up stairs—

One Ladies' Hunting Case GOLD WATCH.
One Ladies' CHAIN.
One BROACH and EARRINGS.

Seized in the above cause.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

fe1 6 12 A. J. DAVERN, Constable.

A. B. Mitchell, Agent, vs. Susan Cox— Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 1234.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, February 17, 1872, at No. 246 Girod street, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE LOT OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, as per inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above cause.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

fe6 12 17 A. J. DAVERN, Constable.

AUCTION SALES.

By Louis Stern & Bros.

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

BY LOUIS STERN & BROS.—M. STERN, Auctioneer.—MONDAY, February 12, 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. fe11

By Charles E. Fortier.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LOVE STREET, BETWEEN ENGHEIN AND PORT STREETS.

SUCCESSION OF JOHN AND ANN CALLAHAN (or Callaghan).

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—Nos. 35,143 and 35,172.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 54 Exchange alley—SATURDAY, March 9, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated February 3, 1872—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the suburb Washington, Third District of this city, designated by the No. 20, in square No. 9, bounded by Love, Port, Craps and Enghein streets, and measures, American measure, 29 feet front on Love streets by 100 feet in depth.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of the note for $500, due June 30, 1872, balance cash; the purchaser to assume the taxes for 1872.

Act of sale before W. J. Castell, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including stamp.

fe7 17 24 mh2 9

AUCTION SALES.

By E. A. Deslonde.

SALE OF UNEXPIRED LEASES OF THE STINGAREE WAREHOUSE AND OTHER BUILDINGS, AND OF VALUABLE ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., CONSTITUTING THE RICE AND GRIST MILLS ERECTED BY THE LATE ORSON E. HALL, ON ST JOSEPH STREET AT AUCTION FOR ACCOUNT OF THE SUCCESSION OF O. E. HALL, DOCKET NO. 34,964.

BY E. A. DESLONDE, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 45 Baronne street.—MONDAY, February 12, 1872, at eleven o'clock, 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 17, 1871, and February 2, 1872, docket No. 34,964, will be sold for account of the succession of Orson E. Hall, deceased—

1. THE UNEXPIRED LEASE of the buildings Nos. 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69, situated on St. Joseph street, including the use and privileges of certain machinery and fixtures, as stipulated in said lease, executed by Mrs Rosina Prague on the first day of April, 1871, for a term of five years, in favor of the late Orson E. Hall, at an annual rent of $3700, payable monthly, the unexpired term of the lease being four years and two months, or thereabouts.

2. THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF A LEASE OF CERTAIN ENGINES AND MACHINERY, executed by D. M. Hollingsworth in favor of the late Orson E. Hall for a term of five years, at an annual rent of $500, payable monthly, and having about four years and two months to run.

3. THE ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTINGS, PULLEYS, BELTING, MORTARS, POUNDERS, MILL STONES, BINS, ELEVATORS AND FIXTURES, comprising 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 the said mills, which belong to Mrs. Rosina Prague and D. M. Hollingsworth, herein above described).

Terms and Conditions—The purchasers of the leases will be required to assume the obligations of the leases, and the payment of the rents monthly as stipulated in said leases, to the extent of his or their bids. The engines, boilers, machinery, fixtures, etc., constituting the rice and grist mills, or forming parts thereof, will be sold either in block or by detail, to suit different purchasers, for cash.

Note—The leases will be read at the sale, or can be seen at the office of the auctioneer previous to the day of sale. fe2 6 8 9 10

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

ONE PAIR OF FINE BAY HORSES, AT AUCTION.

SUCCESSION OF OSCAR J. DUNN—No. 35,055.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer.—Will be sold, on SATURDAY, February 17, 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 honorable 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 BAY HORSES.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

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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, Armoirs, 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

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY, FRENCH BURR AND COLOGNE MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, MILL IRONS, GIN GEARING, CORN AND FLOUR MILLS, REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold on THURSDAY, February 15, 1872, at half-past ten o'clock, at No. 74 Carondelet street—

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of implements and machinery, French burr and Cologne mill stones, bolting cloths, mill irons, gin gearing, corn and flour mills, reaping and mowing machines, pumps, cultivators, plows, grain threshers, yokes, sugar mill and numerous articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

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By Nash & Hodgson.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. FRANCIS E. WATERMAN, deceased wife of Jedediah Waterman.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 35,185.

BY NASH & HODGSON—W. I. HODGSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Gravier street.—On MONDAY, February 12, 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 155 St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 30, 1872, docket No. 35,185, for account of the above succession, at public auction, will be sold—

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE RESIDENCE, consisting of a general assortment of household furniture and sundries, as per inventory on file in the clerk's office of the above court.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

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By C. E. Girardey & Co.

ELEGANT DWELLING AND GROUNDS ON MAGAZINE STREET.—Succession of Alexander Wheless.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 35,066.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS—Nicholas J. Hoey, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange place.—SATURDAY, March 16, 1872 at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the city of New Orleans, by virtue of an order from the honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated January 25, 1872, will be sold by public auction for account of the succession of Alexander Wheless, deceased—

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements, etc., thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Magazine, Constance, Second and Third streets. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure each 30 feet front on Magazine street by 155 feet in depth. The improvements comprise an elegant two-story frame dwelling, with extensive rear buildings, stabling, carriage-house, etc.—the grounds arranged as an ornamental garden, with iron fence front, etc., known as No. 720 Magazine street.

Terms of sale—Cash on the spot.

Acts of sale and United States stamps at the expense of the purchaser, before Thomas J. Beck, notary public. fe 11 24 mh2 9 16

PLANTATION IN AVOYELLES PARISH.—ASSIGNEE'S sale in Bankruptcy.—By order of E. E. Norton, assignee.—In the matter of James Calliham, bankrupt.

District Court of the United States of America—the District of Louisiana, No. 1093.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS—Office No. 17 Exchange place—SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in this city of New Orleans, by virtue of an order of the Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the District of Louisiana, dated the third of February, 1872, sitting in bankruptcy, will be sold by public auction the following described property, to-wit:

A CERTAIN PLANTATION in the parish of Avoyelles, being the south half of section 26, and the southeast quarter of section 27, and the east half of southwest quarter of section 27, and the east half of northeast quarter of section 27, and the northwest quarter of section 35, and west half of northeast quarter of section 35, and east half of west half of southeast quarter of section 25, all in township 1 north, of range 5 east, western district of Louisiana, the whole comprising about 1000 acres, and east half of northeast half of section 3, township 1 south, of range 5 east, containing 80 acres.

The decree of the court ordering the sale of the above described property directs that the same be freed from all incumbrances, and the assignee, acting as the officer of the court, will convey only such title as is in him vested by the assignment in bankruptcy, and by the aforesaid order of court.

Terms of sale—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes, and the purchaser to assume, over and above the price of adjudication, payment of all the taxes that the property may owe up to the day of sale.

Act of sale and United States stamps at the expense of the purchaser, before M. Gernon, notary public. fe11 24 mh1 2

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Samuel Smith & Co. vs. Helmick, Barrow & Barrow (Alexander S. Helmick, Barrow and Joshua B. Bond).

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF Terrebonne, No. 2839.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Fifteenth District Court, parish of Terrebonne, 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, February 24, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways and servitudes thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by South, St. Charles, Girod and St. Mary streets, designated as number two on a plan of J. Pilie, late surveyor, dated March 2, 1833, and by the same number on another plan of L. Ruzenstein, architect, and deposited for reference, on the thirty-first of March, 1860, in the office of James Graham, late a notary public in this city, as plan number one hundred and fifty-three. Said lot measures twenty-four feet eight inches front on South street, by a depth, between equal and parallel lines, of one hundred and forty-nine feet eight inches, running through to Girod street, on which it has a front of twenty-four feet eight inches. Being the same property acquired by defendant, Robert R. Barrow, by purchase from Thomas B. Winston, tutor, per act passed before said notary Graham dated May 25, 1860.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET, ja23 fe10 24 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. Rochereau & Co. vs. E. Eichelberger.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 3026.—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 SATURDAY, February 24, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all their dependencies and appurtenances, rights, ways, etc., situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Clouet, Love or Rampart, Louisa and Craps or Burgundy streets, designated by the numbers two, three four and five on a private plan deposited in the office of Octave deArmas, notary public, on the first of December, 1865; which said lots of ground adjoin each other, and measure each thirty feet front on Clouet street, by a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and thirty-five feet nine inches and three lines.

The said four lots of ground were purchased by the said defendant Eichelberger from Miss Egerie Bertrand, by act passed before said notary