State. The government, through the courts and through its Legislature and administrative officers, is operating without interruption or hindrance. Should Congress determine to undertake the work of reconstruction, it must first overturn an actually existing government which is republican in its form.

Should Congress declare that Louisiana has no legal government, and provide by law for a new election, it would establish a precedent for overturning State governments and setting up new ones, under which the government of every State would be at the mercy of Congress as controlled by the passions or exigency of parties.

Deploring this condition of things in Louisiana, and earnestly hoping that the people will take warning, and with one accord insist upon honest elections and the faithful observance of the laws, it is my deliberate judgment that it is better for them to bear the ills they have, and seek reformation and relief under their own laws and tribunals, than to invoke the national government to the assertion of a power under which State governments would exist hereafter only by sufferance.

Those who seek a solution of the troubles in Louisiana must look further back than the election of 1872. The results of that election, and the events that have happened since, are rather results flowing from events which occurred before. Louisiana has had a double demoralization: First, that growing out of the rebellion, in which the foundations of civil society were to some extent broken up and slavery abolished. Full one-half of the people of the State, held before as slaves, were admitted to the enjoyment of civil and political rights to the destruction of what was called slave property, and consequent impoverishment of many who were before considered rich as the owners of that property. Civil war makes fearful ravages upon the public and private virtue of a people. It gives license to shed the blood of those who but yesterday were brothers, to capture and destroy private property; it operates powerfully to sear the conscience, break down regard for human life and respect for private rights, to destroy habits of industry and thrift, and suggest violence as the remedy for wants and grievances.

From such a revolution as this it would naturally take any people a long time to recover, and its traces and consequences must linger, not only in the public memory, but in the actual condition of the State, for many years.

But the second demoralization to which Louisiana has been subjected, not less than the first, and growing out of the first, has come from the massacres and numerous murders which have taken place since that time. A state of actual war, such as existed during the rebellion, is far less destructive to the integrity, spirit and enterprise of a people than another condition in which murder and violence prevail, where terror takes the place of law, where every man is afraid of his neighbor; where murder, terror and violence in every form are resorted to as the means of securing elections and seizing upon the government of the State. Living in terror not only disarms the morals but the judgment of men, and they come to act either as children, idiots or lunatics. During the last seven years Louisiana has been drenched with blood by the murderer's hand.

These wholesale murders that made the civilized world turn pale sank deeply into the minds of the colored people of Louisiana, upon whose race they were chiefly inflicted. They came to regard the leaders of the Democratic party in that State as their natural and mortal enemies; they shrank from them in horror. They believed they could receive from them nothing but injustice and oppression; and that under their rule there was no security for their lives, liberty or property. From 1866 to 1868 the evidence shows that there were no less than 2000 colored men killed and wounded in that State from enmity to their race and to their politics, a number nearly equal to one twenty-fifth of the whole adult male colored population of the State. Under such circumstances the colored people of Louisiana were asked to perform impossibilities. They were asked to be calm, to look with confidence upon Democratic leaders and politicians, to forget all their wrongs, not only for generations back, but the murder of their brothers, husbands, fathers and sons. Crimes which in other countries would stir the blood of generations, and the memory of which could not be effaced by centuries, the negroes were asked to forget at once, and to have confidence in and even affection for their perpetrators.

It is these unpunished murderers, so steeped in blood, who have lately disturbed the peace of Louisiana, and under the pretext of supporting what is called the McEnery government recently renewed their bloody deeds at Colfax in that State, and, under circumstances of great treachery and cruelty, inhumanly murdered more than 100 negroes. These unpunished murderers, made bold by their escape from justice, having come to believe that they may commit any number of crimes upon the colored people with impunity, attempted to seize into their hands the State government of Louisiana. Shall I call them savages? That would be complimentary. The Modocs who so treacherously murdered General Canby and Dr. Thomas laid no claim to civilization, were educated only in the traditions of their tribe, and were smarting under what they believed to be the wrongs of their race, almost extinct. Compared with the murderers of Louisiana the Modocs were gentle and amiable warriors.

The murder business must stop. I say to the people of Louisiana, unless they would have a fatal blight to fall upon their State, withering its every interest, blasting its reputation and prospects, they must stop this murder business. The blood of the innocent cries to Heaven, and makes barren the soil upon which it is shed. The people that instigate murder must perish. God has declared it in His Holy Word and throughout all the history of mankind. The land that has been sown in blood will spring up with the poisoned teeth of the dragon. It is not possible that this murder shall go on without bringing on its perpetrators, their aiders and abettors, ruin, desolation, death. People of Louisiana, you must not, you can not, tolerate these crimes. Innocent blood contaminates like the plague. If the people of Louisiana tolerate these crimes, connive with the murderers, and shelter them from punishment, they must perish with them. Not to do so would be to reverse the decree of the Almighty.

I might refer to the massacre of 1866—I spoke of that the other day very briefly—when between two and three hundred men or more were killed and wounded within thirty minutes about the hour of noon in the city of New Orleans in and around the Mechanics' Institute, whose sole crime was that they were proposing to meet and hold a convention to propose amendments to the constitution of the State; and that murder was chiefly inflicted by the police of the city, by the authority of the city government, and by the connivance of a part of the State authorities. To show what the negroes of Louisiana and the Republican party have had to pass through in the last six or seven years, I ask the Secretary to read an extract from the report of the House committee sent down there to investigate.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"The committee examined seventy-four persons as to the facts of violence and bloodshed upon that day. It is in evidence that men who were in the hall, terrified by the merciless attacks of the armed police, sought safety by jumping from the windows, a distance of twenty feet, to the ground, and as they jumped were shot by police or citizens. Some, disfigured by wounds, fought their way down stairs to the street, to be shot or beaten to death on the pavement. Colored persons of distant points in the city, peaceably pursuing their lawful business, were attacked by the police, shot and cruelly beat. Men of character and position, some of whom were members and some spectators of the convention, escaped from the hall covered with wounds and blood, and were preserved almost by a miracle from death. Scores of colored citizens bear frightful scars, more numerous than many soldiers of a dozen well fought fields can show—proofs of fearful danger and strange escape; men were shot while waving handkerchiefs in token of surrender and submission; white men and black, with arms uplifted, praying for life, were answered by shot and blow from knife and club; the bodies of some "were pounded to a jelly;" a colored man was dragged from under a street crossing and killed at a blow; men concealed in outhouses and among piles of lumber were eagerly sought for and slaughtered or maimed without remorse; the dead bodies upon the street were violated by shot, kick and stab; the face of a man "just breathing his last" was gashed by a knife or a razor in the hands of a woman; "an old gray-haired man," peaceably walking the street at a distance from the institute, was shot through the head; negroes were taken out of their houses and shot; a policeman riding in a buggy deliberately fired his revolver from the carriage into a crowd of colored men; a colored man two miles away from the convention hall was taken from his shop by the police, at about four o'clock on the afternoon of the riot, and shot and wounded in side, hip and back; one man was wounded by fourteen blows, shots and stabs; the body of another received seven pistol balls. After the slaughter had measurably ceased carts, wagons and drays, driven through the streets, gathered the dead, the dying and the wounded in promiscuous loads, a policeman in some cases riding in the wagon seated upon the living men beneath him." (Reports of Committees House of Representatives, second session, Thirth-ninth Congress, page 10).

Mr. Morton—Mr. President, the election held in Louisiana under the reconstruction law in May, 1868, was protected by the military authority of the United States; it was a fair election; and the Republicans carried the State by about 26,000 majority. Some sixty days before the presidential election that occurred in November following the Ku-Klux were organized, developed themselves, and commenced operations all over the State. What they accomplished will be shown by reference to the report of the Committee on Southern Outrages, appointed by this body, and I will ask the Secretary to read the passage I have marked, commencing on page 21.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

The testimony shows that over 2000 persons were killed, wounded, and otherwise injured in that State within a few weeks prior to the presidential election; that half the State was overrun by violence; midnight raids, secret murders, and open riot kept the people in constant terror until the Republicans surrendered all claims, and then the election was carried by the Democracy. The parish of Orleans contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 blacks. In the spring of 1868 that parish gave 13,973 Republicans votes. In the fall of 1868 it gave Grant 1178, a falling off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, sweeping the city of New Orleans, and filling it with scenes of blood, and Ku-Klux notices were stattered through the city warning the colored men not to vote. In Caddo there were 2987 Republicans. In the spring of 1868 they carried the parish. In the fall they gave Grant one vote. Here, also, there were bloody riots.

But the most remarkable case is that of St. Landry, a planting parish on the river Teche. Here the Republicans had a registered majority of 1071 votes. In the spring of 1868 they carried the parish by six hundred and seventy-eight. In the fall they gave Grant no vote, not one; while the Democrats cast 4787, the full vote of the parish, for Seymour and Blair.

Here occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the Ku-Klux killed and wounded over two hundred Republicans, hunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from the jail and shot. A pile of twenty-five dead bodies was found half buried in the woods. Having conquered the Republicans, killed and driven off the white leaders, the Ku-Klux captured the masses, marked them with badges of red flannel, enrolled them in clubs, led them to the polls, made them vote the Democratic ticket, and then gave them certificates of the fact.

Mr. Morton—As an evidence of what was accomplished by this murder and terror in the November election held in 1868, I call the attention of the Senate to some of the returns. At the spring election the Republicans polled 628 votes in the parish of Bienville; in the fall election but one vote. In the parish of Bossier they polled 727 votes in the spring; in November one vote. In the parish of Caddo they polled 1242 votes in the spring; in November one vote. In Claiborne parish they polled 719 votes in the spring; in November two votes. In De Soto parish they polled 619 votes in the spring; in November none. In Jackson they polled 490 votes in the spring; in November none. In Lafayette they polled 743 votes in the spring; in November none. In Morehouse they polled 547 votes in the spring; in November one. In Sabine they polled 196 votes in the spring; in November two. In St. Bernard they polled 524 votes in the spring; in November one. In St. Landry they polled 2514 votes in the spring; in November none. In St. Martin they polled 1057 votes in the spring; in November twenty-five. In Union they polled 287 votes in the spring; in November one. In Vermilion they polled 153 votes in the spring; in November none. In Washington they polled 145 votes in the spring, and in November none.

Mr. President, the men who did that devilish and bloody work are now clamoring for a new election. They want a fair election.

After 1868 the murder business still went on. They did not shoot the negroes in droves as before, but they shot them in the woods and in the lonely fields; and the reign of terror still continued, until the colored people came to look upon these men as their mortal enemies, and the idea of these men coming into power filled them with a consternation that can only be compared to that produced by the ravages of the yellow fever at Memphis or at Shreveport.

Governor Warmoth was elected by the Republicans as Governor in 1868—a man of ability and personal magnetism. The Democrats charged him with being the evil genius of Louisiana. They called him the Mephistopheles of politics. They charged him with the financial ruin of Louisiana. They said he had procured the passage of bad laws; that he procured bonds to be issued, and that he had used those bonds or scattered them abroad without consideration, and for his own benefit. These were their charges. Governor Warmoth lost all caste and standing in the Republican party; and it became evident to him in 1871 that the party would slough him off, would no longer carry him. He left the party with his personal adherents and went to the Democratic party in 1872. They formed a coalition with him; and it is in evidence in that volume, and so stated by the Senator from Wisconsin himself, that they believed, and that was the consideration of the trade, that by means of the machinery of the election being in his hands he could carry to them 20,000 votes; that he could commit frauds equal to 20,000 votes; and they took him for that purpose. That was the consideration; and on the other hand it was said—I know not how true that is—that he was to be elected to the Senate. But be that as it may, one thing is certain, the Republican party went into that contest in 1872 knowing that they were to be cheated and swindled and outraged upon every hand; and we have the testimony of the Senator from Wisconsin that it was done, for he himself states that the evidence in that volume shows that the manipulations of Governor Warmoth were equal to 20,000 votes, and that but for that fraud Kellogg and his ticket and the Republican party would have carried the State by from 10,000 to 15,000 votes. There was fraud on the Republican side. But fraud begets fraud; persecution begets persecution, and always did. The Senator from Wisconsin, in his report made to the Senate, said, in speaking of the Lynch board, that the Repunlicans in Louisiana were "fighting the devil with fire." The Senator seems to have become somewhat reconciled to his majesty now, and is only opposed to the fire; but he described the conduct of the Republicans as "fighting the devil with fire." They knew what they had suffered, what they had to contend with, and he furnished that sort of justification or excuse for them.

I make no defense for what has been wrongfully done, but I do present the history of politics in Louisiana for the last seven years as furnishing a substantial vindication for the mass of the Republican party in that State. I say they have been shamefully slandered and calumniated throughout the land. Newspapers and politicians have held up the wrongs and the irregularities committed before the Lynch board, and have made these things to obscure and to conceal all the rest that had been done. The election frauds that were committed by the Republicans were but the drift wood upon a pool of blood. For them I have no defense, no excuse to make; but I call upon the Senate and I call upon the country to take notice of the trials, the ordeals, the persecutions that party have passed through in Louisiana for the last seven years. And, Mr. President, how stands the matter, after all, when the Senator from Wisconsin, the great champion of a new election, the great foe of the Kellogg government, comes forward, and in conclusion admits that, but for a fraud of 20,000 votes committed at the election, under the management of Governor Warmoth, Kellogg would have been elected by 10,000 majority or more, and the Republicans would have carried the Legislature and all other offices?

Mr. President, what is the effect of this agitation in Louisiana? What was the effect last winter? It was to take away as far as possible the moral power of the Kellogg government. The enemies of that government, the men who were stained with blood, those who had been committing the deeds that I have described, took courage from what was said and done in the Senate of the United States; and I say to my friend from Wisconsin that his speech upon this occasion, which I heard with profound regret, will give hope and encouragement to those men. It takes away from the strength of that government. There was a dispatch sent from this Senate Chamber, as I am advised, on the night of the debate here in February last—a dispatch sent by the presiding genius of the McEnery government to Louisiana, to this effect: "If you have a government, do something. Action, action, action is required." McEnery issued his proclamation calling upon the militia to arm, issued a commission to Waggaman and to many other men, attempting to organize an armed mob; and I have a copy of the very bond that he gave for the purchase of arms, and with which that mob was armed that made the assault on the police stations on the night of the fifth of March.

What I want to say, Mr. President, and I say it in conclusion, is, that it is a matter of importance to the people of Louisiana that this agitation should cease. They have a government. Whatever may be its faults, and I defend no fault it has, that government is the best that Louisiana has had since the end of the war. It will not be set aside. I have no apprehension of that—none whatever; but the agitation of the question here does harm; the proposal to investigate the question does harm; the proposition in the Pinchback case to send the credentials to the committee with instructions to inquire whether he was elected by a legal Legislature does harm, and can only do harm. That Legislature is now in session. It is enacting laws. We hear no complaint of it. It passed one hundred and nineteen acts at the last session which are all being enforced in the State of Louisiana.

These proposals to inquire whether it is a lawful Legislature only contribute to decrease the power of the Kellogg government and to bring about anarchy, and I say to my friend from Wisconsin we know not what day the bloody scenes of Mechanics' Institute or of Colfax may be renewed in the city of New Orleans or elsewhere; and those who encourage those men, who give them ground to believe that that government will be overturned, however good may be their intentions, will have a fearful load of responsibility to carry if these things again happen. I know very well what was the effect in New Orleans and in Louisiana of what was said upon this floor last winter, and I know what joy, what exceeding joy, was carried to the hearts of those men by this movement on foot now for a new election. I am informed who are moving in it, who are controlling the secret springs; and I hope for the sake of the people of that State, I hope for the sake of the people of the Union, that this agitation will cease; that we shall hold that the Kellogg government is the government of Louisiana, and let it go on until in the course of time and under the constitution and laws of Louisiana it shall pass away.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. François Lacroix—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 64,848 and 65,189.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, for city taxes for the years 1870 and 1873, 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, March 23, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described properties, to wit—

Eight certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number four hundred and eighty six, bounded by Roman, Melpomene, Thalia and Prieur streets, and known as lots numbers three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of said square, and measure as follows: Lots numbers three and four measure sixty-four feet front on Roman street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, lot number five fronts on Roman street, measures thirty two by one hundred and twenty feet; lot number six fronts on Thalia street, and measures thirty-two by one hundred and thirty-six and one hundred and twenty-nine feet; lot number seven fronts on Thalia street, and measures thirty-two by one hundred and twenty-nine and one hundred and twenty-one feet; lots numbers eight and nine front on Prieur street, and measure, each, thirty-two by one hundred and twenty feet, and lot number ten fronts on Prieur street, and measures twenty-nine and fifty-seven by one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-three feet.

Part of one lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number fifty-one, bounded by Peters, South Market, Tchoupitoulas and Delord streets, and known as part of lot number five of said square, and forming the corner of Peters and South Market streets, measuring eighteen feet eight inches by thirty-five feet ten inches.

Eleven lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Galvez, Erato, Euterpe and Thalia streets, and fronting on Galvez street.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and fifty-nine, bounded by Dryades, Lafayette, Poydras and Baronne streets, and known as lots numbers twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and fronting on Dryades streets, and measuring each twenty-seven by one hundred and six feet ten inches.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number three hundred and four, bounded by Franklin, Gravier, Perdido and Basin streets, known as lot numbers twenty-five and twenty-nine of said square, and fronting on Franklin street; lot number twenty-five measures thirty-two feet by one hundred and twenty-seven feet, and lot number twenty-nine thirty one by one hundred and twenty-seven feet.

One lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and sixty-four, bounded by Gravier, Baronne, Dryades and Union streets, and known as lot number nine and a half of said square, and fronting on Gravier street, and measuring twenty-six by one hundred and nine feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred, bounded by Broad, White, Perdido and Poydras streets, being lots number seventeen to twenty-five, fronting on Broad street, lots numbers seventeen to twenty-one measuring one hundred and forty-six by two hundred and fifty-five feet, and numbers twenty-two to twenty-five measuring one hundred and twenty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet, and also an alley twenty by three hundred and eighty-six feet.

Four lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and one, bounded by Perdido, White, Broad and Gravier streets, being lots numbers five to eight, fronting on Perdido street and measuring one hundred and twenty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet, and also an alley twenty by four hundred and forty-nine feet.

Six other lots of ground, in the same square and district, and bounded by Gravier, White, Broad and Perdido streets, being lots numbers thirty-one to thirty-six and fronting on Gravier street, and measuring one hundred and eighty-eight by two hundred and twenty feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and fifteen, and bounded by Perdido, White, Dupre and Poydras streets, known as lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-six; lot number twenty-four fronts on Perdido street and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lot number twenty-six fronts on White street and measures twenty-nine by one hundred and forty feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and twenty-five, bounded by Perdido, Dupre, Gayoso and Gravier streets, and measuring as follows: Lot number twenty-seven fronts on Perdido street and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers twenty-eight to thirty-four front on Dupre street and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet; lots numbers fourteen to seventeen front on Gayoso street and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet; lot number eighteen forms the corner of Gravier and Gayoso streets, and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers nineteen to twenty-seven front on Gravier street and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet, and lots numbers one, seven, eight, nine and ten front on Perdido street and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and thirty-eight, being lots numbers one to seventeen, and bounded by Perdido, Gayoso, Saleedo and Gravier streets, and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers seventeen to twenty-seven front on Gravier street and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; and lots numbers one to ten front on Perdido street, and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers eleven and twenty front on Saleedo street, and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet; and lots numbers twenty-one to twenty-seven front on Gayoso street, and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet.

Other certain lots of ground, in same square and district, being lots numbers eighteen to thirty-four, inclusive; lots numbers eighteen to twenty-seven, inclusive, front on Gravier street, and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet, and lots numbers twenty-eight to thirty-four, inclusive, front on Gayoso street, and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred, bounded by Broad, Perdido and Poydras streets, being lots numbers twenty-one to twenty-five, fronting on Perdido street, and measuring each twenty-nine by one hundred and twenty feet, and lot number twenty-six fronts on Broad street, and measures twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-six feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Poydras, Lopez, Rendon and Perdido streets, and numbering from two to twenty, inclusive; lots numbers two and three front on Poydras street, and measure each thirty by one hundred and thirty-three feet; lot number four has the same front, and measures thirty by one hundred and thirty feet; lot number five measures thirty by one hundred and twenty-seven feet; lot number six, same front, on Poydras street, and measures thirty by one hundred and twenty-four feet; lot number seven has same front, and measures thirty by one hundred and twenty-one feet; lot number eight, same front, and measures thirty by one hundred and seventeen feet; lot number nine, same front, and measures thirty by one hundred and fourteen feet; lot number ten, same front, and measures thirty by one hundred and eleven feet; lot number eleven fronts on Perdido street, and measures thirty-one by one hundred and eight feet; lot number twelve has same front, and measures thirty-one by one hundred and eleven feet; lot number thirteen, same front, and measures thirty one by one hundred and fourteen feet; lot number fourteen, same front, and measures thirty-one by one hundred and seventeen feet; lot number fifteen has same front, and measures thirty-one by one hundred and twenty-one feet; lots numbers sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen front on Perdido street, and measure each, as follows: Lot number sixteen measures thirty-one by one hundred and twenty-four feet; lot number seventeen measures thirty-one feet by one hundred and twenty-seven feet; lot number eighteen measures thirty-one by one hundred and thirty feet, and lot number nineteen measures thirty-one by one hundred and thirty-three feet, and lot number twenty fronts on Perdido street and measures thirty-four by one hundred and thirty-six feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and forty-seven, bounded by Perdido, Tonti, Miro and Gravier streets, being lots numbered seven to eleven, inclusive, and fronting on Perdido street, and measure each twenty-seven by one hundred and thirty feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and fifty-nine, bounded by Poydras, Tonti, Rocheblave and Perdido streets, being lots numbered one and nine, inclusive, fronting on Poydras street, and measuring each twenty-six by one-hundred and thirty-two feet.

And other lots, in the same square and district, being lots numbered ten to twenty-eight, and front and measure as follows: Lots ten to thirteen inclusive front on Rocheblave street and measure each thirty by one hundred and fifty-one feet; lots fourteen to twenty-four, inclusive, front on Perdido street and measure each twenty-seven by one hundred and thirty two feet; lots twenty-five to twenty-eight, inclusive, front on Tonti street and measure each thirty by one hundred and fifty-one feet, and also a strip in same square and district, measures twelve by sixty feet.

A square of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and fifty one, bounded by Saleedo, Lopez, Perdido and Gravier streets, and measuring two hundred and six by four hundred and forty-nine feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and fourteen, bounded by Perdido, White, Dupre and Gravier streets, fronting and measuring as follows, to wit: Lots numbers six and seven front on Perdido street and measure fifty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers eleven to seventeen, inclusive, front on Dupre street and measure two hundred and ten by one hundred and forty-four feet; lot number twenty-six fronts on Gravier street and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet, and lots number twenty-nine to thirty four, inclusive, front on White street and measure one hundred and seventy-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet.

A square of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number eight hundred and three, bounded by Gasquet, Palmyra, Alexander and Murat streets, and measuring three hundred and fourteen by three hundred and nineteen feet.

A lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number seven hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Perdido, Galvez, Johnson and Gravier streets, fronting on Perdido street, known as lot number eight, and measuring twenty-nine by one hundred and twenty feet.

One half square of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number seven hundred and seven, bounded by Palmyra, Gasquet, Clark and Genois streets, and measuring

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number four hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Palmyra, Gasquet, Roman and Prieur streets, known as lots numbers five and six, fronting on Palmyra street, and measuring fifty-four by one hundred and ten feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number four hundred and sixty-six, and bounded by Palmyra, Common, Roman and Prieur streets, known as lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, fronting on Palmyra street, and measuring thirty-eight by one hundred feet.

Certain lots of groupd, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and seventy-seven, bounded by Gravier and Common streets, Hagan and Rendon avenues, being lots numbered one to sixteen, inclusive, and front on Gravier street, and certain other lots in the same square and district, being lots numbered twenty-seven to thirty two, and fronting on Gravier street.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and sixty-four, bounded by Rendon, Common, Gravier and Lopez streets, known as lots numbers twelve and thirteen, fronting on Rendon street, and measuring sixty-two by one hundred and fifty six feet.

A square of ground, in the First District of this city, being square number six hundred and twenty-six, bounded by Dupre, Common, Gravier and Gayoso streets, measuring two hundred and eighty-eight by four hundred and twenty-four feet.

A lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and fifty, bounded by Banks, Palmyra, Miro and Tonti streets, fronting on Banks street, and measuring twenty-seven by one hundred and sixty-five feet.

Another lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and twenty-five, bounded by Galvez, Palmyra, Banks and Miro streets, being lot number nine, fronting on Galvez street, and measuring one hundred and seven and one hundred and ten by thirty-six feet.

Sixteen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Gravier, Gayoso, Common and Saleedo streets, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring one hundred and forty four by four hundred and twenty-five feet; and two other lots, in the same square and district, known as lots numbers six and seven, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring fifty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet.

Seventeen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, being the balance of lots in square number six hundred and thirteen, and bounded by Common, Gravier, White and Dupre streets.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number four hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Roman, Gasquet, Palmyra and Derbigny streets, known as lots numbers twenty-seven and twenty-eight, fronting on Roman street, and measuring fifty by one hundred and forty-eight feet.

Three lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and seventy-seven, bounded by Common, Rocheblave, Dorgenois and Banks streets, known as lots numbers eleven, twenty-one and twenty-two, and fronting on Common street, and measuring fifty-four by ninety-four feet.

One lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty five, bounded by St. Charles, Canal, Common and Carondelet streets, and known as lot number eight of said square, and fronting on St. Charles street, and measuring twenty-two by one hundred and twenty-two feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred, bounded by Broad, White, Perdido and Poydras streets, known as lot number seventeen to twenty-five, fronting on Broad street, lots numbers seventeen to twenty-one measuring one hundred and forty-six by two hundred and fifty-five feet, and numbers twenty-two to twenty-five measuring one hundred and twenty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet, and also an alley twenty by three hundred and eighty-six feet.

Four lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and one, bounded by Perdido, White, Broad and Gravier streets, being lots numbers five to eight, fronting on Perdido street and measuring one hundred and twenty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet, and also an alley twenty by four hundred and forty-nine feet.

Six other lots of ground, in the same square and district, and bounded by Gravier, White, Broad and Perdido streets, being lots numbers thirty-one to thirty-six and fronting on Gravier street, and measuring one hundred and eighty-eight by two hundred and twenty feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and fifteen, and bounded by Perdido, White, Dupre and Poydras streets, known as lots numbers twenty-one and twenty-six; lot number twenty-four fronts on Perdido street and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lot number twenty-six fronts on White street and measures twenty-nine by one hundred and forty four feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and twenty-five, bounded by Perdido, Dupre, Gayoso and Gravier streets, and measuring as follows: Lot number twenty-seven fronts on Perdido street and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers twenty-eight to thirty-four front on Dupre street and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet; lots numbers fourteen to seventeen front on Gayoso street and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet; lot number eighteen forms the corner of Gravier and Gayoso streets, and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers nineteen to twenty-seven front on Gravier street and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet, and lots numbers one, seven, eight, nine and ten front on Perdido street and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and thirty-eight, being lots numbers one to seventeen, and bounded by Perdido, Gayoso, Saleedo and Gravier streets, lot number one forms the corner of Perdido and Gayoso streets, and measures twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers two to ten front on Perdido street, and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet; lots numbers eleven and seventeen front on Saleedo street, and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet; and

Other certain lots of ground, in same square and district, being lots numbers eighteen to thirty-four, inclusive; lots numbers eighteen to twenty-seven, inclusive, front on Gravier street, and measure each twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty feet, and lots numbers twenty-eight to thirty-four, inclusive, front on Gayoso street, and measure each twenty-nine by one hundred and forty-four feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred, bounded by Banks, Palmyra, Miro and Tonti streets, known as lot number twenty-six, and fronting on Banks street, and measuring twenty-seven by one hundred and sixty-five feet.

Another lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and twenty-five, bounded by Galvez, Palmyra, Banks and Miro streets, being lot number nine, fronting on Galvez street, and measuring one hundred and seven and one hundred and ten by thirty-six feet.

Sixteen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Gravier, Gayoso, Common and Saleedo streets, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring one hundred and forty four by four hundred and twenty-five feet; and two other lots, in the same square and district, known as lots numbers six and seven, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring fifty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet.

Seventeen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, being the balance of lots in square number six hundred and thirteen, and bounded by Common, Gravier, White and Dupre streets.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number four hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Roman, Gasquet, Palmyra and Derbigny streets, known as lots numbers twenty-seven and twenty-eight, fronting on Roman street, and measuring fifty by one hundred and forty-eight feet.

Three lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and seventy-seven, bounded by Common, Rocheblave, Dorgenois and Banks streets, known as lots numbers eleven, twenty-one and twenty-two, and fronting on Common street, and measuring fifty-four by ninety-four feet.

One lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty five, bounded by St. Charles, Canal, Common and Carondelet streets, and known as lot number eight of said square, and fronting on St. Charles street, and measuring twenty-two by one hundred and twenty-two feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number four hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Palmyra, Common, Roman and Prieur streets, known as lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, fronting on Palmyra street, and measuring thirty-eight by one hundred feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and seventy-seven, bounded by Gravier and Common streets, Hagan and Rendon avenues, being lots numbered one to sixteen, inclusive, and front on Gravier street, and certain other lots in the same square and district, being lots numbered twenty-seven to thirty two, and fronting on Gravier street.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and sixty-four, bounded by Rendon, Common, Gravier and Lopez streets, known as lots numbers twelve and thirteen, fronting on Rendon street, and measuring sixty-two by one hundred and fifty six feet.

A square of ground, in the First District of this city, being square number six hundred and twenty-six, bounded by Dupre, Common, Gravier and Gayoso streets, measuring two hundred and eighty-eight by four hundred and twenty-four feet.

A lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and fifty, bounded by Banks, Palmyra, Miro and Tonti streets, fronting on Banks street, and measuring twenty-seven by one hundred and sixty-five feet.

Another lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and twenty-five, bounded by Galvez, Palmyra, Banks and Miro streets, being lot number nine, fronting on Galvez street, and measuring one hundred and seven and one hundred and ten by thirty-six feet.

Sixteen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Gravier, Gayoso, Common and Saleedo streets, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring one hundred and forty four by four hundred and twenty-five feet; and two other lots, in the same square and district, known as lots numbers six and seven, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring fifty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet.

Seventeen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, being the balance of lots in square number six hundred and thirteen, and bounded by Common, Gravier, White and Dupre streets.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number four hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Roman, Gasquet, Palmyra and Derbigny streets, known as lots numbers twenty-seven and twenty-eight, fronting on Roman street, and measuring fifty by one hundred and forty-eight feet.

Three lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and seventy-seven, bounded by Common, Rocheblave, Dorgenois and Banks streets, known as lots numbers eleven, twenty-one and twenty-two, and fronting on Common street, and measuring fifty-four by ninety-four feet.

One lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty five, bounded by St. Charles, Canal, Common and Carondelet streets, and known as lot number eight of said square, and fronting on St. Charles street, and measuring twenty-two by one hundred and twenty-two feet.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number four hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Palmyra, Common, Roman and Prieur streets, known as lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, fronting on Palmyra street, and measuring thirty-eight by one hundred feet.

Certain lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and seventy-seven, bounded by Gravier and Common streets, Hagan and Rendon avenues, being lots numbered one to sixteen, inclusive, and front on Gravier street, and certain other lots in the same square and district, being lots numbered twenty-seven to thirty two, and fronting on Gravier street.

Two lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and sixty-four, bounded by Rendon, Common, Gravier and Lopez streets, known as lots numbers twelve and thirteen, fronting on Rendon street, and measuring sixty-two by one hundred and fifty six feet.

A square of ground, in the First District of this city, being square number six hundred and twenty-six, bounded by Dupre, Common, Gravier and Gayoso streets, measuring two hundred and eighty-eight by four hundred and twenty-four feet.

A lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and fifty, bounded by Banks, Palmyra, Miro and Tonti streets, fronting on Banks street, and measuring twenty-seven by one hundred and sixty-five feet.

Another lot of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number five hundred and twenty-five, bounded by Galvez, Palmyra, Banks and Miro streets, being lot number nine, fronting on Galvez street, and measuring one hundred and seven and one hundred and ten by thirty-six feet.

Sixteen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Gravier, Gayoso, Common and Saleedo streets, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring one hundred and forty four by four hundred and twenty-five feet; and two other lots, in the same square and district, known as lots numbers six and seven, fronting on Gravier street, and measuring fifty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet.

Seventeen lots of ground, in the First District of this city, being the balance of lots in square number six hundred and thirteen, and bounded by Common, Gravier, White and Dupre streets.

Two lots