finished so far as our schools and colleges go, to find something that he is fitted to do.

Now, what is he fit to do? In this world a man can not get ahead, he can not even earn his bread, unless he knows how to do something that people want done, and people know he can do it.

Now, let us see what our young graduate does know. He can not speak; see our preachers, lawyers and public speakers; not one in ten, in fifty, can use their tongues, lips, arms, legs or tones of voice effectively. That is well. He can not read the Lord's Prayer naturally and right; of geography, of history he knows a bare outline; he is fairly correct in his spelling and grammar; his Latin and Greek are useless to him for any original investigation; he does not know any branch of his mathematics well enough to apply it to engineering, surveying, building or machinery, let alone any of the more abstruse applications, such as calculating an eclipse or the orbit of a comet or a transit of Venus. As to the sciences of light, heat, electricity, animals, vegetation, minerals, soils, machinery, winds, clouds, storms and all that busy field of applied science in which the discoveries and inventions of our day are chiefly concerned, he is as ignorant as his brother Dick whom he left at home to attend to the farm or the shop, how to make the first practical or useful observation. It is ten to one if he can write as fair a business hand as his uneducated brother. The boy has spent six years, perhaps eight or ten, in acquiring what colleges and grown-up people call an education, and at its end he finds that he can not do anything which people want done, which will pay him as large wages as his brother Dick who stayed at home on the farm or Tom who went to the county town and clerked in a store. This is failure first of our "education" which we have given this boy. He comes out after this valuable time and hard labor less able to make a living than the uneducated boy. But you may say, "All very true, but his reward is yet to come; he has been disciplining his mental powers and acquiring the elements of a wider knowledge than Dick or Tom, which will come into play after a time, and make his success and usefulness larger as it has been longer delayed."

Let us see about this. He must now select a business to follow, his avocation for life, in which he is to be a success or a failure. He looks over the field, the farm, the trades, the arts, the businesses of merchandise, architecture, engineering, manufacturing, telegraphy, stenography, the professions of law and medicine, and the nondescript Bohemian, precarious career that offers itself in the newspaper press to a beginner. That is the field to choose from. Whichever he takes, his six or eight years' schooling must serve him the best it can for his capital. Of course he tries to find one in which it will be of most service to him—help him on some. Which one is that?

If he goes to the farm he must begin as a laborer by the year, or a tenant. And as he scans the whole repertory of his acquisitions he can not, for the life of him, find one solitary item that he knows how to do which will make his services as valuable as that of the most ordinary farmer who can neither read nor write—nothing that will justify any farmer in paying him more than the ordinary month's wages. If he goes to a merchant, a bank, an insurance office, he finds the same ugly fact. If he looks at the trades he must go through the ordinary apprenticeship of two, three or four years. Nothing in his eight years' education places him ahead here. In architecture, engineering and like avocations he is as poorly furnished as the youngest beginner. Besides, if he begins in any of these, not only are his previous studies of no use to him, and sometimes actually worse than useless, but the chances are that in acquiring his business he will have so to lay aside all these studies for so many years, that by the time he is ready to start in life, they will be almost buried and forgotten, and his eight years are a solid loss. He has learned too much for some kinds of work, and not enough for other kinds.

Now, there is left for his choice the law, medicine and the newspaper. The work of the ministry of the gospel should not be degraded in our minds by classifying it with those callings which men pursue for their daily bread. So I leave it out of view altogether, as not belonging to the field of this subject.

And thus it is that we find the professions of law and medicine and the departments of newspaper work crowded to excess with throngs of young, talented, ambitious men, willing to work, eager to be useful, and aspiring with high and generous aims, by the best use of their powers, to win an honorable name and livelihood, who find no room there—whose inclinations are to other pursuits; whose aptitudes fit them for eminent success in other lines, and yet for whom there is literally no other opening.

Such a fact is a disgrace to our system of education. It is a monstrous injustice to our crowds of half educated youths; it is a grave peril to the morals and liberties of the country, because it is making a crowd of dependent hangers on the outskirts of these professions in our towns and cities, with all the consequent demoralization of what would, with another education, be an army of well equipped, energetic and independent recruits to the common weal of the commonwealth.

Now, let us see what kind of a boy could be turned out from a school that trained and taught as it should, and taught the right things at the right time and in the right way. The first thing that a child needs to be trained in and taught right is how to walk well, to talk well and to read well. These include much more than many people think, if we consider.

To illustrate what I mean, I doubt much if there is one in the assembly, including the speaker, who has been trained carefully by some one who knew how to do it well himself, and to teach it right, how to talk. Yet there is such a thing, and to know how to do it is of immense advantage. The method of walking, the carriage of oneself, the right way to do each thing necessary to the proper care of the person are of grave importance to health and strength. As to reading well, it is almost an unknown art, except among actors. Let a lawyer or a preacher in public, or any one in private social circles, read a simple story or ballad well, right, as it should be read, and he will create a sensation and draw admiring crowds.

By the time our youngster has learned how to walk, to conduct himself, to take care of his person, to read and to write the commencement of a fair, good hand, besides learning all that he should learn outside, he will be ten or twelve years old, and have been as busy as a boy ought to be. Add the first rules of arithmetic, and that is all of the present children's course of school teaching he should have. All the arithmetic over this and geography and grammar which form the burden ordinarily of three or four years infantile toil and wretchedness, can be learned later in a few months time, and are of no earthly use before.

But right there, at ten years or before, should commence the study of that real learning which the boy's mind is thirsty for, and which will be worth everything to him hereafter. Drawing, measurement, the qualities and properties of everything around him, trees, grasses, fruits, flowers, earth, air, fire, light—he can't begin these studies too soon.

The use of tools, of instruments, and above all, and worth more than all, is the learning how to examine, observe, experiment, and the acquiring the habit. Add to these singing and music and painting and carving, and kindred things, according to his bent of mind. As soon as he is old enough let this boy go to a school well furnished with teachers and apparatus and continue these studies, where he can carry on his acquaintanceship with things rather than books, until he is master of all the simpler and plainer properties of these things, reading from books only so far and so fast as to keep pace with his advance in actual knowledge. Let his special aptitude be discovered and drawn out; and when he is sixteen or eighteen he is ready to commence acquiring his trade or calling, far ahead of the unschooled boy in every thing; or he is ready to go on to a higher university education; or what is better, he is ready to spare two or three wholesome years in learning some trade or calling of every-day request, and after that to step back to the higher university education if he wishes it. At twenty-one or two or three he comes forth from his university, not helpless and unarmed, but ready at once to enter the battle of life in one of twenty or thirty pursuits which will support him well, or to enter on his studies for one of the learned professions.

I have now detained you a longer time to say what I had to say than I would have done if I could have taken more time to prepare it.

I look upon it as an important event for Louisiana that such a school as I have indicated as the school wanted by our time has been successfully inaugurated here and manned by so able and laborious a corps of professors, and so unexpectedly largely attended by students.

Your worthy president and his eminent assistants deserve the praise and congratulation of all the people of the State. They may not have "builded wiser than they knew," but they have certainly, in an unostentatious and honest way, builded something better than those around them knew. They have erected a monument "more enduring than brass," which will grow with years and be the pride and blessing of generations.

Let me say to you, young gentlemen, that the field of your own State offers speedy laurels and renown to the first corps of scientific inquirers your college shall send out.

Let me name at random some matters urgently waiting investigation. We want some young Southern scientist to go into the cotton fields, as M. Planchon went into the vineyards of France, and find out what the army worm is and what will destroy it. We want some inventor to frame the new cotton harvester. We want some person to throw away books and theories and find out for us what the yellow fever is. We want some one to find for us one or two new staple products for our sugar lands. We want some one to find out a sure and speedy method of extinguishing fires, before some windy day burns up our wooden city.

We want some one to tell us how a city with a large river on one side and a lake on the other, both higher than it is, and running around it like the rim of a saucer around the bowl, can be so plentifully supplied with water that you can get a drink without paying for it and wash your face at every corner and have water to put out fires and for the boys to bathe in, and at the same time be decently and thoroughly drained.

You will not go far, young gentlemen, in the study of nature before you will become profoundly impressed with a truth that forced itself strongly upon my mind when as a student I was pursuing some chemical experiments. That the mysterious force which you will find confronting you every where you turn in your experiments is a living force. That all these apparently separate kinds of force are mysteriously, occultly related. That the force which draws the stone to the earth, the earth to the sun, the rivers to the clouds, the clouds to the rivers, and the rivers to the sea; the force that expands and contracts with the operations of heat and cold; the force which weds two atoms of matter in chemical union, and drives them apart; the force that travels through the air by "a path which no fowl knoweth," smiting the earth with flames, girdling it with messages, or as the steel strikes fire from the flint, striking sparks of life from the oxygen of the air; the force which draws the filings to the magnet; which arranges the molecules of the crystal in shapes of startling symmetry and beauty, and which shakes the quivering jelly-like ether in which our globe swims, and causes that "shiver of the stars" which we call light, are all the constant, active manifestations of life.

And to borrow the words of one of America's foremost orators and deepest thinkers, whose genius honors and illumines our own city of New Orleans, you will, perhaps, come to see that "There is no force but there is will behind it." But you will also learn that that force eludes your touch, and that you can never grasp—never find—it.

This very solid wood and stone on which we stand—divide it in two; divide those parts in two; divide those, and divide those, and go on dividing, with the aid of microscope and micrometer, till you come to the limit of the solid; then convert your last infinitesimal particle into a gas, and divide that; expand and divide that half; and thus go on expanding and dividing, until you have exhausted the last known means of analysis, and seem to come to nothing; there is yet something left. You have simply touched infinity. It is—and it is there, but we can not see or hear, or feel it.

Look out into the sky. Your eye meets the blue and awful space. It goes beyond the orbits of the earth, of Jupitur, of Saturn, of the farthest planets; out farther, beyond the orbit of the sun itself; out farther, beyond the orbits of other suns, beside whose immensity the sun, with the orbits of all its mighty planets is a twinkling point; out farther, beyond the widest orbit of the farthest sun—where?

You have touched the infinite again and can not find it.

Our eyes look out into one infinity, the awful space that reaches to eternity, and they feel that shiver of the universe which traverses that space and which we call light. Our feet stand on another infinity, a thin shell, the foam of a wave, rocking and breaking on a sea of motion, and we feel the restless tides of that ocean beneath, which we call force. Thus, in the solemn mystery of life, we stand between two infinities, touching both yet finding neither. Beware, therefore, of thinking that the only real things in this world are science and the things of science.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Convention between the United States of America and Belgium Extradition. Concluded March 19, 1874; ratification advised by Senate March 27, 1874; ratified by the President March 31, 1874; ratified by the King of the Belgians April 30, 1874; ratifications exchanged at Brussels April 30, 1874; proclaimed May 1, 1874.

WHEREAS, A convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the nineteenth day of March last, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Maurice Delfosse, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The government of the United States and the government of Belgium mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with any of the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum, or be found within the territories of the other: provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the Belgian penal code by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning and infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money by violence or putting him in fear; and the corresponding crimes punished by the Belgian laws under the description of thefts committed in an inhabited house by night, and by breaking in by climbing or forcibly; and thefts committed with violence or by means of theft.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign or government acts.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, or of counterfeit public bonds, bank notes, obligations, or, in general, anything being a title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps and marks of State and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when the crime is subject to punishment by the laws of the place where it was committed.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, nor to any crime or offence committed prior to the date of this treaty, except the crimes of murder and arson; and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

ARTICLE IV.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

ARTICLE V.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ARTICLE VI.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Belgium, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with a crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrants may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Belgium, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to the law and evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VIII.

The expenses of the arrest, detention and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition has been made.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall take effect twenty days after the day of the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force during five years from the day of such exchange; but if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Brussels so soon thereafter as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Washington, the nineteenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

HAMILTON FISH.
MAURICE DELFOSSE.

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Brussels on the thirtieth day of April, 1874, by the plenipotentiaries of the respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Additional articles of agreement between the Postoffice Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of Switzerland, for an Exchange of Postal Cards between the two countries.

ARTICLE I.

For the purpose of providing additional facilities of mail communication between the United States of America and Switzerland, it is hereby mutually agreed that United States postal cards mailed at any postoffice in the United States and addressed to Switzerland, and Swiss postal cards mailed at any postoffice in Switzerland and addressed to the United States, the postage on which shall have been fully prepaid to destination, at the rates hereinafter stated, can henceforth be exchanged between the inhabitants of the United States and of Switzerland. But unpaid or insufficiently paid postal cards will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries.

ARTICLE II.

Postal cards shall be forwarded exclusively by means of such direct steamers as shall from time to time be employed in the transportation of the direct German-American mails between New York and Bremen or Hamburg. Each of the two post departments shall pay the entire expenses of the intermediate sea and territorial transport of the postal cards which are sent from its territory.

ARTICLE III.

The postage on postal cards sent in each direction is fixed as follows:

1. At two cents when sent from the United States of America.

2. At ten centimes when sent from Switzerland.

Each department shall retain to its exclusive use the postage which it collects at the prescribed rates on the postal cards sent from its territory.

ARTICLE IV.

The regulations and instructions governing the use and treatment of postal cards in the domestic mails of the United States and of Switzerland respectively, shall apply equally to the postal cards mailed in either country and addressed to the other country.

ARTICLE V.

This agreement shall go into effect on the first of May, 1874, and shall have equal duration with the postal convention of October 11, 1867, and with the additional conventions concluded thereto.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington, the twenty-first of April, 1874, and in Berne, the thirty-first of March, 1874.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
EUGENE NOED,
The Federal Post Department.

I hereby approve the aforegoing additional articles, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, April 21, 1874.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Baptiste Clarens.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,407.—Whereas, Marie Maillot, widow of Baptiste Clarens, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Baptiste Clarens, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
au29 se4 6*

Succession of Leton Jennings.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 36,334.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
au26 30 se4*

Succession of Francis Larkin and of his wife Mary Hardiman Larkin.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE ARE hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned attorneys of the succession, within ten days from this date; and all persons indebted to the succession are requested to call and settle their indebtedness.

FINNEY & BOLAND,
No. 13 Commercial Place.
New Orleans, August 16, 1874. aug16 eod 2w*

Succession of Arthur B. Charbonnet.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,347.—Whereas, Mrs. Cecile Guillotte has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Arthur B. Charbonnet, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
au22 26 30*

Succession of John Martin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,531.—Whereas, William P. Martin has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Martin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
au22 27 30*

Succession of Samuel W. Logan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,464.—Whereas, Joseph E. Logan has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Samuel W. Logan, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
au27 30 se4

Succession of Dr. Edward Ames.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 37,236.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
au25 29 se2*

Succession of Henry Hastings.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,390.—Whereas, Mrs. Margaret Hastings has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, Henry Hastings. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
au22 26 30*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Frederick Gebhardt vs. Heirs of Raimond Haisch and wife.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6612.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Ursulines, Bourbon, Hospital and Dauphine streets, and measuring said lot in American measure more or less twenty-one feet front on Ursulines street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth. Being the same property acquired by the late Raimond Haisch, by purchase from the plaintiff herein, by act passed before A. Dreyfous, notary public in this city on the twenty-eighth of December, 1872.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot. Being the sum of a sufficient amount to pay plaintiff's claim, say the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from twenty-eighth December, 1872, until the day of sale, five per cent attorney's fees on said amount of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and three dollars cost of copy of this act and all costs of suit. The purchaser to assume (to the extent of the amount of his bid) the payment of a promissory note for the like sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, secured by mortgage on said property, dated on the twenty-eighth December, 1872, drawn by the late Raimond Haisch to his own order and by him indorsed, due on the first January, 1875, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date until paid. 3. And the balance of the price of adjudication, if any, cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER.
au15 30 se16 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

George Ceans vs. E. Gustulet.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 5935.—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 MONDAY, September 21, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the improvements thereon, and all rights, ways, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, situated in the Sixth District of this city (late in the parish of Jefferson in this State), in that part thereof commonly called Rickerville, and in the square bounded by Peters avenue, Octavia, Greenie and St. George streets; which said lot or portion of ground forms the corner of Peters avenue and St. George streets, and measures thirty-two feet seven inches five lines front on said Peters avenue, by one hundred and ten feet in depth and front on St. George street, between parallel lines. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein, by purchase, from Lovast A. Burges, per act passed before Andrew Hero, Jr., notary public in this city, on the first day of May, 1871.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
au26 30 se6 20 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

August Koenig vs. heirs of Peter Pfeiffer.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 5428.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, September 14, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of New Orleans, in the square bounded by South Poydras, Howard, Lafayette and Liberty streets, designated as lot C on a plan drawn by L. Reizenstein, late surveyor in this city, dated on the thirteenth day of March, 1866, and deposited in the office of Joseph Cohn, a notary public in New Orleans, the said lot having seventeen feet eleven inches five and one-third lines front on South Poydras street, by a depth of one hundred and five feet, between parallel lines, together with the use of an alley five feet wide in the rear of said lot, and common to it and other lots. The said property is a subdivision of two lots of ground, numbers five and six, which were acquired jointly by the late Peter Pfeiffer and Jacob Hassinger, in the proportion of one undivided half part each, from James M. Forgay, by act passed before M. Hahn, then a notary public in this city, on the fourth of March, 1862, and by an act executed before the said Cohn, notary, on the fourteenth of April, 1866, the said Pfeiffer purchased the interest of the said Hassinger in and to the lot C.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER.
au12 23 30 se13 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

George Hildenbrandt vs. Nicholas Schommers.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6614.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, September 14, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Prieur, Johnson, Julia and Cypress streets, designated by the numbers four and five on a certain plan drawn by F. A. Tourne, architect, dated the twenty-seventh of May, 1852, and deposited for reference in the office of Michael Gernon, notary public in this city. Said lots measure each, according to said plan, twenty seven feet on Cypress street, by one hundred and fifteen feet in depth, between parallel lines. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein from Nicholas Fitzsimmons, per act before said M. Gernon, notary, on the twenty-fifth of April, 1854.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER.
au12 23 30 se13 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Henry Wolbrecht.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 26,068.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, September 15, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, St. Joseph, Commerce and Julia streets, designated by the number two hundred and two on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, late surveyor, on the twenty-fourth of January, 1848, deposited in the office of Charles Boudousquie, late a notary public in this city, the said lot of ground measuring twenty-seven feet five inches half a line front on Tchoupitoulas street, by a depth of eighty-eight feet ten inches five lines, between parallel lines, American measure, together with ninety-four shares of mortgage stock thereto attached. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein at a public sale, made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, on the ninth day of March, 1866, at the suit of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. James W. Breedlove, No 17,672 of the docket of the late Sixth District Court of New Orleans.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms and conditions—The purchaser to furnish a stock note for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, falling due on the first day of October 1874, and renewable, according to the charter of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana; and the balance, cash. The purchaser to assume all the obligations and responsibilities of a stockholder of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the stock note so furnished to be identified with the act of sale of property and bank stock by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana to Pierre Passebon, passed before the late Adolphe Boudousquie, notary public in this city, on the thirty-first of December, 1852, with the sheriff's deed of sale to (H. Wolbrecht) defendant herein, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, on the ninth of March, 1866, and with the sheriff's deed of sale in this case.

W. P. HARPER,
au14 23 30 se15 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Eglantina Petit vs. Cecile Balthazar.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No 6559.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, September 14, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the rights, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the Faubourg Gueno, in the Third District of this city, and designated by the numbers twenty-one and twenty-two on a plan drawn by C. Grimx & Castaing, as architects, dated the fifth day of July, 1852, and deposited in the office of Paul E. Lanesche, late a notary public in this city, under the number thirty-one in book of plans marked L, said two lots being comprised within Johnson (late Liberals), Gemius, New Orleans and London avenue, and measuring, in American measure, each, forty-two feet six inches two lines front on London avenue, by one hundred and seventy feet seven inches five lines in depth, between parallel lines, and about forty-two feet eight inches wide in the rear. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from the plaintiff herein, by act before John L. Lanesche, notary public in this city, on the twenty-ninth of April, 1872.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
au13 23 30 se13 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Smithson H. Davis, Jr., vs. Mrs. Augusta Richter, widow of Chas. Flentge, et al.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6576.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, September 14, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights, ways and advantages thereunto belonging, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Claiborne, Common, Gravier and Magnolia (late St. Marc) streets, designated on a sketch made by Louis H. Pilie, late surveyor, on the twentieth of December, 1871, annexed to an act passed before Joseph Cohn, notary public in this city, on the twenty-sixth of December, 1871, for reference, by numbers sixteen and thirty, and measuring, according to said sketch as follows: Number sixteen, twenty-six feet two inches one line front on Magnolia (late St. Marc) street, the same on the boundary line of said lot number thirty, by one hundred and twenty-two feet seven inches in depth, between parallel lines, and number thirty measures twenty-five feet eleven inches four lines front on Claiborne street, two feet one inch three lines in depth on the side line nearest Common street, and twelve feet five inches one line in depth on the opposite side line nearest Gravier street. Said piece or portion of ground is composed of the whole of the original lot number sixteen and the balance of the original lot number thirty not taken by the city of New Orleans for the opening of Claiborne street, on a plan drawn by C. A. Hedin, on the twenty-third of December, 1851, and deposited as plan number ten in the office of Richard Brenan, late a notary public in this city, the said square property acquired by the late Charles Flentge from George A. Freret, by act passed before H. B. Cenas, late a notary public in this city, on the thirtieth of April, 1853, and which was acquired by said Mrs. Flentge by means of the adjudication granted her by the advice of a family meeting duly homologated, held before Joseph Coln, notary public in this city, on the thirtieth of October, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
au13 23 30 se13 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

City of New Orleans vs. Victor Boutrouge; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 12,227 and 30,633.—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, city taxes for 1871 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, August 31, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and fifty-six, bounded by Canal, Prieur, Customhouse and Johnson streets, designated as lots numbers one, two and three, lots one and two measuring each thirty feet on Canal street, by one hundred and six feet in depth; lot number three measuring fifty feet on Canal street, by sixty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
jy29 au9 30 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Joseph Cooper vs. Mrs. Clementine Smith (Clementine Desormaux, widow by first marriage of Hildebert Landry and by second marriage of Samuel Bickford Smith).

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 5941.—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, September 19, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all rights and privileges thereto belonging, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Washington avenue, Fourth, Annunciation (late Jersey) and Laurel streets, and designated as lot number ten of square number thirty-nine, on a plan drawn by H. Moelhausen, late surveyor, dated twenty-second November, 1871, and deposited as plan number twenty-five in the office of William Christy, then a notary public in this city, according to which said plan the said lot measures twenty-nine feet front on Washington avenue by one hundred and ten feet in depth between parallel lines, and according to a sketch made by W. T. Thompson, late surveyor, under date of June 1, 1857, and annexed to defendant's act of purchase of said lot from Mrs. Elizabeth Beckro, passed before Robert J. Ker, a notary public, in this city, on the thirteenth day of April, 1859, the said lot measures twenty-nine feet one inch one line front on Washington avenue by one hundred and eleven feet eleven inches three lines in depth between parallel lines.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

W. P. HARPER,
au12 23 30 se19 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Germania Insurance Company vs. Peter Hoelzele.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 5926.—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 September 12, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Levee or public road, St. Ferdinand, Moreau and Montegut streets, designated as lot number nine, on a plan made by Pilie & Community, late architects, on the seventeenth of February, 1834, annexed to an act of deposit passed before F. de Armas, then notary public in this city, on the first of March, 1836, and measures, in American measure, twenty-two feet six inches front on St. Ferdinand street, bounded on the right by lot number ten, on which it measures one hundred feet, and on the left partly by lot number eight, on which it has fifty-six feet, and partly by a common alley, along which said alley said lot runs forty-six feet seven inches one half line, and in such a manner as to give said lot only five feet seven inches two lines in width in the rear; being the same property acquired by the defendant herein, by purchase, from Jean Aurianne, by act before A. Dreyfous, notary public in this city, on the sixteenth of December, 1867