New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

Pluck proves to be the best luck.

Nast refuses to lecture this winter.

Hackmen have rights in Washington.

Perpetual motion is easier than perpetual youth.

Inflationists want more money and better money.

Vermont gives a bounty for the scalps of bears.

When the leaves perish nature meets a dead fall.

There are no frogs in the Boston common frog pond.

Winter sleeps most comfortably in a spring bed.

The Nile is continually getting riled, and is often rising.

They tell the marines in London to take gin for a fog horn.

The liabilities of men are best known when they run away.

A drama called the "Gorilla" is to be produced at a Paris theatre.

A Granger gets out of patience when a patron treads on his corn.

There is something leaky where too much canvassing is required.

For diver's reasons a man does not like to stay too long under water.

Bunker Hill Monument is considered the best put up job in Massachusetts.

Earthquakes are calculated to shake the foundations of Mexican government.

The Vermont Senate has voted to abolish the State Board of Education.

Every man is expected to do his duty, and that is about all it amounts to.

Mrs. M. H. Burnham has been talking to the people of St. Louis on "That Sort of Thing."

It may be difficult to keep a sharp pen-knife, but the man who borrows ours takes it easy.

During the reign of Louis XIV., the laces necessary for a gentleman's costume cost $13,000.

The new postal card will be nearly white, printed with black ink and having a narrow border.

Miss Cushman's illness at Cincinnati shows she did not fare so well after her farewell.

The Rev. Robert Collyer has a lecture for lyceums entitled "Salt." His essay is full of fresh ideas.

Fernando Wood is unkindly spoken of as an old stick that will never cudgel Congress again.

The long looked for ball of Mechanics Fire Company No. 6 will be given to-night at Grunewald Hall.

In Pennsylvania the pardoning power is lodged with a pardoning board instead of with the Governor.

When a skater falls through the ice in Maine they speak of him as going in swimming with his skates on.

Horatio Seymour has no desire to see more of public life; but "there are more wonders in Heaven, Horatio," than such a philosophy.

The *Star* announces the arrival at the Pico Hotel, Los Angeles, California, of Colonel S. A. Stockdale, wife and son, from New Orleans.

The brig John M. Burns, Captain Frouty, with a general cargo, from New Orleans for Cienfuegos, put into Havana on the twenty-first instant to repair damages sustained in a hurricane, during which the mate was lost overboard.

The official election returns of the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James and Jefferson were received at too late an hour last night for publication this morning. They will be found in to morrow's REPUBLICAN.

Our thanks are due to the purser of the steamship Hannover, for copies of the London *Times*, *News*, *Telegraph* and *Standard*, of dates third and fourth of November. The Hannover, of the North German Lloyd line, left Bremen on the third instant, and touched at Havre, Southampton and Havana.

J. F. Dick, Esq., who has been for several years connected with the sheriff's office as chief deputy, has retired from that position and will hereafter attend to the practice of law. Mr. Dick has gained hosts of friends during his official terms, whose good wishes will accompany him in his new vocation. We hope enough of them will be found to make the testimonial take a substantial shape.

There was an unusual number of close contests in the Congressional elections. Cutler beats Phelps in New Jersey by four votes; Harrison, in one of the Chicago districts, has seven majority. The Erie district of Pennsylvania elects Egbert over Curtis by eleven votes. Ainsworth, in Iowa, has fifty-nine majority; Walsh, in Maryland, seventy-eight majority, and Baker, in Indiana, fifty-eight majority. Foster in Ohio, Dabney in Georgia, Farwell in Illinois, Tufts in Iowa, Boone in Kentucky, Frost in Massachusetts and Platt in Virginia, are elected by less than 100 majority.

The London *World* lectures Queen Victoria in this wise about the visit to England of the Empress of Russia: "Supposing you were an elderly lady, and your son had married the only daughter of the richest, grandest and most important of your neighbors, by whom every possible attention had been shown to you and yours; and supposing on the eve of your daughter-in-law's confinement her mother came from a long distance to stay with her in her London house, don't you think it would be merely decent and polite—we will say nothing of politic—behavior on your part to come up from the far distant place, where you persist in burying yourself, to the great confusion of the business which it is your duty to discharge, and show some personal civility to your guest?"

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL AMENDMENTS.

The Republican leaders will perceive after a while that there will be no alteration—radical alterations in the constitution and laws of Louisiana. The *Picayune* calls a convention to remodel the constitution. Can this measure be long postponed? Ought the amendment of the laws and the modification of the constitution be deferred?

Republicans as well as Democrats are desirous to reduce fees of office, and limit the powers of the public authorities to create debt and impose taxation. Republicans have been the first to institute these reforms. All the limitations in the legislative and municipal powers have originated with the Republican party, and they are prepared to sustain any further reforms necessary to bring the form of government in conformity to the principles of Republicanism. Why, then, will not Republicans take the initiative in the inevitable? Why should they shrink from the enactment of their own principles?

We can very readily show why the Republicans should themselves make such amendments as may be required in the organic and statute laws, and such as may in the opinion of the people be necessary.

We repeat that a convention will be empowered to reform or repeal the whole constitution. We remind our Republican friends that there are certain fundamental principles now embodied in the constitution which they do not wish changed. The right and practical exercise of suffrage without qualification of property has been implanted in the constitution. Do our Republican friends wish these guarantees impaired? Yet such suffrage restrictions may be imposed as will greatly affect the present rights of the people, and this without violation of the federal laws.

Why, then, allow this whole subject to come under the control of a majority possibly hostile to the principles embodied by the Republican party? The executive stands in a favorable position to offer the reprieve which all agree to be proper without imputation of an improper motive. Let him, in his annual message to the Legislature, say: "I was not responsible for the creation of your debt or taxation, yet I have limited the one and reduced the other."

"I am not responsible for the defects of your constitution or laws, yet I will reform these as I have done the finances." If he would then proceed to examine the constitution he will find his own department endowed with powers not possessed by the executive of any other Republican State. He will find a power to appoint judicial and military officers and to fill municipal vacancies. He will find officers under the State and city governments receiving compensation far in advance of their services or capacities. These reforms should be made. It is not proper in a time of universal destitution that some men should receive princely revenues while others can not obtain employment or bread for their families.

It is only necessary to call to the attention of his excellency, the Republican Governor of Louisiana, the apparent duties and advantages of his position. If the constitution is to be amended, the Republicans should retain control of the power to amend. If there should be palpable reforms of law necessary, the Republicans should take the first steps to make those reforms. They should also take whatever of popular approval may result from an effort to carry out the popular will.

NOT TO BE COUNTENANCED.

A correspondent of the *Bulletin* is permitted to appear on the editorial page of that paper with a plan to revive some of the "ancient traditions" of the Louisiana Democracy. Two gentlemen who are named by this superserviceable patriot have done something or another to offend his prejudice, and he wants "that finger" pointed at them. In a community like this, where there is no such thing as intolerance for opinion's sake, unless it is sure to prove a paying speculation, such sentiments are decidedly out of place, and we marvel that such a stout champion of the reputation of this city as the *Bulletin* professes to be, should have repeated such an indiscreet utterance. Certain Northern correspondents have charged time and again that an outspoken Republican is placed under the ban of the Democracy here, and not permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges of a merchant. The REPUBLICAN showed recently that Republicans have been driven from business and forced to resort to politics for a living. The *Times* has truthfully and forcibly called attention to the same bad practice. But the *Bulletin* and *Picayune* waxed wroth and denied all and singular these allegations and declared that a Republican suffers no disability not common to a Democrat. Let us see what the *Bulletin's* correspondent, "X.," has to offer by way of advice on this subject, and which the *Bulletin* publishes on its editorial page without censure or comment of any kind:

CALHOUN, WITMORE, ETC.

In a time of great trial like this, when everything we hold dear is in imminent peril from a tyranny worse than death, people must act in no doubtful way and express themselves with no uncertain sound.

Carpet baggers are our enemies, and scalawags are traitors! Their only help and hope here are Grant's bayonets, which are as brutal and stolid as himself, and are the government, not of reason and conscience, but of pure force.

Mr. Witmore knew that his name was being used on the side of Grant and bayonets, against the God given liberty of the people.

The time has come when no man can innocently support Radicalism in this dragooned State. She is not yet out of the throes of death. It is a serious crime for a citizen to act against the commonwealth and the right of the people.

Radicals should no longer be countenanced in politics, patronized in business or recognized in social intercourse. X.

What Mr. Calhoun has done to deserve spotting, or who he is, we know no more about than we do of the author of the elegant diction contained in the first paragraph of the above communication. There are several Calhouns yet extant, but we never heards of one of them doing a dishonorable action. We have never before heard of Mr. Witmore. There is no such name in our city directory, nor do we recollect that any of the statesmen of our country parishes bear that cognomen. But while Messrs. Calhoun and Witmore may be myths or their names used for quite a different idea, like Sergeant Buzfuz' "chops and tomato sauce," yet there is the spirit of all uncharitableness in the suggestion that Republicans should no longer be countenanced in anything. We call to mind a sentiment of this same kind which was officially promulgated as a tenet of Democracy a few years ago, and which stands to-day as the chief plank in the policy of that selfish, riot-inciting, unscrupulous party. Here it is:

And we would earnestly declare to our fellow citizens our opinion that even the most implacable and ill-disposed of the negro population, those who show the worst spirit toward the white people, are not half so much deserving our aversion and non-intercourse with them as the debased whites who encourage and aid them, and who become, through their votes, the office-holding oppressors of the people.

Whatever of resentment you have should be felt toward the latter, and not toward the colored men. But in no case should you permit this resentment to go further than to withdraw from them all countenance, association and patronage, and to thwart every effort they may make to maintain a business and social foothold among you.

It would be an interesting inquiry for the compiler of statistics to make: How many Republicans have been driven out of business here since this anathema of hate was launched against them? And we shall be glad to know of X, or the *Bulletin*, or anybody else, how many outspoken Republicans are now doing business in this city? We hear, in a general way, that there are some here and there, but they keep very quiet about it. And while the champion alarmist who writes such watery stuff to the *Bulletin* is about it, we hope he will specify a little. Let him tell us what it is we hold so dear that is in danger, and what of? Whence the tyranny that scares this poor gentleman into raising his voice for the crucifixion of Messrs. Calhoun and Witmore, whoever they are? What have they done to deserve death, banishment and the execration of even selfish Democrats? To whom are carpet-baggers enemies, and scalawags traitors? Must X needs shriek out to an unsympathizing public every time he wants an enemy punished who is too strong for him to tackle singly, or too far off to be reached? Who is to be authorized hereafter to issue permits to run for office on the Republican ticket? In short, is the poor gentleman who occupies two or three inches of space in a journal which might be profitably employed in badgering Kellogg, abusing Attorney General Williams, or hoaxing Boothby, demented? We are all in the dark about this eruption. Does the *Bulletin* approve of this fashion of pointing out gentlemen who suffered their names to be used as candidates on the Republican ticket? Must there be but one political faith in America, though we have twenty or more kinds of religion? Give us the ritual at least before you order the whole Republican party to execution. And above all, when you are next charged with these unmanly, unchristian and unpatriotic sentiments, don't deny that you ever gave currency to them.

HELD IN DURESS.

A board appointed by law to prepare and report a list of the members elect to the Legislature is endowed with powers nearly equivalent to a jurisdiction of contested elections.

There can be little question but that this board possesses powers and might perform duties which would facilitate the final decision upon the legal qualifications of representatives and officers of State. The board has been instructed by its outside directors that it must look to the intent of the voters and disregard any informalities which would defeat that intent. This intent is, of course, to be explained by the outside directors. This explanation is rendered more impressive by a distinct intimation that violence will be used toward the board if its reports do not coincide with the terms prescribed by those who besiege its daily sessions, or that the White League organization will install its own members according to its own returns.

The letter of the law lays down the schedule of duties for the board, and the opposition has administered these duties according, in their opinion, to the will of the law. Yet the Returning Board is not permitted to obey the law or even employ the precedent. It must comply with the demand of its White League captors—we can employ no more appropriate word—who now hold it to ransom on condition of subscribing such conditions as the captors may prescribe. Subscribe to this dictation and you go free; refuse or evade it, your lives are forfeit and your labors annulled. Such is the state of the board. Like an old English jury they are to be kept secluded until they agree on a verdict, but unlike any institution of law or freedom, the board is confined until they agree on the verdict which has been prepared and prescribed for their signature. Let the foreman come into court with such a return as the armed parties who surround the tribunal require, and the jury will be discharged. Let him fail to do so and he with his compeers may be locked up in the pigeon holes of a cemetery and the record of their duty trampled under foot by a lawless mob.

A VERY POOR SENSATION.

The *Bulletin* claims the rare merit of having discovered a clear case of atrocity, and is nervous lest its piping voice should not be heard in the hum and roar of the great world. And, sooth to say, that same world shows a wonderful disposition to mind its own business just now, and disregard the *Bulletin* and its dearly cherished sensation. The claim thus set up rests upon what appears on the surface to be a frail foundation. An elderly lady, with a grievance which filled her heart to fullness, sought the genial air of our Gravier street neighbor and poured out her complaints. Here she found the sympathy she so much yearned for, and the *Bulletin* received a prized accession to its repertoire of stale and vapid sensation. We fail to find, howeves, in the published tale anything very harrowing. It was a rather wearisome recital without point or object, or, if any, it was not made to appear. Perhaps the *Bulletin* suppressed the essential part. If so, and this can be produced, we hope it will be forwarded to the committee that has been looking around anxiously for the past few days to find somebody who knows something tangible about this alleged scandal. Let our neighbors recollect that this is not a question the public wish to decide upon *ex parte* or hearsay evidence. If there is any person who can allege aught against either of the parties accused by the *Bulletin* on the authority of a witness who has since declared that she never saw anything improper, let him come forward now, for time is passing rapidly, and a decision must be arrived at early next week. Let the committee have all the evidence, Messrs. Editors, and do not feel so nervous about it. You are not on trial. For if this case should all end in smoke no unusual blame will attach to you. It will pass off as another failure. The public will soon forget they were deceived into the expectation of hearing something racy, and come to the task of going through with anything fresh you may have in the same line with unimpaired zest. But you can not expect a committee of impartial directors to condemn anybody merely because you want it so, without giving them any other reason for it. That would be unfair, and is little likely to be done. Send in your evidence.

HAS IT BLOWN OVER?

We have the assurance of all the Democratic local papers that the reports which were rife on the streets concerning certain proposed changes in the State government have no foundation in fact. The *Times*, furthermore, has interviewed Messrs. Marr and Wiltz on the subject, each of whom denies all knowledge of any plan for setting aside any of the present State officials and placing others in their stead, either by impeachment or otherwise. We can only account for this in one or the other of two ways. Either those who first originated the brilliant idea have been careful to keep it dark from the more responsible leaders of the party, and have now abandoned it for another combination which has since formed the staple of political chit chat, or it was nipped in the bud so early in its incipiency that it may be well said it was never heard of. We are glad to hear, however, that no fresh attempts at revolution are to be made, and that hereafter the Democracy will at least talk of law.

As for the new plan of procedure which is said to be under discussion, it is premature to talk of that at present. It may develop into shape and consistency, or be talked of for a time and laid aside, like the insane proposition to attack the United States troops, which was seriously discussed by thousands in September. Probably not a man could now be found who wants the "whole United States army" to come and be whipped all at once. Yet the heroic orators of the horse cars entertained the lady passengers and enhanced their own importance by just such talk a little more than two months ago. Our political warehouses are like the Washington patent office. They are packed full of rejected models which never paid first cost to the inventor, though we notice that a politician sooner abandons an unpopular idea than an honest, but visionary mechanic a worthless model. We have assisted in nipping many a wild scheme in the bud, and shortly after met the positive denial that any such thing had ever been seriously thought of. Possibly our next revolution has been postponed, as the denials have certainly come to hand.

Death of Major Z. McKay.

We are pained to announce the death, which occurred at eleven o'clock Thursday night at his home in Carrollton, of Zuinglius McKay, district attorney of the Second Judicial District. Major McKay bore an honorable record in the late war, and at its close entered upon the practice of the law. He was elected district attorney in 1868, and was re-elected in 1872, performing the duties of the office all the time with remarkable zeal and ability.

His funeral will take place at ten o'clock this morning, under the auspices of Crescent Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which deceased was a valued member.

A CARD.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and ample accommodations for the transaction of all business intrusted to me.

A. GERARD,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
no29 Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD.

200,000 COPIES SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A medical essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, showing how health is lost, and how regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the treatment of nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, and all other diseases appertaining thereto; the result of twenty-five years successful practice.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman.—London Times.

CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief; it will injure no one.—New York Tribune.

Price Fifty Cents, By Mail.

Apply, personally, or by letter, at GEORGE ELLIS' book store, opposite the Postoffice, New Orleans, Louisiana, where it will be forwarded, post free on receipt of price.

N. B.—Dr. CURTIS may be consulted at the following cities during the annexed dates: At New Orleans, from December 1 to 20, inclusive; at Galveston, Texas, from November 1 to December 1, and from December 21 to January 1, 1875.

Consultations strictly confidential. no29 2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., July 23, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1307 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 24, 1874.

Resolved, That hereafter, the regular meetings of this board will be held on EACH AND EVERY MONDAY, at twelve o'clock, M. All applications for exchange of bonds and warrants for new consolidated bonds, under act No. 5, session of 1874, must be made through the fiscal agent (New Orleans National Bank), on or before the Saturday preceding each meeting. Applications made on Mondays will lay over until the next meeting.

P. G. DESLONDE,
no25 eod 1m Secretary Board of Liquidation.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDER, Knights Templar, State of Louisiana, New Orleans November 11, 1874.

General Order No. 8.

The following orders are hereby promulgated for the guidance of the officers and Sir Knights of this jurisdiction, during the Nineteenth Triennial Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States:

1. The staff of the Grand Commander consists of the officers of the Grand Commandery, and they will report for duty at headquarters, St. Charles Hotel, on SATURDAY, November 28, 1874, at 7 P. M. Past Grand Commanders of this jurisdiction are requested to act upon the staff of the Grand Commander, and report accordingly.

2. The Eminent Commanders of this jurisdiction will have their respective Commanderies ready to perform escort duty Sunday Morning, November 30, at half-past seven o'clock. Each Commandery will receive its special orders as to when and where it is to perform escort, through the Grand Captain General.

3. Each Eminent Commander will detail from his Commandery three Sir Knights for special duty during the conclave of the Grand Encampment, who will report direct to the R. E. Grand Commander, and six Sir Knights daily for additional duty as Reception Committee at the several headquarters of visiting Commanderies.

4. The full dress will be worn for escort duty and parade, the fatigue dress for all detail and committee duty. All Sir Knights attached to this jurisdiction will wear the fatigue cap and Grand Commandery badge at all times during the session of the Grand Encampment when off duty, that our visiting Praters may know to whom they can apply for information.

5. The Grand and Subordinate Commanderies of this jurisdiction will assemble in full dress uniform, on Common street, right resting on St. Charles street, extending toward the river, to escort the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment from the St. Charles Hotel to the Masonic Temple. The line will be formed promptly at 9:30 A. M., TUESDAY, December 1. Each Commandery will have a detail of ten Sir Knights at the headquarters of Grand Commandery to act as escort to Commanderies arriving during the parade. Visiting Commanderies desirous of joining the escort will report to the Grand Captain General, at or before eight o'clock on the morning of the parade.

6. Orders in detail will be issued in due time with reference to the grand parade of all the Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, to take place on FRIDAY, December 4, 1874.

7. This Grand Commandery will establish its headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel, NOVEMBER 28, from which all orders will emanate during the session of the Grand Encampment. By order:

JOSEPH P. HORNER,
Grand Commander.

WILLIAM L. STANFORD,
Grand Captain General. no22 1t

COURSE OF FREE LECTURES ON THE MECHANIC ARTS.

LOUISIANA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

In addition to the daily exercises of this institution, there will be evening classes in order to afford an opportunity to young men engaged in the various trades and arts to acquire a knowledge of the fundamental principles of these branches of an education applicable to their several pursuits in life. Lectures free. Classes formed for TUESDAY, December 1.

The evenings will be occupied as follows, from seven to nine o'clock:

MONDAY EVENINGS—Professor J. L. CROSS—Pure and Applied Mathematics.

TUESDAY EVENINGS—Professor A. W. PERRY—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry as Applied to Arts and Sciences.

WEDNESDAY EVENINGS—Professor AUG. BERNAU—Modern Languages.

THURSDAY EVENINGS—Professor T. W. CARTER—Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.

FRIDAY EVENINGS—Professor L. W. SEWELL—History, English Literature. no26 1 de5

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STYLISH SHIRTS, SIX FOR $7 75.

Formerly sold for $3.

New stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cheap for cash.

Medicated Flannels for Rheumatism.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Bosoms, Collars and Cuffs put into Shirts, bad fitting Shirts remodeled at

LEIGHTON'S
First Premium Shirt Factory,
no28 2t No. 100 Canal street.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1874.

OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PURSES AND STAKES.

Commencing Tuesday, December 1, 1874.

And will be continued December 3, 5 and 7.

no19 1m 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Pierre Leblanc vs. Mathilda Dixon.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 6067.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to W. P. Harper, late sheriff, and by said late sheriff to me transferred, 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, December 30, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in Faubourg Livaudais, Fourth District of this city, designated by the numbers four and five of islet number one hundred and thirty-nine, bounded by First, Second, Dryades and St. Denis streets, on a plan of H. Moelhausen, late surveyor, dated September 10, 1844, deposited in the office of Lucien Hermann, late a notary public in this city, the said two lots of ground laying contiguous to each other, and having, each, English measure, the following dimensions, viz: The lot number four, twenty-nine feet front on First street, by one hundred feet in depth; the lot number five, twenty-nine feet front on First street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet on the side toward and parallel to St. Denis street, then running at right angle twenty feet toward and perpendicular to Dryades street, and parallel to First street, then running at a right angle, twenty-five feet toward and perpendicular to First street, and parallel to Dryades street, then running nine feet toward and perpendicular to Dryades street, and parallel to First street, and then running at right angle up to First street and measuring one hundred feet on the division line of said lot number four. Which property was purchased by the defendant herein from Mallard Armstead, per act executed on the eleventh of February, 1845, before Achille Chiapella, then a notary public in this city.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
no26 dec 1 3 30

Mary E. Burgess vs. J. M. Wells.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 43149.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled cause, to W. P. Harper, late sheriff and, by said late sheriff to me transferred, 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, December 30, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the city and parish of Jefferson (now the Sixth District of New Orleans), in this State, in the square number forty-seven, bounded by Jena, Cadiz, Plaquemine and Perrier streets and designated by the numbers six and seven, on a plan by L. Surgi, late surveyor, on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1835, and deposited in the office of William Boswell, late a notary public in this city, which said lots adjoin each other and measure each, American measure, thirty feet front on Plaquemine street, by one hundred feet in depth, between parallel lines. Being the same lots purchased by the defendant herein from John T. Michel, by act passed before P. E. Davis, notary public in this city, on the seventh of March, 1866.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
no26 dec 1 3 30

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Edward Ranquetat vs. Widow G. Tournade, Alex Castaing, surety on appeal bond.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 4373.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, against Alex Castaing, surety on appeal bond, defendant in rule, 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 SATURDAY, November 28, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city of New Orleans, designated on a certain plan deposited as plan number eighty-two in the office of A. E. Bienvenu, notary public in this city, by the number ten, bounded by Josephine, Andry and Celestin streets and Caffin's property, containing nineteen lots, numbered one to nineteen inclusive, and measures two hundred and seventeen feet three inches three lines front on Josephine street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and sixteen feet eleven inches seven lines front on Force street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on line of Caffin's property.

2. ANOTHER SQUARE, in the same district, designated on the same plan, by number eleven, containing nineteen lots numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, and measures two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches on Celestin street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and seventeen feet seven inches six lines front on Genius street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines front on the line of Caffin's property.

3. ANOTHER SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in same district, designated on the same plan by the number twelve, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, bounded by Genius, Andry and Liberal streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and seventeen feet seven inches two lines front on Genius street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines on Andry street, two hundred and seventeen feet three inches seven lines on Liberal street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on line of Caffin's property.

4. SQUARE NUMBER THIRTEEN, same district, same plan, and bounded by Liberal, Andry, Force streets and Caffin's property, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive. Said square measures two hundred and seventeen feet three inches three lines front on Liberal street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and sixteen feet eleven inches seven lines front on Force street, and three hundred and forty one feet three inches four lines on line of Caffin's property.

5. ANOTHER SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in the same district, and designated on the same plan by the number fourteen, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, and bounded by Force, Andry, Virtue streets and Caffin's property, and measures two hundred and sixteen feet four inches four lines front on Force street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and sixteen feet eight inches one line front on Virtue street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

6. ANOTHER SQUARE OF GROUND in the same district, designated on the same plan by the number fifteen, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, bounded by Virtue, Andry and Magistrate streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and sixteen feet seven inches on Virtue street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

7. A SQUARE OF GROUND in the same district, designated on the same plan by the number sixteen, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, bounded by Magistrate, Andry and Law streets and Caffin's property, and measures two hundred and sixteen feet three inches six lines front on Magistrate street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines on Andry street, two hundred and sixteen feet three lines on Law street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

8. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan by the number seventeen, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, and bounded by Law, Andry, Florida walk and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and fifteen feet eleven inches seven lines front on Law street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and fifteen feet eight inches four lines front on Florida walk, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

9. A SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in the same district, designated on the same plan as number eighteen, composed of nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, bounded by Florida walk, Andry, Industry streets and Caffin's property; said square measures two hundred and fifteen feet four inches one line on Florida walk, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and fifteen feet six inches on Industry street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

10. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan as number nineteen, composed of nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, and bounded by Industry, Andry, Agriculture streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and fifteen feet two lines front on Industry street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines on Andry street, two hundred and fifteen feet eight inches seven lines on Agriculture street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

11. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, bounded by Agriculture, Andry, Abundance streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and fourteen feet eight inches three lines on Agriculture street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines on Andry street, two hundred and fourteen feet five inches on Abundance street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

12. A SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty-one, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, bounded by Andry, Treasure and Abundance streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and fourteen feet four inches four lines front on Abundance street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and fourteen feet one inch one line on Treasure street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

13. A SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in same district, designated on same plan as number twenty-two, bounded by Treasure, Andry and Benefit streets and Caffin's property, composed of nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive. Said square measures two hundred and fourteen feet five lines on Treasure street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines on Andry street, two hundred and thirteen feet nine inches two lines front on Benefit street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines, on the line of Caffin's property.

14. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty-three, composed of nineteen lots numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, bounded by Benefit, Andry, Humanity streets and Caffin's property, measures two hundred and thirteen feet eight inches six lines front on Benefit street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and thirteen feet five inches three lines on Humanity street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

15. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty-four, composed of nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, bounded by Humanity, Andry, Treasure streets and Caffin's property, measures two hundred and thirteen feet five inches on Humanity street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines on Andry street, two hundred and thirteen feet one inch five lines on Treasure street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

16. ANOTHER SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty-five, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, and measuring two hundred and thirteen feet eleven inches front on Treasure street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and twelve feet nine inches six lines front on Ne Plus Ultra street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

17. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty-six, composed of nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, bounded by Ne Plus Ultra, Andry, Patriot streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and twelve feet three inches front on Ne Plus Ultra street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and twelve feet five inches seven lines on Patriot street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

18. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty-seven, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, bounded by Andry, Patriot, Andry and Manuel streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and twelve feet five inches three lines front on Andry street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and twelve feet two inches on Patriot street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and twelve feet two inches on Manuel street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines front on the line of Caffin's property.

19. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty-eight, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, and comprised within Bolivar, Manuel, Andry streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and twelve feet one inch four lines on Manuel street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and eleven feet ten inches one line front on Bolivar street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

20. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in same district, designated on the same plan as number twenty-nine, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, bounded by Bolivar, Andry, Foix streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and eleven feet nine inches five lines front on Bolivar street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five line on Andry street, two hundred and eleven feet six inches two lines front on Foix street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

21. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in same district, number thirty on same plan, composed of nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen, inclusive, comprised within Foix, Andry, Caton streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and eleven feet five inches six lines front on Foix street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, two hundred and eleven feet two inches three lines front on Caton street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

22. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, number thirty-one on the same plan, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, bounded by Caton, Andry, Solon streets and Caffin's property, measuring two hundred and eleven feet one inch seven lines front on Caton street, three hundred and forty one feet three inches five lines on Andry street, two hundred and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

23. A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the same district, number thirty-two on the same plan, containing nineteen lots, numbered from one to nineteen inclusive, and bounded by Solon, Andry, Pelopidas streets and Caffin's property, and measures two hundred and ten feet on Solon street, three hundred and forty-one feet three inches five lines front on Andry street, three hundred and ten feet six inches five lines front on Pelopidas street, and three hundred and forty-one feet three inches four lines on the line of Caffin's property.

24. AND A PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the same district, measuring one hundred and fifty-eight feet front on Greatmen street, by six hundred and seventy four feet eleven inches deep on the side adjoining Mr. Soulie's property, three hundred and twelve feet eleven inches six lines deep on the other side line separating it from another property of said Castaing, defendant herein, thence opening at right angles ninety feet, with a further depth of three hundred and sixty-two