

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 9, 1875.

They have Peace in Vicksburg.

Carrollton and Louisiana both are in Missouri.

A "no-account man" - One who does not trust.

Ministers of state do not preach at stated meetings.

How to poll a full vote - Get the suffrage man drunk.

Modern horse jockeys never wear "old plug" hats.

All is not music that disturbs silence in a concert room.

Ladies' trimmings show no opposition to the jett system.

Applied science - Knocking a man down according to prize ring rules.

Thurlow Weed's autobiography promises to be a lively political record.

The old masters excelled the young school marm in the art of painting.

You can not force even a hen to set in the Legislature against her will.

Vermont farmers are busy at melting over maple sugar, and making it new.

"Gould" lately attended a masked ball in Florence in the character of "Liberty."

The "Star Papers" are those which report the trial in full. Beecher is the author.

Mardi Gras has been made a legal holiday in Alabama. There is no use for it here.

Many editors are of such a peaceful nature that they will not put a head on their editorial.

When it comes to banking business proverbs trip up, for a thief is much worse than a receiver.

So far as the weather is concerned, the present month is not in the March of improvements.

A man with a damaged lot of goods says he is willing to sell what he has and give to the poor.

They thought he was an extraordinary minister in England because he said, "When in doubt, take the trick."

Pennsylvania has passed a stringent law against kidnapping, and the little deers will be obliged to keep awake.

They do not want John Mitchell in Tipperary. If he goes back there they will return him to London again.

The altercation on Carondelet street yesterday was of short duration; but it was like pulling teeth while it lasted.

James Murphy, the Irish giant, died recently at Baltimore. He was eight feet high, and will be long remembered.

There is something wrong with the national furniture; the Finchback chairs cause more uneasiness than the treasury bureau.

Rev. Mr. Talmage has turned the tablets of the Tabernacle against Spiritualism. He wrestles only with the most extraordinary sins.

An advertiser, who said he would engage any small boy who wanted a place, found a small boy the next morning in a basket on his doorstep.

Bishops do not draw at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Only fifty persons listened to the first sermon preached there lately by the Right Rev. W. F. Adams.

The Black Hill Indians impatiently wait for the approach of spring. When the grass grows they become independent of government rations, and can kill the commissaries.

Mr. Ashbury, the English yachtsman, will come to America again and try his sailing fortunes. He will bring half a dozen lawyers with him for the purpose of raising a breeze.

A young lady while out walking heard, for the first time, of her mother's intention to marry again, and she was obliged to sit right down and cry about it. She could not go a step farther.

Madame MacMahon refuses to dress in Paris style. She is severely truthful, and her observations lead her to say that the women who set the fashions are unworthy of imitation in dress or morals.

It is a penal offense to walk on a railroad in Texas. They are gathering up enough of the scattered limbs of the last victim to make a majority of him, with a view to trying the remains before the courts as a test case.

A terrible paper has been started in Vicksburg, called the Monitor. It is neither an iron-clad nor a conscience, but announces itself as the "people's paper," and opposed to strangers and colored men from a sense of true inwardness.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the contents of the store No. 18 St. Charles street, between Canal and Common street, First District, consisting of saddlery and harness, etc.

A Western editor did not wish to hurt the feelings of a gentleman, but apologized for the non-appearance of a long and tender poem by saying: "Beautiful Spring" was crowded out of our Sunday edition to make room for an account of the great snow storm."

A Missouri judge delivered a unique death sentence. He said to the candidate for the gallows: "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate that awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratification for you to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience; in either case, you will be delivered from a world of care."

George Alfred Townsend says: "Bryant is a small, spare man, who looks as if he would be cold if you touched him with his clothes off." Mr. Townsend should go back to Chicago. His attention to the great trial has worked harmfully against his style.

Writing at a time when the Brooklyn ferry boats are struggling against ice gorges, the statement regarding the old gentleman's appearance can not be objected to as a fact; it is the writer's fancy which offends.

TO REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

The New York Times, which, whether it brings to justice the Democratic Tweed or the Republican Oakes Ames, will never permit its fealty to party organization to violate its fidelity to truth, advances some doctrines which it may be well for all concerned to consider. The Times discusses the renewal of the late war issues. It assumes that the Southern Democracy have planted themselves on the same policy of sectional agitation as before the war, and argues to show that this must result in a renewal of the issues involved in and settled by that conflict. Deprecating the renewal or prolongation of this unhappy strife, the Times urges the Republicans of the South to co-operate in the interests of peace by combining with the Union men and old Whigs of the ante-war period, and detaching them from their Democratic alliance and servitude. It proceeds to show how this element may be so detached or neutralized by the Republicans. One method is "that the Republican party shall so conduct itself as to recruit its strength among those Southern men who would naturally, by their intelligence and patriotism, incline toward it."

This appeal requires that the Republican party shall demonstrate to the Southern people that its policy tends to promote their interests by increasing commerce and inviting immigrant labor and capital. There is another indispensable condition of this alliance. All parties are infested by men who regard the patronage and gift of offices of more influence than a demonstrated honesty and usefulness. Men of this character will even conspire with their political opponents and bring a joint force sufficient to overpower the guardians of the public interest. Such men and such conspiracies are looked upon with great abhorrence by honest men of all parties; and whatever party may, for the time being, become responsible for the acts of this class of men, must expect to suffer in public estimation and to lose public support. We may point to the Democratic dishonesty in the State of New York and to Republican offenders in and around the Congress of the United States. The duty recommended by the Times is precisely that which the Republicans of Louisiana and Carolina have been and are now pursuing. It is to offer such a record of integrity, economy and reform, as will justify conservative Southern men who really dread the revival of the Democratic pretensions and the dangerous agitation which it involves, in co-operating with the Republicans in all measures of common advantage. We invite the attention of the New York Times to the measures adopted by the Republican Legislature and recommended by the Republican executive of Louisiana. We think that in ability, dignity and regard for the popular welfare they will compare favorably with those of other State governments.

Our Republican leaders will be also convinced that in refusing and repudiating every attempt to make a cat's paw of the party, they render their own position far more safe, and their duties far more useful. We can not omit reminding these leaders that the Republicans in Louisiana have an especial stake in repressing these war issues. There can be little doubt but that the Democracy would, were it in their power, repeal, not the emancipation act, but the extension of the right of suffrage. What such an act would involve in the overthrow of Republican power and principles need only be referred to. A word to those who have been lifted above a flood, and who may be swept away by its return, is sufficient. It will be seen that no man who has the right of ballot or of being balloted for at stake could afford to allow any dishonest man or measure to be promoted at the expense of the moral and mental capacity of the colored voters to hold office or to enact laws. We are pleased to note that the Governor gives great personal attention to the official and moral qualifications of his nominees to office. He can not be too careful. A good officer is a tower of strength to a party, while a dishonest or incompetent officer is a pitfall and a destruction to those who appoint or those who sustain him. We are satisfied our Republican leaders appreciate the wisdom of the suggestion made by the New York Times, and will prove to the national Republican party that the war issues shall not be revived, and that the anti-Democratic people of the South shall find no such impediment as has been intimated as common to all parties in the ascendancy interposed to a union of all Southern men for the sake of the Union.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

We do not know that this act of Congress has enlarged the civil rights of the citizens of Louisiana, since they have had even more rights enunciated by the State constitution and laws than are conferred by the act of Congress. We leave questions of social intercourse to be adjusted, as they always will be, to the people themselves. The substantial rights of suffrage and right of legal action for any personal wrong having been assured, the maintenance of one of them is a political right in which all citizens are interested; the others are personal rights which must be left chiefly to individual assertion and judicial remedy. No doubt in this, as in other assertions of right, these things will settle themselves without bloodshed, and to such peaceful solution we are content to remit them. To a foreigner, however, our social relations with the colored race must offer as much embarrassment as our language. The infant of one of our most respected citizens is given in charge to a negro. It is sometimes suckled by a negro. When it goes to play or to school it is accompanied by a little negro, who carries the satchel and may be steps to play marbles with white boys on his way home. When the boy arrives at manhood, he is attended in war by the negro. The negro fights against his own liberty, and serves his master to enslave himself. In the field, camp, or at the hospital, the negro proves the faithful friend. If he is left at home, he labors for and protects the family of him who is

fighting to keep him in bondage. Peace restored, the negro re-enters the service of the white. This time he gets at least nominal wages. He is, however, his own master, and his voluntary choice of an employer is an evidence that the relations on the one hand are kindly, and on the other respectful. Under these relations the mealive together, the negro doing most of the field work and menial service. In this climate this service is especially important, for white men do not like to labor in the farm or on the levee. We have occasionally a terrible epidemic, to which the negro is not so subject as the white. By consequence when the white man, like Casar, who had a fever when he was in Spain, cried in his agony, "Give me some drink, Titimus," the black Titimus was always at hand to minister to the white man's wants, and make at the last his sepulture. An adjustment for the occupation of the cars has been effected, and the negro has been recognized there, as in the household, as an inoffensive associate. But we have reserved that Southern men who would naturally, by their intelligence and patriotism, incline toward it."

UNCOMPROMISING. The Tangipahoa Democrat looks upon compromise as a fatal finality, informing its readers that the compromise is based upon the unjust and liberal terms of recognizing Governor Kellogg. It is to be swallowed as the best adjustment that can be obtained. The Democrat asks, "What is a forced recognition worth?" and volunteers the additional information that hatred to the "usurpation" is a vital, breathing, living, immortal principle in "our people," which is not dead and can not die. This is true Democratic doctrine; hatred to the government is its vital principle. Forced recognition, however, is a new theory on compromise. Compromise measures are necessarily peaceful. The members of the Conservative caucus agreed by a majority vote to accept the terms of the Wheeler compromise. It does not appear that they considered themselves forced to do it. The force was on the other side, exhibited in the Clay State meetings, and the threats of the lawyers and doctors at the outpouring convocation of White Leagues at St. Patrick's Hall. A forced recognition is worth very little, and that is not what is wanted. In 1867 there was a forced recognition of the United States put upon this same Louisiana. This oppressed people were made to recognize the superiority of the general government, and they have never ceased to complain of the hardship. "Hatred to the usurpation is a vital, breathing, living principle in our people which is not dead and can not die." Suppose an extra session of the Legislature is called; its principal business will be to decide again who are entitled to seats therein, and to give mileage to those who were not forced to take it at the regular session. Will peace and harmony be likely to come from such an assembly, when the Democratic hand organs are chanting of forced recognition and hatred as a vital principle? The experiment is an expensive one to try, and may appear to be not desirable.

The line must be drawn somewhere, and black velvet thrust bands are worn for complexion purposes.

DIED.

LEWIS - At half past eight o'clock, March 8, JOHN LEWIS, aged 70 years, died at his residence, No. 1212 St. Charles street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 8th inst. He was a native of Ireland, and had resided in this city for many years. He was a member of the St. Charles church, and was a very respectable citizen. He is survived by a wife and several children. Buried in the St. Charles cemetery, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 9th inst.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. WHEREAS, On or about the fifth day of January last, two unknown colored men, named Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, of the parish of St. Helena, while peacefully pursuing their avocations, were, without known cause, shot down and murdered; and whereas, JOHN BLOUNT, accused of said crime, has hitherto succeeded in avoiding arrest; and whereas, it is the duty of the State to reward any person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry; and whereas, it is the duty of the State to reward any person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said John Blount; and whereas, it is the duty of the State to reward any person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said Joshua Butler, Joseph Perry, and John Blount; therefore, I, the Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim and reward any person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said Joshua Butler, Joseph Perry, and John Blount, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid by the State of Louisiana, as follows: To the person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to the person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said John Blount, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. This reward shall be paid by the State of Louisiana, as follows: To the person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to the person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said John Blount, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. This reward shall be paid by the State of Louisiana, as follows: To the person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to the person who may furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of the said John Blount, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

NOTICE.

DESTRUCTION OF STATE BONDS AND OTHER STATE SECURITIES. BOARD OF LIQUIDATION. The said State bonds and other State securities which have been issued, consigned and exchanged for new consolidated bonds, will be destroyed by fire, in compliance with section eight of act No. 3 of 1874, at the office of the Secretary of State, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875, at twelve o'clock M. By order of the Board. P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary.

THEY WANT ANOTHER CHANGE TO STRIKE.

The prevailing topic of conversation just now is the one of the extra session. Few Democrats and no Republicans, that we know of, desire such an event. There is certainly no eminent necessity for entailing the consequent expense of an extra session upon the poor people of this State. There is no legislation likely to be enacted that will not keep until next January. The Republicans have just been at work for sixty days, and have discharged their part of the duty of effecting reforms. The Democrats had an opportunity to do the same thing. They neglected it in January and February, and would probably do so again if the Governor gives them a chance, which we hope he will not. Men who could sit down in idleness for sixty days and lock themselves up in Deutsche Company Hall to hide away from the Sergeant-at-Arms, can not be in earnest when they ask Governor Kellogg to call them together in extra session, and thus give them another chance to strike.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. GREAT JACKSON ROUTE. On and after December 28, 1874, Trains depart and arrive as follows from Chalmette: DEPART. ARRIVE. Express, 6:00 P. M. Express, 10:30 P. M. Pullman and Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville. Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Canal street, corner of St. Charles street. A. D. SHELLEY, Agent. E. D. PRIST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after February 8, 1875, Trains will LEAVE depot of Canal street, as follows: Express and mail, daily, 6:00 A. M. Mail accommodation, Saturdays only, 12:40 P. M. Through night express, Saturdays only, 4:15 P. M. ARRIVE. Express and mail, daily, 10:20 P. M. Mail accommodation, Saturdays only, 12:40 P. M. Through night express, Saturdays only, 4:15 P. M. Office corner Canal and Common streets, opposite City Hotel. D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent.

LOST.

LOST - A CITY CERTIFICATE FOR LABOR performed in the public square, amounting to \$5 of \$24, for the month of June, 1874. The finder will confer a great favor upon a poor laborer by leaving a said certificate at this office.

NOTICE - LOST OR MISLAIN - CERTIFICATE.

LOST - LOST October 2, 1874, for six shares of \$100 each, of the Capital Stock of the Delta Iron and Coal Company of New Orleans, issued to Mrs. M. S. Schiller. Any person who has or who may have the same is requested to deliver the same to the undersigned at his residence, No. 13 Common street, New Orleans, Louisiana, for the same in any way as application has been made to the company for a duplicate certificate. M. L. AINSWORTH, No. 13 Common street, New Orleans, February 19, 1875.

INSURANCE.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. Fifth Annual Statement - 1874. In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the company publishes the following statement of its business for the year ending December 31, 1874. Amount of premiums on fire risks during the year, including unearned premiums of 1874, \$67,797 96. Less: Reserved for unexpired risks of 1874, \$3,230 29. Rebalance, 4,778 19. Return on premiums, 1,247 27. Reinsurance, 2,136 90 - 11,125 35. Net earned premiums, \$56,672 61. Add interest, \$1,415 16. Total, \$58,087 77. Deduct: Fire losses paid, \$26,823 28. Licenses and taxes, 1,848 25. Salaries, 6,209 96. Rent, 603 00. Advertising, 222 45. Attorney fees, 25 00. Miscellaneous, 236 82 - 35,499 19. Net profit of 1874, \$22,588 58. Deduct profit and loss, December 31, 1873, 11,286 69. Net profit December 31, 1874, \$11,301 89. ASSETS. Stock notes, \$307,350 00. Cash, 10,250 00. Loans on collateral, 7,246 17. Loans on mortgage, 2,500 00. Bank and insurance stocks, 8,074 50. Bonds, 15,749 45. Furniture, etc., 1,722 00. Premiums in course of collection, 2,129 14. Total, \$322,000 98. The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. KASPAR ACH, President. ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President. LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sealed and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of February, 1875, by the following: STEPHEN O'LEARY, Sixth Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the eighteenth day of February, 1875, it was resolved to declare a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT on amount paid in, to be credited on the stock notes. LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

At the annual election held on the eleventh of January, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year: Kaspar Aach, J. H. Keller, John P. Kraus, Robert Jackson, Hy. Eberhart, Henry Benedict, Jr., Henry Jackson, John P. Garret, Louis Mathis, Louis Faessel, E. H. Burton, H. P. Walter, Dr. R. S. Wood, E. R. Chavely, R. H. Schene, Christian Meble, Joseph Dabat, D. A. Harris, W. K. Fish, Joseph B. Ivery, John Kuhnman, G. H. Hollander, Matthias Fisher, Daniel Helderth, O. F. Theisman.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

At a meeting of the Board held on the eighth of January, 1875, KASPAR ACH, President, was unanimously re-elected President, ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President, LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary, and JOHN PURCELL, Esq., Inspector. J. W. FAIRFAX, Collector.

STATEMENT.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 23, 1874. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874, \$460,594 96. Earned premiums, less reinsurance and commissions, 319,533 53. Less interest paid, \$156,838 99. Net profit, \$186,722 44. Capital, less discount, etc., 106,564 03 - 293,286 47. Net profits, \$186,722 44. Total gross assets, \$489,812 91. The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the cash on hand, and after paying a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT to be paid in cash on and after the twentieth day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same. TRUSTEES. THOMAS A. ADAMS, Samuel R. Newland, A. G. Phelps, C. H. Huddeck, A. G. Phelps, Henry Abraham, J. M. Strong, Victor Meyer, Joseph Bowling, Louis Mathis, John M. Sandidge, Simon Bernheim, Lewis G. Stewart, R. B. Wolf, Edward Pihlary, John K. King, Charles J. Frederick, Frederick Camarden, David Wallace, J. L. Harris, Andrew Stewart, J. L. Harris, THOMAS ADAMS, President. HARVEY T. JONES, Secretary. MAY 23, 1874.

NOTICE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES. Myra Clark Galbreath, the City of New Orleans. IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE Fifth Circuit, District of Louisiana, No. 205 - By virtue of a writ of habeas corpus directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, at the residence of the said Myra Clark Galbreath, the following described property: CERTAIN PROPERTY hereinafter described in a plan or sketch thereof drawn by J. B. Walton Esq., to-wit: SQUARE No. 1, bounded by Canal, Water, Gravier and Julia streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from one to five, inclusive, and measuring 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines front on Canal street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Gravier street, and 279 feet 4 inches on Julia street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 2, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 3, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 4, bounded by Water, Girod, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 5, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 6, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 7, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 8, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 9, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 10, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 11, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 12, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 13, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 14, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 15, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 16, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 17, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 18, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 19, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 20, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 21, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 22, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 23, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 24, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 25, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 26, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 27, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 28, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 29, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 30, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 31, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 32, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 33, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 34, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 35, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 36, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 37, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 38, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 39, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring 227 feet 11 inches front on Pile street, 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Girod street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 40, bounded by Water, Gravier, Pile and Notre Dame streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, measuring 225 feet 4 inches front on Gravier street, 177 feet 4 inches 5 lines on Water street, and 120 feet 2 inches on Pile street, with the right of future and future accretions in front of the same. SQUARE No. 41, bounded by Pile, Girod, New and Girod streets, containing ten lots of ground, numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, and measuring