New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets, fixtures and appurtenances of a cotton pickery.

Local Intelligence.

EXCURSION TO PASS CHRISTIAN.—Colonel James Lewis, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the excursion given for the benefit of the Richmond, Parsons and Stringer lodges, informs us that ample arrangements have been made at the picnic grounds, in case of inclement weather, for 3000 guests or more. The train leaves the Mobile depot to-morrow morning at half-past eight o'clock, sharp. Every attention will be given to the ladies and children unaccompanied by gentlemen. A pleasant time is anticipated.

NATIONAL FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The next convention of the chiefs of the several fire departments of the United States will be held in New York on the fifth of October, and Mr. H. A. Hills, of Rome, Georgia, corresponding secretary, has formally notified the chief of this department, urging him to attend. If possible Mr. O'Connor will go.

A FIRE HORSE ON THE PICK-UP.—Not long ago the leading man of a well known fire company desired to give his organization a little rest, and he himself to take a few days off. The excuse given was that one of their best horses had picked a nail, and that his fore off hoof was in a poor condition in consequence. A messenger was dispatched to make proper inquiries concerning the trouble. A report was made to the board of fire commissioners, when a witty member of that body inquired if all horses in the department, when rightly shod, did not have nails in their hoofs. Of course they have, and the lazy company was forthwith ordered back to duty, with a good laugh on it and the acting chief engineer, who had good naturedly granted leave of absence.

FIRE LAST EVENING.—Between five and six o'clock last evening fire broke out in a one-story frame building, No. 12 Robertson street, and the structure was burned to the ground. It was owned by Mrs. Haddon, and it is thought that the fire was caused by a malicious person. The residence of Mr. H. Bonzano, No. 14 same street, was badly damaged. He is fully insured, on building and furniture, in the Sun and Hope offices.

A WILLING SON.—The father of Briney Woods complained to Superintendent Loan that the son had stolen $130. That sum had been appropriated to procure a horse and wagon for Briney, and deposited in a bureau. Briney found it and effected a loan, therefore Loan sent Officer Cheevers out to find the salty youth. He was found.

BRIEF MENTION.—Judge Stass last week collected fines amounting to $55. The other municipal judges have not yet handed in their returns, excepting the justice of the peace in Algiers, who promptly responded that all he collected was $00 00.

Pepabot is the proper spelling of that delicate bird's name.

Toledano street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, might be in better condition than it is. The banquettes are worse than the street.

The body of Chester Lewis, drowned in the river on the twenty-fifth instant, was found yesterday at the head of Cotton Press street.

Emerson Sterling, familiarly called Speck Emerson, found the path which leads to Captain Gray's caravansary, simply because J. Seigel does not know where his diamond breastpin rests in peace. Speck says he borrowed the spark to show off with at a picnic and lost it.

About this time of the month look out for applicants who wish positions in the public schools.

If the gas company will employ lamp lighters who frequently make extinguishing rounds before 2 A. M., they must remember that it is possible the fact is reported, and the company docked to a ruinous extent. However, it makes very little difference whether the lamps are lighted or not, so invisible are they.

There are evidences that summer tourists are returning.

Late Wednesday night a burglar visited the residence of Mr. J. Mailhe, corner of Robertson and Ursulines streets, and attempted to force a door, but a policeman appearing just then the rascal fled as if anxious to see a man out West.

Early yesterday morning an unoccupied frame building at the corner of Valence and Prieur streets, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was owned by Mrs. V. Hentz, who has an insurance for $300 in the Germania office.

The subject, entirely new and original, of Lafitte's buried treasure, has been dug up again in all its horrible mystery.

Little Danny Martin likes peaches and, liking them, took a box from the levee. After he was arrested he peached on Charley Franklin, who was also arrested.

Had Keller's Poydras street store been robbed Wednesday night there would have been a howl about the police not attending to duty. The door was left unlocked and a policeman, learning the fact, carefully looked after the place

RUMORS OF GREAT CRUELTY.—Statements have been made to the reporter that recently several persons detained in the Parish Prison have been terribly beaten, to such an extent that the victims were left bloody and raw. The assertions are made so direct that Sheriff Fagan can not do otherwise than institute a rigid inquiry. Witnesses can be obtained easily and perhaps some who are not competent to testify, but their wounds, it is said, will tell a dreadful tale. Let us have an inquest.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1875.

Superior District Court.

Pauline C. England vs. B. F. Joubert, tax collector, Second District.—Injunction on sale of property on bond of $300.

First District Court.

CONVICTED.

Emmeline Harrison, of petty larceny.

HABEAS CORPUS.

State ex rel. John Larrieux and Francis Frilot vs. sheriffs of Orleans.—Continued to August 28. Petitioners for writ released on bond of $100, and condition to appear at date of continuance.

Second District Court.

Successions of William Hipper, Eliza T. Carter and Maris Eugenie Mathey, wife of Auguste E. Meinadier, opened.

An Inflated Countrie.

Rather an amusing and interesting occurrence transpired during Judge Kelley's Western visit, which has not until how found its way into any print. According to a *World* correspondent, on the morning after his great inflation speech Mr. Kelley felt athirst and walking down into the bar of the Tremont House bade the attendant barkeeper mix him a whisky cocktail.

Mr. Kelley tasted the beverage. "See here, Johnny," he said, "that cocktail doesn't rise and take me by the throat so much as it should; I want it to be all to me that the name implies. Just make it stronger and give it to me in a bigger glass, will you."

The barkeeper promptly transferred the contents into a water tumbler and added about twice their quantity of water.

Mr. Kelley observed, somewhat testily: "Hello! hello! What are you doing, eh! I wanted a bigger drink, more of a cocktail, you know."

The barkeeper smiled apologetically, and begging Mr. Kelley's pardon, emptied the diluted cocktail into a weiss beer glass, which he brimmed with water. There was an ocean of fluid faintly tinged with a pinkish amber, on the surface of which floated a shred of lemon peel. The barkeeper pushed the glass over to his customer, and affably resting both hands on the counter, asked him how that suited him!

Mr. Kelley first rubbed his eyes, and then pinched himself to be sure that he was himself and awake. "Young man," he said at last, in his most solemn tones, "do you call that a cocktail?"

"Do I call that a cocktail?" he replied, pityingly; "what'n blazes do you call it? That's the best cocktail the world ever saw. There's whisky in it, there's gum in it, there's Angostura bitters in it, there's lemon peel in it, there's water in it, there's ice in it, and, don't they make a cocktail? Besid s, it's called a cocktail, just the same as a dollar is called a dollar, and don't that make it a cocktail? You can do anything with that cocktail that you could do with any other cocktail; you can drink it, you can pay for it; don't that make it as good as any other cocktail? What do you take me for? Haven't I read your speeches?"

"But," gasped Mr. Kelley, growing very red in the face, "there's too much water in it."

"Too much water!" rejoined the barkeeper. "Why, you must have so much water in a cocktail, anyhow, mus't you? Yet get your whisky like what you financial sharps call a reserve, and then you issue your cocktail on that basis. You see, you have an elastic cocktail—a cocktail that adapts itself to the wants of the customer. If he wants a strong drink he don't want much water; if he wants a long drink I'll inflate his cocktail till its volume equals his necessities. I tell you I've studied up this here financial problem."

"But, but," stammered Mr. Kelley, "there isn't a drop more whisky all the while, and every drop of water you add weakens and spoils it."

"That can't be," rejoined the barkeeper. "It's just like finance. Whisky's wealth, and cocktail's currency. If you can expand your currency without any increase of your wealth and do no harm, why can't you inflate this cocktail up to a hogshead full and let all them bummers out in the street have a good square nip?"

"You don't understand," replied Mr. Kelley. "It's different in financial matters. There is the relief afforded by my 3 65 interconvert—"

"I know it, I know it," briskly answered the barkeeper; "I tell you, Mr. Kelley, your head's level. Now, here is my interconvertible cocktail." Thus saying, he poured half of the contents of the weiss-beer glass into another weiss-beer glass; then continued: "Now this tumbler is the bonds, and this tumbler is the greenbacks. When you want a long drink you pour into this tumbler as much out of the other one as you want; if you want a short drink you pour some out of this tumbler into the other one. It's a big thing." Mr. Kelley was in despair. The barkeeper continued:

"You see I want to return to a whisky basis, but I wish to do so without injury to the business interests of the country. Now, if you will wait till the water evaporates and leaves the whisky——"

Here Mr. Kelley smote the counter with his cane. "Look here," he shouted, "in spite of your expanding the volume of that drink, and humbugging me with your idiotic interconvertible cocktails, and talking about returning to a whisky basis without deranging my interests, don't you see, you howling ass, that that's the same weak, thin, diluted, mawkish, tasteless, abominable slush all the time. I want an immediate return to whisky resumption and no steps backward."

"Keeree!, Judge," replied the barkeeper, as he threw the inflated cocktail into the sink, "we'll repudiate this, as they always do." And he mixed another cocktail on a whisky basis. "But," he said, "s'pose you hadn't had another fifteen cents, or that all the whisky in the house had been in that cocktail, where'd you have been, eh?"

Mr. Kelley smiled, and invited the barkeeper to join him.

The North Carolina Election.

Judge Settle, of North Carolina, has arrived here with reliable information concerning the North Carolina election. The convention will assemble September 6, with a membership of 120, to amend or frame a constitution. The Democrats elected fifty-nine, the Republicans fifty-eight, and three were independent. Of the three independents, one will certainly vote with the Democrats, and one with the Republicans. The third, Dr. Ransom, of Tyrrell county, was elected in opposition to the Democratic candidate, and will probably vote with the Republicans. If he does this, it will give the Republicans the organization. The State was carried by the Republicans by a popular vote of from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. The Democrats carried the State last year by about 15,000, which shows a change in the popular vote of about 30,000. Both parties are represented in the convention by the best men in the State. There will be three or four contested seats, but there is little doubt that the Republicans will be seated, and that they will control the convention. If they secure the majority their plan is to immediately adjourn and do nothing, thus defeating the plan of overthrowing the Canby constitution.—*Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Experiences of a Mail Rider.

From the Corpus Christi *Gazette* of August 21 we learn that one Manuel Vega, a government mail rider between that place and Rio Grande City, who had been missing since the twenty-third of July, had returned to Corpus Christi and reported to the contractor. His experiences with a gang of Mexican marauders were very interesting, and we reproduce his statement in full:

I left Concepcion with the mail bag on Friday, the twenty-third day of July, between 10 and 11 A. M., for Rio Grande City, in the employ of Mr. Frank Bernard, contractor, as mail carrier. When about three miles beyond Charco Redondo, and about fifteen miles from Concepcion I was met by a party of Mexican robbers, twenty in number, who took me in charge. They asked me where I was going. Replying, to Davis, they informed me that no one could pass there, and that I must go with them or they would hang me. Thought best to go, and did so. They wanted to cut the mail bag, but on being told that it contained nothing but papers, let it alone, telling me to do with it as I saw fit. I left it in a thicket a short distance from where I was captured. This occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon, after which the band retraced their steps to a dense mezquital to the left of the road going to Rio Grande City, between five and six miles from Charco Redondo. About five o'clock in the evening of the same day all left for Concepcion, leaving the road to the westward or above them.

When within about three miles of the above place a halt was made in the mezquital above the Santa Cruz rancho, and about one mile back of a rancho on the arroyo Concepcion, where there are two white houses and two or more pens close to the creek. The name of the rancho is not known to me. From thence the captain, who was called Juan, dispatched his men to reconnoitre the town of Concepcion, it being the intention to rob the place. The messengers returned in about half an hour, and their report being considered unfavorable, a march for the Rio Grande was at once ordered, the party on their outward trip passing between the Concepcion and Los Indios. After several days travel the Rio Grande was crossed about six leagues above Laredo, the robbers traveling in the direction of Agualeguas and Cerralvo, leaving both places on their left. They continued in the same direction, I accompanying them until near Monterey, when I escaped in the night about eleven o'clock, and started back, crossing the Rio Grande above the city of Mier, Mexico, making my way toward Concepcion by way of the Rancho Rondado, by Baluarte, and to Charco Redondo, near where I left the mail bag, securing which I made all haste possible to report to Mr. J. Vining, postmaster at Concepcion, to whom I delivered the mail bag in good condition and untouched.

So far as I am aware, the party took nothing with them, having been defeated in their main object—the robbery of the store at Concepcion.

The Truth in a Nutshell.

The Cuban patriots have been fighting for eight years, and have worn out three Spanish governments, and buried as many armies, and yet our government can not see that the Cubans are belligerents.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Such a simple statement of unquestionable facts as the above exhibits in a nutshell the wrong-headed course of our government—a course which not has only imperilled real commercial interests, but has ignored all the past American policy of the United States, and set aside the very neutrality laws of the country in stay and support of the three successive, decrepit Spanish governments that have vainly, ever since 1868, tried to put down the Cuban revolt for independence.

We ask our government to look the facts thus succinctly stated by our New Orleans contemporary squarely in the face, and to read in the same connection the neutrality laws of 1818, and then determine whether or not it can longer deny belligerent rights to the Cuban party to the war in that island, while affording all possible or superserviceable benefits from those laws to the Spanish party. And just here is the whole injustice, palpable and patent, of our national course with respect to the war in Cuba, but for which that war must have been ended long ago by the expulsion of all semblance of Spanish authority from the island.

Spain receives all possible aid in her really impotent efforts to suppress the Cuban revolt by our construction of international and municipal law. On the other hand, that revolt receives all possible detriment at our hands by the persistent denial of our State Department to the Cubans of the least belligerent rights, or a denial of that "impartial neutrality" which Mr. Madison made the boast of his administration, that he had invariably extended in a similar war in 1811-21 between Spain and her American colonists of that period.

"Impartial neutrality, forsooth! That which treats a war between an American people, fighting for liberty and delivery also from chattel slavery on the one side, and a ruthless mother country on the other, after six years of existence as that nondescript—a war with only one party belligerent with any rights to be regarded in this country, and that party the brutish European Spanish power, incarnated in Valmaseda, whom our government has had to denounce as guilty of incredible atrocities.

Is it not about time for our politicians, who are busy in constructing "platforms" and running conventions, to put before the people the issue as to whether we shall longer be patient with a power which has alternately cheated and defied us, and which has treated our protests with such constant and signal lack of respect? The policy announced by President Grant six years ago is the one that ought to be revived and followed now.—*New York Mail.*

A Boston Benefaction.

Writing of Boston surroundings, Burleigh says in the *Journal* of that city:

One of the sights of this region is the elegant home of Alvin Adams. Strangers who visit Boston make it a point to visit these grounds. The mansion, with its surroundings and the magnificent view to be had from its tower, has no equal in New England. It is not only fitted up with great elegance and taste, but it is thrown open to the world. The picture gallery is very celebrated, and men of taste make it a point to visit the rare and costly paintings before they leave Boston. The mansion stands in a lawn in the English style. It is a part of the 150 acres which comprise Mr. Adams' place. The stables have no superior. His horses are worth looking at, and his herd of blooded cattle, sixty in number, are very attractive. The lawn is ornamented with forest trees and laid out in gardens of great beauty with exquisite taste. One day of the week the mansion, the picture gallery, and the gardens are thrown open to the public. Three hundred visitors is a common number, and the company have reached as high as 700 a day. To add to the enjoyment of visitors a novel instrument, called an orchestrian, which without hands plays over fifty operas and popular airs, furnishes the music for the public. Contrast this with New York. Imagine Vanderbilt, Belmont, Moses Taylor, Jay Gould, the Browne, the Dodges, opening their lordly mansions and picture galleries, every week to a New York crowd! Or look at James Lenox. He is a man of great wealth; he has probably the finest private gallery and line of statuary in New York. Yet on all this the key is turned, and not only the public are shut out, but intimate friends seldom get a sight of the art treasures owned by Mr. Lenox. Mr. Adams says that during all the years his grounds have been open to the public, with three or four hundred people a week tramping up stairs to get the view from the tower, he has never found a scratch on his walls, never known a leaf to be picked, a shrub injured, nor out of the thousands of flowers on view one to be picked. Mr. Adams earned his own fame, which is world wide, as well as his own fortune. Of his humble beginning he is in no wise ashamed. His boyhood was a tough one. He struggled manfully and heroically with difficulties, such as few men have known. Having secured a princely fortune, he does not propose to enjoy it alone. He is a public benefactor—in cultivating the public taste, in teaching rich men how to enjoy their wealth, as well as how to use it, and in opening such a fund of enjoyment to his fellow-citizens in grounds and mansion.

Plain Talk from a Judge.

At Rome, Georgia, recently four young lawyers who had just passed an examination were addressed as follows by Judge Underwood:

Young gentlemen, I want to say a thing or two to you. You have passed as good an examination as usual, perhaps better; but you don't know anything. Like those young fellows just back from their graduation college, you think you know a great deal. This is a great mistake. If you ever get to be of any account you will be surprised at your present ignorance. Don't be too big for your breeches. Go round to the justices' courts. Try to learn something. Don't be afraid. Set off upon a high key. You will, no doubt, speak a great deal of nonsense, but you will have one consolation—nobody will know it. The great mass of mankind take sound for sense. Never mind about your case—pitch in. You are about as apt to win as lose. Don't be ashamed of the wise-looking justice. He don't know a thing. He is a dead beat on knowledge. Stand to your rack, fodder or no fodder, and you will see daylight after a while. The community generally suppose that you will be rascals. There is no absolute necessity that you should. You may be smart without being tricky. Lawyers ought to be gentlemen. Some of them don't come up to the standard and are a disgrace to the fraternity. They know more than any other race generally, and not much in particular. They don't know anything about sandstones, carboniferous periods and ancient land animals known as fossils. Men that make out they know a great deal on these subjects don't know much. They are humbugs, superb humbugs. They are ancient land animals themselves, and will ultimately be fossils. You are dismissed with the sincere hope of the court that you will not make asses of yourselves.

There is one good thing in nature: trees do not go away when they leave.

Some States have immigration funds to move paupers from one State to another.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans will be held at the rooms in the State House on FRIDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, at 7 P. M. The delegates from the different wards of the parish are respectfully invited to be punctual in their attendance, as matters of the utmost import will be brought before the committee

By order of JAMES LEWIS, President.
SAMUEL MARCUS QEWIN, Secretary. au26 2t

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 25, 1875.—(Extract from the minutes). The committee met yesterday in full quorum, agreed upon the following declaration of principles to perfect the party organization throughout the State, and invited all citizens who may wish to subscribe thereto to become members of a Republican Council of Freedom, to be organized and constituted under the direction of the Republican committee of the parish within which such council may lie. Full details will be furnished to the parish committees.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree and pledge to support and carry out the following declaration of principles:

1. The equality, civil and political, of all men before the law, and their especial protection in the rights of labor, suffrage and public stewardship.
2. The republic is a nation, one and inseparable.
3. The maintenance and enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and laws enacted thereunder.
4. An honest, economical and efficient administration of the public trusts, and the election to that end of scrupulous and capable men only.
5. Continued reduction of taxation.
6. Opposition to all legislation in the interest of monopolies.
7. The prompt punishment for all pillage in public station, and for all assaults upon personal rights.
8. Free education for all the children of the State in her public schools.
9. To immigration is extended a hearty welcome to the abundant resources and prosperity which under development await labor.
10. We affirm the cardinal principles of the Republican party, which have become the established policy of the nation, in especial relation to citizenship, enfranchisement, civil rights, and to the internal improvements already projected in behalf of our present commercial and agricultural needs, to wit, in a river outlet and the rebuilding of the levees by national aid, and to promote that policy and bring about a perfect amity between all classes in the State, do promise our best endeavor.
11. The earliest practicable attainment of currency convertible with coin, and to that end such continuous and unfaltering steps toward resumption as may not embarrass our material interests.
12. That in this declaration we disavow all partisan prejudices, and welcome all citizens who shall desire to unite with us in an earnest effort to secure the best measures and servants to Louisiana.

By order of the Committee.
au26 2t L. LAMAISTRE, Assistant Secretary.

Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, August 17, 1875.—At a regular meeting of the board this day, Mr. P. Fourchy having tendered his resignation as President, Mr. John T. Hardie, the Vice President, was unanimously elected President, and Mr. A. W. Bosworth Vice President

au18 10t JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Mrs. Josephine Schneider.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 38,198.—Whereas, Mrs. Louisa Brunner has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Josephine Schneider, 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.
au27 3t eo2 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Julien Seghers.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 39,761.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can why the account presented by Mrs. Virginia Duffel, widow of Julien Seghers, testamentary executrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au24 2t eo2 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Hippolyte Boizelle.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,194.—Whereas, Mrs. Rosanne Fox, widow of Hippolyte Boizelle, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, Hippolyte Boizelle, 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.
au22 25 29 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John Martin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,140.—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 M. C. Reidy, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au22 26 29 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Madeleine Jean L. Roche.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,347.—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 Guy Duplantier, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au22 26 29 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Daniel Gotten.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,003.—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 D. H. Syme, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au19 23 27 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William Scott.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,192.—Whereas, H. L. Frantz has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late William Scott, 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.
19 23 27 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Thomas Scott, and Mrs. Mary Scott, his widow.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,191.—Whereas, H. L. Frantz has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Thomas Scott and wife, 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.
au19 23 27 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Alexander De Brunner.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans. No. 38,195.—Whereas, Hans Weidmer has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Alexander De Brunner, 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.
au22 26 29 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

51.....Camp street.....51

CAPITAL, $500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

ED. CONERY, FREDERICK WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
W. B. SCHMIDT, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

This company insures against loss by burglars, thieves and fire at low rates, and its capital gives security to depositors.

Small deposits received, and six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually.

jy11 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

(A bank for small savings),

GRUNEWALD HALL,

Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand, and conducts business on the most liberal principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to the management and financial condition.

J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. ap30 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 164 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, J. F. Generes, David Urquhart, George Jonas, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILBRAW, Treasurer. ap13 1y

TAX COLLECTORS' SALES.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 2446.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—Third District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 380; assessed in the name of HENRY C. STORY.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, August 22, 1875.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED by the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 9 Esplanade street, in the said Third District of this city, on THURSDAY, September 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 380, bounded by Kerlerec, Esplanade, Rampart and St. Claude streets, fronting on Rampart and Esplanade streets, measuring 37 by 136 feet and 32 by 192 feet. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to three hundred and nineteen dollars, together with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the year 1872, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

FRANCIS E. DUMAS,
State Tax Collector, Third District, City of New Orleans. au22 25 27 se2

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 1376.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—Third District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Lafayette and Dauphine street, in square No. 165; assessed in the name of MRS. ROSALIE SCHULTZ.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, August 22, 1875.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED by the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 9 Esplanade street, in the said Third District of this city, on THURSDAY, September 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 165, bounded by Washington, Lafayette, Royal and Dauphine streets, fronting on Lafayette and Dauphine streets, measuring 55 by 69 feet. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to one hundred and sixteen dollars, together with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

FRANCIS E. DUMAS,
State Tax Collector, Third District, City of New Orleans. au22 25 27 se2

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 1088.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS—Third District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, in squares Nos. 509, 271 and 155; assessed in the name of MATHILDE GATAERE.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, August 22, 1875.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 9 Esplanade street, in the said Third District of this city, on THURSDAY, September 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 509, bounded by Bagatelle, Union, Urquhart and Villere streets, fronting on Bagatelle street, measuring 32 by 128 feet.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 271, bounded by Frenchmen, Elysian Fields, Burgundy and Rampart streets, fronting on Burgundy street, measuring 26 by 125 feet.

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 155, bounded by Esplanade, Peace, Royal and Chartres streets, fronting on Chartres street, measuring 35 by 126 feet.

Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to ninety-seven dollars and fifteen cents, together with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

FRANCIS E. DUMAS,
State Tax Collector, Third District, City of New Orleans. au22 25 27 se2

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 1371.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—Third District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A LOT OF GROUND, fronting on the corner of Chartres and Ferdinand streets, in square No. 146; assessed in the name of MRS. W. A. NOTT.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, August 22, 1875.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED by the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 9 Esplanade street, in the said Third District of this city, on THURSDAY, September 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 146, bounded by Port, St. Ferdinand, Architect and Chartres streets, fronting on Chartres and St. Ferdinand streets, measuring 36 by 138 feet. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, together with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the year 1872, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

FRANCIS E. DUMAS,
State Tax Collector, Third District, City of New Orleans. au22 25 27 se2

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NOS. 1148 to 1153, inclusive.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—Third District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. SIX LOTS OF GROUND, in squares Nos. 507, 621 and 622; assessed in the name of J. P. SOUILLARD.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, August 22, 1875.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED by the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 9 Esplanade street, in the said Third District of this city, on THURSDAY, September 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 507, bounded by Antonia, St. Anthony, Urquhart and Villere streets, fronting on St. Anthony and Urquhart streets, measuring 63 by 95 feet.

2. FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 621, bounded by Bagatelle, St. Anthony, Villere and Robertson streets, fronting on St. Anthony street, measuring 64 by 90 feet, 32 by 123 feet, 32 by 123 feet and 30 by 123 feet.

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 622, bounded by St. Anthony, Antonia, Villere and Robertson streets, fronting on St. Anthony and Robertson streets, measuring 64 by 75 feet.

Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to one hundred and forty-two dollars and ten cents, together with all costs and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the year 1872, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

FRANCIS E. DUMAS,
State Tax Collector, Third District, City of New Orleans. au22 25 27 se2

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Everett Lane, Successor Late Firm of Everett Lane & Co., vs. J. W. Westfall, Jr.—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans No. 763.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 269 Poydras street, on TUESDAY, August 31, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.—

Three boxes of Soap, one barrel of Flour, one barrel of Pork, one small case of Tobacco, one small sack of Coffee, one package of Saddlery, one saddle, one sack of Bran, one sack of Oats, one sack of Onions, one small case of Ink, two Large Cases, contents Dry Goods, etc.

Seized in the above stated suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au22 26 31t JOHN MCCORMICK, Constable.

WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A TWO-STORY house, with yard, in the First District, by a prompt paying tenant. Best of references given. Address Q., Republican office. au27

TAX COLLECTORS' SALES.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 1253.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, Third District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Royal street, in square No. 152; assessed in the name of J. ABELARD.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 9 Esplanade street, New Orleans, August 22, 1875.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED by the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 9 Esplanade street, in the said Third District of this city, on THURSDAY, September 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, in square No. 152, bounded by Elysian Fields, Marigny, Charters and Royal streets, fronting on Royal street, measuring 32 by 128 feet. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to twenty-nine dollars, together with all costs, penalties and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the year 1872, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

FRANCIS E. DUMAS,
State Tax Collector, Third District, City of New Orleans. au22 25, 27 se2

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 1348.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH