New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

The potter says to his clay, "Be ware."

A sad-eyed young man said, "Yes, a lass, I love."

Sentiment is encouraged by the use of cologne.

Base ball playing is more of pastime than sport.

The oyster season and many oysters are now open.

By a change of courthouse Chicago hopes to be saved.

It is now said that Ida Lewis only saves men from drowning.

Democrats are holding very blue mass meetings in the West.

Quick sail and small profit—Coming in second at a yacht race.

The sealed wives of Brigham Young are only seal's kin to him.

Noah paddled his own canoe, and had no Shem archical notions.

Jockeys should go West. There is always a Racine Wisconsin.

Partisan journals decline manuscript statements made on both sides.

The New York ring will go by the board, but not by the canal board.

A manager has been found desirous of losing money at the Globe Theatre.

General Steadman refused to speak from the same stand with Sam Carey in Ohio.

In good time Englishmen will learn that they can not avoid hell by dropping h's.

When a man winds up his clock he expects it to go; but it is different with business affairs.

The Republicans in the third Mississippi district have nominated Finnis H. Little for Congress.

Tennyson has revised his first statement, and now says Joaquin Miller will be a poet if he works hard.

The New York managers, Shook & Palmer, are unable to take the "Two Orphans" away from McKee Rankin.

Many of the hired Democrats now say they will not vote for greenbacks; they want to be paid in hard money.

Tom Thumb has a rival in England, but Tom need not be afraid, for his rival is in every way a much smaller man.

Bees at Brownsville, Texas, take possession of stores where sugar and molasses are kept, and can only be driven out by smoke.

A corps of the Italian army is to be provided with velocipedes. Soldiers so mounted can keep out of the way of the enemy with perfect ease.

This Indian summer is more disagreeable than the summer we had in July and August. Perhaps the weather adjuster is using the wrong month in place of September.

Lace making is becoming very popular in this country. If it could be taken to Europe and smuggled back it would be bought as genuine Honiton, and sold at large profits.

A persistent preacher has a congregation at his mercy. If his hearers do not at first admit that man must be born again, they will soon learn that his sermon must be borne again.

Illinois has a poetess on whose face rests shadows of divine afflatus. She is named Hatchett, and should be buried as soon as she reaches the twenty-fifth canto of her centennial ode.

Bad peaches are so plenty in Baltimore that people are not arrested for stealing them. Information is simply lodged with the undertaker, and the world and the fruit man move on as usual.

A new play brought out in Chicago entitled "Hearts and Diamonds," was called immoral, and ever then it would not draw. This shows that if the public taste has not improved, it at least is opposed to being swindled.

Rev. Mr. Murray points with pride to the young man who drove Lulu. He is the son of a Congregational minister, and if his neck is not broken by the hurdles of fate, he bids fair to become an ornament to the stable and an honor to the profession.

James Russell Lowell is bidding for the position of poet laureate to the croakers. He believes the world is going to blazes. It is "Tempora mutantur" since the Cornell crew got away with his Harvard boys, and there is no good in anything. Gone to meet Bryant!

Colonel W. F. Loan, superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, has the profound sympathy of the entire community in the great bereavement he suffers in the loss of his young and most estimable wife. Born in London, England, but a resident of Algiers since infancy, Mrs. Loan possessed a wide circle of acquaintances, to whom she was endeared by her lovely traits of person and character. Her funeral last evening was marked by deep sorrow and sincere sympathy for the surviving relatives.

A new life insurance company has been started in New York which proposes not to hire canvassers. The idea is a good one. Companies can make the advantages they offer known to the people by judicious advertisements, and an individual desirous of being insured will visit the office of his choice and transact business as he would with a banker or merchant. Besides the salaries of runners saved, the companies without such agents will be favored by getting a better class of risks. Clear headed men who volunteer to get their lives insured are likely to live a long time. Men brought in by canvassers are men talked nearly to death, and some of them expire as soon as the policy is made out. The next step in civilization will be the allowing of readers to buy their books of bookstores, instead of getting them from tramps. The Mahdiing and Stanleying is something not so easily tolerated. No man knows that he may be mistaken for a tramp and will be lucky if he has been mistaken for anything else.

[illegible]

CONSERVATISM AND ITS DUTIES.

In the first interval of cotton culture, the war of races begins. Those laborers who have been docile and industrious with the plow and hoe become suddenly violent conspirators and assassins. The employers for whom they have just secured the means of subsistence are said to be under the necessity of arming for the destruction of these laborers, lest they should overthrow all social order and rights of property.

Those Republicans who have voted with the negro are charged with having counselled their alleged violence, and are driven from the country, or shot down in the swamps.

It is an open fight between the Democracy who have pledged themselves to overthrow the right of negro suffrage on one side, and the negro who believes that not only his rights but his life are at stake.

This is the state of the campaign from the Savannah to the Rio Grande. In our own city we find a terrible decline of business. Immigration of the white people has ceased and emigration has set in. The receipts of cotton and Western produce have declined, the imports of foreign goods have fallen off, the wages of the mechanics and the sales of merchandise have undergone a corresponding diminution, our commercial rivals of St. Louis and New York seize upon every riot, every assassination, every suicide which occurs in our unfortunate city. They fabricate cases of yellow fever, and warn the merchant or traveler not to visit a city which offers the choice and chance of dying by epidemic or being shot by mistake.

In the midst of this flagrant war of races, waged through hatred and aggression on one part and terrified desperation on the other, what is to become of the investments of capital, the rewards of enterprise or the rights of labor? Yet, while the wordy thunders and flashes of wrath which precede the impending storm are audible and visible all around, the Democratic party of Louisiana prepares to resume the political combat a year in advance of any election, and in the midst of the commercial calamities to which we have referred it proceeds to a close shoot-the-deserters organization. It is not for the recovery of the lost trade—not to replace it by newly opened communication with other productive sections, it is to wreak vengeance on all who differ in opinion; to subjugate white and black, and to recover all the offices and patronage, State, city and parish. To effect this object, they disavow the compromise of the special session as a mere truce. They expel all who do not obey their commands, and order all Conservatives to report to Democratic headquarters, on pain of the party whip, for failure to comply with their indentures of "contract" at Baton Rouge. They postpone all the business of the season for a campaign which will effectually confiscate the business of every mechanic and merchant in the city; fill the land with federal soldiers, and constitute the last stroke of a commercial paralysis, of which the evil temper of Democracy has been the exciting cause. The Southern Democratic campaign means industrial anarchy and bloodshed. It is a deliberate national issue fought on and over every Southern interest.

The Conservative interests of our city and State see then the impending issue. It is for them to determine whether they will stand neutral through fear of political proscription, or shame of party inconsistency, or come boldly forward to command and enforce peace between the labor that produces and the violence that destroys, between the harmony that attracts and unites men of all creeds and colors in the common welfare, and the intolerance which will slay for the color of the skin or the fashion of a badge.

The Conservative influence here is the old Whig and Union element. To say that they have ever acquiesced in Democratic principle or policy would be to contradict history. They were compelled to enter the war because their sense of State obligations, the title to that which they regarded as their property, and the social danger apprehended from the liberation of four millions of slaves demanded it. They fought for what they deemed their rights, and under what most of them deemed the paramount authority of the State over the citizen. Did they thereby make such a "contract" as binds them to the Democratic party forever? Would Bell, or Everett, or Lee, or Zollicoffer, or any of the thousand Whigs who fought the war have felt bound to submit to the double subjugation, by the federal government and the Southern Democracy? Were they to acknowledge a double allegiance to President Grant and President Jefferson Davis?

The men of whom we speak comprehend well that the sectional war is not over and will never be until the Southern Democracy shall reign over them and their interests with the same arrogance, despotism and exclusion that they did before the war and during the war.

These men know perfectly that with the Democratic ascendency will come all these consequences which are now flagrant. They know that Republican control means the maintenance of the principles of the capitulation, with peace, order, the acquisition of capital and the animation of industry. They know that, leaving out the canceled question of slavery, the Republican platform carries out every Whig principle of peace and progress taught by Clay, Pendleton, Botts, Gentry, Conrad, Prentiss, Prentice and Stephens; that the Democratic programme involves every principle that those sterling Whigs ever combatted.

Why then should this Conservatism hesitate between order and anarchy, between the reinstatement of their own principles and leading back in triumph to the throne of intolerance and persecution the party which has time, for used them as the scaffold to build up their dilapidated political fortunes, and would proscribe them as readily as they would a negro if they had the power to do so?

We answer these questions. The Conservatives hesitate to take the path their reason points, because the Republican party has been so denounced for alleged corruption and oppression. We do not choose to use the "you, too," argument, and cite the Democrat share in these alleged abuses. We will not point to the State and city of New York, in which the Democracy have undoubted control, as an evidence that it is not in the national ascendency of the Democracy that the Southern Conservatives are to anticipate exceptional integrity of administration. But we ask Conservatives to weigh the question of future association carefully. Principles remain; men are transient. The Republican party of Louisiana stands on the amendments of the constitution and the maintenance of the compromises. It has arrested the abuses, and repudiated the agency of the actors in those abuses, whether perpetrated by Republicans, Democrats or political mongrels. The Republicans have reduced the debt and expenditures of the State. They have published a programme, pledging themselves to present as good a schedule with as able and as honest an administration as any competitor can.

Will it not be well with this presentation of positive danger on one hand, and probable advantage on the other, that the Conservatives of Louisiana should examine and await a further development of Democratic purposes and an authentic demonstration of Republican pledges? They can thus throw the weight of Conservative influence where it will be productive of most good for the country and themselves.

ARGUMENT, FORSOOTH!

The Shreveport *Times* has an invulnerable position. It is surrounded by a community which allows no political dissent, and it feeds the harmonious hatred with violent abuse of its political opponents. Its attacks are those of the Chinese, with weapons of offensive—odor, or like the yells with which the savages used to assault our forefathers on the frontier. In the present as in the past these attempts to intimidate do not amount to much. Waiting a moment, however, until the *effluvium* and fury of the *Times* shall have been dissipated we deliver our fire. As we understood and now remember the argument of the *Times*, it was that the Republican administration of the State government in all its departments was responsible for all the monopolies, debt and corruption alleged to exist in the State of Louisiana. To this we have replied: 1. That several monopolies had existed in Louisiana before the war. 2. That debt and corruption were not unknown in that halcyon era. 3. That Democratic men had profited by the most objectionable of existing monopolies, and had profited by the public expenditures. The *Times* will remember that we defended no act of wrong, that we simply protested against the whole odium being heaped upon one party, while the chief advantage was derived by members of the other party. We professed a wish, of which we have proved the sincerity, to unite with any and every party to reform these abuses. We will, therefore, make some comments in extenuation, though we feel that with the abuse and prejudice created against the paper and party, the readers of the Shreveport *Times* will never see, and certainly never believe any statement they may read in a Republican print. It is a chivalrous system, no doubt, to commit a crowd to unanimous enmity against an antagonist, and then invite him to combat in the midst of those enraged and unreasoning arbiters. Such denunciation before such a packed tribunal we suppose the *Times* will call "argument." Argument despises the adventitious aids of passion. It is degraded by a verdict secured in advance. It will not divide its triumphs with prejudice or with management.

We have not "singled out the canal lease" by any means. It was only one case in which a Democratic legislature had during its short time of service conceded the principle that a political majority may give to its political friends a valuable franchise.

We might have added some other admissions of the same principle. There was a law passed providing for the appointment of a public printer. There was an appointment of twenty-one or twenty-two commissioners at a daily pay of six dollars when in service. There was an act authorizing the city of New Orleans to recognize a circulation of between three and four millions, to provide for their conversion into bonds and levy a tax of one-quarter of one per cent for their liquidation. In addition to the lease of the New canal, it granted to a lightering and wrecking company the franchise of imposing a tax of not exceeding one dollar on each ton of shipping which they should lighter over the bar of the Mississippi. If we turn to the Democratic administration of our city government we shall find the monopoly of the markets sold, and private persons imprisoned for having sold food to the people, contrary to the rights of the market monopolists. We shall find, also, the control of the public wharves leased to private persons, and a proposition now pending to sell to private persons the monopoly of public water; that the exclusive privilege of preparing and selling butcher's meats held by Democrats, and, in some instances, by Democrats active in politics, is notorious here. We could trace the history of Louisiana legislation further back, and show public debt contracted for the Nashville railroad without value received. We could show official defalcations of great magnitude. This is unnecessary. It was our proposition that legislators calling themselves Democrats had voted for measures now, alleged to be corrupt; that men now acting as Democrats have the control of these most obnoxious and palpable monopolies. This the records of legislation prove. Now, does the Shreveport *Times* contend that a Democrat may do these acts with impunity, but that it is a crime for a Republican to do the same? Or does it claim that a Democrat is a person of superior virtue and position who may do, or forbid whatever he may choose, while others can not even follow his example on pain of being surrounded and shot to death by Democrats? Have we an aristocracy? Is there equality of political, social or moral rights in this country, or are we governed by a superior force which compels the surrender of all office and submission to all violence? Most people in a passion are inconsistent, and so the *Times* says:

What we charge, and charge distinctly, is that the Radical party has made rogues and liars Governors and legislators of our States.

Then it adds:

The iniquities of the Warmoth regime are upon the record of the Radical party, and they can not be shifted elsewhere. Our people in their desperate strait accepted Warmoth's aid in the canvass of 1872; but no one can affirm that they ever approved his previous record or accepted the responsibility for the crimes perpetrated by the Radicals during his administration.

So our people in their desperate strait did a little more than accept the aid of "the liars and rogues" elevated to executive and legislative authority. It has been charged that they promised to elevate Governor Warmoth to the Senate of the United States, and it is beyond doubt they endeavored to send the Republican assessor, Mr. Sheridan, to the House of Representatives.

Then the Shreveport *Times* scolds those bad Democrats who have got away with the butchers' meat, wharf and canal monopolies, and who have grown rich from the brokerage of city and State debts, thus:

The Democrats who have betrayed the trusts confided to them are no better than the REPUBLICAN and its friends; those Democrats who have combined with the Radicals in the organization of scandalous monopolies, and are profited by them, must be classed with that common herd of unscrupulous men who are to be found in all parties, among all classes, and even in all churches.

Now, what harm does this do the truly lucky holder of this profitable job if he be a Democrat? He will sit in the convention; he will organize sub-clubs; he will give for campaign expenses a part of the money fleeced from the people. We challenge the proof that any Demoarat who held any one of these monopolies has ever been disfranchised by his party for such participation.

From all this the Shreveport *Times* will see that we have vindicated our position. It was, that all abuses of public trust were wrong; that the Democratic party had been guilty by action and adoption of these abuses, and was, therefore, and to that extent, responsible for the wrong. We have cited the New York cases of Tweed & Co., and Lord, and others, to prove Democrats no better than other men. The Republicans have reformed much of the the abuses perpetrated by concurrence of both parties, and enjoyed chiefly by the Democracy. Left alone in charge of the government, the Republicans have reduced the State debt and forbidden the city government to create new debts. Is there no merit in this?

We had feared the *Times*, disappointed in not being ceded with the Caddo country to Texas, was about turning its talents to the aid of St. Louis. It will nowhere find the same field of uncontradicted soliloquy and unresisting submission to armed intolerance. But if the *Times* is in earnest for reform, it it does not wish to capture the government with all its alleged patronage and powers of abuse, let it tell us what reforms it proposes. Will it reduce the patronage of a Democratic Governor; will it cut down the fees of the sheriffs, which the Democratic Legislature of 1866–7 established; will it restrict the fees of clerks and require all officers to perform the duties of their own offices in person? Let us hear what it wants. Let us see a schedule of constitutional amendments, and if, in addition to having given all the reforms for the past three years, the Republican party shall flinch from a pledge and schedule of reform, then it will be competent for the Shreveport *Times* to continue its condemnation. Until it shall submit such a schedule it can carry on its long range and ineffectual bombardment of obloquy without scaling a splinter or provoking a reply.

John Knox is likely to get a monument at Haddington, Scotland.

DIED.

LOAN—On Thursday, September 9, at 3:30 A. M., MRS. CAROLINE J. LOAN, aged twenty-four years, wife of Colonel W. F. Loan, a native of London, England, but resident in this city since infancy.

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FOR CASH ONLY.
JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,
129.....Rampart street.....129
Corner of Perdido,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.,
Offers to all those in want of furniture, among other inducements too numerous to mention—
DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, $30;
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WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, $12;
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Substantially made and well finished.
NO AUCTION GOODS.
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PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, HALL, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
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Call on
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Corner Rampart and Perdido streets.
Country orders promptly filled. se1 1m 1p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 2, 1875.

Information having been conveyed to this Department that the persons alleged to be guilty of the murder of GEORGE HEADRICK, near Logansport, in the parish of De Soto, in this State, on the twentieth of August, 1874, are well known, and have taken refuge in the county of Panola, Texas, but can not be arrested there, by process of law, without the offer of a reward therefor;

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will, in each case, pay a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any or all of the persons concerned in the aforesaid crime. Said reward or rewards to be paid on the certificate of the Attorney General of the State, as provided by section one, act No. 17, approved April 3, 1873.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se9

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
139.....Canal Street.....139
Touro Buildings.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
AGENCY FOR
VICHY, BITTER AND ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS,
And for the Celebrated
BERGEN CODLIVER OIL,
AS ALSO FOR
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Manufacturers of the
Indelible Cotton Marking Ink,
Condensed into a one gallon can, sufficient to make a barrel of
SUPERIOR INK AT $3 25 PER BARREL.
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A VERY GOOD CARPET
FOR SIXTY CENTS.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS AND MATTING,
WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES,
CURTAIN GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
JUST RECEIVED AND WILL BE OFFERED LOW.
HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
se1 1m No. 39 Camp street.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. Joseph Carverse.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 72,879.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

SIX CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fifth District of this city, in square number thirty-two, bounded by Alix, Vallette, Olivier and Peter streets, designated as follows: Half of lot number fifteen measuring fifteen feet on Alix street, by one hundred and thirteen feet eleven inches in depth; lot number six ten measuring twenty-eight feet seven inches on Alix street, by ninety-eight feet eight inches and one hundred feet in depth; lot number seventeen measuring twenty-eight feet seven inches on Vallette street, by one hundred and one feet in depth; lot number twenty seven measuring thirty feet on Vallette street, by ninety-nine feet seven inches and one hundred and two feet in depth; lot number twenty-eight measuring thirty feet on Vallette street, by one hundred and two feet in depth; lot number twenty-nine measuring thirty feet on Peter street by fifty six feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Mrs. Adelaide Gains.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 72,608.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number two hundred and thirty-two, bounded by Lawrence, Magazine, Camp and Jena streets, designated as follows: Lots numbers nine, ten and eleven, measuring seventy-five feet on Lawrence street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; lot number twelve, measuring thirty feet on Magazine street, by seventy-five feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Hosman R. Smith.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No 51,636.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated, lying and being in the Third District of this city, in the square number seventeen A, bounded by Notre Dame, Julia, Delta and Water streets, designated by the numbers six, seven, eight and nine of said square, agreeably to a plan made by L. H. Pilie, sworeyor, dated the twenty-first day of May, 1866, and deposited in the office of William J. Castel, a notary public in this city; which said lots of ground, when taken together, measure each twenty four feet nine inches five lines front on Water and Delta streets, by a depth, between parallel lines, of one hundred and twenty feet seven feet four lines; said lot number nine forming the corner of, and fronting on Water, Julia and Delta streets, together with all the rights, ways and advantages thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; said square being known as baltiere property. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from plaintiff herein per act passed before Felix Grima, notary public in this city, on the tenth of October, 1874.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms and Conditions—The purchaser to assume the payment of twelve notes of five hundred dollars each, and falling due every three months, on and after the first of September, 1875, to the first of September, 1878, inclusively, with eight per cent interest per annum from the first of September, 1874, till paid; and the balance cash.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 26 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Auguste Grandjean.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 70,943.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty-five, bounded by Dumaine, Derbigny, St. Ann and Roman streets, measuring fifty-two feet on Dumaine street, by one hundred and twenty-eight feet in depth.

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty-six, bounded by Dumaine, Galvez, St. Philip and Johnson streets, designated as lot number ten, measuring thirty feet on Dumaine street, by one hundred feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. James Fallon.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 70,954.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square number thirteen hundred and fifty-one, bounded by Laurel, Magazine, Camp and Jena streets, designated as follows: Lots numbers nine, ten and eleven, measuring seventy-five feet on Laurel street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; lot number twelve, measuring thirty feet on Magazine street, by seventy-five feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. Mary Ann Fuller.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 70,297.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city tax-s of 1874 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 FRIDAY, September 10, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and seventeen, bounded by St. Joseph, St. Charles, Carondelet and Julia streets, designated as lot number ten, measuring twenty-nine feet on St. Joseph street, by one hundred and forty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
au10 22 se10 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Antoine Debat.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 72,205.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square number thirteen hundred and twenty-one, bounded by Lafayette, Decatur and Spain streets, designated as lot number two, measuring thirty feet on Peters street, by sixty-six feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Ed. Hughes.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 72,119.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ELEVEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number three hundred and sixty-four, bounded by Valence, Bordeaux, Pritania and Pitt streets, designated as follows: Lots numbers three to eight measuring two hundred feet on Valence street, by one hundred feet on Bordeaux street; lots numbers nine to thirteen measuring one hundred and five feet on Pitt street, by one hundred feet on Bordeaux street.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Bertrand Laporte.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 73,085.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and ninety four, bounded by Rampart, Dumaine, Bayou and Gimbrede streets, designated as lot number one, measuring twenty-eight feet nine inches on Rampart street, by sixty feet three inches in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. H. Menken.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 73,081.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number two hundred and thirty-four, bounded by Lafayette, Basin and Poydras streets, designated as lot number six, measuring twenty six feet eight inches on Poydras street, by eighty five feet six inches in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
au10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. F. Hollinger.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 72,052.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number two hundred and eighty-seven, bounded by Perdido, Laurel and Constance streets, designated as follows: Lots numbers fourteen to eighteen measuring one hundred and fifty feet on Perdido street, by one hundred and thirty-five feet in depth; lots numbers twenty-eight and thirty-two measuring one hundred and fifty feet on Octavia street, by one hundred and thirty-five feet in depth.

TWELVE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number four hundred and thirty-eight, bounded by Apollo, Napoleon, Bacchus and Berlin streets, designated as follows: Lots numbers one to five, measuring one hundred and fifty-two feet on Apollo street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; lots numbers six to ten measuring one hundred and fifty-two feet on Apollo street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; lots numbers eleven to twelve measuring sixty feet on Bacchus street, by one hundred and fifty-two feet in depth.

THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number four hundred and thirty-seven, bounded by Napoleon avenue, Apollo, Bacchus and Jena streets, designated as follows: Lots numbers one and ten measuring sixty feet on Napoleon avenue, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; lot number eleven measuring thirty feet on Napoleon avenue, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Mrs. Mary Greenleaf.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 71,745.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square number one hundred and twenty-one, bounded by Adjunctation, Laurel and Philip streets, designated as lot number three, measuring thirty feet on Jackson street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. John Gluck.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 71,793.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M. the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square number two hundred and seventy-one, bounded by St. Denis, Philip, Dryades and First streets, designated as lots numbers one and twelve, measuring sixty feet on St. Denis street, by ninety feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. E. F. Garcia.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 71,606.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square number forty-four, bounded by Jackson, St. Thomas, Roman and Galvez streets, designated as lots numbers ten and eleven, measuring sixty-seven feet on Jackson street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. J. Jones.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT OF THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 70,263.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1874, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 12, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number three hundred and seven, bounded by Franklin, Lafayette, Basin and Poydras streets, designated as lot number six, measuring twenty six feet eight inches on Poydras street, by eighty five feet six inches in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
se10 19 oct12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. New Orleans Mechanics' Society; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. Mechanics' Institute; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. Mechanics' Association; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 76,401, 55,403, 1276, 76,402, 76,674, 76,711 and 1155.—By virtue of eight writs of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, for city taxes of 1872 and 1874, 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, FRIDAY, September 10, 1875, at twelve o'clock, the following described property, to wit—

FIVE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Dryades, Canal, Common and Barone streets, designated as lots numbers fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, measuring each twenty feet on Dryades street, by one hundred and forty eight and one hundred and forty four feet depth.

ONE CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number sixty-six, bounded by Bourbon, Customhouse and Bourbon streets, designated as lot number Bong, measuring twenty-five feet on Customhouse street, by ninety six feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGG