founded with self-appointed societies, usurping the right to control the constituted authorities, and to dictate to public opinion. While the former is entitled to respect, the latter is incompatible with all good government and must either sink into general disesteem or finally overthrow the established order of things." I see men whose souls revolt from affiliation with armed gangs, yet who succumb to and reinforce the very power which they know wreaks ruin to every public interest; and I recall the candor of Patrick Henry—whom to emulate ennobles any citizen—when overpowered in the Virginia convention in his battle on the constitution, "I wish not to go to violence. I shall patiently wait in expectation of seeing that government changed so as to be compatible with the safety, liberty and happiness of the people. I will be a peaceable citizen!" I have no desire to deal in illiberal terms, but I insist that any people that consents to the suspension at individual caprice of its laws dwells in a commonwealth of worm-eaten timber. If the public will may be operative only when it trammels the personal will of no citizen, it lacks all that justifies respect, the power to assert a paramount authority to wholesome ends. And the disease is publicly confessed when we borrow the forms of law to reinforce the very man that scouts the law. We gather a jury to acquit a murderer and accredit him back to the society he has foully wronged; we morally stand at his elbow with a judicial towel on which he may wipe his red hands. We exalt his code, which is at half-cock, over all the prescripts framed by the wisdom of legislative assemblies. We repudiate in practice what we profess zeal for—to conserve the body politic. There is certainly a muscular public opinion in Louisiana which absolves law-breakers and determines the shade of an offense by the color, or money, or social position of the offender, which is, in fact, an untamed hostility to legal constraints. Its politicians dare not admit this, but its sway is none the less vigorous because they wave flags of false truce or issue amiably phrased bulletins at periods of party contest. Sir, an element that acquits and readopts the worst offenders, that consents that my spleen against you shall be a valid mortgage upon your life, that does not bestir itself from its moral sloth to vindicate the affronted laws, in grand juries and courts, has something of "that peculiar taint of barbarism which," Buckle remarks, "makes men prefer occasional disobedience to systematic liberty."

And so far as this vice is political in its bearing, let me ask, was Appomattox morally a surrender of the musket only, not of sidearms nor of the man behind the musket? It was a submission to national authority or it was not, and when that authority is both besought to reinvest a man with citizenship and overridden to resent the citizenship of others, there is a bald exhibition of bad faith which it behooves the honor of this people to forbid. I admit that this commonwealth has been afflicted with Gypseys, with many itinerant peddlers in politics, with men who seek office as a cross road to intercept and levy upon the citizen, who are squirming, ready valets at either party's hire, whose influence is a dry rot, and whose early exodus can be their only benefaction to Louisiana; but disastrous as these political highwaymen and usurers have been, even they are harbored by law from pursuit save by the processes of law. Yet because in 1718 Governor Bienville, of Louisiana, sent a party of convicts to clear from the swamp a site for New Orleans, it in nowise follows that that city and the State are especially consecrated as an asylum for rogues.

When with a loud voice the people of Louisiana shall revoke the ruffian's tacit license, and denounce his hideous assumption in this professedly Christian age that assassination is a meet while irregular expression of law against an offender, or offener of partisan hostility to loyal men, then, and not till then, may she deserve the blessing that we ceremoniously implore on Sundays and forfeit by discharity during the residue of the week. God is a just God, and He reads deeper than the mellow disavowals to congressional committees, of a social rumor that often commends violence in public prints, and yet oftener in private conversations; deeper than the sermons of our clergy whose function seems too often to be delicately to poultice our minor sins; deeper than our professions of honor as citizens and as men; and down at the core of this commonwealth, He finds a lax esteem for human life, a public opinion that is not jealous of the laws it should unceasingly emphasize, nay that practically accredits the political outlaw, since it does not interdict him. A man who is not your fellow-partisan is ne less His creature, with a life given by him, and to which He alone has title. Let us remember that God has framed His moral retributions to gibbet a whole people before to-day. The pent heart of a large element in Louisiana is, so to speak, a powder magazine, but for which bullets could not fly over her area. In sterling honor every political bullet was surrendered in 1865; every man who fires one now enjoys his restored citizenship under false pretenses, and every man who persistently forbears remonstrance is an accessory before and after the fact. A partisanship that is not rooted in humanity is barbarism. Let me say, also, that no men here are invested with police power to challenge the right of him of Oregon or Maine to dwell in Louisiana, to anchor to his acre, to defend it in politics and avow his opinions. His citizenship is his sovereignty, while he may declare wherever he goes and in the teeth of all sullen partisans, as declared Fitzhugh Lee last year at Bunker Hill, "I am here because I have a right to be here." To the American freeman the whole Union area is Bunker Hill. It is to be remembered that North Carolina and Georgia were represented by "carpet baggers" in the Congress that put forth the declaration; the former by a Massachusetts man, a Virginian and a Jerseyman, the latter by a Virginian and a Connecticut man. I am not unmindful that tenders of good-fellowship especially beseem this day, but I conceive that it devolves not upon me to accost an element that averts its face, holds its hand at its pistol belt, clings to its old cankering opinions and refuses to think the robust and catholic American thought.

There is not a more pathetic remembrance than that of the kindliness exhibited by Lincoln upon his return to the capital from spent Richmond. There was none of the coarse exultation of a man who saw four terrible years flare forever, like so many torches, before his grand image in American history; nothing but gracious projects of amnesty and reconciliation. Looking (says Draper) at a photograph of Lee, he forgot the foe and extolled his "urbane and benevolent lineaments." Lee was no longer a foe, he had left the field, thanking his victor. When those who acclaim Lee as an examplar forbear to recruit camps in politics, and honestly accept, as did he, the peace to which they, like him, were pledged, they will find that the Union, like her Lincoln, will rejoice to greet amity, and generous fellowship quicken in their faces. But that we should should search up along a gun barrel for a kindly face at the stock, is an unpromising invitation. And when I bear in mind the vast number of white, unschooled children that are maturing to manhood over the State, to swell the number, already large, of ignorant white citizens, I forecast a clouded future, if her present stupor be not arrested, and a new vitality be not awakened by a more liberal development of her moral, intellectual, agricultural and commercial forces.

Said Mr. Wheeler, of New York, now a vice-presidential candidate, after visiting Louisiana last year: "The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary schoolhouse is full of suggestion." To be mere bigots with a narrow jealousy for a section, not patriots with a liberal ambition for a whole republic is to render Louisiana, if not rescued by better influences, a mere torpid, decaying American Spain. Let us insist that the intellect of man as a factor of public opinion is paramount to the growth of the sect, that the knowledge that explores, sifts and winnows faiths and traditions, not the credulity that accepts mucid tenets rather than explore, is the essential need and health of a civilized people. To gyne down and dwart a people's intellect is the greatest and most impious of sacrileges. Washington, Jefferson and Jay were especially solicitous for popular education.

If Louisiana is to reveal sound health and be raised from her decrepitude, it is not to be achieved by seizing her by the throat and holding her violently braced upon her feet against the wall. The two colors are her legs, and we must invigorate the whole system that she may stand equally upon them; the more you wound one leg the more you deplete the other of vitality.

Let us hope that turbulent men, mindful of the forbearance of the Union at the close of the rebellion, may soon cease from crashing through the laws that house the citizen, and acknowledge to that Union, as did Burgoyne to Schuyler, "You show me great kindness, though I have done you much injury." Let them feel that as in defense Ajax stalked with his broad buckler and drawn sword around the wounded Ulysses, so stalks the Union around the humblest prostrate citizen. Hosea Biglow rightly states: "The old Amerikin idee, to make a man a man and let him be." I hear this section in 1863 refuse to colored troops of the Union the rights of soldiers, and a year later I hear Davis and Lee propose to organize colored troops. The negro is tenfold more capable now than he was then to contribute to the legitimate defense of the same States and can not in reason be scouted by those who then confessed his utility and whose old statutory constraints alone upon his intelligence have impaired that utility. Corral his race by violence, if you will, within a color-line but remember that you thus compact the race the more, even while you complain that it coheres. You leave it no resource upon which to depend for its defense save the might of its own numbers. You compress them as Great Britain compressed the colonists to one people. The only policy is humanely to allure the black out from his race and assimilate him in the political society.

I see within and beyond our State an absence of that virtue which should distinguish public stewardship; maggots in our high trusts, brokerage in politics, usury and rapine, the same avarice that in the first eighteen months of the Confederacy could not account at Richmond for $70,000,000, confided to disbursing agents, the same "corruption and imbecility," that in the words of a member of the Confederate Congress concerning the Davis' administration, "sit grimly enthroned where it was once hoped that virtue and ability would exercise supreme sway;" and I recall and shout back the terms of Washington in 1778, "I would to God that some one of the more atrocious in each State was hung in gibbets as high as the one prepared for Haman." I honor little the partisan prudery that scoffs at the recreant Secretary of War of 1876, and has worn no blush as well for the recreant Secretary of War of 1861, who to assault the nation, secretly stole and stacked at the South 135,000 of her own muskets, while her sworn servant. It is a mock virtue that perpetually strains at gnats and bolts without grimace the largest camels. Let us rather, as Americans, bury our faces in our hands for an erring steward, not debase ourselves by utilizing his error to cheap party ends. We are admonished of the caution observed in the selection of public servants in Connecticut before the revolution, where "the voters convene in the meetinghouse," a minister pronounces a prayer, another a sermon, and the constables collect the votes from the seated suffragans. "There are very severe laws against bribery," says the contemporary Peters. "The candidates are not suffered to give a dinner, or even a glass of cider on the day of election to a voter." I hear an element in our section declaim against "centralization"—the same element whose experiment at government at Richmond was an utter abnegation of the "State rights" reason for attempting it. The iron hand of an executive beckoned his will to a servile Congress, stretched forth across Southern State lines and dragged the conscript from his family, enforced direct taxes, suspended the habeas corpus, robbed the farmer of his stores, seized railways at whim, and won victories by newspapers, till neither State Legislature, citizen nor journal dared dispute its despotic sway; and I insist that such men stand estopped by their own experiment from assailing the system which rescued them from it, and which simply forbids them from renewing their mischievous blunder. If the assertion of supremacy by the national government against such as forcibly dispute it be centralization, so be it. Charleston was wroth in 1861 at the national occupation of Fort Sumpter, but the humors of Charleston were of less moment than the authority of the republic. After having violently denied the "State right" of North Carolina peaceably to secede from the Confederacy, and urged military interposition to arrest her attempt, it is with ill-grace that the querulous element now gnashes its teeth as if this State, bought with national moneys, and erected as a State by national will, were invaded the moment a national soldier bivouacs within her borders. Richmond stands a historic witness that States and citizens have no rights whatever.

Need we marvel at this? No, the Southern States, by the instinct of a common interest, by reason of a common jealousy, and to the end of a common defense of a common institution, had for years been banded in a moral union of their own that had asserted itself in our national ordinances; nay, authorized a marshal to leap over State line after State line, even to the Canada frontier, in pursuit of a fugitive slave. This moral union of these Southern States girt itself for the field in 1861 as an independent political union. The war was a collision of the two Unions—one beneficent, wholesome and dedicated to the purpose of the fathers; the other baleful, diseased and wholly subversive of that purpose.

I see a House of Congress with no loftier motive than that of partisan spleen, with the two exalted instincts of the eavesdropper and the scavenger, devoting its ear to official keyholes and its nose to solemn sniffs over the country which its members largely sought to wreck, and I recall the terms of the historian—"Party spirit raged (in 1779) among the people, and even the members of Congress, too many of them, disgraced themselves, and neglected the grave duties of their position by petty squabbles, by unworthy disputes, by seeking to pull one another to pieces and by charges and recriminations."

I hear a General Grant proclaim in 1776, in the House of Commons, that "the Americans can not fight," and I see sitting in the highest trust of the people whom that British braggart crossed the Atlantic to crush, a robust answer in their own Grant.

I see a great soldier named Lee twice withdraw his hand from the Bible, in Washington's hand at Valley Forge, in refusal of the oath of allegiance, and after Monmouth, retire with clouded fame.

I see a British Webster rout the colonists at Camden, and an American Webster rise later to the kingly championship of the republic.

I see an American Lincoln surrender Charleston, and a later and greater Lincoln pound on its gates with bombs till the Union strode through!

I see a new Warren at Gettysburg, a new Thomas, with hoarded thunder in his vans: I see a new Hancock and a new Sherman write with a ruder iron pen the old vow of freedom on the scarred foreheads of new foes, and I dare believe in the American future and its opulent powers; that the citizen will bring the ethics of his hearthstone into that greater household, the State; that elections will not be mere surrenders of people's rights; that the dead-line will disappear from all guilds and from politics, as it has sunk beneath the quiet sods of Andersonville; that our rabbles will be tamed by education to helps; that school houses must be our best outworks, to the end that our enfeebled local civilization may not be flanked; that no church can erect itself upon our soil to annul American institutions; that there shall prevail better codes than codes of blood; that the tables of stone, whereon are written God's commandments, will be forbidden by Christian communities from being broken to party missiles; that American manhood will be the best, broadest-shouldered, biggest hearted manhood; that we are anchored firmly as a nation through the deep clutch of our dead soldiery upon the very roots of permanence; that no man so befriends his party as he who challenges a wrong done in its name; "that (Jefferson) the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest;" that the republic stands unceasingly at the shoulder of its citizen, the measure of its protection of him the measure of its vigor and virtue; that citizenship is an armor at home as well as abroad; that the rebel trench is the grave eternal of the slave; that temporary expedients like Parson Barnard's to dissuade the British from Danvers only end in Lexingtons and Concords, and that the national hand still lingers upon the sword with the old gracious yet terrible meaning of the declaration, "Enemies in war, in peace friends!"

Thanking you for your patient attention, and with a line of extract from Washington's Newberg letter of June 8, 1783, "I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you * * * * in His holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field, and finally, that He would be most graciously pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of the mind which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion; without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation."

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New Orleans, May 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth April, 1876:

Fire premiums	$201,006 86
Marine premiums	37,488 97
River premiums	114,813 26
Total	$353,308 49
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$233,357 40
Losses paid and estimated, including all known and unpaid:	
On fire risks.....$56,980 10	
On marine risks.. 18,938 58	
On river risks.... 71,471 90—$147,390 58	
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, discount, etc.... 83,728 11—231,118 69	
Leaving, after paying ten per cent in cash, interest on capital stock, profits	$52,238 79
The Company have the following assets—	
Bills receivable	$53,728 78
Loans on bond and mortgage 56,44333—$110,172 11	
Loans on pledge at call....$120,711 37	
Cash.....67,388 04— 188,099 41	
Real estate	123,034 42
City bonds, bank and other stocks	136,164 09
Premiums in course of collection	27,628 77
Total assets	$585,098 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of May, 1876.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved, That after paying the annual interest of ten per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twelfth day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company, entitled to receive the same.

Trustees.

Thomas A. Adams,	Edward Pilsbury,
Samuel E. Newman,	John E. King,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	Frederick Camerden,
John Phelps,	J. L. Harris,
Adam Thompson,	Andrew Stewart,
Henry Abraham,	Joseph Stone,
P. F. Strong,	George Martin,
Victor Meyer,	Alfred Moulton,
Joseph Bowling,	L. C. Jurey,
Edward J. Gay,	Edward Nalle,
John M. Sandidge,	George W. Sentell,
Simon Hernsheim,	A. Levi,
Simon Forchheimer,	John Brunaso,
Joseph B. Wolfe,	William H. Matthews,
R. S. Foat,	John V. Moore
Paul E. Mortimer.	je4 5uly

NEW ORLEANS
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS.
Established in 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	652,827 96
Income for the year 1875	634,030 94

This company insures fire, marine and river risks; issues marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

J. TUYES, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Vice President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

Ernest Merilh,	A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Lafitte,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Patjo,
Pierre Poutz.	D. D. Rogers. ja23 1y

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.
North German Lloyd.
STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS
VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips in October, 1876. The days of departure and price of passage will be advertised hereafter.

These steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton. The company reserve the right to change the ports.

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further information apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
je10 No. 43 Union street.

FOR HAVANA VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.
United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, WILMINGTON,
MARGARET, EMMA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Line will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Week,
Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Tampa.

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to
E. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 130 Common street.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
GRUNEWALD HALL,

Does not discount commercial paper. Confines itself strictly to the receipt and care of SMALL SAVINGS. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is at all times accessible to depositors.

Interest SIX PER CENT from date of deposit.

Directors—J. L. Gubernator, Thomas Hagan, Ed. W. Burbank, M. Benner, A. S. Badger.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. my6 1y

NEW ORLEANS
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
156.....Canal Street.....156

OFFICERS:
D. URQUHART, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams,	George Jonas,
Thomas Allen Clarke,	John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds,	Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison,	Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton,	T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey,	David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits. ap22 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
1.....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.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. Theophile Imbert; same vs. same; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 4439, 70,942 and 80,034.—By virtue of three 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 1870, 1874 and 1875, 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, July 14, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and twenty-four, bounded by Orleans, St. Ann, Rocheblave and Dorgenois streets, designated as lot number four, measuring fifty feet on Orleans street, by one hundred and four feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and thirty-three, bounded by Prieur, Roman, Hospital, Bayou road and Barracks streets, designated as lot number ten, measuring thirty-one feet on Prieur street, by sixty-four feet in depth.

3. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, on the Gentilly road, designated as lot number seven, measuring four arpents front on Gentilly road, by twenty arpents in depth.

4. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and twenty-six, bounded by Dorgenois, St. Peter, Rocheblave and Carondelet streets, designated as lot number eight, measuring thirty feet on Dorgenois street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth.

5. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square number seven hundred and seventy-two, bounded by Solidelie, Union, Prosper and Frenchmen streets, designated as lot number eight, measuring thirty-two feet on Solidelie street by sixty-four feet in depth.

6. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and seventy-three, bounded by Dumaine, White, St. Ann and Dupre streets, designated as lot number two, measuring sixty-four feet on Dumaine street by one hundred and forty feet in depth.

7. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number four hundred and five, bounded by Orleans, St. Ann, Salcedo and Gayoso streets, measuring one hundred and seventeen feet on Orleans street by ninety feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
je13 24 jy14 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Anais DeBouchel, Widow of Charles F. Berens vs. Joseph Grelier.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 8812.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the improvements, rights, ways, etc., situated in the Fourth District of this city (late Faubourg Livaudais parish of Jefferson, in this State), in the square bounded by St Denis, Dryades, Seventh and Eighth streets, and designated by the numbers five and six, on a plan drawn by Volquin, late surveyor, on the first of December, 1838, and deposited as a plan annexed to twenty-eight in the second book of plans in the office of A. Ducatel, a notary public in this city, said lots measuring, each thirty feet front on Dryades streets, by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, between parallel lines; lot number five forming the corner of Dryades and Eighth street; being the same property which the defendant herein acquired as follows, to wit: Lot number five by purchase from Reuben Knight, per act passed before J. R. Beard, late a notary public in this city, on the seventh of July, 1848, and lot number six by purchase from Robert Allen, by act passed before G. Rareshide, late a notary public in this city, on the fifth of January, 1854.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
je10 17 24 jy12 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

P. O. Fazende vs. William L. Catlin.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 7474.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, July 11, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Chestnut, Jackson, Philip and Coliseum streets, designated as lot number three on a plan drawn by Pilie & Murray, architects, dated April 27, 1863, and deposited for reference in the office of Edward Barnett, late a notary public in this city; which said lot measures, in American measure, forty two feet front on Chestnut street, by sixty-three feet eleven inches in depth, between parallel lines; being the same property which the defendant herein acquired by purchase from Emily J. Robertson, wife of William W. Freeman, per act passed before Andrew Hero, Jr., a notary public in this city, dated the eighth of November, 1870.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN
je8 17 24 jy11 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Michael Florance.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,674.—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 1875, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, July 31, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and forty-five, bounded by Polymnia, Carondelet, Felicity and Baronne streets, measuring twenty-seven feet nine inches on Polymnia street, by eighty-five feet seven inches on one line and ninety-one feet six lines on the other line in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number twenty-seven, bounded by St. Louis, Decatur, Toulouse and Chartres streets, designated as lot number thirty-five, measuring thirty-two feet on St. Louis street by forty-six feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
je29 jy8 30 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Leon Godchaux vs. Widow Joseph Giordano.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No 8872.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, July 31, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, at the corner of Dumaine and Dauphine streets, in the square bounded by Dumaine, Bourbon, Dauphine and St. Philip streets, measuring, in French measure, sixty-one feet, more or less, front on Dumaine street, by sixty feet, more or less, front on Dauphine street. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Being the same property which the defendant herein acquired in the following manner, to wit: The undivided five-tenths of which belongs to the community of acquests and gains which existed between the defendant herein and her late husband, J. Giordano, who acquired the same by purchase from Jean Lanna, per act passed before Louis T. Caire, late a notary public in this city, on the seventh of June, 1832; one-tenth of said property by purchase from Marie Giordano, wife of Arnaud Pepin, per act passed before Felix Percy, late a notary public in this city, on the twelfth of August, 1843, and the other four-tenths she acquired by virtue of the adjudication made to her of the share allotted to her four minor children, Lesida Giordano, Emelia Giordano, Alfred Giordano and Josephine Giordano, then wife of Bartholemew Canessa, at the appraised value, made by the experts appointed by the judge of the late Probate Court in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, as will appear by the order of said late Probate court, dated October 27, 1843, rendered on the advice and consent of a family meeting of said minors, held on the fourteenth of October, 1843, before said late notary, Felix Percy.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
je30 jy8 15 30 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Charles Lawson.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 89,099.—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 1875, 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, July 14, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty-nine, bounded by Rocheblave, Dorgenois, Conti and Bienville streets, designated as lot number twenty-one, measuring thirty feet on Rocheblave street, by one hundred feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and thirty six, bounded by Roman, St. Philip, Dumaine and Prieur streets, designated as lot number two, measuring sixty feet on Roman street, by thirty-six feet in depth.

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and twenty-five, bounded by Orleans, St. Peter, Rocheblave and Dorgenois streets, designated as lot number three, measuring thirty-seven feet on Orleans street, by one hundred and fourteen feet in depth.

4. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and sixty-five, bounded by Ursulines, St. Philip, Johnson and Galvez streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring thirty feet on Ursulines street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
je13 24 jy14 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Henry Brinkmann vs. Bernard Hackermuller.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 8888.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all rights and privileges thereunto belonging, situated in the Faubourg Delassize, Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Magazine, Constance (late Live Oak), Pleasant and Harmony streets, being composed of all of the lots numbered twelve and the half thereto contiguous of the lot numbered fourteen, on a lithographic plan annexed for reference to an act passed before T. O. Stork, late a notary public in this city, on July 7, 1859, and measuring thirty-nine feet four inches five lines front on Magazine street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, between parallel lines. Which said portion of ground was acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from Ludwig Fass, by two several acts passed before John F. Coffee, a notary public in this city, one thereof under date of August 6, 1861, being for the half of said lot number thirteen, and the other thereof under date of January 14, 1863, being for said lot number twelve.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—1. In cash for a sufficient amount to pay plaintiff's claim, say the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from June 24, 1876, till the day of sale, and costs of suit, and taxes due on said property, five per cent attorney's fees, and four dollars costs of protest.

2. The purchaser to assume to the extent of the amount of his bid the payment of five promissory notes, secured by mortgage on said property, drawn by defendant to his own order and indorsed by himself, dated June 21, 1875, bearing interest from and after maturity, if not then paid, at the rate of eight per cent per annum until final payment: One for the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars, due June 24, 1877; one for the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars, due June 24, 1878; one for the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars, due June 24, 1879; one for the sum of seven hundred and twenty dollars, due 24, 1880; one for the sum of nine thousand dollars, due June 24, 1880.

3. And the balance of the price of adjudication, if any, cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
je8 15 22 . Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Mrs. Theresa Dreyfus.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 72,718.—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 MONDAY, July 17, 1876, 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 one hundred and forty seven, bounded by Magazine, Camp, Philip and First streets designated as lots numbers one and two, measuring sixty-four feet on Magazine street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
je15 24 jy16 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Mrs. Theresa W. Turner, Mrs. Augusta and Marie Seibrecht.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 91,403.—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 1875, 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, July 14, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number three hundred and thirty eight, bounded by Marais, Gasquet, Common and Liberty streets, designated as follows: Lots number eight and nine measuring fifty-three feet on Marais street by one hundred and twenty-seven feet in depth; lot number ten measuring twenty-four feet on Common street by one hundred and six feet on the one line and one hundred and one feet on the other line in depth.

Seized in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN.
je13 24 jy14 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Morris Newman.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,836.—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 1875, 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, July 14, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and eighty-eight, bounded by Rampart, White, Thalia and Erato streets, measuring thirty-two feet on Rampart street, by ninety seven feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
je13 24 jy14 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. James M. Walsh.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 91,815.—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 1875, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, July 31, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number fourteen, bounded by Fourteenth, Dryades, Carondelet and Felicity streets, designated as lots numbers eight and nine, measuring each thirty-two feet on Galvez street by one hundred feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number six hundred and fifty-seven, bounded by Lopez, Gasquet, Canal and Galvez streets.

3. ONE-HALF SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, number seven hundred and thirty-nine, bounded by Common, Gravier, Cortez and Scott streets.

4. ONE HALF SQUARE OF GROUND, situated in