

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 10, 1876.

Mr. Seymour declines, as usual. A Terry-Bull battle is expected in Montana.

The Servians are not going to Antivari much. To bury a living man is a very grave mistake.

Paris has a professor of petrification. He is a solid man. The spiritual medium is generally rapped up in thought.

The Marquis de Bute gets \$5000 a day and something to boot. The London Review has been discussing George Sand's morality.

An ambitious young man can easily make himself sick with a health-life. Democratic committees are fat on the confidential circular business.

General Newton promises to blow Hell Gate wide open in September. Making political capital—Passing around the hat in a war club meeting.

Bine Jeans Williams has nothing but his pants on to keep him up in Indiana. Peter Cooper modestly says that he can not be elected, but that he ought to be.

Religion in Boston has taken a vacation. All of the leading clergymen are absent. It is strange that a flounce on a very short dress should be called a furrow.

No one can calculate the quantity of butter-milk which comes from Paul Foss. Old man Cooper is likely to Peter out beautifully with Sam Cary on his tick.

Talkers should speak the truth because it is good, and not because it is disagreeable. It is declared that silver money can be felt in the dark. The burglar ought to know.

"The mistress of the old manse" is not a good title for a novel. It reflects on the old man. The days are long enough at Chelsea, Massachusetts. Thomas Day, there, is 102 years old.

Life is but a span, and the distance from the amateur stage to a vegetable garden is not great. None but upright pianos should be used in churches. There are no such things as really square pianos.

There is more in management than luck. Four acres are no match for mature experience and judgment. Proctor Knott speaks very well of the Mr. Watterson who was elected to Congress in Kentucky.

Lucy Larom says poetry can be found everywhere. Lewis Morris has written "The Epic of Hades." All things are vain at the close of life. A monogram carved on a man's bedstead makes death no less cruel.

Bates says, "Dey better send dem Tilden resolutions to de orphan 'ylum. Dey can't get 'em dopted by de club." Political men-shun—The first club was raised by Cain. Abel was an opposition candidate, and it killed him off.

The paragraph about taking soda water syntipitiously appears to have been lost from the current original savings. Horatio Seymour is engaged in the dairy business. The cheese press is kind to him, and says nothing when he declines an office.

Torchlight agents are forming Democratic clubs and taking orders for torch lamps. The trouble is to see any money by those lamps. The independent farmer can rest under a shade tree and see his crops grow. He can also see the weeds growing at the same time.

Officers of the army are now more cautious in fighting Indians. They have seen enough obituary poetry to make them desire to live. Smith wears the cast of mauls of Horace Greely proudly. Smith assumes S. Jones Tilden of the support of the Greeley household.

A remarkable poem called "Dream Land, or Inverted Life," has been written for public reading. It is adapted to men who can stand on their heads. Instead of being obliged to travel for recreation, the potato bug has the happy faculty of being able to dry himself up and put himself away until he is wanted again.

James Buchanan has been nominated for Congress by the inflationists of Indiana. Henry Clay was defeated in his late attempt to become assistant city attorney of Louisville. Tilden differs from George Washington in many respects, but he was first in peace and last at the battle box. He declared the war a failure and helped Tweed make up the election returns.

The New York Herald says, "Dorchester sits with the driver." Wait until after election if the gray gets on deck again, and be a "bigger man" than old Sam. Tilden's hearty and generous support in the South is clouded by Mr. Lamar's remark that "The South co-operates with the Democratic party only under a dire necessity." The Southern Democrats do the killing and the Northern Democrats do the apologizing.

Joseph Rollens, who is a member of Hope Rowing Club, residing at No. 39 St. Ferdinand street, certifies that he purchased one-fourth of combination ticket No. 10, 15, 17, Louisiana State Lottery, at the office of S. De Rance, No. 90 Front Levee street, and that at the drawing of Tuesday last said ticket drew the principal prize of \$3000, the proper share of which was paid to Mr. Rollens on demand.

GROWTH OF COMMERCIAL CITIES STAGNANT—WHY?

The Phoenix is mistaken in saying that "the loss of trade is proportionately as great in New York as it is in New Orleans." New York has lost, within a short time, one-fourth her grain receipts from the West, but her general imports and exports, her sales of merchandise, and her resort of visitors, continues with comparatively little variation. Two years since New York added forty million dollars to her taxable values, while New Orleans lost fifteen million dollars the same year. The debt of New York is five times that of New Orleans, the rate of city taxation about the same, and the morality of her average city administration pretty much that of our own.

This variation in the business of New York is due to exactly the same cause that has operated here. It is the diversion of trade from water to rail. We published some time since the loss of twenty million bushels of grain receipts at New York. We published also that the grain was accounted for at Montreal, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The grain had changed its route to market. The Western farmers had not ceased to grow grain. This effect is not peculiar to this or that city in Europe or in America. It has affected all cities founded at the junction of the river and the sea, because they must once have distributed the supplies of the adjacent country.

The delivery of goods direct by rail to points of interior consumption has of course diminished the receipts of the water distributing cities. There is another respect in which the rail and wire have affected the river cities, and especially New Orleans. The modern system of transmitting goods on through bills, and without intermediate consignment has reduced the local profits of the shipping towns. There is no margin between the market price at home and abroad sufficient to justify either actual or speculative investment in these commodities. The facilities for purchasing goods or selling produce are such that importing or exporting cities can not realize a larger than legitimate profit upon goods without exposing themselves to the competition of other commercial centres. Hence, while New York in the exportation of grain, and New Orleans in that of cotton are interested to the mere cost of labor, storage and transfer on those articles, the merchants of these cities are subject to the competition of other cities which may even purchase from the manufacturer or import from abroad any article they deem too costly. The merchants of New Orleans are especially exposed to this competition. The interior shopkeeper buys in the Eastern cities; sample drawers invade the territory of New Orleans, and a competition fatal to even liberal profits is thereby produced. From this cause it will be seen that cities which sustain their population exclusively upon the factorage of the produce and manufactures made elsewhere can not longer rely upon that source to maintain as large a population as formerly. We have taken occasion to contrast the ability of Philadelphia, with a foreign trade of less than one hundred millions of dollars, to sustain a population of more than eight hundred thousand, while New Orleans, with nearly double the foreign trade, subsists with difficulty two hundred thousand people.

The partisan theory that the decline of this or that city is due to the misgovernment of one party and might be arrested by the government of another party is simply absurd. If under Republican rule, for instance, the population, wealth and productions of the Union have increased during the last decade, why should it be assumed that a Republican administration had caused an arrest of progress? The city of Baltimore does business under the same Federal government with New York, the one has lost a part of her grain trade, the other has more grain than she can handle with her elevators. Is it respectful to the reason of intelligent men to say that a common cause can impair the prosperity of the one city and promote that of another? The solution of this question lies in the fact that aggregations of people can only be supported by labor, or as armies, almshouses and monasteries are, by the labor of others.

To apply this to New Orleans, it is plain this city must resort to manufactures or the carrying trade to support and enlarge her present population, or—she must expect her population to reduce itself by migration elsewhere to a number which her factorage upon the product of other labor can sustain. That the substitution of Mr. Tilden, of New York, with the political Puritans of Tammany for the Republicans will effect the relief of the cities and people of the United States, is a theory which common respect for the capacity of those who advance it will not allow us to think those theorists believe themselves.

CAMPAIGN WITH CANNON. The extraordinary success of introducing a section of artillery as a speaker in the elections of Mississippi seems to have encouraged our White League friends of Louisiana to employ the same military arm of the popular conviction in Louisiana. The effects of rapid firing upon the cotton fields of this vicinity were said to have been very striking, not only the colored voters, but the women and children, basking themselves to the swamps of Big Black and Yazoo until they were advised that the election dangers were all over and they could return to work with perfect safety.

The firing of case shot into a tree top, or of grape into a thicket; the explosion of a shrapnel over the heads of a Republican precinct, produced a wonderful effect in teaching the superior advantage of domestic comfort over the perilous disturbances at the polls. The circular instructions for a cavalry campaign is an admirable piece of

strategy, and the charge by fours with shotguns at a precinct equals anything that a Tartar of the plains or a Comanche of the prairies could have projected. When, however, the Louisiana Liners charter a steambot and organize a naval expedition, the land service is thrown into insignificance. Most of the colored Republicans are employed near the banks of the rivers and bayous. The swamps in the rear are impracticable for cavalry, or indeed for a field battery. Such a small steamer, therefore, as that upon which General Wiltz and staff embarked for the mass meeting at Napoleonville, was admirably adapted to reach the terrors of the sugar laborers. The General, with a large delegation from Donaldsonville, took on board a piece of artillery, and "on the passage down the bayou salutes were fired from time to time, in response to people gathered at different points."

A battery of formidable speakers opened upon the meeting at Donaldsonville, and a portion of their discharge was "particularly addressed to the colored people who were present." On their return they were met by the "DONALDSONVILLE CANNON-EERS."

The Phoenix illustrates the event in small caps, by way of giving emphasis to the cannon campaign. With this narrative of the expedition we are not surprised to hear that many of the population surrendered. Numbers of white men, who have not voted for years, have come in and taken protection; foreigners impressed with a prudent apprehension, are taking out naturalization papers, while it is remarked that a considerable proportion of the colored voters are manifesting much interest in the convulsive "canon," and are evincing a disposition "to be more independent of the Radical leaders"—by hiding themselves and families in the most inaccessible and bomb-proof swamps within ten miles of their homes.

All this time and during the firing Mr. Nicholls goes along like a Quaker moving with a column of Crook's cavalry, exhorting their friends to "allow no act of theirs to afford a shadow of excuse for questioning the result." When the successive discharge of cannon from a steamer filled with Generals and soldiers invades a peaceful country firing cannon wherever they see a group of people, it is extremely difficult to convince the people that the guns may not do some damage. In fact the colored people have been so much shot at in those parishes that they are extremely skittish, and can be with difficulty brought to the polls or kept there if there be even an empty field piece bearing on them. We were told that when the United States vessels were lying off our city last year they fired off a battery for the purpose of scaling some guns. This, though it attracted no attention by those who understood the ways of war ships, created alarm among the less experienced. One colored man lashed his mule into a gallop and, as he fled with his float far from the scene of imaginary carnage, exclaimed: "Dar brass God! I knowed it. Dey done good at it agin." He regarded it as a revival of the Confederate war, and the timid constituents of Mr. Nicholls may cut out for the cypher under the same delusion. Let us have a campaign without cannon.

HOW BUCHANAN PRESERVED ORDER IN KANSAS. We do not expect from a partisan press that it will ever admit to a historical example that would prove itself in the wrong, but to show the practice of the Federal government in preserving order even in Territories, we recall the history of the Kansas-Nebraska conflict. All remember this to have been the battleground of slavery extension. The invasion of Missourians, who made pro-slavery laws. The counter immigration of the free settlers, who made an anti-slavery constitution, and the territorial anarchy which existed in consequence of this conflict.

Pending the application to Congress for the recognition of the State government of Kansas, Hon. Robert J. Walker, long the Democratic Senator from Mississippi, was appointed Governor of the territory. President Buchanan, in his special message, of February, 1855, thus describes the state of matters in Kansas: "The dividing line is between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. The government would have been long since subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Governor Walker has always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of military force of the United States from the territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the government and the execution of the laws."

Governor Walker, apprehending danger from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with a view to the enactment of an entire new code of laws. But, says the President, we find him—Governor Walker—requesting General Harney to furnish him with a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence to suppress "a dangerous rebellion involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city." This Democratic Governor described the contumacious condition of a Republican constituency. President Buchanan expresses his opinion from the evidence thus submitted that an election could not be conducted in Kansas "without collision and bloodshed." He has stationed troops in Kansas at the demand of the Governor. He hopes upon the restoration of order that he "will be enabled to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas and employ them in branches of service where they are most needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker to maintain the existence of the territorial government and secure the execution of the laws." Governor Walker considered that "at least two thousand regular troops under the command of General Harney were

necessary for this purpose." The President proceeds to explain that he has been thus obliged in some degree "to interfere with the expedition to Utah, to keep down the rebellion in Kansas." We have thus an example in which a Democratic President, upon the demand of a Democratic Governor of a Territory—not even a State-kept United States troops to maintain order over a turbulent body of Republicans, the President saying that he deems this duty paramount even to the obligation to "keep down a rebellion in Kansas." Better allow the lawless Mormons to massacre harmless emigrants in Mountain Meadow. Better permit the Danites to bulldoze American Gentiles a while longer than remove troops from a Territory in which the great and final struggle for the suppression of slavery was in progress. What, however, is the issue now? The savages on the frontier have gained formidable confidence from the massacre of a United States command. Their military forces are stated at fifteen thousand. The Federal troops must stand on the defensive while the citizens who have gone on the frontier must abandon their homesteads or their scalps. The brave soldiers on the frontier call for reinforcements. He has no power to do more than order, as commander-in-chief, such force as he has at command. He calls on Congress to supply additional force, and it is supposed that the President will be required to violate his constitutional obligation and withdraw troops demanded by States subject to domestic violence and to invasion from neighboring States. The President has a discretion to reinforce the troops on the frontier. He could order those troops to fall back. He could abandon the invasion of the Indian territory and confine himself to the defense of the settlements. The President has no discretion to withhold from a State authority the troops demanded for the preservation of domestic order or the repulse of outside invasion.

What do we see? The savage armed and rampant on our frontier. The Southern States quiet except for the raids of Democratic regulators. No power but war can repress the Sioux, but it is perfectly within the power of the White League party to restrain its bulldozers. This last pacification effected, what possible would there be for the presence of Federal troops? None whatever. The first duty of the President, then, is to obey the call of the State authorities. It was deemed a sacred right of the States to demand this aid. The second and subordinate duty of President Grant is to clean out the Sioux as President Buchanan did the Mormon rebels. President Grant can and will do his duty, but if a Democratic Congress, being called on to save or avenge American blood shed upon American soil, should decline to increase the army and shall leave the frontier to massacre for fear colored Republicans will be thereby prevented to vote at the presidential election, the responsibility upon that Congress will be more than it can meet.

A BASE FABRICATION. A rumor was put in circulation on Carondelet street that the school fund had been diverted by the State authorities to pay the interest tax. That this added the combination which was formed some time ago to depreciate State consols, there can be no doubt, yet how sensible people could permit themselves to be so egregiously gilled is a problem above our solving. Not a responsible authority was ever given for the report, yet it was taken by many unquestioned, when the truth could easily have been ascertained by application to the State Treasurer. Such a diversion would have been a penal offense which could have been proven by any claimant against the school fund who took the trouble to bring the books of the Treasurer under official examination. The school tax bears a fixed relative proportion to the total collections, and the Auditor and Treasurer must see to the proper equalization or run risks no sensible men are likely to take. In this case, besides, there was no cause for such desperate shifts except in the minds of the bond "beats."

We feel duly sympathetic over the losses which have been made by bondholders who could not continue to put up margins sufficient to satisfy the money lenders; but suggest that hereafter they be less credulous of evil rumors got up by interested parties against Republican officials. Kentucky and Alabama have "gone Democratic" by increased majorities, and the disciples of Tilden are expected to rejoice. Delaware and Texas may be counted on as sure to follow on the same side; Georgia and Mississippi have got the negroes and Republicans sufficiently scared to insure a walk over for the apologists of the Hamburg affair, and Virginia and Maryland will probably be flattered into line. Thus, it will be seen that the "good work" is prospering throughout all the Confederate land; and if it were not for the obstinacy of the North, which refuses to follow the advice of the ungrammatical Eaton, Tilden would stand a pretty good chance of being elected. Fortunately about all the "good Republicans" are confined to Connecticut, and are limited to the five hundred who vote for Eaton. We can see little difference between such good Republicans and very bad Democrats.

Senator Eaton doubts whether there are any people in the South outside of the Democratic party who can read and write. He thinks, moreover, that the Associated Press of the South is under the control of a man named Orton. One opinion is as correct as the other. To see his own words: We will give the Senator the benefit of his belief. We don't believe either proposition to be true. Connecticut is honored in this blundering, ignorant old fossil.

The P. S. was omitted from the Hendricks letter, which was pretty soft without it.

THE TIMES MAKES THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE DESMONDE THAT HE EXTORTS FEES FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES WHICH THE LAW REQUIRES HIM TO PERFORM, AND WHICH THE STATE PAYS HIM THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR TO DO.

A law firm is the authority for this complaint. We hope there is some mistake about this matter, and for the credit of the party, as well as his own honor, we hope Mr. Desmoulin will be able to explain or deny the charge. There is little enough work for the secretary and his assistants to do for the cost of his office to the State, and there is no excuse for making the ordinary performance of duty onerous to the people, and we hope it will be found, upon further inquiry, that the correct story has not been told.

Yesterday the "bear" movement in State bonds touched "hard pan," and there was a marked disposition toward a rebound at the close of the market. Those who sold under the influence of a groundless panic, regard the purchasers thereof with undisguised envy.

The exact and official figures touching the interest debt and the resources to meet it will give to our readers tomorrow or the next day, and it will more than justify all we have heretofore said as to the safety of State bonds as an investment. But we do not wish our friends to hold us responsible for failure to prophesy such absurd financial spasms as that of this week.

A prominent official is accredited with the purchase of over one hundred thousand dollars worth of the State bonds sold during the past two days at low prices. And he is a man who knows exactly where to safely place his money.

DR. WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE Has removed to 355 St. Charles Street. Where he is ready, day and night to wait upon his friends and the public.

A CARD. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket, No. 10, 15, 17, class No. 107, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of \$2500, on Tuesday, August 8, 1876, and ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents at the office of S. De Rance, No. 90 Front Levee street, between Mandeville and Spain streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

JOSEPH ROLLENS, Member of Hope Rowing Club, No. 39 Ferdinand street between Metairie and Casselle streets. NOTICE TO TEACHERS. OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, Sixth District. No. 21 Burgundy street, New Orleans, La. All teachers who do not contemplate accepting the positions held by them at the close of the school year, are requested to notify the committee on teachers, through the secretary of the board, by the first of September. Principals or, in their absence, first assistants, are requested to send to this office a complete list of the teachers in their respective schools, noting specially the names of those who are not likely to return. By order of the committee on teachers, H. A. CORBIN, Secretary of the Board.

WIRE CLOTH SCREENS AND KINDRED WORK Promptly and neatly done at 99 Camp street. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA.

DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT. KERR'S GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. CURE FOR THE BITES OF TICKS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, AND OTHER PESTS. FLORENCE FOR FEMALE DISEASES. Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies, or from the undersigned at No. 208 Poydras & O. O. S. corner of Magazine and Canal streets.

A NECESSITY. In order to make room for our CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS. Soon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC. LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS AT 99 Camp street. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA.

LOTTERIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 9, 1876. CLASS 1st.

Table with 13 columns and 2 rows of numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public view at the rooms of the Company. Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, August 9, 1876. H. PERALTA, ALEX GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGS' LOTTERIES.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. Mrs. Louise S. S. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,152. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Mrs. Paul Leblanc et al. same vs. same vs. same. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,153. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. James Buckner. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,154. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. James Buckner. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,155. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,156. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,157. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,158. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,159. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,160. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,161. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,162. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,163. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,164. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,165. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,166. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,167. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,168. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAGGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Samuel Brouard. Superior District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 73,169. 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, September 11, 1876, 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 one hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Camp, Bachelard, Bank and Felicite streets, designated as lot number seven, measuring twenty-one feet on Camp street, by seventy feet in depth. Terms—Cash on the spot. EUGENE WAG