OVERTASKED.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

It was a weary hour;
I looked in the lily bell—
How holy is the flower!
It leaned like an angel against the light.
"Oh soul!" it said, sighing, "be white! be white!"

I stretched my arms for rest,
I turned to the evening cloud.
A vision how fair, how b est!
"Low heart," it called softly, "arise and fly:
It were yours to reach levels as high as I."

I stooped to the heavy wave
That wept on the darkening shore.
It sobbed to me: "Oh, be brave!
Whatever you do, or dare, or will,
Like me to go striving, unresisting still!"

Junction of the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

A correspondent writes to the New York *Times:*

In a recent issue, your Paris correspondent mentions the great interest two great American engineering projects were exciting in Europe—the one the "intersection of the Isthmus of Darien (the concession for which had just been obtained by Senor Gorgoza from the government of Colombia), the other, the canalization required through the Peninsula of Florida to effect the junction of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, pointing out at the same time the feasibility of the latter work, and, on account of the magnitude of its importance, both to our own country and Europe, the desirability of its early inception. I take pleasure in laying before your readers copious extracts from the "informations" prepared for the International Geographical Congress, which was held last year in Paris, and which, as we have seen, is already producing such good results. The magnitude and great cost of the works incidental to the opening of a canal through the Isthmus of Darien (as well as the complicated political interests involved), preclude the hope that any such scheme can be brought to a successful issue unless on a thoroughly international basis. With the simple dredging and ditching required to connect the St. Mary's and Suwanee rivers, and improvement of the already existing water ways from thence to New Orleans, it is quite another affair, and it is doubtful whether our unfortunate surplus labor at present could be more profitably applied for the general good of the trade and commerce of our country than by opening this great national highway. It is impossible to read the clear and interesting communication without concurring in the hope that this eminently practical and singularly inexpensive work (but fraught with such almost incalculable public good) may not only be speedily undertaken, but accomplished. Following are the extracts referred to:

"The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom (affiliated now with those of Germany and France), in their recent report, after showing the enormous capabilities of the Mississippi valley for maintaining the most flourishing trade in the world, point out among the Destructions prominently calling for removal, the difficulties and expenses attending the transportation of merchandise in bond to the interior of the United States, and the excessive taxes and charges in shipping at New Orleans, which amount almost to a prohibition of the use of that port for general commerce.

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"By no other way can these be avoided, or this great desideratum obtained than by adopting this route. Speaking of it in his message (1873-4), President Grant says: 'Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, but of inestimable value in case of foreign war. * * * Nature has already provided the greater part of the route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer.'

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"The route is thus described: 'From New Orleans to St. Marks in Florida, a series of lakes, lagoons and sand-locked water ways extend along the coast, all navigable, and separated at long intervals by low necks of land, requiring little more than skillful dredging to open the route to the Suwanee river in Florida. From the Suwanee river to the Great St. Mary's river is only thirty miles, which from the point of junction pours its stately flood unimpeded by rock or shoal into the Atlantic ocean, near the southernmost point of Cumberland island. By this plan, and at a minimum cost (the canal needs only a depth of from seven to eight feet to float the largest steamers or craft frequenting these rivers), 20,000 miles of rivers and navigable waters, already swarming with craft and eager for commerce, will be opened up, and the Southern planter or the Western granger from the remotest districts will be enabled to ship their produce by the easiest and cheapest mode of transportation known to commerce (and without breaking bulk), to ocean-going steamers and shipping of any tonnage lying in the safe harbors and anchorages on the Atlantic coast * * * thus avoiding all the dangers now incident to the navigation of the Bahamas, reefs of Florida and Gulf of Mexico."

When we consider the immensity of the interests at stake, and how we Europeans are so vitally interested in obtaining the great staple of cotton, corn and sugar on the cheapest terms—either as consumers or producers—for our toiling millions, we can hardly over-estimate the importance and desirability of opening this great highway. And we suggest that during the approaching centennial to commemorate the greatness to which it has attained and the benevolence of its intentions, no more beneficent public work could be adopted by the great republic of the West.

American Progress Conceded.

On the fourteenth instant the London *Times* published a letter from Douglas Galton, in which he says:

The marked decline in the British export trade, as shown in the recent returns of the Board of Trade—a decline especially noticeable in the exports to the United States, induces me to offer a few remarks upon the development of manufacturing industry is that country, which I had a favorable opportunity of observing during my recent visit to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia as one of the judges in the group for railway appliances.

I last visited the United States in 1856. The progress made in the interval of twenty years is very marked. The stimulus afforded by the demands and expenditure on account of the war, assisted by the protective system which has been adopted, have developed and nursed every variety of manufacture, from iron rails to Parisian fancy articles. The advocates of the protective policy say it should be called nationalism, not protection. Without discussing the wisdom of the protective policy, or how far it has been instrumental in aggravating the present stagnation of trade, it is certain that it has led to the erection of a large number of factories and of numerous iron and steel works, and to a rapid development of manufacturing industry, as evidenced by the great increase in late years of the amount of coal raised. Thus, while the total amount of coal raised in the United States in 1870 was about 32,000,000 tons, as compared with 113,000,000 raised in Great Britain, the coal raised in the United States in 1874 was 50,000,000 tons, as compared with 125,000,000 raised in Great Britain. Of the coal thus raised in 1874 only about 500,000 tons was exported from the United States, of which about 400,000 tons was exported to the Dominion of Canada. The coal fields of the United States cover an area of 196,000 miles; the coal is, in most cases, easily accessible; iron ore is abundant, both near the coal fields and elsewhere.

The rate of wages for unskilled labor varied in the works which I visited from ninety cents a day to $1 20, equivalent at the present rate of exchange in our money to 3s 6d or 4s 7d. The wages of carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths and joiners varied from as low as $1 50 to $2 75—*i. e.*, in our money from 5s 6d to 10s 6d. The day is at least ten hours long; these higher prices are moreover counterbalanced by the use of machinery, guided by unskilled labor to an extent much exceeding that generally used in this country. Notwithstanding the stagnation of trade, I observed several new works in course of erection. Although there is not so large an amount of new railway in construction as was the case in 1872 and 1873, many lines are substituting steel for iron rails. The rails now used in the United States are almost all being manufactured in that country, and it is not probable that England will be called upon much longer to supply rails for the United States. The development which the manufacturers of the United States have attained, and the energy with which they work, make it manifest that not only can we no longer expect to obtain a market for our manufactured goods in the United States, but that we must be prepared to find the manufacturers of that country competing with us in every market to which we and they have access for all our principle manufactures, such as iron, cotton goods, etc. It is most important that England should thoroughly appreciate its true position in this matter. The Centennial affords an excellent opportunity for seeing the process of American industry, and for meeting the leading manufacturers, as well as the most prominent men of all classes in the United States. I would, therefore, strongly urge all Englishmen who can afford the time, especially those interested in the political aspect of this question, to visit Philadelphia.

Didn't Understand the Game.

"Sweet-cake William," cried Judge Cox, of Virginia, yesterday.

"Yes," answered a slight young man, rising to his feet and stroking a dyed mustache with a hand burdened with rings.

"You are charged with assault and battery," said his honor, "in having belted a man over the head at Diamond Grotto Saloon last night."

"Jesso," calmly answered Sweet-cake William. "Ye see, Jedge, I walked back to the game and took out a twenty in two-bit chips. I bet five on the four an' six to win, an' coppered the queen to take the eight with two an' a half. Then I put down two on the ace straight, fur I was bound to make a scratch, bein' down to my seams, as it were, with my hash-man an' the lan'lady. The five on the four an' six was raked in. I got away with my bet on the queen an' eight an' looked around to see how the ace was gettin' along, when I see a stiff walkin' away with it fur a sleeper. I didn't say nothin' but took it outen his list all in good natur, an' win a ten by copperin' the jack. By this time the deal was nearly out, an' the deuce, tray, nine, seven, eight an' ten-spot was cases. 'Copper the odd an' take the even,' sez I, layin' down all I had—just twenty-eight big dollars. Well, yer honor—"

"My good fellow," interrupted the Judge, "you are speaking Greek to me. I know nothing of this jargon."

"What's that, Jedge?" asked William, slightly puzzled.

"I say, my good fellow, that this hasn't anything to do with your case of assault and battery. You gamblers are becomigg too turbulent altogether. I have a good mind to make an example of you, sir. It would be well for men of your class to remember that you are allowed to carry on your sinfonar trade merely upon sufferance. When civilization, sir, advances somewhat in these Western outposts, the country will not be mortified by the spectacles of legalized vice which now disgrace the State of Nevada and render it so difficult a task to keep the rising generation from following the evil examples which are constantly before their eyes. Proceed, sir, but drop your professional slang, and remember that the court knows nothing about the game of faro or any other gambling device."

"Oh, ye don't?" said William, "P'r'aps ye don't call to mind the night you an' me snatched a $15 sleeper when a drunk didn't sabe enough to pick up a split on a bet o' thirty. P'r'aps ye don't remember when I staked you at three this mornin' over in the Dew Drop Inn? P'r'aps you and Jake Small ain't enacks in ropin' in snoozers! P'r'aps—"

Silence!" roared the court, glaring at the grinning crowd of caricatures outside the rail. "There seems to be nothing in this case, William. You leave the court to infer that you were being cheated and you lifted the stiff under the ear. You're discharged."—*Virginia News.*

Who Will Succeed Tilden?

The New York *Graphic* says:

The Democrats may affect to laugh at the proposed substitution of Peter Cooper for Samuel J. Tilden at the head of their presidential ticket, but why, if it were practicable, would not the change be desirable? There is not a betting politician in the country who is not willing to stake two to one that Mr. Tilden can not possibly be elected. He is acknowledged now to be a very weak candidate. On the finances he can gain no votes from Mr. Hayes, who occupies the better position. The reform issue has clearly broken down, for the reason that Mr. Tilden was compelled to court the great army of "outs" by practically promising that in the event of his election the Republican officeholders would be turned out and Democrats put in their places. This is what has always been the curse of our politics. The only chance for a Democratic candidate was in the uneasiness of the people at the prevailing financial distress and the desire for a change, but no change in the financial situation would result from the election of Mr. Tilden. The blunders of the canvass so far have been damaging to the Democratic candidate; but suppose Mr. Peter Cooper were substituted. His name is honored and respected all over the world. He will live in the memories of many generations long after some of our Presidents are forgotten. He is a man of wealth, spends his money liberally, represents a criticism upon our present financial system, and his election would really result in the change demanded. There are no private scandals against him; he has paid his income tax; he has never been connected in any questionable way with railroads; and, what ought to be satisfactory to the party, he was in his best days a consistent Democrat. There should be an effort among the leading Democrats to bring a pressure to bear upon Tilden to resign. Then let there be local indorsements—conventions in the several States to second the nomination of Cooper and Hendricks. It would give an immense impetus to the campaign and, we judge, would seriously imperil the prospects of Hayes and Wheeler. Let us hear from the press of the country upon this suggestion.

The European Situation.

The circumstances which made the Berlin conference a failure remain exactly the same. Diplomacy is divided into two camps, if not into three, and the differences exist to-day as in the past. Moreover, in order to be a mediator one must be impartial, and there is not one of the great powers that can claim to be absolutely disinterested. England has pronounced openly in favor of the Turks; Russia has shown that her sympathies are wholly with the Servians; Austria now has hard work keeping her Magyar populations from making an attack upon the Sclaves; and Germany is too closely allied to England to permit her court, whose sympathies are with Russia, to take any sort of action in the matter. Italy and France remain, but there are potent reasons why neither should wish to interfere, not between the Servians and the Turks, but between the interested spectators whose passions have been so strongly aroused by this struggle. Apparently, therefore, the war must go on until one party or the other, by force of arms, shall have conquered the right to dictate the terms of peace. Although things do look bad for the Servians at this moment, there is no reason for despair. They have taken up some admirable positions in the interior, and if they can get up a little patriotic fervor in favor of war they may yet carry the war through more than one campaign. Delay may be most valuable to them, for there is no telling to what financial straits the Turks may be brought during the coming winter.—*American Register.*

Hamlet in French.

The *American Register* gives an account of an amusing translation of "Hamlet" into French, effected by the elder Dumas and M. Paul Maurice in 1847. The denouement is slightly different from that of the original. In the French version, *Hamlet*, who has not been wounded by the poisoned sword, and who feels himself very much alive in the presence of three corpses and a ghost, begins to wonder what is to be his fate. "Am I to remain a melancholy orphan on earth?" he asks. "A tragedian appointed by the wrath of God, if I have badly studied my role, and acted it ill, and killed four people where one would have sufficed, am I not to be punished? Father, what is my chastisement to be?" "Thou shalt live!" declares the ghost, and on this tremendous announcement the curtain falls.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. Widow J. C. de St. Romes.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 898.—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 1876, 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 SATURDAY, September 30, 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 one hundred and fourteen, bounded by St. Ann, Dumaine, Rampart and St. Claude streets, designated as lot number twenty, measuring thirty-seven feet on St. Ann street, by one hundred and twenty-two feet in depth.

2. THREE CERTAIN PORTIONS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and eighty-five, bounded by Galvez, Dumaine, St. Philip and Hire streets, designated as follows: Lot number twelve measuring thirty feet on Galvez street, by one hundred feet in depth; lot number thirteen measuring sixty feet on Galvez street, by one hundred feet in depth; lot number fifteen measuring ninety-nine feet on Dumaine street, by one hundred feet in depth.

3. ONE CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and twenty-four, bounded by Orleans, St. Ann, Dorgenois and Rocheblave streets, measuring one hundred and forty-five feet on Orleans street, by one hundred and eighty-five feet in depth.

4. TWENTY-FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and thirty-nine, bounded by Orleans, Broad, St. Ann and Dorgenois streets, measuring seven hundred and fifty-five feet on Orleans street, by eighty-four feet in depth.

5. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and fifty-eight, bounded by St. Peter, Orleans, Broad and White streets, measuring two hundred and ten feet on St. Peter and Orleans street, by one hundred and fourteen feet in depth.

6. SIXTEEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and eighty-eight, bounded by St. Philip, Dumaine, Gayoso and Bellechasse streets.

7. TEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number four hundred and sixteen, bounded by Orleans, St. Peter, Salcedo and Lopez streets, measuring two hundred and eighty feet on St. Peter street, by one hundred and one feet in depth.

8. TEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number four hundred and seventeen, bounded by St. Peter, Toulouse, Salcedo and Lopez streets, measuring two hundred and eighty feet on St. Peter street, by one hundred and one feet in depth.

9. TEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number four hundred and eighteen, bounded by Carondelet walk, St. Peter, Salcedo and Lopez streets, measuring two hundred and eighty feet on Carondelet walk, by one hundred and one feet in depth.

10. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number four hundred and forty-three, bounded by Dumaine street, Hagan avenue, Villere and Philip streets, measuring thirty feet on Dumaine street, by one hundred feet in depth.

11. FOURTEEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number five hundred and twenty-six, bounded by Toulouse, St. Louis, Scott and Pierce streets.

12. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number three hundred and thirteen, bounded by St. Philip, Dumaine, Tonti and Rocheblave streets, designated as lot number four, measuring sixty feet on St. Philip street, by one hundred feet in depth.

13. A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square number seven hundred and thirty, bounded by Almira, Desire, Claiborne and Prosper streets, measuring two hundred and forty feet, by one hundred and twenty feet.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,

au29 se9 30 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Thomas O. Meux; same vs. Dr. Thomas Meux; same vs. Dr T. O. Meux; same vs. Dr. Thomas O. Meux; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. Thomas O. Meux, Jr.; same vs. Dr. Thomas O. Meux, Jr.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 21,851, 666, 55,163 55,482, 75,005, 79,400, 83,143, 89,338 and 5701.—By virtue of nine 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 1860, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876, 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 25, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number eighty-eight, bounded by Water, Tchoupitoulas, Milan and Marengo streets, designated as follows: Lot number seven measuring twenty-five feet on Water street, by one hundred and twelve feet in depth; lots numbers seventeen and eighteen measuring fifty feet on Tchoupitolas street, by one hundred and twelve feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number ninety-four and seventy-seven, bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Jersey, Jena and Cadiz streets, designated as part of lot number three, measuring thirty feet on Tchoupitoulas street, by one hundred feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,

au24 se1 24 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. John Garnier.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 3972.—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—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty-two, bounded by Carondelet, Lafayette, Poydras and Baronne streets, designated as lot number fifteen, measuring thirty-one feet on Carondelet street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number three hundred and twenty-seven, bounded by Pensacola landing, Franklin, Liberty and Euphrosine streets, designated as lot number two.

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Canal, Common, Dryades and Baronne streets, designated as lot number twenty-seven, measuring twenty-eight feet on Canal street; by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au29 se9 30 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Miss Maria L. Gasquet.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 3651.—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 1876, 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, September 27, 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 sixty-three, bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Lafayette Cemetery and Poydras streets, designated as lot number one, measuring thirty-one feet on Tchoupitoulas street, by eighty-eight feet in depth.

2. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number thirty-one, bounded by Old Levee, Canal, Customhouse and Dorgenois streets, designated as lots numbers nine and ten, measuring forty two feet on Old Levee street, by seventy-one feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au26 se9 27 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Joseph Maumus vs. Paul Castaing.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 8897.—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, September 27, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the square comprised within St. Philip, Ursulines, Burgundy and Rampart streets, Second District of this city, having the said lot, in French measure, thirty feet front on Burgundy street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; together with the undivided half of all the buildings and other circumstances and dependencies to the said lot belonging; being the same property which the defendant herein, together with Baptiste Laporte, had acquired from Mrs. Alexander Castaing, per act passed before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, on the twelfth of November, 1864.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,

au26 se9 16 27 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Frank W. Seymour; same vs. same; same vs. Bostick, Seymour and Cohen.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 93,660, 59,314 and 76,051.—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 1873, 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 TUESDAY, October 3, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square number one hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Fourth, Chestnut, Camp and Third streets, designated as lots numbers eleven and twelve, measuring sixty feet on Fourth street, by ninety-five feet ten inches on Chestnut street.

2. TEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated the Sixth District of this city, in square number three hundred and twenty-four, bounded by Plaquemines, Perrier, Constantinople and Austerlitz streets, designated as follows: Lots numbers one to five measuring one hundred and fifty feet on Plaquemine street, by one hundred feet in depth; lots numbers eleven to fifteen measuring one hundred and fifty feet on Plaquemine street, by one hundred feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au31 se9 oc3 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. G. Curto; same vs. same; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 69,413, 82,251 and 1465. 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 1874, 1875 and 1876, 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, September 27, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and fifty-six, bounded by St. Philip, Johnson, Ursulines and Prieur streets, designated as lot number one, measuring one hundred and sixty-four feet on St. Philip street, by one hundred and twenty feet on Johnson street.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au26 se9 27 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Tesalia Gosselin vs. George Robertson.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 7736.—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 SATURDAY, September 23, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

The following described lots of ground with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon; and the appurtenances thereof, situated in the Third District of this city, to wit—

1. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, in the irregular square bounded by St. Bernard avenue Robertson, (formerly St. John the Baptist), Claiborne street and Claiborne circle and St. Bernard street, designated by the numbers one, two, three, four and five, on a plan of A. D'Hemecourt, engineer, dated May 14, 1854, and deposited in the office of F. Grima, notary, for reference. Said lots of ground adjoin each other, and measure each twenty-three feet five inches seven lines front on St. Bernard avenue, by the following depths and widths in the rear: Lot number one forms the corner of St. Bernard avenue and Claiborne circle, and measures thirty-five feet deep and front on said Claiborne circle, forty feet five inches wide in the rear and fifty feet ten inches deep on the line of lot number two; lot number two has the last depth on the line of lot number one, twenty-five feet six inches wide in the rear and sixty-two feet five inches deep on the line of lot number three; lot number three has the last depth on the line of lot number two, twenty-five feet six inches wide in the rear and seventy-four feet on the line of lot number four; lot number four has the last depth on the line of lot number three, twenty-seven feet ten inches wide in the rear and sixty feet on the line of lot number five, and lot number five has the last depth on the line of lot number four, forty-four feet two inches wide in the rear, by thirty-seven feet in depth and front on Robertson street (late St. John the Baptist street) of which it forms the corner.

2. FIVE OTHER LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the irregular square comprised within Claiborne street, Claiborne circle, St. Bernard avenue, Robertson and Laharpe streets, designated by the numbers one, two, three, four and five, on a sketch of J. A. D'Hemecourt, surveyor, dated June 22, 1875, which is deposited in the sheriff's office for reference, and having the following dimensions, according to the said sketch, to wit: Lot number one forms the corner of St. Bernard avenue and of an alley parallel to Claiborne street and running along the market house, and measures fifty-eight feet front on St. Bernard avenue, eighty-two feet five inches six lines in depth and front on the said alley, nineteen feet ten inches wide in the rear on the line of lot number three and seventy-five feet deep on the line of lot number two; lot number two adjoins lot number one and measures thirty-five feet front on St. Bernard avenue by seventy-five feet deep between parallel lines; lot number three measures thirty-five feet six inches front on the aforesaid alley, fifty-four feet ten inches deep on the rear line of lot numbers one and two, twelve feet one inch wide in the rear and forty-four feet nine inches deep on the line of lot number four; lot number four forms the corner of Claiborne and of an alley in the rear of the market house, and measures forty-eight feet seven inches front on Claiborne street, by a first depth of eighty-nine feet six inches four lines front on said alley, then widening at right angle toward St. Bernard avenue, four feet four lines on a line fronting on a side alley along the market house, has a second depth of forty-four feet nine inches on the line of lot number three, on the other side line toward Laharpe street has a depth of one hundred and seven feet eight inches on the line of lot number five, and measures fifty-nine feet one inch on the rear line; and lot number five measures thirty-five feet front on Claiborne street, one hundred and sixty-five feet one inch four lines deep on the side towards Laharpe street, line parallel to St. Bernard avenue, and which runs up to Laharpe street, and a further depth from said point of three feet front on Laharpe street one hundred and seven feet eight inches deep on the other side on the line of lot number four, then narrowing of twenty-five feet four inches, has a second depth of eighty-six feet on a line parallel to the other side line, and forty-eight feet on the rear line.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au22 se1 1023 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Peter Kerber, same vs. same; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 72,012 and 87,193.—By virtue of two 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 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 MONDAY, September 25, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number eighty-eight, bounded by Water, Tchoupitoulas, Milan and Marengo streets, designated as follows: Lot number seven measuring twenty-five feet on Water street, by one hundred and twelve feet in depth; lots numbers seventeen and eighteen measuring fifty feet on Tchoupitolas street, by one hundred and twelve feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in square number three hundred and seventy-seven, bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Jersey, Jena and Cadiz streets, designated as part of lot number three, measuring thirty feet on Tchoupitoulas street, by one hundred feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,

au24 se1 24 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. John Garnier.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 3972.—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—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty-two, bounded by Carondelet, Lafayette, Poydras and Baronne streets, designated as lot number fifteen, measuring thirty-one feet on Carondelet street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number three hundred and twenty-seven, bounded by Pensacola landing, Franklin, Liberty and Euphrosine streets, designated as lot number two.

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in square number two hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Canal, Common, Dryades and Baronne streets, designated as lot number twenty-seven, measuring twenty-eight feet on Canal street; by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au29 se9 30 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Miss Maria L. Gasquet.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 3651.—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 1876, 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, September 27, 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 sixty-three, bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Lafayette Cemetery and Poydras streets, designated as lot number one, measuring thirty-one feet on Tchoupitoulas street, by eighty-eight feet in depth.

2. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number thirty-one, bounded by Old Levee, Canal, Customhouse and Dorgenois streets, designated as lots numbers nine and ten, measuring forty two feet on Old Levee street, by seventy-one feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au26 se9 27 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Joseph Maumus vs. Paul Castaing.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 8897.—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, September 27, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the square comprised within St. Philip, Ursulines, Burgundy and Rampart streets, Second District of this city, having the said lot, in French measure, thirty feet front on Burgundy street, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; together with the undivided half of all the buildings and other circumstances and dependencies to the said lot belonging; being the same property which the defendant herein, together with Baptiste Laporte, had acquired from Mrs. Alexander Castaing, per act passed before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, on the twelfth of November, 1864.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN,

au26 se9 16 27 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. Frank W. Seymour; same vs. same; same vs. Bostick, Seymour and Cohen.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 93,660, 59,314 and 76,051.—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 1873, 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 TUESDAY, October 3, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square number one hundred and sixty-six, bounded by Fourth, Chestnut, Camp and Third streets, designated as lots numbers eleven and twelve, measuring sixty feet on Fourth street, by ninety-five feet ten inches on Chestnut street.

2. TEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated the Sixth District of this city, in square number three hundred and twenty-four, bounded by Plaquemines, Perrier, Constantinople and Austerlitz streets, designated as follows: Lots numbers one to five measuring one hundred and fifty feet on Plaquemine street, by one hundred feet in depth; lots numbers eleven to fifteen measuring one hundred and fifty feet on Plaquemine street, by one hundred feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au31 se9 oc3 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

The City of New Orleans vs. G. Curto; same vs. same; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 69,413, 82,251 and 1465. 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 1874, 1875 and 1876, 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, September 27, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and fifty-six, bounded by St. Philip, Johnson, Ursulines and Prieur streets, designated as lot number one, measuring one hundred and sixty-four feet on St. Philip street, by one hundred and twenty feet on Johnson street.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

au26 se9 27 Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. Pierre Berges; same vs. same; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, Nos. 72,253, 82,638 and 2131.—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 1874, 1875 and 1876, 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 THURSDAY, October 5, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square number fifty-five, bounded Flood, Delaronde and Chartres street and Saulet tract, designated as lot number one, measuring thirty-two feet on Flood street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth.

2. SEVEN CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square number one hundred and ninety-eight, bounded by Dauphine, Flood, Caffin avenue and Royal streets, designated as follows: Lot number seven measuring thirty-two feet on Dauphine street, by one hundred and twenty-eight feet in depth;