administration entered into power, was twenty-one and a half mills on the dollar, with an equal, or even greater taxation in most parishes for parish purposes. Taxation for all State purposes, including schools, is now limited by constitutional amendment to fourteen and a half mills, and by law of the State the rate of parish taxation can in no case exceed the rate of State taxation. Constitutional amendments limit the expenditures of the State government to the actual revenues received and render null and void all warrants issued in excess of revenue. The rate of taxation in the city of New Orleans for the present year is: State, including schools, fourteen and one-half mills; city, fifteen mills; total, twenty-nine and one-half mills. Constitutional amendments limit the city debt to the highest amount attained previous to the passage of these amendments, and prohibit under severest penalties the issuance of any warrant or evidence of indebtedness except against money actually in the treasury. The total expenditures of the preceding State administration for the support of government from 1869 to 1872 inclusive, were $11,622,005. The total expenditures for the support of government during the four years of my administration have been $4,209,825, a saving of $7,412,180. The Legislature of 1865-6-7, composed exclusively of opponents of the Republican party, appropriated $17,129,554, an excess of appropriation over revenue for those years of $13,750,504.

During the past summer our new consols were admitted upon the New York Stock Exchange and are now quoted among other unquestioned bonds in the markets of this country and of Europe. As the nature of these bonds and the guarantees by which they are surrounded become more widely known they can not fail to appreciate in value. The interest on all bonds funded up to date has been promptly met at maturity. Payment of the interest falling due January 2, 1877, is announced. Political difficulties have rendered the collection of taxes somewhat slow, and it has not been thought desirable to hasten the funding of the bonds which still remain to be converted. The interest fund is intact and can not be diverted for any purpose. It is believed the delinquent taxes to come in will be sufficient to pay the interest on every outstanding bond and also on those that yet remain to be funded.

It is matter of history that the measures by which the debt of the State has been reduced and taxation and expenditures have been lowered and limited were carried into effect by the Republican party with the aid of many Conservative business men of the community, against the united efforts of the political party opposed to the present State administration. The justice and necessity of these provisions are now, I believe, admitted by all, and their validity is unquestioned. I regret to note that at the recent election other constitutional amendments reducing the salaries of officials, limiting the expenses of the General Assembly and abolishing superfluous offices have been defeated by votes cast apparently by both political parties. The inference remains that no party organization, as such, can be entirely trusted to carry out measures in the public interest which tend to reduce the rewards and emoluments of political success, and that further measures of relief in this direction, if attained at all, must proceed, as heretofore, from the co-operation of moderate and conservative men with that organization which manifests most clearly a desire to advance the general welfare.

The assumption that Southern States can not prosper under governments elected in strict accordance with the requirements of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, is disproved by the unanswerable logic of facts. The assessment rolls of the different parishes of the State for the year 1875, filed in the office of the State Auditor, give instructive statistics of the agricultural productions of that year. From several of the parishes complete returns were not made. It is fair to assume, as they are tax returns, that none of them err on the side of overstating results. In fifty-three out of fifty-seven parishes, with a cultivated area of one million nine hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seven acres, and an uncultivated area of ten million nine hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seven acres, the products of the year are shown to have been three hundred thousand bales of cotton, one hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar, two hundred and thirty five thousand barrels of molasses, one hundred and seventy-five thousand barrels of rice and over six million bushels of corn. Returns for the year just closed have thus far been received from only forty-eight out of fifty-seven parishes, but careful computations place the probable yield at four hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton, one hundred and eighty-six thousand hogsheads of sugar, three hundred and sixty-four thousand barrels of molasses and two hundred and seventy thousand barrels of rice, with more than sufficient corn to supply all home demands. These statistics do not include cypress lumber, moss and other natural products, nor do they include many other items which go largely to make up the agricultural wealth of the State, as for instance, oranges and other fruits, tobacco, one variety of which is cultivated to a considerable extent in several parishes, oats and other cereals which in the hill districts are successfully raised, and meat-cattle and vegetables in the rearings of which the State is almost self supporting. All these considered, it is safe to say that the value of the products of the State during the present year will range from fifty-five to sixty millions of dollars. By whom have these results been produced? Not to any appreciable extent by white labor. In one of the lamentable legacies of slavery that by a large class of the white population the cultivation of the soil is regarded as a badge of degradation. The cotton and sugar and rice, which maintain the commerce of New Orleans and afford support to the great bulk of the population of our chief city are the products of free colored labor.

The fact is indisputable that the agricultural districts of the State are rapidly gaining in prosperity, while the city of New Orleans, the chief centre of turbulence and political discord, is daily declining in wealth. Our cotton crop is equal to that of the most prosperous years before the war; the sugar crop has largely increased; the rice crops have [illegible] within the last few years. No country in the world, no State in the Union with similar advantages of salubrious climate, offers equal inducements to immigration. The rich sugar lands on the Teche and elsewhere yield one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars an acre and are taxed upon low assessments, not more than five to ten dollars an acre, while lands in Western States, assessed a hundred per cent higher, are not one-fourth as productive. The State is deficient only in a healthy public sentiment that will aid in enforcing the laws and protecting all citizens in their rights.

With peace firmly established and a general acceptance of the results of the war, such as prevails in some sections of the State, except when disturbed by organized revolutionary movements set on foot by the controlling few who terrorize over the Conservative sentiment of the community, Louisiana would offer an unequaled field for the unemployed capital and ill-paid labor of other communities. In no other State of the Union is the capitalist so fully insured against excessive taxation as in this State under the recently adopted constitutional amendments. In no other State can equal returns be obtained for an equal amount of capital invested in agricultural pursuits.

It would be gratifying to me if, in reviewing the events of my four years' term of office, I could point to railroads built, steamship lines established, telegraphic communication extended, fertile lands redeemed from overflow, natural resources developed, and, above all, harmony and good feeling established on a firm basis between the two races by an honest acquiescence in the consequences of emancipation and enfranchisement. I do not think these results are far distant, but it would be encouraging to note more rapid progress in each direction. In some parishes of the State, notably those which are most prosperous and peaceful and strongly Republican, kindly relations exist between whites and blacks. The colored people have become, to a large extent, either the owners of the lands they cultivate or jointly interested with their white employers in the products of their labor. This of itself establishes a community of interest and of sentiment between the two classes. It was one of the recommendations strenuously urged in the first message I had the honor to address to a Legislature of Louisiana, that the laborers should be given every opportunity to acquire capital by fair means, that they should be guarded from imposition, and encouraged to invest their earnings in some permanent form, thus becoming capitalists in interest and, by consequence, capitalists in sentiment, and, above all, that they should be protected in the exercise of the ballot, the guarantee and safeguard of their rights. In this way, it seemed to me, antagonism between labor and capital would be avoided and harmony would be established between the races. Wherever this policy has been carried out, peace and good government prevail, the parish debts are light, the parish taxes are small, and the products of the soil yield a bountiful return for the capital and labor invested. In these parishes, also, it is found that the colored people, justly treated and protected, willingly accept the political leadership of those upon whom, in former years, they were accustomed to rely. At the last election in this State a number of prominent native-born white citizens of Louisiana, identified in every respect with the past history of their section, but who had frankly accepted the changed condition of affairs brought about by the war, were elected to responsible official positions by colored voters on Republican or independent tickets. The hangings, whippings, maltreatment and murders resorted to in other portions of the State to influence political results are demonstrated to be not only crimes against civilization and humanity, but political blunders, bringing with them their own correctives through the election laws of the State, which were called into existence to prevent or remedy just such acts. Ten years or more of unanticipated slave labor in the Southern States have shown that the colored people, as a race, when justly treated and protected in their rights, are valuable members of the community, industrious, peaceful and docile to a fault. The only authentic instances in history wherein they have manifested opposite tendencies have been where, once freed, the attempt has been made to remand them to slavery.

In the communications I have had the honor to lay before the General Assembly heretofore, I have scarcely alluded to political questions. There has been much in our political history during this time to call for comment, but I have preferred to confine my recommendations chiefly to measures calculated to advance the material interests of the State, trusting that time and returning prosperity would soften asperities and harmoniously adjust the changed relations of capital and labor, and the political status of the two races.

Recent events, however, seem to require that I should now refer at some length to matters of State and national policy. Grave national issues depend upon the solution of political problems closely affecting the peace and prosperity of Louisiana. It has become a question for the nation to decide, whether the violent and illegal means which have been systematically put forth in this and other Southern States to prevent, if possible, a fair expression of the will of the whole people at the ballot box shall be allowed to prevail. The nation is confronted with the possibility of a presidential election hinging on the votes of States not long since in rebellion against the national authority, within whose borders the three constitutional amendments which embody the leading issues decided by the war have been virtually set aside by armed violence, intimidation and murder.

This is really the practical question to be determined. It is sometimes thinly disguised as a struggle against corrupt governments and for reform, a pious warfare of intelligence and virtue against ignorance and vice. The results aimed at, however, in each of the States in question appear always to be the same—the vesting of all political control in the hands of an aristocratic oligarchy, irrespective of the will of the majority of the people, and the political nullification of the constitutional measures which accord to the emancipated slaves the rights of citizens. To illustrate: Two years ago, in our neighboring State of Mississippi there was a Republican State administration. It had been elected by a large and unquestioned majority of the people; it was not oppressive; taxation was light; there was no appreciable public debt; the State was prosperous. That government has been swept out of existence. The freedmen of Mississippi are to-day represented in Congress just as they were when slaves before the war, with only this difference, that their emancipation has increased the representative strength of their white masters. The State of Louisiana on a fair vote is as largely Republican as was Mississippi. Yet, within the past eight years, five organized attempts have been made in the interest of the same class to overcome the will of the majority; four times by violence and once by fraud. The success of any one of these efforts would have placed the State of Louisiana in the same position that Mississippi now holds. There can be no mistake as to the attitude of the opponents of the Republican party in Louisiana toward the constitutional amendments. It is clearly cut and well defined. The proof does not rest upon evidence of violence in any one or more parishes, or at any one election. It is legibly written all over the history of the State since the termination of the war. The Legislature of 1865-6 convened under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and composed exclusively of white citizens, many of them still prominent aspirants for political office, tabled the fourteenth amendment by a unanimous vote in both houses, and passed laws consigning the freedmen to virtual peonage. One of the first public efforts to give practical effect to the new amendment when finally adopted by the country, was met by the terrible massacre of July, 1866. No word of condemnation of that crime has yet been heard from the opponents of Republican principles in this State. It is justified and approved. The judge of the criminal court, who refused to charge the grand jury in relation to the murders then committed, has ever since been biennially re-elected to the same office by the majority of the voters of the city of New Orleans.

In the spring of 1868 the interposition of military power under the direction of Congress enabled the colored people to exercise their newly-conferred right of suffrage, and to elect a Republican State government. Whatever may be the errors or shortcomings justly chargeable against that administration (which entered upon its duties under circumstances of great difficulty), it is matter of record that no disposition was shown to wait and judge it fairly by its acts, or to accord to its moral support in any effort for the general welfare. It was at once denounced as a usurpation thrust upon the people by federal bayonets, and the young men of the State were invited by public resolution to form themselves into clubs and arm for its overthrow. A few months later in that same year the candidate of the national Democratic party for the vice presidency of the United States declared the constitutional amendments void and the reconstruction acts a nullity, and called upon the President to use the army of the United States to suppress the usurping Southern governments established under those enactments. As a natural consequence of this declaration and of the scenes of violence which followed, scarcely more than five thousand out of the forty-eight thousand colored men in Louisiana who had voted in the spring for a Republican Governor were permitted to cast their votes in the fall for a Republican President. These are matters of notoriety. It is not necessary to trace in detail the subsequent history of colored suffrage in this State, through the Fusion frauds of 1872, the massacres of Colfax and Coushatta, the White League riots of September, 1874, and the later outrages attending the last election, which have shocked the moral sense of the whole country. Viewed separately or together, these crimes disclose one motive; their accomplishment has tended to procure one end. Their perpetrators are shielded by public sentiment; their defenders are rewarded by election to public office in communities where hostility to Republican principles predominates.

It is a painful fact in the history of the State that when a number of white citizens were arrested, tried and convicted before a jury in the United States Circuit Court of the murder of more than a hundred surrendered, defenseless colored men at Colfax courthouse, the most influential residents of New Orleans formed associations for their relief. The entertainments given for the benefit of the so-called "Grant parish sufferers" were the most popular of the season. No terms of opprobrium were found too strong for the United States Circuit judge who, acting under a strict sense of duty, held that the proceedings taken under the reconstruction acts of Congress against these accused persons were legal and valid, and no praise too extravagant to be bestowed upon the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, acting, it is to be presumed, under an equally strict sense of duty, declared those proceedings unconstitutional and void. The Grant parish massacre is still regarded as a justifiable assertion of white supremacy.

It is argued with apparent plausibility that the disorders admitted to prevail in some of the Southern States are the result of the inefficiency of the Republican State authorities and their inability to enforce the laws and bring the guilty parties to justice. In August last the executive of this State officially directed the attention of the State Central Committee of the opposing party to the organized violence exercised in certain parishes of the State toward prominent Republicans. The chairman of that committee replied that the parishes named were presided over by Republican officials, whose duty it was to bring evil-doers to justice under the State laws, and that if there was any truth in these charges it was conclusive proof that the Republican party was responsible for the disorders which had occurred in this State. Similar arguments are continually repeated. It is pointed out that in Georgia and Alabama and other Southern States, which have been "redeemed," as it is called, from Republican rule, peace prevails and political murders are comparatively unknown. The very statement of this proposition carries with its confession of guilt. Is disclosure the fact that the disorders in the South are treated by the opponents of Republicanism for the purpose of obtaining control of the government, and that until they obtain possession of the offices, whether they have such a majority of the legal voters as would justly entitle them to those offices or not, political turmoil will continue.

The first case of successful prosecution for political crime has yet to occur in Louisiana. Instances are unhappily not wanting where bold efforts made to enforce the laws have been promptly followed by the assassination of judges, prosecuting officers and sheriffs. It may here be recalled that during the local election for State officers and Congressmen in 1874, the State Central Committee of the opposition passed a formal resolution pledging their influence to secure a discontinuance of political violence throughout the State upon certain conditions, which being complied with, open acts of violence against Republicans almost immediately ceased. No local tribunals can prevent or punish political offenses whilst the controlling public sentiment amongst the more influential citizens sanctions or at least connives at these disorders. There seem to me but three ways by which peace can be maintained and the laws of the State and of the United States can be enforced in Louisiana against political offenders:

1. The surrender of the State government to the minority who controlled its destinies before the emancipation of the slaves.

2. The acceptance by that minority in good faith of the constitutional amendments which express the issues decided by the war.

3. The enactment by Congress of such appropriate and valid legislation as will secure the enforcement of those amendments against organized, insidious and deep seated hostility.

The first of these plans I believe would be subversive of freedom and of the principles upon which a republican form of government is based. I shall therefore be unfeignedly glad if I am called upon to welcome as my successor in office one whose fidelity to the principles on which, in my opinion, the future peace and prosperity of the community depend, has been abundantly proved, and whose tried integrity and experience in the public service entitle him to full confidence. I will ask you to accord to him earnest support in maintaining the laws and advancing the material interests of the State and in securing and protecting the humblest citizen in the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution of the country.

WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

Several veto messages were received, and the bills referred to therein were ordered to be referred to their appropriate committees when appointed.

On motion of Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, the rules governing the House during its last session were adopted temporarily.

On motion of Mr. Keeting, of Caddo, rule twenty, governing the House, was enforced.

By unanimous consent Mr. Keeting, of Caddo, introduced House bill No. 1, an act to establish an additional district court, to be entitled the Superior Civil Court for the parish of Orleans; to define and regulate its jurisdiction, and modify and regulate that of the several district courts of said parish, hitherto and now existing; to reduce the expenses of taxpayers and of justice in the city of New Orleans; to abolish the Sixth and Superior District Courts for said parish; to further regulate corporations and their proceedings and dissolution, and protect the assets thereof; to regulate juries and jury commissioners relative to said Superior Civil Court, and increase the salary of said commissioners, and to confer additional powers on the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, its title was adopted and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, by unanimous consent, introduced concurrent resolution No. 1:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly is now in annual session convened; and

Whereas, Certain evil disposed persons are forming combinations to disturb the public peace and defy the lawful authorities; and

Whereas, The State is threatened with domestic violence, therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana, the Senate concurring, that the President of the United States be requested to afford the protection guaranteed each State by the constitution of the United States when threatened with domestic violence, and that the Governor of the State be requested to transmit this joint resolution to the President of the United States.

Read first time.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the resolution was read a second time, and considered as being engrossed.

The constitutional rule being further suspended, the resolution underwent its third reading and final passage. Its title was adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Drury, of Assumption, introduced Joint Resolution No. 1 relative to the closing of the mouth of Bayou Lafourche, which was read and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Kennedy, of Jefferson, moved that a Committee on Rules, to consist of seven members, be appointed.

Carried.

Mr. Gracien, of Orleans, presented a notice from Napoleon Lastrappes contesting the seat of M. V. Singleton as a representative of the parish of St. Landry, which was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications when appointed.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rules.

WHEREAS, Section 1540 of the Revised Statutes make it the duty of the Speaker to appoint a committee for the purpose of examining the books, vouchers and accounts of the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be authorized and directed to appoint a committee of five to act in conjunction with a committee from the Senate for the purpose of making an examination of the books, vouchers, accounts, etc., of the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer, and make report thereof as soon as practicable.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, of Jefferson, the House was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

ROBERT T. GUICHARD,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The public's disbelief in Hewitt's charge against the New York postoffice reminds us of a little story. The yellow fever having broken out on a sailing vessel between New Orleans and Florida, several of the hands died, and each in turn was consigned to a watery grave. The mate was next attacked, and shortly afterward the captain's attention was attracted by loud talking and a violent scuffle on deck. Hastening up, he beheld the burly negro cook dragging the mate to throw him overboard, notwithstanding the vigorous protests of that officer. "Stop, there, Sam!" cried the captain. "Stop! Don't you see Mr.——isn't dead? Don't you hear him tell you so?" "Know dat, Marse Cap'n," replied Sam; "I hears him, but he allus did lie so, you nebber can believe what he say."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Treasury Department has advices from London that Confederate bonds sold there, between the ninth and eleventh of November, when Tilden was believed to have been elected, at from four and a half to five cents on the dollar. It is understood there is no official quotation of these bonds in London at present.—*Cincinnati Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, No. 26 Magazine street, January 1, 1877.—The regular monthly installment of THE PER CENT to the capital stock of this company is now due and payable on demand.

By order of the board:

R. B. WHERLOCK, President.

R. L. RAMLEY, Secretary. de31 3t

Germania National Bank, New Orleans, December 20, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

de31 6t HERM. ROEHL, Cashier.

The Louisiana National Bank—New Orleans, December 26, 1876.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, a dividend of five per cent was declared, payable on demand in this city and in New York on and after the second of January, 1877, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

de31 7t A. LURIA, Cashier.

Office of the Jefferson City Gaslight Company, corner of St. Charles street and Napoleon avenue, New Orleans, December 30, 1876.—The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, January 2, 1877, from the hours of 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

de31 2t CHS. HERNANDEZ, Secretary.

Office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, December 30, 1876.—The stockholders of this corporation are hereby notified that an election for seven directors to serve for two years, will take place on TUESDAY, the ninth day of January, 1877, at the office of this company, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board,

de30 10t H. PERALTA, Secretary.

The Delta Mess Company, No. 47 Carondelet street, December 26, 1876.—The regular annual meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, January 9, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., for the election of five directors to serve during the ensuing year.

GEORGE D. LUCE,
de29 10t Secretary pro tem.

Notice.—New Orleans, December 27, 1876.—The annual election for twenty-five directors of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 633 Magazine street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de27 4d LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

Office Jefferson City Gaslight Company, New Orleans, December 19, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twelfth instant, a dividend of THREE PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the second Monday in January, 1877.

de21 6d CHARLES HERNANDEZ, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 21, 1876.—A dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share, will be paid to the stockholders on MONDAY, January 15, 1877, out of the earnings of the past six months.

de24 1m VOR. VALLOIS, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 21, 1876.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at this office on TUESDAY, January 9, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed for one week previous to the election.

de24 1d VOR. VALLOIS, Secretary.

Office of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, No. 38 Carondelet street, New Orleans, December 21, 1876.—This Company hereby gives notice that the Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse on the west bank of the Mississippi river at the locality originally selected by the year 1869, is the same are now thrown open for public use, under the terms of its charter, and all persons are hereby notified that no other place can be used for the landing or slaughtering of animals destined for human food in the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Jefferson, except the places or buildings of this Company, situated on either bank of the river, and any violation of the privileges conferred on this Company by the act approved June 8, 1869 will be prosecuted.

d23 2t 3w3 J. S. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans Homestead Association, No. 116 Poydras street, corner of Camp, New Orleans, December 19, 1876.—The stockholders of this association are hereby notified to attend a general meeting to be held at this office THIRD MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1877, or two of the purpose of submitting for their approval or rejection an amendment to article two of the charter. They are also notified that the second Monday of January, 1877, being a legal holiday, the annual election of directors is postponed to the THIRD MONDAY, the fifteenth of January, 1877.

JOHN McCAFFERY, President.
T. J. O'SULLIVAN, Secretary. de16 1w 1d

AUCTION SALES.

By Placide J. Spear.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOLD WATCH, WEARING APPAREL, ETC.

SUCCESSION OF PIERRE RENO.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 36,700.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER.—Office No. 46 Royal street.—MONDAY, January 1, 1877, at 10 A. M., will be sold at public auction, at No. 13 Palymnia street, by virtue and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 18, 1876, for account of the above succession:—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Gold Watch, Wearing Apparel, etc.

Terms—Cash. ja2 6 10 15

MOST VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTIES, NO. 48 VILLERE STREET, FIRST DISTRICT, NO. 56 GASQUET STREET, FIRST DISTRICT, AND NO. 37 BASIN STREET, SECOND DISTRICT.

SUCCESSION OF PIERRE RENO.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 36,700.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, AUCTIONEER.—Office No. 46 Royal street.—On SATURDAY, February 3, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 18, 1876, for account of the above succession:—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Villere, Robertson, Gasquet and Common streets, known as No. 48 Villere street and designated as the lot No. 5 on a plan drawn by Hugh Grant, surveyor, on the ninth day of February, 1836 and deposited in the office of B. S. Cenas, late notary public in this city, and lot having a front of 30 feet on Villere street, by a depth between parallel lines of 121 feet to an alley 15 feet wide, which bounds said property in the rear.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, being the square bounded by Gasquet, Common, Marais and Villere streets, known as No. 56 Gasquet street, and designated as lot No. 1 of a plan or survey annexed to an act passed before F. de Armas, late a notary public in this city, on the seventh day of February, 1827, said lot having a front on Gasquet street of 37 feet 11 inches and 10 lines, by a depth between parallel lines of 127 feet 10 inches 11 lines.

3. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Basin, Franklin, Thalia and Robertson streets, known as No. 37 Basin street, and designated as a portion of Irving and claim due the State of Louisiana No. 2 of a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, surveyor, of the year 1879, April 30, 1857, and annexed to an act passed before Dumontel, late notary public in this city, on the sixth of December, 1853, said lot having a frontage on Basin street of 25 feet, by a depth between parallel lines of 120 feet to Franklin street.

The property firstly described was acquired by the deceased Pierre Reno, by purchase from Pierre Reno, surviving partner of the firm of Reno, an insolvent debtor, by an act passed before Cenas, notary public, on the twenty-fourth of January, 1838.

The property secondly described was acquired by the deceased Pierre Reno, by purchase from Alexander W. Coxe, by act passed before Cenas, notary public, on the twenty-eight of October 1838.

The property thirdly described was acquired by the deceased Pierre Reno, by purchase from Peter, first creditor of the firm of Reno, an insolvent debtor, by an act passed before Cenas, notary public, on the twenty-first of January, 1838.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

Lots of sale taken James Fahey, using at the expense of purchaser. ja1 2 15 1

SPARROW HOUSE PROPERTY, ON SEVENTH AND LAUREL STREET, NO. 1 SEVENTH AND LAST LOT ON FRONTING SEVENTH STREET DISTRICT.

SUCCESSION OF JEAN JACKSON.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 36,288.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR—Office No. 46 Royal street.—On SATURDAY, January 6, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance to an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 18, 1876, for account of the above succession, the following properties, to wit:—

1. A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square bounded by Sixth and Seventh streets and Jackson avenue, and by a plan drawn by A. Pilie, surveyor, on the ninth day of February, 1853, and annexed to an act passed before Dumontel, late notary public in this city, on the twenty-fourth of February, 1853, said lot having a front on Seventh street of 50 feet, by a depth between parallel lines of 120 feet 6 inches, measuring 57 feet on one side and 50 feet 6 inches on the other, by a width in the rear of 50 feet, between parallel lines, and 50 feet 6 inches in front, between parallel lines, and 50 feet 6 inches in front, between parallel lines, and 50 feet 6 inches in front