

Continued from Fifth Page.

ment to the acquisition of the title and consequent possession vested in the State. The assessment laws of the State should receive your attention, to the end that a just, uniform and equal rule of valuation be applied. It is not to be doubted that property, in some portion of the State, for taxable purposes, is listed at its actual cash value, whilst in others it is ridiculously low, leading to an unequal taxation. Nothing could justify an assessment made without regard to the value of the property, and solely in reference to the amount required for the government. The amount to be raised is a question of the rate of taxation, and not of assessment. To assess property above its value, because unless so assessed the constitutional limitation of taxation would produce a small amount of revenue, would be not only an injustice, but a violation of the purposes of the constitution. Whilst this is true, it is equally true that the assessment of property by one standard in one parish, and one in another, violates the rule of uniformity of assessment, and, consequently, of taxation. The proper remedy is the fixing of a just standard of valuation, in no case to exceed the actual cash market value of the property, and the devising means for the application of this standard uniformly throughout the State. The nineteenth section of act No. 96 of 1877, making the assessment of one year hold good for three years, has not been found to work well in practice. I recommend a change in this respect by going back to the former system of annual assessments. Measures should be taken to have all cases of disputed assessments finally disposed of before the assessment rolls have been returned to the Auditor's office. These rolls, so returned, form the basis upon which the appropriations are made, and as the constitution makes all appropriations in excess of revenue null, a change in the rolls after the appropriations have been passed gives great and serious trouble. If it be deemed advisable to leave the settlement of disputed assessments to the courts, then provision should be made for the calling of special terms at some central point in case of a district court for the trial of all such cases. With these remedies applied, I think the condition of the financial system of the State will improve. The difficulties before you are serious but not insurmountable. You have the weight of years of misgovernment upon you, the confusion of much improvident legislation to remedy. Taking up the task commenced and carried on by your predecessors, you will, I trust, be able to devise necessary legislation to accomplish the ends of good government.

THE ELECTION LAWS.
The election laws, put upon the statute book in 1877, need, in some respects, modification; some remedy should be pointed out in cases where the elections are not held according to law; some provision should be made for cases where the original evidence of the result of the election has been destroyed, and the act of making a false return should be made a crime and punishable as such.

THE LEVY LAW.
The levy law adopted by the last General Assembly has just been put into operation. Of course the revenue of the three mill tax of the year 1878 is consumed by work done by the Board of Engineers under the former law, which work comprises 1,186,718 cubic yards of earthwork, besides re-levelling, clearing and other work, at a cost of \$288,412 06—an average of about twenty-two and a half cents per yard. The various district funds for the year were estimated at \$223,000, and if applied at the same rate as those obtained in the contracts already made against the one mill State tax, will give probably 1,300,000 cubic yards, which, joined with the contracts under the one mill fund, will probably give 1,400,000 cubic yards for the year—a result gratifying indeed, when it is considered that it will have been accomplished despite a reduction of two mills in the levy tax for this year. The system devised by the act of 1878 is, I think, a wise one, and has given satisfaction. Its provisions are equitable, and I am informed that the district tax meets with approval. Until the general government performs that duty of taking charge of the levees, which is incumbent upon it, I know of no system which could wisely take the place of the method established by the act of 1878. However, that act requires enlargement in several particulars, especially as regards the assessment and collection of the district taxation. The silence of the law on that subject has led to considerable trouble. I suggest the pointing out of definite machinery for the assessment and collection of the district taxation. It would probably be well to impose the duty of such collection upon the tax collectors, accompanied with all the remedies afforded for the collection of State taxes.

The commission appointed by me to confer with the authorities of the State of Arkansas, under act No. 21 of 1878, has reported that, after conferences with the Governor of that State, an act has been prepared, to be submitted to the Legislatures of both States, having for its object the creation of levee protection in that portion of Louisiana affected by the overflow from Arkansas. I commend this proposed act, which will be submitted to you, to your careful consideration.

VACANCIES IN OFFICE.
The laws on the subject of vacancies in municipal offices throughout the State impose upon me the power of filling the same. I suggest the remission of this matter to local control, and, in fact, urge the propriety of curtailing the power of the Executive over the filling of local offices. More particularly should this be the case where the vacancies are original from the failure to hold an election at the time pointed out by law. In a larger number of the smaller municipalities of this State, upon a failure to hold an election at the time designated by their charters, it has been the practice of the local authorities to call upon the Executive to exercise the appointing power in filling these original vacancies, on the theory that, the time for the election having elapsed, such power should be exercised. There should be some general law providing a remedy by ordering an election under such circumstances.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
The report of the Superintendent of Public Education will convey to the General Assembly all the information required as to the condition of the public schools. Whilst the interests of the masses of pupils has not been

all that could be desired, the year's operations, considering the difficulties to be overcome, have been to a considerable extent successful.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.
The arbitration committee appointed under the act No. 6 of the Extra Session of 1878 have made their award fixing the sum due by the lessees at \$44,833, and the pledge stipulated by section 3 has been made.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
The reports of the various charitable institutions of the State show an improvement in their condition. I recommend the extension to them of all the just aid required and compatible with the financial condition of the State.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.
In accordance with the statement conveyed by me to the last session of the General Assembly in giving my approval to act No. 63 of the regular session thereof, providing for the issue of bonds to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, a mandamus proceeding was provoked by me, upon which a decree recognizing the constitutionality of the act was finally rendered by the Supreme Court of the State. Thereafter, however, I declined to issue the bonds granted by the act to the company, because I did not consider the mortgage bonds of the road, which were offered to me, met, in several particulars, the requirements of the law. Thereafter a second mandamus proceeding was provoked, upon which the Supreme Court decided adversely to the railroad company, and the bonds have consequently remained unissued. I advise the repeal of the act, because if not repealed it will stand upon the statute books as a perpetual offer to the company of State bonds, and might be availed of by it even after the completion of the road by aid from other sources.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.
The ravages of the last yellow fever epidemic, which prevailed so destructively in the city of New Orleans and in other portions of the State during the summer and fall months of the year just gone by, point to the fact that no more important subject requires your attention than the consideration of the measures necessary to prevent its recurrence. It is a question affecting not only the life and happiness of the people of the State, but also their material advancement.

There exists some difference of opinion as to whether the yellow fever is always brought to New Orleans, or whether it sometimes originates here. There exists also difference of opinion as to the effectiveness of quarantine as a measure of safety against the introduction and spread of the disease. It is argued that the summer trade of New Orleans is to be jeopardized upon mere conjectures, and it is contended that the occupation of many of her good citizens is to be broken up on the strength of mere theories. I am satisfied that no injury will ever be inflicted upon any portion of the community under circumstances where wrong will be added to injury, but the very basis of all society is that individual good must yield to that of the public, and it is the part of wisdom to throw the benefit of the doubt in favor of the lesser evil.

We have to select between two theories. The first one, if it be correct, may secure the interest of a small class, but, if it is wrong, may cause the sacrifice of a large number of lives as well as large property interests. The second theory, if it be a true one, saves a whole people, and, if it be an erroneous one, injures only a comparatively small number of persons, that interest being simply a moneyed one.

The adoption of one theory keeps open the trade through the mouth of the Mississippi river; but the keeping open of that trade will be at the risk of losing and shutting off the whole inland trade. The experience of this year in this respect should not be overlooked in reaching the conclusions. I believe the only way of thoroughly testing the efficacy of quarantine as a means towards preventing the introduction from foreign ports of yellow fever into New Orleans and other portions of Louisiana, is by removing opportunities for evasions resorted to for the promotion of private interests and cupidity. When, therefore, the State Board of Health announces that, in its opinion, there exist sufficient grounds for enforcing a quarantine against foreign infected ports, no vessel, person or article should be permitted to enter the port of the city of New Orleans, or any other port of the State open to the Gulf of Mexico, so long as the necessity for quarantine continues to exist. The Board of Health and all officers connected with the quarantine service should be placed beyond the power of either deception or temptation. A board composed of thoroughly representative men would not be likely to exercise lightly the power of establishing quarantine when its results would be so serious to a portion of the business community. There could be no motive for its doing so. Between the pressure which, beyond all doubt, would be brought to bear upon it in favor of tardily exercising this power, and the responsibility which would attach to the board should it improperly yield to this pressure, it would be safe to assume that the board would take its conscience and judgment as its only guide.

There is one branch of the subject of quarantine which must not be overlooked. I refer to the police power granted by section 2453 and the sixteenth paragraph of section 2743 of the Revised Statutes. It would be inconsistent to legislate in favor of a right of protection by quarantining against foreign ports and deny a similar right against an inland place where the disease actually exists. The right, therefore, must be conceded, but its exercise should be regulated. I invite, therefore, your attention to the ascertainment of some method which shall place this right under some uniform regulation. The Board of Health of the city of New Orleans is the proper authority to control the inspection of cattle intended for slaughter for its market, and I desire that the power of appointing an inspector, now vested in me, be transferred to the board, fixing, at the same time, a salaried compensation, and making the fees now allowed a part of the revenues of the board. This course will add to the efficiency of the inspection and increase the public revenues.

THE STATE PRINTING.
In December of 1877 the Printing Board entered into a contract with George W. Dupre for the State printing, under act No. 49 of 1877. Under the provisions of that law the board was convened in December, 1878, for the purpose of making a new contract. The lowest bid offered was that of George W. Dupre, and he having simultaneously with his bid produced the written consent of Messrs. Frazee and Setraz to become his securities, the board, on inquiry and satisfactory reply as to their solvency, accepted the bid. On the subsequent presentation to the Auditor of a bond with these persons as securities, this officer disapproved of the securities, and so notified me. I then re-

quested Mr. Dupre to inform me whether he proposed to offer additional securities, and received a reply which was substantially to the effect that he joined issue with the Auditor on the correctness of his conclusion; in other words, contending that the contract was complete and the rights of parties legally fixed by it. The rejection of the securities, coupled with the fact that no steps were taken to test the action of the State Auditor, placed matters in an embarrassing and anomalous situation. The old contract, which, by law, was to continue until the new one should take effect, was secured as to its performance by the same securities that were rejected for the new one, and was at much higher rates than the new one. At the same time that the bid of Mr. Dupre was received there were two others received, both of them at higher rates than that of Mr. Dupre, but both at rates exceedingly advantageous to the State. These bids were not acted upon by reason of the action taken on the lowest bid. When the complication arose resulting from the rejection of the securities I convened the board, with the object of taking such action in the premises as it would deem proper. An interchange of views at this meeting resulted in a resolution declaring that the board did not feel authorized to act in the matter, this resolution being based on the idea that the State Printer is a State officer, and that the failure to give the bond required by law operated a vacancy in the office, which should be filled by the Executive under existing laws. I have the most serious doubt as to the correctness of this conclusion. I prefer that you should dispose of these doubts by express action on the subject. If the rights of Mr. Dupre be fixed as claimed, they should be maintained under the contract as made. Should you adopt the views of the board, and so inform me by resolution, I will proceed at once to make a contract under reservations such as to guard the interests of the State from an absolute contract and at the same time afford an opportunity to the party claiming the contract already made to test his rights. During the summer I had handed to me a copy of a special report of the grand jury of the parish of Orleans, in which the attention of the law officers of the State was requested to be directed to certain alleged overcharges for work done, and asserted to have been not legally authorized, and for which warrants had issued. This report was submitted to the Attorney General on his return from a temporary absence with the request that he examine into the matter and report to me his conclusions. He informs me, as the result of an investigation made by him with the assistance of experts, that he does not think the facts will warrant a criminal prosecution against the State Printer, and that whilst the report of the grand jury shows a larger amount claimed than in his (the grand jury's) opinion was due, that there existed a difference of opinion among printers on the subject matter. He informs me that he intends testing this question judicially and that in the meantime the warrants will not be paid.

I have the pleasure to report to the General Assembly that Mr. William W. Corcoran, a much esteemed citizen of the District of Columbia, and a man of great public spirit and benevolence, has, since your last meeting, presented to the State of Louisiana, through its Executive Department, a large and fine painting of the battle of New Orleans, the work of Mr. Lamee, a celebrated French artist. This painting has been assigned a temporary place in the State House, in the city of New Orleans, awaiting its final deposit by the General Assembly of the State in some of the State buildings or other public place. I recommend that the thanks of the General Assembly, in the name of the people of Louisiana, be communicated to the philanthropic donor of this acceptable gift.

The reports of the various heads of departments and public institutions having been unavoidably delayed, I shall probably take occasion, at some future day, to make to you such further recommendations as may be deemed necessary for the public well being.

Upon you devolves the grave duty of carrying on the work of relieving the people of this State from all the burdens consequent upon so many years of misgovernment, of preserving the public faith, of the lifting up of the standard of this great commonwealth to its former condition of prosperity and happiness. I am assured that you bring to the discharge of your constitutional duties a high sense of the great responsibility which they entail. The constitution, by which these duties are imposed and limited, in many particulars, will restrain you in your legitimate desire to effectuate good for the people of the State. The last General Assembly having experienced this restraint, sought to remove it by submitting amendments to the organic law correcting many abuses which were beyond legislative control. The failure to adopt these amendments leaves open to you the entire constitutional revision as the only remaining measure of entire relief. The proper and opportune period is particularly within the reach of your just decision. Should, however, your judgment point to its opportunity before the next general election, then it seems to me the earlier the necessary fiscal legislation can be devised the better, so as to enable you to adjourn at the earliest possible moment after providing for the convention, thus saving the cost of a prolonged session.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.
Mr. Murrell offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to examine and report by bill or otherwise, upon that portion of the Governor's message relating to disturbances in the country parishes.

Lies over under the rules.
Mr. Liddell moved that the Governor's message be referred to a select committee of five members.

The motion was carried.
Mr. Demas moved that five hundred copies of the message be printed for the use of the House.

The motion was carried.
Mr. Arnaud asked and obtained leave to introduce, out of order, the petition of Louis M. Alexandre and others in behalf of the clerks of the city of New Orleans, praying that merchants and others be compelled to close their establishments at 7 o'clock p. m., and on the Sabbath day.

Referred to the Committee on City Affairs.

NOTICES OF BILLS.
The following named members gave notice, after a suspension of the rules, that they would at some future day introduce the following bills, to wit:

By Mr. Jeffries—
"An act to repeal section 1 of act No. 60, extra session of 1877, and to authorize police juries to pass ordinances for the protection of wild deer."
By Mr. Jeffries—
"An act to provide for the payment of the

salaries of constitutional officers on their own warrants; authorizing tax collectors throughout the State to pay over to constitutional officers, on their own warrants, any moneys collected by them for the general fund; and also to pay the salaries of constitutional officers due for the year 1878 by preference; and fixing a penalty for speculating in warrants by tax collectors."
By Mr. Veazey—
"A bill authorizing the Police Jury of Iberia parish to levy a special tax for the construction of a parish prison."
By Mr. Hasam—
"An act for the repeal of act No. 10, session of 1878, concerning jurisdiction of justices of the peace, parish of Orleans."
By Mr. Veazey—
"An act extending the limits of the corporation of Iberia."
By Mr. Parmelee—
"An act to create a Recorder's Court for the Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of the city of New Orleans."
By Mr. Redon—
"An act to repeal act No. 25 of regular session 1878, entitled 'Moffett Register Bill.'"
By Mr. Liddell—
"An act separating the duties of registration from those of the assessor's office, and authorizing the appointment of a registrar in each parish sixty days previous to a general or special election."
By Mr. Arnaud—
"An act to repeal act No. 25 of session of 1868, entitled 'An act to increase the revenues of the State, and to authorize the incorporation and establishment of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to repeal certain acts now in force.'"
By Mr. Lyons—
"An act providing for the call of a Constitutional Convention."
By Mr. Bower—
"An act to amend and re-enact section 27 of act No. 23, approved March 26, 1877, entitled 'An act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana; to provide a revenue for the same; to impose certain penalties, &c.'"
By Mr. Hammond—
"An act in regard to formation of a levee district lying partly in Arkansas and partly in Louisiana."
By Mr. Murrell—
"An act to be entitled 'An act to repeal act No. 5 of the extra session of 1878, approved March 26, 1878.'"
By Mr. Hasam—
"An act for the protection of laborers, mechanics and dealers in building material, in furnishing material and labor for the construction of any building or work, by making the owner responsible for work done or material furnished in improving his property. Repeal of all acts in conflict with the same."
By Mr. Veazey—
"An act abolishing the office of tax collector in the country parishes."
By Mr. Geary—
"An act to provide for the reduction of the floating debt of the State; to provide for the retirement from circulation of all outstanding liabilities in the shape of State warrants legally issued under the authority of the State up to the thirty-first of December, 1878; to instruct all tax collectors to receive said warrants and liabilities of the State for licenses and other taxes, excepting that tax levied for the interest on the bonded debt; to instruct the Auditor in the premises, fixing penalties, and for other purposes."
By Mr. Bienville—
"An act to abolish the office of public administrator in and for the parish of Orleans in this State; to repeal act No. 87 of 1870, &c."
By Mr. Moncreu—
"An act relative to sureties on attachment bonds, and authorizing new securities to be given in certain cases."
By Mr. Potts—
"An act to amend and re-enact section 2 of act approved March 11, 1878, 'An act to authorize the loan of State bonds to the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company; to provide means for the payment of the principal and interest; to authorize the company to make its mortgage bonds and secure them by a first mortgage of present and future property; to provide a pledge of said mortgage bonds to the State, and the term thereof, and to regulate the use of the proceeds of said State bonds.'"
By Mr. Parmelee—
"An act to incorporate Protector Fire Company No. 2 of the city of New Orleans."
By Mr. Steckman—
"An act to repeal act No. 334 of the acts of 1878, entitled 'An act to provide a revenue for the State from licenses on occupations of dealers in and sellers of wine, &c.'"
By Mr. Smart—
"An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Sabine river, and to make an appropriation for the same."
By Mr. R. P. O'Brien—
"An act to authorize the police jury of Vermillion parish to levy a special tax to create a fund to pay the outstanding indebtedness of said parish."
Also,
"An act to authorize the police jury of Vermillion parish to levy a special tax with which to raise funds to build a parish jail."

BILLS INTRODUCED.
The following entitled bills were introduced without previous notice:
By Mr. Munday—
House bill No. 1.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was passed to its second reading and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.
By Mr. Bienville—
House bill No. 3.
"An act for the relief of taxpayers of the city of New Orleans."
Under a suspension of the rules the bill was passed to its second reading and ordered to be referred to the Committee on City Affairs.
By Mr. Martin, of Claiborne—
House bill No. 4.
"An act to provide for the payment of the members, officers and contingent expenses of the General Assembly for the year 1879."
Under a suspension of the rules the bill was passed to its second reading and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.
By Mr. Arnaud—
House bill No. 5.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was passed to its second reading and referred

to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. Scott—
House bill No. 6.
Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.
By Mr. Bienville—
House bill No. 7.
"An act to amend and re-enact section 1693 of the Revised Statutes of 1869, and to repeal all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith."
Under a suspension of the rules the bill was passed to its second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. McKee—
House bill No. 8.
"An act to provide for the appointment of a tax collector for the Fifth District of New Orleans."
Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on City Affairs.
By Mr. Taylor—
House bill No. 9.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Warmoth presented the petition of Geo. W. Waters, contesting the seat of the Hon. Frank Marquez, of the Seventh Representative District of New Orleans.
On motion of Mr. Warmoth the petition was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.
The Concurrent Resolution received from the Senate January 6, was taken up, read and concurred in, as follows:
Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That a joint committee of seven be appointed, to consist of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President, and four members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker, to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer, in compliance with the requirements of section 1540 and of other sections of the Revised Statutes.

The following communication was received from the Secretary of State:
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
New Orleans, January 10, 1879.
Hon. J. C. Moncreu, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Dear Sir—In compliance with the provisions of section 1432 of the Revised Statutes of this State, approved March 14, 1870, I have the honor to transmit to you the petition and depositions taken in the matter of the contest of the election of M. H. Redon, Representative elect from the tenth ward, parish of Orleans, by Joseph H. Spearling, which I will respectfully request you to submit to the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WILL A. STRONG,
Secretary of State.

The communication and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.
A recess of five minutes was taken for the purpose of receiving a number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to a party of excursionists from Northern cities about to visit Mexico.

On the motion of Mr. Liddell the House adjourned until Thursday, January 9, at 11 o'clock a. m.
C. M. PEGUES, Chief Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.
By Montgomery & Co.,
WALNUT BEDSTEADS, CANE AND WOOD STOOLS, ETC.
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK a. m., at No. 87 Camp street, we shall sell for account of manufacturers—
TEN WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
SIXTY CANE AND WOOD DESK STOOLS,
FORTY-EIGHT CANE AND WOOD COUNTER STOOLS,
THIRTY-SIX CANE AND WOOD LOW STOOLS.

—ALSO—
PARLOR, DININGROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE in variety, Carpets, etc., JANUARY 21, MONTGOMERY & CO., Auctioneers.
MONTGOMERY & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
—SELL—
HORSES, MULES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, ETC., Every Wednesday and Saturday, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
MONTGOMERY'S TATTERSALLS,
debt gm No. 70 Baronne street.

OFFICE
ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY,
29 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

COAL
ANTHRACITE PITTSBURG CANNEL
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Steamboats, Steamships, And Families Supplied.
Has always on hand a full stock of St. Bernard and O'Neil's celebrated Pittsburg Coal, and is prepared to deliver it to any part of the city.
W. S. CAMPBELL, Agent.

COAL—PITTSBURG—COAL.
W. G. COYLE & CO.,
PITTSBURG AND VIRGINIA CANNEL COAL.
—ALSO—
ANTHRACITE, LUMP, EGG AND CHESTNUT SIZE,
DELIVERED AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FRESH STOCK AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
BOOKS | BOOKS | BOOKS |
FOR THE YOUNGSTERS,
ALL THE STANDARD JUVENILES,
And a New Line of Poetical Works
—AT THE—
BOOK DEPOT,
112 Camp Street.
G. T. LATHROP,
debt 1'

W. W. SHARPE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS' AGENTS,
No. 28 Park Row, New York,
Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
AUCTION SALES.
By the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans
SALE BY THE CIVIL SHERIFF OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.
IN ORDER TO EFFECT A PARTITION.
SUCCESSION OF THE LATE EDWARD KELLY, DECEASED.
SUIT IN PARTITION.
Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 40,138.

BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT RENDERED on November 29, 1878, in the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal Street, between Customhouse and Bourbon Streets, in the City of New Orleans, on FRIDAY, January 10, 1879, at 12 o'clock, p. m., for a partition, the following described property to wit—

1. ONE LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the Parish of Orleans, bounded by Poydras, Prieur, Perdido and Bernard Streets, numbered ten, on a plan drawn by Lewis Bringle, late surveyor-general, dated April 14, 1859, and deposited in the office of David L. Moley, late a notary public in this city, and measured twenty-nine feet three inches one line front on Prieur Street, one hundred and six feet ten inches deep on the side of lot number nine, and one hundred and one feet two inches deep on the side of lot number eleven, English measure.

2. A LOT OF GROUND adjoining the above lot, numbered nine on said plan, measuring twenty-nine feet three inches one line front on Prieur Street, by one hundred and six feet three inches deep on the side towards Perdido Street, and one hundred and two feet seven inches seven lines in depth on the opposite side, English measure, with all the improvements thereon.

And on the same day, at the hour of five o'clock p. m., on the premises, No. 39 South Prieur Street.

THE MOVABLE EFFECTS belonging to said succession.
The who's as per inventory on file.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
THOMAS H. HANDY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans,
debt 17 23 30 10 10

By Albert Paul & Co.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To secure a large and desirable and remunerative investment offered this season.
The popular and fashionable resort known as CHARLES BROWN'S "LAKE PARK HOUSE" situated at the corner of the Lake and the Canal—
— together with—
All the movables, consisting of a valuable collection of bar-room and restaurant furniture, fixtures, household furniture, etc., also a fine wagon and harness, two cows and one calf. The whole to be sold in block.

SUCCESSION OF CHARLES BROWN.
Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 40,222.

BY ALBERT PAUL & CO.—BEN ONOYARD, Auctioneer—Office No. 48 Royal Street, SATURDAY, January 18, 1879, at 12 o'clock, p. m., by virtue of an order of the Hon. A. L. Warmoth, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated December 29, 1878, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, No. 29 on a plan drawn by W. H. Williams, late surveyor-general, on the twentieth of April, 1871, and deposited for reference as plan No. 29 in the office of Guy W. Williams, late a notary public in this city, which said lot measures 90 feet front on Lake by 362 feet in depth, between parallel streets together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, in this parish, and designated by the Hon. A. L. Warmoth, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated December 29, 1878, as follows:—
2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, in this parish, and designated by the Hon. A. L. Warmoth, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated December 29, 1878, as follows:—
A certain lot of ground, situated on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, in this parish, and designated by the Hon. A. L. Warmoth, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated December 29, 1878, as follows:—
measures 100 feet front on a line extending 30 feet from the boundary of the land situated to the New Canal, 151 feet front on Lake Armand by a depth of about 260 feet on the line of No. 36, about 430 feet on the line of lot No. 31, a width in the rear of about 100 feet, fronting the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, in this parish. Being the same property which the deceased acquired by purchase from Duncan F. Kean, as per act passed before N. B. Trist, notary public in this city, on the first day of December, 1871.

ALSO, ALL THE MOVABLES, consisting of part bar-room and restaurant furniture, fixtures, household furniture, etc., as per inventory on file in the Second District Court.

Terms—Cash. Any purchaser's expense, less Joseph Cohn, notary public, debt 21 26 10 10

SUCCESSION OF J. J. HOPKINS.
Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 40,264.

CONTENTS OF A BAR-ROOM, CONSISTING of Liquors, Figures, Mirrors, etc., also a fine King and Wearing Apparel, Claims, etc.

BY ALBERT PAUL & CO.—Ben Onoyard, Auctioneer—Office No. 48 Royal Street, FRIDAY, January 18, 1879, at 12 o'clock, p. m., by virtue of an order of the Hon. A. L. Warmoth, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated October 29, 1878, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, No. 29 on a plan drawn by W. H. Williams, late surveyor-general, on the twentieth of April, 1871, and deposited for reference as plan No. 29 in the office of Guy W. Williams, late a notary public in this city, which said lot measures 90 feet front on Lake by 362 feet in depth, between parallel streets together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, in this parish, and designated by the Hon. A. L. Warmoth, Judge of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans, dated December 29, 1878, as follows:—
The ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A BAR-ROOM, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Mirrors, etc., as per inventory on file in the Second District Court.

Terms—Cash. Any purchaser's expense, less Joseph Cohn, notary public, debt 21 26 10 10

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.
DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ROOM NO. 23, CITY HALL, New Orleans, January 7, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, January 17, 1879, at 12 o'clock, p. m., for the repair of the Blenville Boys' and Robertson Girls' School-houses, according to the specifications on file in the office of the Chief Engineer. The work to be adjudicated to the lowest bidder. The city reserves the right to reject all bids. Parties making proposals for work are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as an evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the amount of \$150 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract. Bids to whom the contract is not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day of adjudication is made.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for repairs to Blenville Boys' and Robertson Girls' School-houses."
E. R. CHEVALLEY,
Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

Scab and Ticks IN SHEEP.
NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP
Manufactured by S. H. KENNEDY, Omaha, Nebraska, eradicates the pest. This is the only dip that cures the disease in 120 parts hot water and will not cost a head each dipping. It is offered in FIVE GALLON CANS. Dip Scabby Sheep the early Spring, Summer as that is the time to eradicate the scab from the skin. Dip and Winter dip does not cure the Scab, it only holds disease in check in the Fall and Winter months, the insect that causes the scab forcing his way so deep into the true skin that he cannot be reached or destroyed, while in early Spring the insect comes to the surface of the skin, and is easily eradicated by one or two dippings in my Sheep Dip.
Sold for \$2 25 a gallon, and Freight paid. 50 gallon lots, to your railroad 4-pc. Express. Send for circulars and orders to S. H. KENNEDY, Omaha, Nebraska.

Wholesale Druggists and Retailers,
J. J. L. KENNEDY & FORBETH,
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