The Louisiana Capitolian.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH

LEON JASTREMSKI,
Editor and Business Manager.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

Gen. Shields, late United States Senator from Missouri, died very suddenly at Ottumwa, Iowa, last Sunday.

Here is the verdict of a Kansas jury: "Died of a kick in the stomach from his wife, and he never knew what hurt him."

A rejected Belgian lover sent his sweetheart a letter, asking her to reconsider matters, and enclosed a stamp for reply. She liked the stamp and was poisoned.

After a long and bitter fight for repudiation the N. O. *Democrat* commands a halt. Is it like Absolom of old, who was suddenly tangled in the overhanging boughs of a tree?

The Galveston News thinks that Grant's chances have been injured by the premature zeal of his friends, and that this taking a start of a mile and a half to jump a ten-foot ditch is what will tire the jumpist.

Senator Conkling's daughter married a superintendent of a railroad, yet he is unhappy. He ought to be thankful that she didn't marry the superintendent of a span of horses and carriage.

The Supreme Court has decided the act abolishing the State Lottery to be unconstitutional, and the opponents of the monopoly will have to wait until the convention now in session gives it the death blow.

"What's de time o' day' ole woman?" said a colored countryman to Aunt Milly, trying to poke fun at the brass chain that held her front door key around her neck. "Look at de town clock, chile. Dat's built for po' folks."

The desire to return to the whipping post is so strong in Kentucky that in some counties candidates for the Legislature are compelled to pledge themselves to sustain the measure or lose all chance of election. The object is to save expense.

Hon. Eben Ingersoll, brother of Bob Ingersoll, the infidel, died on the 1st inst. The ceremonies of the funeral were extremely simple, consisting merely of the viewing of the remains by relatives and friends and a funeral oration by the brother.

The Missouri Legislature is considering a proposal to punish voters who stay away from the polls three elections in succession with forfeiture of their right to hold any office in the State. In lieu of these delinquents Missouri should give females the right to vote, and squeal at political meetings generally.

The Lake Charles Echo says: Our efficient deputy collector of State and parish taxes, J. B. Kirkman, Esq., about three weeks ago was appointed by our town council collector of town taxes in Lake St. Charles. Last Tuesday he paid into the town treasury one thousand dollars in cash, collected for back taxes.

The N. O. *Democrat* calls the repudiationists in the Convention communistic Democrats. These delegates represent almost the entire State outside of New Orleans, and, as they reflect the sentiments of their constituents, they doubtless care little for the sarcasm of the *Democrat*. Mr. Hearsey's name no longer graces that paper's masthead.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* is the champion liar of the United States. It is useless to argue with it. Argument would be lost—in a manner casting pearl before swine—in an attempt to show that the Southern people are not so bloodthirsty as it represents them to be. Therefore we say, give it full scope, and like all fools, it will hang itself in the public estimation.

The Sugar Planter says the Kansas fever has struck West Baton Rouge at last. When an ignorant darkey takes a notion in his head it is useless to argue with him. You might talk to him a month in the endeavor to change his mind, but it would be useless. So the best plan is to let him go—next fall he will be back here ready to aid in harvesting the cane and cotton crops. Let him go.

The N. O. *Democrat* threatens to organize a party in that city in opposition to what it calls the "Communistic Democrats." At one time the official journal did have some influence, but it is now no longer looked upon as the Democratic mouth piece of the State. Whatever action is taken by the Convention in the matter of repudiation will be endorsed by the people—the *Democrat* to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1870 about six thousand people of this State held a mass meeting in New Orleans to protest against the issuing of certain bonds, and declaring their intention to oppose the payment of the same. To-day we publish the proceedings of that meeting, and the preamble and resolutions adopted; so that our people can understand what obligations the State rests under to pay the debts now agitating the convention.

CONVENTION NEWS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1879.

Dear Capitolian—Since my last a perfect tornado has been blowing from the direction of the room of the committee on public debts, encountering in its course a loud clamor of expressions of indignation and opprobrious epithets hurled against those who have signed the "vigorous" report of the majority. Those interested in the bonded debt, and their friends in the Convention, have raised the cry of "repudiation," and they predict the most woeful results in the event of the adoption of the report. They assert that it is impossible at this juncture to separate the bonds representing the claims that the committee recognizes as valid from those that are considered spurious. The funding, so they say, has amalgamated all claims, so that the effect of the proposition is entire repudiation. It is evident that a perfect deadlock on this question has now been reached. We find, however, that a large number of the anti-bond men are ranging themselves in the following ing line of argument, which they consider to be an equitable one in reaching a solution of the pending difficulties.

It is urged by the latter, in refutation of the assertion that the solemn pledges of the State have been given as a guarantee for the full payment of the present debt, thus involving the public honor—"that they cannot see that the same constitution of Louisiana which guaranteed valid ownership of property in slaves, real estate and other values, which was powerless to maintain these recognized rights of ownership, by reason of the overthrow of the government of this State by the force of the federal bayonets, carrying in their march the utter destruction of such species of prosperity; a consummation that every one considers—for the causes mentioned above—as absolving the State from the guarantees that the constitution gave the people, should apply also to other pledges given in the shape of railroad bonds and other endorsements. They go on to say that the destruction of the wealth of the people has correspondingly diminished their capacity to pay. Consequently, when it is further considered that the greater portion of the debt was created in the face of the protests of the helpless people of Louisiana, they then detatch the debt from any connection with the public honor of the State.

It is urged, however, that the bonds have been disseminated, and are held by many persons who have purchased them in good faith, and that it would be justice both to the innocent taxpayer and to the innocent bondholder to divide the loss, and while avoiding ruin to the latter, render it possible to relieve our long suffering people.

With this view it is held that a settlement by scaling the bonds to fifty cents on the dollar, into a new bond bearing four per cent interest, will give the State the same advantage that an ordinary purchaser of the present bonds would have at this time, when they can be purchased as low as forty cents on their face value. By this solution of the difficulty the State would not have to pay one dollar for a security that private individuals can obtain for forty cents, and a just compromise would thus be effected. We would not be astonished to see this view assume positive shape as an ultimatum to the bondholders; and that a majority of the convention would align itself in its support.

Aside from this important question, the convention is progressing with other matters in a more expeditious manner, and the hope is now being entertained that a termination of its labors may be reached by the first of July.

The committee on general provisions has not yet submitted its report, in consequence of which the capital question is yet in *statu quo*, with every prospect of success for Baton Rouge. We are led to believe by the expressions coming from the members that it can scarcely be doubted that the will of the people will be entirely carried out in this respect.

The bad weather of the past few days came to an abrupt termination last night, and to-day a bright sky and a cool atmosphere inspires us with the brightest anticipations.

The grumbling that could be heard on all sides in connection with the ordinances lately enforced by the city authorities with regard to the carrying of concealed weapons, and the dispersion of groups obstructing the sidewalds, has entirely subsided. Every one now freely acknowledges that much good has been effected by the enactment of these laws. Since being here we have been searched on three different occasions before entering a public resort, and we have been dispersed and ordered to "move on" some twenty-five times. In common with every body else, we take in the situation very good-naturedly, and are entirely satisfied with these judicious regulations.

The present city government is exhibiting great efficiency in its every department. The streets are kept in a very cleanly condition, and there is no question but that the city fathers are deserving the praise of the citizens of the Crescent City.

New Orleans has assumed its summer appearance. The places of amusement are closed, and unless one takes a run out to Ponchartrain Lake it is found quite a difficult matter to while away a leisure hour. The adjournment, after the labors of the Convention are terminated, will be hailed with delight by the greater number of its members, who are anxiously looking to the time when they will be back under the "vine and fig tree" in the interior parishes, and among their friends and relatives. More anon.

HOLD ON!—We notice some of our country exchanges are beginning to display a disposition to censure the Convention for what they term an unnecessarily prolonged session. Before our friends go too far, let them consider the manifold duties of the Convention, the vital importance of some of the questions, and the length of time constitutional conventions usually hold. Then again the material composing this body is of the best in the State, and cannot be swerved from what it concludes to be right, just and honorable. They are there to represent the people, and we believe they will overcome every obstacle to do so. No more time will be employed than they find absolutely essential in framing an organic law to meet the requirements of the present day. Give the Convention time, gentlemen.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Coroner Sullivan held an inquest last Wednesday, upon the body of a white man named John Martin, a native of Ireland, who died on the batture in front of Geiger's store, Smoke Bend, about a mile above Donaldsonville. Martin and a companion whose name is unknown to us, had been playing cards alongside a wood pile on the batture, when both dropped off into a drunken sleep. Some time after, another Irishman came to the store inquiring for Martin and his companion, and being told where they were, went across the levee and roused one of them up. Upon attempting to awaken Martin, the discovery was made that he was dead. His companion was so befuddled by liquor that the Coroner could get very little information from him, but the individual did manage to say that Martin had a family living at the corner of Custom House and Villere streets, New Orleans. The body was buried at the spot where the unfortunate man died. No money was found upon the person of the deceased, but he and his companion each had a draft upon Mr. Geiger for $19 95, given them for labor performed upon a neighboring plantation.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

A DIME NOVEL IN A DREAM.

In a dream last week at Middleton, Conn., a man passed through a trial for murder which seemingly lasted three weeks, in which a great many witnesses were examined and eloquent pleas hours long delivered. At last he was convicted and sentenced. While on the scaffold protesting his innocence to the last, the trap was sprung; but the rope broke and he ran away. He was pursued by the people and the police, but he eluded them until nightfall, when he ventured to visit his home. There he found his wife attacked by a gang of ruffians. He killed one of them and drove the rest away. Then he awoke and discovered he had been through these terrible ordeals, all this suffering and anguish, and the three weeks' trial, while sleeping three minutes.

AN INDIANA DOG AND A WOLF.

McDowall Cox, who lives about four miles from Lafayette, in Wabash Township, about two weeks ago lost a dog which he highly prized. The last that was seen of the animal was one day about that length of time ago, when he scared up some unknown creature and darted out of sight after it.

A day or two ago Mr. Cox accidentally discovered the dead body in the woods, and about thirty feet distant the dead body of a large wolf. The ground around the wolf was covered with hair torn from his woolly coat.

Evidently the dog, after a long struggle, had killed the wolf, and then walking off a distance of thirty feet or so, laid down to die.

The wolf stood about twenty-two inches in height when on his feet, and was more than twice as large as the dog.

On the 7th inst., the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Kelly:

"*Resolved*, That the President of this Convention request the Mayor of the city of New Orleans to cause the passage of all vehicles to be stopped (the city railroad cars excepted) on Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, during the hours of the sitting of this Convention. Adopted."

Another cause for the removal of the capitol to Baton Rouge.—*Sparta Rural Times.*

Capt. E. E. Lauve of this parish, has favored us with a diagram of a cane bleacher recently invented by him and for which he has received a patent. It seems to be an improvement on that of Lescales and bids fair to become an acquisition to those planters who are in want of a sulphur machine. From report we learn that Capt. Lauve tested the machine before he applied for a patent, and found it answered an admirable purpose in bleaching the juice.—*Napoleonville Pioneer.*

The phosphorescent young man who edits the Alexandria We the People with an able pair of shears, has taken another political flop. In one short week his paper was transformed from a stalwart, rip-roaring, Radical, Greenback and workingman's organ into a red hot, uncompromising, last ditch, anti-nigger wind-instrument of first-rate lung power and most approved lung calibre.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

If the negroes who emigrate to Kansas don't starve before the next election they will certainly be permitted to freely enjoy their constitutional right to vote early and often and as they please—provided, always, they please to vote the republican ticket.—*Ex.*

Louisiana's Warning to the World.

JANUARY 30, 1870.

THE PAST RECALLED!

[*Extract from the New Orleans Bee, of February* 31, 1870.]

In accordance with the call signed by a large portion of our citizens and published in the papers, there was an assemblage of five or six thousand persons last night on Lafayette square to consider the action of the Legislature, and determine what can be done to check them in their infamous career.

The assemblage was called to order by Col. J. B. Walton, who announced the officers of the meeting:

Mr. DeFertet on being introduced made a few appropriate remarks thanking the audience in handsome terms for the honor of calling upon him to preside on so important an occasion.

Gen. Harry T. Hays, by request, came forward and in a brief and fervent manner expressed the objects for which the meeting had been called.

Col. James O. Fuqua, of Baton Rouge, was then introduced as one of the prominent speakers of the meeting, and as usual, made a clear and forcible address exposing the many acts of the Legislature in the severest terms and expressing his indignation in the most unqualified manner, His speech, so far as it went, was a most lucid and logical exposition of the monstrous action of the General Assembly, and was only only interrupted by a failure of his voice from hoarseness, very much to the disappointment of the audience, causing him to leave his line of argument incomplete.

We refrain consequently, from giving an abstract of his remarks, at his own request, observing, however, that his address, incomplete as it was, was received with marked approbation.

Col. Fuqua, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, previously appointed, and composed besides himself of Messrs. John M. Sandidge, M. Musson, A. S. Herron and B. B. Simms, read the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting:

WHEREAS, Certain measures have been introduced in, and are now pending before the General Assembly of Louisiana, which propose to give to the Executive of the State the control of the elections, and the administration of justice; to establish in our midst an armed and uniform militia, subject absolutely to his orders, and to confer upon private corporations exclusive privileges, and to grant them State aid to a ruinous extent; therefore be it resolved by this meeting, representing, as we claim to do, the people of Louisiana, without distinction of party—

1. That we view with indignation and alarm the efforts which are being made by unprincipled and selfish men to impoverish us upon the one hand and enslave us on the other, and that we can regard the men who advocate those measures, whether in or out of the Legislature, in no other light than public enemies.

2. *Resolved*, That the series of measures known as the Constabulary Bill, the Militia Bill, the Registration Bill and the Election Bill, are but parts of a system which, if successfully inaugurated, will destroy the freedom of elections, and in connection with former legislation, concentrate in the hands of the Executive a controlling and most dangerous influence over all the branches of the State government, and make him an absolute despot, clothing him, at the same time, with the means of perpetuating his power.

3. *Resolved*, That our opposition to these measures does not depend upon the character of any particular individual who may now or hereafter fill the office of Governor, but we solemnly protest against conferring such unlimited power upon any man, as utterly opposed to the genius of Republican institutions and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

4. That we are not here as the opponents of any particular financial railroad scheme or schemes now pending, or that may be hereafter introduced in the Legislature, but we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to any increase in the liabilities of the State and equally opposed to all schemes which propose to establish monopolies or confer exclusive rights or privileges upon individuals or corporations. Believing as we do, that all such legislation tends to repress competition, to shackle and embarrass commerce is destructive of liberty, and at war with the fundamental principles of free government.

5. That while we earnestly desire to maintain the credit and honor of the State, and will cheerfully submit to any taxation that may be necessary to pay in principal and interest every debt that has been honestly and fairly contracted, yet there is a point beyond which we cannot and will not go, and we now give notice to the world, that we intend to use all the means in our power to prevent the payment of any bonds or other obligations of the State which may hereafter be fraudulently or corruptly issued, the issue of which is indispensably necessary to the proper administration of the State government or to maintain the faith and credit of the State in conformity with laws already enacted; that we intend to make this a paramount question at the next election for members of the Legislature, and will vote for no man who will not pledge himself to institute the most rigid scrutiny into all these transactions, and to refuse to vote to levy any tax, or make an appropriation to pay one dollar of the principal or interest of any such obligations.

6. *Resolved*, That the President of this meeting is requested to appoint, as soon as practicable, committees in every parish of the State and ward of the city of New Orleans, to obtain signatures of the citizens of the State to the foregoing resolution (No. 5,) and their pledge that they will carry it out.

7. *Resolved*, That we call upon all men who have the good of Louisiana at heart, to whatever party they may belong, to use all the influence they may possess to prevent these obnoxious measures from becoming laws; we call upon all the Legislature to place the seal of their reprobation upon them, and should they unhappily pass that body, we call upon the Governor to interpose his veto to preserve the credit of the State, and to refuse to receive or exercise the extrordinary, unnecessary and dangerous powers sought to be conferred upon them.

8. *Resolved*, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to those members of the Legislature who have maintained their integrity, and have already declared their opposition to these obnoxious measures and others and others of a similar character. We entreat them to continue that opposition, and pledge them our hearty cooperation and support.

9. *Resolved*, That the president and vice-presidents of this meeting are hereby appointed a committee to present these resolutions to the Governor, and to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to ask for them that consideration which is due to any action of the people, taken in the exercise of their constitutional right peaceably to assemble and declare their grievances.

William M. Randolph, Esq., one of our most distinguished fellow-citizens and member of the New Orleans bar, was next introduced as one of the orators selected for the occasion, and as usual with that gentleman, fairly electrified the audience with his wit, sarcasm and eloquence. He criticised the acts of our Modern Midases of the Legislature who were dispensing the people's money with such princely prodigality, and with searching analysis, and exposed their objects contemplated, as well as actual effects, in that masterly manner which characterizes him in his profession. We are almost driven, he said, to revolution. Never in the history of the United States had he known the people to be saddled with such an enormous debt as was foisted upon the people of this State, without the question of incurring them, being submitted to the people themselves. Twenty millions of debt incurred by a body of men whose relation to us made it their duty to refer such questions for discussion to the people to determine whether or not, the laws proposed should be passed.

What would you think of an agent who should attempt to bind you to a fraudulent sale of your property? would you stand by it? and will you sanction for the fraudulent issue of bonds by the Legislature? No, repudiate them (General Applause.) Say you will pay your honest debts like men, for three generations, but warn the civilized world that you will never discharge these fraudulent issues of your faithless representatives.

Mr. Randolph next proceeded to expose the artful designs of the Legislature, especially in their proposed "Election bill." There seemed to be a tendency to old monarchies, till we almost needed a Cromwell to charge this general assembly (applause.) This Election bill contemplated was, providing for general and staff officers, army divisions, forts, arsenals, etc., and every sort of military paripherna-lia, besides fines, imprisonment, court-martials, pay, mileage, military service, honorable discharges, etc., and all in time of profound peace, as if we were actually at war—a war existing only in the minds of this Legislature. It speaks of "invasion" in times of danger, etc. What danger do they apprehend except that which springs from robbing the people of their property under the guise of a necessity for taxation? These men rob us of our purse by tax bills, and enforce their collection by the "Election bill," relying upon the power of the General Government to sustain them. Why the bill even provided for the disposition of "public stores taken from the enemy" to go to the commonwealth What enemy, but you, taxpayers? (Laughter and applause).

This Election bill, with its forts, castles, smacking of the fendal times, was a bill of abominations to make the military triumph over the civil power, combining the sword, the purse, the the legislation and executive in a conspiracy against the rights of the people and by the very men delegated to protect our rights of life, liberty and prosperty. What is to be done (cries—"fight 'em! "Turn 'em out") no gentlemen, not yet. They can't resist the people, but let us without threats or passions stamp our feet upon the ground and say to them: your abominable laws shall not be enforced. Remonstrate to the bitter end, when we find that they are resolved to enforce them, let us act with the determination of the people of Boston when they threw overboard the tea in Boston harbor during the revolution. When the Legislature find you are determined—that you are firm in your resistance, the laws which they have proposed will not be passed

I have one hope that the executive of your State, bearing the illustrious name of Henry Clay as part of his own Henry Clay Warmoth is not yet so lost to all sense of honor and manhood as not to do something worthy of the name of the great statesman of the West, and will exercise his veto against the acts of our legislature. Let him act on the principle that power can only be resisted by power and exercise his veto. Let him boldly rely upon the conservatism of the people and defy his own party, call a convention of the people, and whatever may be said of the legal mode of this proceeding, he will find that the people are sovereign and can make the call for the convention legal by their sanction, the power of the people in convention is irresistible, and they can make good the power exercised in calling them together.

Kate Page, a beautiful young girl, had a hearing at Richmond recently, on a charge of housebreaking and larceny. She appeared fashionably and tastefully dressed. Mrs. Emily Wright testified that the prisoner was seen to enter the house of the witness, and after her departure, $10 50 was missing from a trunk in her room. Two days after the house was again entered and $39 50 was stolen. The evidence of her entering the house was not satisfactory, and he was discharged. But for the slight doubt in her favor, Kate Page would have been punished with stripes, as the law makes it imperative on the police justice to administer the lash on all parties convicted in his court of petit larceny.

No less than twenty-seven children have been poisoned at Newark, N. J., by drinking water out of a brook near the school-house in which a dead horse and several dead sheep had been drowned. Ten children are already dead, and it is feared that the other seventeen will not recover. It is reported that the farmer who lives near by and who allowed the carcasses to be thrown into the brook is to be arrested. Great excitement prevails. The bodies of the dead children soon became decomposed and had to be buried forthwith.

When you offer a tramp bread, and he makes a rye face, you can conclude he prefers whisky.

Last Tuesday night, a negro man named Louis, about 80 years old, was shot and instantly killed on the plantation of Mr. Dominique Lalande, near Washington, by Joseph Davenay, alias Joe Bread, and a colored man named Cæsar. It appears that for several nights some person had been prowling around the yard, Joe and Cæsar were on the lookout, and hailing the individual and receiving no answer, fired the fatal shots.—*Washington News.*

Last Monday morning Deputy Coroner Ehrhardt, held an inquest on the body of an unknown colored man found floating in the Courtableau, near Washington. It seems he came up from the Atchafalaya in a skiff with another man, partook liberally of "Red-eye" and fell overboard on his return trip.—*Washington News.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUNDBORG'S
Famous Extracts.

White Rose, Jasmine,
Violette, Bridal Bouquet,
Yhlang Yhlang, Patchouly,
Heliotrope, Jockey Club,
West End, New Mown Hay,
Rose Geranium,
Stepanotis, very fine.

in glass stoppered vials and most of them in bulk. These Extracts stand unequaled in this country. Also, other lines of Fine Extracts, Colognes, California and Florida Waters for the handkerchief and toilet. I would ask special attention to the GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP; it has no equal for toilet purposes.

Lejour's French Toilet Powder.

Something new; the ladies will find this a most DELIGHTFUL and USEFUL powder for summer use; it does away with a great many of the annoyances of hot weather.

A fresh supply of DRUGS, etc., constantly arriving and in store, for sale at reasonable prices.

Brodie's Astringent Cordial.

No family should be without it. For sale by

W. T. CLUVERIUS, Druggist,
(Bogel's old stand,)
je7 Baton Rouge, La.

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—I am now prepared to take orders for Horse or Steam Sugar Mills manufactured by the Blymyer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and by George L. Squier & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y. I am the agent for the above firms and would advise all parties who intend to purchase mills this season to send in their orders early, while cheap freights can be procured. WM. GARIG.

THOMAS B. DUPREE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office: No. 6, Pike's Row, Baton Rouge, La. Will practice in the State and Federal courts.
may31

IN THE MATTER OF THE SUCCESSION of Harrison Johnson, deceased ..No. 1348 Probate..Parish Court..Parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana.

Whereas, Henry Schorten, administrator of the above entitled and numbered succession, has this day filed in the office of the undersigned clerk of the court, an account of his administration of said succession.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause (if any they have) within ten days from the first publication hereof, why said account should not be approved, homologated and be made the judgment of the court.

Given under my hand and the seal of our said court, this 3d day of June, A. D. 1879.
[L. S.]
je7 WM. HUBBS, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Fifth Judicial District Court.
Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Pike, Brother & Co., for use of Albert Baldwin, transferee, vs. Hart & Hebert, No. 2439.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued in the above entitled and numbered cause and directed to the Sheriff of said parish, from the Honorable Court aforesaid, I have seized, and will expose to public sale, in front of the Courthouse door, of said parish, in the city of Baton Rouge, on

Saturday, the 5th day of July next.,

A. D. 1879, between the hours of eleven o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of Defendants, Samuel M. Hart and F. Enos Hebert, composing the firm of Hart & Hebert in and to the following described mortgaged property, to-wit:

Two certain lots of ground situated in that part of the city of Baton Rouge laid out by Edith Devall and designated on the plan thereof as lots numbers two and three of square number five, measuring each sixty feet front on Third street by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights and servitude thereto belonging.

Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms of sale—cash, with the benefit of appraisement.
may31 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Fifth Distrriict Court for the Parish of Orleans.

Dennis Cabrilliac vs. Alex. St. Martin and H. St. Martin. No. 8562.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, and to me directed from the Honorable court aforesaid, I have seized and will expose to public sale, in front of the courthouse door of said parish, on

Saturday, the 5th day of July next,

A. D. 1879, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Alex. St. Martin, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

"Three lots of ground, situated in that part of the city of Baton Rouge known as Beauregardtown; being lots numbers 4, 5 and 11 of square number 55, each measuring 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth, French measure, with buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms of sale, cash, with the benefit of appraisement.
may31 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

Notice Extroardinary.

ALL reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the steamer EDWARD J. GAY will not take the place of the steamer Natchez, but will remain in the Bayou Sara and Coast trade during the entire season.
apr19 JAS. J. BROWN, Master.

NOTICE TO WHITEWASHERS—Just received from the Ohio river: 300 barrels of extra white Lime, which I will deliver to any part of the city, at $1.25 per barrel; also, a good stock of Whitewash Brushes. WM. GARIG.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish Court.
Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Emanuel Fendler vs. Marie E. Graham. No. 1[illegible].

By virtue of a writ of *alias fieri facias* issued in the above entitled and numbered cause, and to me directed, from the Honorable court aforesaid, I have seized and will expose to public sale, in front of the courthouse door of said parish, on

Saturday, the 5th day of July,

A. D. 1879, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

"A certain tract of land in this parish, on the Comite river, known as the William Corner tract, containing about five hundred and eighty seven (587) acres, bounded on the north by lands of Dela-Roche and Vaughn, (now belonging to mortgagor,) east by Sullivan, Montgomery and Hinson, and south by McArthur and Comite river, being part of the same property acquired by mortgagor at the succession sale of the property belonging to the estate of Stephen Roberts, deceased, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon."

Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered cause.

Terms of sale, cash, with the benefit of appraisement.
may31 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish Court.
Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Flash, Lewis & Co. vs. Jacob Young and B. T. Beauregard. No. 1387.

By virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* on twelve months bond, issued in the above entitled and numbered cause and to me directed from the Honorable court aforesaid, I have seized and will expose to public sale, in front of the courthouse door of said parish, on

Saturday, the 5th day of July next,

A. D. 1879, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of A. L. Gusman, the principal on said twelve months bond, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 2 of square No. 58, (south part) Beauregard Town, city of Baton Rouge, State and parish aforesaid, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms of sale, cash, for whatever the property will bring.
may31 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of East Baton Rouge.

C. D. Favrot vs. A. Kowalski et als. No. 1536..Parish Court..Parish of East Baton Rouge.

By virtue of an alias writ of *fi. fa.*, issued in the above entitled and numbered cause, from the Honorable Court aforesaid, and directed to the Sheriff of said parish, I have seized and will expose to public sale, in front of the Court House door of said parish, on

Saturday, the 7th day of June next,

A. D. 1879, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, James McVay, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 6 of square No. 7, in that part of the city of Baton Rouge, laid out by Hickey, Duncan & Mather.

Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered suit.

Terms of sale, cash, with the benefit of appraisement.
may3 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Fifth Judicial Dist. Court.
Parish of East Baton Rouge.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Rufus Waples. No. 2542.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued in the above entitled and numbered suit, and directed to the Sheriff of said parish, from the Honorable court aforesaid, I have seized and will expose to public sale, in front of the courthouse door of said parish, in the city of Baton Rouge, on

Saturday, the 19th day of July next,

A. D. 1879, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Rufus Waples, absentee, herein represented by L. D. Beale, attorney appointed by the court, in and to the following described mortgaged property, to-wit:

Two certain lots of ground, originally making part of the Scotland plantation, formerly belonging to John C. Elder, situated in the parish of East Baton Rouge, in this State, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, above the city of Baton Rouge, and designated by a sketch made and signed by James P. Skolfield, surveyor, dated the 29th August, 1870, by the number "one" and "four;" the said two lots of ground being described as follows, to-wit:

1st. Lot number (1) one, bounded north by the division line between it and lot number 4; said line measuring 38 40-100 chains north eighty-nine degrees twenty minutes, east from a point on the Mississippi river to a road forty feet wide, west by the Mississippi river, south by the division line between said lot and lands of the estate of A. A. Williams; said line measuring north eighty-nine degrees and twenty minutes east from the river, back forty-three 50-100 chains to the road forty feet wide, east by said road dividing said lot from lot number two on the said sketch; the said lot number one containing one hundred and eight 25-100 acres.

2d. Lot number "four," bounded north by the division line between it and lot number five of said sketch; said line measuring forty-one 60-100 chains north-east from a point on the Mississippi river, south by the division line between it and lot number one, above described, east by the road forty feet wide dividing said lot from lot number three, and west by the river Mississippi; said lot number four containing one hundred and five 30-100 acres, being the same land purchased by the said Rufus Waples from Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, by act passed before F. Grima, notary public of the city of New Orleans, of date 4th April, 1872, and all the appurtenances. The said land being situated in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

Also one hundred and ten shares of the mortgage stock thereto attached, of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Seized to pay and satisfy the amount of judgment, interest and costs claimed in the above entitled and numbered cause, to-wit: $1236, with interest at ten per cent on $912, from the 1st day of April, 1879, and eight per cent interest on $216, from 10th April, 1873, and eight per cent interest on $54 from 1st July, 1876, and eight per cent interest on $54 from 1st July, 1877, until paid; also the sum of $10 costs of copies, $13.40 clerk's costs, and all sheriff's costs and charges for the execution of the said writ.

Terms of sale..The purchaser to furnish a stock note for the sum of $798, falling due on the 1st day of April, 1880, and renewable according to the charter of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the balance cash; the purchaser to assume all the obligations and responsibilities of a stockholder of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the stock note so furnished to be identified with the act of sale by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana to Rufus Waples, of date 4th April, 1871, and with the sheriff's deed of sale in this case.
may31 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.