New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY B. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock at the corner of Natchez and Camp streets, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture.

BY GEORGE PEARSON, at 11 o'clock, at No. 231 Baronne street, household furniture.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot with four-story building, in square bounded by Canal, Baronne, Common and Carondelet streets; an interest in a succession.

Local Intelligence.

FIREMEN AT BILOXI.—The members of Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Sixth District, whom we mentioned in last Sunday's edition, were up bright and early Monday morning. The ball did not close until nearly day dawn, and was one of the most successful of this season. The gentlemen who managed affairs certainly deserve all the flattering praise heaped on them. Guests and members who participated will not soon forget the many pleasures of their last excursion to Biloxi. Most of them had never visited that city as firemen, but it is safe to say that they will find it again next summer.

During Sunday the boys of Home found abundance of amusement in sailing, boating, fishing and wandering around.

In the evening just as they were about to start on a return a storm came on, fanning and moistening the boys. So welcome was the change in the weather that the excursionists actually courted the threatening rain, and they got a little of it.

Not a single disagreeable circumstance arose to mar this brief vacation. Everybody did their best to make the time pass agreeably for the hooks and ladders, and the firemen fully appreciated this kind attention. Of course in so short a stay the company could not meet with many instances of more than an ordinary character, yet No. 1 will not be soon forgot by Biloxians or Biloxians by No. 1. From first to last the excursion was one of the pleasantest the reporter ever participated in.

Their neat blue uniforms and excellent conduct gave them a solid reputation, even a feather in their already good name. Guests from other companies, wearing red and white shirts, made a pretty picture as the firemen marched through the streets. They arrived home Sunday night, all the better for a day's visit to Mississippi. We tender our thanks to officers and members for kind attentions.

POLICE ITEMS IN BRIEF.—John Gibbs straggled into Cecile Gabrielle's abode of infamy on Burgundy, between Bienville and Conti streets. John Gibbs was despoiled of $8, and howled. The police locked Cecile in the third precinct station.

Marie Josephine is accused by H. Hitze with having stolen a pair of shoes worth ninety cents. This dire offense, if proven, will no doubt be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

Henry Sheldon and a being supposed to be "Yaller belly Barr" had a little disagreement last Sunday evening. Sheldon was struck with a brick propelled by his antagonist. The conqueror fled, and the victim, Sheldon, is now in the hospital.

A wheelbarrow load of ropes is at the fifth precinct station, awaiting the proper owner. Corporal Freitag captured the rope on Port, near Victory street.

Joseph Bender, aged thirty-five years, was yesterday discovered sick and destitute, and sent to the hospital.

Mrs. Cronan, who was shot last Saturday evening by Joseph Clede at No. 248 Canal street, is pronounced by Dr. Alpuente to be in a critical condition. The ball penetrated the hip bone, and its extraction is attended with great danger.

Daniel Saunders was locked up for having stolen a sack of corn.

Sylvan Gillam purloined from Dominique Dastugue, so the latter says, a $5 bill. The matter has been referred to Judge Stass.

Peter Crocker invaded the privacy of H. W. Green's pocket and abstracted $10 and a brass key. As far as the $10 are concerned, that may be all right, but how about that key? Crocker must tell all about it to Judge McArthur.

During the rain storm of Sunday last the coffeehouse of the Magnolia Garden was struck by lightning. The damage will amount to $50. Luckily no one was injured.

DEATH BY THE ROADSIDE.—On Thursday, thirteenth instant, two men, one white and one colored, arrived at Frenier station, on the Jackson railroad. Shortly after their arrival they were stricken down by the heat and died. Upon examination it was ascertained that the name of the white man was James Medd and that of the colored man William Robinson. Justice D. F. Towles held an inquest, the verdict of which sets forth that the deceased came to their death from congestion of the brain caused by overheat.

It is supposed that the death of the unfortunate men was in great degree brought about by drinking swamp water, none other being attainable along their line of march.

No clue has been received to show who these men are, or what their business or intentions may have been.

Court fortune:
Let her smiles be always on you.
Get a ticket
In the new summer scheme, so attractive
To every one
Who wants to capture $10,000
In the
Louisiana single number Lottery,
To be drawn
On Saturday, August 22, 1874.

ROWING MATTERS.—The C. T. Howard Boat Club yesterday received a beautiful shell-bottomed gig, made to order for them by that famous builder, Blakey, of New York. The boat has all the latest improvements, is thirty-eight feet long, and is a model of trimness and symmetry. A fine racing shell was also received by the Howards, from the same builder. The Howards are now fully equipped. They have four of the finest boats that ever cleft Southern waters. They have also a fine crew, and are determined to make things lively at the grand regatta on the fourteenth of September.

The Riverside club, which, by the way, is at present the favorite club, yesterday received a fine racing shell boat, the manufacture of Blakey. The Riversides are in daily practice, and show in fine form and condition.

Old Mississippi is rendered quite lively every evening by the knights of the oar, who struggle air of the colors of the Riverside, Orleans and Howard clubs.

"PERCHANCE 'TWILL WALK AGAIN."—Mr. James J. Ferguson, who started some days ago to walk from Carollton to Baton Rouge along the river bank in twenty-four consecutive hours, has written to the REPUBLICAN a letter setting forth how he didn't accomplish his self-imposed task. It appears from Mr. Ferguson's statement, that his shoes gave out and he found himself barefoot. Upon his next attempt to accomplish this feat of pedestrianism, which Mr. Ferguson announces for this evening, by all means let the traditional old shoe for good luck be projected.

DIED SUDDENLY.—Schofield Hazue, sixty nine years old, a native of Louisiana, died suddenly at No. 193 Carondelet street yesterday morning. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict, that deceased came to his death "from disease of the heart."

RELIEF MATTERS.—The general relief committee of this city still pursues its arduous labors and the needy of all classes, white and black, Radical, White League and Democrat, still receive the aid of the nation and of the community. The total disbursements so far amount to $166,569 80; receipts to date, $212,867 76; leaving a balance on hand to meet further calls and outstanding liabilities of $46,317 96.

Few people who read the above crude facts and figures, will properly appreciate the labor and care required to judiciously distribute this large amount of money among the suffering people of the inundated districts. The committee is entitled to the highest praise for their justice, discrimination and tact.

WAS HE DROWNED?—A skiff; with a complete suit of male wearing apparel, a silver watch and gold chain, a set of studs and other jewelry, was found floating, unoccupied, about a mile above Milneburg, lake end, west side, about half past eight o'clock last evening. The skiff had been hired by one Henry Bush, who resided at the corner of Rampart and Poland streets. It is supposed that Bush took the skiff into deep water for the purpose of having a good swim. As nothing has been heard or seen of Bush since his embarkation yesterday, at one o'clock, it is supposed that he was drowned. The articles found in the skiff are at the fifth precinct station awaiting identification.

THE MARKET WAR.—Rumors were current on the streets last night of preparations being made for a renewal of the warfare between the Administrator of Commerce and the private market men. It was stated that the sheriff would be called upon to enforce the injunction of the Superior District Court, and he, in turn, would call upon the Board of Police Commissioners, as required by law, for assistance if he required any. A few hours, probably, will develop the programme. It was known that the private market men were slaughtering last night, and that they had expressed their determination to open in the morning.

Section two of act No. 175 of 1868, makes it the duty of the sheriff, whenever he requires additional force for the execution of any legal process, to make application to the Board of Metropolitan Police for the same; and the law renders it *obligatory* upon the board to instruct the superintendent to give the sheriff the necessary assistance to enable him to execute the process.

STEAMBOAT MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of the enterprise known as the Union Steamboat Transportation Company, was held last evening at the Lutheran Hall. Speeches were made and resolutions passed highly indorsing the objects of the company. The charter of this company will be published in a few days. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the board of directors and to furnish them with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting.

Fourteenth Senatorial District Convention.

Delegates to this convention met at Plaquemine on Saturday, August 15, the following parishes being represented as follows:

Iberville—Basile Craig, George Randolph, Alcee Johnson, Gabriel Bess, Marcelin Napoleon, Charles Dedrick, Dr. King Holt, James L. Cole. Alternates: William Whittaker, John H. Jackson, Louis Johnson, July Coakly, Alfred Butler, Isaac Martin, Z. C. Brooks, Aaron Parker.

West Baton Rouge—Rufus B. Caldwell, Stephen Colwell, Hon. T. T. Allain. Alternates: Frank Delaney, Oscar Holt, William A. Colwell.

St. Martin—Charles Neuven, Jefferson Vavasseur, Ernest Delahoussaye, Hon. Victor Rochon.

Iberia—L. A. Snaer, Samuel Wakefield, E. H. Riddell.

The votes for the parish of Iberia were cast by L. A. Snaer, the other delegates being absent.

At the request of the delegates Hon. T. T. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, called the convention to order.

After preliminaries George Randolph, of Iberville, was elected permanent president, and Frederick R. Hyde, of West Baton Rouge, as secretary.

The credentials of the delegates having been read and no objection being made, they were admitted to their seats.

Hon. J. L. Cole then nominated Hon. T. T. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, for Senator. Hon. Stephen Stephen Colwell nomitated Samuel Wakefield, but L. A. Snaer withdrew his name.

Charles Nevin nominated Victor Rochon, of St. Martin.

A vote was taken viva voce, and resulted as follows: Allain 11, Rochon 7.

On motion of Hon. Rochon the nomination of Hon. T. T. Allain was made unanimous.

The following named gentlemen were then elected as the district senatorial committee, with full power to fix the basis of representation, time and place, for a senatorial convention in 1876:

George Randolph and Dr. King Holt, of Iberville; Osc Holt and Stephen Caldwell, of West Baton Rouge; Hon. Victor Rochon and Charles Neuven, of St. Martin; Samuel Wakefield and L. A. Snaer, of Iberia. At large—Hon. James L. Cole, of Iberville; Rufus B. Caldwell, of West Baton Rouge; Gustave Baker, of St. Martin; E. H. Riddell, of Iberia. Hon. Victor Rochon, chairman.

Hon. J. Henri Burch and George A. Griffith then addressed the convention, advocating the claims of Hon. T. T. Allain as Senator of the district.

Mr. Allain spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that I now tender you my thanks for the great honor you have done in nominating me as your choice for Senator of your district.

You, Mr. President and gentlemen, have watched my public career since I first entered the political arena. You have seen me, with unwavering fidelity to your interests, battling the vicious course pursued by some legislators who took advantage of position to promote their selfish ends. You have found me ever the advocate of universal freedom and the defender of your rights and privileges.

It is with the consciousness of having merited your approbation that I ventured to solicit your suffrages for the distinguished position to which you have nominated me. If I have been a faithful public servant, then I may, without vanity, accept your congratulations, and, Mr. President and gentlemen, I do know that it has been my earnest endeavor to fling aside all paltry considerations of self, and to work with a single eye for your benefit and that of the whole people of our State.

But there is another consideration to which I may be allowed to refer, and surely it is with a commendable pride that I do so. It is within seven miles of the spot whereon I now stand that I was born. Then, Mr President and gentlemen, I was considered a mere chattel, as many of you also were, for I was a slave, and the doctrine throughout the United States had been promulgated that the black man had no rights that the white man was bound to respect. You all sorrowfully remember that fact, and it was not until the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln took effect that the shackles were riven from our limbs.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I do not appear before you as an alien or a stranger, for my whole life has been spent among you. You require as your Senator one who knows your necessities, and who can supply them by a wise legislation. I have endeavored, by familiar intercourse with you, to ascertain all your requirements, and you may depend upon it that they shall ever be my chief care.

There is one subject on which I desire to say a few words, as it has caused a great deal of excitement and ill feeling. I allude to the White League, an organization which has been instituted in several parishes for the purpose of depriving the colored people of their means of livelihood.

Nothing could be more injurious to the prosperity of the State or to individuals themselves, for by such a course they cut off the very source of their wealth. Labor is the foundation of capital, and by placing any restrictions upon it, both laborers and capitalists naturally suffer. Those who have instituted this "White League" pretend that it has been done to counteract a "Black League." They go so far as to charge the colored race with combining for the purpose of appropriating all the offices of honor and trust in the country. The charge is false, the excuse is flimsy. The colored people have no wish to form any combination; they are well satisfied to earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brows.

Again, this is no time to talk about a white man's party or a black man's party. We have been suffering from dreadful inundations which have inflicted terrible loss and devastation upon our people. We have suffered from bad management in the expenditure of our parish funds. We have also suffered from the effects of unwise legislation, and it becomes us now to throw aside all petty jealousies and rivalries, and unite as one man in the effort to redeem Louisiana from the deplorable condition in which she has fallen, and to raise her to that high eminence for which the Almighty created her, as the meteor star in the constellation of the Union.

It is the mission of the Republican party to reduce the expenses of the government to the lowest possible amount, both in the federal and State administrations. Such has been the policy of our present executive, Governor William Pitt Kellogg. It is not within the memory of man that any Governor of Louisiana has effected such reforms in our financial condition as have been done by Governor Kellogg. In confirmation of my statement I would only refer to the funding bill, a measure of the Governor's, which reduces taxation from twenty-one and a half mills on the dollar to fourteen and a half mills, and provides not only that the State debt shall never hereafter exceed $15,000,000, instead of $25,000,000 as was the law before this bill was passed, but it also provides that the expenditures of the State shall never exceed the revenue.

The remarkable economy and financial ability displayed by our Governor may be, perhaps, better illustrated by quoting some figures which are very appropriate to my remarks:

During the administration of Governor Warmoth, in 1871, the amount of appropriations was $5,500,000 to run his government for that one year only, while for the present year, under Governor Kellogg's administration, the whole amount of actual appropriations was $1,136,000, being a saving of $4,364,000 in one year.

On this subject, Mr. President and gentlemen, I may be presumed to know something, because I myself had the honor of being the chairman of the committee on appropriations, and consequently made up most of the figures myself and reported the bill to the House.

In order to perpetuate the admirable system which has been thus inaugurated and is now in vogue, especial care must be given to the subject of electing your representatives, as well as your local officers. You must nominate none but men of known ability and honesty.

You must nominate no one whose record is not pure and without reproach. You must not allow yourselves to be influenced by any personal motives, but must weigh well in your minds all the circumstances both in favor of and against every candidate for your votes. You must studiously ascertain their sentiments upon the leading topics of the day, and it is for you to judge and determine whether or not they are fit and proper persons to represent you in Washington or in the Legislature of our State. Let these words of advice and warning sink deep into your hearts, and if you act in accordance with my words, we may be confident that the new era will be firmly established, when we may congratulate each other on possessing a true Republican and economical government.

It must also be our care to avoid giving offense to those of a different political faith. We all claim independence of thought and action, and even if we are in the majority we must still show all due respect for the opinions of our political opponents. We must do everything in our power to conciliate them, always, however, having due regard to our own rights and our own dignity. I do not see why there should be so much rancor and hard feeling displayed by our Democratic opponents, for we are acting strictly up to the rule they themselves have acknowledged as being for the good government and best interests of the State.

The Democrats profess a pure and patriotic interest in the welfare of the State, and I should like to see such professions put in practice. The best proof of their sincerity would be to abandon their old prejudice against color, and to gracefully accede to the force of circumstances and accept the situation as it is. When that is done our main difficulties will have ceased, peace and harmony will prevail throughout the land, immigration will receive an impetus that it has not hitherto known; for strangers are afraid to settle in a land where murder and disorder are rife; and capitalists will come among us and aid us in developing the inexhaustible resources of the richest gem in the Mississippi valley.

With all the treasures that have literally been strewn at our feet to what shall we attribute our present lowly condition if not to the spirit of unrest and anarchy which prevails among so large a proportion of our population. May it be our mission to allay the prejudices which were engendered by many years of slavery, perpetuated by ancestral memories. We are now making history, and our descendants to the remotest generations will read our records with surprise if not with pleasure. Yet, Mr. President and gentlemen, I will venture to say that when the student of future ages shall dwell and dilate upon the history of Louisiana, he will be unable to understand the reason why the prejudice of caste should have inured so injuriously to the prosperity of the State. In the immortal words of our illustrious President, I say to you and to all the people of our State, "Let us have peace."

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER,
New Orleans, August 17, 1874.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M. to-day, local time:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	93	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	89	S. W.	Fair.
Davenport	91	W.	Clear.
Dubuque	87	N. W.	Fair.
Galveston	88	S. E.	Threatening.
Indianola	91	W.	Threatening.
Keokuk	92	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	94	N.	Clear.
Louisville	80	.....	Fair.
Lacrosse	78	N.	Fair.
Memphis	84	.....	Clear.
Nashville	80	S. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	83	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha	93	N. E.	Fair.
Pittsburg	85	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	96	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	89	N.	Fair.
St. Paul	75	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	91	N. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	77	N. E.	Cloudy.
Augusta	86	E.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	81	S.	Clear.
Key West	91	W.	Fair.
Mobile	79	E.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	80	E.	Cloudy.
New York	77	S. E.	Clear.
Savannah	82	N. E.	Cloudy.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	24	4	6
Cincinnati	..	..	2	7
Davenport	..	1	1	1
Dubuque	8	..	3	11
Seokuk	..	2	2	6
Leavenworth	..	..	2	0
Lacrosse	..	..	2	0
Louisville	..	2	5	4
Memphis	..	5	6	5
Nashville	..	..	1	7
New Orleans	..	2	*12	9
Omaha	..	1	5	1
Pittsburg	..	9	3	7
Shreveport	..	2	3	2
St. Louis	..	..	7	5
St. Paul	..	2	4	1
Vicksburg	..	..	12	7
Yankton	..	..	10	0

*Below high water mark of 1871.

Distributed
Distributed
On Saturday, August 22, 1874,
On Saturday, August 22, 1874,
$70,000 by the
Louisiana single number Lottery.
Then to take place.
There are three capital prizes
Of $10,000 each.
Tickets only $10—fractions in proportion.

New Postal Regulations.

The following are some of the rules which apply to the remailing of mail matter under the new postal law:

Letters with request to return printed or written thereon are to be returned without additional postage. When a subscriber to a newspaper changes his residence and desires his paper forwarded to his new office, transient rates of postage—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof—must be charged on such copy as received. If a party receives a paper from the office of publication and remails it, he must pay postage on it at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Pamphlets and books can not be returned at the request of the writer without prepayment of postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Letters once taken from the postoffice by proper parties can not be forwarded without again being prepaid. This applies also to return request letters once taken out of a postoffice. Letters addressed to a person not found at the office addressed may be forwarded without additional charge.

OFFICIAL.

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of the Secretary of State,
New Orleans, July 14, 1874.

In conformity to article 147, title nine of the constitution of 1868, publication is hereby made to the voters of the State of Louisiana, of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the State agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the elected to each house of the regular session of the General Assembly of the year 1874, and required to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly in at least one newspaper in every parish of the State, in which a newspaper shall be published. Said amendments appear fully in acts Nos. 4, 22 and 64 of said session of the General Assembly, which are herewith officially published for the information of voters, and will be submitted to the people at the general election Monday, November 2, 1874, in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately; and if a majority of the voters shall approve and ratify all or either of said amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

No. 4.]
An act proposing amendments to the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened (two-thirds of the members of each house agreeing thereto), That the following amendments be proposed and entered upon the respective journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the General Assembly in at least one newspaper in every parish of the State in which a newspaper shall be published. And said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately—i. e., "first proposed amendment for approval," or "against approval," and in like manner as to the others; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall be appropriately numbered and become a part of the constitution, and be proclaimed as such by the Governor and Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

No. 1.—The issue of consolidated bonds authorized by the General Assembly of the State, at its regular session in the year 1874, is hereby declared to create a valid contract between the State and each and every holder of said bonds, which the State shall by no means and in no wise impair. The said bonds shall be a valid obligation of the State in favor of any holder hereof, and no court shall enjoin the payment of the principal or interest thereof, or the levy and collection of tax therefor; to secure such levy, collection and payment, the judicial power shall be exercised when necessary. The tax required for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds shall be assessed and collected each and every year until the bonds shall be paid, principal and interest, and the proceeds shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State to the holders of said bonds as the principal and interest of the same shall fall due, and no further legislation or appropriation shall be requisite for the said assessment and collection and for such payment from the treasury.

No. 2.—Whenever the debt of the State shall have been reduced below twenty-five million dollars, the constitutional limit shall remain at the lowest point reached, beyond which the public debt shall not thereafter be increased, and this rule shall continue in operation until the debt is reduced to fifteen million dollars, beyond which it shall not be increased. Nor shall taxation for all State purposes, excepting the support of public schools, ever exceed twelve and a half mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the State, except in case of war or invasion.

No. 3.—The revenue of each year derived from taxation upon real, personal and mixed property, or from licenses, shall be devoted solely to the expenses of the said year for which it shall be raised, excepting any surplus remain, which shall be directed to sinking the public debt. All appropriations and claims in excess of revenue shall be null and void, and the State shall in no manner provide for their payment.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 21, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

No. 64.]
An act proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Louisiana, changing the day for holding the general election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened (two-thirds of the members elected to each house agreeing thereto), That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Louisiana shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives of the General Assembly: That the words "first Monday," in article seventeen of the constitution, be stricken out, and the words "first Tuesday after the first Monday" be substituted in lieu thereof, and if approved by a majority of the voters at said election the same shall become a part of said article seventeen.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

No. 22.]
Joint resolution submitting an amendment to the constitution of the State to limit the debt of New Orleans, and the issue of warrants by the officers; and prescribing certain penalties.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened (two-thirds of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto), That at the general election for members of the General Assembly, which will take place in November, 1874, an amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their ratification or rejection in the words following:

Article —. The city of New Orleans shall not hereafter increase her debt, in any manner or form, or under any pretext. After the first day of January, 1875, no evidence of indebtedness or warrant for payment of money shall be issued by any officer of said city, except against cash actually in the treasury; but this shall not be so construed as to prevent a renewal of matured bonds at par, or the issue of new bonds in exchange for other bonds; provided the city debt be not thereby increased, nor to prevent the issue of drainage warrants to the transferee of contract, under act No. 30 of 1871, payable only from drainage taxes, and not otherwise; any person violating the prohibitions [provisions] of this article shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than ten years, and by fine of not less than three dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That at said next general election, the wishes of the electors in the premises, shall be expressed by printed or written ballots, as follows:

"For the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans;" or, "Against the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans," and the said ballots shall be counted and returns made, and the result declared as in the case of election of State officers.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 24, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The members of the Sixth District Central Republican Club are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of said club on WEDNESDAY, nineteenth instant, at 7:30 P. M., sharp, at the late Jefferson City Hall, corner Magazine and Berlin streets, for the purpose of installing the permanent officers elect.

P. BRUCE, President pro tem.
J. F. LITTLEFIELD, Secretary pro tem. au18 2t

New Orleans, August 14, 1874.—To the voters of the Seventeenth Senatorial District of Louisiana—I hereby give public notice that I have withdrawn from the contest as a candidate for Senator in the coming election, and I ask all my friends, in the interest of harmony, to join me in the hearty support of the Hon. George C. Benham, your Republican candidate. Respectfully,

T. S JOHNSON.
Attest: FRANK MOREY. au18

Hall Seventh Ward Radical Republican Independent Club.—At a meeting of Republicans of the seventh ward, held on Thursday, the thirteenth instant, at their hall, situated at the corner of Union and Goodchildren streets, the following officers were elected to serve one year:

President—HON. J. L. DUPART.
First Vice President—M. LEBLANC.
Second Vice President—ANT. CAGNOLATTI.
Recording Secretary—EDGARD LEON.
Assistant Recording Secretary—A. A. DENIS.
Corresponding Secretary—L. C. DOUCHEREAU.
Treasurer—VICTOR M. DUPART.
Sergeant-at-arms—J. J. B. FERRAND
Assistant Sergeants-at-arms—EMELIEN ROUSSEVE, THOMAS FISS.
Grand Marshal—HON. O. C. BLANDIN.
Assistant Marshals—EMILE LEBLANC, C. BLANCHARD.

The club meets THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, for the transaction of important business. J. L. DUPART, President.
E. LEON, Secretary. au18 1t

Republican Parish Executive Committee, Parish of Orleans.

JAMES LEWIS, President.
E. W. TOSTRICK, Vice President.
SAMUEL M. QUETE, Secretary.
CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Assistant Secretary
P. J. MALONEY, Corresponding Secretary.
P. F. HERWIG, Treasurer.
JOHN L. COLLINS, Sergeant-at-arms.
A. SEILLMAN, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

DELEGATES.

First ward—John Langles, W. S. Wilson.
Second ward—P. F. Herwig, H. C. Nichols.
Third ward—W. L. Evans, George Devezin.
Fourth ward—James Lewis, Charles E. Ingalls.
Fifth ward—William Vigers, E. Alex.
Sixth ward—Joseph Dias, E. Joubert.
Seventh ward—John Barrow, Charles W. Boothby
Eighth ward—E. V. Leclerc, Webster Long.
Ninth ward—T. V. Coupland, J. W. Edwards.
Tenth ward—Simon J. Flatow, J. A. Paturel.
Eleventh ward—E. W. Tostrick, Graham Bell.
Twelfth ward—Paul Bruce, A. M. Aucoin.
Thirteenth ward—A. Dejole, W. Baudum.
Fourteenth ward—S. J. Fish, N. Bush.
Fifteenth ward—W. F. Loan, Edmond Jones.
Sixteenth ward—H. Davis, George W. Moore.
Seventeenth ward—T. B. Stamps, William Kern

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. S. WILSON, Chairman:

George Devezin,	William Vigers,
E. Joubert,	Webster Long.
T. V. Coupland,	S. J. Flatow,
A. M. Aucoin,	George W. Moore,
William Kern.	W. R. Fish.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.
P. F. HERWIG, Chairman.

Charles Ingalls,	John Barrow,
Graham Bell,	William F. Loan,
A. Dejole,	T. B. Stamps.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.
H. C. NICHOLS, Chairman:

Joseph Dias,	E. V. Leclerc.
J. B. Paturel,	Edmond Jones.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
JOHN LANGLES, Chairman:

Ernest Alex,	Charles W. Boothby,
E. W. Tostrick,	Paul Bruce.

COMMITTEE ON CLUBS.
W. L. EVANS, Chairman;

J. W. Edwards,	Edmund Jones,
H. Davis,	N. B. Bush.

JAMES LEWIS, President.
S. M. QUETE, Secretary. jy14

Republican Central Clubs of the Parish of Orleans.—The following are the names of the officers of the Central Ward Republican Clubs of this parish, and their time of meeting, as recognized by the Parish Executive Committee:

First ward—L. C. Willer, president; George C. Norcross, secretary; meets at the corner of White and Melpomene streets Monday night.

Second ward—C. F. Claudin, president; A. Frelot, secretary; meets on Erato, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, Tuesday night.

Third ward—C. F. Ladd, president; J. P. Pullen, secretary; meets at Clay Hall Saturday night.

Fourth ward—R. M. J. Kenner, president; meets on Derbigny street Monday night.

Fifth ward—J. Lanabere, president; O. P. Fernandez, secretary; meets at the corner of Orleans and Claiborne streets Thursday night.

Sixth ward—E. F. Joubert, president; L. Lamaniere, secretary; meets at the corner of Claiborne and Ursulines streets Wednesday night.

Seventh ward—C. J. Adolphe; president; M. A. Perault, secretary; meets at the corner of Dauphine and Union streets Monday night.

Eighth ward—P. Burns, president; William J. Ennis, secretary, meets on Urquhart street Wednesday night.

Ninth ward—Tom Carey, president; J. Blandin, secretary; meets at the corner of Mazant and Dauphine streets Thursday night.

Tenth ward—J. A. Layzer, president; F. DeFruville, secretary; meets on First street, near Liberty, Tuesday night.

Eleventh ward—Edward Williams, president; E. J. Mallang, secretary; meets at the corner of Sixth and St. Patrick streets Monday night.

Twelfth ward—A. Anderson, president; E. B. Falls, secretary; meets at Jefferson Hall Friday night.

Thirteenth ward—A. Dejole, president; P. J. Maloney, secretary; meets on Cadiz, between Chestnut and Camp streets Wednesday night.

Fourteenth ward—Eli Johnston, president; H. Powell, secretary; meets on Broadway street Tuesday night.

Fifteenth ward—A. Dumont, president; Charles Hill, secretary; meets on Valette street, near Bourbon, Monday night.

Sixteenth ward—J. T. Claiborne, president; H. Macray, secretary; meets at the corner of Adams and Anthony streets.

Seventeenth ward—T. B. Stamps, president; F. Deivel, secretary; meets at the corner of Camp and Barth streets.

JAMES LEWIS, President.
S. M. QUETE, Secretary. jy14

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS L.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, August 22, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $10,000 is	$10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
20 prizes of 500 are	10,000
200 prizes of 100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
260 prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. au2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 17, 1874.
CLASS 194.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	73	74	15	64	59	24	57	69	19	35	40	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this seventeenth day of August, 1874.

E. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Office American Mutual Insurance Association, New Orleans, August 15, 1874.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the above date, it was resolved that a call of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of this Association be and is hereby made, in conformity with the charter; and it was further resolved that a meeting of the stockholders be convened August 31, 1874, at 6:30 P. M., for proposed amendments.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. L. BARNETT, Secretary.
P. J. SULLIVAN, Acting. au16 1m

Notice.—The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, being the successor of the corporation of that name, organized under the charter granted by the State of Alabama and as such successor the owner of the franchises of said corporation, have appointed WILLIAM H. FIELD as the agent of the company, to receive service of process and notices in the city of New Orleans against this company. JOHN B. ALLEY,
President.
jy31 1m

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

FORM A.

To his Excellency William P. Kellogg, President of the Funding Board:
He is with please find submitted the following obligations of the State which I wish exchanged under the provisions of act No. 3 of 1874 (funding bill).

| Quantity. | Denomination. | Rate of Interest. |