New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. 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, etc.

BY G. DE FERIET & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, an undivided half of lot and buildings in square bounded by France, Lesseps, Casacalvo and Moreau streets; two lots with buildings, in square bounded by Piety, Urquhart, Louisa and Morales streets.

BY CONSTABLE W. C. SWEET, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Courthouse, in Algiers, cart and mule.

BY SHERIF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot with buildings, on Roman street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets; three lots, fronting on St. Peter street and Carondelet walk; a lot with buildings, on Dumaine street, between Royal and Bourbon streets; the premises No. 201 Burgundy street; the premises No. 203 Burgundy street; lot with buildings, on Architect street, between Pott and St. Ferdinand streets; same on Marigny street, between Levee and Victory streets; same on Royal street, between Marigny and Elysian Fields streets; an interest in a succession.

Local Intelligence.

BRASS AND COPPER CHARMS.—These metals, to the value of about $1000, were recently stolen from the United States government marine dock at Algiers, but the thieves covered their work so well that the services of a Metropolitan detective were in demand. One of the force was sent to investigate the case, and the result is that John Dellihan was arrested. By soft persuasion he was induced to make a confession, when the rest of the work was no work at all. The metal was found in Christiana Brady's junk shop and recovered. She was arrested, as was also Emile Walters. The woman says she purchased the material for $60—a good bargain if she could have kept it. One or two other persons are implicated in the larceny.

A NOTABLE LETTER.—The *Bee* yesterday contained a queer letter, which starts out by saying that Alexander Newton had been allowed to escape from prison, but winds up by stating that there is no truth in the story. The letter writer finally expressed himself as satisfied that Newton is still in prison, and that a regular affidavit was promptly made against him for killing Bourdonnay.

TOO MUCH WATER.—Recent easterly winds drove so much water into Lake Pontchartrain that that body went on a rise. For a little time last Thursday portions of the new shell road, between the Halfway House and the lake, were covered. City Surveyor Bell visited that locality and inspected the canal banks, but believes that there is little danger of an overflow. The water will recede as soon as the winds lull.

RECEPTION AT ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE.—In order that a fair start might be had, and his opening day be signalized by an event to be remembered, Mr. Charles Lacoume opened the doors of his elegant barroom last evening to a few invited guests. In the centre of the rotunda an elegant lunch was spread, and at a side table Mr. Lacoume and his popular manager, Mr. Arbo, dispensed wine and other appetizers to the thirsty. For an hour or so the guests enjoyed themselves and offered all sorts of good wishes for the success of the establishment.

THE HOWARD REGATTA PRIZES.—Not long ago the committee of arrangements for the regatta which is to take place on the fourteenth instant, at Carrollton, gave Mr. Lilienthal, jeweler, No. 25 Canal street, an order to manufacture the articles. This is known as the Howard prize, Mr. Charles T. Howard having donated the money to procure it. Mr. Lilienthal has finished his task and produced two of the neatest pieces of silver plate ever shown on Canal street. The smallest vessel is a goblet of unusual size and delicate finish. Around the centre of the bowl is what may be termed a gold band, covered with appropriate figures, the most prominent being that of Neptune's sea horses and shell chariot, followed by sportive dolphins. Neptune in this case is represented by a nude youth, who seems intent on wining a race, but his competitor is so far aft that the designer could not see him. A side handle, ring shaped, golden, holds two oars crossed, relieving the bowl. The largest portion is frosted, varied by burnished strips.

The large piece is a punch bowl, and must be seen to be appreciated. The top rim is beautified by an imitation wire cable, very neat. The handles, of gold, are of elegant design, over which are golden laurel wreaths, the berries being of oxydized silver. Over the laurel are silver oars, crossed. The central band is like that on the goblet, but larger.

Both pieces are of sterling silver, artistically finished, and Mr. Lilienthal deserves all the praise bestowed on him for this work. Today the prizes will be displayed in his window for the public to gaze on.

HANDLING FIREARMS CARELESSLY.—Yesterday, Mr. Richard Guichard, about three miles below the Barracks, was handling a pistol, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. The bullet struck Mr. George Vaughn, killing him almost instantly. Mr. Guichard immediately surrendered himself to an officer, stating the circumstances. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that death was the result of an accident, on which Mr. Guichard was released from custody.

Fazand, only thirteen years old, was handling a pistol at the corner of Napoleon avenue and Tchoupitoulas street, yesterday, when, by some mischance, the weapon was discharged. J. Mandell, also a lad, was standing near at the time, and the bullet hit him under his right eye, glanced around his skull, and went out behind. The wound, a painful one, is not likely to prove fatal.

HIS LAST WORDS.—One of the brave White League speakers at the twelfth ward meeting Thursday night closed his angelic remarks by reminding his innocent audience that there were no United States troops here, and would not be. Why he should have felt it a matter for congratulation can be easily guessed. However, it seems that the speaker is not a prophet, for the same papers which were to contain portions of his harangue mentioned something about United States soldiers which are to be located in several parts of Louisiana, by orders from Washington. Indeed, the stump orator did not speak advisedly when he said that there were no soldiers here. While his glib tongue was attempting to stir up bad and defiant feelings, several boys in blue were not very far off, even careless of the important fact that a petty political talker was ignoring their presence.

BRIEF MENTION.—Delida Pallaige, a little Italian fruit peddler, yesterday fell into the river off the steamboat Lizzie Hopkins, at the head of Conti street, and was drowned. She and two companions were playing on the guards, when she lost her balance. The current carried her under the boat and she was seen no more.

The steamboat Belle Rowland, which was stuck in the mud of Red river for nearly two weeks, has arrived. When she was at the mouth of Red river she found only three feet of water. At Old river bar there was not more than fifteen inches of water.

There is only one boat, the Fleta, in Red river, below Alexandria.

The fire at one o'clock yesterday morning was in a drug store at the corner of Washington and Annunciation streets. Prompt action prevented a disastrous fire.

Miguel, a fruit seller at the French Market, not being careful in handling a lighted coal oil lamp, dropped it. In his attempts to extinguish the flames he was badly burned.

G. Barry was arrested at the corner of Rampart and St. Peter streets at the instance of Mr. L. D. Larrieu, who accuses him of perjury. Registration was what Berry wanted.

The backbone of summer is broken, and thin clothing begins to shed. Soda water will soon be out of fashion and oysters will be called for. Grass drinks are not greatly in demand, while milk drinkers occasionally sling in a few drops of the ardent.

PORK PACKERS' CONVENTION.—The merchants and Western produce dealers in this city have appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the National Pork Packers' Convention, to meet in Louisville on the ninth instant. They leave to-morrow afternoon by the New Orleans and Mobile railroad: W. C. Raymond, J. Schwabacher, W. H. Mathews, Thomas Byrnes, Victor Prados, W. H. Deeves, H. N. Preston.

VIOLENT PROCEEDINGS ON THE HIGHWAY.—The *Times* last evening had a detailed account of the action of some colored men on the Claiborne street cars, which, it is alleged, took place Thursday night. On making inquiries at police headquarters our reporter was unable to learn that there was any truth in the statements, but Major Boyle, secretary to Superintendent Badger, sent an order to the several down town captains to make a thorough investigation, and if the allegations are true to leave nothing undone to arrest the offenders. At eleven o'clock last night no report had been sent in from either precinct concerning the affair. Indeed, neither car drivers nor managers of the line have made a complaint, as they should have done had their rights been violated.

Iron Ship Building in New Orleans.

Some of our readers will doubtless be astonished to know that during the dull summer months, Messrs. Hunter & Cochran, the proprietors of the Phœnix Machine Shop, have been building, and have nearly completed a fine iron propeller steamer.

The dimensions of this new acquisition to our fleet is forty-four feet long, six feet six inches beam, and about five feet depth of hold. Her engine is one of the most compact little affairs ever seen. She will not receive her boiler until launched. Her model received its finishing touches from the knife of a celebrated race boat builder, and nothing less than twelve miles an hour will satisfy him or the builders. She will be launched from the head of Thalia street, the early part of next week.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 59 Chartres street, on September 4 stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 77°; at 2 P. M., 81°; at 6 P. M., 81°. Lowest point during the night of September 3, 79°. Rain September 4, one inch.

The Terrorism at the South.

The news of yesterday shows the condition of the South to be desperate beyond description. Grave apprehensions have given way to consuming terror. The negroes pray for the menacies of slavery as a protection against assassination! This cry is pitiable beyond expression—pitiable in the poor wretches lately relieved from a galling oppression, and humiliating to the nation which so recently, in the majesty of power, declared that henceforth all men should breathe the air of absolute freedom under the folds of the American flag. It is a burning shame that we are compelled to acknowledge the fact and proclaim it to the world that in a dozen great States of the Union bands of men commit such atrocities as, being perpetrated by the savages on our borders, would call down upon them the whole avenging power of the federal government. When an Indian peace commissioner was treacherously murdered by the Modocs the whole country was convulsed with horror, and demanded with passionate emphasis that the assassins should be brought to justice, cost what it might in blood and treasure. And they were brought to justice. But scores of innocent men fall daily at the South, the victims of a diabolism as horribly cruel as that of the Modocs, and yet the arm of the government is not stretched forth to avenge the slain or to save from sudden death those over whose heads is now suspended the bloody sword of human monsters.

We brush aside as idle tampering with the sanctity of peace, of law and order, and of human life, the miserable pretense that the assassinations which now deluge the South with blood are provoked by their subjects—Northern men and negroes. The claim is a palpable fraud, an insult to the memory of hundreds of murdered men, a cowardly defense of malefactors whose guilt is to that of the ordinary murderer as black to white, and tends to bring the American name into disgrace as assassinations accumulate and go unpunished. The Northern newspaper which, in the light of recent events, has the temerity to declare that the reported disturbances at the South are manufactured for political purposes becomes *particeps criminis* in the abominations of which the Southern white people are guilty. The Democratic or Liberal newspaper which, at the North, conceals under a pretense of disbelief the horrible atrocities when are every day occurrences at the South helps forward the work of assassination, and stains its record with an ineffaceable brand of shame. That in a time of profound peace ten men may be shot in cold blood at one volley in Alabama, sixteen men massacred in Tennessee, seven men ambuscaded and murdered in Louisiana, and a score of others assassinated singly in various parts of the South, in a single week, and provoke no cry for justice, is a shocking fact! Is the South to be permitted to return to barbarism and the North make no sign? Is all semblance of civil law law to be blotted out at the South and the federal government fold its hands in sullen silence? Were 4,000,000 negroes emancipated and raised to the dignity of citizenship to be exterminated, piecemeal, by their late masters? Will the Northern people stand idly by while thousands of the race they raised from slavery to the brotherhood of man are slaughtered like bullocks?

Abraham Lincoln invoked upon his emancipation proclamation the blessings of Almighty God and the considerate judgment of mankind. Neither the one nor the other can rest upon, nor abide with, the government or the people that permits the shedding of blood to go unpunished. The hour has come when Southern white men must again be told that the negro is still "the ward of the nation." His liberty is as sacred now as when the Union armies fought to confer it: his life is as precious as when he perilled it to save the Union. It is well to remember that the men who to-day strike down the negro are the same who, in 1861, struck at the nation's life. It is well to remember that God did not smile upon efforts to save the Union until the flat of justice had gone forth in the form of a solemn declaration of freedom to the blacks. We can not recall that declaration if we would, for the act would consign the nation to infamy and shatter the government in pieces. Behind the men who appear before the President to beseech his powerful aid in behalf of a trembling people quailing beneath the insensate fury of prejudice, passion and hate, and awaiting with indescribable terror the apprehended stroke, stand arrayed these facts of history to plead for justice. They are stern monitors, pointing to the fields where General Grant won victories for the Union, the constitution and the laws. Again the Union is threatened—for it can continue only through the practice of justice—the constitution is trampled under foot, and the laws are defied. A single word from the President will blanch with terror the faces of the malefactors who now inspire horror throughout the South. He has but to say that he will go to the last stretch of authority to preserve order and punish crime, and that if necessary he will call Congress together in extraordinary session.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, September 2.*

Fortune is now in a pleasant humor,
Fortune is now in a pleasant humor,
Fortune is now in a pleasant humor,
And may be courted with bounteous success,
And may be courted with bounteous success,
And may be courted with bounteous success,
By investing in the next single number lottery,
By investing in the next single number lottery,
To be drawn on September 12,
To be drawn on September 12.

Board of Health.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening.

Present—Drs. White, Bemiss and Finney and Messrs. Burwell and Bayley.

A number of communications were read, among them one from Dr. Smith, surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, and one from F. S. Sanborn, Esq., secretary of the American Social Science Association of Boston, asking for sanitary statistics of New Orleans.

Messrs. Hornor & Benedict notified the board of the filing of two bills in equity in the United States Circuit Court, asking for injunctions restraining the board from collecting quarantine fees from the Merchants' line and Southern line of steamships.

A communication from Pensacola announced four deaths from yellow fever, and the president was instructed to request the Governor to add the name of that city to his quarantine proclamation.

The Carrollton railway was again complained of as a nuisance by residents of Baronne street.

Mr. D. B. Robinson, superintendent of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, reported the absence of yellow fever at Mobile.

The number of cases of small-pox during the year 1874 was reported as follows:

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	174	21
February	190	30
March	242	19
April	247	22
May	124	20
June	141	6
July	87	5
August	12	0
Total	1217	133

The report of deaths in the city from 6 P. M. on the second day of August to 6 P. M. on the thirtieth day of August, 1874, was received. The following are the causes:

One of abscess, 1 of abscess of the lungs, 1 of albuminuria, 1 of anemia, 1 of atrophia, 11 of apoplexy, 1 of asthma, 3 of bronchitis, 1 of chronic bronchitis, 2 of burns, 1 of cancer, 1 of cancer of the lungs, 2 of cancer of the rectum, 1 of cancer of the throat, 1 of cancer of the womb, 1 of catarrh, 3 of cholera infantum, 1 of cholera morbus, 4 of cirrhosis of the liver, 1 of congestion of the heart, 1 of congestion of the bowels, 76 of congestion of the brain, 3 of congestion of the lungs, 61 of consumption, 1 of adult convulsions, 15 of infantile convulsions, 3 of puerperal convulsions, 7 of cyanosis, 2 of croup, 9 of adult debility, 4 of infantile debility, 2 of delirium tremens, 10 of diarrhea, 14 of chronic diarrhea, 1 of dropsy, 1 of dropsy in the abdomen, 4 of dropsy of the brain, 16 drowned, 8 of dysentery, 2 of acute dysentery, 1 of chronic dysentery, 6 of diphtheria, 1 of dyspepsia, 1 of epilepsy, 5 of entero-colitis, 1 of exposure, 1 of emphysema of the lungs, 2 of continued fever, 81 of congestive fever, 7 of intermittent fever, 18 of remittent fever, 1 of scarlet fever, 18 of malarial fever, 18 of typhoid fever, 1 of typho-malarial fever, 1 of fracture of the leg, 1 of fracture of the skull, 1 of fracture of the spine, 7 of gastro enteritis, 2 of hemorrhage, 1 of hemorrhage of the lungs, 1 of hemorrhage of the navel, 1 of hemorrhage of the womb, 10 of disease of the heart, 2 of valvular disease of the heart, 1 of hernia of the brain, 11 of inflammation of the bowels, 8 of inflammation of the brain, 2 of inflammation of the heart, 1 of inflammation of the kidneys, 7 of inflammation of the liver, 8 of inflammation of the lungs, 1 of inflammation of the mouth, 6 of inflammation of the stomach, 3 of inflammation of the womb, 2 of inanition, 2 of injuries, 2 of intemperance, 2 of intussusception of the intestines, 1 of jaundice, 1 of disease of the kidneys, 1 of difficult labor, 2 of disease of the liver, 15 of lockjaw, 1 of laryngitis, 1 of malignant pustule, 2 of adult marasmus, 18 of infantile marasmus, 5 of meningitis, 1 of cerebro spinal meningitis, 2 of myelitis, 8 of old age, 2 of paralysis, 4 of peritonitis, 1 of pleuro pneumonia, 1 of poison, 7 of premature birth, 1 of prurina, 1 of rheumatism, 1 of scalds, 3 of scrofula, 16 of small-pox, 5 of softening of the brain, 1 of tertiary syphilis, 3 of suffocation, 2 of suicide, 29 of sunstroke, 1 of teething, 22 of trismus nascentium, 4 of tuberculosis, 1 of tumor, 1 of ulceration of the bowels, 1 of uræmia, 9 of wounds, 5 of gunshot wounds: total, 798.

The number of deaths for the week ending Sunday evening last at six o'clock was 129.

The application of William Walker for remission of fine for nuisance on his premises was rejected.

A report was received from Henry C. Hall, Esq., consul general at Havana, stating the number of cases of yellow fever in the hospitals for the month of July to be 298, which was probably the majority of cases in the city. The deaths were 108, an unusually large number.

The reports of the sanitary inspectors were received.

Dr. S. S. Herrick, of the First District, states that some, but not sufficient, progress has been made in filling up the holes on the levee front. He complains that the Department of Improvements should flush the gutters more frequently and level the dumping ground at the head of St. Joseph street. Number of inspections, 1262; notice to vacate ruinous premises, one.

Dr. J. T. Newman, of the Second, reports the fish department of the French Market in bad condition, with broken roof and pavement, and pools of water and garbage requiring disinfection each day. The bad quality of poultry sold is noticed at length and an inspection recommended. The hide depots are again condemned, the objection being that they are in the heart of the city. Small-pox is greatly diminished. Inspections 1115, disinfection three, cases of small-pox three.

Dr. Gustave Devron, of the Third, reports diminishing small-pox. August 19 two children were taken sick, John Wilcox, aged six years, and William Burke, aged two years, and death followed August 22, accompanied by black vomit. An examination failed to establish the certainty of the disease being yellow fever. The premises and neighborhood were thoroughly disinfected August 23. August 25 Mrs. Mary Wilcox, No. 179 Victory street, was taken and died on the thirtieth. It was no doubt a case of yellow fever, probably sporadic. No subsequent case has occurred. Inspections made, 1088; disinfections, 148; fumigations, 5; cases of small-pox, 4; yellow fever, 1.

Dr. Joseph Holt, of the Fourth District, states that there is very little sickness, but a large number of sudden deaths from excessive heat. Inspections, 524; disinfections, 3; cases of small-pox, 1.

Dr. Charles H. Young, of the Fifth District, says there has been no sanitary police in his district since July.

Dr. George Kellogg, of the Sixth District, reports immunity from all malarial disease, but a bad condition of the schools. Inspections, 342; disinfections, 14; cases of small-pox, 1.

Dr. George K. Pratt, of the Seventh District, speaks of the dilapidated and unclean condition of the public schools. The nuisance wharf has slid into the river, and he recommends that it be replaced. Inspections made, 119.

The usual number of nuisances were reported and ordered abated.

Dr. Herrick made a special report on the buildings of Mrs. Perk, on Gaiennie street, and, on motion of Dr. Finney, she was allowed further time to abate the nuisances on them.

Leaves of absence were granted Isaac Strathem, clerk of the board, who has been at his post continuously for seven years, and to Dr. Newman, his health having become impaired.

The board then adjourned.

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 each 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 is 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 24, 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.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.—At a regular meeting of the Board held Friday, the twenty-eighth instant, Mr. JAMES J. TARLETON was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of Mr. J. L. Lelery, removed.

JOHN G. GAINES, President.
New Orleans, August 29, 1874. au30 1m

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. au18 1m

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Headquarters State Central Executive Committee Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 29, 1874.—The committee met pursuant to the call of S. B. PACKARD, president (as per resolution of State Convention), and the following organization was effected, to wit:

President—S. B. PACKARD.
Vice President—JAMES LEWIS.
Secretary—CHARLES HILL.
Assistant Secretary—L. LAMANIERE.
Corresponding Secretary—I. S. ST. PAUL.
Treasurer—B. F. JOUBERT.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. B. PACKARD, chairman ex-officio.
B. F. SLANDER, JAMES F. CASEY,
B. F. JOUBERT, C. W. LOWELL,
MICHAEL HAHN, JAMES LONGSTREET,
JAMES LEWIS, C. C. ANTOINE,
JOHN N. HARRIS, T. T. ALLAIN,
R. A. BRAY, F. RIARL.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

C. C. BLANDIN, Chairman.
B. F. JOUBERT, ex officio.
C. F. LADD, T. B. STAMPS,
L. BARRETT, JOHN CAIR,
F. J. PINCHBACK, WILLIAM A. LOAN,
J. R. ROBERTS, T. CAGE,
L. E. BENTLEY.

All communications must be addressed to S. B. Packard, president, New Orleans, Louisiana.
au31 CHARLES HILL, Secretary.

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—J. C. Millet, president; George C. Nicholas, secretary; meets at the corner of White and Dryades streets Monday night.

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

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

Fourth ward—R. M. Kennedy, president; meets on Dryades street Monday night.

Fifth ward—I. Lafabre, president; O. P. Fernandez, secretary; meets at the corner of Orleans and Claiborne streets Tuesday night.

Sixth ward—B. F. Joubert, president; L. Lamanier, secretary; meets at the corner of Claiborne and Union streets Wednesday night.

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

Eighth ward—F. Burns, president; William J. Enright, 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. Karzez, president; F. DeFruille, secretary; meets on First street, near Liberty, Tuesday night.

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

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

Thirteenth ward—A. Delole, 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. Murray, secretary; meets at the corner of Adams and Anthony streets.

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

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

AUCTION SALES.

By Hoey & O'Connor.

BUSINESS BOOKS AT AUCTION.

IN THE MATTER OF I. C. DAVENPORT AND OTHERS, BANKRUPTS.

District Court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana—No. 321.

BY HOEY & O'CONNOR—NICHOLAS J. HOEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange Place—SATURDAY, September 26, 1874, at 10 A. M., in the office of the assignee, E. E. Norton, on the second floor of the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the city of New Orleans, by virtue of an order of the Hon. E. H. Durell, judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the District of Louisiana, dated June 4, 1874, will be sold by public auction, the following property, viz:

CERTAIN BOUND VOLUMES, consisting of large and costly Ledgers, Journals and Cash and Letter Books, more or less used, formerly the property of various firms in the city and elsewhere, and surrendered in bankruptcy.

The said volumes are sold simply as volumes, without guarantee of transfer whatever of any of the claims, credits or assets their contents may contain or evidence, or conferring any title thereto.

The said volumes appertain to the following named estates in bankruptcy, to wit:

No. 194—Nigel Harvie.
No. 1—Bullingham & De Blois.
No. 69—Joseph Bloch.
No. 84—G. Portenis.
No. 171—Otto Schuner & Co.
No. 217—R. R. McBride.
No. 8—J. W. Seymour.
No. 270—Edward Wilding.
No. 40—Lazard & Levassent.
No. 121—Theo. Meyer.
No. 192—J. C. Menantiat.
No. 199—Holt & Blohm.
No. 110—J. Bernstein.
No. 81—P. L. Prudhomme.
No. 275—Thomas B. Wright.
No. 26—S. Walke & Co.
No. 27—Henry Otis.
No. 37—Thomas L. White.
No. 1194—O. Lumpkin.
No. 150—Alfred Rhodes.
No. 140—G. Dupuy.
No. 1—Jas. Hope.
No. 124—W. M. Kirk.
No. 120—J. R. Justus.
No. 1096—Harper, McMahon & Co.
No. 1—W. R. Bouldenduck.
No. 124—J. Wagener.
No. 1—L. Castor & Co.
No. 14—Carl Wiese.
No. 1—W. C. Watkins.
No. 70—P. Gallagher.
No. 40—Henry Shepherd, Jr.
No. 116—Dreyfous Brothers & Co.
No. 150—Reder & Roemer.
No. 1—James Andrews.
No. 85—J. B. Dickson.
No. 140—Harrington & Elmer.
No. 14—L. F. Bonnin.
No. 8—W. C. Mitchell.
No. 504—L. H. Whitworth.
No. 14—Logan Somar & Claiborne.
No. 1—Langdon & Scaford.
No. 14—W. Gray.
No. 8—B. F. Ayer.
No. 73—B. H. Wilies.
No. 8—Leopold Beer.
No. 2—C. H. McKnight & Co.
No. 1—Grower & Rhodes.
No. 1—W. C. Grier.
No. 77—Hughes, Hylested & Co.
No. 114—S. S. Power.
No. 5—C. C. Duke.
No. 12—S. D. Morgania.
No. 1—Charles Lemesa, Jr.
No. 24—Fisher & Co.
No. 110—Zable & Dalton.
No. 248—Knox & Riggins.
No. 7—A. Jaques.
No. 120—Rufus Mabry, Jr.
No. 120—E. Blessey.
No. 114—Charles E. Black.
No. 55—Beggs, Wolfley & Co.
No. 224—Given, Watts & Co.
No. 1—Carlson, Marks & Co.
No. 202—Rice and Nugent.
No. 294—Wynne & Richardson.
No. 133—A. Picard.
No. 76—J. R. Conway.
No. 619—Hurd & Coffey.
No. 231—S. Power.
No. 1—J. C. Guillot.
No. 371—Bernard Hess.
No. 80—Thomas R. Smith.
No. 190—A. Laforest.
No. 463—Byrnes and Shields.
No. 436—Johnson & Edwards.
No. 257—R. Chadwick.
No. 1—Copeland & McGuire.
No. 651—F. M. Grant.
No. 56—Mrs. A. S. Wells.
No. 155—W. A. Bell.
No. 30—C. H. McKnight & Co.
No. 67—Cain & Blum.
No. 71—Joseph Rouachet.
No. 236—L. E. Lowe.
No. 233—E. P. Ethell & Co.
No. 29—M. J. Zuntz.
No. 86—L. E. Collins.
No. 42—Charles McKeon.
No. 492—F. F. Mitchell & Co.
No. 50—Given, Brown & Co.
No. 64—Fogg & Transferred to the holder or holders of the notes; the taxes for the current year to be assumed by purchasers.
No. 87—Lombardie
No. 394—W. F. White.
No. 394—A. J. Morrison.
No. 295—Gladden & Sexas.
No. 316—Gert & Meyer.
No. 414—Isaac Kaas.
No. 67—M. W. McChesney.
No. 326—Alexander & Brothers.
No. 1019—Robert Pitkin.
No. 1062—A. F. Dumbar.
No. 194—W. F. Hudson.
No. 134—E. C. Roach.
No. 24—B. Castendyk.
No. 612—A. E. Bignon.
No. 27—P. Delahunty.
No. 55—C. G. Thurmond.
No. 254—J. J. Herr.
No. 376—Joseph Herzog.
No. 652—J. D. Dameron & Co.
No. 653—James A. Lusk & Co.
No. 670—H. S. Guest.
No. 125—M. C. Messenger.
No. 875—Theo. Frois & Co.
No. 839—U. Larousini.

Terms of sale—Cash on the spot. au2 12 19 26

AUCTION SALES.

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, IRON SAFES, ETC., AT AUCTION.
TRI-WEEKLY SALES.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer, Office No. 87 Camp street.—Will sell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at eleven o'clock, at their auction room, corner Camp and Natchez streets—

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS IRON SAFES, COOKING STOVES, etc.

Terms—Cash. my1

By A. H. Pons.

FIRST DISTRICT IMPROVED PROPERTY.

SUCCESSION OF AMELIA RAIBLE.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 37,166.

BY A. H. PONS, AUCTIONEER.—WILL BE sold on SATURDAY, September 19, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court, No. 37,166 of the docket of said court, dated August 17, 1874—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Julia, Girod, Rampart and Dryades streets, measuring 34 feet 8 inches front on Julia street by 108 feet in depth, by a plan made by J. Pilie October 27, 1871.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Poydras, Julia, Rocheblave and Dorgenois streets, designated by letter A and No. 12. Lot A measures 27 feet on Poydras street, by about 70 feet