New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Local Intelligence.

THREE MORE CASES OF BELGIAN RIFLES.—Information was received at police headquarters yesterday morning that there were several more cases of "boots, shoes and dry goods" in the store of Mr. Arthur Oliver, No. 80 Canal street, and as the statement as given was so direct that there was no chance for dispute, an affidavit was made and a search warrant was issued. The affidavit was made before Judge Miller, and on it some officers were sent to the store of Mr. Oliver to execute the warrant. The document was put in the hands of Detective J. L. Smith, who, about three o'clock last evening, called on Mr. Oliver and stated his business. The shop keeper was not in when the officer appeared, but arrived soon after and seemed unwilling to obey the summons. However, the detectives pursued their duty in a quiet but firm and polite manner, and succeeded in finding three cases of Belgian rifles, the balance of the consignment of which a portion had already been captured. There was no ammunition found, or even looked for, as the policemen wished to hurry off with their seizure, one reason being because quite a crowd of people had gathered in the neighborhood and a rumor said that an attack would be made on the Metropolitans if they touched anything. The three cases of guns were placed in a spring wagon and started off for police headquarters, a small squad of peelers accompanying. As the officers left, two or three exceedingly weak voices were lifted up in faint attempts at derision.

A detective showed Mr. Oliver a warrant for his arrest on a charge of aiding and abetting certain persons in obtaining arms to be used for riotous purposes. Accused was taken to the Fourth District stationhouse, when Judge Miller released him to appear hereafter. The matter was taken before Judge Miller, because at the time the affidavit and warrant were issued Judge McArthur, First District, was a prisoner, for particulars of which see elsewhere in to-day's issue.

The load of arms was conveyed to the first precinct station and deposited there without interruption. Most of the people on the street at the time of the seizure were not aware of what was going on, but they soon guessed that the trouble was about firearms. There was no demonstration other than subdued remarks made by a few patriots who seemed to be greatly interested in the affair. Indeed, these few malcontents apparently know more about the transaction than the officers who were executing the warrant.

The three cases of arms were deposited in the first precinct station with the three seized last Wednesday, but where they are now is more than the reporter would undertake to say. When they are required they will be forthcoming.

These six cases of arms are Belgian rifles, of large bore, which carry a hollow conical ball, of a now obsolete pattern, muzzle loaders. It is believed that they were brought to this country during the civil war for Confederate service. They are well finished, mechanically, but are at present of little value, financially, having been purchased at the rate of something like $200 per 100 by parties in this city. Of course it is difficult to say exactly what these weapons were brought here for, but most likely General Badger understands all about it. There were rumors on the streets last evening that some of the police stations would be attacked by mobs, and as there was some little foundation for the stories the First District patrolmen were called in at nine o'clock last night.

A CASE OF CONTEMPT—*Judge McArthur, Superintendent Badger and Captain Curtis Imprisoned.*—Out of the seizure of arms at No. 80 Canal street have grown some side issues which have proved quite interesting. Judge Houston, who is captain general of the First Justice Court, located somewhere on Julia street, issued some sort of a writ commanding Judge McArthur, Superintendent Badger and Captain Curtis, Metropolitan property clerk, to do something or not to do something. The gentlemen mentioned believed that they understood their business much better than any justice of the peace, so paid but little heed to the summons, not that they wished to break any law, but because they believed they could attend to their own affairs without the assistance of petty officials. For this opinion they were yesterday ordered to appear before the awful dignity of the aforesaid court, and answer for contempt. They went to Julia street, and, by the aid of a guide, found the court. When inside the portals of that tribunal, the justice informed them why they had been brought there.

The court had issued a writ of sequestration at the instance of Messrs. Fremaux and Guyol, to obtain possession of three cases of guns taken from No. 80 Canal street. When a deputy constable had called on Detective Pecora for the property, he plainly made reference to his superior officer, Superintendent Badger. When Badger was found he declared that the cases were not in his keeping, and that he had passed them over to Judge McArthur. Judge McArther said he held the arms, then deposited with Captain Curtis, property clerk, to be used as evidence in a suit then pending against Messrs. Guyol and Fremaux, and therefore declined to give them up until he saw fit, or words to that effect.

Mr. W. R. Whitaker appeared as attorney for the accused, and other attorneys appeared for the claimants of the arms. Considerable legal talk was indulged in, and the court read a prepared decision, which must have been written many hours before the case was heard—something like the green Arkansas judge, who declared that his mind was made up before hearing a word from the defendant. The now thoroughly humbled prisoners asserted that they had not entertained a particle of contempt for the court in this case, but the justice could not take that in, therefore issued his edict that Messrs. McArthur, Badger and Curtis must suffer imprisonment for the term of twenty-four weary hours. The party then adjourned to a neighboring saloon, called for cigars, got lemonades, and then rode down to the Parish Prison, in custody of a deputy constable. They had not been inside that grim old jail many minutes before a travel stained courier dashed up in great haste, waving a sheet of parchment which he shouted was a pardon, and that the hanging must be postponed. The document was scanned by eager eyes, and when a deputy sheriff spoke up and said that the dusty courier had spoken truly, the woful trio breathed once more. Badger felt of his neck, McArthur called for a glass of ice water, and Curtis inquired for a toothpick.

The three freemen then bethought them of official duties to be performed, so hastily returned to their several offices, not even thinking that they owed many thanks to Governor Kellogg for his clemency.

So ended this farce, for farce it certainly was. Had either of these gentlemen been so disposed, they could have defied the court or paid no attention to it. It looked queer to see men who possess as much power as the gentlemen named do quietly submit to imprisonment at the hands of a tribunal which could not for a moment enforce its orders had the defendants been inclined to "kick."

During the trial quite a number of persons attended, but there was no demonstration.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
The next single number drawing
The next single number drawing
Will take place September 12.
$70,400 in prizes,
$70,400 in prizes,
Three capital prizes of $10,000 each
Three capital prizes of $10,000 each
And only 10,000 numbers.

UNTO SEIZER THE THINGS THAT ARE THE SEIZER'S.—The seized arms subject has proved more than a day's wonder, and is likely to furnish several more entertainnig items. It was intended yesterday to make an examination of the charges contained in the following affidavit before Judge McArthur, but as the court had some outside courting to attend to, which permitted of no delay, it became necessary to postpone the case until next Wednesday:

State of Louisiana—Municipal Police Court of the city of New Orleans—The State vs. Armand Guyol, Jr., and Leon J. Fremaux.—Personally appeared before me, A. H. McArthur, judge of the First Municipal Police Court of the city of New Orleans and justice of the peace, duly commissioned and sworn, J. L. Smith who having been duly sworn, doth depose and say: That from information received he has reason to believe, does believe and therefore charges, that Armand Guyol, Jr., and Leon J. Fremaux, together with other persons to affiant unknown have conspired and are conspiring to commit the crime of assault and battery upon and against L. D. Larrieu and other officers appointed to register the voters of the parish of Orleans, upon and against Octave Rey and other officers of the Metropolitan Police force, in violation of section seven of act No. 8, approved March 16, 1870.

Affiant further charges the said Armand Guyol, Jr., and Leon J. Fremaux, with having in their possession a large number of stands of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, for the purpose (as affiant is informed, believes and therefore charges), of arming various and numerous persons to affiant unknown, belonging to a secret and unlawful organization known as the White League, in order to assist such persons in using violence against, and to incite them to use violence upon the said Captain Octave Rey and other officers and members of the Metropolitan Police, in violation of section 968, Revised Statutes. All against the peace and dignity of the State.

Wherefore deponent charges the accused with conspiracy to commit the crime of assault and battery, and with the crime of inciting persons to assault the Metropolitan Police, in violation of section 968, Revised Statutes, and prays that they may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

JAMES L. SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of September, 1874.

A. H. McARTHUR,
Judge of the First Municipal Police Court of the city of New Orleans.

Defense did not relish a postponement, saying that they were fully prepared for examination, but the court was unable to take up the matter until the date mentioned.

The courtroom was crowded by anxious spectators, who conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

Judge Dibble was present to prosecute for the State, acting as Attorney General.

When announcement was made that the examination must be postponed the accused were released on their parole.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Last Saturday evening between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, the residence of Mr. F. R. Southmayd, on Constantinople street, between St. Charles and Pitt streets, was entered through the windows that were open, and quite an amount of property and valuable documents stolen therefrom.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Wilson, who had worked up the case, succeeded in capturing the thief and recovering all the stolen articles. The thief is one John Baptiste. All of the property was returned to Mrs. Southmayd.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Edward Brady was engaged in cleaning a revolver and accidentally discharged the weapon, the bullet entering the nose of Henry Gabriel, who was standing near. The wound is so serious that it is feared the unfortunate man can not recover. The accident occurred at the head of Philip street.

SUICIDE.—A woman was seen, Wednesday night; to jump into the river at the head of Josephine street, and persons who witnessed the act did not know her. The body was recovered yesterday and an inquest held. There was nothing on the body to inform the jury who she was. A ring on one of her fingers was marked S. A.

DIED OF HIS WOUND.—Henry Deibel, who was accidentally shot by S. K. Bourg on Burdette street last Wednesday, died yesterday.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm sounded about one o'clock yesterday morning from box No. 65 was false, and thereby hangs a tale, so some people think.

QUEER MONEY.—Phebe Navarre was deposited in the third precinct bank for knowingly passing counterfeit currency.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—At half-past ten o'clock last night an unoccupied one-story frame house on Music, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, owned by Andrew Schneider, was discovered to be on fire, and before the fire department could get to work was burned. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. Insured in the Teutonia office for $800.

Reconstruction of Public Patronage.

The following is from the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the eighth instant:

Coupled with the present vigorous measures of quieting the South, others of a different nature are under consideration. It has been found under the practice of the Senate that each Republican member of that body is allowed to have absolute control of the patronage in his section, so that the President is obliged to make such nominations for all local offices as are demanded by Senators in the several Southern States. The whole patronage has thus been thrown by the Senate into the hands of a single man. The effect of this has now been found to be that nearly all branches of the public service in some of those States are in the hands of men totally unfit to hold government positions.

The whole ground is being closely examined, and numerous changes may be looked for soon. In one or two States it is the present purpose to remove nearly every federal office holder, and in their places put men known at the various departments to be fitted for the positions, and to do this whether the various Senators interested agree to it or not, and throw the responsibility of rejection of public men upon the Senate.

Many of the complaints which reach the department from various parts of the South in regard to these federal office holders are known at the department to be well founded, and the intention is to remedy the evil wherever it exists in the manner indicated.

CITY ORDINANCES---OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 9, 1874.

[No. 2752—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the issue of warrants for street improvement and wharf improvement bonds.

Be it ordained, That in all cases where the Council, by resolution or ordinance, have authorized, or may hereafter authorize, payment in street improvement or wharf improvement bonds, and the balance due in settlement shall be less than $1000 (which is the amount of a bond), the Mayor and Administrator of Public Accounts may issue in lieu of a bond a warrant on the Administrator of Finance for the balance due in favor of the party entitled thereto, or bearer, which warrant shall bear the same rate of interest as the bond in lieu of which it is issued, and said interest shall be payable by the Administrator of Finance on the same date as the interest coupons on said bonds, and the payment of interest shall be stamped or written on the back of the warrant.

Be it further ordained, That on the presentation to the Administrator of Public Accounts, for exchange into bonds, of any number of said warrants, amounting to $1000 or more, he shall cancel said warrants and issue an order to the Administrator of Finance to deliver a bond or bonds therefor; and for any balance of said warrants over an even $1000, a new warrant shall be issued, signed by the Mayor and the Administrator of Public Accounts.

Be it further ordained, That the Administrator of Public Accounts shall keep a register of all warrants issued under this ordinance, and of the bonds issued in exchange for said warrants.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, September 8, 1874.

Yeas—Brewster, Calhoun, Fitzenreiter, Lewis, Schneider, Sturcken, Turnbull.

LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

A true copy:
DANIEL SCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the First Session of the Forty-Third Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 90.]

An act making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, out of any money in the Treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

For inland mail transportation, sixteen million four hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of mail messengers, six hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For pay of route agents, nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and thirty-five dollars.

For pay of mail route messengers, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For pay of local agents, one hundred and ten thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars.

For pay of railway postoffice clerks, one million three hundred and twenty thousand and fourteen dollars.

For pay of baggage masters, one thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat and way letters, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of postmasters, six million five hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of clerks of postoffices, three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of letter carriers, one million and nine hundred thousand dollars; provided that hereafter letter carriers shall not be employed for the free delivery of mail matter in towns and cities whose population within their corporate limits, as shown by the last report of the national census or by any subsequent census taken in pursuance of State statute or by order of the mayor and common council of such town or city, shall be less than thirty thousand; but this proviso shall not affect the free delivery in towns and cities where it is now established. And for the more efficient management of the free delivery system, the Postmaster General may designate a fourth class clerk to act as superintendent of free delivery in the Postoffice Department at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and for this purpose the sum of seven hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For wrapping paper, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For twine, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For letter balances, three thousand dollars.

For office furniture, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For advertising, eighty thousand dollars; provided, that hereafter no payment shall be made to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other routes than those in Virginia and Maryland.

For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, one hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For stamped envelopes and wrappers, five hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars; provided, that hereafter no envelope, as furnished by the government, shall contain any lithographing and engraving, nor any printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer.

For pay of distributing agents and assistants, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For manufacture of postal cards, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of agents and assistants to distribute postal cards, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For payments on account of mail depredations and for special agents, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For mail bags and mail bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For mail locks and keys, fifty thousand dollars.

For postmarking and canceling stamps, nine thousand dollars.

For preparing and publishing post route maps, thirty thousand dollars.

For balances due foreign countries, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For rent of postoffices, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fuel for postoffices, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For light for postoffices, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items, sixty thousand dollars.

For registered package envelopes and seals, forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For official envelopes for postmasters, sixty thousand dollars.

For envelopes for returning dead letters, four thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For fees to marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving, printing and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, five hundred thousand dollars.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For official postage stamps, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of law books for the use of the Postoffice Department, two thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That if the revenues of the Postoffice Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of five million four hundred and ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 4. That the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be published by the United States in any newspaper, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. That on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and adressed to regular subscribers or news agents, potage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications, issued weekly, and more frequently than once a week, two cents for each pound or fraction thereof, and on those issued less frequently than once a week, three cents for each pound or fraction thereof; provided, that nothing in this act shall be held to change or amend section ninety-nine of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 6. That on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, upon the receipt of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing, they shall be weighed in bulk, and postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may, from time to time, provide by regulation.

SEC. 7. That newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided.

SEC. 8. That all mailable matter of the third class, referred to in section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "an act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section one hundred and thirty-four of said act.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster General, when in his judgment it shall be necessary, may prescribe, by regulation, an affidavit in form, to be taken by each publisher of any newspaper or periodical publication sent through the mails under the provisions of this act, or news agent who distributes any of such newspapers or periodical publications under the provisions of this act, or employe of such publisher or news agent, stating that he will not send, or knowingly permit to be sent, through the mails any copy or copies of such newspaper or periodical publications except to regular subscribers thereto, or news agents without prepayment of the postage thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof, and if such publisher or news agent, or employe of such publisher or news agent, when required by the Postmaster General or any special agent of the Postoffice Department to make such affidavit, shall refuse so to do, and shall thereafter, without having made such affidavit, deposit any newspapers in the mail for transmission, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars for each refusal; and if any such person shall knowingly and willfully mail any such matter without the payment of postage as provided by this act, or procure the same to be done with the intent to avoid the prepayment of postage due thereon; or if any postmaster or postoffice official shall knowingly permit any such matter to be mailed without the prepayment of postage as provided in this act, and in violation of the provisions of the same, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, one or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. That so much of this act as changes the rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications shall not take effect until the first of January next.

SEC. 11. That the sixty-third, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth and eighty-sixth sections of the said "Act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 63. That the postmasters, except the postmaster at New York city, whose annual salary is hereby fixed at six thousand dollars, shall be divided into four classes, as follows: The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are not more than four thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars; the second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than three thousand dollars but not less than two thousand dollars; the third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than two thousand dollars but not less than one thousand dollars; the fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation, exclusive of their commissions on the money-order business of their offices, amounts to less than one thousand dollars."

"SEC. 80. That the postmaster at New York city and postmasters of the first, second and third classes shall be appointed and may be removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for four years unless sooner removed or suspended according to law; and postmasters of the fourth class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster General, by whom all appointments and removals shall be notified to the Auditor for the Postoffice Department."

"SEC. 81. That the compensation of the postmaster at New York City shall be six thousand dollars per annum, and the respective compensations of postmasters of the first, second and third classes shall be annual salaries, assigned in even hundreds of dollars, and payable in quarterly payments, to be ascertained and fixed, by the Postmaster General, from their respective quarterly returns to the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, or copies or duplicates thereof, for four quarters immediately preceding the adjustment or re-adjustment, by adding to the whole amount of box rents, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, commissions also not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum on the other postal revenues of the office, at the following rates, namely: On the first one hundred dollars per quarter, fifty per centum; on all over one hundred dollars and not over four hundred dollars per quarter, forty per centum; on all over four hundred dollars and not over two thousand four hundred dollars per quarter, thirty per centum; and on all over two thousand four hundred dollars per quarter, ten per centum. And in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to furnish duplicates of their quarterly returns to the Auditor at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case; provided, that whenever, by reason of the extension of free delivery of letters, the box rents of any postoffice are decreased, the Postmaster General may allow, out of the receipts of such office, a sum sufficient to maintain the salary thereof at the amount at which it had been fixed before the decrease in box rents."

"SEC. 82. That the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be the box rents collected at their offices and commissions on other postal revenues of their offices at the rate of sixty per centum on the first one hundred dollars or less per quarter; fifty per centum on the next three hundred dollars or less per quarter; forty per centum on the excess above four hundred dollars per quarter; the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor in the settlement of the quarterly accounts of such postmasters; provided, that when the aggregate annual compensation, exclusive of commissions on money order business, of any postmaster of this class shall amount to one thousand dollars, the Auditor shall report such fact to the Postmaster General, in order that such postmaster may be assigned to his proper class, and his salary fixed as heretofore provided."

"SEC. 83. That the salaries of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, except that of the postmaster at New York city, shall be re-adjusted by the Postmaster General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient."

"SEC. 84. That the Postmaster General shall make all orders assigning or changing the salaries of postmasters in writing, and record them in his journal, and notify the change to the Auditor; and any change made in such salaries shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following such order; provided, that in cases of not less than fifty per centum increase or decrease in the business of any postoffice, the Postmaster General may adjust the salary of the postmaster at such office, to take effect from the first day of the quarter or period the returns for which form the basis of readjustment."

"SEC. 86. That the Postmaster General may designate offices at the intersection of mail routes as distributing or separating offices; and where any such office is of the third or fourth class he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerical services arising from such duties."

SEC. 12. That section two hundred and forty-five, section two hundred and forty-six, section two hundred and forty-seven, section two hundred and fifty-one, and section two hundred and fifty-three of the act entitled "an act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department, approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 245. That every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by the bond of the bidder, with sureties approved by a postmaster, and in cases where the amount of the bond exceeds five thousand dollars, by a postmaster of the first, second or third class, in a sum to be designated by the Postmaster General in the advertisement of each route; to which bond a condition shall be annexed, that if the said bidder shall, within such time after his bid is accepted as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, enter into a contract with the United States of America, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster General, to perform the service proposed in his said bid, and, further, that he shall perform the said service according to his contract, then the said obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force and obligation in law; and in case of failure of any bidder to enter into such contract to perform the service, or, having executed a contract, in case of failure to perform the service, according to his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the amount of said bond as liquidated damages, to be recovered in an action of debt on the said bond. No proposal shall be considered unless it shall be accompanied by such bond, and there shall have been affixed to said proposal the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that he has the ability, pecuniarily, to fulfill his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract, and perform the service in case his bid is accepted."

"SEC. 246. That before the bond of a bidder provided for in the aforesaid section is approved, there shall be indorsed thereon the oaths of the sureties therein, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that they are owners of real estate, worth, in the aggregate, a sum double the amount of said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages, and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever."

"SEC. 247. That any postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bond of a bidder, or to the certificate of sufficiency of sureties in any contract before the said bond or contract is signed by the bidder or contractor and his sureties, or shall knowingly, or without the exercise of due diligence, approve any bond of a bidder with insufficient sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office, and be thereafter disqualified from holding the office of postmaster, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

"SEC. 251. That after any regular bidder whose bid has been accepted shall fail to enter into contract for the transportation of the mails, according to his proposal, or, having entered into contract, shall fail to commence the performance of the service stipulated in his or their contract as therein provided, the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for the same service, who will enter into a contract for the performance thereof, unless the Postmaster General shall consider such bid too high, in which case he shall readvertise such service. And if any bidder whose bid has been accepted, and who has entered into a contract to perform the service according to his proposal, and in pursuance of his contract has entered upon the performance of the service, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, shall subsequently fail or refuse to perform the service according to his contract, the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, under the advertisement thereof (unless the Postmaster General shall consider such bid too high), who will enter into contract and give bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster General, for the faithful performance thereof, in the same penalty and with the same terms and conditions thereto annexed as were stated and contained in the bond which accompanied his bid; but in case each and every of the next lowest bidders for such service whose respective bids are not considered too high by the Postmaster General shall refuse to enter into contract and give bond as herein required for the faithful performance of his contract, the Postmaster General shall immediately advertise for proposals to perform the service on said route. Whenever an accepted bidder shall fail to enter into contract, or a contractor on any mail route shall fail or refuse to perform the service on said route according to his contract, or when a new route shall be established, or new service required, or when from any other cause there shall not be a contractor legally bound or required to perform such service, the Postmaster General may make a temporary contract for carrying the mail on such route, without advertisement, for such period as may be necessary, not in any case exceeding six months, until the service shall have commenced under a contract made according to law; provided, however, that the Postmaster General shall not employ temporary service on any route at a higher price than that paid to the contractor who shall have performed the service during the last preceding regular contract term. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made, the contract may, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same, or other contractors, shall be made by the Postmaster General."

"SEC. 253. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster General, upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made, and, in case of new or modified service, not less than five per centum of the amount of the bond of the bidder required to accompany his bid, if the amount of the said bond exceeds five thousand dollars. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted, and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, such bidder shall, in addition to his liability on his bond accompanying his bid, forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the treasury for the use of the Postoffice Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited, and the checks or drafts deposited by all other bidders, on the same route, shall be returned to the respective bidders making such deposits. No proposals for the transportation of the mails where the amount of the bond required to accompany the same shall exceed five thousand dollars shall be considered, unless accompanied with the check or draft herein required; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed or intended to affect any penalties or forfeitures which have heretofore accrued under the provisions of the sections hereby amended."

SEC. 13. That hereafter the postage on public documents mailed by any member of Congress, the President, or head of any executive department shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents the same rate as that on newspapers mailed from a known office of publication to regular subscribers; and the words "public document" written or printed thereon, or on the wrapper thereof, and certified by the signature of any member of Congress, or by that of the President or head of any executive department, shall be deemed a sufficient certificate that the same is a public document; and the term "public document" is hereby defined to be all publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof; provided, that the postage on each copy of the daily Congressional Record mailed from the city of Washington as transient matter shall be one cent.

Approved June 23, 1874.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office Board of School Directors, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division, No. 39 Burgundy street, September 10, 1874.—The teachers of the public schools in this city will be paid their salaries for the month of May, 1874, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, September 12, at 11 A. M.

se11 2t CHARLES MOORE, Acting Secretary.

Notice.—From and after this date Mr. JEREMIAH S. HOGAN has our full power of attorney. We solicit a continuation of business favors.

se11 3t KEEP, GALLWEY & CO.

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. Delery, removed.

JOHN G. GAINES, President.
New Orleans, August 29, 1874. au30 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—J. R. G. PITKIN.
Treasurer—B. F. JOUBERT.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman ex-officio.

B. F. FLANDERS,	JAMES F. CASEY.
B. F. JOUBERT,	C. W. LOWELL.
MICHAEL HAHN,	JAMES LONGSTREET,
JAMES LEWIS.	C. C. ANTOINE,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	T. T. ALLAIN,
R. A. BRAY,	F. RIARD.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

O. C. BLANDIN, Chairman.
B. F. JOUBERT, ex officio.

C. F. LADD,	T. B. STAMPS,
L. DARRALL,	JOHN GAIN.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,	WILLIAM F. LOAN,
J. L. HERWIG,	T. A. CAGE.

L. E. BENTLEY.

All communications must be addressed to S. B. Packard, president, New Orleans, Louisiana.

au30 CHARLES HILL, Secretary.

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. SKILLMAN, 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 Diaz, E. Joubert.
Seventh ward—John Barrow, Charles W. Boothby
Eighth ward—E. V. Leciere, 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. Dejoie, W. Bauduit.
Fourteenth ward—W. R. Fish, N. D. Bush.
Fifteenth ward—W. F. Loan, Edmond Jones.
Sixteenth ward—H. Davis, George W. Moore.
Seventeenth ward—T. S. 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. Dejoie.	T. B. Stamps.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

H. C. NICHOLS, Chairman;

Joseph Diaz,	E. V. Leciere,
J. H. 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. D. 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—J. C. Miller, president; George C. Norcross, secretary; meets at the corner of White and Melpomene streets Monday night.

Second ward—C. F. Glaudin, 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—B. F. Joubert, president; L. Lamatiere, secretary; meets at the corner of Claiborne and Ursulines streets Wednesday night.

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

Eighth ward—F. Burns, president; William J. Ermis, 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. Kayzer, president; F. DeFruville, secretary; meets on First street, near Liberty, Tuesday night.