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 J. B. STOCKTON, at 12 o'clock, at the naval station, by order of the Navy Department, the monitors Etlah, Iris, Klamath, Umpqua and Tuma, and the ironclads Kewaydin, Winnebago and Chickasaw.

BY S. GUINAULT, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, premises corner of Craps and Maffitt streets.

BY C. DE FERIET & CO., at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, stocks, notes, etc.

BY CONSTABLE E. B. FALLS, at 12 o'clock, at No. 406 Constance street, two shanties and lease of lot.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot on Leon, between Berlin and Milan streets; a lot, with buildings, on Apollo, between Philip and First streets; same on Ursulines, between Tonti and Miro streets; same on St. Ferdinand, between Levee and Moreau; a residuary interest in a firm.

Local Intelligence.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Mr. Jules Magnon, who killed Henry Boyle on Esplanade street recently, has been released on bonds, although he was committed on a charge of murder by Judge Long. The grand jury has investigated the case, and concluded that it would be but right to release him on bonds in $5000. There are circumstances detailed in the evidence which the jury considered palliating, hence the action.

INTO THE CITY TREASURY.—Judge McArthur last week collected fines amounting to $129 50; Judge Staes, $20; Judge Long, $25. No report from the other magistrates.

IN THE GRAIN TRADE.—Officer Martin, of the harbor police, discovered some sacks of corn and oats secreted under a car at the Jackson railroad depot, and believing that the thieves would call for the grain during the night, patiently waited for their coming. About ten o'clock half a dozen men sneaked up and began to shoulder the sacks. Martin started to arrest the fellows, but they were too strong for him, and he had as much as he could do to defend himself; indeed he was compelled to fire at the rascals when they fled. However, the officer captured one of the robbers, and landed him safely in prison, under the name of Arthur Williams.

SIX CASES OF FIREARMS.—Our authorities were aware that the steamship City of Dallas, from New York, would bring six cases of firearms, consigned to Mr. Olivier, merchant, No. 80 Canal street. The steamer arrived about eight o'clock Thursday night, and her officers began to unload, or prepared to. A Customhouse inspector objected to this unusual proceeding, and a policeman or two stood near by, looking on, evidently somewhat interested in the proceedings. It was finally arranged that discharging might proceed, with the understanding that no freight should be hauled away just then. The cases of guns were among the first packages taken out, and they were placed by themselves, closely watched all night. Yesterday morning, Mr. Olivier stated that the boxes were consigned to him, and that they contained guns. He also stated that he declined to receive them, and asked that the steamer take them back to New York on her return trip. The vessel will sail to-day or to-morrow, and take the arms as freight.

REGATTA POOLS THIS EVENING.—Mr. Owen Roper will this evening sell pools on the regatta, which will fully develop how betting men think concerning the winning club. The pools will be sold at No. 89 St. Charles street, and will be about the same as those sold for horse racing.

IT MAY BE ALL CORRECT.—Mrs. Louisa Tobin was arrested at No. 58 St. Joseph street for having a fine pair of diamond ear rings which had been stolen from Mrs. Lalande. The case is fixed for examination next week, and accused was released on a $700 bond. Mrs. Malloy, of No. 174 Tchoupitoulas street, heard of before to-day, walked up to the captain's office and signed the bond. Now the question is propounded: Who will sign for Mrs. Malloy?

SCENE IN THE POLICE BOARD.—A queer looking specimen of humanity before the Board of Police Commissioners, General Baldey in the chair. After the charge of vagrancy was read to the accused, Baldey asked him if he was guilty or not guilty.

Vagrant—I don't know.

Baldey—What do you do for a living?

Vagrant—Nothing; I don't live.

Baldey—How long have you been so employed?

Vagrant—A long time.

Baldey—Would you like to live a little time?

Vagrant—Perhaps I would.

Baldey—Then I will send you down to Judge McArthur, who can commit you to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Vagrant—All right; that is better than starving.

To-day at twelve o'clock
To-day at twelve o'clock
Will transpire a cheering episode,
The same being the grand drawing of the Louisiana single number lottery.
Three capital prizes of $10,000 each.
Three capital prizes of $10,000 each.
An aggregate of two hundred and sixty-two prizes,
Representing $70,400.
Representing $70,400.

TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.—Judge Staes yesterday made an examination in the case of Alexander Newton, charged with having killed J. Bourdonnay on the first instant. The evidence was about the same as that obtained by the coroner at the inquest, already published. Two new witnesses testified, but they simply corroborated statements which our readers have seen. Judge Staes sent the papers to the Superior Criminal Court, committing accused on the charge of murder. Of course, no bail could be taken. A large number of persons attended the examination and they seemed greatly interested in the proceedings, but no demonstration was made. Rumors had been in circulation that an attempt would be made to lynch Newton, but nothing occurred to verify the story.

FIRE ON TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.—At one o'clock yesterday morning a house on Tchoupitoulas, between State and North streets, was destroyed by fire; a stable in the rear was also burned. The house was occupied by Mr. Joseph Carter, and owned by Mr. J. M. G. Parker, the latter being insured.

HOLDING HIM TO AN ACCOUNT.—Last Thursday, when the police seized three cases of rifles found in a Canal street store, an esteemed acquaintance of this reporter, seeing a crowd of people assembled, stepped up to him to inquire the cause. Even so ordinary a circumstance as this was noticed, and after the excitement was over one of our very oldest and very best tackled the gentleman, berating him because he spoke to the REPUBLICAN reporter. Well, the reply given will not be forgotten by the questioner very soon: "My dear sir, several years ago I fought with bayonet against bayonet, got whipped, and that ended my fighting. During that time you rested quietly here at home, so it is too late for you to talk such nonsense now. Good day, sir."

ONE CASE OF AMMUNITION.—Thursday evening after the police seized three cases of rifles at No. 80 Canal street, a story was circulated that the boxes contained nothing but brick and rubbish, and so far did this statement go that an examination was made, when the cases were found to contain good Belgian rifles with bayonets. This story probably prompted some joker to make the jest an earnest one. A regular case, such as guns and ammunition are shipped in from the factory, was procured and sent to a Democratic club room, where it was filled with sand, second-hand brick and cockle shell. Word was slyly conveyed to police headquarters that at a certain time and place a box of ammunition could be found. Officers were dispatched and they finally captured the box, which they conveyed to police headquarters in triumph. Then the discovery was made that somebody had been badly sold. This bit of scandal is now published for the sole benefit of our subscribers, and it is expected that they will keep it to themselves, for if the White Leaguers should learn of it they would laugh heartily.

A WARNING.—Hereafter, when suspicious boxes are pointed out to the police as suspected of containing arms or ammunition, officers will go slow in their operations. Not a single detective will acknowledge that he knows aught of that box. Captain Schrieber intends to enter the case in the next regatta, and use a pair of tongs for oars. It is not a sell it is a shell.

A STREAK OF LIGHTNING.—During the storm last evening lightning struck an unfinished house at the corner of Hospital and Bourbon streets, damaging it considerably. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time. The house belongs to Mr. A. Dejean.

A LITTLE CARVING.—Last night Robert Taylor and Robert Spencer, bootblacks, quarreled over the quality of blacking, and to settle the principal points in the question the first Robert cut the second Robert. The weapon was a large pocket knife, and nearly cut Spencer's head off. The wounded man was sent to the Charity Hospital, and Taylor locked up.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, September 11, 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	86	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	87	N.	Clear.
Davenport	83	N.	Fair.
Dubuque	87	S.	Fair.
Fort Sully	75	N. W.	Fair.
Galveston	85	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	84	N. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	88	S.	Fair.
Lacrosse	82	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	86	S. W.	Fair.
Louisville	86	S.	Clear.
Memphis	82	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	86	N. E.	Clear.
New Orleans	75	N. E.	Heavy rain.
Omaha	85	S.	Fair.
Pittsburg	66	N. E.	Clear.
Savannah	76	N. E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	81	N. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	83	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	64	N. E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	80	N. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton	77	S.	Cloudy.
Augusta	68	N. E.	Fair.
Baltimore	69	N. E.	Clear.
Key West	86	E.	Fair.
Mobile	85	N. E.	Fair.
Montgomery	81	N. E.	Fair.
New York	63	S. E.	Fair.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	11	7	4
Cincinnati	..	2	4	6
Davenport	..	..	3	8
Dubuque	..	..	4	5
Fort Sully	..	..	5	6
Keokuk	..	..	3	10
Leavenworth	..	5	..	7
Lacrosse	..	..	2	11
Louisville	..	2	4	9
Memphis	..	10	5	1
Nashville	..	6	3	7
New Orleans	..	3	*13	11
Omaha	2	..	3	11
Pittsburg	4	..	1	10
Shreveport	5	5	5	4
St. Louis	..	..	5	2
St. Paul	..	..	6	7
Vicksburg	15	..	10	7
Yankton	..	..	9	3

*Below high water mark of 1874.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 30 Chartres street, on September 11, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 78°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 83°. Lowest point during the night of September 10, 70°. Rain, September 11, seven-tenths of an inch.

The Condition of the South.

The Democratic papers, especially those of the "Liberal" branch of the party, have represented the reports of Southern outrages as the invention of the Republicans for political effect. The frequency and atrocity of the late crimes have so disturbed that theory that it has been nearly abandoned. Some mild suggestions have been made that the Republicans have themselves perpetrated the crimes of which they make complaint, their purpose being to charge them on the innocent Democrats. But this theory was found as little acceptable as the other, and the plain fact, whether admitted or not, stands out for everybody to see, that these outrages are perpetrated with the purpose of driving from the South the white Republicans who can go, and of frightening from the polls the negroes who have not the means of leaving. These crimes have no better apology than political expediency. They are deliberate murders, perpetrated to keep people from exercising the right of voting; they are done to keep one man from being Governor and to elect another, to keep one man out of Congress and to put another man in. So much crime for such cold blooded purposes was never before committed under representative institutions.

It the negroes are unfit to share in the political power, what shall we say of the men who preserve political power by such means, who offer such illustration of their fitness to govern the country? What sort of society will prevail in the South if these men are permitted to have their own way, if, in the words of the old rebellion, they are "let alone?" And how this illustration of their ideas of government vindicates the interposition of Congress for the protection of those whom the result of the rebellion had emancipated. What sort of a rule would exist there, if there was no restraint on these men? And there can be no restraint except by the power of the general government. They are the governing class at home, they have the material power and they have public opinion. Or rather they overawe what there is of civilized public opinion, just as the same class of men did in the beginning of the rebellion. It is the same thing over again. Not a State in the Union, not even South Carolina, would have passed an ordinance of secession, if the people could have been left free to vote as they pleased. But they were not allowed to do so. They were overawed by violence, as they are overawed now.

The Ku-Klux, the masked murderers, who burn a negro and hang a carpet-bagger to-day, will have precisely the same method for a native Southerner to-morrow if he dares to vote the Republican ticket. If, then, the negroes are unfit to govern in the South, who is fit to govern? Are ignorant men, who will do as well as they can, less fit than intelligent men who go out with masks on their faces and revolvers in their hands to shoot their political opponents? Or are those men fit to govern who, through weakness or cowardice or inability, yield unresistingly to such proceedings? Is it a fit rule where crime goes unpunished and unquestioned, where the nominal law is powerless before organized ruffianism? It is much easier to say what shall not be done than to say what shall be done, and how to do it. But this the men who are attempting to wade to power through blood, to administer law with the bowie knife and the revolver, may as well understand—that they will not be permitted to defy the laws of Congress and the authority of the federal government.

The people of this country did not fight the battles of the Union for the fun of it. They intended a practical result, and they do not mean to have a Ku-Klux government in any part of it; they mean that the people of any State shall go into any other State, to remain there peaceably, shall vote for whom they please, and enjoy all the rights and privileges which the constitution and the law give them. They mean that the perpetrators of these crimes shall be brought to justice. They mean that a man who commits murder shall be hanged for it, although the victim be a negro or a carpet-bagger. They mean that law and order and justice shall prevail from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Just how they will accomplish this it is not possible to say, but that they mean to do it, and that they will do it, is quite as certain as that Lee surrendered at Appomattox and that Jeff Davis ran away in woman's clothes.—*Providence Journal.*

Brigham Young now claims that he is not a married man. The position he assumes is not remarkable in times when White Leaguers claim that they are not murderers.

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.

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

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.
sep11 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.
sep11 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 C. 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.

C. C. BLANDIN, Chairman.
B. F. JOUBERT, ex officio.
C. F. LADD, T. B. STAMPS.
L. DARRALL, JOHN GAIR.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, WILLIAM P. LOAN.
J. L. REGWIS, T. A. CAGE.
L. E. BENTLEY.

All communications must be addressed to S. B. Packard, president, New Orleans, Louisiana.
au30 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—A. C. Miller, president; George C. Norcross, secretary; meets at the corner of White and Melpomene streets Monday night.

Second ward—C. F. Glaudin, president; E. Prelot, secretary; meets on Erato, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, Tuesday night.

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

Fourth ward—R. M. J. Kenner, president; meets on Dorbigny 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. Lamanlere, secretary; meets at the corner of Claiborne and Ursulines streets Wednesday night.

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

Eighth ward—R. Burns, president; William J. Enis, 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. DeFrumville, 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—E. 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—T. T. Claiborne, president; B. 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 Barta streets.

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

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Marie Eugenie Dolliolet

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,470.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
se 3 6 12* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of A. W. Walker.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,429.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late A. W. Walker, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
se5 9 13 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Baptiste Kiesterer.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No 37,095.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutrix administrating this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
se6 10 13* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Ellen Cullen.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,422.—Whereas, James Cullen has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Ellen Cullen, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
se5 9 13* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Marie Auge.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 36,821.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
se3 8 12 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Barbara Young.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,028.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
se3 7 12* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Wilhelmina Richter.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,422.—Whereas, Henry Richter, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Wilhelmina Richter deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
se4 8 12* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE and Texas Railroad Company, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1874—District of Louisiana, s. s.—No. 1424.

UPON FILING PROOFS SUSTAINING THE ALlegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered that the said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company do appear at this court, as a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana and district aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at 10 A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company by publication in the New Orleans Republican, as required by law, the last insertion to appear at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance.

Witness the Hon. Edward H. Durell, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at New Orleans, in said district, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1874.
je20 E. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, September 8, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Lafayette and Locust streets—

ONE RED COW, branded D. S., on the left hip.

Which if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on MONDAY, September 14, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.
No. 67—se9 td B. BREWSTER, Administrator.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE.

Trustee's Sale of the Main Line of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, West of the Mississippi River, and its Appurtenances and Franchises.

WHEREAS, THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND Texas Railroad Company, a corporation created by the State of Alabama by an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "an act to incorporate the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company," approved November 24, 1866, which said corporation was recognized and approved as a body politic and corporate by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, entitled "an act relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, and authorizing and empowering said company to exercise and enjoy its corporate powers and franchise in the State of Louisiana," approved August 19, 1868, the name of said company having been subsequently changed by authority of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved eighteenth April, 1871, from the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, did, under its original name, to wit: "The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and by virtue of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, entitled an act to expedite the construction of the railroad of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company in the State of Louisiana, approved February 17, 1869, execute an indenture on the first day of July, in the year 1870, between it and the Governor of the State of Louisiana, as trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds, known as second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and for the further purpose of securing the State of Louisiana as guarantor of said bonds; and did by said indenture convey to the then Governor of the State of Louisiana, and his successors in office, as trustees, the main line of railroad of the said company constructed or to be constructed in that part of the State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river. The said main line extending from the point where it shall intersect the Mississippi river opposite the city of New Orleans westward to the point where it shall cross the western boundary of the state of Louisiana, in the parish of Calcasieu; also all the rights of any road beds and superstructions of the said line of railroad, and all the other rights, interests and estates of the said company in and to the lands occupied by said railroad, or thereafter to be acquired for that purpose, and all depots, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, storehouses, warehouses, wood houses, sheds, wharves, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other offices, shops and buildings, all engines and tenders, cars and other rolling stock, all machinery, fixtures, fuel and materials, and all real and personal estate within the State of Louisiana appurtenant to or necessary for the operation of said main line of railroad then owned or thereafter acquired by said company, and also all the corporate franchises and privileges of said company granted by the State of Louisiana relative to the construction, operation and use of said line of railroad or any part thereof in said State of Louisiana, and said indenture in pursuance of the provisions of said act, approved February 17, 1869, provides that in case default shall be made by said company in the payment of the interest of said second mortgage bonds, or any part of them, and the same shall remain in arrears for sixty days after the coming due and being demanded of said company, the principal of all the bonds secured by said indenture and then outstanding shall upon the expiration of said sixty days become due and payable, and in case of such default it shall be lawful for the Governor of Louisiana and his successors in office, personally or by attorney, or attorneys, or agents, or agent to be selected and empowered for that purpose by the Governor aforesaid and his successors in office to sell and dispose of all and singular the property and franchises before mentioned, and more particularly described in said indenture at public auction, at such time and place in the city of New Orleans, as the city of New Orleans as the said Governor and his successors in office may designate and appoint, having first given notice of the time and place of sale by advertisement, published not less than six weeks immediately prior to the time designated for such sale, in one or more of the daily newspapers published in each of the cities of New York and New Orleans, and in each and every issue of said daily newspapers. And the said Governor of his successors in office in, on the completion of such sale, authorized by said indenture to make a conveyance of the property so sold to the purchaser, and the said indenture further empowers the sale of said property, real and personal, and the franchises aforesaid in such portions as the said Governor or his successor in office may deem advisable, having just reference to the rights and interests of all parties to be affected thereby, and duly observing the laws of the State of Louisiana, and the provisions of said indenture in reference thereto.

And the said indenture further provides, that in making such sale, reference shall be had to the provisions of the third and thirteenth sections of the said act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved February 17, 1869, which provides that the rolling stock and personal property shall appertain to that portion of the main line of railroad which shall have been constructed and operated, and shall be apportioned equally upon each mile thereof, and shall be deemed proceeds of the completed portion of the road, and that a sale may be made of said railroad subject to the lien of the first mortgage and second mortgage thereon, mentioned in said act, which is a mortgage to secure bonds to the extent of $12,500, and accrued interest thereon, per mile, and, whereas, said indenture of second mortgage, in compliance with terms of said act of the General Assembly, approved February 17, 1869, was duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana; and, whereas, said company has issued bonds of $1000 each, dated July 1, 1870, payable on the first of July, in the year 1915, with eight per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July of each year and interest being represented by coupons of $40 each, attached to said bonds, and said bonds have been guaranteed by the State of Louisiana in the manner and in accordance with the provisions of said act approved February 17, 1869; and, whereas, the said company has made default in the payment of the interest on said bonds so guaranteed, and said interest has remained in arrears and unpaid by the said company more than sixty days after the same became due and was demanded of said company; and, whereas, said default has continued up to the present time. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said act of the General Assembly, approved seventeenth of February, 1869, and said indenture of mortgage, dated July 1, 1870, and as trustee under said act and said indenture of mortgage, I will proceed, through C. E. Girardey, auctioneer, in the city of New Orleans, whom I hereby designate as my agent and attorney for that purpose, to sell said main line of railroad, its franchise and appurtenances, hereinbefore mentioned and described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the Rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of New Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1874, in the following sections, and subject to the lien of the first mortgage, which is a lien securing the first mortgage, bonded to the extent of $12,500 per mile, and the purchaser it is well understood, is to take the property adjudicated subject to said incumbrances, and the bid which he makes will be considered a bid for so much over and above said incumbrance, and the entire amount bid is to be paid in cash, without any deduction whatever.

The main line of railroad to be sold commences at the point Westwego, opposite the city of New Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and extends westward toward and to the point where it intersects and crosses the western boundary of the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Calcasieu, by virtue of the provisions of said act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved seventeenth February, 1869, the rolling stock and personal property is apportioned to that portion of the road completed and in operation.

The sale will be made in sections, as follows:

Section 1. From the point Westwego, opposite the city of New Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, to a distance of seventy miles, and embraces all the main line of road completed and in operation, and in this section is included all the rolling stock, cars, engines and personal property of the company attached to the whole of said main line of road.

Section 2. All the right, title and interest that the State of Louisiana may have, in and to the property lying between a point distant seventy miles from the point Westwego and the Sabine river.

The purchaser of each section respectively acquires all the rights of way, road, beds, and superstructures, and all other rights interests and estates of the company in and to the lands occupied by the company, embraced within the territorial limits of the sections, and also all depots, stationhouses, engine or carhouses, woodhouses, freight or storehouses, warehouses, sheds, wharves, machine shops, sidings, repair shops, business or other offices, shops, and buildings situated within the limits of each section respectively, and also the corporate franchises and privileges granted by the State of Louisiana, in respect to the constructive operations, and are of said main line of road, are acquired