New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President,
RUTHERFORD B HAYES.

For Vice President.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER

F Presidential Electors.
At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG,
J. H. BURCH.
irst District—PETER JOSEPH.
econd District—LIONEL A. SHELDON.
Third District—MORRIS MARKS.
Fourth District—A. B. LEVISEE.
Fifth District—O. H. BREWSTER.
Sixth District—OSCAR JOFFRION.

For Governor,
STEPHEN B. PACKARD.

For Lieutenant Governor.
C. C. ANTOINE.

For Secretary of State,
EMILE HONORE.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
GEORGE B. JOHNSON.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. HUNT.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
WILLIAM G. BROWN.

For Members of Congress,
First District—HENRY C. WARMOTH.
Second District—HENRY C. DIBBLE.
Third District—CHESTER B. DARRALL.
Fourth District—GEORGE L. SMITH.
Fifth District—J. EDWARDS LEONARD.
Sixth District—CHARLES E. NASH.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a lot with buildings, in square bounded by Prytania, Octerpe, St. Charles and Polymnia streets, fronting on Prytania street.

BY NASH & HODGSON, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, ten lots in square bounded by Magazine, Camp, Foucher and Antonine streets.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot with buildings, on Robertson, between Esplanade and Kerlerec streets.

Local Intelligence.

THE CITY MARKETS.—Administrator Landry yesterday offered the revenues of several of the public markets at auction, but as all the bids were not considered sufficient, some of them were rejected. The bids were as follows:

Fruit and Vegetable Market, by A. Dumestre, $3109, French Meat, C. Fos, $2500; Poydras and Pilie, F. Cazeaux, $2675; Treme, B. Bobet, $1610; Washington and Port, Louis Nel, $294; St. Bernard, V. A. Crouzelle, $285; Le Breton, G. Sick, $40; St. Mary, T. Pickles, $600; Magazine, B. Mouledouze, $1700; Jefferson City, J. Steintz, $201; Sorapuru, John Dies, $160; Algiers, J. Larrieu, $56; Claiborne, D. Moulezan, $330; Ninth Street, B. Mouledouze, $700; total, $14,252.

Bids for the Fruit and Vegetable Market, French, Poydras and Pilie, St. Mary, Magazine and St. Bernard were rejected, and today will be disposed of, the Administrator calling for sealed proposals, for the month of August. In case they are not sold the city will collect the revenue for itself during the month named.

BRIEF MENTION.—A small cardboard sign was yesterday posted on a split stick on the banquette of Magazine street, a short distance above Poydras street, with the following words scrawled on it: "Look out: no bottom." The banquette is broken and makes a magnificent dandy trap.

The steamship Lizzie carries several tons of ice to Pensacola every trip, as that city is without congealed water and has no ice factory.

Fifty dogs partook of a bountiful repast of poisoned sausage Thursday night, consequently turned up their toes.

The new moon is a very weak one, and since its last birth has refused to shine for all or for part.

He wanted money and jewelry, did John Mitchell, who was a servant for Mrs. Haley, No. 141 Customhouse street. The larceny was quickly discovered and Mitchell was suspected. His room was searched, when all the valuables were found. Accused is in the Parish Prison trying to dream of the sweets of liberty.

"Fences" readily purchase copper in any shape, which induced Paul Taylor to steal a lot of piping from a place near the Cathedral. A policeman overhauled him soon after the theft and calaboosed him.

Mrs. Thomes, aunt of Judge Merrick, was accidentally killed on the railroad, near Biloxi. Being anxious concerning the whereabouts of one of her male relatives, who accompanied her on the train, she attempted to pass from one car to another, but, being infirm, lost her hold and fell to the track, some of the cars crushing her to death. The body was temporarily buried on the sea shore camp ground.

Somebody calls them fire wells, at the same time knowing that they contain nothing but water, and sometimes not much of that, especially when firemen are most anxious.

Once more it is announced that the suburban end of Common street has been repaired.

Louisiana Democrats have added the hard money plank to their platform, as far as indorsing Nicholls goes.

Some of the Democratic delegates of this city who did not make their expenses to or from Baton Rouge now say: "Just hold on until the parish convention subject is discussed and if Rome don't howl them we are left." All, or nearly all the pot house politicians are saving themselves up for that occasion. There are almost as many candidates for good offices as there are short haired voters.

THE SWIMMING MATCH.—The swimming match between Messrs. Clarke and Ferth, at the lake yesterday, resulted in a victory for Clarke, he beating his opponent about twelve feet. The contest did not attract as many people as was expected. Mr. Ferth still expresses a belief that he can outswim Mr. Clarke.

HAD A FALL.—Charles Hide, aged seven years, at eight o'clock last night fell from a tree, at the residence of his parents, on Marengo, between Laurel and Live Oak streets, and was severely bruised about the head. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and conveyed to the house, where he was attended by Dr. Milner, who pronounced the injuries not dangerous.

When Tilden was a baby in his cradle, the members of the sewing circle said: "Sammy is just as cunning as he can be." He is the same way now.

COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

United States Supreme Court.

The following decision, by Chief Justice Waite, was promulgated July 24:

No. 176. The United States, appellants, vs. Eugene Diekelman.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. This suit was brought in the Court of Claims under the authority of a joint resolution of both houses of Congress, passed May 4, 1870, as follows: "That the claim of E. Diekelman, a subject of the King of Prussia, for damages for an alleged detention of the ship Essex by the military authorities of the United States at New Orleans, in the month of September, 1862, be and is hereby referred to the Court of Claims for its decision in accordance with law, and to award such damages as may be just in the premises, if he may be found to be entitled to any damages." Before this resolution was passed the matter of the claim had been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the government of the United States and Prussia. The following article, originally adopted in the treaty of peace between the United States and Prussia, concluded July 11, 1789 (8 Stat., 168), and revived by the treaty concluded May 1, 1828 (8 Stat., 284), was in force when the acts complained of occurred, to wit: "Article 13. And in the same case, if one of the contracting parties, being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting merchandise of contraband, such as arms, ammunition, and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of either party, to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captain may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors; and it shall further be allowed to use in the service of the captors the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, by paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of destination. But in the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case, be carried into any port nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage." When the Essex visited New Orleans the United States were engaged in the war of the rebellion. The port of that city was at the very commencement of the war placed under blockade and closed against trade and commercial intercourse; but on the twelfth of May, 1862, the President, having become satisfied that the blockade might "be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce," issued his proclamation to the effect that from and after June 1 "commercial intercourse, * * * except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war," might "be carried on subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations * * * prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury" and appended to the proclamation. These regulations, so far as they are applicable to the present case, are as follows: "1. To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to * * * New Orleans, * * * licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property or information contraband of war either to or from the said ports, which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade: and on leaving either of said ports every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of customs, according to law, showing no violation of the condition of the license." (12 Stat., 1264.) The Essex sailed from Liverpool to New Orleans June 19, 1862, and arrived August 24. New Orleans was then in possession of the military forces of the United States, with General Butler in command. The city was practically in a state of siege by land but open by sea, and was under martial law. The commanding General was expressly enjoined by the government of the United States to take measures that no supplies went out of the port which could afford aid to the rebellion, and pursuant to this injunction he issued orders in respect to the exportation of money, goods, or property, on account of any person known to be friendly to the Confederacy, and directed the Customhouse officers to inform him whenever an attempt was made to send anything out which might be the subject of investigation in that behalf. In the early part of September 1862, General Butler, being still in command, was informed that a large quantity of clothing had been bought in Belgium on account of the Confederate government and was lying at Matamoras awaiting delivery, because the government had failed to get the means they expected from New Orleans to pay for it, and that another shipment amounting to half a million more, was delayed in Belgium from coming forward because of the non-payment of the first shipment. He was also informed that it was expected the first payment would go forward through the agency of some foreign consuls, and this information afterward proved to be correct. He was also informed early in September by the Customhouse officers that large quantities of silver plate and bullion were being shipped on the Essex, then loading for a foreign port, by persons, one of whom had declared himself an enemy of the United States, and none of whom would enroll themselves as friends, and he therefore gave directions that the specified articles should be detained and their exportation not allowed until further orders. On the fifteenth of September, the loading of the vessel having been completed, the master applied to the collector of the port for his clearance, which was refused in consequence of the orders of General Butler, but without any reasons being assigned by the collector. The next day he was informed, however, that his ship would not be cleared unless certain specified articles which she had on board were taken out and landed. Much correspondence ensued between General Butler and the Prussian consul at New Orleans in reference to the clearance, in which it was distinctly stated by General Butler that the clearance would not be granted until the specified goods were landed, and that it would be granted as soon as this should be done. Almost daily interviews took place between the master of the vessel and the collector, in which the same statements were made by the collector. The master refused to land the cargo except upon the return of his bills of lading. Some of these bills were returned and the property returned to the shipper. In another case the shipper gave an order upon the master for his goods, and they were taken away by force. At a very early stage in the proceeding the master and the Prussian consul were informed that the objection to the shipment of the articles complained of was that they were contraband. A part only of the goods having been taken out of the vessel, a clearance was granted her up to October 6, and she was permitted to leave the port and commence her voyage. Upon this state of facts the Court of Claims gave judgment for Diekelman, from which the United States took an appeal. One nation treats with the citizens of another only through their government. A sovereign can not be sued in his own courts without his consent. His own dignity, as well as the dignity of the nation he represents, prevents his appearance to answer to a suit against him in the courts of another sovereignty, except in performance of his obligations, by treaty or otherwise, voluntarily assumed. Hence a citizen of one nation, wronged by the conduct of another nation, must seek redress through his own government. His sovereign must assume the responsibility of presenting his claim or it need not be considered. If this responsibility is assumed, the claim may be prosecuted as one nation proceeds against another, not by suit in the courts, as a right, but by diplomacy, or, if need be, by war. It rests with the sovereign against whom the demand is made to determine for himself what he will do in respect to it. He may pay or reject it. He may submit to arbitration, open his own courts to suit, or consent to be tried in the courts of another nation. All depends upon himself. In this case, Diekelman, claiming to have been injured by the alleged wrongful conduct of the military forces of the United States, made his claim known to his government. It was taken into consideration and became the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the two nations. Subsequently Congress, by joint resolution, referred the matter to the Court of Claims "for its decision according to law." The courts of the United States were thus opened to Diekelman for this proceeding. In this way the United States has submitted to the Court of Claims, and through that court upon appeal to us, the determination of the question of their legal liability under all the circumstances of this case for the payment of damages to a citizen of Prussia upon a claim originally presented by his sovereign in his behalf. This requires us, as we think, to consider the rights of the claimant under the treaty between the two governments, as well as under the general law of nations. For all the purposes of its decision, the case is to be treated as one in which the government of Prussia is seeking to enforce the rights of one of its citizens against the United States in a suit at law, which the two governments have agreed might be instituted for that purpose. We shall proceed upon that hypothesis. It is held that, under the general law of nations, when the Essex availed herself of the proclamation, and entered the port, she assented to the conditions imposed, and can not complain if she was detained on account of the necessity of enforcing her obligations thus assumed. The place was under martial law, and became subject to it. As to the treaty, it contains no provisions which interfere with the right of the United States under the law of nations to withhold a clearance as a means of enforcing port regulations. The Essex preferred detention in port to a clearance on the conditions imposed. Reversed, with directions to dismiss the petition.

Supreme Court.

Present—Chief Justice Ludeling and Justices Howell and Morgan.

The following gentlemen were examined by the court and admitted to practice:

J. W. Willis, of Richland; M. S. Crain, of Caddo; C. L. Berry, of Madison.

The following decisions were rendered July 18 and 24:

BY CHIEF JUSTICE LUDELING.

E. W. Wartield vs. George B. Hamlet et al.—From Ouachita. Judgment amended by annulling the allowance of damages to defendant.

Succession of E. P. Overby.—From Morehouse. Judgment affirmed.

Aby & Catchings vs. J. Harvey Brigham, curator.—From Morehouse. Rehearing refused.

Henry A. Jones vs. T. M. & R. L. Gilmer, heirs of John A. Quitman, intervenors.—From Caddo. Judgment reversed, plaintiff decreed to be owner of the lands; claims of heirs of John A. Quitman rejected, and case remanded to determine amount of damages and value of improvements.

A. E. Paul vs. Jacob Hoss.—From Caddo. Judgment reversed in favor of defendant.

William E. Wamsley vs. George W. Robinson.—From Red River. Judgment reversed and case remanded.

Joseph P. Baird vs. E. S Turner and sheriff.—From Red River. Judgment affirmed.

Joseph P. Baird vs. Louisiana M. Brown, husband, et al.—From Red River Judgment affirmed.

Eliza Tison vs. R. L. Tennehill, sheriff.—From Winn. Judgment reversed and plaintiff's injunction purpetuated.

Josiah Morris & Co. vs. Reuben White.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed.

A. B. Levisee vs. M. Miller.—From Caddo. Judgment reversed. Plaintiff to recover $500, and the mortgage to be recognized.

Meyer, Weis & Co. vs. Moch & Weil.—From Caddo. Judgment reduced from $1000 to $750.

Mrs. A. N. Jones vs. Florsheim Brothers.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed.

T. J. Anderson vs. Gregg & Ford.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed, with ten per cent damages for frivolous appeal.

BY JUSTICE HOWELL.

Wallace & Co. vs. Thomas R. Burnham, John Chaffe & Sons et al. intervenors.—From Ouachita. Judgment affirmed.

B. S. Hardesty vs. J. A. Liddell, sheriff, et al.—From Richland. Judgment reversed and injunction perpetuated as to sections twenty-five and twenty-six, township fifteen north, range six east, described in the petition, and dissolved as to the other property seized.

Benjamin Jacobs vs. M. Moch et al.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed with ten per cent damages for a frivolous appeal.

John T. Lear vs. William Heffner, sheriff, et al.—From Caddo. Judgment reversed and injunction perpetuated.

D. Davis & Co. vs. S. Levy, Jr.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed.

Proctor & Gamble and Richard Perry & Co. vs. E. J. Piggott et al.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed.

A. D. McDermott, tutrix, vs. Life Association of America.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed.

Cazaux & Vergnole vs. L. B. Filliquier.—From Caddo. Judgment reversed. Plaintiff to recover $687.

J. W. Chatham vs. S. A. Simpson et al.—From Caddo. Plaintiff's suit dismissed.

City of Shreveport vs. Gregg & Ford.—From Caddo. Judgment amended by striking therefrom the reservation of the right of defendants to pay $420 of said judgment in the warrants of the city of Shreveport, and as thus amended affirmed.

L. D. Arick vs. T. J. Moore.—From Bossier. Judgment reversed. Plaintiff decreed to be owner of the land and injunction perpetuated.

Abney Love vs. Mrs. S. H. Whitted.—From Red River. Motion to dismiss appeal refused. Judgment amended by annulling attachment and ordering property sold.

M. D. C. Cane vs. Caldwell & Kahn.—From Caddo. Appeal dismissed.

BY JUSTICE MORGAN.

F. L. Bridge vs. A. C. Simonton.—From Lincoln. Judgment reversed. Plaintiff's mortgages recognized to the extent of $1750, and case remanded to ascertain the value of the improvements on the property subject to them.

Joseph H. Mitchell, tutor, vs. Mrs. E. Gilbert.—From Ouachita. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

E. L. Strother vs. G. B. Hamlet, sheriff.—From Ouachita. Judgment reversed and injunction perpetuated.

Curatorship of S. J. Beecroft; opposition to final account of curator.—From Morehouse. Judgment affirmed.

J. B. Pickett & Co. vs. J. A. Haynes et al.—From Bossier. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas W. Jones vs. city of Shreveport.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed.

A. H. Leonard et al. vs. W. T. Smith et al.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed.

H. M. Hyams vs. M. Bear.—From Caddo. Judgment reversed in favor of plaintiff for $12,000.

John Phelps & Co. vs. Horace Boughton.—From Caddo. Judgment reversed and attachment set aside.

Julius Lesso vs. J. M. Hollingsworth.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed.

J. L. C. Graham vs. R. T. Stinson et al.—From Bossier. Judgment affirmed.

James W. Howard vs. C. Yale, Jr., & Co. From Caddo. Judgment reversed and injunction dissolved.

J. H. Jeter et al. vs. William O. Garrison et al—From Red River. Consolidated cases. Verdict and judgement annulled. William O. Garrison and Jack J. Dunn, to recover from Joseph H. Jeter, Mary Z. Bonner and J. T. Yates, sheriff, $2951, and Joseph H. Jeter and Mary Z. Bonner to recover $2951 from M. H. and H. J. Twitchell.

M. H. Sharp vs. James R. Arnold.—From Caddo. Judgment affirmed, with ten per cent damages for frivolous appeal.

Superior District Court.

Carl Kummel, tutor, etc., vs. A. S. Badger, tax collector. Injunction on sale of four lots belonging to E. P. E and A. Schneider and estate of J. C. Schneider, advertised for August 3, on the ground the assessment is excessive and above their value.

Carl Kummel vs. same.—Injunction on sale of five lots, August 3, on the ground the assessment is excessive.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Charles Foster, of entering, etc., and petty larceny.

Second District Court.

Adolphe Schreiber and Francis H. Brinkmans pray to be emancipated.

Tutorship of John L. C. Mohr opened.

Successions of Martin Druhan and Henry W. Reynolds opened.

Desperation of the Western Inflationists.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes, under date of July 23:

The desperation with which the Western soft money men are pursuing their project of repealing the resumption act, or at least the date, has, it leaks out, no less an object than to drive Mr. Tilden from the ticket. It has become generally known here that he has declared himself very bluntly against tinkering with the act, as inconsistent with his known opinions and record, and plainly contrary to the St. Louis platform. The expressions of his opinions and wishes, reported here, have renewed and intensified the efforts of the soft money men, and they have been aided during the past week not only by personal and political friends of Mr. Hendricks, who have come here from the West for that purpose, but by direct messages from Mr. Hendricks himself, conveyed privately to members of Congress, expressing his wish for the repeal.

The battle is, therefore, between Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, and it is not an overstatement to say that the friends of Mr. Hendricks hope to drive Mr. Tilden from the ticket. Of course, this purpose is not openly disclosed. It is the more dangerous because it is covertly pursued; but the leaders in it are men who are openly opposed to Mr. Tilden's ascendancy in the party, and will not hesitate at anything to embarrass and cripple him. The prospect to-night is that they may succeed. In last Tuesday's caucus an attempt was made, contrary to a previous understanding, to force up the question of repeal. It was prevented by an appeal to good faith, but the soft money men manifested a good deal of irritation, and took an early opportunity to demand a new caucus to be called for the special consideration of this question. This meeting has been set for Tuesday evening, and in the meantime a canvass of Southern members has been making by Hendricks men with the purpose of persuading as many as possible of these to vote for repeal. In this they have succeeded to some extent. But the Hendricks men were not content with this. Having called a caucus for Tuesday evening to consider the repeal of the resumption act they have caused to be set for Tuesday morning the vote on Mr. Bland's silver bill, a monstrous proposition for unlimited inflation and repudiation, which was introduced from the Committee on Mines and Mining some weeks ago. This bill, to utilize the product of gold and silver mines and for other purposes, proposes an issue of coin notes, based on a deposit of gold or silver bullion, the gold at its present standard value, the silver at 412 8 10 grains to the dollar, and enacts that the coin notes so issued shall be receivable without limit for all duties to the United States, and the coin, silver as well as gold, shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, not specified to be paid in gold coin. This measure, originally, it is said, proposed to the Mining Committee by General Banks, has been reported by them, and the members who favor it intend, it is understood, to push it to a vote on Tuesday without discussion. This sounds like a joke, but it is in reality an audacious speculation of the Nevada silver miners, and it has friends among the Republicans as well as the Democrats. Its praises have been sounded in several Republican newspapers, and some of its friends were to-day boasting about this new way to pay old debts, in coin, as they added, with a chuckle. Shameful as the bill is, and irregular in its origin, coming from an obscure committee, it would get a considerable vote in the House. But the Hendricks people have seized upon it for a different purpose. They are going to use it as a bugbear with which they hope to frighten the House into passing the resumption act as a choice of evils.

The Banking and Currency Committee will report to-morrow, in the hope of wearying out Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, who has so far stood firm against repeal and prevented it. The argument will be used that only by repealing the resumption act can the passage of the monstrous silver bill be prevented. Of course, the argument is weak. The silver bill can not pass the Senate, even if it passes the House, and it will not get a majority in the House. But if the committee should fail to agree, then, as a last resort, it is proposed, when the silver bill comes up on Tuesday, to move to strike out everything but the enacting clause and substitute a bill repealing the resumption act; and this they expect to rush through the House. That is to say, having called a caucus to consider the question of repeal, they are too impatient to wait, but mean to drive ahead at once. They urge that unless the House repeals, at least, the resumption clause, there will be a rebellion in the Democratic party in Indiana and other Western States. But the real object, which is now but slenderly concealed, is to break down Mr. Tilden and make Mr. Hendricks and his policy and friends prominent in the party. Nor can it be denied that Mr. Hendricks has himself encouraged this movement very recently and since his meeting with Mr. Tilden at Saratoga.

The plain fact is that Mr. Hendricks can not make up his mind to be the tail of the ticket. Vice Presidents have often been accused of intriguing against Presidents, but this is the first case where the opposition begins before the election.

Of course it is not certain that the plot above described will succeed. The Western Democrats do not make a majority in the House. The Eastern and Southern Democrats, if they stand fast, can, with Republican help, easily beat them. The Southern Democrats are generally, and their wiser men all, opposed to the repeal. They say it is a great piece of good fortune to them that the head of the Democratic ticket is a man unflinchingly in favor of hard money and an honest payment of the national debt. The want to stand conspicuously on this ground, and to have the country see them there. They think this of the utmost importance to the future of the South. And they would have thought it a calamity to be dragged at the heels of an inflation and repudiation candidate, or to have been forced to support a man who was tainted with soft money heresies. But all do not think thus, for some take a different view—from ignorance or by Western alliances have been persuaded to support a repeal. The result, therefore, is still uncertain.

This evening the silver bill is the principal topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies. The hope it holds out of a cheap way of paying debts and cheating creditors is alluring to a great many people, and the local papers here have to-day added to the excitement by more or less plausible arguments to show that one may swindle and yet not be a swindler. The friends of the bill seem to have an idea that its attractions to the debtor class in the House will cause its passage, and they are understood to very wisely refuse to allow it to be discussed.

Home News from Abroad.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, July 25, says:

General T. Morris Chester, a leading colored Republican politician of Louisiana, called on the President this morning, and received from him assurances that the administration will furnish all the necessary aid to Mr. Packard and the Republican managers of Louisiana to carry the State next November. The President is reported as having said: "We shall carry Louisiana; we carry only three of the Southern States; the other two are North and South Carolina." The President also sent a message to Mr. Packard requesting him to select a good man for his successor in the marshal's office, and assuring him that the means for making a most vigorous campaign in the State will be furnished. He said there would be no lack of money, and that if troops are needed they also will be furnished.

A special in the New York *Herald* of the same date says:

Secretary Robeson and General T. Morris Chester, the colored assistant State superintendent of education of Louisiana, had an interview with the President to-day, the conversation being about Southern political affairs. The President told him he had given up all hope of carrying any of the Southern States except the Carolinas and Louisiana, but that, as to Louisiana, troops would be furnished and measures would be adopted to bring out the colored vote, and money would be supplied for campaign purposes and to execute the plans made for carrying the State. Chester returns to New Orleans with a letter from the President to Marshal Packard telling him not to be in a hurry to resign the marshalship as he wishes him to put in operation the plans he has formed for carrying the State.

OFFICIAL.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

[No. 96.

An act to amend the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

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 in the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in 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.

1. The expenditures of each session of the General Assembly for per diem and mileage of members, for payment of officers and employes, and for contingent expenses, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; and members of the General Assembly shall receive five dollars a day during their attendance, and a mileage of twenty cents a mile for actual distance from the courthouse of their respective parishes to the State Capitol.

2. The last sentence in article sixty-six of the constitution, which reads as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law," shall be amended so as to read as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, not including Sundays, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law unless signed and promulgated within twenty days after said adjournment."

3. The judicial powers heretofore vested in parish courts are hereby abrogated and withdrawn. The district courts of the State, outside the parish of Orleans, shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and appellate jurisdiction over cases decided by justices of the peace when the amount in dispute exceeds fifty dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited, and they shall have full jurisdiction over matters of probate and succession. Each of said district judges shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on his own warrant. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in civil cases when, without reference to interest, the amount in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars, with power to pronounce judgment for that amount, and such interest, not to exceed eight per cent per annum, as may be proved, and shall have, in addition to the criminal jurisdiction now vested in them, all such criminal jurisdiction as is now vested in parish courts. Clerks of the district courts shall have power to grant writs of arrest, attachment, sequestration, provisional seizure and injunction; to receive and probate wills; to appoint administrators, executors, curators, tutors and under-tutors in cases in which no opposition shall be made; to homologate accounts, tableaus and schedules of debts when no opposition is made thereto, their judgments being only prima facie evidence of correctness; to grant orders directing sale of property belonging to successions or minors, and to grant orders of seizure and sale by executory process, and shall receive such fees therefor as may be provided by the General Assembly.

4. The Governor shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

5. No fees or perquisites of office shall be allowed to or received by the Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, or by district attorneys.

(Signed) E. D. ESTILETTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
A true copy: P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

The foregoing was received in the office of the Secretary of State July 17, 1876, and is made public in accordance with article 147 of the State constitution, which provides:

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, 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 in the State in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans. New Orleans, July 22, 1876.—A general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Banking House, THURSDAY, August 31, 1876, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., to take into consideration the reduction of the capital to $400,000. By order of the Board.
jy25 td JOHN G. DEVEREAUX, Cashier.

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. mhl eod&wsm

Citizens' Savings Bank, Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, June 30, 1876.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT was declared; six per cent payable to stockholders, on demand, and one and a half per cent to be placed to the credit of the reserve fund.
jy1 1m M. BENNER, Cashier.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 19, 1876.—Resolved, That there shall be a State campaign committee, to consist of nine members, who shall be selected by the State candidates and appointed by the president.

Resolved further, That the treasurer of this committee is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the treasurer of the State campaign committee from time to time, as required, such funds as come into his hands for use in the State campaign.

The above resolutions were duly passed by the State Central Executive Committee.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary State Central Executive Committee.

ROOM STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana. New Orleans, July 11, 1876.

By authority of the State Central Executive Committee, I hereby appoint the following persons, selected by the nominees for State offices, as the State Campaign Committee, viz:

A. Dumont, chairman; H. C. Dibble, W. F. Loan, George Drury, T. B. Stamps, R. F. Guichard, C. F. Ladd, James W. Quinn, Alfred Bourges, J. R. G. Pitkin, secretary; E. F. Joubert, treasurer; L. Lamaniere, assistant secretary.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Acting President, State Central Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana.
Attest: WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary. jy12

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of James McKeon.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,913.—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 E. T. Parker, public administrator, and dative testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
jy29 au3 6 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Emma E. Vredenburgh, wife of A. Lessepe, vs. W. H. Vredenburgh, Jr., et al.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 38,036.—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 W. H. Vredenburgh, Jr., one of the heirs, in this suit for partition, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
jy29 au3 6 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 28, 1876.

CLASS 178.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	6	68	46	44	62	60	7	18	53	36	—	—	—

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

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this day, July 28, 1876.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE COMMERCIAL FIRM HERETOFORE existing in this city between MICHAEL VERGNOLE and DANIEL VINCENS is dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

Michael Vergnole is appointed liquidator of said firm. MICHAEL VERGNOLE,
DANIEL VINCENS.
New Orleans, July 27, 1876. jy29 3t

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SALE OF THE REVENUES OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, City Hall, New Orleans, July 28, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF THE revenues of the following mentioned markets for the month of August, 1876, will be received at this office up to 11:00 A. M., SATURDAY, July 29, 1876, to wit—

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS.
FRENCH MEAT MARKET.
POYDRAS AND PILIE MARKETS.
ST. MARY MARKET.
MAGAZINE MARKET.
ST. BERNARD MARKET.

Terms and Conditions—The amount of bids, in United States currency, to accompany the proposals.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

J. O. LANDRY,
jy29 Administrator of Commerce.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

John Cook vs. Eaton & Co.—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 4970.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the honorable the first justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, corner of Delord street and Tivoli circle, on MONDAY, July 31, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.—

FIFTY-ONE (more or less) PIECES OF MARBLE of various sizes.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.
jy19 26 28 30* M. O'SULLIVAN, Constable.

V. D. Terrebonne vs. Bertrand Barris and Piete Gourgotte, in solido—Second Justice Court in and for the parish of Orleans, No. 4015.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. H. Holmes, second justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 26 Commercial place, on SATURDAY, August 5, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the plaintiff, V. D. Terrebonne, in and to the judgment rendered in the above stated suit.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
jy25 29 au5 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

M. J. Morris vs. Margaret Banks—Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 2661.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. John Lemonnier, third justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, on TUESDAY, August 22, 1876, at twelve o'clock M.—

ALL THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST, whatsoever of use, lease or ownership of defendant in and to a certain lot of ground, situated on Gravier street, in the square bounded by Common, Gravier, Claiborne and Derbigny streets, designated as lot No. 20 (city assessment rolls), measuring 27 by 120 feet, American measure, between parallel lines.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
JOSEPH DEMORUELLE, Constable.
jy22 29 au15 22

SHERIFF'S SALES.

**Pierre Francois Nouvet vs. John Poustein