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

For Presidential Electors,
At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG,
J. H. BURCH.
First District—PETER JOSEPH.
Second District—LIONEL A. SHELDON.
Third District—MORRIS MARKS.
Fourth District—A. E. 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 E. JOHNSON.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. HUNT.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
WILLIAM G. BROWN.

For Members of Congress,
First District—WILLIAM M BURWELL.
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 HOEY & O'CONNOR, at 10 o'clock, at No. 93 Tchoupitoulas street, furniture and movables; at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 Laurel street, the same.

BY THE STATE TAX COLLECTOR OF THE FIRST DISTRICT, at 12 o'clock, at No. 169 Gravier street, real estate for taxes.

Local Intelligence.

SINGULAR OPERATIONS IN THE STATE HOUSE.—Between four and five o'clock Monday morning policemen who are in charge of the State House buildings and its surroundings were apprised of the fact that unauthorised persons were in that house.

During the night, say about midnight, Miles Sharkey and Joseph McMahon, were in the State House, occupying a room in that institution, as they occasionally did. The room spoken of has been under the immediate charge of Captain Flood, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives. During the night Officers Reinhardt and White were called into the room occupied by Mr. Sharkey, and entertained an undue length of time. While they were there Officer White heard a noise on an upper floor, and not quite understanding it, started up, but was told that it was only rats running over the floor. However, he would not be detained, and on reaching the next floor saw a man carrying a sack of something, which fact naturally aroused his suspicions. He no sooner attacked the strange individual than he was violently attacked by persons he could not see; but before he was entirely mastered he blew his whistle for assistance. Officer Reinhardt heard the call and rushed to assist his friend, going into a dark hallway where he supposed the call had been made. He had barely left the lighted portion of the hall when somebody assailed him, thumping his head with what he supposes was a slung-shot or a brass knuckle. The blows prostrated him, and he did not recover for a quarter of an hour, before which time assistance reached him, but he could not make a single explanation of the situation.

Previous to this transaction four, five or six men had silently visited the upper floors, near where the State Registrar's office is located, a place where State archives are sometimes temporarily deposited. A Mr. Jewett was sleeping in one of the old hotel bedrooms, and the first intimation he had of intruders was the breaking open of his door and some men grasping him rudely before he was fairly awake. They bound him with cords and gagged him, so he could not utter a word or sound an alarm. One of the men carried a lantern, throwing the light into his face, so blinding him that he could not see his persecutors. One of the gang, in a mild tone, told him not to be frightened as he would not be harmed. Having secured Jewett the men retired, leaving him in a helpless condition.

The fellows then started down stairs, at which juncture Officer White heard them in the large hallway, near the Attorney General's office, where but little light was shown. Both officers Reinhardt and White there encountered the robbers, five or six of them, and a rough and tumble fight ensued. One of the men succeeded in wrenching his pistol from his hand, and while they were scuffling in the dark the Metropolitan grabbed a revolver from one of his opponents. Just here Reinhardt received the blows which prostrated him. By that time the robbers had managed to escape undetected under cover of darkness.

Sergeant Bergeron was soon on hand, and finding Sharkey and McMahon in a room, still awake, arrested them as accessories, charging them with assault and battery with dangerous weapons, on which Acting Judge Heidenhain released accused on furnishing bonds in $1000.

When the midnight intruders were surprised by the police inside the State House, three of them dropped three bags of documents which they had stolen from a room on the fourth floor, and the sacks were sent to the third precinct stationhouse in the charge of Captain Lawlor.

The papers which were in the sacks, in most part, were documents relating to Democratic frauds in registration matters, committed in various portions of this State. Hereafter these papers will be retained in places where few men will know of them, and where only the custodians can reach them.

THE BULLETIN PRINTERS.—Friday evening telegrams were received here by prominent printers, informing them that a full force of "rat" printers had left St. Louis to go to work on the *Bulletin*. On Sunday morning, after the paper had been set up, all the employes in the composition room were discharged. Yesterday the St. Louis men arrived and went to work. The matter is much to be regretted, as the force of compositors discharged were mostly men with families and old residents of the city, and have little or no means to go elsewhere. No reason was given for making the change.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.—Several days ago H. G. Burkhardt was arrested on an affidavit made by Joseph Bilgery, who states that accused failed to account for nearly $200 rents collected. The prisoner produced a receipt which was signed with the names of Bilgery and a witness, but experts gave it as their opinion that both names were written by the same hand. Burkhardt proved an excellent character, but acting Judge Quinn deemed it his duty to send the case to a jury. Bonds fixed at $500, which were readily furnished.

A BAD BRICKBAT.—Last evening, as John Mitchell, nine years old, was going home from the Fisk School, a lad, whose name was not ascertained, threw a brickbat at him, the missile striking his face, inflicting a serious wound—so serious that it was necessary to send him to the Charity Hospital, and, after a surgeon attended to him, he was sent to his home, corner of Poydras and Roman streets.

John King, twenty-eight years old, was shortly afterward arrested as an accessory.

A MURDERED BABY.—Some time Sunday night an unknown person deposited the body of a dead infant in an unoccupied house at the corner of Basin and Julia streets. The body was covered with a bit canvas, but as yet the parents are unknown.

A LITTLE COLD STEEL.—Late Saturday night Frederic Leser and John Phillips engaged in a misunderstanding at the corner of Dryades and Melpomene streets, when Leser, the greater, drew a drawing knife and hewed Phillips most uncomfortably. Leser was marched to the calaboose.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER SOUTHWORTH.—The following named persons were yesterday discharged:

First ward—Caswell Hawkins, Alfred Lane.
Second ward—Jack Crump.
Third ward—Joseph Wayne, Valentine Jones.
Fourth ward—George F. Stephens.
Sixth ward—Sip Stewart.
Seventh ward—Louis Francis, Richard Johnson, A. F. Boissert, Louis Kelder, Joseph Bazaine.

All these parties were up on charges of falsely registering or attempting to register. The following were sent to the Circuit Court:

Second ward—John O'Connell.
Third ward—William Singer, M. Monnasses, Jacob Strable, Patrick Strable.
Thirteenth ward—Randolph Leonidas.

UNDER A FLOAT.—Bill Clark, driver of a float, while under the influence of liquor fell from his float on the levee, at the head of Ursulines street, at four o'clock Sunday evening, the wheels passing over his body and legs and breaking his right leg above the knee. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he received surgical attendance.

A TUMBLING TOGETHER.—Dray No. 1193 collided with car No. 50, of the Carrollton line, at the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets yesterday evening, throwing the mule in the gutter and knocking down the advertising post at the corner, fortunately without injuring anybody.

FIRES ON ADAMS AND JENA STREETS.—A fire, caused by the explosion of a septoline oil lamp in the Zion Travelers' Colored Baptist Church, at the corner of Adams and Commercial streets, Carrollton, was discovered at half-past eleven o'clock Saturday night. The building, valued at $2000, was totally destroyed; insured for $1500. The fire then extended to the adjoining building, occupied by Matilda Brow, which was also totally destroyed. The fire then spread to the adjoining building, occupied by Nelson Dixon, which was damaged to the amount of $100; no insurance. During the excitement of the fire, Matilda Brew, whose house was destroyed, died suddenly from the excitement.

Another fire was discovered at a quarter to one o'clock yesterday morning in a double frame cottage on Jena street, owned by Henry Banks and occupied by Jack Harris, which was valued at $1900, and was totally destroyed; partly covered by insurance. The fire spread to the adjoining unoccupied frame house, owned by J. Foley, which was also totally destroyed; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, October 22, at 6 P. M.:

One of abscess of the abdomen, 1 of aneurism of the aorta, 4 apoplexy, 1 of alcoholism, 1 of Bright's disease, 4 of bronchitis, 1 of cancer, 1 of cancer of the breast, 1 of cancer of the face, 1 of cancer of the stomach, 2 of cancer of uterus, 1 of cholera sporadica, 5 of cholera infantum, 2 of congestion of the brain, 25 of consumption, 1 of adult convulsions, 5 of infantile convulsions, 1 of croup, 1 of adult, 2 of infantile debility, 1 of acute diarrhea, 2 of chronic diarrhea, 1 of dropsy, 1 of dropsy of chest, 1 of dysentery, 1 of chronic dysentery, 1 of entero-colitis, 4 of congestive fever, 9 of malarial fever, 1 of scarlet fever, 1 of gastro enteritis, 3 from hemorrhage, 7 of disease of the heart, 1 of enlargement of the heart, 1 of hydrophobia, 1 of inflammation of the bowels, 1 of inflammation of the lungs, 4 of lockjaw, 2 of adult marasmus, 2 of infantile marasmus, 3 of measles, 1 of meningitis, 1 of cerebro spinal meningitis, 2 from old age, 5 of pleuro pneumonia, 1 of pyemia, 1 of scrofula, 2 of softening of the brain, 1 committed suicide, 2 from teething, 3 of trismus nascentium, 1 from wounds, 2 were not stated; total 131. Of the above 36 were children under five years of age. In addition to the above 8 stillborn children were reported in the city. Number interred from public institutions, 12; on certificate of coroners, 16; on certificate of midwives, 3.

Ten of the above deaths should have been reported last week.

LOCAL POLITICS.

HUNT CADETS.—This elegantly uniformed club of the seventh ward paraded last night, visiting and serenading the residences of Messrs. Hunt, Kellogg, Packard, Burwell and Blandin. At the house of Mr. Vincent Devez, on Annette street, that gentleman presented a wreath to the club, which was received in appropriate terms by the president. The officers of the club are: L. J. Joubert, president; P. J. Rousseau, J. Millon and O. Cagnolatti, vice presidents; J. B. Hall and O. Montgomery, secretaries, and J. Garidel, M. J. Jolly and M. Martinez, marshals.

Election Supervisors Appointed.

The following named Democrats were yesterday appointed by Mr. F. Wolfley:

Tangipahoa parish—Nathaniel A. Walker, J. S. Lilly, William Bell, William Akers, George McDaniel, Marshall Alford, David Strickland, J. B. Ewell.

Rapides parish—R. L. Luckett, R. P. Hunter, Thomas Sorelle, J. F. Hathaway, T. C. Weadon, E. V. Weems, J. E. Borland, E. B. Blosset, H. P. Lucket, J. J. Barridge, D. W. Willis, John P. Snelling, Benjamin Turner, John A. Newall.

A large number of supervisors will be appointed to-day.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, for the past two days stood as follows:

October 22—At 8 A. M., 75°; at 2 P. M., 68°; at 6 P. M., 65°.

October 23—At 8 A. M., 55°; at 2 P. M., 70°; at 6 P. M., 68°.

Lowest point during the nights of October 21 and 22, 51°.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1876.

The proclamation of President Grant, commanding the chivalric members of Wade Hampton's rifle clubs and other armed assassins to disperse and retire to their homes, with Secretary Cameron's instructions to General Sherman, has furnished residents and strangers a subject of discussion of which none ever appear to tire.

Upon the announcement of the decision of the Cabinet in the premises, and of the President's prompt and determined action, an impromptu meeting of some of the rebel Democratic leaders sojourning here, came off, at which the distinguished leader of the South Carolina Ku-Klux, and candidate for gubernatorial honors, in that State, was advised to withdraw from the canvass, allow the election to go by default, and trust to the ex-Confederate House to reject its electoral vote when it came to sum up next winter. Much virtuous indignation was also expressed that the grim occupant of the White House had dared to interpose in behalf of the Republicans of that State; but upon more mature deliberation, the advice was decided to have been premature; and after a few hours devoted to "cooling off," the covert hints of armed resistance to the United States authorities, so freely indulged in during the first paroxysm of rage, are no longer heard; and the prevailing sentiment now appears in favor of assuming the role of martyrs to the tyranny of a "despotic government."

Advices from Hampton seem to indicate no intention of abandonment of the atrocious methods adopted by the red-handed Democracy of that State in order to their success and that of "reform" in November.

The sentiment of approval of the President's course is almost universal among Republicans, many moderate Democrats and that large class of non-partisan citizens whose convictions come from an intelligent comprehension of the fatal consequences to Republican government were the election to be decided by the bowie knife, the derringer, the rifle and shotgun, as has been proposed by the unreconstructed of the South, encouraged by the Copperhead masses of the North and West.

General Sherman appears in dead earnest, and if the sanguinary cut-throats composing the bulk of South Carolina Democracy take counsel of prudence and safety, they will hasten to comply with the letter and spirit of the notice served upon them. Otherwise, they are likely to pay a severe penalty for listening to the plan of the campaign as dictated to the rank and file by the "reformer's" managers, who issue their bloody manifestoes from safe places in New York city and from other convenient and safe points.

Large accessions to the stream of centennial visitors continually sweeping through the national capital were made on the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the Association of the Army of the Tennessee in this city on the eighteenth instant, when the statue of General McPherson was unveiled in the presence of many thousands of enthusiastic and appreciative people. The statue is favorably spoken of by the critics, and the heroism of the soldier whose memory it served to perpetuate rendered it an occasion of great and general interest. The members of the association have been "wined and dined" by citizens and by the District government to a generous extent. Yesterday was devoted by them to a visit to Mount Vernon, and the subject of the Southern situation was often and earnestly discussed by those intelligent veterans in a manner very chilling to Democratic aspirations; and the substance of their views and purposes, as gathered by the sentiments expressed on yesterday's excursion, is to the effect that should they be provoked to another hostile visit to the refractory States composing the late so-called Confederacy, their mission would only have been accomplished with the total and absolute wiping out of their State lines.

From over the sea come more definite mutterings of a general European war than any heretofore heard, and which threatens to dismember and finish the "sick man" with headquarters at Constantinople. Notes of preparation are heard all over Europe for the terrific struggle which now appears almost inevitable, and which will deluge Eastern Europe with the blood of countless thousands to gratify the capricious moods of a half dozen men, who, only a few short years since, were held to be emperors and kings "by the grace of God," who had invested these despots with some of the divinity inhering exclusively in Him as the Sovereign of the Universe—the great King of Kings. While deprecating the misery, suffering and distress always accompanying war, it is evident that such a convulsion as is threatened would be a golden opportunity to the citizens of these United States.

MAXWELL.

Spurned in the House of their Friends.

The following is from the Colfax *Chronicle* of October 14:

On Sunday last these worthies came driving into Colfax from Cotile. There advent was known beforehand, and the reception they received was of the very cool est sort. It was thought they would speak here last Monday, and it may have been their intention to have done so; but finding that the colored people were very much incensed against them, they concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and they left for more congenial parts. Those fellows are too well known in Grant parish to be respected by either white or black, Democrat or Republican. We know how both parties abhor them, and although they are making Democratic speeches, the Democrats of this parish have no earthly use for them, although, of course, they indorse what they say. On our first page will be found speeches made by Flowers and Ward before a colored Democratic club in New Orleans, and a comment on the same from the *Bulletin*. Read them. They are interesting.

Iron Barges for the Jetties.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to the Cincinnati *Times*, says:

Captain J. Tharp McDonald is receiving bids, in behalf of Captain J. B. Eads, of jetty fame, for two iron barges, one hundred feet long, twenty-six feet wide, and seven and a half feet depth of hold, to be made of three sixteenth boiler iron. They are to be used at the jetties to transport stone and sand. When built they will be loaded with coal, which will test the practicability of transporting coal in iron barges. The contract will probably be awarded on Monday.

Not so Sure of It.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Reports from the South indicate that the President's proclamation has had a pacifying effect upon the White Liners, who do not relish the prospect of a conflict with United States troops.

The Democrats here begin to show a disposition to concede that it is possible for Hayes to carry North and South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. They display a lack of confidence in their own strength that is somewhat remarkable.

COURT RECORDS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

Superior District Court.

Charles Lange vs. Mrs. A. B. Baranco.—Rule to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved fixed for October 30.

Frederick Hoeffner vs. Newsboys' Home.—Suit on note of November 25, 1869, at twelve months for $550 and to enforce mortgage.

Citizens' Bank vs. J. H. McCabe.—Petitioner alleges defendant owes $200 for rent of Liddell plantation, and asks provisional seizure of sixteen sacks of cotton now in New Orleans. Writ issued.

Superior Criminal Court.

INFORMATIONS.

1. Breaking and entering, etc; 2. Grand larceny—Lee Johnson, John Henry alias Charles Porter, George Edwards alias Allen, Frank Mitchell alias Morris, and Taylor alias Anderson, entering M. Cogan's store, on Canal street, May 15, and stealing clothes valued at $800.

Burglary—Bill Davis alias Chicago Bill, burglaring the house of O. M. Redon, Rouseau street, August 9.

Embezzlement—William Siegert, two cases.

Using personal violence upon a member of the Metropolitan Police force—Frank Johnson, upon Officer J. R. Williams, September 18.

JUDGMENT NISI AND CAPIAS.

Philip Jones, who is charged with embezzlement of $10, on March 24, did not appear.

ACQUITTED.

Assault and battery, etc.—Jean Marie, charged with assaulting, etc., Officer William Mohr, August 7, near City Park.

SENTENCED.

Burglary—Thomas Smith, burglary at the residence of R. S. Bloseman, No. 217 Julia street, on the night of August 12, ten years hard labor.

Breaking and entering and grand larceny—Manuel Johnson, alias Topsy, breaking into the stable of Mr. Robert Roberts, No. 673 St. Charles street, and stealing a set of harness on the night of June 4, ten years hard labor.

CONTINUED.

Manslaughter—John Britton, killing Henry Coleman March 18, 1874, on the levee, to November 20.

J. P. Collins, killing Peter Rodriguez on Customhouse street April 19, 1873, indefinitely.

Second District Court.

Calling of cases will commence Saturday.

Views at Headquarters.

The executive committee of the Republican National Committee was in session on Wednesday, but transacted only routine business. Secretary Chandler was in attendance, having returned from Washington. The callers at headquarters were numerous and included Postmaster General Tyner, the Hon. James G. Blaine, who felt some little weariness, he said, after the extraordinary hand-shaking to which he was subjected at Newark; General N. P. Banks, ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, Charles C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*, and J. L. Thomas, Jr., chairman of the Maryland State Committee. The news of the President's decisive response to Governor Chamberlain, in ordering troops to South Carolina, gave universal satisfaction, and the opinion was general that the demand for government protection was urgent and imperative.

Secretary Chandler, in conversation, said President Grant could not have done otherwise without disobeying the law of the land. He had acted strictly in accordance with the law and the constitution and under the advice of the Attorney General. The members of the Cabinet were a unit in support of the President's proclamation. Aside from the evidence received through Governor Chamberlain, the government was assured of the necessity of protection to the citizens of South Carolina. The government was determined to see that justice was upheld and violence and lawlessness put down. If the regular United States troops did not suffice, State militia would be employed. Secretary Chandler said he anticipated some adverse criticism from the Democrats, but it would be simply absurd to charge that the troops had been sent to South Carolina to intimidate the white vote at the ballot-box.

Ex Governor McCormick, secretary of the national committee, said he had heard no Republican make an unfavorable comment on President Grant's South Carolina proclamation. He himself was convinced that the presence of troops in South Carolina would alone restrain violence and secure a peaceable and fair election. Governor Chamberlain, who was well spoken of by men who know him personally, had been eminently conservative in his political life, and on that account had not been very acceptable to the radical Republicans of his State. Mr. McCormick thought this was one reason for trusting his judgment in a matter of this kind. Private accounts showed there was nothing like free speech in South Carolina. He thought that President Grant, in matters pertaining to martial law and the Southern States, had been even more careful of doing justice and preventing unnecessary rigor than a civilian President might have been. The following is an extract from a letter sent to the national committee by a resident of South Carolina, who is known to the committee as worthy of credence. It was written less than a month ago:

We are now in the midst of one of the very worst campaigns known in the South since reconstruction. Our convention met in this city last week. Before a third of the delegates could depart for their homes, after adjournment, we were apprised by telegraph of a "riot" in Aiken and Barnwell counties, between blacks and whites. A "riot" here means an attack upon colored Republicans by white Democrats, and the Democratic newspapers here acknowledge that not less than forty-four colored men were killed during the above mentioned riot, and only three whites are thus far reported injured. Even laborers at work in the cotton fields were brutally shot down, and mutilated. * * * A man whom I have known for eight years, and regard as trustworthy, reported to me what came under his observation on Tuesday, the nineteenth instant. He went down the Port Royal railroad, as far as Ellenton, twenty miles from Augusta, Georgia, when the conductor refused to take the train any further on account of reported fighting a few miles below, at a place called "Robbins'." Before leaving he saw a former member of the Legislature, by the name of Coker, who was a delegate to the recent Republican convention, deliberately shot down in cold blood not fifty yards from the cars, where he was sitting. Coker did not leave this city for his home till Sunday morning, and could not have reached Ellenton till that very night. Consequently he could not in any way have been mixed up in the reported riots of Sunday. Coker was shot by ten men, and while not suspecting the least danger. Two men shot into his body while he was lying on the ground dead. This man says he also saw two others lying by the side of the railroad dead, one with one side of his head shot entirely away. Both were colored. I firmly believe that not less than 100 colored men lie dead to-day in the counties before mentioned, and for no other reason than that they were Republicans.

Abram S. Hewitt said to a *Tribune* reporter yesterday: "I consider it an unwarranted and cruel outrage, committed in utter disregard of the constitutional and State rights of the people of South Carolina. If I knew of any stronger language I should use it."—*New York Tribune.*

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, October 21, 1876.

To Captain G. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, ninety feet. High tide at 10 P. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet nine inches. Depth of channel at high tide nineteen feet three inches. Bottom soft.

R. H. HOOPER,
Master of the Essayons.

A prominent citizen recently died. A neighbor who knew him well reported his death to a neighboring newspaper office, and told the reporter that he ought to say something handsome about him. "Good man, was he?" suggested the reporter. "I should say he was," was the enthusiastic reply. "For a left-handed man you'd find few better."

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.

The members of the different Union Sabbath Schools are respectfully invited to attend a convention of the people, which will be held on SUNDAY, October 22, at 11 A. M., at the Rev. P. Ward's Church, in Gretna. Rev. E. P. Williams will inaugurate the ceremonies with prayer. THOMAS E. HILLSON,
oc21 2t Superintendent.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Southern Republicans.—A meeting of the executive committee is called for TO-NIGHT at 7 P. M., sharp, on important business.
By order of the President.
oc24 1t L. SEWELL, Secretary.

Hall Twelfth Ward Central Republican Club.—At a meeting held October 23, 1876, Mr. John Marks offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, I. W. Falls, a member of the Twelfth Ward Central Club, has declared himself an independent candidate for the Senate, against the Hon. T. B. Stamps, the regular Republican nominee; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Twelfth Ward Central Republican Club, request the Hon. I. W. Falls to tender his resignation as a member of the Parish Executive Committee; be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this club, have been informed that the Hon. I. W. Falls has received the secret nomination of Senator of this senatorial district, of the Democrats; therefore we ask that the parish committee do declare his seat vacant in that body, and order an election to be held in this ward to elect a man to fill his place in said Parish Executive Committee; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Parish Executive Committee.

A. ANDERSON, President.
PAUL BRUCH, Secretary. oc24 1t*

Headquarters Sub-Executive Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.—The members of the Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana are notified to attend the meeting which will be held on TUESDAY, October 24, 1876, at 1 P. M., at Mechanics' Institute. Punctual attendance is required. By order:

F. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary. oc22 2t

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. sa36

TAX COLLECTORS' SALES.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 5877.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A PORTION OF GROUND, fronting on Tonti street, in square No. 561; assessed in the name of WALKER GILBERT, JAMES GRAHAM, curator ad hoc.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 169 Gravier street, New Orleans, October 12, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 169 Gravier street, in the said First District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 24, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Tonti street, in square No. 561, bounded by Tonti and Rocheblave streets, Florida Landing and Lafayette street, measuring 30 by 160 feet. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to ten dollars and fifteen cents, together with all costs, penalties and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the years 1875, 1873 and 1867, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. FULTON,
State Tax Collector, First District, City of New Orleans. oc13 20 24

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NOS. 5887 and 5888.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. TWO PORTIONS OF GROUND, in squares Nos. 571 and 572; assessed in the name of W. C. GRAHAM AND S. DEBON, JAMES GRAHAM, curator ad hoc.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 169 Gravier street, New Orleans, October 12, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 169 Gravier street, in the said First District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 24, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 571, bounded by Rocheblave, Dorgenois, Venus and Euphrosine streets, measuring —— feet.

2. A PORTION OF GROUND, in square No. 572, bounded by Rocheblave, Dorgenois and Venus streets and the alley road, measuring —— feet.

Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to twenty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, together with all costs, penalties and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the years 1875, 1874, 1872, 1871 and 1867, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. FULTON,
State Tax Collector, First District, City of New Orleans. oc13 20 24

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 5861.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A PORTION OF GROUND, fronting on Cypress street, in square No. 479; assessed in the name of MARGARET HART.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 169 Gravier street, New Orleans, October 12, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 169 Gravier street, in the said First District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 24, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Cypress street, in square No. 479, bounded by Julia, Berbigny, Cypress and Romas streets, measuring 25 feet 6 inches by 120 feet. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to eleven dollars and sixty cents, together with all costs, penalties and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the years 1875, 1874 and 1867, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. FULTON,
State Tax Collector, First District, City of New Orleans. oc13 20 24

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 5884.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A PORTION OF GROUND, fronting on Perdido street, in square No. 221; assessed in the name of MRS. S. GEROOSON, JAMES GRAHAM, curator ad hoc.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 169 Gravier street, New Orleans, October 12, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 169 Gravier street, in the said First District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 24, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Perdido street, in square No. 221, bounded by St. Charles, Carondelet, Poydras and Perdido streets, measuring 26 by 104 feet. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to sixteen dollars and sixty cents, together with all costs, penalties and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the years 1875, 1874, 1872 and 1871, together with the penalties thereon, and all costs and charges which may have accrued.

The purchaser at this sale is entitled to be put in immediate possession.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. FULTON,
State Tax Collector, First District, City of New Orleans. oc13 20 24

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE—NO. 5876.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—First District, City of New Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. A PORTION OF GROUND, fronting on Lafayette street, in square No. 561; assessed in the name of R. GRIFFIN, JAMES GRAHAM, curator ad hoc.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 169 Gravier street, New Orleans, October 12, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED by the act of the Legislature of this State, No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 169 Gravier street, in the said First District of this city, on TUESDAY, October 24, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Lafayette street, in square No. 561, bounded by Rocheblave, Tonti, Lafayette streets and Florida Landing, measuring 13 feet 6 inches by 120 feet. Together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Said property having been seized by me to satisfy a privilege and claim due the State of Louisiana for taxes upon said property for the year 1873, amounting to eight dollars and seventy cents, together with all costs, penalties and charges.

At said sale the property will not be adjudicated unless the bid is for a sufficient amount to satisfy the aforesaid claim, and also the unpaid taxes upon said property for the years 1875, 1874, 1