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

Local Intelligence.

TO THE OTHER SIDE.—Bernard Thiersan, a German, at two o'clock yesterday morning, while in a fit of insanity, cut his throat and bled to death, at No. 44 Seventh street. The instrument used was a common table knife. He was fifty-five years old, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

THAT TREME MARKET.—It is as natural as day to hear complaints about the condition of Treme Market. This time one of the iron supporting columns could not stand the pressure from the roof, so it broke, leaving that portion of the roof to take care of itself, and the top may fall at any time, if not repaired immediately.

A LIVELY DUMMY.—One of the new dummies on the Tchoupitoulas street line of cars by some mischance started off on its own account, leaving a point near Jackson street, traveling down the track at a reckless pace with a full head of steam. When it reached St. Andrew street unattended a citizen boarded it and stopped the concern in its mad career. Nobody hurt.

THE WADSWORTH HOMICIDE.—Ernest Westerlegan, the person charged with having shot and killed Benjamin Wadsworth, last week, on Bienville street, was yesterday arraigned in the Second Municipal Police Court and remanded to prison, as he stands accused of murder, according to Coroner De Blanc's affidavit. Accused pleaded not guilty, asserting that he shot deceased in self-defense. An examination will take place in a few days.

THE STATE HOUSE BURGLARY.—Nothing new was developed in this singular affair yesterday, and no further arrests were made. Persons in authority have nothing very definite in the matter; at least they make no disclosures, or even insinuate that they are in possession of facts that will lead to a solution of the mystery. However, it is firmly believed that no great space will elapse before the public will be treated to a somewhat full explanation of at least a part of the particulars.

THE EFFECTS OF A BRICKBAT.—John McDonald is charged with having thrown the brickbat that nearly killed little John Mitchell as he was going home from the Fisk school last Monday, and was yesterday arraigned before the first police court. John King, the man who is accused as an accessory, was also arraigned, and when told to put in a plea of guilty or not guilty said he did not know what to say, but rather thought he was guilty. The physician attending on the unfortunate boy is unwilling to furnish a certificate of his patient's condition, therefore McDonald and King were remanded to prison; no bail.

PERJURY.—John Ruder, aged thirty-eight years, was arrested at the corner of Magazine and Gaiennie streets, by Officer Manning, and locked up in the central station, at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, charged by A. J. Brim, assistant supervisor of registration, of the second ward, with perjury. The accused was arraigned before Judge Evans, pleaded not guilty, and was placed under $500 bonds to appear for trial.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER SOUTHWORTH.—The following named persons were yesterday sent to the United States Circuit Court for using false certificates of citizenship:

Second ward—John O'Connell.

Third ward—William Singer, Patrick Keith, M. Manaseas, Jacob Strall, N. S. Tim, Peter Lamia.

Seventh ward—Valentine Jones and Joseph Bagani were discharged.

About a dozen persons, charged with having falsely registered, were discharged.

A WILL FOR A FRIEND.—It is asserted that the late Joseph Cimarelli made a will, three or four years ago, in favor of a gentleman who was his business partner, but up to date the document has not been found. Deceased did not leave much property, outside of his barroom on Lafayette street. The public administrator has taken charge of the succession.

BRIEF MENTION.—William Nelson, accused of having killed Mrs. Benjamin Hamilton, on Girod, near Basin street, on the eighth of last August, was yesterday before Judge Evans for examination, but in consequence of a necessary delay the case was continued to the twenty-seventh instant.

There was a small spark of fire last evening in an old shed on Nashville avenue, owned by Margaret Anderson, and occupied by Henry Rogers as a stable. The loss was not great.

Francis Quinn, only four years old, while playing at the corner of Annunciation and Gaiennie streets, was carelessly knocked down by a spring wagon driven by Andrew Lockenberry, but, singular to say, he was not badly injured.

John Kelly had no legitimate business on the premises of Charles Green, corner of Marigny and Elysian Fields streets, Monday night, therefore was arrested.

LOCAL POLITICS.

SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.—Members of the party must remember that a mass meeting will be held to-night at the old Jefferson Market. Clubs of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards should make a fine showing, as some excellent speeches will be delivered.

BURWELL GUARDS, THIRD WARD.—At a regular meeting of the Burwell Guards of the third ward, held last Monday night, the following resolution, offered by Moses Briggs, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. W. Pitt Kellogg, S. B. Packard, C. C. Antoine, H. C. Dibble, J. R. G. Pitkin, George B. Johnson, W. G. Brown, J. C. Walker, W. R. Fish, A. S. Badger, W. H. Hunt, Emile Honore, H. C. Warmoth, P. B. S. Pinchback, Paul Boaseignour, W. L. Evans, George Devizin, W. G Elliott, Colonel James Lewis, Major V. A. Ryan, Captain Jacob Gray, Robert Hutchesson, J. G. McMahone, Gustave Drew, James Caughlin, Patrick Barron, C. F. Ladd, James Pinta, Patrick Creagh and J. B. Bess be hereby elected honorary members of the Burwell Guard, third ward. After listening to an eloquent address from the Hon. W. M. Burwell the club adjourned with three rousing cheers.

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1876.

Superior District Court.

State ex rel. C. C. Hartwell vs. E. F. Herwig, chairman, etc.—Petitioner applies for a mandamus against the chairman of the contingent fund of the Senate to issue to him a certificate for $1683, for which he obtained judgment on September 18, as intervenor in the injunction issued against the appropriation for 1875. Alternate mandamus issued, returnable October 30, at 11 A. M.

City of New Orleans vs. John A. Peel.—Intervention and third opposition of Simon Hernsheim, calling into warranty J. A. Lavillebeuvre and Sheriff Waggaman, to compel them to pay $258 taxes out of money which they received from him in payment of property formerly belonging to John A. Peel, bought by intervenor at sheriff's sale in suit of J. A. Lavillebeuvre vs. John A. Peel, in December, 1875.

Superior Criminal Court.

TRUE BILLS.

Murder.—Bob Hays, for the murder of George Washington on the levee, head of Gravier street, on August 19.

Ernest Peppe, for the murder of Annie Winckley, at the ball room corner of Dorlord and Rampart streets, on the morning of January 2 last, where he stabbed her fatally. She died at her residence, No. 135 Polymnia street, during the forenoon. Peppe, who escaped, was arrested by Corporal Baesler, June 1, at the corner of Baronne and Common streets (for carrying concealed weapons), as Charles Smith, but was identified at the central station.

Embezzlement.—J Sewell Nichols, ex-clerk of Tax Collector A. J. Redmond, of the Fifth District, two indictments: One for an alleged embezzlement on March 16 of $11 85, and one for several embezzlements: April 8, $3 42; June 30, $86 16, and July 5, $307 13.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Assault and battery—Officers J. Brown and P. H Rooney.

Robbery—Officers J. Brown and P. H. Rooney. There being no proof whatever.

INFORMATIONS

Embezzlement—Mrs. S. Schevabler.

False imprisonment—Officer J. L Lewis.

Assault and battery, etc.—Louis Henderson, on the twenty-ninth of September upon Officer J. Sarsfield.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Wounding less than mayhem—Henry Michaels and Mrs. Michaels.

Severing produce, etc.—John Tucker et al.

Assault and battery—George Gallagher.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Breaking, etc.—William Kirby, Charles Keefe.

Assault and battery—John Toole, John Thompson, John Eagan, Mrs. and Sallie Foster, Mrs. and John Finn.

Petty larceny—Manuel Johnson, alias Topsy, and Thomas Jenkins, alias Hunter, Julius Stiewel.

CONVICTED.

Petty larceny—John Cunningham.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault—Carlisna Brown, John Murray, James O'Connor.

Petty larceny—James Lucy.

JURY.

Thirty-six jurors were ordered for Monday, November 6.

Death of an Actress.

The New York *Herald* publishes the following obituary notice of Miss Kate Caldwell Holland, a young lady who was born in this city, where her father is still remembered by the old playgoers, and her brother by the patrons of the new Varieties Theatre:

Another beautiful and beloved member of the theatrical profession has fallen asleep on the bosom of the Saviour, and will be seen no more upon upon the earth. Kate Caldwell Holland, the only daughter of George Holland, the comedian, died in this city on Monday evening, aged twenty-three years and eight months. The funeral services will be held on Thursday morning at ten o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration, on East Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. The interment will be made in the Dramatic Fund plot. The unlooked for death of Miss Holland cast a gloom over the thoughts and feelings of the metropolitan companies last evening, for above all others she had won the love and respect of her associates by the purity of her character and her devotion to the profession she had chosen. She was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, and named after the friend of her father, James Caldwell, who built the first St. Charles Theatre in that city. Mr. Caldwell, after leaving the theatre, constructed the gas works of New Orleans, and George Holland became his secretary. Mr. Holland died December 20, 1870, and the interest awakened by the action of the pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner," will never be forgotten by the Christian people of New York. From that church Miss Holland will be buried. Her professional career was brief and praiseworthy. She made her first appearance at the Union Square Theatre in 1871, as the maid in "Frou-Frou." At the close of her third season at that theatre she took the part of the *Little Mother* in the play of the "Geneva Cross," for the benefit of the widow of the lamented Dan Bryant. Her rendition of the part attracted the attention of Mr. Augustin Daly, and she soon afterward joined the Fifth Avenue company. In the summer of 1875 she played with the Daly company in San Francisco, as maid in the "Big Bonanza," and made hits as *Flora Penfield*, in "Divorce," and *Pert* in "London Assurance." During Edwin Booth's last engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Miss Holland enacted the part of the *Player Queen*, in "Hamlet," and in "Pique" doubled the characters of *Mother Thames* and *Mary Standish*. It was while playing these two characters at the Globe Theatre, Boston, supporting Miss Fanny Davenport, that the fair young actress became a victim to malarial fever. She fell ill on September 17, 1876, and on September 21 reached this city, where, after enduring with Christian fortitude the pangs of disease, she peacefully fell asleep. Loving hands have strewn bright flowers on her bier, and many sorrowing hearts will gather about it in the "Little Church Around the Corner."

When Mme. de MacMahon recently visited Trouville incognito, a loyal village curate called upon her, and anxious to respect her wishes for privacy and at the same time pay her a compliment, presented her with a magnificent bouquet in the following words: "Permit me to present you with these flowers, madam, as if you were the wife—the wife—that is, the legitimate wife of the illustrious President of the republic."

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is useless for the Democratic press to attempt to shield its party from the disgrace of the outrage perpetrated at the State House on Sunday night. Their painful efforts to distort and make light of the criminal act fail to deceive any sensible person, and are a very poor compliment to the intelligence of their readers.

The *Picayune* declares the Radicals are wily, bold and unscrupulous, and then contradicts itself by alleging that they smashed the locks and doors of their own committee rooms, bound and gagged an estimable gentleman, who is an invalid, beat their own appointees, the policemen, with brass knuckles in a most brutal and dangerous manner, hired cabs to wait half the night on adjacent corners while they stole their own hard-gathered proofs of Democratic naturalization frauds, when the only end to be accomplished by all these "wily" proceedings would be the escape of the Democratic repeaters from the consequences of their cheats on the registry.

Is not our contemporary ashamed of so weak an attempt to impose upon its patrons?

The nominees on the Independent ticket who were driven to resignation by the Democratic whippers-in alleged that their names were used without their consent. Messrs. Wash. Marks, Sewell, Duvignaud, Granzin and others affirm that these gentlemen were several times consulted, consented to run, and in some instances solicited the honor. Here a painful question of veracity arises, and to the impartial and unprejudiced looker-on it appears as if the Independent committeemen have the best of it. We hope the question will be discussed to a conclusive issue, as it nearly touches the honor and manly integrity of our prospective city rulers.

One of the boldest and best of Southern Republican papers is the *Republican*, of Jackson, Mississippi, owned and edited by Dr. Fred. Barrett, who possesses a host of warm friends and well wishers in New Orleans. The *Republican* tells the Mississippi bulldozers of their crimes in unmistakable English, and if every county in the State was blessed with a leader like its editor, the day of redemption for Mississippi would not be long postponed.

A very significant letter has been addressed to the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi. It was written by E. H. Saldel, of Denver, Colorado, who represents a combination of several hundred mine owners. Mr. Saldel says that 10,000 able-bodied colored men can find remunerative employment in the Colorado and Dakota mines, and contracts will be made with them, and their passage paid from Vicksburg or Jackson. He goes on to say:

The salary will be paid on the first day of each month. The work lasts summer and winter, the greatest part being taking out and grinding tellurium and other mineral bearing ore, driving teams, and hauling, building, etc. We are very much pleased with all the colored men in this State and in Dakota. Those in the famous gulch in the Black Hills, called "Nigger Gulch," have made fortunes.

Here is a danger to the prosperity of Mississippi which the Democratic plan for governing that State could hardly have contemplated. It is not in human nature to remain in virtual slavery when escape to untrammeled personal freedom, perfect political liberty, and comparative prosperity, is thus temptingly held out to an oppressed and down-trodden people, and honestly meant. The writer significantly closes his bid for colored immigration as follows:

There are plenty of schoolhouses in both the State and Territory named.

The festive Regulators, with shotguns and bull whips, it will be seen, may start a movement which will leave Southern fields deserted and valueless. The election of Mr. Packard will avert such a fatal calamity from Louisiana as the loss of her black laborers must inevitably prove to be.

Will the *Picayune* explain the difference between a Republican clerk guarding at night important public documents in the fourth story of the State House, and Democratic employes doing the same thing on the second floor? Yet it speaks of the former as a public grievance, and of the latter as a thing of course. The first really did prove a *Democratic* grievance, as the watching proved an obstacle to the larceny of the proofs of Democratic registration frauds.

The "bloody shirt" is all the fashion now—and they do say the ladies wear 'em. At least they wear ensanguined veils, collars, cuffs, stockings, and all visible garments. See what a thing patriotism is in this centennial year.

John Kelly calls it "r-refar-rum," George W. Julian calleth it "weform," Lieutenant Hobbs calls it "re-form," Hon. John Morrissey calls it "ruffrum," Charles Francis Adams calls it "refawm," Boss Tweed, with his Spanish accent, calls it "ra-farme;" Bill Allen lays back the top of his head and calls it "ref-e-o-caw-awrm," and the American people, with a correct idea of its nature, call it "bosh."—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.*

Our local Democrats don't endeavor to spell it—they work out the problem with burglar's tools and brass knuckles.

It is universally admitted that the Radicals of this city are the most wily and unprincipled politicians that can be found. —*Picayune.*

This is the reputation which the Democratic papers have striven to fasten upon Republican leaders, but recent events have convinced the public that for utter lack of principle the Democracy of New Orleans stand unrivalled outside of the Morrissey-Kelly slums of New York. The entire campaign which we are now in, from the organization of the clubs anterior to the Baton Rouge convention, through its primaries and its local convention, down to the attempt to rob the State House of the proofs of Democratic registration frauds, has been marked, on the part of the Democracy, with chicanery and corruption of all sorts. The many partial confessions of the Democratic press of the depravity in their own ranks, have done not a little toward opening the eyes of the people to the true character of the custodians of their political interests.

As the Democrats like to figure out their majorities (when it adds to them), on the basis of the vote for Congressmen, we suggest that they practice on Ohio. The official returns show that the Republican congressional districts gave 31,447 majority in the aggregate, against 20,150 in Democratic districts, thus showing, according to Democratic theory, that the Republicans carried the State in the recent election by 11,297 votes. How do these figures look to the disciples of Buckeye Thompson?

The *Picayune* frankly admits the impossibility of Democratic success in Louisiana, and is willing to sacrifice its prejudices and and animosities in the hope of benefiting its party in other States. In an article on the expected coming of General Sheridan it say:

To be really candid, we want General Sheridan here, not so much on his own account as on our own. It is true that he may terrorize the State and drive peaceable voters from the polls; but it is also true, in our opinion, that for every voter thus driven away in Louisiana two will be restored by the Conservatives in other sections.

The Democrats express sore disappointment that the charge of burglary against the parties arrested in connection with the State House outrage, was not pressed. This would have given them an opportunity to sequester the three bags of evidence of Democratic registration frauds, by the means of which many illegally enrolled names will be stricken from the voting lists, and not a few good Democratic "workers" sent to the Penitentiary. See the point?

Let the laboring men and mechanics whose poverty has prevented them from competing for a college diploma, bear in mind that the Democratic nominee for Governor is in favor of depriving them of the right of suffrage. He favors the control of the government by the educated class, and would establish an educational qualification for voters. In other words, he would destroy the democratic character of our institutions and govern through an aristocracy, with school parchments for letters patent of their nobility.

General Nicholl's sworn statement is on the record that he believes "one educated man has more right to control the destinies of a State than ten uneducated men." Says Governor Kellogg in his exposition of the aristocratic doctrines maintained by General Nicholls:

Mr. Marshall, one of the Democratic members of the Congressional committee, seeing the awkward position in which General Nicholls' testimony had left his party, attempted to help him out on re-examination. He asked: "But you do not think that they (that is, the educated people of the State) ought to deprive of suffrage any portion of the people that are entitled to suffrage?" "No, sir," General Nicholls replied, "*unless the abridgment of suffrage worked equally upon all races, classes and conditions.*

Ponder upon that, ye hard fisted Irishmen, sunny-tempered Italians, industrious Germans, and warm hearted Frenchmen. It applies to all of you as well as the unlettered colored men. In governmental matters, under this modern interpretation of Democracy, you are threatened with absolute deprivation of a voice by the very power you are expected now by your votes to erect.

Because Marshal Pithin chooses to deny admission to reporters while transacting his official business, Mr. Nicholls' organ last evening declared that "the contents of the bags transferred from the State House to the third precinct station, and thence to the Customhouse," were being assorted in his office. Upon inquiry it was learned that this was true neither as to his public nor as to his private office. The marshal remarked, "I am not a registration officer nor the the custodian of registration papers, false or genuine."

The *Times* of last evening locates the same documents at the Mint. As they are not at the Democratic headquarters, where, doubtless, it was fondly sought to have them, we hope the Democratic journals may arrive at some common conclusion where they are. An examination of the roof of Dr. Palmer's church is suggested; nocturnal and burglarious Democrats ought to be expert in climbing lightning rods.

When Mr. Nicholls' organ gets, as Mr. Packard has pointedly suggested it might with profit, a little more familiar with the statutes of this country, it may learn that all his appointments as deputy marshals become invalid upon his retirement from the marshalship. Hence, all its prolix charge yesterday, that there are deputies, appointed by him, and now "gallavanting about the country" in his interest, or that blank commissions have been issued for candidates to peddle out to their partisans, is comically inexact.

Revolution Threatened.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes under date of October 18:

Some influential Democrats here have already begun to consider and to plan for the possibility of revolution in the event that the results of the presidential election are not what they wish them to be. This plan is apparently based upon the belief that the twenty-second joint rule is still in force, and that under it the Democratic House could, by the arbitrary will of a partisan majority, reject the electoral vote of any State, and thus defeat the will of the people. This action has for a pretense the proclamation of the President commanding the insurgent rifle clubs in South Carolina to disband. The following statement, which appears in the Baltimore *Gazette* this morning, the recognized organ of Tilden and Bourbonism in this section, shows the purposes of these desperate leaders. The *Gazette* says: "An informal meeting of leading Democrats was held at the Ebbitt House last evening to discuss what policy shall be best to adopt to meet this revolutionary move of Grant upon South Carolina. Judge Jere Black was the principal speaker. A plan was broached and approved, which will be perfected to-day. This is to telegraph to Wade Hampton and his followers to peremptorily withdraw from the canvass and leave the Republican ticket without any opposition. Then the Democratic House will not allow the vote of South Carolina to be counted upon the ground of its illegality."

If the twenty-second joint rule were in force, such a course would have been possible, and a partisan majority in the House could throw out the vote of any State without assignment of a reason and without appeal. Indeed, it would have been possible arbitrarily to reject electoral votes enough to prevent any choice by the Electoral College, and to have consequently forced the election of President of the United States by the Confederate House of Representatives. That the Democrats supposed this rule was in force was evident from the proceedings of the House themselves. The record shows that at the commencement of the last ten days of the session the Democratic leaders, as would have been the custom had the rule been in force, moved to suspend the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules for the remainder of the session. This motion was carried, and the suspension resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence. Arrived there, Senator Edmunds remarked that the resolution of the House could not be acted upon for the reason that there were no joint rules of the two houses in the Forty-fourth Congress to suspend. Further examination of the records showed that Edmunds was right, and that the House, in adopting the rules of the last Congress, had neglected to include the twenty-second joint rule.

Any plan of conspiracy to elect Tilden by rejecting electoral votes at the will of the House under this rule must be abandoned. The only existing provisions for counting the vote of the Electoral College are the twelfth amendment to the constitution, which makes the President of the Senate the custodian of the certificates of these votes, and requires him to proceed at the joint convention of both Senate and House to open the certificates, and to declare the result, and the law requiring that these votes shall be counted the second Wednesday of February. It is for Senator Berry, of Michigan, therefore, to declare what is the vote of the electors of the whole country, and not for the Confederate House to reject any of these votes.

It is possible that a blunder of the Democratic House may have disarmed revolution.

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 court-house 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.

AUCTION SALES.

By Macon, Ellison & Co.

SALE OF THE REVENUES OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

BY MACON, ELLISON & CO.—ALBERT Paul, Auctioneer.—Will be sold at public auction, in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on FRIDAY, October 27, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., the revenues of the following mentioned markets for the month of November, 1876—

1. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS.
2. FRENCH MEAT MARKET.
3. POYDRAS AND PIJIS MARKETS.
4. TREME MARKET.
5. WASHINGTON AND POST MARKETS.
6. ST. BERNARD MARKET.
7. LE BRETON MARKET.
8. ST. MARY MARKET.
9. MAGAZINE MARKET.
10. CLAIBORNE MARKET.
11. JEFFERSON CITY MARKET.
12. SOUAPART MARKET.
13. NINTH STREET MARKET.
14. ALGIERS MARKET.

The markets will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash on the spot, in United States currency.

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

J. O LAMORE,
oct1 6t Administrator of Commerce.

AMUSEMENTS.

WENGER'S GARDEN,
11.....Bourbon Street.....13
H. WENGER, Proprietor.
Largest Hall in the city. Best European and American journals on file. Three fine rooms for families, with separate entrance. Best Beer a moderate price. The largest Orchestra in world, plays from 11 A. M. till 13 P. M. my18

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of James Sedgwick.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 4[illegible].—Whereas, Pierre Achille Sicdy has petitioned the court for letters of derivative testament by descendants on the estate of the late James Walker, deceased. 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.
oct22 24 30 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Chiarelli.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,[illegible].—Whereas, E. T. Parker, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Joseph Chiarelli, 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.
oct21 24 29 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of George F. Miller.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 38,333.—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 Charles Whiting and Andrew K. Brown, testamentary executors of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
oct20 23 29 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Jacob Vocline.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 18,900.—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 Mrs. Margaret Voelkel, testamentary executrix of the estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
oct18 24 28 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Nicholas Dabon.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO SAID succession are notified to settle immediately with the undersigned, and those who have claims against said succession are requested to make themselves known and present their respective claims and the titles by which they are established to

O. DROUET,
Testamentary Executor, Nos 111 and 113 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets.
oct25 29 nc4

Succession of Jean L. Cateire.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,[illegible].—Whereas, Oscar Cateire, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean L. Cateire, 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.
oct20 23 r 03 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Francisco Sambola, Jr.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 23,[illegible].—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 Mrs. Widow Francisco Sambola, the tutrix administering this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
oct22 27 31* FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of G. F. Parker.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 38,[illegible].—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, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
oct18 22 27 FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Pablo Lizdo.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 38 003.—Whereas, Francisco Lizdo has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Pablo Lizdo, 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.
oct17 22 26* FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

New Harbor Protection Company vs. Bark Woolocomoloo, cargo and freight.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT District of Louisiana, No. 10 920.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE BARK WOOLOOMOOLOO, cargo and freight, now libeled by the New Harbor Protection Company for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a district court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on the third Monday of November, 1876, to show cause; if any they have or can, why the said bark and cargo should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, October 24, 1876.

J. R. G PITKIN,
oct25 31 no7 19 United States Marshal.

New Harbor Protection Company, Joseph M. Kearney and F. E. Cope, et al, Intervenors, vs. Bark Woolocomoloo, her cargo, freight, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,930.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE BARK WOOLOOMOOLOO, her cargo, freight, etc., now libeled by New Harbor Protection Company, Joseph M. Kearney, F. E. Cope et al., for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of November, 1876, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said bark and cargo should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, November 24, 1876.

J. R. G. PITKIN,
oct25 31 no7 19 United States Marshal.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Supervising Architect,
October 14, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned, are invited for making delivering and putting in place in the Customhouse building in New Orleans, Louisiana, all the furniture enumerated in the schedule to be of black walnut, exhibited by the photographic drawings, and in accordance with the specifications.

Schedules, drawings, specifications and samples of leather and cloth can be obtained on application to this office, or the office of the Superintendent of the Customhouse building at New Orleans.

The prices specified in the bids must include every expense of carriage, labor, etc., and placing the furniture in position in the building.

Proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock M., on FRIDAY, October 27, 1876.

The successful bidder will be required to deliver the furniture, and have it put in place in the building, on or before December 11, 1876.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids or portions of bids, and to waive defects.

Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. oct20 6t

PROPOSALS FOR CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, October 18 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until SATURDAY, November 4, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., for the sale to the city of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF BONDS of the city of New Orleans and of the late cities of Jefferson and Carrollton.

All bids must state the class of bonds, and amount of accrued interest thereon, and offers must include both principal and interest.

No bids will be considered at a higher rate than the parity of premium bonds.

The Council reserves the right to reject all or any bids, and answers will be given the following Monday at 10 A. M.

Bids must be directed to the "Commissioners of the consolidated debt."

oct19 2taw td ED. PILSBURY, Administrator.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

AUGUSTE'S
COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT
No. 107 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon.

All the delicacies of the season, choice wines etc., always on hand; also, all that is necessary for soirees, weddings, etc., promptly furnished. Private saloons up stairs. Elegantly furnished rooms to rent by the week or month at moderate prices. The restaurant is open till midnight. oct3 1y

MONTROSS HOUSE,
(FORMERLY BOSSELL HOUSE),
BILOXI MISSISSIPPI.

This superior hotel, located on the finest, and pleasantly situated, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. Fare splendid and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.

my6 6m PETER J. MONTROSS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS Pottery in all its branches. Apply to A. O. BOYLE, Republican office. oct6

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 124 Canal Street,
NEW ORLEANS, October 12, 1876.

Until further notice, trains on the CANAL STREET, CEMETERY AND LAKE ROAD will be run as follows:

From the city... 7 A. M.	From the lake... 8 A. M.
From the city... 9 A. M.	From the lake...10 A. M.
From the city...11 A. M.	From the lake