

NOTICE.

All Judicial Advertisements, of every kind, must be paid for immediately after the first insertion, otherwise they will be discontinued. No exceptions will be made to this rule.

NOTICE.

We would respectfully notify the owners of real estate, who want to sell or lease the same, that if they give us a description of the land, the terms of sale or lease, etc., we will advertise it in the CHRONICLE, and if we effect a sale or lease we will charge a commission that may be agreed upon; if we don't, we shall charge nothing for our trouble. Parties who have gins, mills, horses, mules, beef cattle, milch cows, hogs, sheep, etc., etc., can make similar arrangements. Those, also, who wish to trade one sort of property for another can use our columns on the same terms.

One thousand and fifteen were registered up to 3 o'clock yesterday evening.

The R. T. Bryarly passed down yesterday evening with about two hundred bales of new cotton.

The New Orleans and Ouachita river packet, Timmie Baker, blew up at Trenton, at 9 o'clock, a.m., September 1st. Five persons were killed; mostly hands on the boat.

The Police Jury of Franklin Parish is under indictment by the Grand Jury for receiving the highest instead of the lowest bid to build a jail.

We are in receipt of the third number of the Vermilion Banner, a very neat little paper, published at Abbeville, Vermillion parish, by W. W. Edwards. It is a Democratic journal. We X with pleasure.

There was a great Democratic mass meeting in Monroe on the 2d inst. It is said that fully six thousand persons were present, and speeches were delivered by General Nicholls, and Messrs. Wiltz, Marr and others. The meeting is said to have been very enthusiastic.

The N. O. Democrat of the 4th inst. says that a telegram has been received from St. Louis reporting that Gen. Jeff. Thompson, State Engineer of this State, is in an extremely dangerous condition and that he can hardly be expected to survive the next few days.

Marshal Packard resigns his office next Monday, and commences the campaign in Lafourche. It is said that his future movements are now being determined on. His canvass of the State will not be near as thorough as at first thought.

The Democratic State Convention of New York met at Saratoga on the 30th ult., and nominated Gov. Seymour for Governor. This will reconcile the Democratic differences in that State, and add materially to the vote polled for Tilden.

The Democratic Parish Convention of Rapides was held at Alexandria on Saturday last, Sept. 2. We are indebted to Mr. J. P. Hadnot, of Grant parish, who was in Alexandria at the time, for the following list of the nominees:

- State Senator—Louis Texada, Sr.
District Judge—W. F. Blackman,
District Attorney—E. G. Hunter
Representatives—Jas. Jeffreys, Dr. Clark, and Geo. Stafford.
Parish Judge—W. W. Whittington, Jr.
Sheriff—D. Paul.
Recorder—Miles Rosenthal.
Clerk—J. P. G. Hoce.

Editor CHRONICLE: I notice in your issue of Sept. 2 another letter from "West End," in which he states that Kellogg's appointees are all thieves. "Alas, poor Yorick," the grapes are sour because they hang too high. Now, "West End," old fellow, you must remember that you left the town of Montgomery, in the parish of Grant, after you had been offered protection by the citizens; yet you refused, and away you went to New Orleans and made statements which have been proven to be malicious as far as certain organizations have been concerned. In plain language, you said a Republican could not live in Grant parish.

Now, "West End," you know that you were Deputy Tax-collector of this parish in 1873, and actually received Jules Lamb's note for the amount of his taxes and traded the same to Dr. Conly for a house and lot in Montgomery, and you subsequently opened a "respectable grog shop." I therefore cannot see why you can so seriously object to Kellogg's appointees in the parishes of Louisiana, knowing that should you desire a public school you invariably ask the Kellogg appointees to assist you.

I cannot at this time remember that any of the existing appointees have held, or taught public schools for the special purpose of teaching the nigger brain how to shoot, and you have, and dare not assert the like. "West End," too many manufacturers generally spoil the broth, and if they did not need you in the division of the spoils, just consider that the Republic will never know the difference, and swallow your discomfit like a whole-souled citizen.

Can you call to mind your trip from Montgomery to New Orleans to make your report of affairs in general, and some maliciously incited individual shot at you through the rose bushes in Mrs. Rogers' yard. Poor roses, at that time they would have given as sweet perfume by any other name.

Mr. J. O. Grayson, who was Tax-collector at that time, I think, asked you not to make such report, and you said that the Republicans should know that it was impossible for them to live in Grant parish.

Governor Warmoth declined to pay any attention to you, "West End," but any end was considered by you as muddling, and you sneaked back to Montgomery, and alack, mirabile dictu, to desire the people to help you again. Suppose you wait until you become Justice of the Peace of Ward seven and then see how many will extend the right hand of fellowship. I trust they will not be classed legion.

OUTSIDE.

"Remember that the Gazette is the official journal of the parishes of Grant, Vernon, and Rapides."—Rapides Gazette.

The nice young man of the Gazette cannot help lying, it appears; it is constitutional in him. But he has an object in making the above assertion, and that is to get a tolerable decent circulation for the rag he puts in circulation. He is forced to resort to something—no matter how untruthful—to bring it to the notice of the people. The CHRONICLE was appointed the official journal of the parish of Grant on the first of last August, of which fact the Police Jury and Sheriff were duly notified, and we published the contract in our journal. Now, young man, if you don't take out "Official Journal of the Parish of Grant," from the Gazette, you will be the cause of your boss having to pay a bill of damages. Confine yourself to truth, young man; it will be much better for you. When your verduicy wears off, you will then perceive that we gave you good advice.

The Great Reform in Our Cotton Trade.

New Orleans Times, 1st inst.]

An outline of the remarkable reforms in our system of business may prove interesting to those of our country friends who entrust their cotton to New Orleans factors for sale. The vast and often antagonistic interests to be reconciled, combined with the corruption which irregular methods breed render such reform, as has been here accomplished, little less than a revolution. That reform New Orleans should always account among her chief commercial glories, attesting the ultimate moral soundness of her merchants, proving their fidelity to their constituents' interest, and placing her in her true position as the best cotton market of the world. The factor's position is peculiarly confidential. If he is dishonest, his opportunities to steal without chance of detection are unsurpassed. It is evident, therefore, that a system threatening to corrupt the whole trade, and creating a competition so unequal that an honest man must needs starve, could not long exist without imperiling the commercial supremacy of the city.

In order to fully comprehend the magnitude of the evils to be corrected, it will be necessary to briefly describe the system which immemorial custom has sanctioned—a system, be it said, perfect as regards the handling of cotton, but which did not and could not prevent robbery.

The factor makes arrangement with some press proprietor to store his cotton. The press has a levee clerk, who boards every boat on arrival, examines her manifest and hauls to the press all cotton consigned to factors storing there. These presses are large warehouses built in the form of a hollow square. The cotton is arranged in the yard, sampled and then stored in the surrounding sheds. The samples are then taken to the factor's office, generally a mile or more from the press, and spread upon the tables. The broker buys by these samples which the factor retains—the latter giving the former an order on the press, specifying the marks, for the cotton he has bought. The cotton is then arranged in the yard; the broker has it resampled to see that it corresponds with the factor's samples, re-marks it and orders it shipped. While it is undergoing the compressing process the buyer's inspector bores the bales with an augur of peculiar construction, to see whether any are mixed or false-packed.

It will be seen from the foregoing how large were the opportunities for theft. In the first place, the factor's samplers, generally employed by the weighers, were instructed to keep themselves out of the bale sufficiently to pay their wages. Naturally they set a high value on their labor. The weigher also eked out his honest earnings by theft. Next came the broker's classer with his gang of samplers, generally about twenty half-breeds whose faces would be free passes to any penitentiary. The broker paid the classer nothing, the classer, in revenge, paid his samplers and markers nothing. They put their hands into the common treasury and paid themselves.—Then we have the buyer's inspector, who was, as a rule, the worst robber of them all. We remember one of these worthies who made at least \$20,000 per annum by thieving. At all events, he kept four fast horses, a much larger number of fast women and had more fine jewelry than any man in town. The principal was a sharer in the spoils. The next robber was the press-proprietor who, storing the factor's cotton at starvation rates, refused to starve and grew rich by joining the noble band of thieves.

We might multiply these dis-

gusting details to any extent. Suffice it to say, the result was a vast and rapidly spreading corruption which destroyed common honesty and threatened commercial honor. This corruption must always result from any attempt to pay employees by perquisites. The result here was that few wished to pay the honest value of labor. Those who attempted to work honestly lost business and were driven to the wall. Cotton shipped from the country lost heavily in weight.—The loss between here and Europe was simply frightful, running as high as nine per cent, when it should be only six per cent. at most. The difference went from the planters' pockets into the robbers' bags. The result was a discrimination against New Orleans as a cotton market on the part of planters and exporters alike, which excited the most serious alarm.

At last the Cotton Exchange moved in the matter. Never were the mighty results of the principle of cooperation more clearly displayed; for this institution quickly accomplished what was far beyond the strength of any individual members. As a result of preliminary deliberations, a committee was appointed to make a full investigation of the subject. Their report is the basis of the department of supervision. Over this department the chief supervisor presides. He has under him numerous assistant supervisors stationed at the various presses. By the rules of the Cotton Exchange, six ounces is the maximum to be taken from a bale in sampling, an ample allowance. The broker's classer is allowed only three assistants in the yard. It is found that these three men do the work quicker and better than twenty under the old system. It is the duty of the assistant supervisors to weigh the factors' and brokers' samples, to see that no more has been taken than the strict letter of the law allows, and to supervise generally the handling of cotton in the press where he is stationed. At night he makes a detailed report to the chief supervisor of the entire transactions of the day. They are there compiled, recorded and transmitted to the Cotton Exchange. The expenses of supervision are paid by the factor who pays the Cotton Exchange five cents per bale of his receipts. He gets the loose cotton left in the yard, which, at present prices, just reimburses him.

These are the main features of supervision as far as the factor is concerned. But the system operates in another field equally as wide where it protects the interests of the exporter. This is known as levee supervision. Under this system a supervisor is placed at every ship loading in the port of New Orleans. These supervisors must keep a complete record of the weather, the number of the bales taken on board, their condition and all other details, of which a daily report is made to the Cotton Exchange. The Exchange then gives the shipper a certificate which protects him from all European reclamations for "country damages," etc. The expenses of the supervision is paid by the exporters.

To narrate the details of the supervision would require many columns. We shall merely sum up its results. In 1873-74, the year before supervision was introduced, the receipts at this port were 1,186,412, and the "city crop" 34,508 bales. In 1874-75, the first year of supervision, our receipts were 1,143,595 bales, of which only 856,126 bales were supervised, owing to the fact that many factors refused to work under the rules; the city crop was 11,062 bales. This year, with receipts of 1,400,000 bales supervised, the "city crop" will be about 20,000 bales. Thus it will be seen that under the old system the "city crop" averaged 13 pounds to

the bale of receipts; under supervision, about 5 pounds. It should be stated that, since the inauguration of supervision, the "city crop" is made up, to a much larger extent than ever before, of "mixed" cottons bought by pickers from factors and broken up for rebaling. No doubt two and a half pounds per bale would cover the entire actual loss which cotton sustains in passing through this port. But no mere figures can give any adequate idea of the vast improvements which supervision has wrought in the cotton trade of New Orleans. Its effects are seen daily, and those who, in the beginning opposed it are now its most strenuous advocates. It is, indeed, a reform to be proud of, both on account of the difficulties which it had to surmount and the healthy revolution which it so quietly and quickly effected.

BIG CREEK, GRANT PARISH, LA., Sept. 4, 1876.

Editor CHRONICLE:

In order to decide a bet, will you solve the following query; and in doing so, remember you are included in the champagne the first time we meet: When the Police Jury impeaches an officer for a flagrant violation of law—for prostituting the position he holds for his own special benefit and gain—can he again hold any position of honor or trust in the parish in which he was deposed? Probably some of the nominees for Police Jurors could help you in your decision, as it is a question in which every voter, taxpayer, or certificate-holder is interested in.

ANSWER.—The Police Jury may remove; but cannot impeach an officer. Congress, in its sphere, and the several State Legislatures, in theirs, can impeach, but no other political body, that we know of, possesses the power. The consequence of conviction in case of impeachment is incapacity ever to hold office. What "East End" proposes is, therefore, no question.

EXTRACT FROM AN ACT.

No. 155.

To provide for the revision and correction of the list of registered voters of the State; the appointment of the various officers thereof, and to prescribe the duties, powers and compensation of the same; to prescribe certain duties for the sextons of the cemeteries of New Orleans; to prescribe the penalties for the violation of this law, and to provide for a new registration for the qualified voters of the State.

Section 37. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person upon any false representation, or by the production of any forged, false or spurious naturalization certificate, or upon any such certificate not duly issued according to the acts of Congress; shall cause his name to be placed, or shall attempt to have his name placed upon any book of registration for election purposes, or upon any list of qualified electors, authorized or required to be made by any law of this State, or shall vote or attempt to vote at any election, every such person on conviction thereof shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months; and every person who shall aid or abet any other person in such false representation or attempt, shall on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and suffer a like penalty.

Sec. 38. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out or posted, as directed by this act, or any book of registration, or tear down any poster or notice, or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed or deposited, for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for not more than twelve nor less than three months, at the discretion of the court.

Signed: CHAS. W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Reps.
Signed: C. C. ANTOINE, Lt. Gov. and Pres't of the Senate.
Approved July 24, 1874.
Signed: WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy: WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

Amendments to the Constitution.

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, 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," "Against approval," and in like manner as to the others; and a majority of 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 printing and mileage of members, for payment of officers and employees, and for contingent expenses, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and seventy 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 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 the manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless signed and promulgated within twenty days after adjournment."

3. The judicial powers heretofore vested in parish courts are hereby abrogated and withdrawn. The District Courts of the State, outside of the parish of Orleans, shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount exceeds one hundred dollars exclusive of interest, and appellate jurisdiction over cases decided by the justices of the peace when the sum 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 said district judge 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 preference 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 annually, as may be proved, and they have, in addition to the criminal jurisdiction now vested in them, all civil and 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, tabulars and schedules of debts when no opposition is made thereto, their judgments being 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 in execution 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. DESLOEDE, 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:

An amendment of 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, every parish 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. DESLOEDE, Secretary of State.