

LITTLE ROCK DAILY GAZETTE.

BY W. E. WOODRUFF, JR.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1866.

[VOL. 2. NO. 99]

W. A. GALLAGHER & **M. C. NEWTON**,
Attorneys at Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
OFFICE: In the Frame Building, opposite the State House, May 23, 1865.

L. H. PIKE,
Attorney at Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
Feb. 19, 1865.

RICE & BENJAMIN,
Attorneys at Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS OF ARKANSAS. Special attention given to the collection of debts. Office—Corner of Main and Markham streets, over McAlmont's Drug Store. Little Rock, Feb. 5, 1865.

L. H. GARLAND, **C. C. WHITE**, **L. B. NASH**,
GARLAND, WHITE & NASH,
Attorneys at Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
WILL attend to business in any part of the State. Aug. 21, 1865.

J. W. FAUST,
Attorney at Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
WILL PRACTICE in the Circuit and Supreme Courts at Little Rock, and will give his attention to business entrusted to him in any part of the State. Office over Dr. McAlmont's Drug Store. August 24, 1865. d.w.f.

L. F. CLARK, **RAN. W. WILLIAMS**, **JOE W. MICHEN**,
CLARK, WILLIAMS & MARTIN,
Attorneys at Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
WILL PRACTICE in all the Courts, prosecute Claims of all kinds, collect debts, and act as Real Estate and General Agents. Office—Markham Street, near State House. October 13, 1865. d.f.

G. W. LEMOYNE,
Attorney at Law,

DARDANELLE, ARK.
January 9, 1866.

The Law Library
OF THE LATE C. P. BERTRAND is for sale. It is preferred to sell the whole Library together—but if this is not done it will be sold to individuals separately. For terms, apply to GARLAND, WHITE & NASH. MARY BERTRAND, Sec'y. &c. January 12, 1865. d.w.f.

Dr. G. E. KUPE,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,

OFFERS HIS professional services to the citizens of Little Rock and vicinity. Office—On Markham street, over Lamb & Harris, Kampe Building. April 18, 1866. 3m.

Dr. C. M. TAYLOR,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Little Rock and vicinity. OFFICE—At the Anthony House. October 10, 1865.

Dr. P. O. HOOPER,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,

OFFICE—ON MAIN STREET, opposite the Post office. January 5, 1866.

DOCTOR C. PEYTON,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Little Rock and vicinity. OFFICE—Over McAlmont's Drug Store. June 23, 1865.

Dr. G. W. LAWRENCE,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS Profession, at the HOT SPRINGS. Hot Springs, Hot Spring Co., July 25, 1865.

Dr. S. D. DODGE,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,

OFFICE—At residence, South-east corner of South and Walnut streets. Office hours 12, A. M., 2 to 4, P. M. May 1, 1866. d.w.f.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST OF WHISKIES, BRANDIES, WINES, CHAMPAGNS, GINS, &c., &c.,

And for sale by **C. G. SCOTT & CO.** June 24, 1866.

Ordinance No. 37.

In relation to storage of Powder.

Sec. 1. *Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Little Rock*, That from and after this date no person within this city shall keep in any house, store house, shed or cellar, other building or place within the limits of this city, more than one keg or twenty five pounds of powder at any one time, and every person receiving more powder than this quantity, above specified shall immediately deposit the same in the magazine, and receive the receipt of the city constable herefor.

Sec. 2. If at any time any person shall keep within this city, or in any hand in any store, out house, shed, cellar, or any other building or place herein, a quantity of powder, exceeding one day more than three kegs or seventy five pounds of powder, the whole quantity of powder so kept or had on hand by such person, exceeding the amount heretofore specified, shall be forfeited to the city, and seized by the constable, and by him sold at public auction; and the person so offending shall moreover forfeit and pay to the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by action of debt as other penalties.

Sec. 3. When any person shall deposit any powder in the said magazine, the constable shall give to the person depositing the same a receipt therefor, specifying the quantity received; and when any part of such powder so deposited shall be taken from the magazine, the person depositing the same, his clerk or agent, shall endorse upon said receipt, the amount so received and taken away by him.

Sec. 4. Every person depositing powder in said magazine shall pay to the city constable, on the first day in each month, the sum of 10 cents per keg, or 10 cents for every twenty five pounds, upon the whole amount of powder which such person shall have in deposit at the said magazine on that day; except when any quantity may be deposited on any other day than the first day of the month, when the whole quantity so deposited on such day, shall be taxed and paid for as for a month, at the rate heretofore provided; and no portion of said powder shall be taken away, except upon payment of the whole amount due for storage as in this section provided, upon the whole quantity deposited by such person, up to the time when such portion is desired to be taken away.

Sec. 5. If the constable shall deliver any powder, and permit the same to be taken away without the payment of arrearages, as in the preceding section specified, he shall be liable to the city for such arrearages, and the same shall be charged against him; but he may have his action for such arrearages against the person so in arrear.

Sec. 6. The constable shall give receipts for all moneys paid under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 7. The constable shall keep at said magazine a book, in which he shall keep a separate account for each person depositing powder in the magazine, and in each such account he shall note and charge the quantity of powder which each such person may have in the magazine on the first day of each month, and the quantity deposited in the interim; and all moneys paid to him by each person depositing, and the times when paid; and such book shall be by him submitted to the council on the first Tuesday in June and December in each year, for examination and settlement.

Sec. 8. The council shall then examine said book, and if it appear that said constable has paid to the treasurer the whole amount so received by him, after deducting his commission and any necessary expenses and expenditures, the mayor shall endorse and enter in said book his certificate to that effect.

Sec. 9. If, upon such settlement the constable shall be found to be in arrear, he shall pay the amount due into the treasury within five days thereafter; or in default thereof his office shall be declared vacant, and filled accordingly.

Sec. 10. The city constable shall receive, in full compensation for all his services as keeper of the magazine, the sum of fifty dollars per year, to be reserved by him out of moneys received from the magazine, and accounted for at his semi-annual settlements.

Sec. 11. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Adopted June 23d, 1866.
J. J. McALMONT, Mayor.
ARNOLD SYBERG, City Recorder.

The following table shows the operation of the proposed constitutional amendment on Southern representation:

Present representatives.	Under the Amend.
Alabama.....	4
Arkansas.....	2
Delaware.....	1
Florida.....	1
Georgia.....	1
Louisiana.....	2
Maryland.....	5
Mississippi.....	5
Missouri.....	8
North Carolina.....	5
South Carolina.....	2
Tennessee.....	6
Texas.....	6
Virginia.....	8
Total.....	76

The Constitutional Amendment.

The following is a correct copy of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States—that has passed both Houses of Congress by the Constitutional majority, and which will become (if a part of the Constitution ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as a judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this section.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship *Germania*, with Liverpool dates to the 12th, reached New York on Sunday, the 21st. Cotton and breadstuffs were firm.

The Emperor of Austria had left for the headquarters of the army.

The Prussians have occupied Brimstede, Perth and Itzeho; and will move on Glockstadt and Elmshorn, near Altona immediately.

The passport system has been renewed on the Swiss frontier.

La France says it is believed that the rumor of an expected message from Napoleon is unfounded, and that if, in question, Rongher will only repeat the third of May declaration.

Marshall O'Donnell has expressed the apprehension that 1866 will not pass without Spain having to defend her territories.

The Austrian ambassador has not left Berlin. The popular agitation against Prussia continues to increase in Bavaria. The Ultra Montaine party desired Bavaria to espouse the cause of Austria. An effort is making to cause Bavaria to change the ministry. If it declines, the purpose is to declare against the Power that commences the war.

Austria has entered a protest against Prussia's entering Holstein as a violation of the agreement in Contention.

FLIES.—An exchange says house flies may be effectually destroyed without the use of poison. Take a half spoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar and one of cream; mix them well together, and place them in the room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

Flies are the best of scavengers, and it is believed by those who have studied the economy of nature that, by removing the minute particles of decayed matter, they promote the health of the human family. To destroy them, therefore, would be to bring upon ourselves the greatest calamity. Fortunately for us, this insect is indestructible by man.

Sr. Louis, June 21.

The Conservatives have got hold of a serious charge against Governor Fletcher. They use a communication from Colonel Meupin, State Commissioner, which represents that the sale of the South-west Branch of the Pacific Railroad to John C. Fremont, was concerted by the Governor, and that the price was set high, before the first bid was made, and he gives several proposals made to buy the road by D. C. Freeman & Co., of this city. The bids for the road commenced at eight hundred thousand dollars, and were run up successively until Freeman & Co., who are susceptible parties, bid one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and announced that they would give two millions, if necessary while the sale of the road was awarded to Fremont at only one million three hundred thousand dollars, and there a variety of proofs offered to show that Governor Fletcher had personal knowledge of the whole matter. The Governor has not yet attempted a defense.

Advices from Mexico, under date of the 13th instant, state that the yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz. The Liberals have released the Confederates captured near Cordova. The Imperialists have lost and abandoned most of their important cities in the interior, and the general impression is that the Empire is on its last legs. Maximilian is in great financial distress. Tampico is surrounded and closely invested by a strong force of Liberals.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

The President's special message to Congress to day on the reconstruction amendment was wholly unexpected, and caused no little surprise. It was received without debate in either branch and in the House was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, where, it is believed, it will be considered and reported upon, at least upon the statement of the President that the constitutional amendment was not submitted to him for approval.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

A. W. Randal, Assistant Postmaster General, Senators Doolittle and Cowan, and others, forming the Executive Committee of the National Union Club of this city, have issued a call for a National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, and two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, to be held at Philadelphia on the second Thursday in August. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who "sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution, which our fathers established, and who agree in certain propositions in instituting and maintaining inviolate the rights of the States; and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its judgment; exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and the centralization of power, would be a revolution dangerous to a Republican Government, and destructive to Liberty."

The holding of the Convention is endorsed by Senators Dixon, Hendricks, Norton and W. Smith.

In the Senate, Mr. Pollard offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to inquire whether a tract of land, of about three hundred acres, adjoining or near the city of Washington, can be obtained at a reasonable price, for a public park, and a site for a Presidential mansion, which was adopted.

Hon. W. W. Seaton, for half a century Editor of the National Intelligencer, when it was published by Gales & Seaton, died in Washington, on the 16th, aged 81 years.

Both were eminent men in their day, and although opposed politically, their sound conservative sentiments endeared them to the people of the entire nation.

Mr. Seaton was a native of Virginia, and in early life was an apprentice to Joseph Gales, the elder, who founded the Register at Raleigh, North Carolina. In the latter part of the last century. He married a daughter of Mr. Gales, and in 1812, with Joseph Gales, junior, went to Washington and started the Intelligencer, than which no journal in the country has ever occupied a more prominent position. He had filled the position of Mayor of Washington, and was universally esteemed as a citizen of the purest character. His journal was always distinguished for its high toned and elevated sentiments, and now that he has passed away at a ripe old age, he leaves an example which can be emulated with profit by other Washington editors.

IRON MOUNTAIN AND HELENA RAILROAD.—In accordance with notice published in our paper last week, a meeting to receive subscriptions to stock in the Iron Mountain & Helena railroad was held at the common council room in this city on last Monday afternoon. Though but few persons from the country were present, the meeting was well attended by our business men, and a considerable amount of stock was taken.
[Misses Clara, June 23.]

Forty thousand three hundred emigrants arrived in New York during May, excluding three thousand seven hundred in the cholera ships now lying at quarantine.