

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S WILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT—HIS LEGACIES AND POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

This is my will.
1. I die in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, in which I was born.

2. I desire that my body shall be placed near that of my father, pending the time when they shall both be transported to where the founder of our house reposes in the midst of the French people, whom we have, like him, dearly loved.

3. My last thought will be for my country. It is for France that I would wish to die.

4. I hope that my mother will preserve for me, when I am no more, the affectionate memory which I shall cherish for her until my last moment.

5. Let my private friends, my servants, and the partisans of the cause which I represent, be convinced that my acknowledgments toward them will only end with my life.

6. I shall die with a sentiment of the profoundest gratitude toward her Majesty, the Queen of England, toward all the royal family, and toward the country where I have received, during eight years, so cordial a hospitality.

I constitute my well beloved mother, the Empress Eugenie, my sole legatee, she being charged with attending to the following legacies:

I leave 200,000 francs to my cousin, Prince J. N. Murat.

I leave 100,000 francs to M. F. Pietri, in gratitude for his good services.

I leave 100,000 francs to M. le Baron Corvisart, in acknowledgment of his devotion.

I leave 100,000 francs to Mlle. de Lermont, who has always shown herself so attached to my mother.

I leave 100,000 francs to M. A. Filon, my old tutor.

I leave 100,000 francs to M. L. N. Conneau; 100,000 francs to M. N. Espinasse; 100,000 francs to Capt. A. Bizot, my oldest friends.

I desire that my dear mother shall pay a pension for life of 10,000 francs to Prince L. L. Bonaparte; a life pension of 5,000 francs to M. Bachon, my old equerry; and a life pension of 2,500 francs each to Mlle. Thierry and to Uhlmann.

I desire that all my other servants be never deprived of their situations.

I desire to leave to Prince N. Charles Bonaparte, to the Duke de Bassano, and to M. Rouher, three of the most beautiful souvenirs that my testamentary executors shall indicate.

I desire to leave also to Gen. Simons, to M. Strode, and to Mons. Goddard three souvenirs that my testamentary executors shall designate among the articles of value that belong to me.

I leave to M. Pietri my pin mounted with a stone (cat's eye), and to M. Corvisart my pin (perle rose); to Mlle. de Lermont a medallion containing the portraits of my father and mother; to Mlle. Lebreton my enamelled watch, ornamented with my ephraim diamonds; to MM. Conneau, Espinasse, Bizot, J. N. Murat, A. Fleury, P. de Bourgoing, and S. Corvisart my arms and uniforms, except the last that I may have worn, and that I leave to my mother.

I leave to M. D'Entraignes a pin mounted with a fine pearl, round in form, which was given me by the Empress.

I beg of my mother to be so kind as to distribute to the persons who during my lifetime have manifested attachment toward me some jewels or objects of less value which may remind them of me.

I leave to Mlle. la Comtesse Clary my pin mounted with a fine clear pearl; to the Duc de Huescar, my cousin, my Spanish sword.

THE WHOLE OF THIS IS WRITTEN BY MY OWN HAND.

I have no need to recommend my mother to neglect nothing in order to defend the memory of my great uncle and of my father. I beg her to remember that so long as there shall be Bonapartists the imperial cause will have representatives.

The duties of our house toward the country will not cease with my life. At my death the task of continuing the work of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. devolves upon the eldest son of Prince Napoleon, and I hope that my well beloved mother, in seconding him with all her power, will give us who shall be no more this last and supreme proof of her affection.

NAPOLEON.

The 26th day of February, 1879, at Chiselhurst.

I nominate Messrs. Rouher and F. Pietri executors of my will. (By F. Pietri I mean Franceschini Pietri.)

—Bob Ingersoll says the black man must go north, where there is fresh air. That is about what he will have to live on if he does come. —Boston Post.

WARMOOTHISM TRIUMPHANT.

The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana has just endorsed the Warmoth and Kellogg administrations with all their usurpation and bogus financial operations. Bonds that were issued for some fictitious purpose and sold at a disgraceful discount, that their proceeds might be distributed among politicians and their accomplices, are now sanctimoniously saddled on the people of Louisiana as a debt of honor. The present action of the Convention makes it a debt of dishonor. If a legitimate government of the people had been guilty of all this villainy, the people certainly would have been responsible for their frauds, because they could have risen in their indignation and rid the State House of such vermin. But what chance had Louisiana to do such a thing? She was a captive chained and bound. She dared not cast off the usurpations that, in the name of the government, were ruining and disgracing her. Her people were powerless before the army of the United States, sent here to rivet her fetters and to sustain the organized robbery which sectional hatred had awarded to her as a punishment.

Yet a Constitutional Convention, composed principally of white men, Democrats, puts the seal of voluntary endorsement on this whole chapter of outrage. Wrong endured is a misfortune; wrong sanctioned and ratified by its victims is worse than a disgrace—it is an infamy. Who have done this deed? Of course, it was well understood that the Republicans in the Convention could be easily persuaded to vote for the recognition of all the bonds just as they stood; but what of the Democratic members? After sixty days of preliminary activity enough Democrats are found to unite with the negro party and carry the measure. The names of these members are before the public; it is not probable that they will ever be before the public again in any official capacity. This is the last sting of negro rule in this State. Henceforth it may be expected that so degraded an element, as it inevitably must be in government, will be excluded from arenas which it covets only as so many opportunities of selling its political functions. And so, if perchance the gentlemen who have on this occasion fraternized with that element should, by some inscrutable ill fortune to the State, come into legislative positions again they will not, at least, have Africa as a base of operations from which to make attacks upon the public welfare.

They have now but one step further to go, and we hope they will not flinch from taking it. They cannot sink themselves any lower in popular displeasure, so they may as well reconsider and repeal the action limiting taxation to five and ten mills. Their job is incomplete without it, and the bondholders' newspaper organs demand it. These organs from the insolent tone of bull-dozing for merely employed by them, have now become very complimentary in their estimates of the Convention. From being a gang of thick-skulled dolts and peniless beggars, its members suddenly become in the opinion of these editorial school masters a set of right good boys. They are petted and patted and, to some extent, pitied. The editors aforesaid condescend on their olympian heights (between drinks of lager) to be a little sorry for having castigated them so severely.

But let the negro coalition beware; it must repeal the tax restriction. Republican editors of Democratic papers, like other Republicans, always were and always will be opposed to any limit whatsoever on taxation. Taxation! Why it is the soul of politics, it is the very pap on which Southern Republicanism exists. The papers may be amiable to-day, but these dictatorial scribbles (at \$15 a week) are uncertain chaps in their tempers. Hurry up, gentlemen, with your repeal before the demi-gods of the inkstand get mad again.

We earnestly favor the repeal, too, so that the infamy about to be embalmed in a Constitution will be the more overwhelmingly rejected by an outraged and betrayed people. We want the vote to be so one-sided that not all the ingenuity of returning officers can count it out of sight.—The Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

—When Benjamin Franklin was an editor he was in the habit of writing to the young ladies who sent in poetry, saying, in honeyed language, that, owing to the crowded state of his columns, etc., he would endeavor to circulate their productions in manuscript. And then he tied the poems to the tail of his kite for "bobs."

—It is little troubles that wear the heart out. It is easier to throw a bombshell a mile than a feather—even with artillery.

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STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, ON THE FOURTH

day of October, 1876, FRANK A.

BROSSAT was brutally killed and mur-

dered at Coteau, in the Parish of Rap-

ides, in this State; and

Whereas, JAMES LIGHTFOOT and

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT stand in-

dicted for said crime, and it has been

represented to me that they are fugi-

tives from justice;

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NI-

CHOLLS, Governor of the State of

Louisiana, by virtue of the authority

in me vested by law, do issue this my

proclamation, commanding the officers

of the law and all good citizens to aid

and assist in arresting the said James

Lightfoot and William Lightfoot, to

the end that they may be brought