

exercise, at the same time, more than one office of trust or profit except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

Art. 129. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state; all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; the general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling, and all such persons shall obtain a license, as provided by law; all tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state, over twenty-one years of age, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

Art. 130. None of the lands granted by congress to the state of Louisiana for aiding in constructing the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands of the state, shall be diverted from the purposes for which they were granted.

Art. 131. Obligations for the sale of persons in the past and still unexecuted, are null and void, and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

Art. 132. No liability, either state, municipal, or corporate, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

Art. 133. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is made in this constitution.

Art. 134. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office, either state, municipal, or corporate.

Art. 135. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office.

Art. 136. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women in their personal property, and the rights of widows in the same, but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this state shall cease to have effect against third persons after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

Art. 137. The general assembly at its first session under this constitution shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of 1814 and 1815.

Art. 138. The general assembly at its first session under this constitution shall provide for the registration of all voters throughout the state, and no person shall be permitted to vote unless registered.

Art. 139. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

Art. 140. No other currency than that established by the United States shall be circulated in this state.

Art. 141. All persons who were formerly debarré by slavery from legally contracting matrimony in this state, who have lived together as husband and wife for three consecutive years prior to the adoption of this constitution, shall be deemed, after the adoption of this constitution, in all courts of justice, and in legal proceedings, as though said disability had never existed.

sergeants and clerks, each three thousand dollars; corporals, two thousand dollars; and privates, one thousand dollars; with good and solvent security, as the law directs, for the faithful performance of their duties. The various officers shall receive a salary of not less than the following rates:

The chief of police, \$250 per month  
The lieutenants of police, 150 " "  
The sergeants of police, 100 " "  
The clerks of police, 100 " "  
The corporals of police, 90 " "  
The privates (day and night) each, 80 " "

**TITLE IX.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.**

Art. 142. The legislature shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for their support by taxation. All children of this state between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the state, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established for any exclusive race by the state of Louisiana.

Art. 143. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of this article.

Art. 144. There shall be elected by the people of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for two (2) years. His duties shall be prescribed and his salary shall be \$3000 per year, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

Art. 145. The superintendent of public education shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout the state.

Art. 146. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

Art. 147. The proceeds of the lands heretofore and that which may hereafter be granted by the United States to this state for the use or purpose of the public schools of the state, and the proceeds of estates of deceased persons to which the state may become entitled by law, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six (6) per cent, which interest, together with the interest of the trust fund deposited under the act of congress, approved June 23, 1836, and all the proceeds of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools. And this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

Art. 148. All moneys accruing from the sales which have been or may be hereafter made of any lands heretofore granted by the United States to this state for the use of any institution of learning whatever, (or from any kind of donation for the purpose of establishing school or schools, or any institution of learning whatever), shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, at six (6) per cent per annum, shall be appropriated to the exclusive benefit of the said school or schools or institution of learning; and no law shall be made diverting said funds to any other use than to the establishment and benefit of said institution of learning. The legislature shall have power to raise funds for the organization and support of said institution in such manner as it may deem best.

Art. 149. No appropriation shall be made by the legislature for any private school or school of whatever order.

Art. 150. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of six faculties, to wit: one of law, one of medicine, one of natural science, one of letters, and one of industrial science, and one of the theory and practice of teaching. The legislature shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; provided, that all departments of this institution shall be open to all able-bodied citizens in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculty, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the legislature violating the letter or spirit of this article, under penalty of the annulling of the charter of said institution.

Art. 151. All colleges, seminaries, academies, schools, institutions of learning of what nature soever, whether literary, legal, medical, military, or industrial, authorized by the legislature, and under the control of this state, shall be open in common to all classes of students.

Art. 152. Institutions for the support and education of the insane, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be presented by the general assembly, not in conflict with any provisions of this constitution.

**TITLE X.—MODE OF VESTING THE CONSTITUTION.**

Art. 153. There shall be a board of public works, to consist of one commissioner from each congressional district of the state.

The commissioners so appointed shall hold office for the term of two years, and be residents of their respective districts.

Art. 154. The general assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the organization of the board of public works, prescribe its duties, and fix the compensation of all employees of the board of public works, and the commissioners thereof.

Art. 155. The commissioners and such of the officers employed on the public works as may be determined by the general assembly, shall give such bond for the faithful performance of their duties as shall be prescribed by law.

Art. 156. 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 three-fourths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at an election to be ordered by said legislature and held within ninety days after the adjournment of the same, and after thirty days publication according to law, 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 the constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be submitted in the order in which they are presented.

shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

**TITLE XIII.—EXEMPTIONS.**

Art. 160. The personal property of every resident of this state, to consist of such property only as shall be designated by law, shall be exempted to the amount of five hundred dollars, from sale on execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt contracted after the adoption of this constitution.

Art. 161. Every homestead of eighty acres of land, and the dwelling house thereon, and the appurtenances to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any town plat, city, or village, or recorded town plat, or such parts of lots as shall be equal thereto, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances owned and occupied by any resident of the state, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from forced sale on execution or any other final process from the court, for any debt contracted after the adoption of this constitution; such exemption shall not extend to any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained, but such mortgage shall be a lien on the land by the owner thereof, if a mortgage, and shall not be valid without the signature of the wife of the same.

**TITLE XIV.—SCHEDULE.**

Art. 162. The ordinance of succession of the state of Louisiana, passed 26th January, 1861, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in 1845, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

Art. 163. All rights, actions, proceedings, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue in force until they have been repealed, amended, or otherwise provided for by law.

Art. 164. All rights, actions, proceedings, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue in force until they have been repealed, amended, or otherwise provided for by law.

Art. 165. An act to authorize the widening of the New Canal and basin, approved March 14, 1867.

Art. 166. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 167. An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices, approved December 21, 1865.

Art. 168. An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices, approved December 21, 1865.

Art. 169. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 170. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 171. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 172. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 173. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 174. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

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Art. 176. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 177. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 178. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 179. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

Art. 180. An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled "An act relative to crimes and offenses," approved December 20, 1865.

the state constitutional convention in the treasury of the state.

Lies over.

By Mr. F. Marie, of Terrebonne: WHEREAS, The plantation owners are unwilling to sell or lease to the laborers their uncultivated lands for a reasonable price, but, on the contrary, ask enormous sums; Whereas, These exorbitant prices are an impediment to the agricultural prosperity of the state; and Whereas, Such an impediment prevents the laborers from creating reasonable work for themselves according to their abilities; and Whereas, Consequently the largest house and most useful class of the people of Louisiana are suffering from this state of affairs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the uncultivated lands shall in future be subject to taxation double that of the cultivated lands.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the next legislature convened in this state, after the adoption of this constitution, to pass such laws as may be deemed proper, requiring the assessors in their respective districts to assess such uncultivated lands, so as to conform to the views of this ordinance.

Referred to the committee on general provisions.

By Mr. Charles Smith, of Orleans: WHEREAS, The state of Louisiana is one of the largest, if not the largest stockholder, and next to the city of New Orleans, in the Great Western and Opelousas railroad; and Whereas, Its financial affairs appear to be approaching a disastrous crisis; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine the books and papers and records of said railroad, and report to this convention its financial condition and the status of the persons under whose control it at present remains.

Lies over.

**REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.**

Committee on Enrollment—Progress.

Committee on the Executive—Progress.

**REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.**

Mr. Belden, on behalf of the special committee appointed to wait upon General Hancock, submitted the following report, which was received and the committee discharged:

The undersigned, special committee appointed to confer with General W. G. Hancock, commander of the fifth military district, upon the subject of payment of the commissioners of the late election for delegates to this convention, beg leave to report that they have had an agreeable and very satisfactory interview with the commanding general upon the subject of their mission, who gave his opinion that the matter belonged exclusively to his jurisdiction under the reconstruction laws of congress, as a commander of this district. The general suggested to us, in connection with the subject, that it had not yet been decided whether the said commissioners were entitled to compensation or not, but that he would at once correspond with his predecessor, Major General Sheridan, through Colonel Geentry, late secretary of civil affairs, and learn his intentions as to whether they were to receive compensation or not, and that the question would be determined by the character of his reply. If his decision should be in the affirmative, they would be at once paid from the reconstruction fund under his control.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS.**

By Mr. Smith, of Orleans: WHEREAS, There has been no committee appointed to investigate the city charter of New Orleans; and Whereas, The legislature of 1867 by its enactments passed laws depriving loyal citizens of rights clearly enjoyed under the constitution of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by this convention, whose duty it shall be to examine said charter and report to the convention the changes deemed necessary to secure the equal rights of all citizens of said city, without regard to race, color, or previous condition.

Mr. Smith moved to adopt.

Mr. Bertonneau moved to lay on the table. Adopted.

By Mr. Barret, of St. John the Baptist: WHEREAS, That Sunday, the first day of the week, is set apart by Christian nations as a day of rest and worship to Almighty God; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the legislature of this state shall pass such suitable laws as will forbid all secular labor on the sabbath day as well as to prevent the indulgence of such practices as tend to deprave the morals of the community; that pugilistic encounters, gambling, horse racing, and other immoral practices be strictly prohibited.

Resolved, That the parish and municipal authorities of this state held by legislative enactments be strictly responsible under severe penalties for the enforcement of these laws.

Mr. Barret moved to adopt.

Mr. Cooley, of Pointe Coupee, moved to lay on the table. Adopted.

By Mr. Bousigneur, of Orleans: Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the first legislature convened in this state, after the adoption of this constitution, to ascertain the total indebtedness of the state, and to issue bonds therefor having not more than forty (40) years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable in gold, States currency at maturity; and in order to provide for the prompt payment of said bonds at maturity, there shall be annually assessed and collected a tax of two (2) mills upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied to the redemption of said bonds at maturity.

Mr. Bousigneur moved to adopt.

The chair declared the resolution set of order.

By Mr. Twitchell, of Bienville: Resolved, That members be limited to ten minutes of time in all speeches, except by permission of two-thirds of the convention.

Mr. Harper moved to amend by inserting thirty minutes.

Mr. Rodriguez, of Orleans, moved to lay on the table the resolution and amendment. Adopted.

Mr. J. H. Ingraham remarked that there were errors in the printed report of the minority report on the draft of the constitution.

Mr. Underwood moved it be referred back to the official printer to have the errors corrected. Tabled.

Mr. Jones moved to adjourn until Thursday, and make the report the order of the day for 10 o'clock A. M. on that day.

Mr. Cooley moved to adjourn till Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Hiestand moved to amend by substituting 3 o'clock P. M. this day. Carried.

MONDAY, Dec. 23, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Convention was called to order and a quorum was found to be present.

Mr. Cooley produced a certificate from the state treasurer, stating that no money had been deposited to the credit of the convention. He moved that the rules be suspended and that his resolution be adopted.

The convention refused to suspend the rules.

Judge Cooley, in view of the holidays, moved to adjourn until the second of January, 1868.

There were numerous motions made to adjourn to a nearer date.

A motion to adjourn till Tuesday, the 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M., was lost.

One to adjourn till Thursday next was also lost.

Mr. Jones moved that when this house adjourns, it adjourns until 11 o'clock Thursday, the 26th instant.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adjourn until Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Jones asked permission of the convention that Mr. Paige, of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, be allowed to make an explanation of the ordinance which had been adopted.

Mr. Rodriguez, of Orleans, was called to the chair.

After some discussion, at six o'clock the convention adjourned until tomorrow at eleven o'clock. Mr. Wickliffe, of Orleans, being then entitled to the floor.

A true copy: WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

**TWENTY-THIRD DAY.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 24, 1867.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment.

President Tallaferré in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names: J. G. Tallaferré, President; Messrs. Baker, Barret, Blackburn, Blandin, Bousigneur, Bonnell, Brown, Barret, Butler, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Depassens, J. Desnoes, Dupart, Duplessis, Frangois, G. Duparte, Dupart, Duplessis, Frangois, Guichard, Guichard, Harris, Homstead, Hiestand, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, T. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kello, Landers, Lange, Leroy, J. B. Lewis, R. Lewis, Ludeling, Lynch, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, McMillan, Morris, Moses, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schwab, Smith, Scott, Snider, Steele, Tibbatt, Twitchell, Underwood, Vandergriff, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—79 members present.

Minutes read and adopted.

**ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.**

By Mr. Tinchant, of Orleans: Resolved, That during the five years following the ratification of this constitution, the owners of any tract of uncultivated land not exceeding sixty (60) acres shall be exempt from paying any tax thereon.

Resolved further, That during the same lapse of time the owners of any arable land left uncultivated shall have to pay yearly to the state an extra tax of twenty cents per acre.

Resolved further, That honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines of the United States army, and widow or minor orphans of any deceased soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States, shall be exempt of any tax that may be levied by the state for the next ten years.

It was referred to the committee on general provisions.

**REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.**

Committee on printing. No report.

Committee on the executive. Progress.

And the ordinance was adopted.

By Mr. Pinchback: Resolved, That the standing committee on finance be and hereby is authorized to negotiate a loan to defray the expenses of this convention, said loan to be based upon the tax ordinance adopted by this convention; Provided, The terms of said loan shall be submitted to the convention for approval or disapproval before being closed.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

On motion the convention adjourned till Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

A true copy: WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

**TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.**

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The president called the convention to order.

the credit of the state constitutional convention in the treasury of the state.

Mr. Pinchback moved to suspend the rules.

The chair decided that the resolution was already regularly before the house.

Mr. Cooley moved to adopt the above resolution, and the question being put to the convention, it was adopted.

Mr. Underwood moved to take up the bill of the finance committee.

Mr. Cooley, of Pointe Coupee, offered the following bill:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, To pay the delegates and officers of this convention, and to defray all other expenses necessary for the use of said convention, the following tax is hereby levied on the property of this state, both real and movable, viz: a tax of one mill per cent.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the sheriffs of the state, except the parish of Orleans, shall collect the above mentioned tax; and that they refer to the assessment rolls made by the state of Louisiana for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867) as the basis for assessing the tax herein levied on real and movable property, and in order to facilitate them in the collection of said tax they are hereby authorized to employ all necessary remedies now given by law for the collection of the state taxes, and shall receive for their services the same compensation paid them by the state for like services.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That the tax herein levied, and which shall be due by the parish of Orleans, shall be collected by the persons now charged with the collection of state taxes in said parish, and they shall possess the same powers and receive the same compensation.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, That the sheriffs and other persons charged with the collection of the tax levied by this ordinance shall pay to the treasurer of the state, at the end of every month, except the tax collectors of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, and Orleans, right bank, all sums collected by them under this ordinance, and shall settle finally with the treasurer on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868). But in no case shall the state treasurer give a receipt for either a partial or final settlement without requiring the sheriff or other collector to take and subscribe an oath that he has paid all the money collected by him to date of settlement, less his commission.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, That the tax collectors of the parish of Orleans, right bank, and Jefferson, shall settle with the treasurer of the state every ten days, reckoning from the day of the notice which the auditor shall give said collectors of the said ordinance and the tax therein levied.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, That so much of the tax levied as may be required to pay the delegates and officers of this convention, and to defray all other expenses necessary for the use of said convention shall be paid by the state treasurer upon warrants signed by the president of this convention. The balance of the tax levied shall be placed by the state treasurer to the credit of the general fund, and reserved until the meeting of the general assembly, elected under the provisions of the constitution adopted by this convention, to be used as they may direct.

SEC. 7. As soon as the treasurer of the state shall be notified of a loan having been effected by this convention, he shall place the funds received by him under this ordinance to the credit of said loan. And the said funds or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay said loan shall remain specially pledged to repay said loan.

SEC. 8. Be it further ordained, That the tax levied by this ordinance shall be paid only in the legal currency of the United States.

Pending its consideration, General Hartsuff being in the lobby, on motion of Mr. Cooley, he was invited to a seat on the platform, and was received by the president and members of the convention.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adopt the ordinance.

The previous question, after a full debate, was moved and ordered, and the yeas and nays were called, as follows: yeas 62, nays 19:

Yeas: Antoine, Baker, Barret, Belden, Bertonneau, Blandin, Bousigneur, Bonnell, Brown, Barret, Butler, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Depassens, J. Desnoes, Dupart, Duplessis, Frangois, Guichard, Guichard, Harris, Homstead, Hiestand, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, T. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kello, Landers, Lange, Leroy, J. B. Lewis, R. Lewis, Ludeling, Lynch, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, McMillan, Morris, Moses, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schwab, Smith, Scott, Snider, Steele, Tibbatt, Twitchell, Underwood, Vandergriff, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—62 yeas.

Nays: Blackburn, Cromwell, Cuney, U. Dupart, Frangois, Harper, Lange, Martin, Morris, Pierce, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Schwab, Scott, Twitchell, Valfroit, Vidal, Wickliffe—19 nays.

And the ordinance was adopted.

By Mr. Pinchback: Resolved, That the standing committee on finance be and hereby is authorized to negotiate a loan to defray the expenses of this convention, said loan to be based upon the tax ordinance adopted by this convention; Provided, The terms of said loan shall be submitted to the convention for approval or disapproval before being closed.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

On motion the convention adjourned till Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

A true copy: WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

The following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Tallaferré, Baker, Blackburn, Bousigneur, Bonnell, Barret, Butler, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Depassens, J. G. Desnoes, J. Desnoes, Dupart, Duplessis, Frangois, Guichard, Guichard, Harris, Homstead, Hiestand, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, T. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kello, Landers, Lange, Leroy, J. B. Lewis, R. Lewis, Ludeling, Lynch, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, McMillan, Morris, Moses, Myers, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schwab, Smith, Scott, Snider, Steele, Tibbatt, Twitchell, Underwood, Vandergriff, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson.

Prayer by Rev. J. Fiske.

The minutes were read and adopted.

**ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.**

By Mr. Cooley, of Pointe Coupee: Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, That the warrants issued by this convention for the pay of members and the officers thereof, shall be received by the sheriffs and tax collectors of the state in payment of the tax of one mill per cent levied by the convention by ordinance passed on the 24th of this month.

Be it further ordained, That the auditor of public accounts of the state shall, as under existing laws in relation to the collection of taxes, superintend and control the collection of said tax of one mill per cent, and shall give immediate notice and instructions to the different sheriffs and tax collectors.

Mr. Cooley moved to suspend the rules to put the resolution upon its immediate passage.

Adopted.

Mr. Cooley, of Pointe Coupee, moved to adopt the ordinance, and it was adopted.

**REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.**

The committee on finance stated that they would report to-day.

Committee on printing submitted the following report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Constitutional Convention:

In reference to the resolution of inquiry relative to the rumor that disloyal officers had been engaged to execute the official printing of this convention, I respectfully ask leave to report that I have carefully investigated the matter, and find that a portion of the job work of the convention is done at the office of the New Orleans Times.

And in this connection, I would respectfully suggest that the proprietors of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN have a splendid job office, and are prepared to do work as cheap, and neat, and expeditiously as any parties in the city, and it might seem more becoming in us to patronize our friends than to throw work into the hands of those who are constantly abusing and seeking to destroy us.

Lies over.

Committee on contingent expenses—Progress.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS.**

Mr. Crane, of Orleans, moved that the convention resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the majority and minority reports of the committee on draft of the constitution.

Adopted.

Mr. Barret, of Union, was called to the chair.

The committee rose and reported progress through its chairman.

Mr. Belden, of Orleans, moved to take up the report of the majority and minority reports under title first and consider them article by article.

Adopted.

Mr. Belden, of Orleans, moved to adopt article two of the minority report as the first article of title first of the constitution.

Upon the suggestion that a quorum was not present, the roll was called and seventy-one members answered to their names.

Mr. Barret, of Union, moved as a substitute for Mr. Belden's motion the adoption of article first of the majority report.

Mr. McMillan was called to the chair.

The question was put upon the adoption of Mr. Barret's substitute, and was lost.

Mr. Tinchant moved to adopt the article proposed by Mr. Belden as article first of the bill of rights.

Mr. Ludeling, of Ouachita, moved to amend by striking out the first period and transposing the words of the second so as to read as follows: "To secure these rights governments are instituted."

Which was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson, of Orleans, called for the previous question, which was ordered.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was put upon the adoption of the article moved by Mr. Belden, as amended, and reading as follows:

**TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.**

ARTICLE I. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

And the roll was called with the following result—yeas 57, nays 11—as follows:

Yeas: Antoine, Belden, Bertonneau, Bousigneur, Bonnell, Brown, Barret, Butler, Crane, Crawford, Cromwell, Cuney, Dearing, Depassens, J. G. Desnoes, Dupart, Duplessis, Frangois, Guichard, Guichard, Harris, Homstead, Hiestand, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, T. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Leroy, Lewis, Martin, Martin, Moses, Mushawyer, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez.