ew Orleans Republican.

FICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

FICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

FICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ENTS FOR THE REPUBLICAN,

the Country Parishes of Louisiana.

ton—Donaldsonville, P. P. Vaifrett. Tu-
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ington—Napoleonville—O. H. Hempstead—
ster.
ne—Covington—General Henry W. Fuller.
—Kingsold—M. H. Twitchell.
—Boston—John Pearce.
lle—Shreveport—Benjamin McLerar—C. C.
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ne—Fairview Landing—J. H. Landers.
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—Minden—L. W. Baker—A. J. Dyke—
W. R. Meadows.
ndia—Vidalia—A. B. Harris.
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—St. Martinsville—S. L. Suser.
—Franklin—A. J. Demarest—Jenneri
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—Covington—John Hutchinson—
—Daniel D. Rogers.
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.
—St. Francisville—J. P. Newham.

Texas.

—Ridge Panchal.
—W. W. Gamble.

Mississippi.

—Hon. J. S. Harris.

OCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURES.—A distil-
has been seized at the corner of Royal
Barracks streets, which has been run
about a month by Robert Burk, who
ted to comply with the revenue laws.
Shepheads of fermentation and a copper
were seized.

e distillery of S. W. Hammond, 101
Levee street, has been seized for al-
d discrepancies in the manner of the
rge made to the department. Twelve
s of whisky were seized before sun-
on Tuesday morning, while being re-
ed from the distillery of Alonzo Clark,
er at Tchoupitoulas and St. James
ets, to the rectifying establishment of
J. Ryan. The distillery of Mr. Clark
since been seized.

THREE CLAIMANTS FOR A GOLD WATCH.—
ung fellow named Lee was recently
sted, having in his possession a gold
h supposed to have been stolen. Since
three persons have put in urgent
s for theticker, and it is expected they
ill not get it.

ORLEANS DISTRICT RECORDER'S COURT.—
s, Clarin, Bertin, and Capdecomb were
day arraigned for trial on the accusa-
of robbery and receiving stolen prop-
but the case was continued until to-
w. Vredenburgh is the prosecutor.

y Jane Walker was sent before the
inal court for trial, accused of assault-
Therese Barrow with a dangerous
n.

OLD WOMAN KIDNAPPED.—In broad
ght, in the most thickly settled portion
first district, in fact from the yard of
City hall, some bold bad man has kid-
ed a very old woman—a woman so old
no man living knows her age—and she
an ugly old body, short in stature
hard in nature, toothless and hairless.
never heard her name, though we have
n her ever since she was brought here
Central America by Mr. E. Norman,
antiquarian, in or about the year 1848.
which time she has never uttered a
, one reason being that her body and
ind have not been in close communion
years. The stony dwarf has been lying
ending in the yard of the City hal for a
time, divorced from country and home,
was no happier than a new made
w. To add to her thousand afflictions
vandal has kidnapped her, and all the
s of the city can not find her.

BILL-STICKER STUCK FOR $50.—Bill-
George Heunel, contrary to law,
d handbills on lampposts, and he at
same time knew he was doing wrong.
der Neville fined him the smallest
nt permitted, $50.

GRAND LARCENY.—B. Goldstein was ar-
d in the first district on the tough
of highway robbery, on conviction
hich, only a few years ago, men and
en too were hung in "merrie England."
Goldstein, however, asserts that his ac-
, T. Fitzpatrick, is the real aggressor.

FOURTH DISTRICT RECORDER'S COURT.—
Recorder Vamand yesterday:
ham Johnson and George Robinson,
charged with vagrancy, were sent to
workhouse—the former for six months,
the latter for thirty days.

CARROLLTON AND CLAIBORNE STREET RAILROAD
—The building to be occupied as
shops and stables by the Canal and
Carrollton street railroad company occupy
entire square of ground on Common
, between Tonti and Rocheblave
. The rear of the lot borders on
street. The buildings are spacious,
with the Nicolson pavement, and
considerable architectural beauty.
will be completed about the first of
. It is said they are the finest build-
of the kind in the whole South.

BORROWING SMALL NOTES FOR LARGE.—
Mooney, the assistant city treasurer,
to our reporter that there is no truth
the intimation by the suspend-
chairman of the city hall to the chief
that he, Mr. Mooney, went into
treasurer's office in the evening to fur-
small notes to merchants and brokers,
the current value of large notes was
the city notes of small denomination.
suspended watchman, Mr. Kent, who
gone into the confederate service and
in the war, and Mr. Mooney, and
, are in political sympathy, it is
of our controversy, and the chief rebel
of General Hancock may make the
of it.

[illegible] on the corner of Bienville
and Levee streets exists a side show,
is not altogether an moral a place as
the shrewd Prof. Jennings and
are supposed to run the machine,
though not to the "book learning"
him in the ways of the world,
Alexander, a street policeman of

Jefferson City, should have known better than to have entered the den and risked his money on the uncertain chances of dice, but having lost his currency ought to have become wise enough to say no more about it. He sought the assistance of the law in the body of Officer Picou, who, when attempting to make arrests, was grossly assaulted by the keepers. However, Picou got his man and a case of flash jewelry, together with a box of squared dice. Recorder Gastinel will attend to the jugglers.

UNMISTAKABLE GROANS.—As the fourth ward club last evening, in full ranks, with transparencies, paraded Canal street, when opposite the Taliaferro-*Tribune* headquarters, near Rampart street, gave their old acquaintances several disheartening groans that in tone were undoubtedly meant to express anything but accord with the bolters. The groans coming from so large a procession must have conveyed a warning.

WOUNDED ACCIDENTALLY.—James McMahon, river police, has been accidentally wounded by a shot from a revolver in the hands of Henry Campbell.

ILLNESS OF FRANK REID.—We are pained to learn that Mr. Frank Reid, for years one of the clerks in the main police station, is on a bed of sickness, considered very low in health, having lately become still worse, and it is thought he will not live.

LARCENY OF JEWELRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have been sent before the criminal court on the charge of having stolen a box of jewelry from Mrs. L. Droz, 201 Clara street. The property was recovered in the Douglas house, Cypress street, near Clara.

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, 1868.

We have no change to notice in the money market. Some mortgage paper was negotiated at 12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, which is the ruling rate for strictly A1. Less desirable descriptions are quoted at 13@15. Good notes, secured by satisfactory collaterals, can be done on the street at the same range.

Gold opened at 139½, and after sales as high as 140, closed at 139½@139¾. Dealers buy at 136 and sell at 137.

There was a fair supply of foreign exchange, but owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers the business was on a limited scale. £4500 bill of lading sterling sold at 147½; £5000 A1 at 150½; £3000 at 150¾; £3000 at —; £3000 bank at 151½; £500 private bankers' at 151½ and £5000 bank at 151½. In francs we noticed sales of 100,000 A1 commercial (60,000 and 100,000) at 5.75. Sterling may be quoted at 149½ for bill of lading, 150@150½ for A1 clear, and 151½@152 for bank; and francs at 5.78@5.75 for A1 commercial, and 5.72½@5.70 for bank.

Domestic exchange was unusually quiet, both the offerings and the demand being limited. The banks continued to check on New York at par, and the sales of commercial included $40,000 New York sight in two equal sums at 1-16 discount; $30,000 at ¼; $20,600 at 3-16; $65,000 (15,000 and 50,000) at ⅛; $28,000 five days sight at ⅛, and $28,000 ten days' at ⅛.

The only sales of stocks reported were at the noon board, when 34 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at $28 75, and 150 (50 and 100) at $29. At last night's session 38 shares Merchants' bank sold at $21 50, and 28 at $22.

The market for city notes was again firmer. $8000 small sold at 20 discount; $3000 (at the noon board) at 20½, and $500 at 22; also, at last night's board, $5500 at 20. Dealers bought early in the day at 20, but subsequently would not give over 22, and were willing to sell at 18@2 points difference. Dealers buy state notes at 60c. ⅌ dollar. We hear of no demand for round amounts. Bank of Louisiana notes are nominal at 50c. ⅌ dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 1000 bales, partly at yesterday's figures and partly at easier prices. Under the circumstances, quotations may be regarded as nominal, and, more for reference than as a fair representation of the market, we repeat last evening's as follows: Ordinary 21@22c.; good ordinary 23@—c.; low middling 23½@24c.; middling 24½@—c.; and strict middling 25@—c. The sales included middling at 24c., 24¼c., and 24½c., and barely low middling at 23½c.

The movement was checked both by dark and rainy weather, and buyers being unwilling, in the face of the Liverpool accounts, to go on at previous rates, while factors, with limited supplies on their tables, were equally reluctant to give way. Operations were also restricted by the difficulty of passing foreign exchange unless at a further decline.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867—bales	15,254
Arrived to-day	2,824
Arrived previously	374,715—377,539
	392,793
Cleared to-day	2,966
Cleared previously	291,867—294,833
Stock on hand and on shipboard	98,710

The clearances embrace 559 bales for Barcelona, and 2399 for Bremen.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—*Louisiana*—There were receipts this morning of 186 hogsheads sugar and 203 barrels molasses. The demand appears to be very limited, and only a jobbing business is doing at 12½c. ⅌ lb. for good common sugar; 14½c. for fully fair; 15½c. for prime; 16½c. for choice; 16½@16½c. for yellow clarified, and 17½c. for white. City cut loaf and pulverized sugar is selling at 18@18½c. ⅌ lb. Of molasses a small lot of thin reboiled sold on the landing at 60c. ⅌ gallon. Reboiled is quoted at 65@65c. ⅌ gallon. Some half barrels sold on private terms. Refinery reboiled is selling at 70@85c.; golden syrup $1 00@1 10 ⅌ gallon. There is nothing worthy of note doing in the production of Cuba.

FLOUR—Is in request, but the demand is restricted by the very light stock and scant supplies. There is some little treble and choice extra in market, but little or no double extra and the grades below. The sales to-day are consequently confined to 1000 bbls., of which 100 choice extra at $10; 100 at $11 75; 350 extra and 200 on its merits at —; 200 on its merits at $11, and 50 choice extra at $13 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Prices have risen beyond the views of buyers for shipment; there is consequently very little doing to-day, and only 3000 sacks were sold, of which 200 damaged at 93½c.; 580 prime white at 97½c.; 200 at 97c.; 150, 250, 1000, 100, and 500 at $1 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—There are none on the landing, and the market is firm at 78c. ⅌ bushel. A lot of 100 sacks sold at 76c. to-day.

BRAN—Is selling to the trade at $1 70 ⅌ 100 lbs.; 300 sacks sold at that to-day.

HAY—A lot of 100 bales prime Ohio river sold at $19 50 ⅌ ton. Prime Western is quoted at $18 50@19 ⅌ ton.

PORK—We note a good inquiry, a much firmer market, and better prices to-day. There were sales to-day of 300 bbls. mess, of which 50 sold at $25 and 300 in four equal lots, at $25 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $25 25@25 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are jobbing at 10½@10½c. ⅌ lb., and dealers are retailing them at 11c. ⅌ lb.

BACON—We note more demand and better prices to-day. Shoulders are now held at wholesale at 11½c. ⅌ lb., and are jobbing at that. Clear sides command 13c. at wholesale, and are jobbing at the same price. There were sales to-day of 10 and 20 casks shoulders at 11c.; 10 and 16 do. clear sides at 13c. ⅌ lb.

LARD—The market is dull. Sales at 16c.; tierces 15½c. ⅌ lb. A lot of 110 tierces prime sold at 15½c. ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—To-day 50 boxes choice factory sold at 18c.

HIDES—Some 150 wet salted packers' hides from Red river, and in fine condition, sold at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

SALT—Yesterday a lot of 1000 sacks Liverpool coarse sold from warehouse, free of storage twenty days, at $1 65 ⅌ sack.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, Friday, March 20, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

British ship Merchant, Mills, for Bremen—Creevy, Nickerson &co.
Spanish bark Francisco, Julia, for Barcelona—P Gelpi
Schooner M J Adams, Low, for Boston—G W Hyneon &co
Steamer Alice V, Keyt, for St Louis—Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Alaska, Small, 15 days from Boston, to Creevy, Nickerson &co—4th district

STEAMBOATS.

John Kilgour, Benson, from Louisville.
Alice Dean, Marsitta, from Cincinnati.
T D Hine, Risher, from Minden.
Nina Simmons, Greathouse, from Lockport.
Iberville, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
A G Brown, Bassett, from Lower Coast.
Irene, Underwood, from Shreveport.
Frolic, Albans, from Shreveport.
Lotus No. 2, Dannals, from Jefferson.
Tobin's flatboat, from Woolcreek, Ky.

TOWBOATS.

Tecumseh, Ubil, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea bark M M Bird and schooner Oriental—Brought up ship Alaska and schooners Pinkey and Andromeda.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Riverside, Randall, 21 days from Bath, Me, to Lovell & Bailey—Cargo, 951 tons ice to C C Ice Co
British schooner Salvador, Hansen, 4 days from Havana, to Goldenbom & Kelley
Mexican schooner Isabella, Montanara, 4 days f om Havana—Cargo, sugar and molasses to E Troisgros

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, Collector's Office, New Orleans, March 16, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVING REMAINED in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, Customhouse street entrance, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—

2 cases Bottled Ale.	2 Filtering Stones.
2 tierces Molasses.	4 octaves Sweet Wine.
1 box Cigars.	2 Cotton Trucks.
8 Cooking Stoves and 4 cases furniture for same.	8 boxes Raisins.
	1 bbl Mol ses.
	1 Bedstead.
1 tierce Molasses.	12 ca ks Curry Combs.
1 bbl. Molasses.	2 trks Personal Effects.
1 tierce Molasses.	1 box containing sealing ladder.
1 box Cigars.	
2 cases cont'g Pianos.	37 cases Rhine Wine.
4 cases Magnesia.	1 bbl. Irish Whisky.
24 boxes Tin Plate.	201 bdls Iron Ties.
1 case Mosaics in Pipes.	12 casks Curry Combs.
2 casks Chloride Lime.	1 box Samples.
7 bdls Iron Ties.	2 cases Samples.
12 cases Brandy.	100 baskets Champagne.
8 octaves Brandy.	50 boxes Champagne.
1 case Soap, etc.	8 ca ks Champagne.
7 crates Earthenware.	2 cases cont'g fire extinguishers.
1 keg Rum.	
2 cases Quinine.	167 bdls Iron Ties.
1 cask Bottled Ale.	3 boxes Labels.
37 gross Tooth Brushes.	1 case Mustard.
1 bbl. cont'g Water Filter.	1 box Books.
	1 box Salad Oil.
1 box Matches.	1 case Bonnet Wire.
2 bags Claves.	1 box Brooms.
1 case Tacks.	1 bag Coffee.
1 case Wine.	2 cases Absynthe.
1 case Books.	39 pkgs Samples.

WM. P. KELLOGG, Collector.

mh18 17 20 22 24 27 29 31 ap2

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF SAMUEL KAHN, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 46.

WHEREAS SAMUEL KAHN, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 4, 1868.

K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 109.

IN THE MATTER OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., vs. H. L. Libermann, Bankrupt.

A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued by the said court against the estate of H. LIBERMAN, of the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in said District, on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of C. S. Kellogg, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

P. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 586—mh12 ap30

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

In Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—SS.

AT MONROE, LA., THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as Assignee of estate of R. P. PATTON, in the parish of Morehouse, and State of Louisiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

D. B. TROWBRIDGE, Assignee, ect.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 62.

IN THE MATTER OF PATRICK McCANN, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS PATRICK McCANN, INDIVIDUally, and as a member of the firm of Keegan & McCann, of the city of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said Court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, February 20, 1868.

K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

mh3 3 20

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 19.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM C. WATKINS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM C. WATKINS, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the sixth day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 9, 1868.

K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

mh11 20 29

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY D. STONE, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS HENRY D. STONE, OF THE parish of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to other persons in interest, that the second day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, March 11, 1868.

K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk

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OFFICIAL.

CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. 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.

ART. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this state for one year, are citizens of this state. The citizens of this state owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the state. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

ART. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

ART. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

ART. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

ART. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offense was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offense.

ART. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great, or unless after conviction, for any crime or offense punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

ART. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation shall have adequate remedy by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

ART. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

ART. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

ART. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either state, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

ART. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 15. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate, and both the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

ART. 16. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

ART. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

ART. 18. Every elector under this constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years, shall be eligible to the senate; Provided, that no person shall be a representative or senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected.

ART. 19. Elections for members of the general assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

ART. 20. Representation in the house of representatives shall be equal and uniform; and after the first general assembly elected under this constitution shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the state being entitled to at least one representative. A census of the state by state authority shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the state census of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the apportionment of the state shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

ART. 21. The general assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative district shall have as many representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have; and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety.

ART. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 20, the representation in the senate and house of representatives shall be as follows:

For the parish of Orleans:

First representative district	Two
Second " "	Three
Third " "	Four
Fourth " "	Two
Fifth " "	Two
Sixth " "	One
Seventh " "	Two
Eighth " "	One
Ninth " "	Two
Tenth " "	Three
Orleans, right bank	One
Ascension	Two
Assumption	Two
Avoyelles	Two
Baton Rogue, East	Three
Baton Rogue, West	One
Bienville	One
Bossier	Two
Caddo	Three
Calcasieu	One
Caldwell	One
Carroll	Two
Catahoula	One
Claiborne	Two
Concordia	Two
De Soto	Two
Feliciana, East	Two
Feliciana, West	One
Franklin	One
Iberville	Two
Jackson	One
Jefferson	Four
Lafayette	One
Lafourche	Two
Livingston	One
Madison	One
Morehouse	One
Natchitoches	Two
Ouachita	Two
Plaquemines	One
Pointe Coupee	Two
Rapides	Three
Sabine	One
St. Bernard	One
St. Charles	One
St. Helena	One
St. James	Two
St. John Baptist	One
St. Landry	Four
St. Martin	Two
St. Mary	Two
St. Tammany	One
Tensas	Two
Terrebonne	Two
Union	One
Vermillion	One
Washington	One
Winn	One
Total	One hundred and one

And the state shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, to wit:

The first, second, and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three senators.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth representative districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Orleans right bank and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Catahoula and Winn shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Thirty-six senators in all.

ART. 23. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

ART. 24. Electors in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

ART. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

ART. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this state, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered; Provided, That no voter in removing from one parish to another shall lose the right to vote in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

ART. 27. The members of the senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and when assembled, the senate shall have power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

ART. 28. The general assembly shall divide the state into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the house of representatives.

ART. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the general assembly, but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

ART. 30. In all apportionments of the senate the total population of the state shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a senator; and if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the twentieth article, the general assembly shall not pass any law, till an apportionment of representation in both houses of the general assembly shall be made.

ART. 31. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution goes into effect, the senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first house of representatives; those of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second house of representatives; so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

ART. 32. The first election for senators shall be held at the same time with the election for representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of senators at the same time with each general election of representatives, to fill the places of those senators whose term of office may have expired.

ART. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 34. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 35. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense.

ART. 36. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

ART. 37. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offense.

ART. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the general assembly, without the consent of the other.

ART. 39. The members of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement; and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first general assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.

ART. 40. The members of the general assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 41. No senator or representative during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in other bills; Provided, it shall not introduce any matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The general assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays; and the names of the senators voting for and against the appointments respectively shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place the members of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the general assembly, and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the lieutenant governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the session of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state two years next preceding his election.

ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the constitution.

ART. 52. No member of congress or any person holding office under the United States government shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or abs