. He shall be commander-in-chief militia of this state, except when be called into the service of the States.

. He shall nominate and by and advice and consent of the senate all officers whose offices are established by the constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided; Provided, however, That the assembly shall have a right to prescribe mode of appointment to all other established by law.

. The governor shall have power vacancies that may happen during of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office rejected by the senate shall be appointed the same office during the recess of

. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to duties of their respective offices.

. He shall, from time to time, give general assembly information respecting the state of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures he may deem expedient.

. He may, on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly at the government, or at a different place should have become dangerous from or from epidemic; and in case of between the two houses as to of adjournment, he may adjourn such time as he may think proper, ending four months.

. He shall take care that the laws fully executed.

. Every bill which shall have both houses shall be presented to governor; if he approve he shall sign he shall return it with his to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, such reconsideration, two-thirds of members present in that house shall pass the bill, it shall be sent with objections to the other house, by which likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present that house it shall be a law. But in cases the vote of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the shall be entered on the journal of each respectively. If any bill shall not returned by the governor within five after it shall have been presented to shall be a law in like manner as if signed it, unless the general assembly by adjournment, prevent its return, in case the said bill shall be returned first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said days, or be a law.

. Every order, resolution, or vote, which the concurrence of both houses necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, be repassed by two-thirds of the members present.

. 68. There shall be a secretary of who shall hold his office during the for which the governor shall have elected. The records of the state be kept and preserved in the office of secretary; he shall keep a fair register official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest he shall, when required, lay the register and all papers, minutes, and matters relative to his office before either of the general assembly, and shall such other duties as may be enjoined him by law.

. 69. There shall be a treasurer of state, and an auditor of public accounts, shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first under this constitution, the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, auditor of public accounts shall be by the qualified electors of the and in case of any vacancy by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor the governor shall order an election said vacancies; Provided, The unexpired term to be filled be more than months; when otherwise, the governor shall appoint a person to perform the of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

. 71. The treasurer and the auditor receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum each. The secretary of shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

. 72. All commissions shall be in the and by the authority of the state of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by municipal corporation shall be in question, whatever may be the amount involved; and in such cases the appeal shall lie direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, except where the punishment of death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding three hundred dollars is actually imposed.

. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the associates shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The chief justice and he associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment in the state. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The general assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus at the instance of persons in actual custody in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority can not concur in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be when so called upon to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be "The state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 80. The judges of all courts whenever practicable shall refer to the law in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts, or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The general assembly shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district, by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: The first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the state shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than five thousand dollars. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the state and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits, when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court, one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees, to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this state.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than twenty-five dollars, and less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

ART. 88. In all probate matters, when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish courts in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 90. In any case when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the qualifications required for a judge of his court to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing below the middle of Canal street, shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years; and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates, in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title; except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officer shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the state. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the state; but the convicted parties shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

TITLE VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 98. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this state one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction.

All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled "The Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who in the advocacy of treason wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any state. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal;

Provided, That no person who prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the state in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.,) do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. That I will support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as —— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

ART. 101. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies—giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first general assembly convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the state at large shall be voters of and reside within the state; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given viva voce.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this state shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this state.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the state shall be promulgated, and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

ART. 110. No ex post facto or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility, and for adequate compensation made.

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest, and of the principal when the same shall become due; and the said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contains some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 118. 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, or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes, shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this state over twenty-one years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

ART. 119. No liability, either state, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 120. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 121. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office; except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 123. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property, and for the registration of 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, eighteen hundred and seventy, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

ART. 124. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of eighteen hundred and fourteen and eighteen hundred and fifteen residing in the state.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes, or bonds, are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void; and shall not be enforced by the courts of this state.

ART. 129. The state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any governments heretofore existing in this state, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

ART. 131. 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. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this state by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

TITLE VII.—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the state, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. 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 exclusively for any race by the state of Louisiana.

ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five (135.)

ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this state a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout this state. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the state, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose which may hereafter be disposed of by the state, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the state may be entitled by law, shall be held by the state as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent, which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this state by the United States, under the act of congress approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold lands, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school, or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 141. One half of the funds derived from the poll tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the state, and the university of New Orleans.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance; Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be opened in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

TITLE VIII.—MILITIA.

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the state; and all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States and of this state, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 145. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army and the oath prescribed for officers in this state.

ART. 146. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates, as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

TITLE IX.—MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 147. 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 two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the state in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if amajority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.—SCHEDULE.

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession of the state of Louisiana, passed twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all previous constitutions in the state of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith, and in accordance with the existing laws in this state, rendered, made, or entered into, between the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws:

"An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin," approved March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

"An act to amend and re-enact the one hundred and twenty-first section of an act entitled, 'An act relative to crimes and offenses,'" approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

"An act in relation to exemption from state, parish, and city taxes for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, in certain cases." Certified sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs, or assigns." Approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

"An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll to issue bonds," etc., etc. Approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Section third of "An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein." Approved twelfth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 151. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this state to courts created by or under this constitution.

TITLE XI.—ORDINANCE.

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the state, in conformity to the act of congress passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and the acts supplementary thereto.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the places now prescribed by law; and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the constitution."

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of congress, passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification for all state, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the general assembly, and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of congress shall vote, and none others; Provided, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this state.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government as required by congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for ten days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered; provided they be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the constitution and the election of civil officers shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the state, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for the said civil officers and representatives at the same time and place as herein provided for.

ART. 157. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven, appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

ART. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

ART. 159. The general assembly, elected under this constitution, shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress, and passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; said general assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

ART. 160. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by congress, approved July eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office," the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

ART. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by the convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President;

C. C. ANTOINE,
L. W. BAKER,
S. BELDEN,
A. BERTONNEAU,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. C. BLANDIN,
HENRY BONSEIGNEUR,
EMILE BONNEFOI,
WILLIAM BROWN,
DENNIS BURREL,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
W. R. CRANE,
R. I. CROMWELL,
SAMUEL E. CUNEY,
A. J. DAMAREST,
CHARLES DEPASSEAU,
P. G. DESLONDE,
JOSEPH DESLONDE,
AUG. DONATO, JR.,
DAVID DOUGLAS,
GUSTAVE DUPART,
ULGER DUPART,
C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
J. B. ESNARD,
LOUIS FRANCOIS,
HENRY W. FULLER,
JOHN GAIR,
R. G. GARDINER,
LEOPOLD GUICHARD,
PETER HARPER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
W. H. HIESTAND,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
R. H. ISABELLE,
THOMAS ISABELLE,
GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SIMON JONES,
GEORGE T. KELSO,
JAMES H. LANDERS,
VICTOR M. LANGE,
CHARLES LEROY,
J. B. LEWIS,
RICHARD LEWIS,
JOHN LYNCH,
FREDERICK MARIE,
THOMAS M. MARTIN,
J. A. MASSICOT,
WILLIAM R. MEADOWS,
BENJAMIN McLERAN,
W. L. McMILLEN
MILTON MORRIS,
S. R. MOSES,
WILLIAM MURREL,
JAMES MUSHAWAY,
THEOPHILE MAHIER,
J. P. NEWSHAM,
JOSEPH C. OLIVER,
S. B. PACKARD,
JOHN PIERCE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
ROBERT POINDEXTER,
CURTIS POLLARD,
GEORGE W. REAGAN,
DANIEL H. REESE,
FORTUNE RIARD,
D. D. RIGGS,
J. A. H. ROBERTS,
L. A. RODRIGUEZ,
N. SCHWAB,
CHARLES SMITH,
SOSTHENE SNAER,
HIRAM R. STEELE,
CHARLES H. THIBAUT,
ED. TINCHANT,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD,
P. F. VALPROIT,
JOHN B. VANDERGRIEFF,
MICHEL VIDAL,
RUFUS WAPLES,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILSON.

Attest:

WILLIAM VIGERS
Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 11, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the constitution as taken from the official records of the convention.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
Minute Clerk.

SEVERE ON THE GOVERNORING.—The Natchitoches *Spectator* says:

We are surprised to see the names of a few rather prominent citizens of New Orleans affixed to a card in the papers, requesting Mr. Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record* and *New York Gladiator*, to deliver an address on the "State of the Country." He needed no invitation, but came South—like his prototype of the La Crosse *Democrat*—to gain a cheap notoriety by exhibiting himself on every possible occasion, drumming up subscribers for his penny paper. Such blustering ultra harangues can result in no good. Let those fire-eating agitators remain as silent now as they were during the war.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th says:

Freights for all points were offering in liberal quantities, although rates continue low; an advance in the rates to New Orleans, however, took place, and now rate at 40c. per barrel for flour, 25c. per 100 lbs.; 20c. per sack for corn, and 15c. for oats, by steamer; the barge line taking at rates 5c. per barrel, 3½c. per 100 lbs., and sack less. The rate now established is barely a paying one, and it is to be hoped will be sustained.