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WANT AND WORK. We wait beneath the furnace-blast... Add mold to the nest... Add more to the nest... Add more to the nest...

What though the cast-out spirit tear... What though the cast-out spirit tear... What though the cast-out spirit tear... What though the cast-out spirit tear...

HOW EDWARD MONTEYRAT CAME TO BE A BACHELOR.

Thirty odd years ago among my earliest recollections was the passing of a large tribe of Indians across the Mississippi... There were the tall, straight warriors...

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"Bobohela, bobohela," and a great glad light shone out from her eyes... Mrs. Bedford sobbed with surprise and joy like a very child.

The carriage was soon raised, and Mr. Mollie's guiding light a half-hour brought them to her hut... Mrs. Bedford bent over her pallet.

Chapter II. Let us pass over the years of Mollie's girlhood, only lingering to say that no care or expense was spared by the Bedfords to educate and exalt her.

Chapter III. Six short months ago Mollie was beautiful, strongly, widely beautiful in the fullness of life; now she was very thin, and her once elastic step was feeble; yet she was beautiful as ever.

Chapter IV. Mrs. Bedford loved the child of her adoption devotedly; by the child had cast the shadow of her strange power so entirely over her that she felt that it would be almost impossible to live without her.

Chapter V. "Bobohela, bobohela!" Mrs. Bedford averred her friends of the old shop, and often wondered if they ever thought of her.

Chapter VI. "Bobohela, bobohela!" Mrs. Bedford averred her friends of the old shop, and often wondered if they ever thought of her.

OFFICIAL. CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, March 7, 1845.

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

ARTICLE I. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

ARTICLE II. 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.

ARTICLE III. 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.

ARTICLE IV. 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.

ARTICLE V. The right of the people peacefully to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

ARTICLE VI. 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.

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 residences 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 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. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator in 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.

ART. 48. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 49. In the year in which a regular election for a senator in 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.