Orleans Republican.

JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WAIT AND WORK.

beneath the furnace-blast
pangs of transformation;
kindly doth God recast
mold anew the nation.
burns the fire
wrong wrongs expire;
spares the hand
from the land
the ancient evil.

though the cast-out spirit tear
nation in his going
have shared the guilt must share
pang of his overthrowing!
o'er the loss,
o'er the cross,
shall they complain
of present pain
who trust in God's hereafter?

who that leans on His right arm
ever yet forsaken?
righteous cause can suffer harm
he is part has taken?
though wild and loud
and dark the cloud,
wind its folds
His hand upholds
calm sky of to-morrow!

let the selfish lip be dumb,
hushed the breath of sighing;
the joy of peace must come
pains of purifying.
give us grace
each in his place
bear his lot,
and, murmuring not,
work and wait and labor!

(For the Sunday Republican.)

EDWARD MONTRAY CAME TO BE A BACHELOR.

odd years ago among my earliest
ions was the passing of a large
Indians across the Mississippi. It
most pitiable sight I have ever
upon.

were the tall, straight warriors, with
fallen faces, striding in silence slowly
the aged and decrepit. There were
and womanhood in their youth
; but no light was in their eyes,
licity in their steps. There were
and childhood; but there was no
, frolic, or laughter. Even the
of the Indian had given way to a
weary sadness. Many grew faint
med by the roadside, and were left
Many died beneath the trees, in
roadside huts. In an old black-
shop, one mile from Mrs. Bedford's,
down weary, wan, and sick.
ford's kind heart had almost bled
ish as they passed her door day
, and she looked upon their silent mis-
several old and half-clad she gave
each day a large churn of milk
of bread stood at her gate until
. And when they had all gone by,
the sick in the old shop to die, she
her attention to them with all the
of her Christian heart. She
tresses and bedding to the shop,
servant and her family physician,
them daily. Two died, four got
were permitted to return to their
the nation.

was a young woman not much more
half-breed—graceful as a gazelle and
in mind, with a husband of great vigor
strength of intellect. Their infant,
, was a child of rare promise, with
ough of the Saxon in her veins to
the dark brown of the Indian into a
. To them all Mrs. Bedford talked
the Great Spirit who was alike the
the red man and the white man.
simple passages of scripture to
when they turned their steps
Mollie told her that she loved
Spirit, and would pray to go to
she died.

Indians and the white woman parted.
of tears told the Indians' grief, but
fled freely down Mrs. Bedford's
as they pointed heavenward, and
said:

bahsella, bobishella!"

passed on, but Mrs. Bedford never
her friends of the old shop, and often
if they ever thought of her.

years afterward she was called to re-
the home of her childhood in Ala-
visit the death-bed of her mother.
being delicate her husband de-
make the trip by land, leaving all
en save the babe at school. Her
thought such a trip would be
to her health. While trav-
through the nation they were
in a dismal, dreadful swamp
in length. The night was
and rainy; slowly they had
their way over sloughs and ditches,
corduroy railroads and stumps, until
at night, when in the very centre of
snap the carriage-wheel struck a large
made a heavy bound, a lunge, and
into the stiff mud up to the hub.
was cold and sick, and was scream-
the fullest powers of its lungs; the
tired and cross, and between the
her own sufferings Mrs. Bedford
pletely worn out. Mr. Bedford
knew what he should do, out in the
cold with a sick wife and child.
dd to the horrors of the night the
ods resounded with the cry of the
Mrs. Bedford's excited nerves imag-
nearer each moment. He could
his hand before him—his horses
and worn, and from the howl of
and the cold rain were trembling
horse, and could not move a
Mr. Bedford could only advance a
vivid lightning lit up the heavens
tant, but in this way he had just
hands to the wheel as his wife

, look yonder; there certainly
coming this way. Who can it be
at this?"

indeed strange to see a human
upon such a night, and, as I live,
man. God knows I am thankful.
torchlight will help us out of

far back is it to your cabin, my
?"

lle, or most so."

brought you out such a night as

ted six on her fingers.

years, I sick far away; while
me well, tell me of the great
, when I hear white people in
this swamp I always come. I
ry; heart so sorry, I come."

ung have you came to this dark
help white people?"

he counted six years on her

here's certainly Mollie, whom you
the old shop?"

first had listened, and the tears
streaming down her face.

ung to the door and pulled it

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

The carriage was soon raised, and by Mollie's guiding light a half-hour brought them to her hut. This the Indians gave up to Mrs. Bedford, Mollie brought in warm skins dressed with the furs on them, and piled down by the fire. And Mrs. Bedford and the babe soon slept.

Three months and Mrs. Bedford again stopped at Mollie's hut on her return trip. But she was not there to meet her this time. She was prostrate upon the bed of death; but a happy light broke over her face as Mrs. Bedford bent over her pallet.

She pointed heavenward. "The great spirit Bobishella. Mollie so glad, so glad."

Ere she breathed her last she called Monitta to her side.

"Bobishella, take her and tell her all about the great spirit."

"Yes, Mollie, I will take Monitta and teach her all I can, and when she is grown, if she wishes she may return to the nation and tell her people all she knows."

Mrs. Bedford remained until morning, then took Monitta by the hand, led her beside the dead, dropped upon her knees, and prayed the Great Spirit for strength and guidance to raise the orphan aright, arose, pressed the cold hand between hers, and led Monitta to the carriage.

Chapter II.

Let us pass over the years of Monitta's girlhood, only lingering to say that no care or expense was spared by the Bedfords to educate and exalt her. And well she repaid them, for at the age of eighteen she was a woman of rare acquirements as well as grace, and half-wild, half-civilized beauty. The gazelle is brown and very beautiful in the softness and clearness of its color and the natural grace of its delicate form, and so was Monitta, only more beautiful than the gazelle as the light of the soul broke through her black eyes and flushed the rich olive cheeks with its varied passions. Ah, yes, Monitta was very beautiful, and almost irresistible with that half-wild, half-civilized charm of novelty about her. And so thought Edward Montray, whose visits had become almost daily.

Mrs. Bedford loved the child of her adoption devotedly; nay the child had cast the witchery of her strange power so entirely over her that she felt that it would be almost impossible to live without her, and her heart had been pleading so strongly to keep her that it had been two years since she had spoken to her of her mission among her people. And now that she marked the growing attentions of Edward Montray, and that the young girl's eye brightened at his coming and saddened in his absence, her heart was anxious for the child of her love, and her conscience troubled her for listening to the pleadings of her heart rather than the voice of duty.

"Monitta, my love, come to my room; I wish to talk with you."

A smile of loving tenderness played over the young girl's features as she bowed assent. A smile that ever lit up the dark olive face when Mrs. Bedford proffered a request, however trivial. The Indian girl worshiped her, and her smallest wish was a delight. Monitta had all the vivid imagery natural to her race, which seemed intensified by education, but in point of fact had only found a channel of expression, and in her passionate heart had enshrined her benefactress as a creature nearly allied to the Great Spirit whom she had taught her to adore.

As Mrs. Bedford seated herself Monitta glided to a low ottoman at her feet, laid her hand over on her lap, and raised her great liquid eyes beaming with love up to her face. Mrs. Bedford clasped the brown hand, and raised the young girl to her feet. "My child, come to my arms; I wish to feel your head pillowed on my heart while I talk with you."

This seemed to Monitta very like a sacrilege of the holy veneration mingled in her love for her white mother; but she knew not a thought of disobedience to the beautiful white spirit she worshiped in her lady mother

"Now, Monitta, have you forgotten the promise I gave your dead mother to return you to your people, to teach them of the Great Spirit who is to save their souls?"

The light of gladness went out from the young girl's eye, and like a stricken bird the pinions of her spirit fell heavy and dead about her heart. She glided from the arms of her mother, sank upon the floor beside her, and raised her eyes imploringly to her face.

"Oh! mother, I can not, I can not. Your child has listened to the love songs of her white brother until her heart is his. Next fall she will be his wife. Then, my mother, if the white wings of your spirit should cease to fan the heart of your child she would droop and die. Oh! do not send her away. Mother, I can not go."

"O God! my poor, poor child. I, who love you so much, am to blame for this."

Now the head was erect, and the eyes were almost haughty in their proud flashes.

"Does my lady mother deem her Indian child unfit to wed with her white brother? If so, Monitta will put away the trappings of the white woman, wrap the Indian blanket once more about her, and return to her people, ever to pray for the white brother and mother she has left behind her."

"Monitta, did I think this, would you have been folded to my heart but a moment ago? would you have won from me a love greater than that I bear for my own children? Oh, child of my love, would to God that Edward Montray were half as true to you! It is through him that I tremble for you. I fear that you have given your pure love to one who knows not how to value heart and mind above the conventionalities of the world."

The proud look was gone, and the light of a happy heart was again playing over the olive face.

"I do not believe this, mother; but this night he shall tell me in your presence if it be true or not."

"This is what I was going to propose to you, my darling. Now go and dress. I wish you to wear your black poplin and scarlet shawl, and your coral and pearl tiara, and have your hair braided in heavy braids across the head, with full curls coring the back. I will meet you in the parlor."

As Monitta that evening entered the parlor never had she looked so brilliantly beautiful. And as Mrs. Bedford gazed upon the strangely fascinating girl, with the witchery of an innocent, loving heart cast about such glowing, natural beauty, she wondered how man could prefer the approbation of society upon his marriage to happiness with such a woman. And her heart was aching with an actual pain for the young girl she loved so tenderly.

As Edward Montray looked upon Monitta that evening, he excused his conduct by deciding that mortal man could not resist such a creature.

"Monitta shall we not have a stroll in the garden this beautiful evening? I leave to-morrow, and it will be some days ere we meet again."

"In a half-hour we may have a walk through the garden, but first I wish you to tell me in the presence of my mother if you mean to fulfill your promise to make me your bride in the fall? It is not I who doubt you, but I wish to have my mother convinced."

Mrs. Bedford fixed her eyes full upon him with a look which sorely confused him.

"Well, really, Monitta, this is a strange way of trapping me to make love before another. I would much prefer a talk with you in the garden."

This was a half-earnest yet somewhat awkward attempt at pleasantry. For he could not be easy under the steady eye of Mrs. Bedford.

The whole aspect of Monitta was now changed; the form was erect, the proud head slightly thrown back, and the eyes flashing.

"Mr. Montray is this my answer?"

"Well, Monitta, it is a far more pleasant one than the one you seem determined to force from me."

"Mr. Montray will please remember that Monitta is my child, and that I, her mother, demand a straightforward answer to her questions."

"Well really, madam, it does appear to me that your own good sense would have spared me this. You are certainly aware that I can not marry an Indian however captivating she may be."

"Say rather that it should have saved my pure lovely child from your base selfishness. As for sparing you I can see no call for it. Monitta, we will retire as the presence of Mr. Montray can no longer be agreeable to either of us."

But as Mrs. Bedford cast her eyes around Monitta was already gone, and she arose and followed.

She looked into her room, but her child had not entered there. Quickly she stepped upon the balcony, and saw her flying wildly down the garden walk as if those words were pursuing her, and she would escape them. Mrs. Bedford followed rapidly.

"Monitta, my child, don't fly from your mother who loves you so devotedly; stop, child, stop."

The arms were cast wildly up, and "Mother, oh mother!" fell in a broken wail upon the heart of Mrs. Bedford, who caught her in her arms and clasped her convulsively to her heart, with sobs which seemed bursting up from a breaking heart. She prayed God to deal mercifully with her stricken child; then caressed and soothed her with a mother's tender love until, quieted and still, she allowed her mother to lead her back to her room. No servant must pry into the grief of her child, so tenderly and lovingly she prepared her for bed. Then quietly folding her arms about her she lay all night watching the open glazed eyes, fearing to move lest she should startle her into a consciousness which would awaken passionate grief. For days Mrs. Bedford dared not sleep lest on waking something dreadful should have occurred. As days passed slowly by no tears ever dimmed the eyes of Monitta, which were growing fearfully brilliant, while a bright scarlet spot flushed upon either cheek and the rich olive complexion paled each day. Not a sigh, not a complaint ever escaped her pallid lips; but she clung closer and closer to her mother each hour.

Chapter III.

Six short months ago Monitta was beautiful, strangely, wildly beautiful in the fullness of life; now she was very thin, and her once elastic step was feeble; yet she was beautiful as an angel in the sweet spirituality which was daily stealing over her. She had grown cheerful, and but for her rapidly increasing love of God and the angels her mother would have believed that her great love had stayed the hand of death and that the child of her heart would be spared to her.

And Edward Montray. Had her brilliant image faded from his heart? Far from it. In every hour of loneliness she was before him. In the crowded room of fashion and fair-faced beauty his heart longed for the old hours with this child of nature in all the witchery of her impassioned love. And to-night, of all the nights, her great liquid black eyes haunted him; for to-night another was to become his bride, and he could not silence the cry of his heart for the only woman he ever loved. And in the hushed agony of his soul he almost cursed himself for the choice he had made. But now another was involved; that other would soon be his wife. She, too, must not fail a victim to his selfishness. She must never suspect the wandering of his heart from her. So he wore a smiling face, and all thought him a happy groom.

The guests had assembled in the spacious halls of Norwood home. The scene was a brilliant one. The bride was a queenly woman. All eyes were bent upon the bridal group as they arranged themselves before the minister. Just as he was pronouncing the first words of the ceremony a stir was in the hall, the group parted, the minister paused, and an Indian, beautiful as a vision, entered, cast an appealing look upon the group, tottered forward, uttered a faint ejaculation, and fell at the very feet of Montray with the dark blood gurgling slowly through the pallid lips.

The bride drew back, but her white slipper-ed feet were dabbled with the blood of the dying girl, and a slow horror crept throughout her heart as Montray sank beside the dying Indian, raised her in his arms, pressed passionate kisses upon her brow and face, and called on her for love of him to come back to life, and that he would make her his bride in that very hour.

As he swore that his heart was hers alone, and that death should not part them, Ellen Norwood felt that even should the beautiful Monitta die, Edward Montray could never be more to her. From that room she turned to pray, to struggle, and to conquer. Monitta never spoke, but as she felt the passionate kisses of Montray and heard him swear that it was her alone whom he loved, a glad smile broke over her face, her trembling hand pointed heavenward, dropped by her side, and the pure spirit had taken its flight.

Edward Montray waved off every helping hand, raised the lifeless form of her whom he now knew to be dearer to him than all the world beside, stepped into the carriage, and bade the man drive rapidly to Mrs. Bedford's. As he raised the now stiffening form in his arms he staggered under the weight, but no other hand save his own and her mother's should touch the form so hallowed by his love. His soul seemed burning with indignation against the world, whose fiat had induced him to break the heart of the only woman he ever loved.

As he stood by the dead, hard lines of grief settled in his face, and his wretchedness was too deep to admit of a word of reproach, even from the mother whose heart seemed breaking in her woe. Mrs. Bedford raised one raven lock, severed it, and dropped it in the hand of the stricken, repentant mourner.

"Edward, from to-night we are friends. Our griefs unite us. God gave, and he hath taken. Her pure spirit is in heaven. I know that she awaits us there; your spirit bride and my spirit child. Let it be so. It is well."

No word gave back a response, but the mouth twitched, and the hard lines quivered.

Edward Montray left the state the day after the burial, and never from that night saw Ellen Norwood; indeed no thought of her seemed to cross his path for years afterward when he heard of her as a happy wife, a heavy weight seemed raised from his heart, and he became almost cheerful.

Thus it was that the talented, wealthy, and noble-looking Edward Montray came to live and die a bachelor.

General Grant.

We copy the following from the New York Sun:

General Grant has been accused of intemperance. The copperheads fight him with talk about this alleged bad habit, just as the rebels fought him with powder and ball in the war; but the case is set right in a little speech which the Hon. W. E. Dodge made on Thursday evening. Mr. Dodge said that he had just been in Washington, and had had a long interview with General Grant, and continued, he, "I left him with the conviction that neither we nor the friends of temperance have any cause for anxiety in this respect." Mr. Dodge is president of the National Temperance society, and no one can be more hostile to everything approaching intemperate habits in a public man. The truth is that the practice of General Grant is total abstinence. In camp he—almost alone, among all the prominent officers of the army—never tolerated liquor or wine either at his table or about his tent. Fatiguing marches and the excitement and exhaustion of battles did not make him break over his rule not to touch or taste anything alcoholic. Again and again we have seen wine offered him at public and private dinners, only to be steadily refused. We are assured that now in time of peace, and in the society of Washington, he still maintains the same customs. His enemies must invent some other story. The people will never believe that General Grant is a drunkard; and if, from not personally knowing Grant, they are not sure of the facts, they will answer as President Lincoln did: "Let me know what kind of whisky General drinks and I will send a barrel to every one of our generals."

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
Clairborne	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. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant-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 absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The general assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability, or refusal to qualify, of both the governor and the lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The lieutenant governor or officer discharging the duties of governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The lieutenant governor shall by virtue of his office be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the government, or shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as president of the senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the state, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party upon being reprieved by the governor shall be released if in actual custody until final action by the senate.