

New Orleans Republican.

WAIT AND WORK.

We wait beneath the furnace-heat... The change of transformation...

What though the east-out spirit tear... The action in his going...

Then let the selfish lip be dumb... And hushed the breath of stinging...

Then let the selfish lip be dumb... And hushed the breath of stinging...

For who that leans on His right arm... Was ever yet forsaken?

What righteous cause can suffer harm... If he is left to take?

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Mollie's guiding light a half-hour brought them to her but... The Indians gave up to Mrs. Bedford...

Chapter II. Let us pass over the years of Mollie's girlhood... lying in wait to say that so care or expense was spared by the Bedfords...

Chapter III. Six months ago Mollie was beautiful, strongly, wildly beautiful in the fullness of life... now she was very thin...

Chapter IV. Mrs. Bedford seated herself Mollie glided to a low ottoman at her feet... and raised her head over her lap...

Chapter V. Now Mollie, have you forgotten the promise I gave your dear mother to return you to your people... to teach them of the Great Spirit who is to save their souls?

Chapter VI. As Edward Monroy looked upon Mollie... she was so pale and so weak... he felt that he must do something to help her...

head slightly thrown back, and the eyes... "Well, Mollie, it is a far more pleasant one than the one you seem determined to force from me."

Chapter VII. Mrs. Bedford cast her eyes around Mollie... she was already gone, and she arose and followed...

Chapter VIII. The guests had assembled in the spacious hall... Edward Monroy had her brilliant fringe faded from his hair...

Chapter IX. As he stood by the dead, hazy lines of grief... Mollie's eyes were fixed on the face of the dead...

Chapter X. Mrs. Bedford's eyes were fixed on the face of the dead... she felt that she must do something to help her...

Chapter XI. Mrs. Bedford's eyes were fixed on the face of the dead... she felt that she must do something to help 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. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

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. 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.

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 peaceably 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, 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.

ARTICLE VII. 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.

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

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.

ARTICLE VIII. The general assembly, at the first session after the making of each enumeration, shall apportion the representation among the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as ascertained. 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; 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.

ARTICLE IX. 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, Two; Third, Two; Fourth, Two; Fifth, Two; Sixth, Two; Seventh, Two; Eighth, One; Ninth, One; Tenth, One; Eleventh, One; Twelfth, One; Thirteenth, One; Fourteenth, One; Fifteenth, One; Sixteenth, One; Seventeenth, One; Eighteenth, One; Nineteenth, One; Twentieth, One; Twenty-first, One; Twenty-second, One; Twenty-third, One; Twenty-fourth, One; Twenty-fifth, One; Twenty-sixth, One; Twenty-seventh, One; Twenty-eighth, One; Twenty-ninth, One; Thirtieth, One; Thirty-first, One; Thirty-second, One; Thirty-third, One; Thirty-fourth, One; Thirty-fifth, One; Thirty-sixth, One; Thirty-seventh, One; Thirty-eighth, One; Thirty-ninth, One; Fortieth, One; Forty-first, One; Forty-second, One; Forty-third, One; Forty-fourth, One; Forty-fifth, One; Forty-sixth, One; Forty-seventh, One; Forty-eighth, One; Forty-ninth, One; Fiftieth, One; Fifty-first, One; Fifty-second, One; Fifty-third, One; Fifty-fourth, One; Fifty-fifth, One; Fifty-sixth, One; Fifty-seventh, One; Fifty-eighth, One; Fifty-ninth, One; Sixtieth, One; Sixty-first, One; Sixty-second, One; Sixty-third, One; Sixty-fourth, One; Sixty-fifth, One; Sixty-sixth, One; Sixty-seventh, One; Sixty-eighth, One; Sixty-ninth, One; Seventieth, One; Seventy-first, One; Seventy-second, One; Seventy-third, One; Seventy-fourth, One; Seventy-fifth, One; Seventy-sixth, One; Seventy-seventh, One; Seventy-eighth, One; Seventy-ninth, One; Eightieth, One; Eighty-first, One; Eighty-second, One; Eighty-third, One; Eighty-fourth, One; Eighty-fifth, One; Eighty-sixth, One; Eighty-seventh, One; Eighty-eighth, One; Eighty-ninth, One; Ninetieth, One; Ninety-first, One; Ninety-second, One; Ninety-third, One; Ninety-fourth, One; Ninety-fifth, One; Ninety-sixth, One; Ninety-seventh, One; Ninety-eighth, One; Ninety-ninth, One; One hundred, One.

ARTICLE X. 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.

ARTICLE XI. 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.

ARTICLE XII. 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.

ARTICLE XIII. 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.

ARTICLE XIV. 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.

ARTICLE XV. Each house of the general assembly 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.

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

ARTICLE XVII. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services, during their attendance, going to, and returning from, a compensation, to be fixed by law, but no alteration shall have 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.

ARTICLE XVIII. 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 and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

ARTICLE XIX. No senator or representative during the term for which he was elected, shall be eligible for re-election.

ARTICLE XX. 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.

ARTICLE XXI. 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.

ARTICLE XXII. 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 is acquitted, or the disability is removed. The general assembly may, by law, provide 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 be acting as governor, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ARTICLE XXIII. The lieutenant governor or a person 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.

ARTICLE XXIV. 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.

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

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

nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under the state which shall have been created, or amendments of which may have been created during the time such senator or representative was in office.

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

ARTICLE XXVIII. 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.

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

ARTICLE XXX. 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.

ARTICLE XXXI. Returns of all elections of members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ARTICLE XXXII. 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 date of the general assembly, and proceed to said election.

ARTICLE XXXIII. The governor, 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 held. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine the returns, and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected; 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.

ARTICLE XXXIV. 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.

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