

New Orleans Republican

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Special Correspondence Republican. TEN DAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Wayne County, N. Y., September 5. Since last writing you from this place, I have made a ten days' trip to the "Old Bay State" to visit friends at East Lexington, and to see Boston. This, which would have been a serious undertaking some years since, is now no more trouble than to go from Carrollton to Canal street.

Starting on a bright Friday afternoon, I took the sleeping car at Palmyra, steamed away from the setting sun, amid the charming scenery of Western New York, and, on awakening next morning, found myself near Springfield, in Massachusetts, and surrounded by scenery still more beautiful than that I had left behind. The road ran through an enchanting valley; and close beside it danced a slender stream, glittering in the rays of the rising sun. Ever and anon the shy creature would dart away and hide herself in the woods, but only to return again and brighten with her smiles the toilsome path of her rude companion. He, like a steady, sensible fellow, went straight on about his business, indifferent apparently to the frequent absences and speedy returns of his lively spouse, but at heart delighting in her presence.

Thus they journeyed on together, like many another couple, each the complement of the other; he doing the hard work, without which life could not be maintained; she brightening it with the beauty, without which it could hardly be endured.

On each side of the road, nearer or more remote, were lofty hills, some rising into almost mountains grandeur, their sides covered with verdure, and broken here and there into picturesque roughness by huge masses of protruding rocks. Through this beautiful scenery, over-arched by as blue a sky as ever shone upon Italy or Louisiana, and surrounded by as balmy an atmosphere, I passed, exhilarated with pleasure, and quite surprised that so many of my fellow-passengers should be stolidly devoting themselves to the perusal of their newspapers and books.

When the cars reached Boston, I found at the depot the gentleman whose family I had come to visit; and there being barely time to catch the train for East Lexington, we whirled through Boston with only a passing glance at its thronged streets and stately rows of buildings. An hour later, at East Lexington, I stepped, for the first time, with a thrill of patriotic pride, upon the historic soil of New England. Here, along the very road upon which we were now sauntering, had once thronged the roused people, many of revolutionary times, eager to meet and drive back the scornful foe, and quite unconscious that in following the simple dictates of enlightened self-interest they were earning for themselves undying fame. East Lexington, in fact, is only a prolongation of that village which has given its name to the most memorable skirmish on record, and shares in the same historical recollections. Some of its most influential families at the present time are descendants of those who led the heroes of that eventful day. In point of beauty, it is not excelled by any of the irregular, picturesque, elm-shaded villages that environ Boston, and that is saying much. Among other points of interest it boasts possession of an eminence proudly called "The Mountain," from which may be seen a charming view, most beautiful at sunset, of well-cultivated fields, and rustling woods, and elegant villa-like farmhouses, and lovely villages, from each one of which the Heaven-pointing spire of more than one church indicate the aspirations of its inhabitants.

Just here may be noted the fact that, in this part of the country, the people seem divided chiefly into "liberal Christians" and Roman Catholics; that form of Christianity which arrogates the title "Evangelical" being in a hopeless minority. The next day after my arrival being Sunday, we rode to Arlington, a village, three miles distant, to the Universalist Church, where we listened to a very able discourse from the Rev. W. T. Stowe, of New Orleans, who is spending his vacation in this place. Passing along the high road, I enjoyed the beauty of the country even more than on viewing it from the car windows or the mountain top. The extreme neatness of that portion of the farms bordering on the road was a striking feature, and to me an entirely new one.

In other places it is always the distant view that charms. Here it is also that immediately on your right and left the whole country is a perfect garden in which nothing unsightly appears, but only what is elegant and beautiful; while the many windings of the roads, and the rolling, hilly nature of the country, furnish constant surprises; ever new pictures present out for the enjoyment of the beholder.

The worship of nature and of "nature's God" to which "the Sabbath" had been devoted, was followed the next day by a visit to Boston; godly, wicked, bustling Boston; the "cradle of liberty," the home of progress, from whose busy fingers and teeming brains the whole country is supplied with "notions" and with ideas, whose multifarious population represents every degree of human culture from the laziest prejudice to the loftiest liberality.

The most prominent building in Boston is the State House, its dome being two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. It is of pure, white marble, and in point of elegance and grandeur is a temple worthy of the assembled wisdom of Massachusetts. The view from the dome is said to be surpassed only by that from Bunker Hill Monument. We reserved ourselves for the latter. One of the most interesting buildings in the city to me was the little, old, grey church in which Chauncy preached in the early days of his ministry. Where such a spirit once presided is still holy ground.

The first public edifice I visited was the Athenaeum. Here are collected more than three hundred paintings, of various degrees of merit, and stately enough to keep the cheeks of uninitiated maidens suffused with continual blushes. Neither myself nor my companions making pretensions to connoisseurship, we strolled around at random, passing with untiring admiration before such pictures as we admired, without regard to the name or fame of the artist. On the staircase, leading up to the gallery, were two large paintings which attracted my special attention. The first was "The Angel appearing to the Shepherds," by T. Cole. It was not necessary to seek information from the catalogue to ascertain the subject of this picture; for any one who had ever read Luke must have recognized the scene at a glance. The hazy, golden halo which surrounded the person of the angel seemed to sit upon the ground, and to have ever read Luke must have recognized the scene at a glance. The hazy, golden halo which surrounded the person of the angel seemed to sit upon the ground, and to have ever read Luke must have recognized the scene at a glance.

angel binding Satan," after Guido, in which the figure wears a life size. A more glorious figure than this, with its attitude of earthly triumph, and its countenance of unearthly beauty, surely never before gleamed from canvas or grew from marble. Some of the most beautiful of the sculptures and paintings, so distinctly did the rounded limbs stand out from the background; so brilliantly did the gleaming beauty of the robes contrast with the dark, resemble those of fresh young life. To describe with any degree of accuracy a title of the finest paintings in the gallery would swell this letter out of all proportion, and some of the most important of these are already known to your readers through engravings, if not otherwise—as the "Departure of the Pilgrims from Deft-Haven"—a masterpiece of the "Christian Martyrs," before which I stood transfixed with admiration for the artist's transmission of truth and pathos for the future! She certainly must have been a Gypsy; although she made some funny mistakes as to the domestic condition of the members of the party, giving to a "Gypsy" a genuine Gypsy. Did she not read my palm (and my face, too, for that matter), and talk wisely about my planet, and tell me ever so many things, no matter what for the future! She certainly must have been a Gypsy; although she made some funny mistakes as to the domestic condition of the members of the party, giving to a "Gypsy" a genuine Gypsy. Did she not read my palm (and my face, too, for that matter), and talk wisely about my planet, and tell me ever so many things, no matter what for the future!

Not satisfied with paintings, we went from the Athenaeum to see "The Emerald Pool" as a scene among the White Mountains of New Hampshire, by Bierstadt. This picture is inferior in grandeur to the "Garden of Eden," at least in my opinion, but still it represents a scene of sylvan beauty from which it is difficult to tear oneself away.

In an autumn scene, and so natural look the red and yellow maple leaves, floating on the surface of the water, that one almost expects to see other flutter of the trees to join them. The water, in the distance, is a lovely domain, and is thrown open to the inspection of visitors with liberal liberality. The house and grounds reminded me of descriptions I have read of the country seats of the English nobility, with its portico's of its magnificent lawn, shaded here and there by a tall tree, and its garden, ornamented by statues and fountains; its elaborate garden, glowing with parterres of the choicest flowers; its hot-houses, fragrant with fruit of paradises; its conservatories, and its walks, with plants of tropical luxuriance, and fairy-like beauty; its hedges, shutting out the turmoil of the common world, and shutting in the Eden of the aristocrat; its walks, with plants of tropical luxuriance, and fairy-like beauty; its hedges, shutting out the turmoil of the common world, and shutting in the Eden of the aristocrat.

Every charm of nature and every resource of art were here, and the scene was a heaven upon earth; and yet the house was closed, and the owners of this paradise absent. Can they be seeking elsewhere the pleasures of the world, or are they driven from this fair abode, or merely love of change? But this is gossip.

"Why, that's not Cousin Nellie." "Oh, she is not up yet," replied the stately old gentleman, with all eagerness to be admitted to the parlour. "Well, then, uncle, I will take the head of the table." "And down she sat at the head, and entered upon her duties with a dignified and cheerful countenance. She had her hair done in the latest style, and her dress was of the most elegant and fashionable. She was, in fact, a perfect beauty, and her presence added to the interest of the party.

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charged obscenity, known only to a favored few. The next day was devoted to rest and writing home; but was not unenjoyable, nevertheless; for it furnished me a new experience. I saw a real Gypsy; and, for the first time, she read my palm, and told me ever so many things, no matter what for the future! She certainly must have been a Gypsy; although she made some funny mistakes as to the domestic condition of the members of the party, giving to a "Gypsy" a genuine Gypsy. Did she not read my palm (and my face, too, for that matter), and talk wisely about my planet, and tell me ever so many things, no matter what for the future!

The Pittsburg Dispatch tells this incident, which would make the plot of a comedy. Several mornings since a romantic double mistake occurred at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad depot, on the arrival of the 6:30 Detroit train. An old gentleman—in fact, two old gentlemen—were at the depot with their baggage, anxiously awaiting the arrival of friends, two boys which was promptly on time, came dashing into the depot, and the nice looking old gentleman, doubtless representatives of a large rent roll and divers bonds, as their speaking of life of ease and luxury, and their car and promptly stepped in.

The first of the twin walked briskly along until he caught sight of a very prettily looking young lady, apparently an art teacher, and whose face was radiant with smiles, and then he turned toward her, bent over and inquired she "Cousin Nellie." The young man, not waiting for her answer, rushed, put a pair of lovely arms around his neck, and then the youthful lips mounted a hasty kiss on his cheek that caused a very perceptible fluttering beneath the old gentleman's coat, and he turned away with a thoughtful release of mind.

"Why, surely, uncle, don't you know me?" came from between the row lips after the old gentleman had turned away and the youthful release of mind. "Well, I thought it was you, but was not certain. But come let's to the carriage; breakfast is already prepared, in anticipation of your being hungry after a tedious night's ride." And then Spring and Winter, figuratively speaking, passed out, and the two, stepping into the carriage, were driven a few squares, to a stately stone-front mansion, where a few minutes' wait was made for those who dwell under its roof. Entering the dwelling, the young lady was shown to her apartments, with a request to come into the breakfast room as soon as she was ready. A few minutes' wait for the washing of her hands and face and the arranging of her disordered toilet, and then youthful feet came patter down stairs and into the breakfast room.

"Why, where is aunt?" were the first words of the little beauty. "Oh, she is not up yet," replied the stately old gentleman, with all eagerness to be admitted to the parlour. "Well, then, uncle, I will take the head of the table." "And down she sat at the head, and entered upon her duties with a dignified and cheerful countenance. She had her hair done in the latest style, and her dress was of the most elegant and fashionable. She was, in fact, a perfect beauty, and her presence added to the interest of the party.

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"Have you anything new?" The man replied, and called with as many more; but still nothing new to the novel-reading gourmand; and, after consulting herself with some cold chicken, pears, ice cream, lemonade, and a bowl of punch, she turned to the man who had already read, to gorge her mind with. She was going to a water cure establishment for the benefit of her health.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

To be submitted to the people of the State at the next General Election, to be held on the seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, two-thirds of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto, That at the general election next ensuing the passage of this resolution, the following amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the people of this State, and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment, the same shall become a part of the constitution, to wit: Article 1. That prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the debt of the State shall not be so increased as to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc. That no person shall hold any office, or shall be permitted to vote at any election, or act as a juror, who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction.

Section 3. Be it further resolved, etc. That the tickets of all persons voting upon this proposed amendment shall be published in the official journal of the State, and the names of the voters shall be made returns of the votes thereon in the same manner as is prescribed by law for returns of election, and the Secretary of State shall promulgate the result by publication in the official journal.

Section 4. Be it further resolved, etc. That if a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be "For the amendment of the ninth article of the constitution," then the article numbered ninety-nine, and reading as follows, shall be repealed, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are expelled from claiming the right of suffrage, by signing their allegiance to the United States, and who are engaged in 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 this article, shall be permitted to vote, and their names, if they have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in 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, and those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, and those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the course of the rebellion, were or published newspapers, articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession, or who were present at the vote or held office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to be 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 of the State.

Section 5. Be it further resolved, etc. That the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, shall be null and void, and declared null and void, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are expelled from claiming the right of suffrage, by signing their allegiance to the United States, and who are engaged in 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 this article, shall be permitted to vote, and their names, if they have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in 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, and those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, and those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the course of the rebellion, were or published newspapers, articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession, or who were present at the vote or held office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to be 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 of the State.

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This joint resolution shall take effect from and after its passage. (Signed) MORTIMER CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. Approved March 16, 1870. (Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana. A true copy. GEO. E. BOYER, Secretary of State.

Section 10. Be it further resolved, etc. That the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, shall be null and void, and declared null and void, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are expelled from claiming the right of suffrage, by signing their allegiance to the United States, and who are engaged in 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 this article, shall be permitted to vote, and their names, if they have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in 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, and those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, and those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the course of the rebellion, were or published newspapers, articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession, or who were present at the vote or held office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to be 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 of the State.

Section 11. Be it further resolved, etc. That the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, shall be null and void, and declared null and void, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are expelled from claiming the right of suffrage, by signing their allegiance to the United States, and who are engaged in 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 this article, shall be permitted to vote, and their names, if they have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in 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, and those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, and those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the course of the rebellion, were or published newspapers, articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession, or who were present at the vote or held office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to be 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 of the State.

Section 12. Be it further resolved, etc. That the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, shall be null and void, and declared null and void, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are expelled from claiming the right of suffrage, by signing their allegiance to the United States, and who are engaged in 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 this article, shall be permitted to vote, and their names, if they have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in 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, and those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, and those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the course of the rebellion, were or published newspapers, articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession, or who were present at the vote or held office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to be 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 of the State.

Section 13. Be it further resolved, etc. That the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, shall be null and void, and declared null and void, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are expelled from claiming the right of suffrage, by signing their allegiance to the United States, and who are engaged in 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 this article, shall be permitted to vote, and their names, if they have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in 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, and those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, and those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the course of the rebellion, were or published newspapers, articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession, or who were present at the vote or held office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to be 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 of the State.

Section 14. Be it further resolved, etc. That the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, shall be null and void, and declared null and void, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are expelled from claiming the right of suffrage, by signing their allegiance to the United States, and who are engaged in 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 this article, shall be permitted to vote, and their names, if they have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in 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, and those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, and those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the course of the rebellion, were or published newspapers, articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession, or who were present at the vote or held office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to be 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 of the State.

Section 15. Be it further resolved, etc. That the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, shall be null and void, and declared null and void, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are expelled from claiming the right of suffrage, by signing their allegiance to the United States, and who are engaged in 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 this article, shall be permitted to vote, and their names, if they have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in 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, and those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States, and those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the course of the rebellion, were or published newspapers, articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession, or who were present at the vote or held office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to be 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 of the State.

Section 16. Be it further resolved, etc. That the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, shall be null and void, and declared null and void, and the following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and persons under