

REGISTER

REGISTER!

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EVERY REPUBLICAN

SHOULD REGISTER

MUST HAVE NEW PAPERS

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

New Orleans, September 21, 1878.

To all Republican Voters of the State:

You are AGAIN CALLED upon to REGISTER, and are earnestly requested to REGISTER, and use every effort to have every voter in the city and State REGISTERED to your old common enemy.

1. Your old certificate of registration is no longer valid.

2. Your voter must have new papers.

3. Naturalized citizens must have naturalization papers, so as to avoid residence in being registered.

4. REGISTER AT ONCE. DO NOT wait until the last day, when the offices are crowded.

5. All Registration Offices will close TWENTY-FIRST OF OCTOBER.

REGISTRATION OFFICE

FIRST WARD—No. 128 Annandale street.

SECOND WARD—No. 244 Canal street.

THIRD WARD—No. 4 Perdido street.

FOURTH WARD—Rampart, corner Ann street.

FIFTH WARD—Rampart, corner Ann street.

SIXTH WARD—No. 120 Hospital, gundy street.

SEVENTH WARD—Corner of La and Claiborne streets.

EIGHTH WARD—Corner of Grand and Perdido streets.

NINTH WARD—Corner of Grand and Perdido streets.

TENTH WARD—Second door from corner of St. Mary and St. Charles streets.

ELEVENTH WARD—Corner of La and Magazine streets.

TWELFTH WARD—At the Market and Magazine streets.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Northwest corner of Magazine and Bordeaux streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Magazine, Peters avenue and Octavia streets.

FIFTEENTH WARD—At the Courthouse.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Courthouse.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Corner of La and Jefferson streets.

Register at Once

OLD PAPERS NOT

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans.

Trains will leave and arrive at the street depot, on and after September 17th, as follows:

Train No. 3..... LEAVE.....

Train No. 4..... ARRIVE.....

THESE TRAINS RUN DAILY

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING

THROUGH TO

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND

BUS. G., and only one change

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND

CITIES.

Tickets for sale, both second, and

first class, at 22 Camp street, corner

of Canal, A. D. SHELTON, Ticket

G. CHANDLER, General Passenger

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

Agricultural and Mechanical

BATON ROUGE, LA.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

Nineteenth Session begins OCTOBER

next, and ends JULY 4th, 1879.

Tuition Free.

Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, &

Medical attendance, \$15 a month, of

the session of nine months.

Text Books, Stationery, Uniforms

and other incidental expenses, about

\$500.

Total expenses of every kind, for the

year, not exceeding \$600, payable \$200

and \$20 at the close of each term of

the session, making in all ten sessions

of \$600 throughout the session.

Students can enter and withdraw

during the session.

They will be charged only for

tuition, and for the time of attending

the better colleges in distant States

as much as the entire expense at

the University for one year.

Military exercises obligatory on

all Cadets. Cadets can board at the

University Building, or with private

boarding houses, at about the same cost.

State (or Beneficiary) Cadets not re-

ceive the maintenance and support

of the State. Religious instruction—Catholic

and Protestant—will be required to attend

in Baton Rouge, designated by the

dates of their own will be carried

out, on a non-residence system, and

at the expense of the State.

The further information, address

July 21, 1878. D. P. BOYD, V.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

New Orleans, September 21, 1878.

The Republican State Central Committee appointed by the State Convention of 1876, met in the month of August last, and, considering the disorganized condition of the party and the peculiar state of political affairs, and desiring it wise to make the Committee as representative as possible, elected fifty additional members from all parts of the State. The Committee is now constituted of eighty-five members. At that time it was thought that it might not be necessary to convene a State Convention. But at a full meeting held in August a convention was called to meet in New Orleans on the sixteenth of September. Delegates were elected, and on that day a large number assembled in New Orleans under the call, but, owing to the prevalence of the epidemic and to the establishment of a rigid quarantine in many of the parishes, a quorum of the delegates did not meet, and the minority present adjourned subject to the call of the President of this Committee as has been fully set forth in the minutes heretofore published. We now find it necessary to announce that the same causes which prevented the attendance of a quorum of delegates on the sixteenth instant may prevent the reconvening of the Convention in time to take measures for the pending campaign.

Therefore, in view of the approaching election for members of the General Assembly, and for many parish and municipal officers, this Committee deems it proper to urge certain considerations upon Republican voters throughout the State.

First, however, it is pertinent that we should say that at and before the meeting of this committee on the fifteenth of August, when the call for a State Convention was issued, it was generally considered among the representatives from all portions of the State that, under the existing political circumstances, it was not advisable to recommend measures looking to a general campaign. It was not thought to be expedient to make a formal nomination for the only State officer to be voted for. Accordingly the call for the Convention did not specify that nominations should be made, but the Convention was assembled to select a new State Central Committee and to determine upon a line of policy for the party for the future. But a committee cannot lay down its authority until its successors are chosen, and since the party can not remain without an authoritative head, we feel justified in exercising the powers we do.

Preliminary to the suggestions we have to make in relation to practical measures to be taken to make the following declaration of principles subject to the approval of the Convention when it shall assemble:

1. The Republican party of Louisiana adheres to the National Republican party. With that party we emphatically regard the United States of America as a nation, and not a league. We endorse and reaffirm the platform adopted by the National Convention of 1876. We cordially cherish the noble history of that party which saved the Union, destroyed slavery, and granted political and civil rights to all men within the nation.

2. The Republicans of Louisiana announce that with regard to national finances, they favor a bi-metallic and national currency, interchangeable at par, and adjusted to meet the demands of the business and industry of the country. We maintain the protection given by the nation, during the perils of the civil war, should be faithfully kept. We believe, as our party has always believed and asserted, that the money of the nation must rest upon an ultimate basis of coin, having an intrinsic value recognized by other civilized peoples. We affirm the Democratic party for its dishonesty, its inconstancy and its inability to solve the most serious questions of financial policy. Preceding anything and everything to anybody and everybody, in the hope of political preferment, the course of the Democratic party in this regard has only tended to disturb the commercial relations and productive industries of the country. In our own State, we witness the strange spectacle of a party supporting candidates for Congress who have taken extreme views in opposition to the so-called "Greenback" doctrine, running upon a platform which demands unlimited issuance of paper money under national and State auspices, and advocates substantial repudiation.

3. We advocate a system of revenue taxation and import duties which, while it shall provide ample means to meet the public expenditures and obligations, shall secure the protection of our interests against destructive competition of foreign production; especially insisting that the capital and labor employed in the production of the national staples of rice and sugar shall be included in articles to be protected.

4. We favor a national system of internal improvements. The public works affecting inter-State communication and the general commercial and industrial prosperity of the country should be established and supported out of the national resources. We urge the Democratic majority in Congress for their refusal to grant that aid justly due to the South in this direction. Our Representatives in Congress have been as useless to this State and its interests in this regard as if they had had seats in the Parliament of the Sandwich Islands. In reference to the protection of our interests, the South can expect no assistance from the Democracy of the Democratic party in the councils of the nation. We therefore make our appeal to and place our reliance upon the Republicans in Congress, and to work just minded Democrats as may not be under the party whip. We seek, in common justice to the South, that the following measures be adopted: 1. The construction of a national railroad from the Mississippi, south of the 23d parallel, passing through the State of Texas to a port or ports upon the Pacific Ocean within the territory of the United States or the Republic of Mexico. 2. The construction of national express and under national supervision, of a line for the transportation of mail, and the establishment of a system of telegraph lines and telegraph stations, to be constructed and supported out of the national resources. We urge the Democratic majority in Congress for their refusal to grant that aid justly due to the South in this direction. Our Representatives in Congress have been as useless to this State and its interests in this regard as if they had had seats in the Parliament of the Sandwich Islands. In reference to the protection of our interests, the South can expect no assistance from the Democracy of the Democratic party in the councils of the nation. We therefore make our appeal to and place our reliance upon the Republicans in Congress, and to work just minded Democrats as may not be under the party whip. We seek, in common justice to the South, that the following measures be adopted: 1. The construction of a national railroad from the Mississippi, south of the 23d parallel, passing through the State of Texas to a port or ports upon the Pacific Ocean within the territory of the United States or the Republic of Mexico. 2. The construction of national express and under national supervision, of a line for the transportation of mail, and the establishment of a system of telegraph lines and telegraph stations, to be constructed and supported out of the national resources.

tion of intelligent minds that this ruling did not meet the question of a violated pledge, nor has any occasion arisen since to test the purpose or the ability of the conservative citizens to maintain those pledges. There have been occasional acts of violence by one and all against each other, and some by white people against their own race, which while they have been rebuked by the State authority show that this lawless spirit, though, is not extinct, and that the whole moral force of the State may be required to quell and to control it. Until, therefore, it shall have been determined whether these resolutions are an armistice, or a peace, a truce or a treaty, the Republicans of Louisiana must be considered as occupying a delicate, if not a dangerous position. Every consideration of principle and of prudence would, therefore, dictate that they should regard themselves as a corps of observation and guarantee, ready to fall into ranks with any who may stand up in defense of a law which embraces purposes indicated by the Democratic party. If by any political accident the Democracy should succeed in crushing out its conservative influence, it may virtually nullify the terms of the compact. It may even implant in the law, and in the construction of the law, all that intolerance and inequality from which the Republican citizens have suffered so much and against which they have long and so patriotically contended. With this domestic danger, the probable prospect of a national administration, diminished in all its departments, renders any hope of relief against unfriendly State legislation too remote for estimate. One important question then presented for consideration is, how may the Republican party of Louisiana best maintain the rights accorded them by their political opponents? The manner in which this may be most effectually done has been already set forth in this address. We can only add that, in all cases in which an anti-Democratic organization or candidate appeals to Republican support, there should be a distinct pledge on the part of such applicants to maintain the law of April 19, 1876, and the terms of the compact entered into. There cannot, perhaps, be a more proper occasion for calling the attention of the people of Louisiana to the extraordinary services which have been rendered to all their interests by the colored people of this State. It will have been observed that while God hath in his inscrutable judgment, chosen to afflict this city, State and region with the recurrence of epidemics in its midst, He hath demonstrated the inestimable value of the people of color in meeting the calamities which have befallen them. These people have, during this terrible panic and pestilence, cultivated almost exclusively the largest crop of sugar, rice and cotton grown for years past. They have stood at the post, the street, the city, the State, and have maintained their households and fed abroad for safety, and while every abode has been filled with fear and suffering, they have performed the labors of navigation and commerce and watched alike for the living, the sick and the dead. God hath thus tempered the harsher injunctions of the law with the needful policy of the hour, and has manifested in this conduct a noble example of doing unto others as ye would that others should do unto you, and of doing good to those who deeply love you.

In all these invaluable services the colored people have proven their integrity and sympathy for their fellow citizens, and have thus given renewed assurance to the most fastidious and political element they are entitled to the confidence and protection of the whole people of Louisiana. Every practical man in the State must see that in the content and co-operation of this body of our fellow citizens, having a common religion, a common speech and a common interest in the common welfare, and acclimated by nature to any tropical epidemic, will consist the best means of developing the productive capacity, and restoring the wasting prosperity of our State. It would be madness to discourage or demoralize this great influence.

It would be ruinous to our common interests to drive them to destitution, or persecute them into an exodus to other countries upon this continent, where their rights and feelings would be better respected and their extraordinary capacity for staple production brought into competition with our own. And now having considered these general principles of policy, we pass to measures of organization and to questions of practical party management.

With the memory of the deeds of violence, which were perpetrated upon Republicans during the months preceding the election, fresh in the minds of the Republicans and machinery of elections entirely in the hands of the opposition and with the indications that the proscription and violent policy of the Democrats has not been abandoned, at least by the party managers, we do not believe that Republicans can organize or vote in many parishes without endangering their lives. Still we urge upon those parishes and localities where our party is weak, and strong, the duty of making an earnest effort to elect members of Congress, members of the General Assembly and local officers.

In those parishes where the Republicans are in the minority, we recommend that Republicans unite with the Anti-Democratic voters, with the view to securing the best representatives and local officers.

In our opinion there are two objects which we should sacrifice every other consideration to attain; viz: the election of Republican members of Congress, and the election of Republicans or independent members of the Legislature. The Republicans in the several senatorial and representative districts of the State, should be left free to decide for themselves, whether it is proper to nominate candidates, or to give their support to the most favorable candidates, either nominated, or if being understood, that we urge the nomination of party candidates for the Assembly and for local offices where any reasonable prospect of success appears.

To secure these ends we urge upon Republicans to complete their local party organizations and effect the immediate registration of every Republican voter throughout the State. In conclusion we advise Republican voters not to permanently ally themselves with other political or semi-political organizations. If in some remarkable instances during this campaign we support and vote for candidates put forward by other political parties opposed to the Democratic party, we do so without committing ourselves to any political or party organization. Our great object is to defeat the Democratic party now in power in this State and which is making a systematic effort to gain control of the national government. A. DUMONT, President. Wm. Vassar, Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ACT NO. 73, R. S. OF 1878.

NUMBER ONE.

That the seat of government shall be established at the city of Baton Rouge or at the city of New Orleans, as the majority of the voters of the State may determine at the next ensuing election; those voting to locate the State capital at Baton Rouge shall indorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, Baton Rouge;" those voting to locate the capital at New Orleans shall indorse on their tickets, "For State Capital, New Orleans."

(Strike out article one hundred and thirty-one.)

ACT NO. 74, R. S. OF 1878.

NUMBER TWO.

Representatives shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1879, and biennially thereafter, 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.

(Strike out article seventeen.)

NUMBER THREE.

After the year 1878 the General Assembly shall not have power to levy in any one year for all State purposes more than one per centum taxation, nor shall any collection of more than one per centum taxation be made in any one year, on the actual cash value of all real and personal property liable to taxation, except in case of a foreign invasion or a domestic insurrection, and in that event any additional taxation shall only be for the immediate purpose of repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection. The city of New Orleans shall not levy or collect in any one year more than one and one-half per centum taxation on the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. No parish or municipal corporation, except the city of New Orleans, shall levy or collect in any one year more than one per centum taxation upon the actual cash value of all the real and personal property liable to taxation within its limits. The General Assembly shall not have power to issue any bond or pledge the faith of the State for any purpose, nor shall it authorize any parish or municipal corporation to issue any bond or create any debt; provided, that this shall not prohibit the issue of new bonds in exchange for old bonds, when the debt or rate of interest is not increased.

NUMBER FOUR.

The members of the General Assembly shall be paid a salary of five hundred dollars (\$500) per session, and actual traveling expenses by rail or otherwise, or by public road, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) for any one member; provided, that if two sessions are held in the same year they shall receive for the second session in that year a salary of only two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) and actual traveling expenses by the nearest practicable route, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) for any one member. The regular session shall not exceed ninety days in duration, unless by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

(Strike out article thirty-nine.)

NUMBER FIVE.

The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law changing the venue in criminal cases, changing the manner of persons legitimizing children, locating roads, streets, or ways, removing real estate, or forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; affecting the estates of minors, or persons under disability, exempting property from taxation, creating any monopoly, legalizing the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer or agent of the State, or of any parish or municipality; granting any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, or contractor, after the services have been rendered or contracted for; changing any parish seat, or creating new parishes; except by assent of the majority of the qualified electors of the parish or parishes, to be affected; in all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be passed.

NUMBER SIX.

The Governor shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

(Strike out article fifty-six.)

NUMBER SEVEN.

The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary which shall be double that of a member of the General Assembly.

(Strike out article fifty-seven.)

NUMBER EIGHT.

Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves it, he shall sign it; if he does not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house, it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, within thirty days, the Governor shall, in the office of the Secretary of State, and give public notice thereof; otherwise it shall become a law, as if he had signed it. The Secretary of State shall communicate said objections and bill so deposited to the house in which it originated on the first day of the meeting of the next General Assembly, who shall act upon the same as above provided. The Governor shall have power to veto one or more items in any bill appropriating money, embracing distinct items, while approving other portions of the bill, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall become law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Governor's veto.

(Strike out article sixty-six.)

NUMBER NINE.

No officer, whose salary is fixed by the constitution shall be allowed any less or perquisites of office.

NUMBER TEN.

The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, district courts, and justices of the peace. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases, and in all probate matters, their jurisdiction shall be unlimited.

(Strike out article sixty-six.)

NUMBER ELEVEN.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of six thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly on their own warrant.

NUMBER TWELVE.

The General Assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district, one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected by a plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district, there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the General Assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interest may require, as authorized by existing law, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both branches of the General Assembly. Until otherwise provided by law, the district courts now existing in the parish of Orleans shall have the jurisdiction at present conferred by law; no restricting or change shall be made so as to take effect during the incumbency of any judge. The number of districts in the State shall not be less than thirty nor more than forty-five. The General Assembly shall provide by law for at least four terms annually of the district court in every parish. The General Assembly shall have power to create circuit courts, to be constituted by grouping the district judges into circuits, and composing the circuit court of the judges of the district courts within such circuits. To direct the places of meeting of said circuit courts so constituted, and to vest said circuit courts with appellate jurisdiction from the district courts within the circuit where the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100) exclusive of interest, and does not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) exclusive of interest. The General Assembly shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both houses, to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to causes where the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1000) exclusive of interest; and in case of such restriction, the circuit courts so to be created shall have appellate jurisdiction of the class of cases thus restricted from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

(Strike out article eighty-three.)

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Each of the district judges shall receive a salary, to be fixed by law, which, except in the parish of Orleans, shall not be less than two thousand dollars, nor more than three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term of office. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and have resided in the State and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years. In the parish of Orleans the annual salary of the district judges shall not exceed five thousand dollars, to be paid as above provided.

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