New Orleans Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 26, 1878.

TO ANY DESPONDING GENIUS.

BY ALICE CARY.

Take this for granted, once for all:
There is neither *chance* nor *fate*,
And to sit and to wait for the sky to fall,
Is to wait as the foolish wait.

The laurel, longed for, you must *earn*—
It is not of the things men lend,
And though the lesson be hard to learn,
The sooner the better, my friend.

That another's head can have your crown
Is a judgment all untrue,
And to drag this man, or the other down,
Will not in the least raise you!

For, in spite of your demur, or mine,
The gods will still be the gods,
And the spark of genius will outshine
The touchwood, by all odds!

Be careful, careful work to do,
Though at cost of heart, or head—
The praises, even of the Review,
Will hardly stand in stead.

No light that through the ages shines
To worthless work belongs—
Men dig in thoughts as they dig in mines,
For jewels of their songs.

A fresco painter in ceiling wrought,
With eyelids strained, 'tis said,
Till he could but read of the fame so bought,
With the page above his head.

Hold not the world as in debt to you
When it credits you day by day,
For the light and air, for the rose and dew,
And for all that cheers your way.

And you, in turn, as an honest man,
Are bound, you will understand,
To give back either the best you can,
Or to die, and be out of hand.

An Idol of the Paris Cafe.

[Correspondent of the World.]

PARIS, August 30.—The retirement of Theresa from the stage, is an event of some importance in the Parisian world. She will act no more, but that is no great matter; she will sing no more, and that means very much for a population that idolizes her to-day as it has idolized her any time these fifteen years past. She quits the scene of her triumphs under circumstances of almost ideal perfection—to marry and to enjoy the fortune won by her own exertions. The fortune brings her in $6,000 a year; the marriage makes her M'me. Theobald Guillereau—a name absolutely unknown to fame until she began to bear it almost a fortnight ago. The union has been announced for two months past, but the *chroniqueurs* were premature. It took place at Neufchatel, a tiny town in the Department of the Sarthe, where Theresa will live with the man of her choice. Neufchatel, duly sensible of the honor, celebrated the happy event with bonfires and illuminations, thus ...ring a point gained against the ...pital in letters of fire. The victory was, ...deed, something to be proud of. Paris and this Patti of the Beer Saloons have long been in the habit of vowing that they could never part, and yet one of them consents to be forsworn for the sake of love in cottage "in the Department of the ..." The other cottage of the popu... ...avorite at Asnieres, where there was love but only every comfort, is to be ... and the curtain falls on one of the ...curious careers in the annals of the ...

...s, in spite of her abiding pop... has not retired a moment too ... though no politician, she belonged ...tially to the period of the Second ...ire. Her songs kept the people in ... humor, and without intending it, was of more use to Napoleon III. than ...en legions. She might have associ... herself with him in the famous boast: ... to order, I will answer for that." ... did help to answer for it in many a ... of the empire's history, when her "Nothing is sacred for a Sapper" helped to reconcile the people to the army and her "Bearded Woman" helped to reconcile them to themselves. No wonder the Emperor sent for her to sing to him and gave to her a substantial memento of the meeting. He may have wondered why she had such a power of fascination over the crowd, but it was his business to take his luck as he found it, and he seemed to find her as much to his taste as did the mob of stable-men and dandies who made her fame. She was not beautiful; grace was not a word in her vocabulary; she was even without *esprit*. But these are common gifts, and she had others that in their *ensemble* were peculiar to herself—the most grotesque humor, and a well-trained voice of extraordinary power, which she deliberately threw out of training for the production of the most unheard-of effects. She sang ordinary songs in an extraordinary manner, deliberately distorting the final note of some cooing chorus into a deep bass roar, only to be compared to the accents of a fog horn with a cold. It was the negation of all art, and it was eagerly welcomed by a public bored to death by monotony of method in its pleasures. She had gestures to match the note, and the two together constituted "Theresa's trick." That trick is now known to every miserable little *cabotine* of the faubourgs, and its monetary value to imitators is not over a dollar a night. But, we see, it has brought the original inventor some $6,000 a year.

Theresa's history would be infinitely better worth writing as a contribution to our knowledge of the Second Empire than that of most of the members of the court who went to listen to her as soon as their master had set the fashion. The materials are to be found in her "Memoirs"—"written by herself," says the title-page, as though to confound sceptics inclined to doubt that she knows how to write. They bear the stamp of unprofessional authorship in a certain naivete, which has the same note of the grotesque as her art of song. She was born in Paris of very poor parents. Her father played the fiddle at the barrier balls. She learned his airs as he practiced them, and sang them for her own pleasure, though not always to that of the listeners. She was sent to learn dressmaking, but they soon turned her out of the workshop for humming too loudly over her sewing. At twelve she was left an orphan and thrown on her own resources. After awhile she found employment as a supernumerary at the Porte St. Martin. It brought her in only bread and cheese, or perhaps hardly the two together, but it was a great step gained; it introduced her to the world of the stage. She was an "actress." At the same time she enjoyed the full satisfaction of her Bohemian instincts. The fall of the curtain at midnight left her free, and she had the run of the small theatrical cafes of the quarter. "It was delightful. "I [illegible] those nights passed almost entirely in the open air with my comrades, the [illegible]. Alas! joyous epoch of the days of old, where are you?" and so on. During this joyous epoch she was receiving about $20 a month, and she sometimes went without her dinner as a rough and ready mode of balancing expenditures with income. Once she was as much as nine francs in arrear at her restaurant, yet her want of a meal impelled her to try to add to the debt. The landlady shook her head: "pay up, if you please; I think I've trusted you about as far as you can go." Theresa, all aglow with shame and anger, started up to reach the door, when a hand touched her own and left a ten franc piece in the palm. It was the hand of Dumaine, the actor, a man still of some celebrity at the east end of town. "Pay the woman at once," he said; and when the landlady began to make excuses he interrupted her—"not a word." Then turning to the customers, nearly all actors, or actresses, he proposed that they should place the establishment "under an interdict" for a fortnight, and the thing was actually done.

Theresa, of course, dreamed of becoming a great actress, just as Liston aspired to tragedy. Failing in that, she thought she might at least turn her talents to account in serious singing. She was not without knowledge of the art, thanks to her father's teaching, and she labored steadily to lower her voice and to elevate her style to the standard of those lyric platitudes in words and music which pass for songs of sentiment on the French stage. The *cafes chantants* were coming in vogue in Paris—growing rapidly, as the music halls have since grown in our cities, from back rooms to gilded saloons. Theresa thought she would try her fortune at one of them, and she obtained an engagement at the Alcazar, among a company whom she describes as "a pitiable collection of the unknown." The only member of importance was a cardboard giant, which appeared from time to time on the stage and made believe to play the cornet-a-piston. Her pay was just five francs a night, and out of this she had to find her toilet—two old silk dresses, worth fifty francs at the outside, and bought of a second-hand dealer on credit at one hundred and fifty! "I could hardly hope for an increase of salary, for I was detestable. They used to make me sing sentimental songs, and the reader will be good enough to believe me when I tell him that I have no taste for this sort of music." The dresses and other things had yet to be paid for, and by and by the bailiffs came to enforce the creditor's claims. While they were taking their inventory of her miserable stock of furniture, Theresa "hummed the air *a la mode*" to keep herself in heart. "Suddenly one of them said, 'you sing very well, mademoiselle.'

"'You think so?'

"'Parole d'honneur! Do give us that song again?'

"'Sing to bailiffs! Never!'

"'We are not so bad as we seem, and I'll prove it. Only sing again, and you shall have a delay of a fortnight.'

"'No; I wont sing for anything under a mouth.'

"'Go on, then.'"

In the course of her vagabond life in search of bread she once found herself very decidedly outside the walls of Paris—at Lyons. She had accepted an engagement at one of the minor theatres of the city, as usual to sing in the style which was as distasteful to her as it was to the public, but which she did not exactly know how to change. It was a new and a painful experience. She thought Lyons a great city, but—it was not Paris. She could not live away from the boulevard. At the end of the month she was on her way back to the asphalte once more, and (though she had very little money) by express train; she came to no immediate change of fortune; she was little better than a miserable wanderer from one *cafe chantant* to another, singing by the month for the price of her suppers of tripe. Her memoirs would be of no interest at this point but for her occasional mention of her companions, one or two of whom have gone far beyond her in good fortune by winning splendid positions in genuine art. Berthelier, she tells us, used to sing at the cafe Beuglant in the Quartier Latin; Michot "has played the Viscount in a trio at the cafe of the Rue de la Lune, and Marie Sax—yes, Mlle. Marie Sax, of the opera—the splendid "Queen of Sheba," of Gounod; the "Africaine" of Meyerbeer, was my comrade at the cafe Moka."

She next found an engagement at the Eldorado, sang a sentimental song, "The Flower of the Alps," in a sentimental style and had the usual mediocre success. But the turn of luck was at hand. The company supped together one New Year's Eve, and Theresa, to amuse her comrades, hit on the idea of giving her "Flower of the Alps" in a burlesque style. The lackadaisical words and air of the original were preserved, but the new manner of rendering them was admirably calculated to express Theresa's disgust for both, and to make her hearers share the feeling. It was the song of her "weariness of the flesh." Her success was prodigious. She was encored, and this time, having got the wretched "Flower of the Alps" down, she proceeded to jump on it, in the passion of her anger and disdain. "I varied the performance by adopting the German accent and *Tyroliamisant* the refrain." The company (all professionals, bear in mind) applauded in a frenzy of delight. One man alone was grave—the director of a rural *cafe concert*. It struck him that the public would be just as glad as "the trade" to see "the Flower of the Alps" in trouble, and when Theresa left the table he stole to her side to offer her a profitable engagement. "Willingly; but what for?" "To sing comic songs." "Nonsense; it is not in my line. I shall never get a hearing. (She had as yet no idea of the principle of her own success.) My line is sentiment you know." "Of course, but will you do what I ask you?" "Why not? But I think you are making a mistake." In less than a year from that time she was earning almost any sum she liked to ask for her services and making the fortune of every *cafe concert* in which she showed her face.

Her success went on increasing, both in fame and in substantial results, from that time. She had discovered the law of her own popularity in the willingness of the Parisians to have a mockery made of the maudlin pathos which had long ceased to draw tears. She mocked it, therefore, with all the venom of her hate of a calling that had never brought in bread, laboriously perfecting her eccentricity of voice and gesture and all her tricks of comic surprise. It was not by any means a lofty popularity; but I am not concerned to defend it—I am merely stating a series of curious facts as I find them. She was coarse beyond all question, but so were for the moment the people who listened to her. It was merely a question of supply and demand, and it meant no more than that a patient who has fallen sick through overfeeding was showing a relish for onion soup. Once in revolution of taste against the *chansonnette*, the Parisians are just as hard on their old idols as they are wont to be in politics. She could not throw enough mud for them on the elegant manner, the simper of sentiment and its whine. It was a fishwife singing the poems of the "keepsake." It pleased everybody—the poor by appealing to their sense of the inadequacy of the lyric consolations offered to them by the poets in their pay; the rich and blase as expressing their conviction of the general emptiness of things. The loud and deliberately vulgar woman became the favorite vocalist of a cynical age. It is because the age of the empire was emphatically of that mind that I think Theresa's importance as a representative figure came to an end at the date of Sedan. The republic is too young for cynicism; it is yet in the stage of hope; and Theresa has shown a certain instinctive sense of the fitness of things in choosing this period of its consolidation for her retirement from the scene.

A LAST WORD.

BY A. R. GROTE.

Hold thy heart within thy hand
Where the fools around thee stand,
So that when they torture thee
Thou canst crush it and be free;

They will show their brutal strength,
They will have their way at length;
This at least they shall not say,
They have touched thy heart to-day.

LES BUTTES CHAUMONT.

How a Wilderness in Paris was made to Blossom like a Rose.

From Frazier's Magazine.

What a contrast to turn from the heart of Paris, where it is truly said *on ne dort pas*, from the brilliant Boulevards Italiens and de la Madeline, from the Rue de Rivoli and Palais Royal, to the People's park of Les Buttes Chaumont! It is a very long way from these, but not to be missed on any account by any one wishing to realize the antipodes of Parisian life and society, the wealth of the "English" quarter, the poverty of Belleville! The most violent anti-Bonapartist going must pardon Napoleon III. some small portion of his crimes for the sake of this excellent piece of work; the inimitable, fairy-like park of the Buttes Chaumont being of his creation. You drive, gradually ascending to the end of all things, that is to say, you quit by little and little the tumult, glare, and animation of the city, and find yourself on a sudden amid emerald glades, dells, and *bosquets*, with thrushes singing, cascades dancing, brooklets meandering, only a low rumbling sound of distant thunder indicating the city just left behind. The quiet, the coolness, the rusticity are delicious. There are working women darning their stockings in the shade, children at play, old men reading the newspaper, and at rare intervals one or two tourists like ourselves; that is all. This airy height, half natural, half artificial, now a veritable paradise of verdue, commands a noble view of Paris, and is connected with one of the most tragic pages in its history. Here, on May 26, 1871, the Communists made their last stand, and being driven farther into Belleville, were massacred almost to a man. Long ago every trace of that bloody encounter has disappeared, and flowers are now blooming on the scenes of fratricidal hatred and vengeance fearful to contemplate. Let us hope that such outward change may symbolize an inner revolution, and that these fairy-like glades, grottoes and parterres, so nobly commanding the city, may henceforth be dedicated to tranquility and enjoyment.

Senseless Disputation.

Though it may not be possible to reason from the imaginary consequences of dogmas, it is easy enough to detect the actual consequences of certain modes of discussing dogmas. Eternal damnation and the wrath of God have been made topics of tea-table tattle of indiscreet theologians even more than by headlong men of science. Of all existing quackery, the quackery of sham discussions between a sort of advertising parsons is the most repulsive. What interest has the Reverend Josiah Jowles' private view about hell for the majority of sensible people? Mr. Jowles is not Dante, and does not pretend to have descended the steep stairs of the inferno. He has rather less claims to be heard of the two than the savage medicine man who has visited the shades and brought back some tokens of his journey to the land of the dead. The confidence of Jowles and Grimes and the rest increases two disagreeable tendencies. People are tempted more and more to make serious topics the theme of light banter and familiar satire. Again, the general inclination to believe or disbelieve because some petty notoriety of the day is convinced, or is a skeptic, grows more powerful every month. Some clergyman who writes of the divine life in the manner of the *Daily Telegraph* dismisses hell, if not with costs, with rhetorical indignation. His disciples, like Mr. Mallock's sea captain who had a wife in every port, "are overjoyed at hearing there is no hell." Some other divine restores the place of punishment, and old ladies, like the wife of Mr. Mallock's professor, are greatly comforted. Conduct is much more impaired by the see-saw of opinion produced among weak-minded readers by rival spiritual quacks than by any serious and rational theory of life and duty. All these matters were once of the utmost solemnity, scarcely to be spoken of by the dearest friend in the most intimate colloquy. Now they are settled and unsettled every day by lecturers, preachers, disputants, in the monthly magazines. This state of things gives satire sufficient excuse, and even satire can hardly find associations so ribald as greatly to lower the dignity of modern controversy.—*Saturday Review.*

The Negroes' Fidelity at Memphis.

Whatever casts light upon the character of the negro as a man will be of inestimable value in the solution of a problem we have just begun to fairly consider. If the negro is found to be true and reliable when entrusted with the grave responsibilities of citizenship, if he discharges faithfully the duties devolved upon him, and shows in such trying times that he may be entrusted with the preservation of order and the guarding of homes from the criminal class, even of his own race, it will go far towards giving new views of this subject. Perhaps we complain too much of the clannish and close order race disposition of the negro when we have taken no pains to make him interested in the preservation of law and order. If he feels a just pride in being entrusted with the gravest and most responsible position in a time of great peril it will be a step gained in the solution of the problem. We complain of the disposition of the negroes as a race to band together, and to stand by each other right or wrong. Do we offer any inducement to do otherwise?—*Nashville American.*

A story is told of a Glasgow merchant, who on his death bed sent for a Free Church clergyman. Having some fears regarding his future prospects, he asked the reverend gentleman, "Do you think if I were to leave £10,000 to the Free Kirk church that my soul would be saved?" "Well," answered the cautious minister, "I could not promise you that, but I think the experiment worth trying?"—*Galaxy.*

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 biennally 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, where 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 the nearest practicable route, 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 biennial 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 legitimating children, vacating roads, streets, or alleys, remitting fines, penalties, and 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 service has 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 house 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 file the same, with his objections thereto, 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 fees or perquisites of office.

NUMBER TEN.

The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and in 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. They shall have appellate jurisdiction, in civil suits from justices of the peace, when the amount in dispute exceeds ten dollars, exclusive of interest. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish in the manner and with the qualifications to be determined by the General Assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. The General Assembly shall have power to vest in the clerks of the district courts the right to grant such orders and do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice. In all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

(Strike out articles seventy-three, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety-one and one hundred and thirty-three.)

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, not to exceed the number now authorized by existing laws, 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 redistricting or change shall be made so as to take effect during the 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 place or 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 cases 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 excluded 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.

(Strike out article eighty-four.)

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

In lieu of the office of district attorney, established by article ninety-two of the constitution of 1868, there shall be elected, by the qualified voters of each parish, a State's attorney therefor, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have been a resident of the State, and a practicing and duly licensed attorney-at-law, for at least two years. He shall receive a salary from the State of not less than three nor more than seven hundred dollars per annum, to be provided by law upon the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and payable quarterly on his own warrant. He shall be *ex-officio* attorney of the parish, and receive such salary therefrom as may be fixed by the parochial authorities, not to exceed seven hundred dollars per annum. He shall, moreover, receive such fees of office as may be allowed by law. In the city of New Orleans the State's attorney shall receive such compensation from the city, in addition to the salary above provided, as may be established by law. He shall be elected at the same time with the judges of the district courts, and shall hold his office for the term of four years.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

In every case where the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer having the necessary qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try such cases; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial of those cases in which the judge may be personally interested, or when he may be absent or refuses to act.

(Strike out article ninety.)

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

In order to provide for the establishment of the judicial system created by the above amendments, and to prevent the evils of an interregnum, it is hereby ordained by the people of Louisiana:

First—That the General Assembly, which meets the first Monday in January, 1879, shall, in accordance with the foregoing amendments, immediately redistrict the State, and provide for the authority of clerks, and the election and criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Second—That as soon as the Legislature shall have acted as aforesaid, the Governor shall by proclamation call an election for justices of the peace for each parish, except the parish of Orleans, and for district judges, in each district created by the redistricting, where one or more parishes have been added, or taken from the existing judicial district, and for State attorneys, as above provided, except in the parish of Orleans, where the district attorney for the parish shall be the State attorney. This election shall be held on the same day throughout the State, which day shall not be less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the passage of said act. The terms of the officers elected at said election shall expire at the general election of 1880, and the limitation on the change of the districts, oftener than once every four years, shall not be considered as having effect before the general election of 1880.

Third—That the judicial system, as established by the constitution of 1868, shall remain in force until the expiration of the thirtieth day after said election, excluding from the computation the day of the election.

Fourth—The adoption of these amendments shall not vacate the offices of the present clerks of courts in each parish.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

Article one hundred and thirty-two of the constitution of 1868 shall be abrogated.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

The Superintendent of Public Education shall receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

No license tax shall be imposed by the State, or any parish or municipal authority, on any mechanical trade, manufactory or factory, except such as may require police regulations, in towns and cities.

NUMBER TWENTY.

The Legislature is authorized to exempt from State, municipal or parish taxation household goods, such as furniture wearing apparel, tools of trade or profession, and family portraits, not exceeding in aggregate value the sum of five hundred dollars.

ACT NO. 12, EXTRA SESSION OF 1878.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

Strike out the first part of article 142 of the constitution of 1868, which reads: "A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The General Assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance;" and insert: "The university shall be maintained. It shall be composed of a law, a medical and an academical department, and such other departments as may be established by law, each with appropriate faculties; provided that the law and medical departments already organized shall continue in the city of New Orleans, and the academical and other departments may be located elsewhere in the State."

Platform of the New York Republicans.

1. The faith of the payment of the public debt and the redemption of public promises, according to the spirit and letter of the law, and our well-being requires that the nation's honor shall be kept as inviolate as the nation's life.

2. Under the management of succeeding Republican administrations, the country has advanced to the point of specie resumption, and the highest interests of business, no less than the plighted faith of the republic, demand that there shall be no steps backward and no postponement. With this steady progress we have the auspicious signs of reviving trade and industry, and congratulate the people upon this practical evidence that if the good work shall be completed the depression which grew out of the financial disorders, forced upon us by the war of the rebellion, will give place to returning confidence and permanent prosperity, which can rest alone on the fixed monetary standard of the commercial world, on solid values and full security and certainty for the future.

3. Standing unalterably for the constitutional principles of hard money, we insist that the greenback, instead of being dishonored and depreciated, shall be made as good as honest coin; that the labor dollar shall mean a real dollar; that the fluctuations and uncertainties which rob toil and paralyze trade shall cease; that our currency shall be made the best currency by making all parts of it, whether paper or coin, equivalent, convertible, secure and steady, and all public servants, whether executive officers, Senators or Representatives, whose acts and votes conduce to the high object, deserve our approbation.

4. The Electoral Commission was a wise and honorable mode of settling a dangerous dispute; all parties were bound to abide its decision, and any attempt to undo or impair the conclusion it established is unpatriotic and revolutionary.

5. While sincerely seeking fraternal realtions in all just efforts and aspirations, we summon the people to renewed vigilence and unflinching warfare against the vast horde of claims and raids on the Treasury which count for success on Democrat rule, under the mastery of a solid South, and which would fall with special hardships on New York, as the chief taxpaying State in the United States.

6. We demand free and unintimidated elections in the South as in the North, and the full recognition and observance of all the rights and the liberty of all citizens as ordained by the amended constitution, and until they shall be secured the work of the Republican party to protect human rights will be unfinished.

7. We renew our declaration for the elevation of the public service on the basis of a secure tenue during the faithful performance of official duties, for a fixed term, for the frugal and efficient administration of national, State and local affairs, for unyielding resistance to any further land grants as subsidies to corporations or monopolies, for grateful recognition of the brave soldiers and sailors of the republic, and for common schools, free from sectarian influence and unmenaced by sectarian appropriations.

8. While recognizing with satisfaction that many patriotic Democrats do not share its spirit and impulse, we arraign the dominant force of the Democratic party as a constant disturber of public tranquillity and confidence, as the wanton foe of public security in its persistent assaults on the authority and stability of the established government, as attempting to weaken the nation by crippling the army in a time of uncertainty and danger, as guilty of false pretenses in claiming for the Democratic House a reduction in public expenditure, whose fraudulent character is proved by the necessity for a heavy deficiency bill, as dependent on a solid South and thereby subservient to all its demands, as aggravating the troubles of the country by mischievous agitation throughout the period of its supremacy in the House of Representatives, as faithless to the obligation of national honor and the chief support of wild schemes of inflation, repudiation and utter financial disorder, which imperil public credit and business security, and its further or greater success would be a national calamity.

9. An emergency in the history of a great country, second only to the great struggle for its existence, now confronts us. As then, the Republican party was the sole organized political protection against national disruption and patriotic citizens of whatever party name rallied under its standard for the defense of the Union, so now the Republican organization is the only efficient bulward [against] national repudiation and disgra[ce] ... it again invites all good citizens, ... ever previous political ties, to u[nite with] it in preserving the national ho[nor]. [To] all Republicans this great exigenc[y espe]cially appeals to rise to its highes[t ac]tions and join heart and hand [for the] triumph of those vital principles [on which the] security and welfare of the repu[blic de]pend.

REGISTER

REGISTER!

REGISTER!

REGIS...

EVERY REPUBLICA[N]

SHOULD REGIST[ER]

MUST HAVE NEW PAP[ERS]

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM[MITTEE,]
No. 69 Canal ...
New Orleans, September ...

To all Republican Voters Thr[oughout] the State:

You are AGAIN CALLED upon t[o REGIS]TER, and you are earnestly requested to ... YOURSELVES, and use every effort ... power TO HAVE EVERY REPUB[LICAN] VOTER in the city and State REGIST[ERED] to again defeat our common enemy.

1. Your old certificates of registration ... be used for the coming election.

2. Every voter must have new papers.

3. Naturalized citizens must bri[ng] naturalization papers, so as to avoid ... venience in being registered.

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

REGISTRATION OFFIC[ES]

FIRST WARD—No. 192 Annunciat[ion, be]tween Terpsichore and Robin streets.

SECOND WARD—No 244 Carondel[et, be]tween Delord and St. Joseph streets.

THIRD WARD—No. 4 Perdido stre[et, near] St. Charles; No. 345 Common, between ... son and Claiborne streets.

FOURTH WARD—Rampart, corner of ... street.

FIFTH WARD—Rampart, corner ... Ann street.

SIXTH WARD—No. 139 Hospital, ne[ar Bur]gundy street.

SEVENTH WARD—Corner of Lap... and Claiborne streets.

EIGHTH WARD—Corner of Greatm[en and] Post streets.

NINTH WARD—Corner of Greatm[en and] Elmira streets.

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

ELEVENTH WARD—Corner of W... ton and Magazine streets.

TWELFTH WARD—At the Market.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Northeast ... 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 ... and Jefferson streets.

Register at Once

OLD PAPERS NOT GO[OD]

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

Chicago, St. Louis and New Or[leans] Railroad.

Trains will leave and arrive at the C... street depot, on and after September 9, ... follows:

LEAVE.

Train No. 3 .... 7:00

ARRIVE.

Train No. 4 .... 7:35

THESE TRAINS RUN DAILY.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING C[ARS]

THROUGH TO

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CO[LUM]BUS, O., and only one change to

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND EAST[ERN] CITIES.

Tickets for sale, berths secured, and i[nforma]tion given at 22 Camp street, corner Com...

A. D. SHELDON, Ticket A[gent.]

F. CHANDLER, General Passenger A[gent.]

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVER[SITY]

AND

Agricultural and Mechanical Col[lege,]

BATON ROUGE, LA.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Nineteenth Session begins OCTOB[ER ...] next, and ends JULY 4th, 1879.

Tuition Free.

Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lig[hts and] Medical attendance, $15 a month; or, ... the session of nine months.

Text Books, Stationery, Uniform, C... and other incidental expenses, about $6... session.

Total expenses of every kind, for the se[ssion] year, not exceeding $180; payable $20 at en[trance] and $20 at the close of each of the nine ... of the session, making in all ten equal pa[yments] of $20 each throughout the session.

Cadets can enter and withdraw at a[ny time] during the session.

They will be charged only from the ... entrance, and for the time of attendance.

The traveling expenses to and fr[om some] of the better colleges in distant States are ... as much as the entire expense at this ... tion for one year.

Military exercises obligatory on all ... or Cadets. Cadets can board or lodge ... University Building, or with private fam[ilies in] Baton Rouge, at about the same cost.

State (or Beneficiary) Cadets not receiv[ed un]til the Legislature makes an appropriati[on for] their maintenance and support.

Religious instruction—Catholic and ... estant, given in the University; and on S[undays] Cadets will be required to attend the ch[urches] in Baton Rouge, designated by their p[arents.] The wishes of parents in regard to the r... duties of their sons will be attended ... much certainly as attendance upon ... and Scientific classes.

For further information, address,

July 22, 1878. D. F. BOYD, Presi[dent.]