nmercial and Financial Matters.

nmark has never within the memory of had so fine a harvest.

he British government is said to have 0 tons of hay in store.

here were 100 miles of tunnel in Great ain in 1877, which cost $50,000,000.

he English pawnbrokers must not take article in pawn from any person under age of twelve years.

few years ago Daniel Drew was worth or six millions. The other day judgments inst him amounting in the aggregate to ,258 15 were sold at auction in New York $600.

nglish steel pens are almost entirely made women. In 1820-21 the first gross of "three-" steel pens was sold wholesale at £7 4s the ss. In 1830 they had fallen to 8s, and in to 6s the gross. A better article is now l at 6d per gross.

he consumption of coal in London is adily augmenting, both in an arithmetical a geometrical ratio. Thus in 1841 the sumption was within 200,000 tons; in 1851 increased to $3,500,000 tons, in 1861 to 3,275 tons, and in 1877 to 9,000,700 tons. manufacturing purposes alone 1,500,000 s are used annually in the huge city.

The teacher is not without honor in his own ntry, if that country happens to be nce. The French Republic has established und of 100,000 francs to enable all the gov- ment schoolmasters throughout the land travel to and stay a given number of days the Paris Exposition. This is not done for pleasure of teachers, but for their in- uction. That 100,000 francs is well in- sted.

The supply of horses seems from some re- nt statistics to be very unequally divided in e world. England is reported to have in und numbers 2,255,000; Germany, 3,352,000; stria, 3,500,000; the United States, 9,500,000, d Russia, 21,600,000 horses--about one to ery four of her population. As the mass of ussians are very poor, nature may have rnished the extra number of horses to give ose the opportunity expressed in the pro- rb, "Put a beggar on horseback and he'll le to the devil."

The New York Daily Bulletin reports that e of the leading blackboard exchanges has lopted the limited liability plan on con- acts, and issued the following notice: "We serve the right to cancel this contract by aying to the purchaser 5 per cent of the par alue of the stock in addition to the amount eceived." The proprietors say the new plan for the purpose of protecting themselves om panics or from "corners" in the Stock xchange. It is probable that all the other lackboard concerns will adopt a similar ystem.

The exportation of specie has wholly ceased. uropeans are sending back our bonds arcely fast enough to cover the balance of rade against them. During July, 1877, we xported more specie than we imported by ,475,750; in July, 1878, we imported more han we exported by $301,025. In seven months f last year the excess of exports over im- orts of specie was $25,044,912; in seven nonths of 1878 the excess of exports has been nly $301,055. The coinage of gold and silver uring August was $8,502,400, which is added o the currency of the country, not a dollar of t having been exported.

WEAK RESERVE OF THE BANK OF ENG- AND.—The Bank of England weekly return ssued this afternoon indicates slightly in- reased strength. The reserve of notes in the anking department is now a trifle over 28,000,000, or about £600,000 better than it was fortnight ago, and, including the coin re- serve, the increase on the week has been £362,000. In other words, there is now a total anking reserve of £9,275,000. This is very mall, considering the probabilities of the ot very distant future; but there is some round for satisfaction in the fact that the 5 er cent rate has had a sensible effect. The rincipal gain this week lies, however, in the ecrease of the bank's liabilities. Both the ublic and private deposits have fallen off, educing the liabilities of the bank by about £1,000,000. At the same time the government ecurities have fallen off £100,000, and the "other" securities £1,264,000, so that a large amount must have been repaid to the bank by he public, and the reserve thereby in some measure strengthened. The proportion of re- serve to liabilities is now 39 per cent, a rise of per cent since last return, and the bank nay therefore be said to have gained consid- erable strength. No bullion has, however, een as yet attracted from abroad, and there s therefore no ground for making money eally cheaper.—[London Times, August 23.

A NEW KIND OF TEA.—Teetotalers and the dvocates of temperance generally will be in- erested to learn that a discovery of an im- portant nature is reported from Asia Minor. plant which produces tea of excellent qual- y has, it is stated, been found growing in undance, but in a wild, uncultivated state, the neighborhood of the city of Trebizond. a made from the leaves of this plant is said possess all the virtues and aroma of tea own in China. Two thousand "okes" were eedily disposed of in the local market the ner day, chiefly to Persians, who are great -drinkers, and, recognizing the merits of s Trebizond tea, are buying the produce of newly discovered plant and sending it to eir own country. The tea was ld at twenty pisastres the oke, but if operly prepared would fetch a much gher price. The villagers have hitherto erely dried the leaves in the sun—a process hich leaves the plant with all its natural bit- rness. The Governor of Trebizond, foresee- g the great advantage to the country which likely to arise by encouraging the growth the tea-plant, has asked the government to nnul the forest dues if demanded by the oods and forests authorities, on the ground hat, the leaves of the plant being picked from he bushes growing on the river banks, the ew industry does not fairly come within the peration of the forest laws. On the other and, a tax of 20 per centum is talked of as bout to be imposed on the production of rebizond tea; and if this intention is carried nto effect the villagers will not be encour- aged to start in business as tea merchants on n extensive scale.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

A Monument in the Mohawk Valley.

The Utica *Observer* publishes a statement rom "the aged historian of the Mohawk Val- ey," Jeptha R. Simms, describing the result of is efforts to raise money for a monument to en. Herkimer and his associates. About $600 ave already been subscribed. The *Observer* ays:

"The place for the proposed monument is he Oriskany battle ground. Above all other pots in the valley this typifies the heroism nd devotion of the first settlers. Here clasped ands the lie lingers of German Flats, the asslers of Minden, the Dunckels of Frey's ush, the Fondas of Palatine, the Gardiners f Mohawk, the Sammonses of Fonda, the eshers of Canajoharie, the Shells of Manheim, he Clydes and Campbells of the Susquehanna all, and others representing every cluster of abins from Amsterdam to the Carrying Place. hese men were heroes no less than their ader. To them as much as to Herkimer be- ongs the honor of that day. They risked death s bravely as he, and met it as unflinchingly. t was no well-laid plan of his alone which won he fight, but the sturdy valor of the whole. ence a costly shaft over his grave cannot roperly symbolize the victory. A monument t Oriskany, on the field itself, would tell the lory of the bone and sinew which won the day, s well as of the general who sat through the torm of bullets, and inspired his men with the istoric pipe."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Tuesday Evening, September 10, 1878.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING-HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
September 7	$562 452 66	$181,302 83
September 9	474,075 70	48,216 27
September 10	501,639 89	106,264 54
Total thus far	$1,538,168 25	$335,783 64

The money market is quiet and easy.

We quote exceptional paper 7@8 ⅌ cent; A1 do 9@10; second grade o—@—; loans on collaterals 5@8; A1 mortgage paper 8⅌@10; second grade do —@— ⅌ cent per annum.

Gold is quiet and easier.

Foreign Exchange quiet.

Sight in light request.

State Consols easy at 72⅞@73.

Premium Bonds quiet at 30⅝@30⅞.

Stocks dull.

Gold opened in New York at 100⅛, and closed at 100⅛. Here it opened at 100⅛@100⅛, and closed at 100⅛@100⅛.

STERLING—Bank bills 483@483¾; commercial 479@480.

FRANCS—Bank francs —; commercial 5.21⅞.

SIGHT—Bank counter rate ¼, commercial and bankers' 3-16 ⅌ cent premium.

NEW ORLEANS STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

FIRST CALL—10 A. M.

$1000 Premium Bonds 30¾
States 72⅝@73⅛; Premiums 30⅝@30⅞.

SECOND CALL—12 M.

No sales.
States 72⅝@73; Premiums 30⅝@30⅞.

THIRD CALL—2 P. M.

No sales.
States 72⅝@73⅛; Premiums 30⅝@30⅞.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Gold 100⅛. Exchange dull; asking 482@486⅛. Money 1½@2. Governments dull. Stocks weak.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Bar silver quoted to-day at 51¾. Consols—For money 94 13-16, for account 95.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Tuesday Evening, September 10, 1878.

COTTON—A fair inquiry prevailed throughout the day, but the transactions were restricted in consequence of the small offerings, and the sales up to the close aggregated only 700 bales. The following is the official closing of the Cotton Exchange:

	To-day.	Yesterday.
Low Ordinary	—	—
Ordinary	—	—
Good Ordinary	10	10
Low Middling	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	10¾	10¾
Good Middling	11⅛	11⅛
Middling Fair	—	—

Sales to-day 700 bales. Demand fair.

COTTON STATEMENT.

In store and on shipboard Sept. 1, 1878		4,086
Gross receipts since yesterday	824	
Gross receipts previously	3,714—	4,589
Total supply		8,624
Exported to-day	....	
Exported previously	2,219—	2,219
Total stock this day		6,405
Total stock this day last year		21,867

There were no exports to-day.

Net receipts since yesterday	824
Receipts from other ports	....
Net receipts last Tuesday	373
Net receipts same time last year	113
Net receipts since Friday	2,976
Net receipts same time last week	1,175
Net receipts same time last year	855
Net receipts since September 1	4,538
Net receipts same time last year	2,106

Cotton on shipboard as per account of the Cotton Exchange is as follows: Liverpool 152, Havre 576, Bremen —, Mexico —, Spain —, Mediterranean —, coastwise 130 bales; total 858 bales. This, taken from the stock at noon, as noted at the Exchange, leaves in presses 5547 bales.

The receipts at all ports, consolidated, as per telegrams to the Cotton Exchange, show totals from noon yesterday to noon to-day of 7841 bales, against 4081 on last Tuesday 1098 last year, and 4740 the year before.

The movement at ports for four days, up to 12 m. to-day, is given below:

	Received since Friday.	Same time last week.	Same time last year
New Orleans	2976	1175	855
Galveston	6744	3574	1121
Mobile	1315	652	432
Savannah	8953	4893	1729
Charleston	3397	2595	729
Wilmington	535	301	39
Norfolk	405	128	91
Baltimore	--	15	23
New York	48	16	27
Boston	141	160	658
Philadelphia	50	66	74
Various	--	427	--
Total	24,564	13,987	5838
Receipts at ports since September 1			69,918
Receipts same time last year			10 473
Receipts same time year before			30,997

The consolidated report for four days gives exports to

	G. B.	Fr'e.	Con.	Chan.	Stocks
This week	1822	....	....	....	67,906
Last week	883	....	153	....	50,936
This week last year	1532	....	3900	...	108,909

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Are quoted as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Havre —c; to Bremen —d; to Hamburg —; to Antwerp —d; to Revel and Cronstadt —c; to Genoa and Barcelona —; to New York ⅝c; to Boston, Providence, Fall River and Philadelphia ⅝c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool —d; to Havre 15-16c; to Bremen —c; to Hamburg —d; to Antwerp —d; to Revel and Cronstadt —d; to Genoa and Barcelona —c; to New York —c; to Boston, Providence, Fall River and Philadelphia —c.

SUGAR—Is quiet and unchanged.

We quote: Inferior —@—c; common to good common 7@7⅝c; fair to good fair 7⅞@8c; fully fair 8⅛c; prime 8⅜c; strictly prime 8⅝c; gray clarified —@—; yellow clarified, as in quality, 9@9½; off whites, good to choice, 8⅝c; white clarified 9⅞@9⅝c.

MOLASSES—Dull and nominal.

We quote: Common 22@25c; fair 25@28c; prime 30@32c; strictly prime 36@38c; choice 41@42c.

FLOUR—There is no change in the market. The supply is ample and the demand light, and prices continue to rule quiet and steady as our quotations. Sales—35 bbls at $4; 25 and 110 at $5; 25 and 25 at $5 50; 50 and 25 at $5 62½; 25 and 25 at $5 75.

We quote: Choice extras $5 50@5 75; family $5@5 87½; trebles, low to choice, $4 25@5; double extras $3 75@4 25; single extras $3@3 50; superfine $2 75@3; common $2 50@2 75. Dealers in their trade obtain an advance of 50c ⅌ bbl on these prices.

CREAM AND PEARL MEAL—Supply ample and demand confined to job lots, which are quoted at $2 85@3 ⅌ bbl.

HOMINY—Wholesale $3 50@3 75; retail $3 80@4.

GRITS—Quiet and prices firmer at $3 65@3 90, ex landing. Job lots out of store are quoted at $4@4 15 ⅌ bbl. Sales—100 bbls at $3 60.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and quoted at $3 50@3 75.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and easy with a good supply, but largely held off the market for better prices. We quote choice Western at $2 45@2 50 ⅌ bbl. Dealers' sales are still quoted at $2 75 ⅌ bbls. Sales—25 bbls at $2 50.

PORK—There was a sharp advance in prices at the West to-day, and although several lots sold here at $10 ⅌ bbl, there was a stronger feeling in the market, and in a few instances the price named was refused by receivers. We quote the market firm at $10@10 25 ⅌ bbl, dealers selling small lots out of store at $10 50@10 75 ⅌ bbl. Sales—50, 75 and 70 bbls at $10.

DRY SALT MEAT—The supply is ample, and for the want of active demand the fresh arrivals are going into store. We quote the market dull, and holders indisposed to make concessions in prices, at 5½c for loose, 5¾c for packed shoulders. Dealers' prices are quoted ⅛@¼c higher.

BACON—The demand continues dull and confined to job lots at unchanged prices. Shoulders 6¾c, clear rib sides 7⅝@7¾c, and clear sides 7⅞@7⅞c. Dealers obtain on these prices an advance of ⅛@¼.

LARD—Prices for this article remain quiet and unchanged. We quote prime steam 7¾@8; refined 8¼@8½c in tierces and 9@9¼c in kegs; buckets 9⅛@9⅜c. Dealers' rates are ¼@½c higher.

HAMS—Share in the general dullness in trade, and values are nominally unchanged. We quote ordinary hams 9@10c, and choice sugar-cured 12½@13¾, as in size, quality and brand. Dealers' prices are ⅛@⅜c higher.

BREAKFAST BACON—The supply is ample for the demand, and the market is steady for choice goods at 9@9½c; dealers are charging 9⅝@9¾c for small lots.

PACKERS' HOG PRODUCTS—Dealers are selling on orders in the job trade at $6 50 half bbl for rig pork; $7 75@8 ⅌ bbl for prime; $8 50@8 75 for prime mess; $8 50 for rump pork.

COFFEE—Demand limited and prices weak.

QUOTATIONS FOR GOLD.

	Cargoes.	Job Lots.
Prime	17½@17⅝	17½@17¾
Good	16¾@17	17@17¼
Fair	16½@16¾	16½@16¾
Ordinary	14@14½	14½@14½
Extreme range		13 @17¾

TOBACCO—There was an active movement to-day. Sales 546 hhds. Stock on sale 3300 hhds.

QUOTATIONS.

Inferior lugs	1¾@ 2¼
Low lugs	2¼@ 2¾
Medium	3 @ 3½
Good to fine	3¾@ 4½
Low leaf	4½@ 5¾
Medium	6 @ 7½
Good	7½@ 8½
Fine	8½@ 9½
Selections	10 @11

CORN—Quiet. Sales—150 sacks white mixed at 50c, and 150 yellow mixed at 52c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Steady. 300 bags St. Louis sold at 33c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Quiet at 70c ⅌ cwt.

HAY—Dull. Choice $15@16 ⅌ ton.

BULK CORN—There is only a moderate inquiry at 45@46c for No. 2 mixed.

WHEAT—Receipts small and demand light at 94@95c for Texas and choice No. 3 Western.

WHISKY—Market quiet and steady. We quote choice Cincinnati $1 08@1 09, fair to good Western $1 05@1 07, Louisiana $1 05@1 06.

WOOL—Demand good and prices firmer. We quote burry 9@10c, Louisiana clear 20@21c, lake 23@23½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Fair stock and in good request. New York creamery fine 25@26c, New York dairy prime 22@24c, New York dairy good 17@19c, Western creamery 23@26c, Western dairy 12@16c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Is in light demand. New York cream 11@12c, Ohio factory 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—In fair demand at 3@3½c in lots.

POTATOES—Western at $1 75@2 ⅌ bbl.

ONIONS—Western easy at $1@1 25 ⅌ bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Nominal.

CABBAGES—Are quiet. They are quoted at $4@5 ⅌ box.

BEANS—Northern 3@3½c. Western 2½@2¾c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—Old chickens $4@4 50; young $2 50@4; ducks $3@4; geese $5; turkeys $10@12 ⅌ dozen.

EGGS—Western 14@16; Louisiana 24@27c ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Steady. Prime 6@6⅛c, good 5¾@5⅞c, fair 5⅜@5½c, ordinary 4⅞@5c, common 4⅝@4¾c, and No. 2 3⅝@3⅞c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Messrs. Jackson & Manson, the well-known salt importers and dealers, have obligingly furnished us with the following quotations: With sample stocks on hand and a very limited demand, the market may be quoted easier. A cargo of coarse just arrived sold to a dealer on private terms. We quote dealers' rates from warehouse 75@80c for coarse, 95c@$1 for fine. Turks' Island is held at 25@30c ⅌ bushel. Table salt in pockets 1⅜@7c each, as in size.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Domestic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 11 a. m.—Coffee quiet for want of stock; no sales reported. Sugar firm; sales 2200 hhds, 3100 bags; refining fair to good fair 7¼@7 7-16. Refined sugar firm; good demand. Linseed oil 59@60.

12:25 p. m.—Coffee quiet. Sugar firm. Refined sugar firm; good demand.

12:35 p. m.—Wheat—spring $1 08@1 12, winter $1 05@1 10. Corn—49½, 47⅞@48½. Pork—$9 25@9 50. Lard—6.95@7.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Opening.—Wheat—86⅛ September nominal, 87⅞ October, 88⅞ November. Corn—no trading.

1:15 p. m.—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red 87 September, 88¼ October, 89⅞ November, No. 3 red 81⅞@82 cash. Corn firmer; 34⅜ September, 35⅜ October, 35¾ November, 34½ cash. Oats higher; 21⅜ bid November, 19⅞@19¾ cash. Whisky steady; $1 07. Pork nominal. Cut meats—General market nominal and higher; no sales. Bacon higher; clear rib 6¼, clear 6⅝. Lard nominal.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Wheat dull at 85@92. Corn—42. Oats—24@25. Rye—45@52. Pork dull. Shoulders—4¾, clear rib 5¾, clear 5⅞. Bacon—Shoulders 5¾, clear rib 6½, clear 6¾. Lard—6⅝.

12:30 p. m.—Pork—$9@9 25. Bacon—5⅞, 6@6¾. Hams—11@13. Cut meats—4¾, 5⅜, 5⅞. Lard—6 60, 8, 8½. Hogs $3@4 35; receipts 669. Whisky $1 06.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 9:25 a. m.—First call—Pork $8 27½ October, $8 25@8 30 November, $8 07½ bid, $8 20 asked, seller year. Lard—6.70@6 75 October, 6.52½ bid, 6.70 asked November, 6.48 seller year.

12:25 p. m.—Wheat 85⅝ September, 86⅝ bid October, 86⅞ asked November. Corn 37⅜@37⅝ October. Pork $8 37½@8 40 October. Lard 6.70@6.72½ October.

1:05 p. m.—Wheat—86 bid September, 86⅛ bid October, 86¾ November. Corn—36⅝ September, 37½@37⅝ October, 37¾ asked November. Oats—19⅝ September, 20@20⅛ cash, 21⅛ October, 22⅛ November. Pork—$8 20@8 25, September, $8 22½@8 25 October, $8 27½@8 30 November. Lard—6.65 September, 6.67½ October.

3:30 p. m.—Wheat—85⅞ September, 86⅞ October, 86⅛ November. Corn—37⅜@37⅝ October, 37⅞ asked November. Oats—19⅝@20 September, 21¼ asked October, 22 bid November. Pork—$8 27½@8 30 October. Lard—6.70 October.

Union Stock Yards—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day 10,000; official yesterday 8814; shipped 4611; left over about 6000; light grades selling at $3 80@3 95, generally at $3 90; heavy mixed packing nearly nominal at $3 60@3 80; heavy shipping $3 90@4 10; Philadelphias $4 15@4 25. Cattle—Estimated receipts 8500. Market dull.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10, 12:30 p. m.—Cotton—Fair demand and freely met at previous prices; Middling Uplands 6⅜d. Middling Orleans 6⅜d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 1000 are for export and speculation.

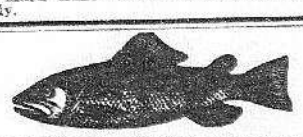
Wheat—Western spring—No. 1 9s 8d, No. 2 9s; Western winter—No. 1 9s, No. 2 8s 10d. Flour—Western canal 21s@24s. Corn—New mixed 23s 3d @23s 6d. Oats—2s 7d. Pork—Prime mess Western 48s. Lard—Prime Western 37s. Bacon—Long clear 31s, short clear 33s. Tallow—American 37s 9d.

5 p. m.—Lard—Prime Western dull at 37s 9d. Tallow—Prime city firmer, 38s. Wheat dull; new Western winter, 8s 8d; Southern winter, 8s 10d. Corn—New mixed steady, 23s 3d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Tallow 38s 3d.

2 p. m.—Flour quiet; extra State 24s 6d. Wheat—Arrived cargoes quiet; Chicago 43s, red winter 44s, California 49s; do to arrive very dull; Chicago 40s@40s 6d, California 46@49s; arrivals for orders light; English and French country markets lower. Corn—Arrived cargoes quiet; 25s; do to arrive 23s 6d@24s.

At Mark Lane—Wheat—6d@1s lower. Corn steady.



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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

OFFICIAL.

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, July 17, 1878.

In pursuance of article 147 of the constitution of this State, publication is hereby given to the voters of this State of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, at its session of 1878, and which are required to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish of this State, in which a newspaper shall be published. Said amendments appear more fully in acts Nos. 73 and 74 of the regular session of the General Assembly of 1878, and in act No. 12 of the extra session of the General Assembly of 1878, which are officially published for the information of the voters, and which will be submitted to the people at the next general election, to be held on the fifth day of November, (next) 1878, in such a manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, separately, and if a majority of the votes at said election shall approve and ratify all or either of said amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

WILL. A. STRONG, Secretary of State.

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 the 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 approve 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 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 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 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 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 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 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." jy18 td

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING OF REGISTRATION OFFICES.

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS, PARISH OF ORLEANS, New Orleans, August 30, 1878.

The different registration offices will be op