# Ouachita Telegraph.

MONROE, LA., AUGUST 2, 1878.


## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### For Congress.

We are authorized to announce Hon. E. E. KIDD, of Jackson, a candidate for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic-Conservative Congressional Convention.

Hon. W. J. Q. BAKER is our choice for Representative in the XLVth Congress and to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of Judge Leonard in the XLIVth Congress.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

### For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Dr. THOMAS P. RICHARDSON a candidate for Sheriff of Ouachita Parish, subject to the action of the Democratic Parish Convention.

You could kill deer yesterday, but let the quail, partridge and the pheasant alone until the 15th of September.

Mr. A. Keller, recently returned from a visit to the Hot Springs, has our thanks for a copy of an illustrated paper published there.

Are there any commercial travelers around town? We are interested in their appearance—they are so liberal—and dislike to have them in town and not announce their arrival.

Capt. John E. Morris, of Trenton, has our thanks for a quart bottle of black writing ink of his own make. This ink the Captain will sell at 50 per cent less than New Orleans prices.

We are indebted to the Young Israel *Aid Society for complimentary* tickets to their first annual entertainment, to be given at Gerspach's Hall, next Thursday evening. We expect to be there.

The latest conundrum — Which of those two mammoth spirited dailies of New Orleans, the Picayune, or the Times, (both with the largest circulation,) favored calling a constitutional convention first?

We are informed by the Mayor of the City that the Health ordinance will be rigidly enforced. Use a spade, lime, copperas, or some other disinfectant, and be sure that your premises are neat and clean.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Singer sewing machine to be found on the first page. Mr. Steel, the local agent, will explain the advantages of the Singer machine, and will not talk you to death either.

We notice that our old friend Henry B. Holmes has been elected secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of Madison parish, defeating Mr. Jones by a vote of 62 to 57. Henry will be running for Congress next.

There will be a Methodist camp meeting near Downsville, in Union parish, beginning to-day. We fear that all the preachers put together cannot save Union parish. Ouachita is lost, and Union is close behind. Brethren, pray.

For the offices in this parish there is a very sorry struggle. In Claiborne, Jackson, Union, and several other parishes, candidates for all the offices are plentiful. As no one seems to aspire to the place of Representative from this parish, would it meet the views of the parish if we should say that Capt. W. P. Renwick would be hard to beat, and would make a good Representative? Suppose you think of it.

Our friends, the Republicans, are coming to the front, and we give them a cordial shake. So long as we had only the anti-convention Democrats to contend with, we felt but little interest in the struggle. Unaccustomed to quarreling with Democrats, we have been sadly at a loss for words. But, now, the missing link is supplied. In New Orleans, the other day, the Republican State Executive Committee held a meeting, and it was decided that the Republicans must make a fight. We affirm the decision. And we are no less positive in approving the call for a Republican convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district, which is to meet in Monroe, on the 9th of September, next. Before this convention will come as candidates, so we hear, Judge Ludeling, Judge Wyly, Judge Baker, Judge W. H. Hough and General Morey. Which of these gentlemen want the short term, we have not heard, but it is likely they will all receive it at the ballot box in November. But whatever fortune has in store for these gentlemen, we greet them with a smile, and say we are glad to see the old loyal party showing signs of life. It was an honest party—high-toned and chivalric—and ought to survive. We vote aye for the September convention.

## THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Punctually to the minute the solar eclipse set down by astronomers and the almanacs for Monday, made its advent here. The enterprising people of Monroe, appreciating the exhibition—which was free—were promptly in their places on the sidewalks and streets and in the back-yards, and were all provided with improved telescopes made of little bits of glass, smoked over a candle, a lamp or a pine splinter. DeSiard and Grand streets were crowded. Various reports of the affair have reached us, no two of which agree, except that all the observers were looking heavenward, some of them for the first time in their lives. It is said that the earth got between the sun and the moon, and that that caused the eclipse. The Parish Coroner told us he could see the moon during the eclipse, and several people were certain they could see stars. But, the most learned observers we have found are the young gentlemen who smoke cigarettes on the back streets and call their fathers "the old man." What they do not know, cannot be explained.

Discarding all these reports, so wide apart are they, we shall accept our own, since that, we believe, is reliable. It was calculated that the eclipse would begin at New Orleans at 51 minutes after 3 o'clock. It began here, according to our observation, exactly 8 minutes sooner. A light cloud was passing over the sun at the time, but a small obscured spot on the sun's limb was perceptible. The little cloud passed off, and in two minutes, the beginning of the eclipse was plainly to be seen. Fortunately, the sky was clear, although the horizon in every direction was packed with heavy clouds. The moon, now new, (as it always is in solar eclipses,) sailed stealthily along between the sun and earth, and the limb of the sun became more and more obscured. At 25 minutes after 4 o'clock, the sun appeared as a well-defined crescent, the horns of which were pointing downward and towards the place of rising. Rapidly, then, the sun's disc became obscured, and at 4:40 there was but a small bright crescent left. Three minutes later, this bright crescent shifted to the top of the sun, the ends, or horns, becoming blunt. The sun-light was now dim, like twilight. The cocks crew once, twice and thrice, and the chickens, guineas and other fowls sought their roosts. The little boys and girls who fill their mammas' baskets with fresh eggs, know all the old hens by name, and take care of the little chicks, were tickled to death to see the chickens going to roost. But, there was still good light, and lamps were not needed.

At 4:46, the sun's bright cresent again shifted and to the south, and the eclipse, only partial here, began to pass off, ending we do not know when, as our interest in it ceased when the nearest approach to totality was over.

The difference in the temperature of the atmosphere might have been felt, and certainly was, from the reports we have received, but the thermometer failed to record it. In one hour the change was only one degree, and this happens every day.

And now, it is our melancholy duty to announce that there will not be another solar eclipse, visible here, during this century.

We turn over to the public the moulds and metal found, last week, by Policeman Larkin, to be used for counterfeiting silver coin, and found in the possession of Angellos and another Italian. It appears that the two gentlemen were innocent, and that there was no attempt to inflate the currency by counterfeit dimes, quarters or half-dollars. Judge Baker, before whom the men were tried, says there is no law punishing any one for being in possession of engravers' plates or counterfeiters' moulds. Innocence and the majesty of the law have both been vindicated.

Gen. Morey has been testifying before the Potter committee, and swears that he is a lawyer, but has not practiced since he got license. The General is a truthful man, and an officer of the late Freedmen's bureau, of high and distinguished renown. He never did anything wrong—couldn't help to steal a railroad. The General is alive, and swears he has been a resident of Louisiana for fifteen years.

Franklin parish went head-long for a new Constitution, and swore off against the proposed Amendments. Col. L. H. Bowden was endorsed for Senator from this district.

Among our new advertisements will be found one from Mr. J. E. Behen, in reference to his business in the sale of sewing machines. Read what he says.

## SUPREME COURT.

Early, Tuesday morning, the Supreme Court adjourned. In addition to the cases already disposed of, we find the following:

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED.

State vs. C. Newton et al.; N. J. Baker et al. vs. T. P. Richardson, sheriff; L. H. V. Harrington vs. Ira Barfield et al.; State vs. Isaac Robinson; Blanchin & Giraud vs. S. Whited; M. H. Lippmins vs. A. McCranie; H. W. Fairchild vs. H. W. & B. T. McEnery; J. A. Hynes vs. J. B. O'Neal, sheriff; State vs. O. B. Payne; R. Wilkinson vs. H. Boughton; J. B. Durham vs. Heirs of Daughtery; H. Snider et al. vs. L. Cutliff et al.; A. H. Van Loan vs. Wm. Heffner, sheriff, et al.; White & Barrett vs. Wm. Heffner, sheriff, et al.; E. W. Warfield vs. Calhoun & Parker; L. Templeman vs. J. B. O'Neal, sheriff; E. Snider et al. vs. W. N. Collins, sheriff; T. C. Johnson vs. A. Weinstock—M. Cohen, third opponent.

JUDGMENTS REVERSED.

D. Y. Grayson, executor, vs. E. E. Norton, assignee—Wm. Bonner, intervenor; State vs. Frank Byrd; J. A. Cawthorn et al. vs. J. D. Cawthorn, administrator; Lola Blanton vs. J. T. Ludeling et al.; R. T. Jennings et al. vs. H. F. Vickers et al.; J. J. Hope vs. Wm. Heffner, sheriff, et al.; M. L. Scoval vs. W. H. Gill; W. E. Hamilton vs. N. C. Hodges, tutrix; R. W. Daughtery et al. vs. S. W. Vinces, executor; S. Hoffman & Co. vs. Mrs. C. Godfrey et al.; C. D. Gilmore vs. B. F. Logan; F. Garrett, executor, vs. Wm. Bonner; E. L. Strother vs. T. P. Richardson, sheriff; McLear & Kendall vs. J. L. Hunsicker's succession; State vs. W. G. Prather; J. W. Patterson, guardian, vs. Hugh Yongue; L. W. Ramsey vs. J. S. Post et al.; State vs. James Swayze; N. A. Raines, wife, vs. W. N. Collins, sheriff; R. B. Todd vs. W. L. Richmond, sheriff; J. C. Williams vs. Wm. Heffner, sheriff; J. S. Williams vs. C. Chaffe; B. M. Johnson vs. Mrs. J. Mayer et al.

JUDGMENTS AMENDED.

Succession of Wm. Nesbit; I. Q. C. Stafford, tutor, vs. P. M. Ryan et al.; N. Berwin vs. H. W. McLemore; Bayley & Pond vs. Stacey & Polland; S. B. Hill vs. Julia Mayer and husband; W. M. Gillaspie, guardian, vs. Citizens' Bank.

REMANDED.

C. N. Bruce vs. W. G. Bruce et al.; W. Schneider vs. Ætna Life Insurance Co.; State vs. J. W. Clary.

DISMISSED.

City of Shreveport vs. A. McCranie and C. Adams.

REHEARINGS GRANTED.

I. Q. C. Stafford, tutor, vs. P. M. Ryan et al.; R. B. Todd vs. W. L. Richmond, sheriff; T. C. Johnson vs. A. Weinstock—M. Cohen, third opponent; R. Wilkinson vs. H. Boughton et al.; State vs. James Swayze; John W. Patterson, guardian, vs. Hugh Yongue.

### River News.

The river is getting down to dead low water mark, but there still remains about an eight foot channel, and we doubt not but that the Wilson will be able to come through to-morrow.

The Wilson arrived at 5 p. m. Saturday with a good load and passed down at 2 a. m. Sunday. The Little Bob B. will connect with her or any boat that may take her place during the low water season.

The John Wilson will take delegates to the Baton Rouge convention and return for $15.50, leaving here to-morrow evening. We have received the following dispatch:

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1878.

*Editor Ouachita Telegraph:*

I will land the delegates at Baton Rouge, Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

F. A. BLANKS,
Steamer John Wilson.

### DIED,

At Waverly, Caldwell parish, July 25, 1878, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the fifth year of her age, JOHNNIE MCLAIN BENNETT, daughter of Mrs. M. L. Bennett, and of James M. Bennett, lately deceased.

This lovely child was ill only a few days; her life was taken away by a very malignant type of fever; her suffering was soon ended, and she entered the joys of paradise. But while she is no doubt happy, her family are miserable, and weep sadly over her young and fresh grave. JOHNNIE was the light and beauty of her mother's home, which was lately clauded in gloom and sadness by the death of her dear husband. Strange that this lovely child was not left to dispell the darkness and sorrow from a mother's heart, by the radiant beauty and smiles of her pure and innocent life! But she too was taken, as if to increase the gloom, by the absence of her sweet simplicity and tender affection. The ways of Providence are dark and mysterious.

Although young, she has left a fragrance, like that of a sweet flower, which will long shed a sad delight over the heart and memory of the lonely mother. A child of remarkable affection and thoughtfulness, she seemed to know that the death of her father had blighted the happiness of her mother; and with an inexpressible sweetness, she would cheer up her afflicted parent, by expressions of affection and love rarely equalled in the maturity of age.

While it is sad to part with little ones of such bright and happy minds, yet when we realize that they are only lifted up to a higher life of unending progress, we can submit to the loss, knowing that if we become little children in innocence and simplicity of life, in a few years we shall join them, and forever go higher in knowledge and love of God, in Jesus Christ our Redeemer. L.

### DIED,

At St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of 30th July, 1878, RICHARD B. BATTE, aged 28 years, eldest brother of Mrs. Lewis D. Allen, Jr., of this city.

## 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 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. He stood Monday in January, [illegible] appointed by law, [illegible] held at the seat of government. [illegible] sey at

[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 an additional taxation shall only be for the [illegible] ate 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 [illegible] 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 a 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 re-considered, 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 so formed, learned in the law, shall be elected by the plurality of qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one judge, except in the parish of Orleans, [illegible] may establish [illegible] public interest [illegible] number now [illegible] The Mary, herself injured [illegible] shock, recoiled and stopped s[illegible] her course.

There were twenty-eight seam[illegible] board the Normandy, a w[illegible] stewardess, and th[illegible] amidships and disemboweled [illegible] steam-power, [illegible]

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

[illegible] 30 to take [illegible] whom t[illegible] districts in the State shall n[illegible] 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,

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

officer 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."


## EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

BATON ROUGE, LA.,

[illegible] in successful operation, with good [illegible] of a large patronage. [illegible] Session [illegible] begins, by law, October 5 and [illegible] July 4.

*Facilities for Instruction*—Very good: an [illegible] experienced Faculty, now of four Professors—the number expected soon to be increased; much philosophical and chemical apparatus; good appliances for instruction in Engineering; large museums of Natural History; a library of fourteen thousand volumes, and a good equipment of small arms and artillery for military exercises. Efforts are also making to get in readiness Workshops and an Experimental Farm, for which 126 acres of good land have been secured.

*Course of Study* embraces a wide field of literature and science; and parents will select the studies which they may wish their sons to pursue. The military exercises are ranked as studies, only obligatory on the cadets who are quartered in the University building and, optional with other students, who board in Baton Rouge. To become "student" or "cadet," is optional with the parent.

*Admission* granted to young men and youths not under fourteen years of age, who are proficient in the branches of a common English education. They can enter at any time during the session, and be charged only from date of entrance. Students may be residents of other States.

State (or beneficiary) cadets cannot be received until the Legislature makes an appropriation to pay their expenses.

*Expenses.*—Tuition and the use of library and apparatus are absolutely free. Students can find good boarding in Baton Rouge for about $15 a month; and those who form "messes" can maintain themselves for $6 to $8 a month.

*Expenses for a Military Cadet.*—Fixed expenses per month—Board, lodging and servant attendance, $12; washing and mending, $2 50; fuel and lights, 50 cents; medical attendance, $1; total, $16; or for the session of nine months $144; or at that rate for part of session. Payable monthly in advance. Contingent expenses per session—estimated—uniform clothing, $47; text-books and stationery, $15; medicines, $5; breakages and contingencies, $5; total, $72. Payable $48 on entrance, balance $24 January 1. In case of withdrawal from the Institution, cadets will be charged only for the time of attendance, except that there will be no remission of fees for the last two months of the session.

*Location* healthy, and desirable for delicate youths who may not be able to stand a colder climate.

For further information, address

D. F. BOYD, President.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE,

CLINTON, HINDS CO., MISS.

Will Commence its 28th Annual Session September 25, 1878.

Among the inducements offered to patrons are the following:

Thorough instruction; rigid but paternal discipline; superior moral influence; unsurpassed healthfulness of location; kind and competent instructors; ample facilities for illustration; low rates of charges. Board in private families, including furnished room, fuel and washing, $12 50 per month. Board in College Hall, including washing and fuel, $10 per month. Students from other counties can draw $10 a year from their county treasuries. For full information, send to Rev. W. S. Webb, D. D., President of the College, for a catalogue.

W. T. RATLIFF,
45:3m. President Board of Trustees.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
45—1m. Dean.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TIP TOP,

THE CELEBRATED

HARNESS AND SADDLE STALLION,

Will make the present season at my stable on the McGuire place, three miles north east of Monroe, La. His services are offered at $10 a single leap; $20 the season or $25 to insure a mare in foal. Money due when the fact is ascertained or mare parted with. The colt, in all cases, standing good for the money.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

Tip Top is a beautiful bay, full 16 hands high, strong and muscular, possessing fine style and action. Was sired by the world-renowned old Edwin Forrest, owned by Alexander of Kentucky; dam by Excelsior Morgan; grand dam by old Gray Eagle.

PERFORMANCES:

He has taken several premiums at various fairs in Kentucky. Also, in St. Louis, Mo., and a number of premiums at Columbia, Fulton and Jefferson City fairs, competing with some of the best trotters in the West. He has trotted a mile in 2:40.

March 29, 1878. [illegible] W. McLEOD.