Ouachita Telegraph.

MONROE, LA., AUGUST 23, 1878.

Colonel F. C. Jones is announced as a candidate for sheriff. Col. Jones would make a good sheriff, and deserves well of this people.

Our printers have been organized against us, and we are excluded from getting a word in, even edgwise, by the proceedings of the several mass meetings and conventions held here. *Vide passim.*

Mrs Julia Moore will please accept our thanks for the honey sent us a few days ago. Mrs. Moore has an apiary, and is very much interested in bee culture. Some day, we will look at the bees, Mrs. Moore, if they be stingless.

The Democrats of the several Wards of this Parish are requested by the chairman of the Parish Executive Committee to meet to-morrow for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Parish Convention which is to meet on the 31st. Will these Wards send up men with heads on their shoulders?

A few years ago the TELEGRAPH was published as a half-sheet. We had forgotten our losses, and what we did in opposition to the Radical printing law, until two subscribers from Claiborne parish reminded us of our half-sheet. We have thought, and still think, that no one is bound to take this paper, half or full sheet. We have set no quarantine on subscribers, or on payments. If there be any one who reads this paper and does not like it, let him return it to this office. We will live to publish his obituary. And we have buried lots of them in the potter's field. The Divinity student, who, quoting Hebrew, said, *Besticando*, was no mean philosopher. We have the magnificent pleasure of returning our pro rata share to all our disgruntled subscribers.

A month and more ago—taking time by the forelock, as we thought—we ordered, from St. Louis, a supply of paper for four months. The yellow fever was not then talked of. When the excitement began, we relied upon getting paper through from New Orleans. New Orleans was closed; and then we turned to Vicksburg. Communication was stopped with Vicksburg, and then we learned that the paper ordered from St. Louis had been landed at Vicksburg by the "City of Helena." Immediately, we telegraphed to the editor of the Shreveport Standard to send us some paper by the Monroe and Shreveport stage. Yesterday we learned that the Monroe stage is not permitted to cross Red river and enter Shreveport.

It is highly probable, therefore, that we will not issue a paper next week, as we have not a dozen quires left; and unless we can smuggle some paper through the quarantine, the TELEGRAPH will disappear, until the next killing frost.

The yellow fever scourge has not reached Monroe, but the yellow fever panic has, in spite of the judicious and strict quarantine regulations adopted and enforced by our city authorities. A number of families have gone to the country, leaving behind their chickens and turkeys, and we hear, as a matter of fact, that a number of families from Vicksburg, New Orleans and other places want to come to Monroe to escape the epidemic. We can say that the inhabitants of Monroe were never healthier than they are now. The resolutions adopted at the mass meeting, Wednesday, bear us out in this assertion. People are running about—as if they were afraid to die, or expected to live forever. We do not understand that this idea is taught in any of the churches, or in the Bible. It is appointed unto all men to die. This we learned at Sunday school, long ago. And Solomon asked, what went ye out for to see? a reed shaken by the wind?

But, even as we smile through our tears, we must bow our head in sympathy for the afflicted people of New Orleans, Grenada, Vicksburg and Memphis. They are in distress, and Death, astride of his pale steed, is abroad within their limits. New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, is an unknown city; Grenada is almost depopulated; Vicksburg reports thirty deaths from yellow fever Wednesday, and Memphis reports the fever spreading there. The people of these cities have our profoundest sympathy. Among the few things they can be grateful for is that the hand of affliction, however heavy, rests upon them alone, and that the people of other cities are not such sufferers as themselves.

River News.

Since our last report the river has acted quite strangely, rising and falling alternately, and so often has this occurred that we are unable to note the various changes. Columbia and Harrisonburg have quarantined against New Orleans, and we presume that the Wilson stops somewhere below the latter place. If the Little Bob did not pass down yesterday evening or last night, she will this morning, going to meet the Wilson.

The Republicans of this parish held a mass meeting Saturday, at the Wisner schoolhouse. The purpose and object of the meeting is explained in the following announcement, a copy of which, addressed to Abraham Brooks, a colored man, has been placed in our hands:

NOTICE.

The Republican voters of Ouachita are requested to meet in convention at Monroe, at 12 M., Saturday, August 17, 1878, to send delegates to the Congressional Convention to meet at Monroe, September 9, 1878, and for other purposes. JNO. H. DINKGRAVE, JNO. T. LUDELING, W. J. Q. BAKER, And others.

This announcement is endorsed—

Read this to your congregation and spread the word. JNO. H. DINKGRAVE.

We are not informed who acted as president and secretary of the meeting, but learn that Judge Ludeling, Judge Baker and J. H. Dinkgrave, Esq., were selected as delegates to the Congressional Convention, and that the meeting instructed the delegates to support Judge Ludeling as the choice of the Republicans of this parish for the nomination for Congress. We are unable to understand why Judge Baker's claims were overlooked, or why he should be appointed a delegate to support Judge Ludeling, when he has been announced several weeks in the TELEGRAPH as a candidate for the nomination himself. We fear we are about to get tangled in the politics of our Radical friends.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Ouachita parish, held at Monroe, La., August 21, 1878, the following proceedings were had:

Dr. T. Y. Aby was requested to act as chairman and Austin Green as secretary.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by S. D. McEnery, Esq., were adopted:

Whereas, The prevalence of yellow fever in neighboring cities and villages has excited the fears of this community lest the disease might be brought to Monroe; and,

Whereas, This meeting has been called for the purpose of devising means to keep the disease away from the parish of Ouachita; and,

Whereas, His Honor Fr. Endom, Mayor of the city of Monroe, and Dr. T. Y. Aby, the health officer of the city, have been untiring in their zeal and energy in behalf of the city and parish; therefore,

Be it resolved by this meeting, That this entire community, the city of Monroe and Trenton and Ouachita parish, express their most unbounded confidence in their ability, zeal and energy, and they deserve the thanks of the people for their efforts in their behalf.

2d—That in the danger of this community it is advisable that those who have heretofore acted with so much zeal, wisdom and energy should be still the guides and protectors of this community, and it is the sense of this meeting that the whole power for the protection of the community at large be vested in F. Endom and T. Y. Aby, and that we trust to their ability and discretion the safety of the community, and whatever they advise and counsel will meet with our approbation.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this mass meeting that after Monday, the 26th August, 1878, passenger and freight trains on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad cease to run between Monroe and Delta. That it is the further sense of this meeting that Maj. J. W. Green, Receiver and Superintendent of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, be authorized by the proper authorities of Monroe and the parish of Ouachita to run such construction trains as he may deem necessary to transport material for repairs, and supplies for employes of said railroad; carrying on such trains no persons except railroad employes, and stopping at no point infected with yellow fever.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be communicated at once to the Police Jury of Ouachita parish and the authorities of Monroe and Trenton for their immediate action.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Mayor and City Council of Monroe and Trenton and the Police Jury of Ouachita parish meet as soon as practicable and enroll the citizens of Ouachita parish as a voluntary quarantine force to be used under the direction of the authorities of the parish and of the city of Monroe and Trenton.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this mass meeting that the Police Jury of said parish and the authorities of Monroe and Trenton take immediate steps to stop at once all communication whatever with any boat from New Orleans or any other infected ports, or any boat connecting with any other boat from New Orleans or other infected ports.

Resolved, That the OUACHITA TELEGRAPH be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. Y. ABY, Chairman.
AUSTIN GREEN, Secretary.

TREATMENT OF YELLOW JACK IN MONROE.

Democratic Executive Committee of the Fifth Congressional District.

MONROE, LA., August 20, 1878.

In obedience to the resolution of the Democratic-Conservative Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, I appoint as members of the Executive Congressional Committee the following named gentlemen. The central committee of three will be hereafter appointed.

S. D. McEnery, Ouachita, Chairman; A. J. Bowden, Franklin; T. C. Sachse, Tensas; John B. Stone, Madison; Wade R. Young, Concordia; H. R. Lott, West Carroll; Emile Girod, Caldwell; W. T. Miller, Catahoula; W. P. Smith, Union; D. I. Norwood, Morehouse; S. P. Colvin, Lincoln; E. E. Kidd, Jackson; H. C. Mitchell, Claiborne; A. F. Evans, Richland.

R. W. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

DIED.

In Monroe, August 20, 1878, WILHELMINE, daughter of Fr. and Catharine Endom; aged one year, five months and seven days.

Pre-eminent

As an elegant hair dressing stands Parker's Hair Balsam, deservedly popular for the beautiful hair it produces, and its healthful, cleansing and healing properties. Commencing at the roots, it promotes a luxuriant growth of young hair, and unfailingly restores gray or faded hair to its original youthful color, giving a soft, rich and lustrous appearance of great beauty. It is pleasantly cooling to the scalp, cleanses it from Dandruff, cures itching and humors, and stops falling of the hair. It is perfectly harmless, exquisitely perfumed, never soils the skin or gums the hair, and pleases everybody by its many excellent and attractive qualities. Buy a bottle from G. W. McFee, and tests its merits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGISTRATION NOTICE!

APPOINTMENTS OF REGISTRAR.

I will open an office, at the places specified below, during the months of September and October, for the purpose of registering the voters of Ouachita Parish, as provided in Sec. 18 of Act No. 101 of the extra session of 1877.

Courthouse, Monroe, September 4th to 11th inclusive.
Farmer's Schoolhouse, Thursday, September 12th.
Brannon's Store, Friday, September 13th.
Near Logwood place, Saturday, September 14th.
Union Church, Monday, September 16th.
Locharbor, Tuesday, September 17th.
Colony Schoolhouse, Wednesday, September 18th.
Logtown, Thursday, September 19th.
Cuba, Friday, September 20th.
Trenton, Saturday, September 21st.
Forksville, Monday, September 23d.
Cadeville, Tuesday, September 24th.
Mt. Vernon, Wednesday, September 25th.
Pine Grove, Thursday, September 26th.
Myatt's Store, Friday, September 27th.
Courthouse, Monroe, from Saturday, September 28th to October 30th inclusive—when the Registration books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the Poll lists for commissioners of election.

Respectfully,
T. P. SHELTON, Registrar.
Monroe, La., August 20, 1878. 11t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Ouachita,
Fourteenth District Court.
John P. Parker
vs. No. 1410.
Mrs. Mary C. Adams.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued from the Honorable Fourteenth District Court, in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the city of Monroe, within the hours prescribed by law, on

Saturday, September 7, 1878,

the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of ground in the city of Monroe, in square number seventeen in Stephens', Springer's and Hubbard's addition, commencing at the corner of Washington and Third streets; thence running along Third street one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, to line of lot sold to Mrs. Julia Strother; thence along the line of said lot in an easterly direction one hundred and eighty-five feet, more or less; thence parallel with Third street to corner of lot owned by estate of Charles Delery; thence at a right angle with the line last described westerly forty feet, more or less; thence in a line parallel with Third street and on the division line of said Delery lot and in a southerly direction one hundred and twenty-five feet to Washington street to the place of beginning—with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized as the property of Mrs. Mary C. Adams, and will be sold to satisfy said writ of seizure and sale and costs.

Terms of sale, on twelve months' credit, purchaser to give bond with approved security.

3t T. P. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

MASS MEETING,

Ward 3, Ouachita Parish!

At the Court House, Saturday, August 24, 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., to select fourteen delegates to the Parish Convention to be held at Monroe August 31, and to nominate two justices of the peace, two constables, and one police juror.

S. D. McENERY, J. B. GARRETSON,
T. Y. ABY, F. P. STUBBS,
Members Ex. Com. 3d Ward.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

OFFICIAL.

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, New Orleans, July 30, 1878.

In pursuance of the proclamation of this State, applied to the voters of the State now amendments to the constitution agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the Legislature at its session of 1878, and which shall be published, three months before the general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish of this State, I have caused the same to 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, and 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, 1878, in such a manner and form that the voters may vote for or against each amendment separately, and if a majority of the votes at the election shall approve and ratify the adoption 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 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 law shall be passed.

NUMBER SIX.

The Governor shall receive a salary of [illegible] 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 [illegible] of appropriations disapproved odor they [illegible] repassed according to rules prescribed by law. [illegible] unfortunately, the bill vouchsafed such bliss.

[illegible] good is noisy, obtrusive, and given to decided and extreme opinions, which it volunteers on all occasions. It pervades all circles of society but never loses its identity.

The "fast" young man is the common type of this nuisance. He frequents billiard and drinking saloons, and is readily known by his short coat tails, big trowsers, and the various noises he makes. He claims to be "posted" on all subjects. When he is not whistling, he will be found to be talking loudly and awkwardly. He dulges in practical jokes on occasions, and saturates the drinking saloons. He regards tobacco, in [illegible] great developing agent, [illegible] 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 [illegible] as may be [illegible] authorities, not to [illegible] dollars per annum. He [illegible] receive such fees of office [illegible] allowed by law. In the city of [illegible] the State's attorney shall receive [illegible] pen from the city, in [illegible] salary provided, as may [illegible] by He shall be elected at [illegible] with judges of the district co[illegible] hold office for the term of f[illegible]

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

In case where the judge [illegible] cused when he is not pers[illegible] estate matters in contesta[illegible] selectyer, having the nec[illegible] required for a judge of [illegible] try cases; and the General [illegible] shall do by law for the tr[illegible] case in which the judge may be [illegible] interest, or when he may be a[illegible] fused.

[Strike out article ninety.]

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

In [illegible] to provide for the establish[illegible] the [illegible] system created by the [illegible] amendments, and to prevent the ev[illegible] interi, it is hereby ordained [illegible] people of Louisiana:

First, the General Assembly, [illegible] meet on Monday in January, 1879, [illegible] in accordance with the foregoing amendments [illegible] redistrict the State, and pro[illegible] for the [illegible] of clerks, and the elec[illegible] and [illegible] jurisdiction of justices of [illegible] peace.

Second, that as soon as the Legislature shall [illegible] as aforesaid, the Governor shall [illegible] proclamation call an election for [illegible] justices of the peace for each parish, district, parish judges, and for district judges, each [illegible] created by the [illegible] and where more [illegible] than [illegible] have [illegible] except or take the existing judicial district attorney for Starrey [illegible] as above [illegible] State attorney in the [illegible] of Orleans, who [illegible] held on the [illegible] parish [illegible] which day [illegible] tion shall [illegible] nor more than same [illegible] throughout the state of said act. The [illegible] shall [illegible] the [illegible] at said election [illegible] ninety [illegible] the elected at the general election of 1880, [illegible] terms [illegible] on the change of districts, shall [illegible] every four years, shall not [illegible] and [illegible] having effect before the [illegible] elect 1880.

[illegible] judicial system, as established [illegible] constitution of 1868, shall remain [illegible] until the expiration of the thirtieth day [illegible] election excluding from the computa[illegible] day of the election.

[illegible] The adoption of these amendments [illegible] not vacate the offices of the present clerks [illegible] courts in each parish.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

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

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

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

NUMBER NINETEEN.

No license tax shall be imposed by the State, [illegible] any parish or municipal authority, on any [illegible] 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 [illegible] 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 may be established by law, each with appropriate faculties; *provided*, that the law of all 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."

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEHEN'S SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

MONROE, LA.

The public will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine my stock of Sewing Machines, which I am now prepared to offer for CASH at the following exceedingly low prices:

Stewart's New Family, Singer style	$33 00
Wardwell, two spool, lock stitch, no shuttle nor bobbin used	33 00
Wilson's Improved, very latest style	29 00
Howe	27 00
Weed	26 00
Grover & Baker	25 00
Wilcox & Gibbs	16 00

I am no longer anybody's "agent," but buy and sell exclusively for CASH, and keep constantly on hand Needles, Oil, Shuttles, Belting and Attachments for all Sewing Machines.

NO employ no agents and run no wagons.

J. E. BEHEN,
At Molloy's Photograph Gallery.
August 1, 1878. 3m

JOE HALL,

UPHOLSTERER,
DeSiard Street, near O'Kelly's,
MONROE, LA.

Repairs sofas, lounges and bed-testers, and will lay carpets, clean and varnish furniture. Mattresses made to order. 36

FLOUR! FLOUR!

In order to close out my present stock, I will offer great inducements in terms and prices. FLOUR of all grades in barrels and half barrels; MEAL; and FARM WARRANS.

LEWIS D. ALLEN, Jr.,
47 DeSiard St., Monroe, La.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLINTON, HINDS COUNTY, MISS.

REV. WALTER HILLMAN, LL. D.,
President of Faculty.

The Twenty-sixth collegiate year of this Institute will begin on Tuesday, September 24th, 1878. Matured in her educational facilities by a healthy growth of a Quarter of a Century of uninterrupted existence, our Institute is about to enter upon another period of her career under auspices the most favorable and is able to offer advantages equalled by few institutions of learning in the country.

Having for two successive years made Reductions in the Expenses, we hesitate not to say, considering the advantages offered, that the Terms are less than can be elsewhere found and as low as they can possibly be afforded.

For full information send to "President of Faculty" for a Catalogue.

ROBERT KELLS,
President of Board of Trustees.
E. W. CABANISS, Secretary. 48 2m

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AT THIS OFFICE.