

REST AT LAST.

No more beneath life's daily cross To bend with faltering step and slow; No more in all the heart's distress...

The Prevalence of Crime.

Every thoughtful person, in looking over the daily papers of our leading cities, must have been struck with the prevalence of crime which their pages show.

sickening details now so unhappily familiar to the American readers of leading city dailies. Well, where is the remedy? It lies in revival of old-fashioned Bible sentiments...

Geo. H. Wells, of Calcasieu, was nominated for State Senator by the Democrats of the 10th Senatorial District recently. Mr Wells is a leading member of the Lake Charles bar...

The following is an epitome of the speech of Geo. H. Pendleton, at Columbus, Ohio: "Mr. Pendleton reviewed the records of the two great political parties, and declared that the Republican party, following the logical law of its being, was tending towards its end."

Singular Story of a Weasel.

The following was told to us as being a positive fact, the narrator professing to be one of the workmen who witnessed the performance of the said weasel: A party of men were prying stone in a field, and found under a large rock a nest containing four young weasels...

A thoughtful observer on woman's rights comes to their defense very effectively, as follows: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear of the horse running away; afraid to walk, for fear the dew might fall; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might upset; but I never saw one that was afraid to get married, which is the more risky than all the others combined."

A new clerk in a drugstore was discharged the other day because he didn't know how to look wise, and roll his eyes, and say "seventy-five cents" without turning red, in the face, as he handed out a little powder that had cost the concern two cents and a fraction.

The terrible story of the massacre of Gen. Miles' excursion party by the Badlocks in the Yellowstone park is discredited at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters.

Capt. Jas. T. Peacock, one of the survivors of the Mier prisoners, and a Mexican war veteran died at his ranch in Atascosa county a few days ago.

The late district court of Dallas county sent eleven delegates to the Texas penitentiary for terms ranging from three to seven years.

Gov. Hubbard will fill the vacancies on the supreme bench of Texas by appointing the nominees of the Democratic convention.

The colored churches of Dallas Texas, have raised two hundred dollars for their suffering brethren.

List of Jurors for the October Term of D. C., 1878.

DE IT REMEMBERED, That on this the 1st day of August, A. D. 1878, we, the undersigned qualified Jury Commissioners, met at the Court-house in the town of Homer, Claiborne parish, Louisiana, for the purpose of revising the general venire and to draw the venire for the Oct. Term of the District Court of Claiborne parish, commencing on the Third Monday of said month, and after choosing eighty persons to complete the general venire, in place of those drawn for service at the last term of said Court, proceeded to draw the Jurors to serve the first week of the next regular term of the 11th District Court, commencing on the 21st day of Oct., 1878, it being the 11th Monday of said month, when the following named persons were duly drawn to serve as jurors:

- W. C. Liles, O. I. Montret, James Gray, E. M. Corry, J. F. Peterson, W. S. Hood, Andrew Davis, W. D. Collier, J. K. Randle, A. Blackman, G. W. Beck, J. A. Kendrick, C. L. Hayes, T. B. Wallace, G. W. Tignor, R. A. Winn, J. J. Crow, J. H. Darden, O. W. Mendous, J. M. Anderson, J. R. Kelley, J. M. Greer, J. O. Tankersley, F. M. Freeman, L. R. Swint, D. A. Kendrick, A. K. Sims, J. A. P. Knox.

After which the following persons were duly drawn as Jurors for the second week, commencing on Monday the 28th of October, A. D. 1878:

- Sandy Brown, T. A. Walker, T. D. Kendrick, Allen Hill, G. W. Brown, C. C. Brown, J. E. Camp, W. W. Brown, Ab. Knighton, W. W. Ashby, B. F. Langford, R. J. Hart, Ben Solomon, W. P. Taylor, G. W. Maddox, Chas. Colquitt, W. J. Alford, Alex. McKinzie, W. M. Hardaway, B. S. Killgore, W. F. Bridges, J. L. Brown, J. M. Dumas, W. J. Walker, G. H. P. Dawson, J. M. Bullock, J. L. Lyon, B. A. Bridges, J. M. Smith.

The Board then adjourned. A. McCRANIE, Pres't. Board Commissioners, J. T. TIGHE, J. FERGUSON, Dy. CLK. D. C.

I certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct list of the Jurors drawn for the Oct. Term of the District Court for the parish of Claiborne, on the 1st Inst. Given under hand officially, at Homer, La., August 20th, 1878. DREW FERGUSON, CLK. D. C. August 21, 1878. Etc

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 1875, 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 in 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 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; these voters 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."

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

NUMBER TWO.

Representatives shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every two years, and the election shall be completed in one day. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in January, 1879, and biennially thereafter, on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law, and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

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.

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 a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly.

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 re-funding moneys legally paid into the treasury, affecting the estates of minors, or persons under disability, excepting property from taxation, creating any monopoly, legalizing the unauthorized or invalid use 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.

NUMBER SEVEN.

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

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 re-

turn; 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 file 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 re-passed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Governor's veto.

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.

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 restriction 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 over 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.

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.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

In lieu of the office of district attorney, established by article ninety-two of the constitution of 1845, there shall be elected, by the qualified voters of each parish, a State's attorney, 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 authority, 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 the 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 disqualified, or when he may be absent or refuses to act.

qualification required for a judge of the 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 disqualified, or when he may be absent or refuses to act. (Strike out article ninety.)

NUMBER SIXTEEN. In order to provide for the improvement 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 reorganize the State, and provide for the authority of clerks, and the election of a 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 1845, 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 1845 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 on 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.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

No license tax shall be imposed by the State on 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-TWO.

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-THREE.

Strike out the first part of article 148 of the constitution of 1845, 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 facilities. 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 agricultural department, and such other departments as may be established by law, each with appropriate facilities, provided that the law and medical departments already organized shall continue in the city of New Orleans, and the agricultural and other departments may be located elsewhere in the State."

NORTH LOUISIANA STAGE CO.

DATE OF FARE AND FREIGHT on the N. North La. Stage Co. from Homer, La. after July 1st, 1878:

Table with columns for destinations (Homer to Minden, Bellevue, Shreveport, etc.) and fares. Includes sections for 'GOING WEST' and 'GOING EAST' with various rates and baggage allowances.

JOSEPH B. WOLFE & CO. Cotton Factors, 57 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La. GENERAL AGENTS FOR DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED "REVOLVING HEAD" COTTON GIN, patented July 15, 1873. Price reduced to \$4 00 per saw.



THIS GIN Has been in use for the past five seasons and several recent improvements have been added. It obtains all friction at the ends of the cotton box—prevents the roll from breaking and gives a Larger Field of List from the Same Amount of Seed than any other gin in use. The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power than any other gin. The seed being pressed very close the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton of the highest value—a greater market value. This increased value—given by length of staple, and amount of work done—adds to increased cost of the gin in price (100 bales given). Testimonials sent by mail on application. S. Y. GLASBEY & SONS, Homer, La. Agents "Revolving Head Cotton Gin" July 31, 1878. JOB-WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT this office.