

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 23, 1868.

VARIETIES THEATRE—GRAVIER STREET.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—ST. CHARLES STREET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ST. CHARLES STREET.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Acts of the General Assembly.

The acts of the General Assembly, session of 1868, printed in pamphlet form, are now printed and for sale by Wm. Barrett, No. 60 Camp street.

A Christmas Story.

We shall publish on Christmas day an original story, written for the REPUBLICAN, entitled "Veronica Vasson; or the Doves of Peace," by Vernon Malone.

The scene is laid in New Orleans, in the Fourth District. The incidents of the story run through the years of the war, and of course are intimately connected with that event.

The reputation of the writer for fine imagery, graceful style, and vivid word painting, is fully sustained in Veronica Vasson.

The weather this morning is cold and cloudy, quite in contrast with the sunshine and warmth of Monday.

Hon. J. W. Menard, a Washington correspondent states, says he was born free, in the State of Illinois, attended Liberia College in Ohio, voted for Lincoln in 1860, and sat on a jury in that State.

The office of Clerk of the House of Representatives is now established in the new State House building, corner of Royal and Conti streets, first floor, having been removed from the Mechanics' Institute.

The ball last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, was one of the most pleasant affairs of the season. The receipts were sufficient to render material aid to the orphans for whose special benefit the ball was arranged.

The Bee is informed that the appointment of Mr. Dinkgrave as Clerk of the Supreme Court at Monroe was made by a Judge, at whose request Governor Warmoth commissioned the Clerk. The REPUBLICAN did not state that the appointment was made by the Governor.

The non-arrival of the steam train makes necessary the postponement of the time for the exhibition of his astonishing powers. Those having the machine in charge are coming down on the Olive Branch which will probably arrive on Christmas. Due notice will be given of the arrival.

CHRISTMAS AT DR. NEWMAN'S CHURCH.—We learn that the ladies of Dr. Newman's church are making great preparation for their festival on Christmas Eve.

In the good things to eat, the fine speeches and singing, and the other scenes to be seen, rich provision will be made for the entertainment of those present.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at half past ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, the contents of the drug store situate at No. 139 Canal street, Second District.

And at five o'clock P. M., on the corner of Franklin and Bienville streets, First District certain steam engine, machinery, and fixtures and movable property. See advertisement.

The Baton Rouge Courier pays its respects to the Postoffice in this city:

There is something wrong in the Postoffice of New Orleans, and it is impossible to get the mails with any degree of regularity. We know that it is a chronic complaint with newspapers that the mails are badly managed; but if the public, and especially postmasters, knew to what inconvenience newspaper men are subject by the non-arrival of the mail, they would give us credit for an unaccountable degree of forbearance. A very small mail Monday morning and no more until Thursday morning; think of it!

Mr. Washburne and the Cabinet.

The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette prints the following extracts from a private letter of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in regard to Cabinet speculations:

So far as political position is concerned, I am content with the one assigned me for the sixth time by a generous and kindling constituency. I know but little touching Cabinet appointments, and take no stock in all the newspaper talk assigning me to this or that position. The most I desire is to see General Grant's administration a success, and see all the rights of all men vindicated and protected; to see an honest, economical, dignified administration of the government, bringing to the people peace, quiet, happiness and prosperity.

Very truly yours, etc. B. WASHBURN.

Important Note.

The case of the City National Bank vs. F. C. Mahan, State Tax Collector, now pending before Judge Leumont's court, presents a very important question of constitutional law. The Legislature of 1868 prohibited the Tax Collectors from receiving State notes. An injunction was obtained upon grounds that the law is unconstitutional—that it impairs the obligation of a contract.

The case came up on Monday morning. The bank is represented by Messrs. Eastis and Budde, the State by the Hon. Mr. Belden, the Attorney General, Judge J. B. Robertson and Henry C. Dibble, Esq.

The case was argued for the bank and continued until Monday, January fourth, to hear argument for the State, the hour of adjournment having arrived.

The writer of the principal part of the "Town Talk" column of the Times has had some very happy thoughts at him by a contemporary, but they pass by him as the wind which whistles over his head. He has never played the role of deacon, a spy or an informer, though worn out by three years of hard service in the field he returned to his home as hundreds of thousands of others did, with positively unable longer to endure the severities of the camp. Those who have performed more efficient services than he have a right to be exempted from the rule, and they who charge him with dishonorable acts are standers and calumniators.—Times Local.

The foregoing appears to close the editorial unpleasantness between the locals of the Times and Phoenix, as the latter does not discuss back at the Times man in response. On the explanation of the latter that he retired from the field of Mars because he was not in a sufficiently "robust" state of health to endure the "adventures" of the camp, the Phoenix man retires from the field of controversy.

UNLAWFUL AND MISCHIEVOUS DICTION.

The letter recently addressed to Mr. Carl Kohn, of this city, signed by Messrs. F. M. Yoist, H. W. Coyle and James Dennis, forbidding the leasing of lands to colored men, is a matter demanding the most serious attention of the people. This conspiracy in the name of the citizens of Pointe Coupee, for the purpose of dictating who shall and who shall not rent lands in that parish, is in flagrant violation of the Civil Rights bill, and the parties thus officiously meddling with the rights of others should be made to suffer the severest penalties of the law. This is not a matter that is confined to Pointe Coupee. The same disposition is manifested in almost every parish of the State by a portion of the people who feel disposed to govern their neighbors by a code of laws of their own making. It is nothing more nor less than the same rebellious spirit that has pervaded this State since 1860, only in a milder form. In the case of Mr. Kohn it is a gentle request, with a hint for him "to take due notice and govern himself accordingly."

It is the same spirit that prompted the writing of the circular that was put forth by the State Central Committee of the Democratic party last fall. This document made bitter war upon all Republicans, but was most severe on the white men of that party. It denounced them as base, and advised Democrats to withdraw from them all countenance, association and patronage, and to thwart every effort they made to maintain a business and social foothold in the community. This was the feeling inculcated by the Democratic party—a feeling to crush everybody that was opposed to it and to control every interest of capital and labor, regardless of law and vested rights. In furtherance of this plan to control the material interests of the State, a meeting was held recently at Alexandria, in Rapides parish, in the name of the planters and landholders, and a long preamble and resolutions were passed. The preamble sets forth that for the past three years a number of landowners in that parish have thoughtlessly allowed freedmen to cultivate their vacant lands; and believing the practice a bad one, as it allows them to become independent proprietors, said so-called planters and landholders meeting unanimously agreed that they would not do so in the future unless it was known Conservative freedmen; said freedmen to be under their own eye and direction, and they to be responsible for their conduct. It was also resolved that any planter or landowner who is so unmindful of what is due to himself and the society in which he lives as to let out land in opposition to the will of a large majority of the people, deserves to be and will be branded as a public enemy and treated accordingly; and the so-called planters and landholders' meeting pledged themselves to hold in high esteem the few freedmen who came out boldly in the recent political excitement and ranged themselves on the side of the Democrats; and still further pledged themselves that when they had favors to bestow, such freedmen should not be forgotten. This all goes to show the animus of the men who propose to control both capital and labor in this State. They do not mean to be governed by the laws of the land if they can help it. They mean to govern themselves—and not only themselves, but others—in defiance of law. How necessary, then, is it that the colored people, as well as the white people who are law-abiding, to stand together to resist the unlawful innovations of their rights. The new year will soon be here, and with it the new planting season opens. Let the laborer seek employment with the man who will respect his rights, and by a course of industry make it his interest to keep him employed. There are plenty of good men in the State who are land-holders who will be anxious to employ good hands for the next year, and there will be work for all. The present year has proved a profitable one to planters, and will encourage many others to engage in planting the coming year. This is what is required to make us a prosperous people once more. With good crops will come good wages and plenty of money. This is what we all like and all want to see. When the plantations are all brought into working order again, and good crops are made, and labor is in demand, man will cease to ask what a man's politics are, or what is the color of his skin, if he makes it his interest to employ him. This is the way it is in the West, in the North, and in the East, and there is no reason why it should not be so here. The laborer is worthy of his hire everywhere. But he must labor faithfully and study the interest of his employer, for in the success of his employer is wrapped his own fate in a great degree. The clique of land owners and others who are striving by a most unjust and unwise course to proscrib and drive away men on account of their color or political opinions, will see their folly when their lands have become valueless from the want of labor to till them. This will bring them to their senses and learn them to be more liberal and just toward others—the true lords of the soil.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. Agriculture and education are now subjects of paramount importance to the people of the Southern States. The late war laid waste the fattest portion of our most fertile lands and the education of the rising generation has been for the most part neglected. The question naturally arises in the mind of every one who has the welfare and prosperity of his beloved country at heart, in what way can any plan be devised to ameliorate the condition of the masses now growing up in ignorance, and at the same time renovate and improve our devastated and abandoned fields? During the bloody scenes of the French revolution in 1794 the illustrious educationalist, Emmanuel Von Fellenberg, visited Paris, and there, in the midst of those scenes of blood and terror, his early convictions became more firmly strengthened that improved systems of education alone can protect society against bloody revolutions. With this conviction he returned to his native place, Bern, in Switzerland, and there invested his large fortune in the purchase of an estate called

Hofwy, where he established agricultural and scientific schools, equally open to the rich and the poor, his aim being to make agriculture not only the basis of his instruction, but also by elevating that profession to the dignity of a science. His success was complete and remarkable, and by his schools and writings on the subjects of agriculture and education, his influence has been extensively felt throughout Europe and the United States. Similar institutions have been in successful operation in this country for the last thirty-five years; and we are of opinion that now is the time when, and Louisiana the place, where such an institution should be immediately established. The main reason why "manual labor schools" have proved a failure in many of the States where they have been established is, that far too much has been expected of them. The pupil enters with the idea that his labor will be sufficient to provide for his board and tuition, and not realizing his anticipations, is obliged to retire in disappointment. Many enter at too youthful an age, and are unable to perform the necessarily arduous duties imposed upon them. Experience proves that such schools succeed best in the vicinity of large towns or cities, where the product of the farm and garden can be quickly and easily transported to market. To this fact may be attributed the long and continued prosperity of the Oneida Institute, near the city of Utica, New York, founded in 1830. A manual labor school, upon the principles of the last named institution, in the vicinity of New Orleans, say on the Metairie ridge, above or below the city, or across the river, could not fail to be remunerative to the originators, and of inestimable value to the pupils who should attend it. Such an enterprise could not be undertaken without capital to begin with, and would be more apt to succeed under the auspices of some association or religious denomination. There is a mission school at or near Vicksburg, somewhat after the style mentioned, under the superintendence of Rev. W. H. Buchanan, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a full corps of competent teachers, with several hundred pupils, in full tide of success. The religious and educational advantages thus afforded to the colored race of Vicksburg and the surrounding country are of the highest order, and not among the least of the blessings of this enterprise is the example which it furnishes to all other Christian denominations, as well as to all patriotic and philanthropic people throughout the country. Who will become the pioneer of such a glorious enterprise which must inevitably be crowned with success, if accompanied with the least zeal or energy?

An act was passed by Congress in 1862 donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The amount thus granted to each State was a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, which would give to the State of Louisiana, by compliance with the provisions of the act, two hundred and ten thousand acres. Mr. Cornell, an enterprising citizen of Ithaca, has taken the nine hundred and ninety thousand acres of land granted by Congress to the State of New York, and has already erected and dedicated a magnificent university for the purpose indicated by Congress. He gave five hundred thousand dollars, a farm, libraries and museums for the object, and devoted all his sagacity, experience, business skill and enthusiasm to making the largest profit on his purchase, and all for the benefit of the University! Already its books and apparatus are worthy of the best schools; and the last experiment in science of London or Paris may be verified at Ithaca. Is there no Cornell in the South to set in motion here a similar enterprise?

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME. All the States of the Union, except Louisiana and Texas, have enacted laws for the protection and preservation of all kinds of game within their several limits. The effect of these laws is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of non-ferocious birds and beasts by the never ceasing depredations of barbarous and heartless men, who, in season and out of season, do not scruple to kill these harmless inhabitants of the fields and woods of our country. In the States where these laws have been passed, it has been found that the farmers have been less annoyed with the depredations of worms and insects upon their fruit and grain when the birds are numerous than when they are few. The birds, as they fly around the farm or plantation, are the friends of the agriculturist, and not his enemy, and ought to be protected against a ruthless marauder.

Game sportsmen do not desire an unseasonable massacre of the objects of their sport, for it is not a pleasure to them to see an indiscriminate slaughter of insignificant, harmless birds, which the farmer always welcomes around his place. In the Northern States sportsmen have organized themselves into clubs, and in all the States of the Union, except those particularly named, laws have been prepared and passed by their Legislatures for the purpose above stated. These true and honorable sportsmen, while they enjoy the pleasures of the hunt and chase at the proper time, are charged with the duty of enforcing the stringent penalties of the game laws, and that enforcement has led to good results in the preservation and increase of game, which, in addition to other benefits, affords an acceptable meal to many a household.

Let the Legislature at its coming session in January next take up this subject, and give us such laws as will be a credit to our people, and show to our sister States that we are not behind them in all that pertains to peace and good order toward man and beast.

GALVESTON FASHIONS. In relation to the little epidemic of veracity between the editors of Galveston newspapers and a certain Mr. Harvey writing for the London Daily News, we should think there might be some misapprehension on both sides. While the Englishman asserts it to be the fashion for every man

and woman in Galveston to carry bowie knives or pistols on all occasions, at work, at meals and when going to church, one of the editors of the Galveston city press says that for the period of twenty-five years, which he has lived there, he has never seen a pistol carried in the streets as a weapon of attack or defense, except by soldiers during the war.

From information received at the hands of reliable witnesses we judge that if Mr. Harvey had the eyes of Argus, and such excessive timidity as to see dangers in the air during twelve months residence, our cotemporary had been near sighted enough to have become peribund during the last twenty-five years. While we have seen worse, we have seen pleasanter places than a Texan city for small tea parties.

From Sabine Parish—Condemning Lawless Bands. At a general mass meeting of the people of Sabine parish, November 28, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas certain lawless bands of men have been formed in Sabine parish, and are, in different portions of this parish, being ordered off, without just cause, from their homes, and are committing depredations upon the persons and property of John R. Parrott and others, and ordered said persons to quit their homes, coupled with threats of assassination in case said persons did not comply with said demands;

Resolved, That we denounce such conduct as illegal and an outrage upon society.

The meeting having been called with the view of suppressing such enormity, we do further resolve as follows:

Resolved, That we are opposed to all men who are engaged in Sabine parish, in violation of the law to practice wrongs and outrages upon the persons or property of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That all good men, in favor of law, order, civilization, society and honesty, should throw down and suppress such outrages in our parish.

Resolved, That the meeting indorse the law to practice wrongs and outrages upon the persons or property of our fellow citizens.

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Resolved, That the meeting indorse the law to practice wrongs and outrages upon the persons or property of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we earnestly sympathize with the said Parrott, and others, and call upon all good citizens to protect and aid them in their rights and privileges as citizens of this parish.

The Natchitoches Times says in reference to this meeting:

We publish to day the resolutions of a mass meeting in Sabine parish, denouncing certain lawless acts committed there. We hope that the good citizens of our sister parish will do all they can to preserve the fair fame of Sabine parish. Being a gallant Democratic parish, it must also be a unit in Democratic law, peace and order.

The New York Herald's "personal" column contains this: "Ann Elias—Do come home every thing shall be forgiven; we are all heart-broken; the geranium which we carried home from the grave is coming out beautifully. Your Father."

BUSINESS CARDS.

COAL—COAL—COAL.

BEST PITTSBURG, COAL.

ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANNEL.

Also, Coke for Locomotives delivered at lowest price, from five barrels upward, with unequalled promptness, in obedience to orders.

DAVID STICKNEY, No. 10 Carondelet street.

Orders taken on Levee, opposite Esplanade street, and at corner of Levee and Levee streets. Steamers, Cotton Presses and Factors supplied at low prices for CASH. de 18 1/2

JAMES GRAHAM & A. HERO, JR., NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Office of Custodian of Notarial Records, de 12 No. 17 Commercial Place.

FIRST PREMIUM BAKERY—No. 181 Rousseau Street.

(Between Jackson and Philippe.)

O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR.

Keeps constantly on hand BREAD and BISCUITS of first quality, all kinds and at the most reasonable prices. de 12

N. A. BAUMGARDEN, JUSTICE CLERK.

COMMERCIAL BAKERY, No. 264 and 266 Tchoupitoulas Street.

DEPOT—2 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

Keep constantly on hand every description of BREAD and CRACKERS.

BREAD—CRACKERS.

BOURBON BAKERY, No. 809 BOURBON STREET.

Always on hand the best and largest assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS, BISCUITS, such as SOBA, CREAM BUTTER, BUNS, etc., and all kinds of confectionery, sold at moderate terms, and delivered to any part of the city. Liberal discount to the trade. de 17

JOS. H. WILSON, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 105 and Magazine Street, New Orleans.

J. C. KATMAN, TROPICAL ROOFING MANUFACTORY, No. 24 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Firewood, 228 Bienville street, corner of Marine, New Orleans. Orders left at the above place, or Box 81, Mechanics' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ILLINOIS, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI AND OTHER STATES. Passports for Europe Procured at Short Notice. 34 EXCHANGE ALLEY, No. 28 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, (Up Stairs).

W. H. BELL, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, No. 133 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOY, COE & CO., PUBLISHERS' AGENTS, Tribune Buildings, New York.

Are authorized to contract for advertising in our Paper. de 10

J. E. FREELY, Twenty years with Feltz & Co., Patentee of the BLESSING REB.

PARLOR, DINING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE. Rich Carvings, Window Shades, Upholstery, etc. Thirtieth Street, Two doors West of Broadway.

TUES ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Will open for visitors on WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1868.

The ST. LOUIS HOTEL will be opened in its usual style on TUESDAY, December 1, 1868. Major W. A. Hurt, Manager. O. E. HALL, de 12

THEODORE G. STARR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, Office No. 3 Carondelet Street, Second Floor.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

In accordance with Act No. 107 of the Legislature, approved October 8, 1867, "An act to secure the collection of the taxes of the city of New Orleans for the year 1867, all delinquent taxpayers whose names, together with the amount respectively due by them, were published in the official journal of the New Orleans Crescent in the month of July, 1868, are hereby cited to appear and notified that judgment will be applied for, in accordance with said publication, TEN days after the first publication of the present notice, in the following courts, viz: In all cases in which the bills exceed one hundred dollars or less, in the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans; in all cases in which the bills exceed one hundred dollars, according to the first letter of the delinquent's family name, as follows: From H to N inclusively, in the Fourth District Court; from N to Z inclusively, and G, in the Fifth District Court; from Z to Z inclusively and P in the Sixth District Court; from A to M inclusively, in the Seventh District Court.

WITTE FIRST. This corporation shall be denominated and have its principal office in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and shall be known by the name and title of the same shall be "THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY." Said corporation shall have and enjoy corporate powers and privileges as are granted by the laws of this State from the date hereof, and the same shall commence business as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to its capital stock. The President of said Corporation shall be the proper officer upon whom to serve citation and all other notices in case of any suit or suits for or against said corporation.

ARTICLE SECOND. The objects and purposes of this Corporation are declared to be printing and publishing of newspapers and the carrying on of a general book and job printing business in the State of Louisiana and all things properly appertaining thereto.

ARTICLE THIRD. The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at one hundred and ten thousand dollars, divided into eleven thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid at the time of subscription, and which shall be increased by the subscription of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That each and every stockholder shall have a right of notice of such subscription in person or by notice of the same published for said time in any of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE FOURTH. All the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors and such officers and employees as they may appoint. The Board of Directors shall consist of ten members of the Company who, after the expiration of the term of office of the present Board, hereinafter named, shall be elected by the stockholders at a meeting of the Board of Directors shall give at least ten days notice of such election to the stockholders, and shall hold over until their successors are elected. In the event of no election being made, the Board of Directors shall have power, and they are hereby authorized, to buy real estate for the use and purposes of the Corporation, and to make contracts, leases, mortgages and compromises, and to borrow money, and to do all and singular such acts as may be necessary to carry on the business and further the objects of this Corporation.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The Board of Directors shall elect shall choose the officers and shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected. Those stockholders, receiving a majority vote of the stockholders at the election, shall be considered and declared duly elected. The Board of Directors shall elect from themselves and fix the compensation of a President, a Vice President, a manager and business agent of the Corporation. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in their office, and to make contracts, leases, mortgages and compromises, and to borrow money, and to do all and singular such acts as may be necessary to carry on the business and further the objects of this Corporation.

ARTICLE SIXTH. In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and each and every stockholder shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, for each and every share which he, she, or they, respectively, may hold, and no person or persons shall be entitled to vote on any day unless he, she, or they, respectively, shall have the effect of rendering this Charter null, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the extent of their stock.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. No stockholder shall be held responsible for the contracts, acts, faults, debts or obligations of the said Company beyond the amount of their unpaid capital stock, and no stockholder shall be held liable for the debts or obligations of the said Company, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the extent of their stock.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. The following named persons: A. L. Lech, John M. G. Parker, Michael Hahn, Jacob Hawkins, Thomas G. Tracy, shall be and they are hereby declared to be the first Board of Directors, and they shall hold their office until the first election under this charter, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified to act.

ARTICLE NINTH. This Act of Incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, and additions made to the same, or the said Company dissolved at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, with the assent of three-fourths of all the stock of said Company.

ARTICLE TENTH. At the expiration of this Charter, or the dissolution of this Company prior thereto, the liquidation of the Company shall be conducted by a Board of not exceeding three persons to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and which Board of Liquidators shall immediately proceed to wind up the affairs of the Company by selling off the assets, paying off the liabilities, and distributing the balance pro rata among the stockholders.

The compensation of said liquidators shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the time of appointment.

This deed was passed in my office in New Orleans, aforesaid, in the presence of Harvey M. Dibble and Terence Wolf, witnesses of the said meeting, and of the Board of Directors, and the said notary, day and date first above written.

Original stamped ten cents United States land tax paid. A. L. Lech and others, Harvey M. Dibble, Terence Wolf, witnesses, and Henry C. Dibble, Notary Public. Recorded in Social Book 7, folio 307.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original set in the records of my office. Witness my hand and seal at New Orleans, this thirteenth day of November, 1868. HENRY C. DIBBLE, Notary Public.

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ARTICLE SIXTH. In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and each and every stockholder shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, for each and every share which he, she, or they, respectively, may hold, and no person or persons shall be entitled to vote on any day unless he, she, or they, respectively, shall have the effect of rendering this Charter null, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the extent of their stock.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. No stockholder shall be held responsible for the contracts, acts, faults, debts or obligations of the said Company beyond the amount of their unpaid capital stock, and no stockholder shall be held liable for the debts or obligations of the said Company, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the extent of their stock.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. The following named persons: A. L. Lech, John M. G. Parker, Michael Hahn, Jacob Hawkins, Thomas G. Tracy, shall be and they are hereby declared to be the first Board of Directors, and they shall hold their office until the first election under this charter, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified to act.

ARTICLE NINTH. This Act of Incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, and additions made to the same, or the said Company dissolved at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, with the assent of three-fourths of all the stock of said Company.

ARTICLE TENTH. At the expiration of this Charter, or the dissolution of this Company prior thereto, the liquidation of the Company shall be conducted by a Board of not exceeding three persons to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and which Board of Liquidators shall immediately proceed to wind up the affairs of the Company by selling off the assets, paying off the liabilities, and distributing the balance pro rata among the stockholders.

The compensation of said liquidators shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the time of appointment.

This deed was passed in my office in New Orleans, aforesaid, in the presence of Harvey M. Dibble and Terence Wolf, witnesses of the said meeting, and of the Board of Directors, and the said notary, day and date first above written.

Original stamped ten cents United States land tax paid. A. L. Lech and others, Harvey M. Dibble, Terence Wolf, witnesses, and Henry C. Dibble, Notary Public. Recorded in Social Book 7, folio 307.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original set in the records of my office. Witness my hand and seal at New Orleans, this thirteenth day of November, 1868. HENRY C. DIBBLE,