

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE WRITTEN STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 25, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—CHATEAU STREET. The Grand London and New York sensation, "The Lusitania Lark," National Burlesque.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—ST. CHARLES ST. Resurgence of Whitman's "Farewell to My Country."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CHATEAU STREET. The grandest and most magnificent of all.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE AND MENAGE. The Grand London and New York sensation, "The Lusitania Lark," National Burlesque.

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

General Rousseau has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of the President's message.

We are indebted to Hon. J. H. Snyper, M. C., for valuable public documents.

Business is generally suspended to-day, public offices and the courts closed, and the people are enjoying Christmas festivities.

The German Press, it is stated, will hereafter advocate the principles of the Republican party, with Henry Heidenhain, one of the Representatives from the Fourth Ward, as its principal editor.

The trial of General W. G. Mack, attached to the New Orleans Post-office, under the administration of Mr. Salasferro, was resumed yesterday. Three or four witnesses were examined, and then the court adjourned till to-morrow morning. Colonel A. P. Field defends the accused.

This was the coldest morning of the season, the ice on the banquettes correctly indicates the state of the thermometer. It was still, quiet, cold, freezing quickly, but not so uncomfortable as a blustering wind would render it.

Fellow of Grant's Administration—Speech by the Vice-President Rice.

New York, December 24. Mr. Rice, in a speech at a banquet at Philadelphia Saturday night, spoke of Grant's administration, relative to the incoming Congress, that it was in favor of the most searching retroactive, honest, efficiency and high character is all connected with the public service, a rigid guardianship of the treasury against unwise and extravagant schemes, a financial policy which shall maintain our currency, and place the United States on the firm rock of specie payments.

There is a gap of only a little more than three hundred miles between the eastward and westward advancing lines of the Union Pacific railroad. From the Pacific side, the great work has crossed the Sierra Nevada, and is making eastward, if we may believe the sanguine accounts, somewhat less rapidly than a pedestrian, over the plains beyond Salt Lake. We shall hear from the Rocky Mountain's news ere long, and hear how the snow sheds accomplish their purpose among the Nevadas.

The joint resolution "for the disposal of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida," introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Kollogg, reads thus:

That from and after the passage of this act all the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, shall be subject to disposal not only under the homestead laws, but by private sale and location for the same, under general laws as now govern the disposal of the public lands in other States and Territories; provided, however, that no lands shall be subject to sale or location at private entry in said States until public notice shall first have been given under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office according to existing regulations.

BOLLY FOR MEMPHIS.—We find this laudation of Memphis in the Post.

Memphis is undoubtedly the best cotton market in the South. The same grades of the staple, on the same day, have commanded better prices in this city than in any other in the South, taking the average of the year past. The buyers in such numbers that stocks are greedily snatched up. We are naturally outstripping in our receipts many of our former rivals. Mobile is already far behind. New Orleans is losing prestige. Florida's Bulletin notices a shipment of cotton bales of cotton from New Orleans to Galveston for sale. Perhaps the advantages of Memphis over New Orleans for the staple of cotton was never more marked than during the past week. How planners, in any instance, can give us the go-by, is beyond our comprehension.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

The grand "Cinderella," matinee to-day was attended by hundreds of little folks, all enjoying the Fairy and the Glass Slipper, and delighted with the gifts presented to them. This evening, the magnificent transformation scene follows the beautiful play of "Cinderella." The accomplished Diani and the other artists of Whitman's Parisian ballet troop, are here.

Academy of Music.

Long before twelve o'clock the Academy was crowded by happy children to be made happier by the genius and generosity of Santa Claus, who announced a purpose to distribute five thousand precious gifts to the little people. This Christmas, for grand spectacular drama of "Undine," interspersed with choicest gems of song and dance. Mrs. James Oston as "Undine" will be the gayest of the gay. Miss Engel as "The Shadow Dance," all the artists in the "Pire-Fire" ballet. The Academy will be the great centre of amusement this evening.

Varieties Theatre.

To-morrow is the first "Lancashire Lass matinee." This production is everywhere greeted by the most fashionable and largest audiences that ever witnessed theatrical entertainments. No idea of the interest, the drama can be exaggerated. The party by the name of Johnson, who enters unbidden, the personation can not be excelled. The entire cast is very appropriate. Go to the Varieties this evening and see the "Lancashire Lass" the home will be full and seats should be secured early.

Crescents City Museum.

There is this advantage about the Museum, that the admission fee is small and the doors are open at any time in the day or evening. The twin girls, sometimes called the two-headed girl, sing prettily and converse freely. The smallest woman in the world, walks others of her sex, makes no secret about her age. The new custom of smoking under water, where the odor of the merchandise is offensive to nobody, must be admired especially by those who do not smoke. The Circassian Beauty, with the enormous nose of Calcutta Aggra, is there. So likewise is Professor Grenier, the Bohemian glass blower. In addition, may be seen the animals in the menagerie, the happy family of quadrupeds, and curioes from all parts of the world.

The National Theatre.

The performance to-morrow evening by the Olympic Players of the National Theatre, for the benefit of the new opera pit to be done, all that cozy little house, will doubtless, do Bart and Gaudy O'Connell will appear, together with all the other members of the Olympic company.

CHRISTMAS DAY. Ring out glad bells, let Christmas shimes, and celebrate the natal day of Christ, our Lord and King! Ring out, ring out your merriest psalm for this the happiest day of all the fading year! Bring mistletoe and holly-branch to deck each cherished home and sacred altar. Rifle the changing forest now of its most precious treasures—the fairy ferns, the rich tassels of the stately pine, the glossy lobes of the towering magnolia, and the graceful tracery of the "tree of life."

With roses twice the evergreens and crown the coming Christmas morn.

New the little children's hearts beat rapidly; their eyes sparkle and cheeks redden with joyous expectation. Swiftly fly their willing feet and smiles o'erspread their dimpled faces. Innumerable are the questions they ask about that mysterious Santa Claus, whose whose existence, in their artlessness, they imagine is devoted to making them happy.

To the grown people, too—to us, who once experienced the same innocent joy of childhood, in the anticipations of this festival, is the memorable anniversary full of comfort and cheer. In the trials and storms of "life's perplexing way," amid the world's din and confusion and safety from its "pursuing wrath," we rejoice as the glad notes of kindly greeting and congratulations of Christmas fall upon our hearing. We Americans are far too penurious of our festival days. Too few of them are mingled with our weeks and months of toil, and too few of them do we in a fitting manner celebrate. Let us highly resolve that the Christmas of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight—so soon to be numbered with the years before the flood—shall be an era of good in the fleeting years of our life. Let it be kept not in foolish revelry, but with honest enjoyment of all the good blessings kind Heaven is bestowing upon us and with heartfelt gratitude for our comfortable lot. If we have been negligent of the duties we owe in our varied relations to each other, let us determine to improve. If as fathers, as brothers, as sons, we have been careless of the calls of affection and the claims of kindred, if we have been harsh to the elder or cold to the younger of the home circles, let us vow that we will be so no more. If as citizens we have been uncharitable to our fellows, unfeeling in our civil, political or social differences, let us be more careful in the future. Above all we can please Him whose birth is now commemorated by remembering His command to love our neighbors. If there be one within our reach, upon whom blighting sorrow has fallen, or whom pinching poverty has crushed, let us seize this glad time to carry to him relief and consolation. Nor must our duty to our city and our loved State be forgotten—to strive how we may best serve the interests of each. With disinterested patriotism, may we gird up our loins to repair the waste places of our commonwealth, rebuild its ruined homesteads, encourage the ingenuity of those who seek by inventive genius to add to our resources; who study the improvement of its agricultural skill, and who would initiate enterprise and liberality in restoring its commerce. The noise and tumult of partisan strife must be lost in the hum of useful labor, and civil animosity vanish in mutual effort for the general good. Finally, our country, grand, noble and glorious! How wonderful and significant her origin! How magnificent her career! And how honorable her destiny! Think of it, fellow-citizens! There still survive a precious few, who lived while the fathers were deliberating in Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, over the great Declaration. When the iron tongues of the old bell above them, upon which were inscribed the strangely coincident words: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof," rang forth its salute to the adoption of the principles which were to lift up all the people of the earth, some lived—it may be infancy—who yet exist. The veterans of Bunker Hill, of Bemington and Saratoga, of Camden and Yorktown are indeed gone, but the principles they loved, live and reign in greater force than ever. The disasters of the Brandywine and of Long Island, the dreary marches in the Carolinas, and the chilling snows of Valley Forge, the treachery of Arnold—all the suffering and privation of a struggling people in the days of 1776, are things of the dim past, but their fruit appears in the glories of the mightiest nation the world has yet seen. True we have been sorely scourged, but it was that we might be purified. Fellow citizen, as brethren we were all guilty of grievous wrongs, as brethren we have terribly suffered; shall we not as brethren join again in fraternal union and with "malice to none and charity for all" emulate each other in seeking by every way to enable the Republic? May all our readers have satisfactory reason to remember the good Christmas of '68, and to each and all, of every condition, rank, sex and complexion; to the fathers, the mothers, the brave sons, the blushing daughters; to the aged sire and to the little child, to worthy cotemporaries and to all our friends and neighbors, of whatever creed, sect or political belief, we heartily wish a truly merry Christmas!

A GREAT MUNICIPAL BANKRUPT.

The corporation of the great city of New Orleans is at present laboring under a severe attack of bankruptcy. Its insolvency has been officially confessed by the Common Council, in the notable resolution to refuse to receive the city promises to pay for taxes and other debts due the corporation after the first of January. The causes which have produced this humiliating result are so obvious that a mere allusion to them is all that is necessary.

The idea of issuing city notes to meet expenditures originated in 1861, under the first Monroe administration. The avowed object was to secure funds to defend "our city from the invader," whatever that might mean; and under the over-weening excitement of the time, the illegal act was quietly acquiesced in by a people among whom there were none brave enough to raise a voice against it.

The first issue was for half a million of dollars. After the arrival of General Butler, further issues were made to defray necessary expenses of the city, but in all cases provision was made for redemption. Notes were issued against the unpaid tax of 1861, and also against the future property made by command of General Butler. During the years 1864 and 1865, the bureau administration succeeded in taking up and cancelling considerable amounts of the outstanding notes, and kept the city credit well up by showing a determination to meet the whole issue as soon as practicable. But unfortunately the return of "civil government" in 1866, brought with it a large army of needy leeches, who looked to the City Hall for the means to live without work, and to reimburse them in an indirect way for alleged loss of fortune in following Bob Lee's banners. The real fighting men, however, were generally left out in the cold.

At the same time, in order to court popularity, the taxes for all the years of the rebellion were suspended, and those who had paid for the support of the Yankee administration, Yankee schools, and other "abominations," were permitted to reclaim the amounts paid in. One family alone, more renowned for being wealthy and ornamental than either patriotic or useful, drew from the Treasury forty thousand dollars for one year's taxes. The Assistant City Attorney had already pocketed his commissions for collecting these taxes. His fees, amounting to many thousands of dollars, were returned to the tax payers by the Treasurer, but no attempt was ever made to have the Attorney reimburse the Treasury.

Thus, with incurring the most extravagant expenditures by the creation of new and unnecessary offices merely to afford situations to retired Confederates, and letting out contracts of the most shameful character, the revenues derived from the ordinary sources were inadequate, and a resort was again had to the issue of city money. About \$1,600,000 was put out by the Monroe administration, which represents the cost of that affair over and above the rather liberal sums derived from taxes. For a few months the city's financial affairs were placed fairly on the downward grade to bankruptcy, and attained a high rate of velocity.

This issue was not only illegal but unnecessary. The proceeds were never applied to any useful purpose. The wharves were not repaired, the streets were not cleaned—nothing was done except to pay contractors and the salaries of officers.

The corrupt administration was at last broken up by military authority, to the great satisfaction of all honest men who knew anything about how things were conducted. City credit had already begun rapidly to recede, and it required all the good management of the succeeding Republican administration to avert the calamity which has overtaken the present incompetent concern. The volume of city money issued was reduced by more than a million of dollars under the Heath administration.

But another misfortune overtook us in April. "The people" chose to elect a lot of tinkers and cobblers to the city offices at a time when it required men of ability and character to avert the smash-up that almost everybody saw was inevitable unless something was done to prevent it. As many members of the present city government had failed in their private business, it is not wonderful that there has been a want of success in the management of municipal finances.

No attempt has been made to cut down expenses; none whatever to compel delinquent debtors to pay the city. The time approaches when prescription will run against a large portion of the sums due. Laws passed by the State Legislature have been openly disregarded and resisted. Not being able to serve their friends in the Democratic party, and being habitually unjust to all Republicans and systematically contemptuous of lawful authority, the present city government has completely lost the confidence of the people—even the "people" who elected them. They are, therefore, worse than useless, and should be turned out of office as soon as the Legislature meets. Every honest taxpayer repeats this opinion.

As for the resolution to refuse to take city money for taxes after the first of January, we suppose it will be resisted by some taxpayers. Reputation or refusal to pay a debt acknowledged to be due, is an attitude of sovereign power not possessed by a corporation. It is doubtful if it would be permitted to a State. The city stands before the courts as an individual, and can not exercise any greater rights. Its obligations to pay may be enforced by the courts. And the holder of municipal promises to pay can come into court at any time and file an affidavit against any claim the city has against him to an amount equal to the face of the notes he holds. The resolutions of the Council are not law to the extent of impairing the obligation of contracts.

It may be in the power of the Legislature to relieve the city, in some measure. But a confidence which it is not in the power of a Democratic administration to afford will be first demanded. The time is close at hand when the whole matter will come up for final and authoritative disposition.

WHAT NEW ORLEANS NEEDS.

Every resident of this city is interested in its prosperity. It makes no difference whether he was born here, whether he came here fifty years ago, five years ago or even yesterday, with only a carpet-bag in his hand, in search of fortune; if he means to dwell here, and by industry, economy, honesty and perseverance to build up a fortune for himself, he is interested in the welfare of this city. It is enterprising, go-a-head men that we want right here now to assist in rebuilding a business and advancing its material interests; men that will push through our railroads and do the business of this great commercial emporium as cheaply and as well in every respect as business can be done in St. Louis, New York, Chicago or any of the live cities that are now every-where up to compete for trade. A city, like every-

thing else, must be well managed to become great and powerful. It may have great natural advantages, but to have complete success it must have good government and sound, practical go-a-head men to develop its resources by enticing the trade and commerce of other sections to seek its markets. There is wealth enough here in the shape of real estate to afford revenue sufficient to carry on the machinery of municipal government. The growth of the city in the way of population and improvement depends in a great degree on the whole issue as soon as practicable. Business must be fostered and encouraged, not crippled and finally driven to other cities, where it finds more attention and less expense. With the influx of business comes the influx of population and all the variety of improvements that go to make up the busy hum of life in a great and flourishing city. It is the realization of these things in city life that enhances the value of real estate, gives the property holder a handsome return in the shape of rents for houses built, and at the same time causes a steady growth in the value of real estate. As the city spreads out, lots that could be bought at one time for one hundred dollars frequently attain to the value of thousands of dollars, and men in a very short space of time have become possessed of princely fortunes in this way, without doing anything more than to invest a few hundred dollars in vacant lots. The time has likely passed when men in New Orleans, possessed of no public spirit, can hope to flourish by simply depending on the exertions of others, and the natural advantages of the place to build it up. Property holders must put their shoulders to the wheel and help give that impetus and direction to affairs that will cause our city to resume its growth and onward march to that goal of blessedness which kind Providence has marked out for it. Property holders, if they are wide-awake, are more interested in the growth or decay of the city than any other class of our people. If the city, from causes which we shall not now stop to discuss, has come to a stand point when her people have to determine whether she is to go backward or onward, there can be no class among them more interested in the result than the men who have their thousands of dollars invested in real estate. It is their interest, then, and duty to make every exertion and sacrifice—if they please to call it a sacrifice—to help bring about a condition of things here that will insure prosperity. If it is necessary to have cheap rents and heavy taxation for a while in order to assist in bringing back prosperity let them bear it manfully, but at the same time see that we have an honest and economical administration of municipal and State affairs. Drive the drones from the public service and cut off useless expenditures of public money. Encourage the completion of the Houston railroad so that we can have cheap and expeditious transportation from Texas. This will give us cheap meats for our people and a large trade for our merchants. Let us encourage the immediate building of the Chattanooga railroad which is to connect our city with Tennessee. This will help to give us cheap bread—and with cheap rents, cheap meats and cheap bread, and the disposition on the part of capital to help and encourage labor our city will soon become filled with mechanics and laborers of all kinds, and in this way much will be done toward restoring prosperity. But this is not all that has to be done. We have got to remove the shackles from shipping and commerce. The exactions on ships entering our port are said to be out of all reason, and must be modified if we would not drive shipping from us altogether. Our wharf charges are said to be exorbitant, and in fact every expense that is incurred in loading a vessel at our levees, whether from sea or from inland, is considered so high as to be serious impediments in the way of trade. Let these excessive and ruinous exactions be at once removed, and let our commission merchants learn to do business as well and as cheap as the merchants of other cities, and all these things combined will have a wholesome effect, and in the end all classes of the community will very perceptibly feel the change, but some more sensibly than the owners of real estate. If they are to receive the large benefits from the success of the city as a city competing with other great cities of our Union for business, why then they should be willing to bear their share of the burdens—if burdens they are—without a murmur. They should not desire, in order to have real estate relieved from a portion of taxation, that shipping and commerce should be hampered with exactions here that are not met with elsewhere.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

G. LeGardeur, Jr., Notary Public, No. 25 Royal Street, Up Stairs, Opposite the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

THEODORE O. STARK, Notary Public, Entrance on Carondelet and Common streets, No. 5.

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NOTARY PUBLIC, NEW ORLEANS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. In the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana. Be it known that on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before me, Henry C. Dibble, a Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans and sworn in and for the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, personally came and appeared the several parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana in relation to the organization of corporations, they have consented and agreed, and by their presents do covenant and agree, and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to establish an incorporated company for the purpose of publishing a newspaper, and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations hereinafter set forth, to wit:

ARTICLE 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 of "THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY." Said corporation shall have and enjoy corporate powers and shall be organized and shall continue twenty-five years from the date hereof, and the same shall commence business as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed for by 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 the 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 hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid at the time of subscription, and which said stock shall be divided into twenty-five shares of one hundred dollars each, and may be increased at any regular meeting of the stockholders, called for that purpose, and by a majority of all of the stock of said corporation. That each and every stockholder shall have at least thirty days notice of such meeting, and that the same shall be 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 five members, to be chosen by the stockholders at the expiration of the term of office of the present Board, hereinafter named, and at the expiration of each year, on the second Tuesday of January of each year, at the office of said Corporation, of which election the Board of Directors shall give at least ten days notice to each and every stockholder published in the city of New Orleans, and the Board of Directors shall appoint three stockholders to preside as inspectors, and should any of the inspectors decline or fail to attend the President shall appoint other persons to fill the vacancies. And any failure of the stockholders to elect Directors on the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve this Corporation, but the Directors then in office, as well as the President and all other officers, shall hold over until their successors are elected. In the event of no election being made on the date aforesaid, the Board of Directors shall nevertheless be held within thirty days thereafter and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The Board of Directors thus elected shall perform their duties on the Tuesday following their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected. Those stockholders, receiving a majority of the stock represented at an election, shall be considered and declared to be the Board of Directors, and shall elect from among themselves and fix the compensation of each and every member of the Board of Directors, and the general manager and business agent of the Corporation. And the Board of Directors shall have full authority to fill all vacancies in their office, and to make such regulations for the company and the transaction of its business; provided, the same do not conflict with this act of incorporation or the laws of this State. The said Board shall have power, and are hereby authorized, to buy real estate for the use and purposes of the company, to sell the same, to make contracts, leases, and mortgages, and all other acts, and to borrow money, and to do all singular acts as may be necessary to carry on the business and further the objects of this company.

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 own, and the proxy shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the owner, or persons shall be entitled to vote on any share or shares transferred to him or them within ten days prior to such election.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

No stockholder shall be held responsible for the contracts and debts or obligations of the said Company beyond the amount of their unpaid capital stock, and no mere informality in organizing shall render void the Charter of the Corporation, or of exposing the stockholders to