passed March three sixty-nine, and seventy-one, and fifty-nine, as provides that moneys drawn out of the treasury upon the requisition of thet Attorney General shall be disbursed by such disbursing officer as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make an annual report to Congress, in January each year, of the business of the said Department of Justice, and any other matters appertaining thereto that he may deem proper, including the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, and, as far as practicable, under the laws of the several States.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of the treasury building shall provide such suitable rooms in the treasury building as may be necessary to accommodate the officers and clerks of the said department, or, to the extent that that may be found impracticable, to provide such rooms in some other building in the vicinity of said treasury building.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General may require any solicitor or officers of the Department of Justice to perform any duty required of said department or any officer thereof; and the officers of the law department, under the direction of the Attorney General, shall give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law, necessary to enable the President and heads of the executive departments, and the heads of bureaus and other officers in such departments, to discharge their respective duties; and shall, for and on behalf of the United States, procure the proper evidence for, and conduct, prosecute, or defend all suits and proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the Court of Claims, in which the United States, or any officer thereof, is a party or may be interested. And no fees shall be allowed or paid to any other attorney or counsel[l]or at law for any service herein required of the officers of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the supervisory powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior over the accounts of the district attorneys, marshals, clerks and other officers of the courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Attorney General, who shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of moneys out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same control now exercised on like estimates or accounts, by the First Auditor or First Controller of the Treasury.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General shall have supervision of the conduct and proceedings of the various attorneys for the United States in the respective judicial districts, who shall make report to him of their proceedings, and also of all other attorneys and counsel[l]ors employed in any cases or business in which the United States may be concerned.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of either of the executive departments to employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States; but such departments, when in need of counsel or advice shall call upon the Department of Justice, the officers of which shall attend to the same; and no counsel or attorney fees shall hereafter be allowed to any person or persons, besides the respective district attorneys and assistant district attorneys, for services in such capacity to the United States, or any branch or department of the government thereof unless hereafter authorized by law, and then only on the certificate of the Attorney General that such services were actually rendered, and that the same could not be performed by the Attorney General, or Solicitor General, or the officers of the Detorpartment of Justice, or by the district attorneys. And every attorney and counsel[l]or who shall be specially retained, under the authority of the Department of Justice, to assist in the trial of any case in which the government is interested, shall receive a commission from the head of said department, as a special assistant to the Attorney General, or to some one of the district attorneys, as the nature of the appointment may require, and shall take the oath required by law to be taken by the district attorneys, and shall be subject to all the liabilities imposed upon such officers by law.

SEC. 18. And be it further enaced, Thatt the Attorney General shall from time to time cause to be edited and printed an edition of one thousand copies, at the Government Printing Office, of such of the opinions of the law officers herein authorized to be given as he may deem valuable for preservation, in volumes which shall be as to the size, quality of paper, printing, and binding, of uniform style and appearance, as nearly as practicable, with the eighth volume of said opinions, published by Robert Farnham, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which volumes shall contain proper head-notes, a complete and full index, and such foot-notes as the Attorney General may approve. Such volumes shall be distributed in such manner as the Attorney General may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved June 22, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 98.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the schooner "Cavallo Marino."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to issue a register to the schooner "Cavallo Marino," a vessel now lying in the harbor of Indianola, Texas, and owned by Samuel Marx.

Approved, June 22, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 100.]

AN ACT to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the War and Navy Departments arising since the commencement of the rebellion, and prior to the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to allow such credits for over payments, and for losses of funds, vouchers and property, as they may deem just and reasonable, when recommended under authority of the Secretaries of War and Navy, by the heads of the military and naval bureaus to which such accounts respectively pertain.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounts of military and naval officers, whether of the line or staff, for government property charged to them, may be closed by the proper accounting officers whenever, in their judgment, it will be for the interest of the United States so to do; provided, that such accounts originated prior to the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; provided, that no settlement shall be made by the officers of the treasury under this act which shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and only of such officers of the army and navy and of the pay department in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud against the United States; and provided further, that this act shall remain in force for two years from and after its passage and no longer.

Approved, June 23, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 51.]

JOINT RESOLUTION granting an American register to the British built schooner "Venilia."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to issue an American register to the British built schooner "Venilia," wrecked and abandoned in waters of the United States, and now owned by citizens of Maine.

Approved, June 22, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 53.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the judges of the county court of Greene county, State of Missouri, certain captured ordnance.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the judges of the county court of the county of Greene, in the State of Missouri, eight captured twelve-pounder guns store at the Rock Island arsenal, to be placed in Franklin Square, North Springfield, Missouri, around a monument to be [illegible] General Nathaniel Lyon, and the Federal soldiers who fell with him at the battle of Wilson Creek.

Approved, June 23, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 52.]

JOINT RESOLUTION granting condemned guns to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Adrian, Michigan.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to turn over to the Soldiers' Monument Association, of Adrian, Michigan, four pieces of condemned iron or bronze guns, on hand unfit for army purposes, for ornamentation of their soldiers' monument grounds.

Approved, June 22, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 49.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, derelict claims, and dues belonging to the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such contracts and provisions as he may deem most advantageous for the interests of the government, for the preservation, sale, or collection of any property, or the proceeds thereof, which may have been wrecked, abandoned, or become derelict, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, and which ought to come to the United States, or any moneys, dues, and other interests lately in the possession of or due to the so-called Confederate States, or their agents, and now belonging to the United States, which are now withheld or retained by any person, corporation, or municipality whatever, and which ought to have come into the possession and custody of, or been collected or received by, the United States; and in such contracts to allow such compensation to any person giving information thereof, or who shall actually preserve, collect, surrender, or pay over the same, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable: Provided, That no cost or claim, of whatever name or nature, shall become chargeable to the United States in so obtaining, preserving, collecting, receiving, or making available property, debts, dues, or interests, which shall not be paid from such moneys as shall be realized and received from the property so collected, under each specific agreement.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 50.]

RESOLUTION authorizing a distribution of the copies remaining in the Department of State of the "Tributes of the Nation to Abraham Lincoln."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the copies of the "Tributes of the Nation to Abraham Lincoln," now remaining undisposed of in the possession of the Secretary of State, be distributed as follows, to wit: three copies to each senator and member of the House of Representatives of the forty-first Congress, and the remainder to be distributed by the Secretary of State to such persons as he shall indicate, the Secretary of State having the authority to have refinished at the Government Printing Office such copies as may need the same.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS a convention defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consuls, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Brussels, on the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, recognizing the utility of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deem it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose.

Accordingly they have named: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, etc., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other, consuls-general, consels, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

Consular officers, on the presentation of their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries, shall be furnished with the necessary exequatur free of charge, and on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention.

ARTICLE III.

Consular officers, citizens of the State by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except in the case of offenses which the local legislation qualifies as crimes, and punishes it as such; from military billetings, from service in the militia or in the national guard, or in the regular army, and from all taxation, federal, State, or municipal. If, however, they are citizens of the State where they reside, or own property, or engage in business there, they shall be liable to the same charges of all kinds as other citizens of the country, who are merchants or owners of property.

ARTICLE IV.

No consular officer who is a citizen of the State by which he was appointed, and who is not engaged in business, shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he may reside. When the testimony of such consular officer is needed, he shall be invited in writing to appear in court, and if unable to do so, his testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally, at his dwelling or office.

It shall be the duty of said consular officer to comply with this request, without any delay which can be avoided.

In all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, whereby the right is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witnesses in their favor, the appearance in court of said consular officer shall be demanded, with all possible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office. A similar treatment shall also be extended to United States consuls in Belgium, in the like cases.

ARTICLE V.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or their dwelling houses, the arms of their nation, with this inscription, "consulate, or vice-consulate, or consular agency" of the United States, or of Belgium, etc. And they may also raise the flag of their country on their offices or dwelling-houses, except in the capital of the country, when there is a legation there.

ARTICLE VI.

The consular offices and dwellings shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

ARTICLE VII.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellers or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the minister for foreign affairs in Belgium, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of the United States, of Belgium, or other foreigners. They shall be furnished with a commission, by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Articles III and IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, may complain to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or local, judicial or executive, within their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Belgium or for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE X.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may take at their offices, at the residence of the parties, at their private residence, or on board ship, the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of passengers on board of them, and of any other citizen of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all contracts between the citizens of their country and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside, and even all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation to which said consular office may belong. Copies of such papers and official documents of every kind, whether in the original, copies or translation duly authenticated and legalized by the consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents, and sealed with their official seal, shall be received as legal documents in courts of justice throughout the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages, and the execution of contracts. Neither the federal, State, or municipal authorities or courts in the United States, nor any court nor authority in Belgium shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences.

ARTICLE XII.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crew of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation who may be guilty, or be accused, of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end, the consuls of the United States in Belgium may apply to any of the competent authorities, and the consuls of Belgium in the United States may apply in writing to either the federal, State or municipal courts or authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the persons claimed belong to the said crew.

Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consular officers, the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made at the time of their shipping, shall be given up. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the search, pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expense of the consular officers, until there may be an opportunity for sending them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from day of the arrest, the deserter shall be set at liberty, nor shall he be again arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of the respective countries where they reside. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties can not agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XIV.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Belgium, and of Belgian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls-general, consuls, and vice consuls of the two countries respectively, and until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall immediately be informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom-house charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

ARTICLE XV.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Belgium, or of a citizen of Belgium in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executor by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the nation to which the deceased belongs, of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Brussels within the period of six months, or sooner if possible. In case neither party gives notice, twelve months after the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels, in duplicate, the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(SEAL.) H. S. SANFORD.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

(SEAL.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans,

Be it known, that on this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fourth; before me, William Joseph Castell, a notary public, in and for the parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, and undersigned, personally came and appeared, Patrick Irwin, Archibald Montgomery, Hugh McCloskey, Adam Thomson, Edward Conery, John Henderson, Thomas McKenna, Thomas Fitzwilliam, Edward Burke, William Hart, Nicholas Burke and Thomas Gilmore, of this city, and the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed?

Who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act relative to banks, the establishment of a general system of Free Banking, in the State of Louisiana, and the duties of Auditor and Treasurer, in relation thereto, approved on the fourteenth day of March, 1870, they have agreed, and do by these presents agree and bind themselves, and those they represent, to form themselves into, and constitute an association or corporation for the objects and purposes hereinafter specified, and under the stipulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The corporate name of the association shall be the HIBERNAN BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

ARTICLE II.

This association is formed for a period of twenty years.

ARTICLE III.

The object of this association is to carry on the business of banking by discounting bills, notes and other evidences of debt, receiving deposits, buying and selling gold and silver coin, bullion, bills of exchange, real estate; loaning money on real and personal security, and to exercise all such incidental powers as now are or may be hereafter authorized by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The place of business and legal domicil of said association, shall be the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE V.

The capital stock of this association shall be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100), each, ten per cent of which shall be payable at the signing thereof, ten per cent every thirty days thereafter until the whole is paid up.

Should any subscriber neglect to pay punctually his or her share, or installment of his or her share or shares, as they fall due, the subscriber shall be charged interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum therefrom till paid.

Any subscriber neglecting or refusing to pay the installment or installments within the delay of ninety days after the time fixed for the payment of the same and in the manner aforesaid, the Board of Directors, after thirty days' notice, shall declare the same forfeited to the Bank, including all previous payments that may have been made thereon.

The capital stock of this Association may hereafter be increased to any sum not exceeding one million dollars ($1,000,000), divided into shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each, whenever such increase shall be authorized by two-thirds of the stockholders, and provided thirty days' notice of the same shall have been given in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, within which time stockholders shall have the privilege of taking additional shares in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively.

Shares not taken at the expiration of said time may be sold by the Board of Directors at not less than par for the benefit of the association.

ARTICLE VI.

This association shall commence operation after the payment of the second installment of the capital stock by the shareholders, or when one hundred thousand dollars ($100,0000) are paid in.

ARTICLE VII.

The device and seal of the association shall be an Irish harp with "Hibernia Bank of New Orleans" engraved around it.

ARTICLE VIII.

All powers of the association shall be vested in a board of directors, consisting of twelve persons, each of whom shall at all times hold in his own right at least twenty-five (25) shares of the stock of this association.

ARTICLE IX.

On the third Monday of January, 1871, and annually thereafter, an election of directors by the stockholders shall be held at the banking house of the association.

A majority of votes then and there given shall elect.

Previous notice of at least thirty (30) days of said election shall be given in at least two newspapers published in New Orleans.

ARTICLE X.

The following named persons are hereby chosen, and shall compose the first Board of Directors, to serve until superseded by the new board, to be elected on the third Monday of January, 1871:

Patrick Irwin,	Archibald Montgomery,
Hugh McCloskey,	Adam Thompson,
Edward Conery,	John Henderson,
Thomas McKenna,	Thomas Fitzwilliam,
Edward Burke,	William Hart,
Nicholas Burke,	Thomas Gilmore.

ARTICLE XI.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting, elect one of their members to be president, and one to be vice-president of the association.

Provided, said president and vice-president receive not less than a majority of the votes of the whole board.

All citations or other legal process shall be served on the president or, in his absence, on the vice-president.

The duty of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the board, and in case of absence or inability to preside, the vice president shall preside, and in case of his absence or inability to act the directors may elect, from their number, a president pro tempore, who shall, for the time being, exercise the full powers of the president or vice president.

ARTICLE XII.

The number of directions necessary for discounting notes and drafts, and purchasing bills of exchange, and for the transaction of general business, shall be determined by the general by-laws of the association.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Board of Directors shall have full power to make by-laws, appoint all officers of this association, and fix their salaries.

That said appointments be made annually, and held subject to removal at the pleasure of the board.

They shall fix the security to be given by the officers respectively.

They may also change the by-laws whenever the interest of the association demand it, and appoint agents within and out of the State, under rules to be prescribed by the board.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Board of Directors, after paying all the expenses of the association, shall, twice or oftener in each year, if the profits of the business justify it, declare and pay such dividends out of said profits as they may deem expedient.

Notice of the same shall be published in at least two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE XV.

The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the board.

ARTICLE XVI.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors may be declared in consequence of death, resignation, defalcation, insolvency or absence without leave for ninety consecutive days.

ARTICLE XVII.

Every transfer of any share or shares of capital stock shall be made on the books of the association, and shall be signed by the shareholder or his attorney, but no stockholder shall have the right to transfer his stock unless his matured obligations to the bank are paid or secured.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Board of Directors may close the transfer book as often as convenience may require, but for no longer than ten consecutive days at any one time.

ARTICLE XIX.

No certificate of stock shall be issued unless all the installments have been paid in full.

ARTICLE XX.

The failure, from any cause, to elect directors on the day when such election should have been held, shall not dissolve the association.

The directors then in office shall hold over, but it shall be their duty to appoint another day for such election, notice of which shall be given as provided in article nine, until the election shall have been held.

ARTICLE XXI.

Each shareholder shall be entitled directly or by proxy, at all elections for directors, or on any matter, at any meeting of the stockholders, to one vote upon each share, provided no stockholder shall vote in his own name over one (100) hundred votes, and provided also, that after the first election he shall have owned the stock at least three months previous to voting.

ARTICLE XXII.

Every election of directors of this association shall be by ballot and conducted by three inspectors to be appointed by the board, at least one week prior to any election. No two partners shall be eligible at the same time, as directors of this bank, nor shall a director of any other bank, or his partner, be a director of this bank.

ARTICLE XXIII.

A majority of all the directors elected may provisionally accept any additional power or privilege that may hereafter be conferred on this association, either by amendment under the act by which it was formed, or by any new act or enactment, and may amend these articles of association; but the final adoption and acceptance of such additional power or privileges shall be by a vote of the stockholders in the manner provided by law.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The president and cashier shall sign all contracts, notes, certificates of stock and evidences of debt of this association.

ARTICLE XXV.

Minutes of all proceedings by the board of directors shall be kept by the cashier, and certified to by the president or vice-president.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The liquidation of the affairs of the association shall be made by three commissioners, elected by the stockholders at a meeting convened for that purpose, after thirty days previous notice in, at least, two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, each commissioner to be a resident of the State, and not indebted to the association.

At such meeting stockholders may cede to such commissioners all power necessary to the liquidation of the affairs of the association, may fix their term of office, limit the period for liquidation, fix their compensation, define their duties, and the manner in which said commissioners may be removed and their term of office renewed.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The stockholders shall not be responsible for losses or damages incurred by said association be-

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans,

Be it known, that on this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fourth; before me, William Joseph Castell, a notary public, in and for the parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named, and undersigned, personally came and appeared, Patrick Irwin, Archibald Montgomery, Hugh McCloskey, Adam Thomson, Edward Conery, John Henderson, Thomas McKenna, Thomas Fitzwilliam, Edward Burke, William Hart, Nicholas Burke and Thomas Gilmore, of this city, and the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed?

Who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act relative to banks, the establishment of a general system of Free Banking, in the State of Louisiana, and the duties of Auditor and Treasurer, in relation thereto, approved on the fourteenth day of March, 1870, they have agreed, and do by these presents agree and bind themselves, and those they represent, to form themselves into, and constitute an association or corporation for the objects and purposes hereinafter specified, and under the stipulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The corporate name of the association shall be the HIBERNAN BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

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ARTICLE III.

The object of this association is to carry on the business of banking by discounting bills, notes and other evidences of debt, receiving deposits, buying and selling gold and silver coin, bullion, bills of exchange, real estate; loaning money on real and personal security, and to exercise all such incidental powers as now are or may be hereafter authorized by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The place of business and legal domicil of said association, shall be the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE V.

The capital stock of this association shall be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100), each, ten per cent of which shall be payable at the signing thereof, ten per cent every thirty days thereafter until the whole is paid up.

Should any subscriber neglect to pay punctually his or her share, or installment of his or her share or shares, as they fall due, the subscriber shall be charged interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum therefrom till paid.

Any subscriber neglecting or refusing to pay the installment or installments within the delay of ninety days after the time fixed for the payment of the same and in the manner aforesaid, the Board of Directors, after thirty days' notice, shall declare the same forfeited to the Bank, including all previous payments that may have been made thereon.

The capital stock of this Association may hereafter be increased to any sum not exceeding one million dollars ($1,000,000), divided into shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each, whenever such increase shall be authorized by two-thirds of the stockholders, and provided thirty days' notice of the same shall have been given in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, within which time stockholders shall have the privilege of taking additional shares in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively.

Shares not taken at the expiration of said time may be sold by the Board of Directors at not less than par for the benefit of the association.

ARTICLE VI.

This association shall commence operation after the payment of the second installment of the capital stock by the shareholders, or when one hundred thousand dollars ($100,0000) are paid in.

ARTICLE VII.

The device and seal of the association shall be an Irish harp with "Hibernia Bank of New Orleans" engraved around it.

ARTICLE VIII.

All powers of the association shall be vested in a board of directors, consisting of twelve persons, each of whom shall at all times hold in his own right at least twenty-five (25) shares of the stock of this association.

ARTICLE IX.

On the third Monday of January, 1871, and annually thereafter, an election of directors by the stockholders shall be held at the banking house of the association.

A majority of votes then and there given shall elect.

Previous notice of at least thirty (30) days of said election shall be given in at least two newspapers published in New Orleans.

ARTICLE X.

The following named persons are hereby chosen, and shall compose the first Board of Directors, to serve until superseded by the new board, to be elected on the third Monday of January, 1871:

Patrick Irwin,	Archibald Montgomery,
Hugh McCloskey,	Adam Thompson,
Edward Conery,	John Henderson,
Thomas McKenna,	Thomas Fitzwilliam,
Edward Burke,	William Hart,
Nicholas Burke,	Thomas Gilmore.

ARTICLE XI.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first meeting, elect one of their members to be president, and one to be vice-president of the association.

Provided, said president and vice-president receive not less than a majority of the votes of the whole board.

All citations or other legal process shall be served on the president or, in his absence, on the vice-president.

The duty of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the board, and in case of absence or inability to preside, the vice president shall preside, and in case of his absence or inability to act the directors may elect, from their number, a president pro tempore, who shall, for the time being, exercise the full powers of the president or vice president.

ARTICLE XII.

The number of directions necessary for discounting notes and drafts, and purchasing bills of exchange, and for the transaction of general business, shall be determined by the general by-laws of the association.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Board of Directors shall have full power to make by-laws, appoint all officers of this association, and fix their salaries.

That said appointments be made annually, and held subject to removal at the pleasure of the board.

They shall fix the security to be given by the officers respectively.

They may also change the by-laws whenever the interest of the association demand it, and appoint agents within and out of the State, under rules to be prescribed by the board.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Board of Directors, after paying all the expenses of the association, shall, twice or oftener in each year, if the profits of the business justify it, declare and pay such dividends out of said profits as they may deem expedient.

Notice of the same shall be published in at least two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE XV.

The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the board.

ARTICLE XVI.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors may be declared in consequence of death, resignation, defalcation, insolvency or absence without leave for ninety consecutive days.

ARTICLE XVII.

Every transfer of any share or shares of capital stock shall be made on the books of the association, and shall be signed by the shareholder or his attorney, but no stockholder shall have the right to transfer his stock unless his matured obligations to the bank are paid or secured.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Board of Directors may close the transfer book as often as convenience may require, but for no longer than ten consecutive days at any one time.

ARTICLE XIX.

No certificate of stock shall be issued unless all the installments have been paid in full.

ARTICLE XX.

The failure, from any cause, to elect directors on the day when such election should have been held, shall not dissolve the association.

The directors then in office shall hold over, but it shall be their duty to appoint another day for such election, notice of which shall be given as provided in article nine, until the election shall have been held.

ARTICLE XXI.

Each shareholder shall be entitled directly or by proxy, at all elections for directors, or on any matter, at any meeting of the stockholders, to one vote upon each share, provided no stockholder shall vote in his own name over one (100) hundred votes, and provided also, that after the first election he shall have owned the stock at least three months previous to voting.

ARTICLE XXII.

Every election of directors of this association shall be by ballot and conducted by three inspectors to be appointed by the board, at least one week prior to any election. No two partners shall be eligible at the same time, as directors of this bank, nor shall a director of any other bank, or his partner, be a director of this bank.

ARTICLE XXIII.

A majority of all the directors elected may provisionally accept any additional power or privilege that may hereafter be conferred on this association, either by amendment under the act by which it was formed, or by any new act or enactment, and may amend these articles of association; but the final adoption and acceptance of such additional power or privileges shall be by a vote of the stockholders in the manner provided by law.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The president and cashier shall sign all contracts, notes, certificates of stock and evidences of debt of this association.

ARTICLE XXV.

Minutes of all proceedings by the board of directors shall be kept by the cashier, and certified to by the president or vice-president.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The liquidation of the affairs of the association shall be made by three commissioners, elected by the stockholders at a meeting convened for that purpose, after thirty days previous notice in, at least, two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, each commissioner to be a resident of the State, and not indebted to the association.

At such meeting stockholders may cede to such commissioners all power necessary to the liquidation of the affairs of the association, may fix their term of office, limit the period for liquidation, fix their compensation, define their duties, and the manner in which said commissioners may be removed and their term of office renewed.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The stockholders shall not be responsible for losses or damages incurred by said association be-

Thus done and passed in my office, at New Orleans, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Lawrence McCormack and Harris Murphy, witnesses, duly qualified and competent, who have hereunto subscribed their names, together with the parties, and me, the said notary, after the reading of these presents.

	Shares.		Shares.
Patrick Irwin	100	Edward Burke	100
A. Montgomery	25	Adam Thompson	50
Hugh McCloskey	110	Smith & McKenna	65
John Henderson	100	John McWhirter	5
William Hart	50	E. Conery	50
John Douglas	60	Nicholas Burke	50
Thomas Markey	10	Edward Sweeney	50
J. H. Williams	50	Thomas Gilmore	25
Martin Glynn	10	J. H. Nicholson	25
Mrs. John Gauche, per M. Dietrich	100	John Pasley	50
J. L. Levy	10	Thomas H. Shields	5
William Goldenbow, Joseph Kelly	5	Joseph Kelly	5
Martin Finnerty	10	L. N. Hansen	5
Thomas Gill	5	Charles Strahan	25
Frank McGloin	5	James Keating	5
W. C. Madden	10	F. Dwyer	20
William Massey, per J. A. Blaffer	50	Dominick Madden	20
T. Fitzwilliam	50	J. A. Blaffer	20
John H. Ilsley	3	C. Schneider, per J. A. Blaffer	10
B. O'Connell	5	Joseph Johnston	10
Ferdinand Marks	10	E. M. Houghton	10
George McCloskey	5	Small & Co.	25
Irby, McDaniel & Co.	50	Richard McCloskey	5
George W. Dell	50	John Hennessy	10
Joseph Donaldson	10	C. Kohn	10
N. J. Estera	10	Christian Mehle	50
S. Hopkins, Jr.	20	Samuel Gilmore	5
Michael Hahn	50	John A. Gilmore	1
James Dwyer	5	Henry Tissle	10
Miss Heloise E. Freret per G. J. Freret	2	Daniel Lonegan	5
P. Halpin	10	Patrick Coyle	5
B. J. Berkery	10	John A. G. Fisher	15
Charles H. Heck	10	Jose Domingo	25
Susan W. McConnell per P. F. H.	10	Simon Haber	15
Nicholas A. Baumgarden	20	Charles Pleasants	10
Louis Stein	10	P. F. Boxle	10
Jane L. Brand	20	William Creevey	10
E. J. Springbett	5	Margaret Haughery per N. Burke	50
M. Wheelahan	5	F. Roder	10
George Heck	20	John M. Bach	5
Peter C. Mandel	30	Peter Glaser	20
John F. Simpson	2	J. T. Gilbone	20
Thomas McBermott	10	James Timory	5
John G. Fleming	10	N. R. Pepin	20
Mrs. J. H. Nicholson	25	Thomas Mangan	5
Thomas Hasam	20	James Moulton	5
D. Urban	25	David McCoard	10
Thomas O'Neill	50	Cadlie Verdier, per Wm. Creevy	5
Morris L. Lawrence	3	John L. Vincent	5
Claude Floranee by Benjamin Florance	2	Robert Cary	25
John J. Dwyer	5	Paul F. Tricou	5
Richard S. Venables	30	Benjamin Florance	5
W. N. Buddendorff	10	John G. Ong	5