

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

CORK.—John Bright, Esq., M. P., the well-known English Reformer, while on a visit at Limerick, was courteously invited, on behalf of the citizens of Cork, by Mr. Thomas Lyons, of Rosanna, to visit the latter city. Mr. Bright, however, being obliged to return to his Parliamentary and other duties in England, was compelled to decline the honor intended for him.

The Cork Reporter says: We have received a splendid specimen of flax grown by Mr. W. J. Barry, of Dunderlic, Middleton. The police of Queenstown arrested on the 6th ult., on board the outgoing Inman steamer, a fugitive couple, whose names are Catherine Allen and Charles Pierce, from London. Both are in good circumstances. The woman is middle-aged. She decamped from her husband, carrying away £1000. Her companion is young, but married. The money has been got.

Mr. W. Cashel, who was for the past two years assistant master at the railway station in Mallow, has been within the past few days removed to Buttevant, of which station he is at present appointed master.

DUBLIN.—The Dublin Corporation have selected Councillor James Vokes Mackey for the Lord Mayoralty during the coming year. Owing to Mr. Mackey being a Conservative, and in favor of sustaining the present government on the Law Church question, the Tory organs are delighted with the nomination.

Rev. John Tyrrell, P.P., having been promoted to the pastorate of Blackditch, was recently presented with a congratulatory address and testimonial by his late parishioners of Killeculin.

Down.—A Downpatrick correspondent, writing under date of July 8th, expresses grave apprehensions that there would be very serious disturbances in that town on the Orange anniversary, unless prevented by the timely arrival of a strong military force. The writer adds: They had a wicked conflict on the first, in which the former succeeded in carrying off an Orange flag, which occurrence has greatly exasperated the brethren, who, it is said, are making warlike preparations to be avenged for this insult, and as they are severely armed, there is great danger that even loss of life may be the result if very strong measures are not taken at once to prevent consequences so deplorable.

Fermanagh.—An Enniskillen correspondent says: There is no doubt but Mr. Collum, the eminent solicitor, will offer himself at the general election for this place. The Hon. John Lowry Cole will have to look to it, as Mr. Collum is very popular, has purchased much property in the borough and his friends will be largely augmented by the operation of "the more than four pound" franchise.

Galway.—On the 9th ult., in the parish of Kiltulla, county Galway, upward of fifty children received their first communion, from the hands of the Very Rev. T. Pelly, P.P. One who was present says: The children presented a neat appearance, particularly the females, who appeared in white muslin dresses, with blue and red neckties. After receiving, the reverend gentleman kindly treated them to a substantial breakfast, after which they recreated themselves for some time about the chapel grounds, and then went to their respective homes, having first received *Agnus Dei* and their pastor's blessing.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, an action for breach of promise of marriage has recently been settled, before trial by a special jury actually empaneled to try it. It was an action by Miss Sarah Perse, of Mount Vernon, county Galway, suing, by her next friend, Henry Sadlier Perse, against the defendant, Capt. Rupert George Brady, of the Second Regiment, to recover damages, laid at £5000, for breach of promise of marriage. The terms agreed to were that defendant should pay £200 to each of two charities to be named by Miss Perse, to further pay all costs, as between solicitor and client, and that all defenses suggesting that there was but a conditional promise should be taken off the file.

It is thought that Rev. Peter Conway's excellent project for a grant in aid of the construction of a bridge over the ferry of Knock, Lough Corrib, will be renewed at the next Tuam and Outerard presentment sessions. Government, it is said, will assist the work if the local guarantees are given.

Kilkenny.—The Kilkenny Journal says: We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival in our city from the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, of Rev. John Feehan, eldest son of our respected fellow-citizen, John Feehan Esq., who, with the zeal of a faithful missionary of Ireland, proceeds shortly to Hobartown, to spread the faith in foreign lands, as his countrymen have done since the days of St. Columbanus. Several other young clergymen from the Propaganda will accompany our Rev. friend to his distant mission, and are shortly expected by him on a visit to Kilkenny previous to their departure. Father Feehan has already reflected honor on his native city by his talents, and we have no doubt that he will reflect still more credit by his future mission in the distant region of Tasmania. Mr. Feehan's second son, the Rev. Thomas Feehan, has joined the order of Jesuits at Milton Park.

A respectable and industrious man named William Cantlin, about sixty years of age, caretaker to the young Earl of Desart, committed suicide near Callan, on the 9th ult., by cutting his throat from ear to ear. No motive for the deed has been assigned.

On the 1st of July, while a fair was being held in Castlecomer a riot broke out, which for a time caused intense excitement and some damage. Father John Delany, Chaplain of the local workhouse, had been endeavoring to pacify some disputants, one of whom, named Carroll, raised his stick threateningly, so that the people around thought he meant to strike. Father Delany, whereupon a shout was raised that an "Orange man had struck the priest," and hundreds rushed at Carroll, who was thrown down and would have been trampled to death but for the efforts of Father De-

lany, who finally, with others, succeeded in pacifying the enraged mob, some of the more turbulent of whom, however, were arrested and locked up to await an examination.

LITRIM.—A Carrick-on-Shannon correspondent says: There is a strong feeling abroad that an effort should and will be made to relieve the Liberals of this county from their present non-representation. Leitrim has now no voice in Parliament. It is a "chip in porridge," without mind, voice, or power. It is a kind of political nonentity, and we are beginning to feel we should not submit to this.

LIMERICK.—Mr. Bright and Mr. Peabody spent the day on July 10th with Mr. Joseph Robinson, Corbally House, outside Limerick, where they were entertained at breakfast and dinner, and where they met a number of gentlemen of the city and neighborhood. A portion of the day was spent fishing on the preserved waters thereabouts.

MAYO.—A report reached Castlebar on July 2, that on the day before, about two o'clock, two men who were making hay in the employment of Mr. Bland, of Westport, suddenly dropped dead in the field, within about one mile of the town. Their death is attributable to sun-stroke. The weather was intensely warm in Castlebar for the last twelve or fourteen days; the thermometer has gone as high as eighty-three degrees. No cases of sickness reported.

MEATH.—It is reported that an eminent Queen's Council will be invited to offer himself as a Liberal candidate, at the approaching general election, for the parliamentary representation of the county Meath.

MONAGHAN.—Died at Maguire's Bridge, on the 27th of June, of disease of the heart, the Rev. James Donegan, in the fortieth year of his age and the thirteenth of his sacred ministry. The reverend and much lamented deceased was son of the late Mr. Donegan, of Killispine, nephew of the late Very Rev. Philip Donegan, P.P., of Drumlane, in the diocese of Kilmore, and brother of the Rev. Philip Donegan, P.P., of Tempo.

KING'S COUNTY.—The King's county summer assizes opened on the 6th ult. before Judge Keogh, who, in addressing the grand jury stated that he was glad to be able to inform them that from information received from the officials connected with the county, there appeared to be an entire absence of crime, the county never having been in a more satisfactory state.

It is announced that Mr. Charles Russell, of the northern circuit, will contest the Parliamentary representation of Dundalk against Sir George Bowyer. Mr. Russell is nephew of Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth.

SLIGO.—On the 9th ult. a numerous and influential meeting of the gentry and clergy of the county was held in Sligo, to take into consideration the propriety of starting a liberal candidate at the next general election. The chair was occupied by Woulfe Flanagan, D.L., and the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, was amongst those present. It was resolved that the county should be contested in the interest of "religious equality," and it was further resolved that Mr. Denis O'Connor, brother to The O'Connor Don, should be put in nomination. The Tory Registration Society also held a meeting, and resolved to support Booth and Cooper at the election. Major Knox, of the Irish Times, will have the temerity to oppose no less a personage than Sergeant Armstrong for Sligo.

WATERFORD.—The Waterford News, of 10th ult. says: We regret to state that a fine horse, by Killoughby, valued at two hundred guineas, and owned by Capt. Dillon, J. P., Christendom, near this city, died in Dungarvan. It appears that the animal was being brought to the great horse fair at Calmeace, county Cork, and that when in stable at Dungarvan, he became suddenly ill, frothing from the mouth and nostrils; and when brought to the door for air, by the groom, he fell dead.

On Tuesday night, the 7th ult., Mr. Henry Jones died suddenly at his residence, Ferrybank, from disease of the heart. Although Mr. Jones had been for some time in delicate health, no fears were entertained of such a sudden termination to a very useful existence, and the sad event has evoked sincere regret from a large circle of friends. On the same day, Mr. William Kennedy, of Waterford, draper's assistant, was liberated from Kilmahain jail, under an order from the lords justices, he having entered into the required bail to keep the peace for the usual term.

The Waterford Mail has the following:—The heat has created quite a stampede amongst the cattle, who are rushing about the country half mad in all directions. One gentleman near Fiddown missed three animals in one day, and on instituting a search through the country they were found eight miles away. Another found two animals in a field of his one morning that were not his property, and in a few days they were claimed by a farmer living a great distance from the spot.

Colonel Fitzgerald, of the Austrian army, with his lady, is on a visit to his brother, Henry A. Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P., Seaview, Dungarvan. He met a most enthusiastic welcome, and is described as "a fine looking man, fresh and ruddy, with quick, piercing eyes and of a grand military appearance."

WESTMEATH.—In reference to the future Parliamentary representation of Athlone, the Freeman says it would be hard to enumerate those who talk of opposing the reelection of Mr. Reardon. A "Mr. John Stanforth," who dates from St. James' Club, London, has issued his address as a Liberal candidate. He and his family are from Yorkshite, England.

WEXFORD.—The Wexford Independent has the following: Died on the 19th of June, in Burlington street, Liverpool, Sarah, the beloved wife of the late Daniel Underwood, sergeant-major in the 15th, aged seventy-five years. The deceased, who was a native of this town, and sister-in-law of the late Mr. John Gurley, was a most remarkable woman, having accompanied her husband through several campaigns, including that of the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington, in which she received several wounds on the face and other parts of the body. On the eve of her death she

inquired the day of the month, and on being told it was the memorable 18th of June, she remarked, with great glory and gratification, that on that day many years ago she had assisted in a heavy battle in Waterloo, in which she was taken prisoner. She had frequently expressed a strong desire to be buried like a soldier, and by a singular coincidence she received the usual military honors accorded to soldiers, in conjunction with one of the Fusiliers, who happened to be interred at the same time close to her grave, at Anfield Cemetery, on the 22d of June.

WICKLOW.—A constable pensioner, named John Callaghan, was found dead in his residence at Blackditch, near five mile point, Newcastle, on the 1st ult.

CATHOLICISM IN GENEVA.

A London periodical has an article, conceived in the usual "anti-Papal" style, against the Church, for the prodigious strides which she has of late years made in the stronghold of Calvinism. The statistics establishing this fact are undeniable; and the feeble efforts made to qualify them only serve to show how reckless men become when power is eluding their grasp. Anti-Catholic writers, when they wish to arouse political hatred against the Church, accuse her of favoring monarchical despotism. It serves the purpose of the writer in the Review to charge her with "political licentiousness," and to show "how Rome is fitted at once to foster and to use a depraved democracy." We give a specimen of this tirade:

That little State has given, in many epochs, the key-note to European opinion. If we were writing her history, we might show how: first, there was the commercial and municipal age, when the burghers struggled against feudalism, and compelled the concession of civil rights; and this was followed by the ecclesiastical age, the period of the Reformation, when Rome, ever the associate of feudal exactions, had to fly before the strength of Calvin, as feudalism had felt the shock of the martyrs of those noble spirits, Berthelier and Leverier; to this succeeded the philosophic age. Geneva, resting, was still moulding the mind of Europe, not merely as she was the refuge of Voltaire, but, as she fostered the semi-rationalism of Bonnet, her works and her men of this period anticipated Europe—themselves succeeded by this which may be called the political epoch, when again we are interested in seeing Geneva, upon a small scale, the crucible of Europe. Romanism restored to the city of Calvin, democracy and Rome playing into each other's hands, and the mournful and exceedingly probable probability, as, after three hundred years, the bishop of the Romish Church has been restored to Geneva, so the Church of St. Pierre may be the Notre Dame of Geneva, and the restored bishop preach in the pulpit of Calvin. Rome at present makes a loud boast of this. Not long since, we were favored, in the Dublin Review, with an article on the "Restoration of Catholicism to Geneva." As Geneva has been in the van of opinion in the ages past, it is confidently hoped she will lead the van here; that significantly she will illustrate the drift and tendency of the times; that the handsome new Romish cathedral rising on the spot where, not long since, Rome was regarded with hatred and horror as the enemy of free opinion and free people, and the steady invasion of Romanism on the population, so that, while the census of 1850 gave as the population of the Genevan Canton, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four Catholics to thirty-four thousand two hundred and twelve Protestants, itself an amazing change, 1860 shows forty-two thousand and ninety-nine Catholics to forty thousand six hundred and eighty-eight persons who profess no form of Christianity. Men of intelligence, with whom we have conversed in Geneva, indignantly affirm that Geneva is soundly Protestant still; that the intelligence and respectability of the city are Protestant; and that it is only the Canton, the drawing in of the villages around, which gives the balance to Rome. We believe it is so; still something more than universal suffrage obtains now in Geneva. A writer says the Church in Geneva has obtained so democratic a development, that it is, perhaps, the purest specimen of multitudinism existing. Votes also have been extensively manufactured, and altogether Geneva, whatever her future destinies may be, illustrates how Rome is fitted at once to foster and to use a depraved democracy.

WICKLOW.—A boy, whose honesty is more to be commended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The butter having a very beautiful appearance, and the merchant being desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring him all the butter his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more; for she would not spare this, only a rat fell into the cream, and she did not like to use it herself."

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—We once heard a Presbyterian minister of this city say, when the public prints dwelt on the self-sacrificing spirit of Catholic priests and Sisters of Charity intending the sick and dying during epidemic seasons, that "they deserved no thanks, as they were bound by their vows." But who imposed those vows? Were not priests and Sisters free agents? Had they not the privilege St. Paul speaks of—1 Corinthians, IX, 5: "Have we not power to lead a woman, a sister." It would seem not. Such choice was reserved for Protestants, and hence they were bound to keep aloof from dangerous or contagious diseases, lest they or their families should be sufferers. This train of thought was suggested by reading the following in a late New York Herald: The police of the forty-third precinct discovered a seaman, named Andrew McCaffrey, lying sick with the Chagres fever in Atlantic street, and took him to the City Hospital, but here they refused to admit him. The sick man was then taken to the College Hospital, Henry street, where they also declined to receive the patient. He was next taken to the institution under the care of the Sisters of Charity, Congress street, where he was kindly taken in and humanely cared for.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

TO CURE A SPRAIN.—Make pounded rosin into a paste with fresh butter; lay it on the sprained part and bind it up.

SPANISH CAKES.—Take one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one pound of eggs—leave out one-third of the whites; mix, put into buttered moulds, and bake in a slow oven.

TONIC APERIENT.—Take of Epsom salts one ounce; diluted sulphuric acid, one drachm; infusion of quassia chips, half an imperial pint; compound tincture of rhubarb, two drachms. Half a wine-glassful for a dose.

PLAIN PUDDING.—Take the inside of two penny rolls, grated; then pour over them one pint of new milk, made hot; add about five tablespoonfuls of suet, cut very fine; add the rind of half a good sized lemon, six eggs—leaving out one white—and loaf-sugar to your taste. Boil one hour and a quarter.

BRIGHTON PUDDING.—Take three eggs, a quarter of a pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of flour, quarter of a pound of butter, and the peel of a lemon, finely minced. Beat the sugar and eggs for twenty minutes. Oil the butter, and mix it and the flour in at the last. Steam the pudding for one hour. Serve without sauce, only with preserve.

BUNS.—Two cups of sugar, one of butter, two of milk, one and a half of yeast, and a nutmeg; flour enough to make it pretty stiff; a cup and a half of currants; mix the night before in order to rise; roll to an inch or more in thickness; cut with a biscuit cutter; put in pans three hours before baking. Rub over the top with molasses and water when taken from the oven.

PEA FOWLS.—These magnificent birds make a noble roast, and when young are very excellent. They are larded, or plain roasted, and served with the tail feathers, which have been preserved, stuck into the bird, the head, with its feathers on, being left folded up in paper, and tucked under the wing; roast about an hour and a half; take the paper from the head and neck; dress it upon your dish with water cresses, and the gravy and bread sauce separate in a boat.

NORWEGIAN METHOD OF COOKING.—After the meat or any other article has boiled for five minutes, the saucepan is taken from the fire and shut up close in a felt-lined wooden box. The felt, being a non-conducting substance, keeps in the heat. So, if cottagers would try it, they might get the five minutes' boiling on their breakfast fire, shut up the pot in the box, and then the whole family might go to their work till dinner-time, and take no further thought about the cooking. But when dinner-time comes, the food will be found to have cooked itself, by its own heat, and will be smoking hot. And, as is stated, a "laborer may carry his dinner, in a little box, to the fields, and while he is working his dinner will be cooking, and he will have the benefit of a hot meal, instead of a cold one," greatly to the increase of his working power, and benefit to himself and his employer.

HONESTY.—A boy, whose honesty is more to be commended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The butter having a very beautiful appearance, and the merchant being desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring him all the butter his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more; for she would not spare this, only a rat fell into the cream, and she did not like to use it herself."

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WATER CLOSETS, WASHSTANDS, HYDRANTS, FAUCETS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, COPPER, and GALVANIZED IRON.

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N. B.—Agents for Colwell's, Shaw & Willard's Patent Tin Lined Pipe. Hydrants put up, extended, and repaired. Repairing neatly done. fe23 1y

CONFECTIONERIES.

A CARD. I have opened a branch of my SODA WATER, MEAD, and PASTRY BUSINESS, at 57 CANAL STREET. Between Chartres street and Exchange Place. The price of my Soda Water and Mead will be Ten Cents a Glass (large glasses) same as at my old stand, 93 St. Charles street. I sell no alcoholic beverage under the name of Rognon Syrup, or any other disguise. my17 HUGH McCLOSKEY.

ERNEST TURPIN, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER of Stick Candies, Candy Cakes, Chocolate, Cream Drops, Sugar Almonds, Rock Candy, Gum Paste, Gum Drops, and Syrup, by steam. Importer of French Ornaments, such as Cupids, Flowers, Gum Leaves, Dauphins, Devoes, etc. Cakes, Pastries, Fancy Papers for Cake Stands or Bouquets, Cartonnages, or Fancy Boxes for Christmas or New Year Presents, Corsets, etc., etc. OLD LEVEE STREET, No. 63 Between St. Louis and Conti streets, New Orleans, La. mh19 1y

CHARTER

OF THE NEW ORLEANS CATHOLIC PUBLICATION COMPANY

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana.

BE IT KNOWN THAT ON THIS DAY of the month of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-second, before me, Joseph J. Castell, Notary Public in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses herein after named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the parties hereto named and undersigned, who declare that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations, they do, by these presents form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the following specified objects and under the following stipulations, to-wit:—

ARTICLE I. The official name of the corporation shall be the New Orleans Catholic Publication Company.

ARTICLE II. The business and legal domicile of the corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, subject to removal only by a vote of three-fourths of the bona fide stock holders with the consent of the President.

ARTICLE III. The object of this company is to publish a newspaper in the City of New Orleans and make such other publications as may afterward be deemed advisable by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV. The Vice President of the Company is the officer on whom, as such, citations may be served, and in whose name suit will be brought.

ARTICLE V. The Capital Stock of the Corporation is fixed at One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000) Dollars, in Five Thousand Shares of Twenty Dollars each. The price of each share to be paid at the time of signing, and the remainder whenever called in by the Board of Directors, at any time or times, shall have elapsed from the recording of the act of incorporation, provided said remainder may be paid at any time, voluntarily by the stockholder, without any call of the Board, entitling him to a proportional dividend.

ARTICLE VI. This Corporation shall commence operations as soon as Two Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock is subscribed, and immediately thereafter the Stockholders may meet and elect a portion of the Board of Directors, Directors must be stockholders; each share of stock subscribed shall be entitled to one vote. Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy of another stockholder.

ARTICLE VII. In case it should become necessary to place this corporation in liquidation, there shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, some one of their number who shall receive from them, and whose signature shall be binding on the Company, in such capacity.

ARTICLE VIII. No stockholder will be held responsible for any liability of the Company beyond the amount of his stock.

ARTICLE IX. There shall be no sale of stock without consent of the Board of Directors, and stock will be recognized unless approved by the Board.

ARTICLE X. The First President of the Board of Directors shall be the Most Rev. Jean Kennerly.

ARTICLE XI. The Board of Directors shall consist of, besides the President, First, four members who shall be Cerymon, and who shall be named by the President, and second, three other members to be elected by the stockholders.

ARTICLE XII. The Directors of the first class shall be appointed and removed by the President, and their places filled with others appointed by him, or by the President, as he may see fit, without any responsibility in anywise, on his part to the stockholders, or any objection to their appointment. The object of this article is to secure in the hands of the President, the complete control of the newspaper, and of the general business of the corporation whenever he may see fit to exercise it.

ARTICLE XIII. The three Directors of the second class shall be elected by the stockholders, at an election to be held annually in the month of December, (after the first election) on such day and at such place as may be determined by the Board of Directors. In case of a vacancy occurring during the year, the place shall be filled by vote of the remaining Directors of this class. The Vice President to decide in case of a tie vote.

ARTICLE XIV. This annual election of Three Directors shall be the only one in which Stockholders, as such, may claim any right in the control of the paper or the affairs of the corporation.

ARTICLE XV. No member of the Board of Directors shall receive any pay for his services, or shall be entitled to any other office or employment in the paper for which he will receive any compensation.

ARTICLE XVI. The President shall hold his office until his death or voluntary resignation.

ARTICLE XVII. Upon a vacancy in the office of President occurring in either of these classes, his successor shall be elected by the Directors of the first class, or as many of them as may then be in office. During any absence or incapacity of the President, his place shall be filled by such one of the three Directors of the first class as he shall appoint Vice President.

ARTICLE XVIII. The Board of Directors shall have entire control of the business of the Company. They shall appoint editors and employees of the newspaper, and regulate their compensation. They shall regulate the issue, size, name, frequency and time of publication of the paper. They shall have the power to buy material and make all arrangements for the conduct of business, such as contracts, etc. They may convene meetings of the stockholders whenever desirable, and declare dividends of profit, if any.

ARTICLE XIX. This act may be amended by a vote of the stockholders. To effect this there must be cast in favor of said amendment two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast, such have been proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the President.

ARTICLE XX. The term for which this Corporation is formed shall be twenty-five years.

ARTICLE XXI. Should any stockholder refuse or neglect to pay punctually his or her instalment as the same falls due, interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum shall be added thereto from maturity until payment, and if any stockholder refuses, or neglects to pay his or her instalment within thirty days after the specified time of payment, the Board of Directors shall have the right of causing any shares or shares up to such instalment may be due to be sold at auction or otherwise, as the Board may deem advisable.

This done and passed in my office at New Orleans, in the presence of the day month and year first above stated, and in the presence of the witnesses hereto named and undersigned, who are duly sworn, together with said parties and me, the said Notary, after due reading of these presents.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1868. I, CHARLES H. LUZENBURG, District Attorney, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing Charter of the New Orleans Catholic Publication Company, and that I find nothing therein contrary to the Constitution and the laws of the State of Louisiana. District Attorney First Judicial District. J. M. ODIN, THOMAS J. SMITH, C. M. J. FERRE, JOHN B. DUFFY, C. S. R. WALTER HUTTON, JOHN FLANAGAN, J. J. O'DOWD, THOMAS KENNERLY, J. J. CASTELL, W. B. LANCASTER, D. P. SCANLAN.