

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 8, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, 61 Exchange Alley. T. C. Haley, 19 Commercial Place. O. B. P. Kelly, 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. W. R. Dirks, No. 31 Annunciation street.

Mails arrived all right yesterday noon.

Administrator West advertises for proposals to supply his department with four thousand five hundred barrels of lake shells.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Hugh J. Campbell Major General of militia; Charles Geeks Tax Collector, Ascension parish.

Monday evening, Rose and Harry Watkins at the Academy, in the grand romantic Irish drama, "Trodden Down, or Under Two Flags."

Yesterday the weather was magnificent, and business generally is improving under the influence of propitious skies and balmy breezes.

The city needs fifty thousand feet of lumber for the repair of wharves. In another column Administrator West asks for proposals to furnish the lumber.

The Rev. W. F. Broadus, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, will preach in Calleson Place Baptist church, Friday and Saturday, at half-past seven P. M. All are invited.

H. M. Robinson, real estate agent, Nos. 33 and 34 Commercial Place, offers for sale at a bargain four valuable lots of ground in the Sixth District. See advertisement for particulars.

We have received a complimentary invitation to attend the soiree dansante, to be given by the Deutsche Company, at their hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, to-morrow evening.

Charles May and Henry Landwehr, proprietors of the Union Exchange, No. 17 St. Charles street, will open their wine and beer saloon to-morrow evening at six o'clock, when a splendid free lunch will be served.

"La Traviata" at the Opera House to-morrow evening. No matinee performance to-morrow. Sunday evening "Les Bachelors de la Diabie." Monday evening, on the occasion of Holy Week, Rosini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung.

The Board of Health, in selecting Dr. B. C. Wren (a Representative in the General Assembly, from Bossier parish), as quarantine physician at Brashear City, performed a very judicious act. Dr. Wren stands high in the medical profession.

This evening, at the Varieties Theatre, farewell benefit of Miss Charlotte Thompson, and the familiar play of "Camille," with Miss Thomson in the title character, concluding with the farce of "Found in a Four-Wheel Cab."

A private dispatch was received yesterday by Colonel J. T. Tucker, general Southern agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, briefly announcing that the steamer Richmond had sunk about thirty miles below St. Louis. No lives lost.

Ladies, make your husbands smoke two cigars less per diem for three months, and give you the money. With it you can buy a Best-Class Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine from Mr. M. S. Hedrick, at Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street. He sells them on credit. You will have ample time to pay.

We understand that the beautiful and daring Queen of the Air, Millie Tourneur, whose engagement with the managers of the Academy of Music has not yet closed, will shortly appear here for a short time with her Novelty Circus, with which she has made the tour of Texas, and won bright laurels as a gymnast.

General J. R. West, Administrator of Improvements, made the following appointments yesterday: J. H. Meillier, ward superintendent of streets, First Ward; C. P. Ladd, ward superintendent of streets, Third Ward; William J. Moore, ward superintendent of streets, Seventh Ward; J. H. Brown, ward superintendent of streets, Ninth Ward; Charles H. Hughes, keeper of nuisance boats, First District.

Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, sends us a copy of a new illustrated sheet called "American Enterprise," published by the American News Company, 121 Nassau street, New York. The title page is very handsomely set off by pictures of Booth's Theatre, and of himself in character. Mr. Ellis also favors us with the "Overland Monthly" for April.

Mr. Ernest Gauthier, who has recently been appointed to a position by Mr. Shaw, was Chief Enrolling Clerk of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, and was afterwards appointed to the same position in the House of Representatives. He has held it during the three sessions. Mr. Gauthier is well acquainted with the French language, and has made translations of several official papers, which have been highly commended for their accuracy.

Great Sale of Boots and Shoes. To-day at ten o'clock, Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell at their rooms, No. 16 Chartres street, one of the most extensive assortments ever offered in this city, of men's, boys', ladies', misses' and children's boots and shoes, of Philadelphia, Newark and Massachusetts manufacture. We called at the store of Messrs. Stern & Brothers yesterday, and took a look at these goods. They fill the store from ceiling to floor, and comprise everything from the finest to the coarsest quality. Wholesale merchants and retail dealers will find enough there to stock their stores, no matter how large a supply they may need, and we advise them to visit the auction this morning.

Three dimes per day, saved from the market money which will never be missed will pay for a first-class Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing machine. Mr. M. S. Hedrick, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street, sells them on credit, payable in monthly installments.

THE LATE CITY GOVERNMENT.

So far as we are able to learn from the press and from individuals with whom we have conversed, the great mass of the Conservative or Democratic party are absolutely jubilant because the Littlejohn-Conway dynasty at the City Hall has been terminated. All the decent men of that party became disgusted with the men they put into office within a few weeks of the inauguration, and have been veraciously anxious ever since. They were bitterly disappointed in the expectation that there would be economy in the administration of the city government. After the accession of the members appointed by the Governor, there was a change for the better, but the time in which they remained in office, and the certainty of meeting with the opposition of the Mayor, in any movement for the public good, prevented the accomplishment of any radical reform.

The debt of the city may be stated in round numbers at two million dollars more than it was when the Council appointed by the Governor there was a change for the better, but the time in which they remained in office, and the certainty of meeting with the opposition of the Mayor, in any movement for the public good, prevented the accomplishment of any radical reform.

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COURSE IN THE SENATE IS SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT HE WILL BE FOUND A STANCH ADVOCATE OF LAW AND ORDER, AND READY TO SECURE TO EVERY MAN IN THE STATE AMPLE PROTECTION. HE IS KNOWN TO ENTERTAIN A DEEP SEATED AVERSION TO THE PRACTICE THAT HAS PREVAILED TO A GREAT EXTENT IN MANY OF THE COUNTRY PARISHES OF HANGING MEN FOR THEIR POLITICAL OPINIONS, AND DRIVING AWAY SUCH COLORED MEN AS ATTEMPT TO OUTLIVE LANDS ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT. BUT AS WE HOPE NEVER MORE TO HEAR OF SUCH DISGRACEFUL ACTS IN THIS STATE, IT MAY BE THAT THE NEW GENERAL WILL NOT BE CALLED UPON TO SET HIS SQUADRONS IN THE FIELD TO ENFORCE THAT JUSTICE WHICH ALL GOOD MEN FREELY SECURE TO THEIR FOLLOWERS.

course in the Senate is sufficient guarantee that he will be found a stanch advocate of law and order, and ready to secure to every man in the State ample protection. He is known to entertain a deep seated aversion to the practice that has prevailed to a great extent in many of the country parishes of hanging men for their political opinions, and driving away such colored men as attempt to outlive lands on their own account. But as we hope never more to hear of such disgraceful acts in this State, it may be that the new general will not be called upon to set his squadrons in the field to enforce that justice which all good men freely secure to their followers.

Administrator Shaw yesterday appointed John G. Duvreux, formerly Cashier of the Southern Bank, to take charge of and investigate the archives of the late Finance Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, the duties of which committee are merged into the Administration of Accounts. There is no man in the city more competent to assist in adapting to the new state of things the cumbersome machinery of the former city government.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The New York correspondent of the Picayune, who is usually well informed in financial matters, declares that the funding bill is dead. A persuasion of this fact has, doubtless, checked the decline in gold, and dispelled the illusion of a speedy return to a specie basis. The defeat of the funding bill is, doubtless, owing to the pressure brought against it by the Western banks, supported by an influential portion of the Western press. These influences are arrayed against the measure because it compels the banks to do business, in future, on the new 41 per cent, instead of 6 per cent, as at present; and this compulsory legislation is stigmatized as not only unjust, but as "class legislation," tending to repudiation. For instance, the Chicago Tribune says:

The chief mistake of the Funding bill is that it is an attempt to coerce one class of the national creditors into exchanging a 6 per cent bond for a 41 per cent bond at the same price. This is the short of the whole proposition to the National Banks. Even those who favor the Funding bill from a feeling of opposition to the National Bank, acknowledge that this would be its practical effect, but excuse the robbery on the ground that the banking interest of the country ought to do something to help refund the debt at a lower rate of interest. Now, even if there would be no other loss than the 1 1/2 per cent per annum interest on the bonds, a large proportion of the National Banks would get out of the business because the would feel that their capital was insecure if it was to be liable to such "class legislation."

If the government may now require this class of the public credit to exchange any 6 per cent bond for 41 per cent, why may it not at some future time require them to exchange the 41 per cent for 3 per cent? The wrong action is making any distinction between the creditors of the government who hold its bonds, and is no more excusable than if the government should announce special payments to all the creditors except those held by the National Banks.

It seems to us that the Tribune has entirely mistaken the merits of the case, by substituting the question of justice, which has really nothing to do with the matter, for the question of expediency, which should be the sole governing influence. The National Banks exist under the limitations of a law which grants them certain privileges amounting to a monopoly, and imposes on them certain obligations. It is not contended that the government has not the right to remodel the system, and even to abolish it entirely. As long as it is retained, the government has a right to impose such obligations as it chooses as a consideration for the monopoly. To say that the banks, as creditors of the government, are compelled to remit a portion of the interest on the debt due to them is not accurate. They may accept the government's terms, or reject them at their option. If they reject them, they are simply prohibited from using their six per cents for banking purposes. If they accept them, they must be content to tax the industry of the country four and a half per cent on their bonds, which is certainly a sufficient gratuity. If the government choose to replace the banking bonds with two per cents, as the Tribune suggests, it would have a perfect right to do so, only it would not have a right to compel bankers to remain in the business on such terms. We do not suppose that the Tribune will deny that the government has a right to abolish the present system entirely, and yet this would be equivalent to making the banks remit the interest entirely, besides forcing them to wind up their business and sell their bonds for what they might bring, just as they would now have to do under the funding bill, if they refuse to accept its terms.

The same reasoning that denies the right of the government to make the contemplated change as to bonds, would deny the right of the government to make any other change interfering with the monopoly now enjoyed by the National Banks—such, for instance, as asking banking fees, or allowing an increase of banking capital.

Yesterday was not marked by any conspicuous features in Carondelet street. Slaughter House was a little stronger, and Ship Island a little weaker. Pneumatic, in spite of the recent brilliant experiments, is dull, and speculators do not rush frantically to avail themselves of it, even at the present price.

The following were the transactions at the board, last night:

Table with columns: New Orleans Light Co., Union Steam Tugboat Co., Crescent City Steamship Co., etc.

Governor Warmoth has commissioned Hon. Hugh J. Campbell, Senator from the Second District, to be Major General of militia, under the law passed at the last session. In most of the States of the Union the position of militia officer is regarded as rather one of compliment and ornament than duty, and we hope nothing may occur in our own State to vary the good old rule. Yet, if it comes to a test, the Governor will find it convenient to have around him commissioned officers who are ready to respond to a call for action with firmness. He will find in General Campbell those qualities which eminently fit him for either phase of official duty. His

John B. Cooper cautions the public against negotiating for certain promissory notes.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Close of Her Engagement. The touching and beautiful love story of "Romero and Juliet," which, notwithstanding its comparative antiquity, a condition factitiously justified by repeated representations, is one of the most exquisite gems of sentimentality in the jeweled crown of Shakespeare's impassioned conceptions, was given last night with an ecstacy worthy of the past achievements of Charlotte Thompson. Sweet as she looks in the photographs, a source of memory, in the character of Juliet she glided upon us, more like a vision of loveliness, as she appeared in the window, and broke upon Romeo so like the sun he thought it was "the East." Her whole impersonation was chaste; we might say unaffected, but for the fact that she was so often commented on her naturalness, we fear we might be guilty of tautology.

Most of the Julietts we have seen are very like the Ophelias. They mistake tender sentiment for a maudlin passion, and rush into fanatic extremes. Many Julietts hang upon the poor, submissive Romeo, as the ivy is traditionally and illustratively said to cling to the sturdier oak; but Miss Thompson infuses moderation into her ideas, and while she does not dampen the ardor of the love she fosters for Romeo, she neither plays amorous antics nor throws her heart and soul recklessly into the bargain. There is modesty, dignity, reserve, we apprehend, in Charlotte Thompson's unprofessional character, and so her renditions are but the reflex of her manifold virtues individually.

In the melo-dramatic parts of the play, as it were, where the "course of true love runs" comparatively "smooth," barring those little hindrances, which we are told, give impetus to the passion and argument its glow, Miss Thompson is subdued, correct and impressive. As the plot thickens, she becomes likewise intensified, and when it merges into the tragic, her intuitive and grasping genius, catching the inspiration more directly and becoming more and more enthused, rises gradually, but grandly, to the highest reaches of histrionic art and culminates in many bursts of splendid declamation. But all her distinct renditions have been severely eminent, and it is needless to specialize any.

This evening we are to have a work which has only necessarily suffered in the translation, from the younger Dumas—a French play, and, by the by, one of the most successful ever put upon the stage. About ten years ago, this identical Miss Charlotte Thompson played Camille here, being her first appearance in that character, under the John Owens regime. In it she has reaped golden harvests of success, since first she scattered the seed of the goodly drama from her own fair hands. In Philadelphia she created a perfect furore. Playing as a stock actress at the Arch Street Theatre, she made such a marked and decisive hit, that about two months after she was transferred as a star to the Walnut Street Theatre, where, engaged for a week, her Camille was such a magnificent performance, the manager quickly continued her, and she paid him back in a brilliant success. For four consecutive weeks Camille was personated there by Charlotte Thompson; and what is still more significant and telling, other stars were bought off, that the bright, particular one might have the heavens to itself.

To-night is Miss Thompson's benefit. She has selected "Camille." We will not insult the popular taste and appreciation, by bespeaking for her a crowded house. We need furnish them no other card than the fact that Miss Charlotte Thompson has achieved a more splendid success in Camille, than in any other character in which she has appeared. To-morrow is her last appearance this season.

AMUSEMENTS. St. Charles Theatre. This evening, benefit of Mlle. Giuseppina Moriacchi, when the spectacle of "Undine" will be presented, and the Moriacchi ballet troupe will give some new dances. Grand "Stabat Mater," by Rosini, sung by Messrs. Michel, Dumestre, Dupuy, Lafont, Mance, Dupuy, Arnal, Zeiss, and all the artists of the opera.

Academy of Music. As a snow ball gathers magnitude when it is rolled in freshly fallen snow, so the Parisian sensation of "Frou-Frou" gathers each night a larger house than the preceding evening. We have expressed our opinion of the play and Miss Western, who takes the leading character, and have nothing to say in her praise. This evening the same performance, and to-morrow noon, grand Western pastiche.

Varieties Theatre. The accomplished artist, Miss Charlotte Thompson, appears again this evening, when she takes her only benefit. For further particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement.

Oriental Menagerie and Circus. There are few men in the country who have done so much to elevate the character of circus performances as Colonel C. T. Ames, or expended money with such reckless liberality as he to obtain a collection of rare animals to form an extensive menagerie. As he is raising the fruits of his liberality and tact, for the midday and evening performances are witnessed by thousands of people, while other phases of amusement exhibit an array of empty chairs. Do not fail to visit the circus.

LUNCH! LUNCH! LUNCH! We announce to our friends and the public generally that we will open at six o'clock P. M. our WINE and LAGER BEER SALOON, on such occasions a splendid Lunch will be served.

CHARLES MAY, Proprietors, HENRY LANDWEHR, Agents, 329 1/2 St. P.

COTTON DUCK—COTTON DUCK. WOOD VERNON MILLS, Baltimore. WOODBERRY MILLS, Baltimore.

A large assortment of COTTON DUCK, from the above Mills, of all numbers and widths.

AS WELL AS Awning Stripes and Twills of superior quality, all for sale in quantities to suit.

Tarpanins, Wagon Covers, Awnings, Dray Covers, Tents, Steamboat Covers, Furnished to order at prices so low first cost of material and labor.

EDWARD FISHBURN, Depot of Cotton Duck, 51 Carondelet street.

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

Will hold its NEXT GRAND STATE FAIR in New Orleans, beginning on the TWENTY-THIRD OF APRIL, 1870, and to be continued for nine days. Premium Catalogues for the Fair can be procured at the office of the Association, or through the Post office, as desired. Stockholders holding in their own names ten shares of the Capital Stock of the Association are required to call at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Charles's Institute, to get their tickets of admission to the Fair grounds (located on the West of Magazine street) for the first of May, as an entire new class of tickets have been prepared. These new tickets will admit the owners, with their families and carriage, on the Fair Grounds at all times, even if said ground is rented or used for special purposes.

The Directors invite every good citizen to become a stockholder, and to purchase the stock thus required from the Secretary of the Association. P. S.—Cotton, Plants, Strawberry and Bogquets for sale at the Fair Grounds.

LUTHER HOMES, SUTHER and Treasurer. A CARD. Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart.

DR. HUNTER desires to notify his patients, and those who may desire to consult him, that his visit to New Orleans terminates on the first of May next. Consultations in French, German and English, at his late Canal street. Hours from nine to four o'clock.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN BANQUETS, GARRIAGE WAYS, BASEMENT AND WAREHOUSE FLOORS, CEMENTERY AND GARDEN WALKS, SCHOOL YARDS, & C.

BYRNES' IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT. Laid by PAGE & CO. 26 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

The following are a few of the reasons why this CONCRETE should be used in preference to all other materials: 1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun.

2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold. 3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive. 4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet.

5. It makes no dust in dry or wet weather. 6. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain. 7. It is impervious to grass, weeds or water.

8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases, arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoir for dirt or fetid decompositions. 9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished. 10. It is easily taken up, easily re-laid, and easily repaired when necessary.

Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references; and most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited: William McCullough, George Horner, Theobald Forehall, Lafayette Square, E. O. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Bessie, Penn's Cotton Press, H. McKenna, H. S. Seward, E. W. Fournier, also, American Square Station.

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks, will be laid for \$1 to \$1.25 per square yard. Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per square yard.

For all further information in relation to this business, or for the laying of this kind of work, apply to PAGE & CO. 26 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT. A. MAUREAU, No. 43 Peters Street. Between Grandmaison and Bienville Street.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. 2 Mo'y.

M. FEHRENBACH, IMPORTER OF PLEYEL ERARD AND BORD PIANOS, 58 Baronne Street. Has received, by late arrivals, a fresh supply of the above Pianos, also, American Square Pianos, for sale at low prices. Pianos in all exchanges. Repairing and Tuning done at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE. GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Established in 1859. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. DASH OR THIRD LOAN PREMIUMS. NO NOTES REQUIRED. Last Cash Dividend Fifty Per Cent.

Cash assets over \$2,000,000. Policies in force 22,000. Annual income 1,500,000. Losses paid since 1860 64,000.

OFFICERS: W. H. PECKHAM, President. W. T. HOOPER, Vice President. L. McADAM, Secretary and Assistant. G. A. FREDRICK, Superintendent of Agents.

DIRECTORS: Hon. John A. Dix, New York. Hon. J. C. Deane, President Bank of Republic. William M. Vermine, Banker, Wall Street. (Vermin & Co.) Charles G. Rockwood, Cashier New York Banking Company. Hon. George Ogden, ex-Major of New York.

MANAGER FOR LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, No. 126 Common street, New Orleans, May 18, 1869. GREENE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. New Orleans, May 18, 1869.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth day of April, 1869: Fire premiums for the year, \$28,528 01. Marine premiums for the year, 7,977 86. River premiums for the year, 57,136 91—\$93,642 78.

Total net earned premiums, \$638,548. Fire losses paid and estimated, \$55,222 41. Marine losses paid and estimated, 3,838 81. River losses paid and estimated, 15,611 19. Paid taxes, 35,524 71.

Reserve, discount in lieu of scrip, interest on scrip of 1867, reduction on bank and other stock, return premiums, general expenses, less discount, etc., \$64,914 36. Certified to contingent fund, 12,525 21—\$64,914 36.

Leaving net profits, \$319,000 00. The Company has the following assets: Bills receivable, \$31,392 49. Loans on bonds and mortgages, 96,815 93—\$133,208 42.

Cash on hand, \$222,383 19. Loans on pledge of stocks, on call, equal to cash, 127,790 20—350,073 39. Real estate, 70,000 00. Scrip of other companies, 32,500 00. Contingent liability, 62,500 00. City bonds, 96,500 00. Bank and other stocks cost \$27,100.00.

Due for premiums in course of collection, 31,392 49. \$914,073 82. The Company has also suspended notes, stock and bonds, \$385,251. Furnished scrip, amounting to, \$29,521. Law interest on scrip, \$1,529 94. The above Statement is true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President. G. T. BUDDECKE, Vice President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary. PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans, sworn to and subscribed before me this nineteenth day of May, A. SHELLEY, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at six per cent, in cash, on all its outstanding certificates of scrip, and also to pay fifty per cent, in cash of the issue of 1867, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next. They have also declared a scrip dividend of fifty per cent on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President. G. T. BUDDECKE, Vice President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary. LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner St. Andrew and Magazine Streets. Entrance on St. Andrew street, Fourth District. Up Stairs. INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT CURRENT RATES.

President, KASPAR AUCH. Vice President, JOHN HENDERSON. Secretary, LOUIS MATHIE. Inspector, JOHN PURGATHAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: KATZ, Ansh. William H. Foster, John H. Keller, Charles K. Meade, D. H. Harris, John Henderson, Charles Meade, DREW A. BARTON, James Fennel, Michael Hahn, James Fennel, Florence Fraser, Robert H. Hahn, John Purcell, Henry Mansel, Jr., Dr. Henry F. Wada, John H. Gerding, A. E. Thumann, Alfred Shaw, Jr., H. M. Mathis, James Anshel, George W. Doll, 1869.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 81 CAMP STREET. INCORPORATED IN 1857. Cash Capital paid in, \$250,000. Available Assets, 172,000 00. Reserve Fund, 45,200 00. Cash dividend of TWENTY PER CENT declared May 8, 1869, and paid May 16, 1869, \$45,200 00.

DIRECTORS: John I. Adams, Henry Tete, F. A. Ducre, Ag. Couturier, J. G. Denis, Wm. Alex. Gordon, T. A. Blah, P. Malchoe, H. Poychaud. This Company insures against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS at the lowest rates of premium, and returns FIFTEEN PER CENT to parties insured. H. VEGHARD, President. F. HAKOOPER, Vice President. JOHN & DEBIE, Agents, 121 1/2 Office, No. 1 Camp street.

INSURANCE. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending the twenty-eighth February, 1870, \$401,415 94.

Fire Premiums, \$198,426 55. Marine Premiums, 172,000 75. River Premiums, 30,988 64. \$401,415 94. Unearned and Returned Premiums, Retentions and Rebate on Premiums, 106,141 41. Net earned Premiums, \$295,274 53.

The Company has the following Assets, estimated at the lowest cash market value: Cash and other Bonds, \$240,000 00. Bank and other Stocks, 91,044 00. Real Estate, 39,280 00. Scrips of Insurance Companies, 84,125 00. Bills Receivable on Mortgages, 86,622 00. Bills Receivable on Premiums, 54,021 00. Premiums in course of collection, 37,206 00. Cash on hand and in Europe, 85,170 00.

Total, \$640,000 00. The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. J. P. BOCK, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-second day of March, 1870, P. CHARLES CULLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, ninth May next. The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, ninth May next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

A dividend of forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums entitled to participation, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next. By order of the Board of Trustees, CHARLES BRIGGS, President. A. GARRIERS, Vice President. J. P. BOCK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: Charles Briggs, A. Lecour, Ant. Carriere, Frank Williams, George A. Tostoid, Thomas Byrne, Charles Laddie, John Thornhill, Charles Laddie, John S. Wadja, P. Anderson, George Foster, Alfred Kraus, Andrew Stewart, A. Frensch, L. E. Pottier, George W. Dunbar, H. P. Plaque, E. F. Stockinger, Rudolph Sien, George W. Blynon, H. F. Given, Archibald Montgomery, W. O. Black, Henry J. Voss, George O. Garner, E. Macquere, Thomas H