New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 29, 1871.

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

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.
A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.
G. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.
C. G. D. Hoffe, No. 61 Exchange Place.
James Eanis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.
John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets
J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghein streets, Third District.
E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District.
W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Yesterday was a rainy day.

Fast Day in Massachusetts—Thursday, April 7.

Out of six million owners of real estate in the United States, more than two-thirds are farmers.

Dr. Mary Walker declares that if any man desires to get her out of pantaloons he must marry her.

Seven hundred West Virginians have started to found a new empire in southwestern Kansas.

It has been proved that silk resists decay underground for a longer period than any other textile fabric.

A little boy, two and a half years old, launched on friction matches, in Elmira, a few days ago, and was buried on Sunday.

Mr. W. D. Mann has sold his interest in the Mobile *Register* to Mr. Isaac Donovan. The Hon. John Forsyth remains its editor.

The subscribers to the stock of the National Telegraph Company are notified that the balance of the installments unpaid are now due.

Some folks can never let well enough alone. Here is a new insurance company being formed to protect men against desertion by their wives.

The New Iberia *Sugar-Bowl* informs us that the trees are full of young peaches, and the plum and all other kinds of fruit trees are well laden with blossoms.

North Carolina claims the champion voter. At the last election he walked to the polls followed by seventeen sons, and they collectively deposited eighteen ballots.

The drummer who ran away from Chickamauga, when reproached with cowardice, remarked: "I'd rather be a coward all my life than a corpse fifteen minutes."

Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, notifies taxpayers of this city that the bills for the tax of 1870 are now due, and that each piece of real estate is taxed separately.

Since the Pope's loss of temporal power, he is reported to have been offered presents and contributions from all sources to the value of several millions of dollars, nearly all of which he has declined.

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have strong muscles, we must labor. These include all that is valuable in life.

The amount of gold received for duties in the country last year was nearly two hundred million dollars. Until the national debt is greatly reduced, to advocate free trade is practically to take a step toward repudiation.

Proposals for grading and shelling Frenchmen street, from Marigny canal to Lake Pontchartrain, and collecting tolls there from for fifteen years, will be received by the Administrator of Improvements until Wednesday, April 5.

The thermometer, yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, was 43° at New Orleans, 44° at Augusta, 53° at Charleston, 33° at Cincinnati, 42° at Louisville, 38° at St. Louis, 43° at Nashville, 51° at Savannah, 58° at Key West, and 59° at Havana.

A number of merchants in Havre having pledged themselves not to employ any more German clerks, their former correspondents in Hamburg and Bremen have notified them that they will henceforth transfer their trade from Havre to Antwerp.

Tom Foley, in behalf of the billiard association, has issued an invitation to the billiard players of the world to assemble in tournament at Chicago in October, 1871. Three thousand dollars in prizes offered and a gold medal worth five hundred dollars.

Some silk umbrellas are now adorned with a small telescope set in the handle. We have also heard of umbrellas that can be converted into camp-stools in an instant; useful for picnics and crowded churches no doubt, if they exist at all, but they seem decidedly mythical.

The train due here at five minutes past eleven o'clock yesterday morning was stopped by the engineer near Kennerville, to avoid running over a man whom he saw lying across the track. He was picked up and forced to leave the track, which he did with apparent reluctance.

The mean man has now gone to reside in Providence, Rhode Island. One of his servants receives many letters from her friends in Ireland, and he suggested that, as they came through his box, she ought to pay her share toward the rental of the same. And he deducted the amount from her wages.

A new way of collecting old debts is recorded by the Memphis *Ledger* as follows: "A few days since, on Front street, a creditor asked a debtor for his coat in payment of a debt. The honest but impecunious debtor took the coat off, handed it to the Shylock, and walked home in his shirt sleeves."

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* is informed by several leading horticulturists in different portions of that State, that fruit trees have passed through the winter in admirable order, and that there are now the most flattering indications that the coming crop will be the largest in the history of the State. The only danger now is in sudden cold weather.

It seems to us that the people of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana ought to have learned something about taxation after the series of mistakes into which they have been wickedly led heretofore. First, it is the duty of society to support its own government until it resolves to venture on a revolution. Second, this support must be rendered in the shape of taxes. Either these propositions are correct or we are not informed as to the relations of community. If our conclusions are correct, then there are parties living close by us who do not understand this matter at all, or they are misleading society in a very serious fashion.

Ever since the present State government was formed the community has been vexed with propositions that certain taxes were unjust and illegal. The result has been that the people have been led into litigation and the objects of the government have been delayed or defeated, at a double expense to the taxpayers. First, we may set it down as a rule that the taxes that were litigated have been held to be legal and binding on the community. Second, the contestants have been saddled with the expense and irritation of their contest. Third, the delay has been such that the object of the tax was defeated, and the State has been compelled to pay for the loss which resulted to her exchequer from the loss of her credit. If the taxpayers interpose objections to the performance of their duties the State treasury is deprived of its proper revenue, and the State is forced to buy at a discount because she buys on time. All that she loses in this regard falls upon the taxpayer in the long run, and increases the burden against which he complained. It is a reacting evil. We can not spend twenty thousand dollars in resisting a legal obligation without increasing the amount to be paid in the end.

If the people will consult their own experience but a moment, they will discover, first, that where they have resisted the tax collector the legal expenses have generally equaled the amount of the tax bills, and secondly, they will discover, further along, that they have been forced to pay the tax. By investigating the subject still further, it is safe to say that they will discover that they have injured the government materially, and that this injury has been assessed against them in the shape of a public debt. Let us illustrate. The Constitutional Convention imposed a tax of one mill to defray its own expenses. The people were advised to resist this levy, which they did in a gallant and obstinate fight. The warrants were so reduced in value that the brokers bought them up at fifteen cents on the dollar. The Convention could not live at this rate, so it increased its own per diem in a corresponding ratio with the depreciation of its warrants. This made a splendid opportunity for the brokers and the lawyers, but it operated badly on the people. They had to pay the original warrants and the additional issue besides. We had no interest in deceiving the people then, as we have none now; and we advised a prompt recognition and speedy payment of the original expense. Our advice was unheeded, and the community paid to the lawyers and the brokers three or four times the amount they would have had to pay the Convention if they had done their duty sensibly and in disregard of blustering advisers.

The same condition of affairs is looming up again. Bad advisers are misleading the people to-day, as they did in 1868. We are told that we can escape paying what we owe by refusing to settle with the tax collector. This policy, if adopted, will see the lawyers, reduce the value of State warrants for the benefit of the brokers, and add fifty per cent at least to our floating indebtedness.

We are opposed to the continuance of the present rate of taxation. But our plan to modify the evil is to follow the law until the people elect representatives who will introduce economy in the government. We can not decrease our expenses by fighting our own improper expenditures with our own money. We must spend less if we desire to curtail taxation, for neither States nor individuals can eat their cake and save it too.

Every presumption of law and every impulse of the courts is to maintain the legality of a statute levying a tax. In the first place, the tax would not be imposed if there had not been an expense to necessitate it. That expense, the court will say, must be paid, and the law providing the means to defray it should be upheld. We can not escape a settlement. Then why not settle at once? On this argument it is rational to assume that the tax laws will be held legal and obligatory.

WAITING AND WATCHING.

Bonaparte is just outside of France, or to speak with the license of poetry, he stands upon the white cliffs of Dover, watching the signal that shall recall him to Calais and Paris. Is his vigil a vain one? Are the voices powerless to proclaim his name above the confusion of Paris? Is the young republic strong enough to suppress the efforts of the empire? We shall see. In the meantime let us hope, with the same unwaveing faith that sustains the emperor that the people of France are strong enough to resist disorder and to uphold liberty. It will cost them unceasing labor and unsleeping vigilance. Their danger comes as much from their friends as from their enemies. They must learn that license is not liberty. They must check the aggressions of the many with more promptness than they would the usurpations of the one, because the crowd is a deluge and the despot is but a man. When the mob swells into a master there is no power in society capable of arresting its headlong oppression; when an emperor steps beyond the rule of endurance, the feeblest arm in the nation may end his career. France lay powerless at the feet of the revolution while Marat was dying at the feet of Charlotte Corday. Let this fact warn the republicans of Paris that they can only hope to succeed by being peaceful, determined and law-abiding. The [illegible] can be turned to account against them. And much need. And when the republic commits an error the enemies of liberty use it to her disadvantage. She loses friends the day she puts on the complexion of a tyrant.

There are three parties in Europe that are now to be especially dreaded by the republicans of France. The first and greatest are the red republicans, who use a watchword without understanding its meaning. Belleville is the centre of this organization. It is a suburb of Paris filled with working men who believe that government should take care of the individual. Four-fifths of mankind are more afraid of these men than they are of an emperor, because they believe that this doctrine leads to agrarianism. The second is the Orleans family, which numbers in its ranks all the old families and many of the conservative citizens of France. It is said that Thiers is shaping the present revolution with a view to the restoration of this house to the throne. The third is the Bonaparte interest, which includes all the men that have grown up under the empire, either in the civil or military service.

The republic is the strongest if it can only preserve order. Both the Orleanists and the Bonapartists prefer the republic if they can not win the day for themselves, simply because under a free government neither one of them would be ostracised from the country. If the republic survives, all Frenchmen may live in France. If the Orleanists succeed, Bonaparte and his friends will be forced to live in exile. If the empire returns, the house of Orleans and its chief adherents can hope for no peace in the land of their love. It is manifest, therefore, that the republicans are the strongest at present, if they do not spoil their own opportunities by making France unendurable to good citizens. If the republic can arrest the waywardness of its own partizanship, and create a government of laws that will give peace to the people and security to property, its success may be assumed. If it can not do this, but allows the agrarianism of Belleville to usurp the reins of power, then all the conservative elements will take refuge in monarchy or imperialism to escape the despotism of the mob.

And the conclusion of this matter is what Bonaparte is waiting and watching for from the heights of Dover. He evidently doubts the ability of Frenchmen to govern themselves. He disputes the problem of republicanism with confidence, first, because he has destroyed liberty with grapeshot once, and because he hopes to corrupt it with money now. His principal fear, as we understand the situation, is that as between imperialism and monarchy the contest may be doubtful. If he can overthrow Thiers, if he can destroy the pups of the house of Orleans by arraying against them the red republicans of Belleville, the road will be easier for his own advance. If he can not do this just now, he will still wait and watch. And in the meantime the republic will gain time to recover the confidence of the people.

Between these conflicting interests France may escape an immediate collapse as a republic, for all parties are better satisfied with the freedom that allows them liberty to intrigue in Paris than with a change that would force them to machinate from foreign territory.

HOW CHANGED.

There was a time when the Louisville *Journal* ranked high as a literary journal, and wielded much influence in politics. Its editorials were then written by a man whose wit and genius were acknowledged and admired by all parties—and that man was George D. Prentice. It was deemed an honor to be attacked by him, for he never descended to low scurrility. By the elegance of his language and his polished wit he might be said to immortalize even those whom he attacked. But George D. Prentice has passed away—has gone to that bourne whence no traveler ever returns. And how changed is the Louisville *Journal* since the spirit of Prentice has winged its way into those celestial abodes set aside for just men made perfect.

The Louisville *Journal* is now called the *Courier-Journal*, and instead of the polished wit and elegant diction that formerly graced its editorial columns, the public are now treated with literary gems of the following style:

Alack, Ben Butler! Things are very sad for him. We are told by the minstrels that "it isn't pleasant sailing on the stormy Massasip;" but it turns out that the quiet old Kennebec has its dangers too. In the Speaker of the House, who, though a lineal descendant of "Oh, poor Mary Blaine," is a sort of spiritualized and educated "Jim Bludso," the Member from His Back Yard, has struck a snag. Even the Ku-Klux are not able to save him. The role of the bully is played out. Thaddeus Stevens is dead. Ben Butler is nighly so. Presently we shall say, "the late Ben Butler." Indeed, Butler is an unfortunate name in modern annals, albeit a name famous in history. With Butler of Nebraska impeached, and Butler of Tennessee disgraced, and Butler of His Back Yard a dead cook in the pit, the surviving holders of the good old name have reason to say with Shakespeare,

——"It is a name misfortunate
And full of danger i' the State."

Just think of it. "Thaddeus Stevens is dead; Ben Butler is nighly so." How poetic and prophetic this language, and yet how different the inspiration it breathes from that of the immortal Prentice? How changed, indeed, is the tone of the paper since it passed out of the hands of one who commanded the respect of friends and foes alike, and whose flashes of wit are followed by such flashes as this:

The New York *Sun* is kind and free in advising us. But really we can't do it. Ask us to dig up the bones of Ossawatomie Brown, and we'll consider it; but not Charles Sumner. It would not be lovely to run him for President, even sugar-coated with Stanly Matthews, as proposed by the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Give us Fred Douglass or Revels, of Mississippi, or Daddy Grant, or even George Francis; but say we are not at home, or sick or dead, when Sumner calls.

It is unnecessary to say the *Courier-Journal* is a Democratic paper, and that it likes Republicans and republicanism prodigiously. Its likes and dislikes are too plainly foreshadowed in its masterly style [illegible] wit survive it, the Republican party may again present an unbroken front in the next Presidential election, and do much to embarrass the Democratic party.

A COMPARISON OF MERITS.

If the Shreveport *Southwestern* were half as honest as it is pretentious, if it had capacity according to size, if it were not at all times the reflection of ideas that other men suggested, we might feel that some part of our own duty had been neglected because the *Southwestern* declares the REPUBLICAN to be the mouthpiece of radical corruption. But since our accuser is what it is, there is no reason why we should put in any general defense. What we may do with perfect propriety, however, we take the present occasion to do, which is to say, that a careful perusal of the REPUBLICAN for the last three months will show more good, sound, sensible, pertinent, direct hostility to the bad measures that were originated in the last Legislature, than can be found in all the independent and Democratic papers in the State of Louisiana combined. We make this statement knowingly, thoughtfully, carefully, and after a due investigation of the facts. We saw the tendency of the Democratic lobby to corrupt and demoralize the Republican members; and while the organs of the Democracy and the pretended organs of the independents were either silent or acquiescent, we strove in every way to stay the evil that threatened our own party with all manner of odium. And coming down to brass tacks, if the *Southwestern* could live a thousand years in its present comatose condition, it would not be able to concentrate, from all its maudlin editorials, the pith and effectiveness of a single one of our editorials. It has no force even on a down-hill grade. And here we stop, with one single challenge, that in no single issue of the *Southwestern* can a capable editorial be found directed to or against a single speculation proposed by the Legislature, coupled with a denunciation of the measure. It has a thousand squibs directed against the radicals, as the heathen point their shafts at the Christians, but these are generally old, and incapable of giving offense or having effect. The *Southwestern* is simply a bad case of *cacoethes scribendi*.

CIVIL WAR IN MINIATURE.

Kentucky is falling still deeper into trouble. The clans of the Democracy that hitherto only rushed from their hidden lairs, with faces all masked and hands all fierce and pistol laden, to rend the trembling Republicans, are now, like the dogs of Acteon, devouring their masters. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which was in a fair way to introduce some sense of political decency among the Bourbons of Kentucky, excited the ire of the Ku-Klux, who only excel by being indecent. They swore that the State should not be redeemed from the depravity in which they had cast her, and which suited them because it is always easier to be indecent than respectable. War was declared upon the *Courier-Journal*. The *Ledger* was started to exterminate this traitor to terrorism. The mass is now at its height. Like all civil wars, it is venomous. The partisans are so bitter that they are both hugging the negro, which was the original cause of the row.

DANGEROUS ADVANCES.

The Democratic press is afflicted with Sumnerism badly. It mourns over his degradation in the most piteous strain. It suggests that the Republican party ought to be split all to pieces because of Mr. Sumner's deposition. It is even willing to be elected to office because the horrid Republicans went back on their greatest man. We have no doubt this grief is so profound that, if the Democrats could do it, they would defeat Mr. Sumner himself, on the postulate that in beating him they would be beating his Republican enemies. This is a disease that is not known to pharmacy, but it is classified in the volume of hypocrisy as of that order of kissing which Judas indulged in toward those he intended to betray and destroy at the earliest convenient moment. Mr. Sumner appreciates this little game, and knows exactly how to measure it. Its presence in a community is the sign of great moral depravity.

ARISTOCRATIC READING.

The New York *World* which is a ferocious Democratic organ, furnished its unwashed readers with nine columns of nonpariel matter on the morning of the twenty-second of March, describing the marriage of Princess Louise, of England, with the Marquis of Lorne, of Scotland, which took place at Windsor Castle on the twenty-first. In addition it furnished an editorial on the subject and threw in, by way of *lagniappe*, two columns concerning the history and pedigree of the royal family of Great Britain. The followers of Boss Tweed are given to an aristocratic kind of reading if this is the sort of news that feeds their appetites. Perhaps the Boss proposes to set up a similar aristocracy in Washington when Tammany Hall has captured the United States Treasury Department, and that this descriptive matter is designed to instruct his followers how to behave on such an occasion.

How far England remains behind in the race of liberal ideas may be inferred from a fact which has just transpired in London. A sharper visited the house of a jeweler, and examined some diamonds. He ordered some of the most valuable to be sent to his rooms for inspection by his wife. The jeweler performed the order, but while he was in the rooms of the sharper, the woman suddenly thrust into his mouth a powerful anæsthetic, and the man caught and held him down. He was bound by the woman, and left in this condition, the sharper taking the diamonds and departing for the continent. The jeweler recovered from the stupefaction, and made complaint. The woman was captured and put upon trial. The facts were proved upon her, and she was fully identified. The plan set up in her defense, [illegible] in the person of her husband, said, forsooth, she was not guilty. The law of England recognizes this defense, and the jury sustained it. The woman was acquitted, and departed out of court, probably intending to go immediately to her husband, whom she had assisted in committing a crime, and whom she had still further shielded by remaining to take the brunt of the trial. We are a little ahead of this.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The rain yesterday effectually stopped the business of the street, and the cold, cutting northeast wind congealed the enthusiasm of even the most adventurous operators. If there were any sales, they were, with one exception, too insignificant to attract attention, so that we have scarcely anything to report. The exception to which we refer was a sale of 600 shares of Slaughterhouse stock at 38. This was a little lower than the transactions of the day before, but the moment the sale was effected there seemed to be symptoms of relief in the market. The impression appeared to be that the lowest point had been reached, and that we are on the eve of another rise.

In consequence of the extremely dull state of the market we omit our usual report of the proceedings of the board.

DIED:

HENDERSON—On Tuesday, March 28, at twelve o'clock, Lizzie, second daughter of John Henderson, a native of this city, aged twenty-one years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the family residence, corner of Sixth and Camp streets, This Day, at half-past three o'clock.

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mh26 3ip ap8

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Agents wanted for Louisiana and the adjoining States. Very favorable terms will be allowed to first-class men. Apply to
WILLIAM C. ROBINS,
4e23 6mo Manager of Agencies.

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK
AND
THE BOOK OF THE DAY.
JUST OUT.
THE LOUISIANA MAGISTRATE.
A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.
Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,
AND
A COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE.
For sale by
BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,
General Stationers and Law Publishers,
mh25 2ip No. 60 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY.
Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as
SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.
Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.
A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
de1 1y 3p No. 189 Poydras street.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
IMPROVED
WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. de16 3m 3u & Tu 1y

REOPENING.
SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.
no22 3p6f M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,
$8 AND $10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS.
500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at $8 and $10 each.
200 Fine English GUNS, at $15, $18 and $20 each.
50 dozen Table KNIVES and FORKS, at $1 and $2 per dozen.
200 Fine REVOLVERS, at $6 and $10 each.
For sale by
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. mh30 1m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned having positively determined to retire from business after this month, will from henceforth dispose of his stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS and SILVERWARE at first cost, and even less than cost. The stock being now considerably reduced, the balance is offered to the public at very low prices; and those in need of such articles will find it to their advantage to call on me.
G. SCOOLER,
No. 11 Camp street.
Depot of Kensington's Brazilian Pebble Spectacles.
mh3 1m 3p

L[illegible] COMPANY.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending February 28, 1871	$[illegible]
Viz: Fire Premiums	$197,[illegible]
Marine Premiums	[illegible]
River Premiums	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Unearned and Return Premiums and Bonus on Premiums	[illegible]
Net Premiums	$[illegible]
Fire Losses	$[illegible]
Marine Losses	[illegible]
River Losses	$1,[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Expenses, Profit and Loss, Insurance, etc	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Net Profits	$[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value:

City and other Bonds	$[illegible]
Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Scrip of Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Bills receivable on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills receivable on Pledges, etc	[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Bank	[illegible]
	$511,[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-second day of March, 1871.
P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
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 May day, eighth of May next.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Board of Trustees elected on the twenty-first February, 1871:

Charles Briggs,	Charles Laitte,
Ant. Carriere,	John G. Waldie,
George A. Fosdick,	George Foster,
R. Beugler,	Rudolph King,
F. Addison,	H. F. Gross,
A. Fourichs,	W. C. Black,
George W. Bunker,	Thomas H. Hunt,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Chas. Rosaldi,
George W. Nyman,	B. Jambon,
A. Montgomery,	E. S. Howard,
Henry J. Veas,	Felix Lewis,
E. Mangeney,	Aug. Dohn,
Charles Weinhaer,	G. D. Fisher,
A. Lecourt,	Fr. Shneider,
Frank Williams,	O. Prompich,
Thomas Byrne,	Richard Pugent,

mh28 1m M. OHL.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1870.

For premiums, extra premiums, etc	$1,[illegible]
For interest	[illegible]
For interest, etc., accrued	[illegible]
Total	$2,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death on policies and bonus, and payment of annuities	$[illegible]
Paid expenses, salaries, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, etc	[illegible]
Paid dividends	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand	$[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages, and interest accrued on same	2,[illegible]
Loans on policies in force	3,[illegible]
United States and New York State stocks	[illegible]
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	[illegible]
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds [Market value of securities, $[illegible]]	[illegible]
Interest due to date, and all other property	[illegible]
Total	$4,[illegible]

The ratio of expenses to receipts was only twelve per cent of the income.
The interest account alone is over sixty-five per cent more than the total expenses.

E. MONDSCHAI & SON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 140 Gravier street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
mh24 6st & Sun 1m

BANKS AND BANKING

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A National Savings Bank.
CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.
Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.
Principal Office:
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary.
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH:
114.....Carondelet street.....114
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of taxes three times in each year. Special advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, associations and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.
OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.
C. D. STURTEVANT,
mh17 1y Cashier New Orleans Branch.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51
JOSEPH S. COOPER, President. W. VAN FORREST, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
W. H. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. mh11 3m

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.
15.....St. Charles Street.....15
ST. L. DESTRE,
SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND.
Money loaned on furniture, clothing, jewelry, diamonds, etc.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—The firm of J. B. Bree & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wade H. Hough retiring from the firm. J. B. Bree will continue the business for his own account, using the name and style of J. B. BREE, and assumes the liabilities of the old firm.
J. B. BREE,
WADE H. HOUGH.
New Orleans, January 1