New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

THE COLORED LECTURESS.

Second Lecture of Madame E. C. L. Parqua—She "Is Not Mad"—How Nero, Antony and Others Succumbed—The Distinguished Africans of History.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The second lecture of Madame Parqua, a French colored lady, from Hayti, was not so well attended as the first. The evening was rainy, however, and the Temple is so fine a hall, that the colored people were perhaps unwilling to soil the clean-swept stairs with their muddy shoes.

Mrs. Parqua appeared in a black silk dress with a long train, made in pretty much the same style as that worn by Miss Anna Dickinson, when she lectured here on "Whited Sepulchers." Indeed, we fancied that the dark lady had studied to imitate the Philadelphia orateress, both in costume and manner of speaking. It is true she wore no glittering diamonds, but displayed two plain gold rings on her left hand, a small gold locket suspended by a pink ribbon encircling her neck, and a pair of gold bracelets on her wrists. A large lace collar—almost big enough to be called a cape—adorned her throat, falling over her bosom, with a red rosebud attached to the points, added to the picturesqueness of her costume. A double string of pearls encircled her head, passing from the bump of philoprogenitiveness to that of veneration. In amplitude and glossiness of waterfall she went far ahead of her white sister of the Quaker City.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Moses Dixon, of Carondelet, who stated that she was a native of Hayti, and had acquired the English language, and traveled quite extensively in Europe.

Mrs. Parqua said she had two themes. The *Times* had spoken of her lecture as "Negroism run mad." She would inform the reporter of that paper, if he was present, that "I am not mad, noble Festus, but speak the truth." Another was that she was speaking to a gentleman of going to Africa to rescue young girls from barbarism, and he said if it was to rescue boys he would believe in it. In reply to this she referred to the examples of Nero, Antony and others who had yielded to the sway of women. A woman led the warriors of France, and received the crown of martyrdom for her heroism. Catherine de Medici was a cruel and bloody woman, but in contrast she named Isabella of Castile, the patroness of the great world-finder. The Virgin Queen of England had shown what a woman could do when possessed of the power of swaying the destinies of a mighty nation. The laws of Sparta required the women to take part in the athletic exercises of the men, and to arm their husbands and brothers for battle. The Roman matrons boasted that their brightest jewels were their children. The historic page teems with the heroic deeds of women. When France groaned under the rule of a bloody tyrant, the womanly hand of Charlotte Corday struck off her chains by slaying the oppressor. [Applause.]

Her subject was the negro, past, present and future. She regretted to see so small an audience, and said empty benches did not inspire her very much. The Ethiopian race can claim as remote a history as any people of the earth. History, as well as monumental piles, gives them a place as ancient as Egypt. Where are the Numidians, the Carthaginians and other powerful nations that held sway in Africa? They have passed away from the face of the earth, and have left no record. The African, on the contrary, still remains, unchanged and the same as he existed thousands of years ago. [Applause.] In every part of the earth they exist, a distinct race, like the Jews, the chosen people of God. According to such papers as the *Times*, *Herald* and *World*, the negroes are a degraded race; yet some of the fathers of the church, Alexander, Tortilius, etc., were Africans. The Africans possessed arts that are now lost. She could point to the pyramids and the catacombs, that have existed for centuries, and are now as strong as ever, while the monuments and buildings of the proud Anglo-Saxon are crumbling to dust, and fall to pieces at the touch of a little vinegar. [Applause.]

She spoke of Phillis Wheatley, who was stolen from Africa when a child, and who, in a few weeks, mastered the English language, and wrote excellent poetry at the age of sixteen. Margereau surpassed all the students of Oberlin College in mathematics. Ira Aldrich, an American negro, was one of the greatest tragedians that ever trod the boards of Europe. In the character of Othello, it is said, he was unsurpassed.

Mrs. Parqua said she had observed a sensitiveness among American negroes at being called negroes. "I do not find an Irishman knocking a man down for calling him Pat, nor a Dutchman getting angry when you say *yaw* to him." We are negroes, and I consider it a greater honor to be a descendant of Toussaint L'Ouverture than of the robber William the Conqueror. (Applause.) There are traits in the African character that, under favorable circumstances, will develop noble qualities.

She spoke of the Tennessee negro who received seven hundred lashes rather than betray his comrades; of Margaret Ganiver, who slew her child to save it from slavery; of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, composed chiefly of fugitive slaves from Canada, and which fought for the stars and stripes. The heroism of the colored troops at Fort Wagner, Milliken's Bend, and other battlefields of the rebellion, was pictured in glowing colors, and the individual daring of colored soldiers was enthusiastically eulogized.

"We hear our white men talking about their self-made men. We have some self-made men ourselves. There is Frederick Douglass, who rose from the condition of a slave to that of one of the noblest orators of the world has produced. Henry Green, who is as black as midnight, was a slave in Maryland, and a cripple from youth. Robert Morris, a lawyer of Massachusetts, is a leading man. William Deitz, of Albany, is a man of wealth, and an inventor of genius, who, from being a poor waiter, acquired a fortune of four millions. Stephen Smith, of Philadelphia, a millionaire, was a poor boy.'

After referring to other examples of eminence among the colored men of the United States, the lecturer repeated a portion of her interesting sketch of the history of Hayti.

In enumerating the greatest men of history, she mentioned Phocion as the most distinguished of the Greeks; Brutus, of the Romans; Washington and John Brown of the Americans, and Toussaint, of the Haytiens.

In this country the negro has become a citizen. In the war of the Revolution the first martyr was a colored man—Crispus Attucks. In the war of 1812 some of the most brilliant victories were achieved by the aid of black men. Negroes fought bravely under General Jackson. In the late war negroes were called "fellow-citizens," but deprived of equality, and paid only seven dollars a month. They have progressed up to the fifteenth amendment. [Applause.] The time has gone by when the black man has to kneel down to the whites. [Applause.] What we want now is to be let alone, and we will prove to them that we are men. (An ancient Ethiopian lady, who had been quietly slumbering in her seat, awoke as this sentence was thundered in her ears, and cried out, "Lord a massa, that's good! That's the talk! That's good—good—good!")

In conclusion, Mr. Parqua recited, with good enunciation and thrilling effect, George H. Boker's poem of the "Black Regiment," which was received with loud applause.

The Albany *Argus* relates that, when a certain railroad was first opened, a rural member came down to the depot, closely examined everything, and, after inquiring how much they charged to go to the next station and return, said: "Well, I guess I'll come down to-morrow and ride a bit on your road, but if I don't come on time you needn't wait."

Eugenie says that when she first became Empress, she intended to give a fresh impulse to luxury and commerce by surrounding the court with a prestige of elegance and amiability; at that time she was called frivolous. She was thereupon desirous to become more serious, and to take an interest in the management of public affairs, in consequence of which she was called ambitious.

CITY COUNCIL--OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN

Regular Session.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1870.

The board met in regular session.

Present: President Fish, and Messrs. Walker, Camp, Pemberton, Casanave, Grandpre, Staes, Wynne and Carter—9.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

The Treasurer's report for the week ending March 26, 1870, was received, as follows:

Treasurer's Report for Week Ending Saturday, March 26, 1870.

		Dr.	Cr.
March 19, to balance		$11,978 15	
March 21, to licenses, collections	$580 00		
March 21, to Pontchartrain Railroad tax, collections	17 40		
March 21, to Assistant City Attorney, collections	45 50		
		642 90	
March 22, to licenses, collections	$760 00		
March 22, to Pontchartrain railroad tax, collections	22 80		
March 22, to Assistant City Attorney, collections	75 71		
		858 51	
March 23, to Railroads, Canal and Claiborne Streets	$1,684 53		
March 23, to licenses, collections	540 00		
March 23, to Pontchartrain Railroad tax, collections	16 20		
March 23, to Assistant City Attorney, collections	41 61		
		2,282 34	
March 24, to levee dues, Charles Cavaroc	$5,854 63		
March 24, to licenses, collections	1,375 00		
March 24, to Pontchartrain Railroad tax collections	41 25		
March 24, to Assistant City Attorney, collections	138 53		
		7,409 41	
March 25, to jury services, R. Conway, Assistant Treasurer, amount remaining uncalled for on jury rolls to March 1869	$336 00		
March 25, to licenses, collections	150 00		
March 25, to Pontchartrain Railroad tax, collections	4 50		
March 25, to Assistant City Attorney, collections	15 45		
		505 95	
March 26, to special deposit of levee dues, W. S. Mount, Treasurer	$2,441 29		
March 26, to licenses, collections	245 00		
March 26, to Pontchartrain Railroad tax, collections	7 35		
March 26, to Assistant City Attorney, collections	23 30		
		2,716 94	
Total receipts during the week			$14,416 05
Total			$26,394 20
March 26, to balance			$10,059 41
March 26, to bills receivable, deposited in Southern Bank, market notes, etc.			$247,693 86
March 26, to proceeds of six series of market notes (city notes), deposited by instructions of Finance Committee			196,100 00

Date.	Account.	No. Warrant.	Whose Favor.	Amount.	Total.
Mar. 21	Metropolitan Police		Warrants received this date	$162 90	
Mar. 21	Pontchartr'n R. R. tax		Citizens' Bank, Fiscal Agent	17 40	
					$180 30
Mar. 22	Metropolitan Police		Warrants received this date	483 44	
Mar. 22	Pontchartr'n R. R. tax		Citizens' Bank, Fiscal Agent	22 80	
					506 24
Mar. 23	Metropolitan Police		Warrants received this date	1,958 69	
Mar. 23	Pontchartr'n R. R. tax		Citizens' Bank, Fiscal Agent	16 20	
Mar. 23	Jury service		Warrants received this date	51 00	
					2,025 89
Mar. 24	Special deposit, W. S. Mount, Treasurer		Levee dues	4,462 80	
Mar. 24	Metropolitan Police		Warrants received this date	6,064 10	
Mar. 24	Pontchartr'n R. R. tax		Citizens' Bank, Fiscal Agent	41 25	
					10,568 15
Mar. 25	Law charges	452	Louis Powers	399 70	
Mar. 25	Metropolitan Police		Warrants received this date	96 44	
Mar. 25	Pontchartr'n R. R. tax		Citizens' Bank, Fiscal Agent	4 50	
					500 64
Mar. 28	Wharves	453	Eager, Ellerman & Co.	2,441 29	
Mar. 26	Metropolitan Police		Warrants received this date	104 93	
Mar. 26	Pontchartr'n R. R. tax		Citizens' Bank, Fiscal Agent	7 35	
					2,553 57
Total disbursements during week					$16,334 79
Balance					10,059 41
Total					$26,394 20

E. & O. E. W. S. MOUNT, Treasurer.

New Orleans, March 26, 1870.

The above report was, on motion, referred to the Finance Committee.

The Controller's statement of checks drawn by the Treasurer for the week ending March 29, 1870, amounting to $13,539 66, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The weekly financial statements of the Waterworks were received, as follows:

OFFICE CITY WATERWORKS, New Orleans, March 26, 1870.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF CASH.

Balance on the nineteenth instant	$52,723 87	
Received for water rent this week	3,856 36	
Total		$56,580 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for advertising proposals for coal	$12 00	
Paid to Fiscal Agent for interest coupons on city bonds	38,170 00	
Paid for one water gate	42 00	$38,224 00
Balance this day		$18,356 23
Deposited in Citizens' Bank	$17,745 35	
On hand	610 88	
		$18,356 23

S. E. PERCY, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE CITY WATERWORKS, New Orleans, March 28, 1870.

General Braxton Bragg, Superintendent:

GENERAL—I have the honor to report the following as the result of the collections for the week ending March 26, 1870:

	No. bills.	Amount.
First and Fourth Districts	143	$2,127 01
Second and Third Districts	188	1,729 35
Total	331	$3,856 36

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, E. WAGGAMAN, Water Registrar.

The above statements were referred to the Committee on Waterworks.

Mr. Kearny here entered and took his seat.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Finance Committee reported as follows:

FINANCE COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 23, City Hall, New Orleans, March 22, 1870.

To the Honorable President and Members Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee beg leave to report as follows on the different subjects referred to them, viz:

On the communication of the Controller, dated February 15, 1870, as to adjudication of stationery contracts, favorably by resolution, except extra ruling of blank books.

On the adjudication by the Controller, January 17, 1870, of a contract for the erection of a protection levee along the lake shore, from the parish line, two hundred feet above the New Canal, to the intersection of Lafayette avenue, in the Third District, and double locks on the line of the same in the New Canal and mouth of Bayou St. John, to John Roy & Co. as principals, and John Kirwin security, unfavorably, the present embarrassed condition of the city finances not justifying such extraordinary expenses.

Respectfully submitted, W. H. PEMBERTON, Chairman Finance Committee; EUGENE STAES, W. W. WALKER.

The following resolution, accompanying the above report, was unanimously adopted on its several readings:

Resolved, That the adjudication by the Controller, on the twelfth of February, 1870, of contracts for furnishing stationery, blanks, and blank books to the city for one year, to J. W. Madden, Peter O'Donnell and Steele & Co., severally, for different items, be and the same is hereby approved, except as to the item of extra ruling of blank books.

Resolved further, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to sign and execute on behalf of the city, before the City Notary, the necessary contracts with John W. Madden, Peter O'Donnell and Steele & Co., severally, and their respective sureties, for furnishing blank books, except as to the item aforesaid of extra ruling, miscellaneous stationery and printed blanks, for one year from the date of the contract.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported as follows:

COMMITTEE ON STREETS AND LANDINGS, Board of Assistant Aldermen, City Hall, March 15, 1870.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee have the honor to report upon the following subjects referred to them, to wit:

Upon the communication of the Controller, of February 23, 1870, informing your honorable body of the adjudication of the contract, agreeably to ordinance No. 1695, new series, for the rebuilding of Milneburg Fire Company No. 1 engine house, to J. C. Lennon as principal, and Spencer Field, Sr., as security, for the sum of twenty-eight hundred and seventy-five dollars ($2875), your committee report favorably, and offer the accompanying resolution for adoption.

Respectfully submitted, GERALD FARRELL, Chairman; H. F. STURCKEN, E. REGGIO, C. CAMP.

The following resolution, accompanying the above report, was unanimously adopted on its several readings:

Resolved, That the adjudication by the Controller of a contract, agreeably to ordinance No. 1695, new series, for the rebuilding of the engine house of Milneburg Fire Company No. 1, to J. C. Lennon as principal, and Spencer Field, Sr., as security, for the sum of twenty-eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, be and the same is hereby approved, security accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract per notarial act, with the parties, for the performance of said work.

Mr. Walker was absent while the vote was being had on the above resolution.

The Committee on Police and Health reported as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1870.

To the President and Members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom was referred a communication from the City Attorney relative to the storage of powder, with instructions to mature and report an ordinance with a view of controlling the storage of said explosive material, have the honor to submit the following report:

Upon examination of Leovy's revised edition of city laws, we find ample provision embracing the whole subject as to storage, vending, etc., of gunpowder, as laid down in an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relative to gunpowder and to the powder magazine," together with acts of the Legislature in connection therewith, fixing the rate of license to be charged by the city of New Orleans, and all necessary details for the complete administration of the same. Your committee therefore deem any further legislation upon their part as unnecessary, and would respectfully recommend a rigid enforcement of the ordinance referred to; the late decision of the Fourth District Court in the matter of the city of New Orleans vs. J. M. Hoyle, et al., placing the power of controlling the sale and storage of gunpowder entirely in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council.

Respectfully submitted, G. CASANAVE, Chairman. EUG. STAES, C. CAMP.

The Committee on Waterworks reported as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, February 23, 1870.

To the President and Members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee have the honor to state they have considered the various propositions for the lease of the City Waterworks, together with the proposal of J. H. O'Connor to dispose of the batture property fronting the works, upon which the supply pipes are laid, and beg leave to submit the following report.

1. All written propositions looking to a lease of the present Waterworks are unsatisfactory to your committee from the fact the necessary provision for the extension of pipes, without an immediate cost to the city, throughout the Third and Fourth Districts, is not sufficiently provided for, and we deem it practical and essential to the comfort and health of the citizens that some provision should be made for supplying filtered water, and, therefore, recommend that the City Surveyor be directed, under instructions from this committee, to prepare plans and specifications, with as little delay as possible, to secure the above object; and that proposals for a lease of the works, on such terms as will secure the result desired, as well as provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued in payment of the present works, together with provision for the final extinguishment of said bonds shall be invited.

2. The proposition of J. H. O'Connor to sell to the city the batture property fronting the Waterworks, through which the present line of supply-pipes is laid, we deem unreasonable and unjust. This particular lot was sold through inadvertency, and the importance of the city controlling the frontage to the river is so great, that we recommend that Mr. O'Connor be invited to meet a committee especially appointed for that purpose, to arrange, if possible, on a fair valuation of the property, and if an arrangement can not be made satisfactory to both parties, then and in that event the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare a bill for the approval of the Legislature, before its adjournment, giving the city the right of condemnation by appraisement of this particular property for Waterworks purposes.

The accompanying resolution is submitted for your approval.

Respectfully, etc., C. CAMP, Chairman Board Assistant Aldermen. THOMAS H. SHIELDS, Chairman Board of Aldermen.

In connection with the above, the following communication was read by direction of the Chair:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 29, 1870.

Mr. Thomas Lynne, Clerk of the Eighth District Court:

I wish to dismiss the case in which I am plaintiff, No. 1 in your court, against the Board of Assistant Aldermen, enjoining them from acting upon a resolution leasing the Waterworks to Frank Wheaton, and I hereby dismiss the said suit, and ask you to make certificates of said dismissal, to be served on defendants.

THOMAS ONG.

I do hereby certify that the above order is a true copy of the original filed this twenty-ninth day of March, 1870, in the office of the Clerk of the Eighth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

THOMAS LYNNE, Clerk of Eighth District Court for parish of Orleans.

The following resolution, accompanying the above report, was read:

Resolved, That the Joint Committees on Waterworks be and they are hereby instructed to prepare an ordinance for the lease of the City Waterworks by public adjudication, and providing for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for the payment thereof, and for the extension of said works in the Third and Fourth Districts of the city.

On motion of Mr. Staes, the above resolution was ordered to lie on the table by a vote of 7 yeas to 2 nays—Messrs. Camp and Wynne voting in the negative, while Mr. Walker was excused from voting.

On motion of Mr. Staes, it was further ordered to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the above resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sturcken here entered and took his seat.

PETITIONS.

The petition of property holders and residents on the square bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Liberty and St. David streets, Fourth District, protesting against the proposed location of a cemetery in that neighborhood, was referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

The petition of property holders, asking for the enactment of a more rigid ordinance concerning lewd and abandoned women, was referred to the Mayor.

The petition of property holders on Goodchildren street, between Music and Marigny streets, praying for the removal of the cross-ties occupying the neutral ground along the line of the Mexican Gulf railroad, was read.

A petition relative to the City Railroad Company was ordered sent to the Board of Aldermen.

OFFERING OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wynne—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby instructed to notify the owners to have removed the cross-ties now obstructing and disfiguring the neutral ground along the line of the Mexican Gulf railroad, on Goodchildren street.

Was, after having been amended by Mr. Staes so as to read as above, unanimously adopted on its several readings.

By Mr. Wynne—

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of repairing Claude street, from the levee to Chartres street, and the Controller authorized to warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Messrs. Szymanski, Zunts & Theard for the above sum.

Was unanimously adopted on its several readings.

By Mr. Walsh—

Resolved, That paragraph first, section first, of the ordinance entitled an ordinance concerning lewd and abandoned women, approved tenth of March, 1857, be so amended as to read as follows: That it shall not be lawful for any woman or girl, notoriously abandoned to lewdness, to occupy, inhabit, live or sleep in any house or building situated within the following limits:

Resolved, That the ordinance as so amended be strictly enforced in all its provisions.

Resolved, That this ordinance shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Was, on motion of Mr. Staes, ordered to lie on the table subject to call.

By Mr. Walsh—

Resolved, That ordinance No. 1425, new series, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the contract made thereunder with the New Orleans City Railroad Company is hereby rescinded and declared null and void.

Was adopted on its first reading, the rules suspended by a vote of 8 yeas to 3 nays—Messrs. Kearny, Walker and Sturcken voting in the negative, when upon its final passage it was adopted by a vote of 9 yeas to 2 nays—Messrs. Kearny and Walker voting in the negative.

Mr. Sturcken having voted with the majority gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting a reconsideration of the vote just had.

By Mr. Camp—

Resolved, That the Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company be authorized to change the direction of running the cars of their lines, where it may be necessary in order to conform to the general rule of running to the right; provided, the same is effected in a manner satisfactory to the City Surveyor, and provided further that no change shall be made at the starting points of the two lines of said company, and that the fare to or from the starting point and the terminus or any intermediate point of each line respectively shall be five cents, and no more.

Was referred to the City Surveyor.

A recess of ten minutes was here ordered, to await the return of Mr. Camp, who was appointed a committee of one to call on the Board of Aldermen and inform them that this board, previous to adjourning, was ready to entertain such business as it was their pleasure to submit for consideration. The recess having expired, the roll was called, when the following members responded to their names:

President Fish and Messrs. Kearny, Camp, Pemberton, Sturcken, Casanave, Grandpre, Staes, Wynne and Carter—10.

The following ordinance received from the Board of Aldermen was read:

An ordinance to provide for the sale of the stock in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, held by the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the City Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the highest bidder the stock owned by the city of New Orleans, in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company; provided said sale shall not be made unless the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) cash can be obtained for said stock; and upon payment of the purchase money by the purchaser, and his execution of a bond with good and solvent securities in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in favor of the Mayor of the city, conditioned to maintain the pledge in favor of the bondholders of the bonds issued by the city of New Orleans, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of March 15, 1854, who may desire to convert said bonds into the stock of said company, provided for by section three of said act, then the Treasurer is directed to deliver at once the certificates of stock, and to cause the transfer thereof to be made to the name of the purchaser on the books of the said New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

An amendment by Mr. Pemberton, substituting $500,000 in lieu of $150,000, was defeated. The ordinance was then adopted on its first reading.

A motion to suspend the rules to place the resolution on its second reading was defeated by a vote of 6 yeas to 4 nays—Messrs. Kearny, Pemberton, Sturcken and Casanave voting in the negative.

Mr. Sturcken called up the following resolution, which, after some debate, was ordered to lie on the table, by a vote of 7 yeas to 3 nays—Messrs. Pemberton, Sturcken and Staes voting in the negative:

Resolved, That from and after the promulgation of this resolution, all small pox patients shall be conveyed to the hospital of Dr. Hayes, on Elysian Fields street, and further

Resolved, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting in their provisions with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Mr. Sturcken here retired.

By Mr. Carter—

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be empowered to pledge or dispose of any securities of the city now in possession of the City Treasurer or Controller in order to meet the salaries now due to the officers of the city government, as the same may appear upon the monthly pay rolls.

Mr. Walker resumed his seat, when the above was unanimously adopted on its several readings, Mr. Pemberton absent while the vote was being had.

By Mr. Carter:

Resolved, That Messrs. Fish, Walker and Staes be appointed a committee to take charge of the books, papers, and properties pertaining to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and on behalf of the same wait upon and receive the Council under the new charter of the city.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Camp here called up the following report, which had, at a previous meeting, been ordered to lie over subject to call:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Room No. 7, City Hall, New Orleans, March 15, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council, city of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report my inability to "lay wooden walks on Miro, Tonti, Rocheblave and Dorgenois streets," as required by ordinance No. 1672, new series, for the reason that the exhorbitant charges for lumber, when sold to the city, has deterred me from purchasing without further instructions from your honorable body. Indeed, it is almost impossible to find any lumber dealer who is willing to sell to the city even at fifty per cent above the usual rates.

I have also to report that in accordance with the contract with the Gas Company, I have deducted from their bill for the month of February, one dollar for each lamp for the two nights during which the company shut off the gas from the street lamps—making an amount deducted of five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars ($5952). As the company did not charge the city with gas for those two nights, I did not think that in equity the fine should be levied; but as, under the contract, no discretion was vested in me to remit the fine, it was my duty to charge it, and leave the remission to your honorable body, should you think it proper to make it.

I have also the honor to request that you will authorize me to increase the pay of laborers in this department to two dollars and fifty cents per day, instead of two dollars, which they now receive, because, owing to the financial embarrassments of the treasury, brokers refuse to discount their time at less than thirty per cent discount, which leaves them but a small amount to provide for their families.

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOSEPH MURPHY.

Mr. Pemberton, having returned, resumed his seat.

On motion of Mr. Camp, all of the above report, excepting only so much as relates to the bill of the New Orleans Gaslight Company for the month of February, 1870, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings, when Mr. Camp introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted on its several readings:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby instructed to omit from the bill of the New Orleans Gas Company for February, 1870, the sum of five thousand nine hundred and fifty two dollars, being the amount of fine incurred by them under the agreement existing between said company and the city of New Orleans.

The board, on motion of Mr. Pemberton, then adjourned, to meet on Friday (first April) next, at half-past six o'clock P. M.

JOHN TOBIN, Secretary.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

EXTRA SESSION.

No. 33.

AN ACT

For the relief of James O. Nixon.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and is hereby authorized to audit and draw a warrant on the State treasury, in favor of James O. Nixon, for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, being amount due him on contract while State Printer.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 16, 1870. (Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 35.

AN ACT

Making Appropriations for the General Expenses of the State for the Public and Charitable Institutions, for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated from any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, for the year ending the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, to wit:

For the salary of the Governor, eight thousand dollars ($8000).

For the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, three thousand dollars ($3000).

For the salary of the State Treasurer, five thousand dollars ($5000).

For the salary of the Secretary of State, three thousand dollars ($3000).

For the salary of the Auditor of Public Accounts, five thousand dollars ($5000).

For the salary of the Attorney General, five thousand dollars ($5000).

For the salary of the State Superintendent of Public Education, five thousand dollars ($5000).

For the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court, thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($35,500).

For the salary of the Judges of District Courts, act No. 99, of 1868, one hundred and five thousand dollars ($105,000).

For the salary of the Judges of the Parish Courts, act No. 51, of 1868, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars ($115,000).

For the salary of District Attorneys, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($22,500).

For the salary of the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, act No. 244, of 1855, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500).

For the salary of the Register of the State Land Office, and for the contingent expenses of his office, six thousand dollars ($6000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the salary of the clerk of the State Land Office, twenty five hundred dollars ($2500), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary, No. 50, of 1855, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500).

For the salary of the Governor's Messenger, four hundred and eighty dollars (480).

For the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State, act No. 214, of 1868, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For the salary of the Clerk of the Secretary of State, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

For the salary of the page of the Secretary of State's office, act No. 214, of 1868, four hundred and eighty dollars ($480).

For the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's office, act No. 235, of 1855, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

For the salary of the First Assistant Clerk of the Treasurer's office, twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250).

For the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk of the Treasurer's office, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For the salary of the Third Assistant Clerk in the Treasurer's office, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For the salary of the Chief Clerk in the Auditor's office, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500).

For the salaries of eleven clerks in the Auditor's office, at eighteen hundred dollars ($1800) each, nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars ($19,800).

For the salaries of two extra clerks in the Auditor's office for two months, February and March, 1870, at one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per month each, six hundred dollars ($600).

For the salary of the messenger in the Auditor's office, four hundred and eighty dollars ($480).

Provided, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the Auditor to employ hereafter more than one chief clerk, eleven assistant clerks and one messenger, be and the same are hereby repealed.

To pay certificates of indebtedness issued to extra clerks employed in the Auditor's office prior to the fifth day of February, 1870, and during the administration of the late Auditor, George M. Wickliffe, seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($7475).

For the salary of the Receiver of the Land Office, act No. 174, of 1855, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For the salary of the Adjutant and Inspector General, three thousand dollars ($3000).

For the Salary of the Clerk of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, act No. 58, of 1855, six thousand dollars ($6000).

For the salary of the Interpreter of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, act No. 51, of 1860, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For the salary of the State Librarian, act No. 320, of 1855, twelve hundred dollars ($1200).

For the salaries of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, act No. 17, of 1870, two thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars (4000).

For the salaries of two porters and two watchmen of the State House, at New Orleans, nine hundred and sixty dollars each ($960), three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars ($3840).

For the contingent expenses of the Executive, fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500) thereof for ordinary purposes, and seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500) for the purpose of rewards for the arrest of persons charged with crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For contingent expenses of the Lieutenant Governor, one thousand dollars ($1000.)

For contingent expenses of the Secretary of State, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For contingent expenses of the State Library, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For contingent expenses of the State Treasurer, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For contingent expenses of the Auditor of Public Accounts, four thousand dollars ($4000).

For contingent expenses of the State Superintendent of Public Education, one thousand dollars ($1000); and for the rent of the office of the State Superintendent of Public Education for the year 1869, eight hundred dollars ($800), and for the year 1870 eight hundred dollars ($800), to be paid out of the Public School Fund.

For compensation to the Secretary of State for affixing seals to bonds issued by the State prior to January 1, 1870, as allowed by section 3473, page 712, Revised Statutes of 1869, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3000); provided, that the fees of the Secretary of State shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars ($3000) per annum; a sworn statement of fees received by the Secretary of State shall be furnished to the General Assembly at the time of making his annual report, and any excess of fees over and above the sum of three thousand dollars ($3000), shall be paid into the State treasury.

For contingent expenses of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars ($1000); for rent of office for 1869, twelve hundred dollars ($1200), and for 1870 twelve hundred dollars ($1200).

For contingent expenses of the Supreme Court, thirty-five hundred dollars ($35,000).

For compensation to Assessors out of the general fund and current school fund, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For commissions to Tax Collectors out of the general fund, the current school fund, the internal improvement tax fund and the levee tax fund, sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

For deductions to State Tax Collectors, one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

For interest on the bonds issued to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company, twenty-seven thousand and six hundred dollars (27,600).

For the interest on the bonds issued to the Charity Hospital, four thousand three hundred dollars ($4300).

For interest on the bonds issued to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, six thousand dollars ($6000).

For the interest on the bonds issued for the relief of the State treasury, act of 1853, forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000).

For the interest on the bonds issued to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, fifty-three thousand and forty dollars ($53,040).

For the interest on the bonds issued to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, thirty-nine thousand dollars ($39,000).

For the interest on the bonds issued to the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company, nine thousand six hundred dollars ($9600).

For the interest on the bonds issued to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars ($17 880).

For the interest on bonds issued for levee purposes, under act No. 35, of 1865, eighty thousand dollars ($80,000).

For the interest on the bonds issued for levee purposes under act No. 115, of 1867, two hundred and forty thousand dollars ($240,000).

For the bonds issued or to be issued for funding past due coupons, act No. 15, of 1866, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars ($29,748).

For the interest on the bonds issued to the free school fund under act No. 182, of 1857, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars ($31,740).

For the interest on the United States deposit fund under act No. 200, of 1857, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and fourteen cents ($28,795 14).

For interest on bonds issued for levee purposes, under act No. 32, of 1870, two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For interest due the several townships, forty-eight thousand dollars ($48,000).

For pensioner for life, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For printing and advertising, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000); for the State Printer, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000); for the other official journals throughout the State, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary; provided, that no newspaper having the benefit of this appropriation shall receive any pay, unless printed and published in the parish where the work is