New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

DEBATES OF THE SENATE.

MONDAY, March 14, 1870.

The special order of the day, being House bill No. 69, (Mississippi Valley Levee Company bill) was taken up and four sections adopted.

Section five was read.

Mr. Ray offered the following as a substitute for the section:

"Be it further enacted, etc., That said company shall be liable in damages to any person or corporation injured in consequence of overflow occasioned from the levees not being up or sufficient to protect them, from any cause whatever, except from the acts of such person or corporation."

Mr. Ray: It is plain that, under the section as it is in the bill, it will hardly be possible ever to get damages. The substitute makes them liable if the levees are ineffectual, for any cause whatever, and in the original section there is nothing said about corporations at all; it applies only to persons, and it is provided for in such a manner that it would be almost impossible, unless it was a flagrant abuse of their rights, to obtain damages at all. If this corporation undertakes to keep up the levees and protect the alluvial lands from overflow, they should have no loophole to escape from their liabilities.

The substitute of Mr. Ray was adopted, and section five adopted as amended.

Mr. Campbell offered an original section to be section six, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, etc., That all the earth for the construction or repair of levees shall, whenever it is practicable, be taken from the lands on the river side of the levee; provided, that the company shall be liable to damages for injury resulting from taking earth from lands on the inside of the levee, said damages to be assessed by two landholders, one to be selected by the landholder, one by the company, with the authority of the two to call on a third in case of disagreement, and the award of the commissioners shall be final, and operate as a judgment against said company."

Adopted.

Section six was then read as section seven.

Mr. Ray offered the following amendments:

Strike out from the word "damages," in line six, to and including the word "levees," in line eight, and insert "As provided for in section five of this act."

And to strike out, in line seventeen, from the word "damages" down to and including the word "levees," in line twenty-one, and insert "As provided for in section five of this act."

Adopted.

Mr. Ray offered the following:

To strike out from the word "them," in line forty-five, all the balance of the section, and insert "This company shall be *ipso facto* at an end and dissolved, and this act and contract void, and any tolls at that time due, or afterwards to fall due, to said company are remitted."

Mr. Campbell: Upon that I have a word of objection. As I understand this bill now, these one million of bonds are deposited merely as security for temporary damages which may arise, and as fast as diminished by payment of damages, the company are bound to replace them. But I apprehend that the security of the landholders will be less under the amendment proposed by Senator Ray, than it is under the bill, because all tolls are to be held by the Auditor and Treasurer, subject to these charges against them. Then if after two months the company should be declared extinct, and its contract null and void, and the damages for which it is liable, perhaps, double the amount of its deposit, all security to the owners of land would be gone, whereas by allowing the company to proceed, there is a perpetual mortgage upon their revenues and tolls.

Mr. Ray: My idea is this, to hold this company to very strict account. This section provides that the company shall deposit with the Auditor and Treasurer one million dollars as security for damages assessed against them. If a judgment is rendered against the company, that judgment is sent to the Auditor and Treasurer, and it is their duty to pay the judgment. Then the company has thirty days in which to replace those bonds, and if not so replaced, the persons who collect the tolls or tax s from the lands subject thereto are required to pay them to the Treasurer. Now, it is true that that would ordinarily be a sufficient security, but the object of my amendment is to hold these persons to a very strict accountability. It strikes me that thirty days for a company, with a capital of fifty millions, to replace the amount of bonds taken at any one time, if they don't exercise vigilance, it would be too short a time.

This is a matter of so much consequence, this matter of protecting the lands of the State and keeping the levees up, that no loophole ought to be allowed any company to lessen the securities for complying with this provision of the law. It is evident that thirty days is ample time to allow. Thirty or forty days I am willing to give them, or even fifty days, but this thing of putting the Auditor and Treasurer to the trouble of collecting these tolls, I think, will not be judicious.

Mr. Blackman: Will you accept my amendment of fifty days?

Mr. Ray: I don't care how much time you give them.

Mr. Blackman; Then I offer as a substitute for that part of it "fifty days."

Mr. Futch; I think it should be in this shape. If they fail to restore the million dollars, it shall be optional with the State to declare the charter void.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. President, I have still to be convinced by the Senator's argument that the security he offers is as good as the one given, as it stands. Suppose that this company should find that under this bill they have a very unprofitable contract, and would be willing to forfeit all they have in order to get out of it. I think the provision there would be just what they desire. I think in some cases this amendment would do great injustice. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The Senate refused to lay the amendment on the table; yeas 7, nays 23.

Mr. Pinchback: I then ask, on behalf of the friends of the bill, ninety days.

Mr. Campbell: I hope the friends of the bill will look at this more closely. If they pay attention to it they will see that even ninety days will be far less security to the State than leave it as it is. I call the attention of Senators to this provision, that if at any time the company refuse or neglect to make good this deficiency the Auditor and Treasurer are to be given notice, and the revenues and tolls come into the treasury of the State. But this amendment strikes this out entirely, the company goes to law and you have no remedy against it at all. I think the amendment will put the bill in a thousand times worse condition for the landholders than it is now.

Mr. Lynch: The assumption of the friends of the bill seems to be this: That this company has no lands of its own and does not intend to have any; but it seems strange to me that the friends of this bill, who propose to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions, should propose at any and all times to give a million into the treasury. The only condition in this amendment is, if they fail to do this they forfeit their charter. This is a plain, common sense proposition. I hope Senators will scrutinize every feature of this bill. It seems to me there ought to be no objection on the part of the friends of the bill to adopt an amendment of this kind. This is not alone an act of the Legislature. You are making a contract with certain parties, by which you bind the State as a whole, and every citizen of the State living in the alluvial districts, to certain conditions, and now you assume that this company shall have no capital. When you pass this bill, you bind these parties to its most objectionable features, and you will do more to injure the alluvial lands of the State than by any law you can pass.

Now, let us look to another point. Must not this company be made to pay damages which may accrue to lands, upon judgment of a court? The poor man, who has the value of a few bales of cotton, for instance, sues the company, who can easily take an appeal to a higher court, and so annoy him that he would rather lose his few bales of cotton than contest it. Suppose sixteen families are interested on a given plantation, and a crevasse occurs, each one would have to bring a separate suit, and the owner of the land separate suit also. Will you fasten a law like this upon the poor people of the State?

Mr. Campbell: Mr. President, I am sorry that I have not the time which will justify me in replying more closely. I have heard so much about the enormities of this bill, and knowing that the Senator who has just spoken has been chairman of the Committee on Lands and Levees for a long time—

Mr. Lynch: I have been a member of that committee.

Mr. Campbell: Knowing that the gentleman has been connected with the committee, living, as he does, upon the levees, holding a position of such responsibility, and having facilities for information so much greater than my own, I really did fear that whatever there was in this bill was enormous, according to the Senator's denunciations. But all his objections have narrowed down to this one about a poor man's ten bales of cotton—the loss he would have in sueing the company. But I wish to call the attention of the Senator to this fact, that before the war the tax on his own parish amounted to double what this bill proposes to impose upon him. That the people who are benefited shall pay one half of what it has formerly cost—half of what the people of the State of Mississippi are now paying for the repair of their levees. We propose that this extravagant expenditure of the public money for the protection of the river lands, at the expense of the whole State, shall cease—a system which has spent seven million dollars in the last six years, with hardly a million to show in the way of improvements—and every year thrown into the waters of the Mississippi from three hundred to five hundred thousand dollars of the money of the people, shall cease, and that this system shall be put in private hands. And, sir, the only condition on which I agreed, and I am sorry now that I did, to appropriate, at the gentleman's suggestion, three million dollars to be expended by an irresponsible company, whose past management has not shown them to be able financiers, and by which he has taxed every poor man's ten bales of cotton all over the State.

The most respectable gentlemen in all these alluvial States, at Louisville and elsewhere, have recommended this scheme. It is the recommendation of the Louisville Convention, on which this bill was framed and presented before this State; and a similar bill will be presented before the State Legislatures of Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. [Mr. Campbell here read from the document referred to].

Now, sir, that is the verdict of the most enlightened, interested and responsible gentlemen living in the alluvial regions of the Mississippi river. The only objection urged by the distinguished gentleman on the Committee on Lands and Levees is the tax on the poor man's ten bales of cotton, and yet he has just passed a law by which he taxes the poor man's ten bales of cotton all over the State, and given three milion dollars to the Board of Public Works. Then I ask where will be the poor man's ten bales of cotton under the present system if crevasses come? He has not even the privilege of traveling ten miles to sue anybody. He says it will give him some trouble to get his damages. Better some trouble than no chance to get damages at all. I hope that Senators will reject this amendment.

Mr. Lynch: Mr. President, the Board of Public Works of this State are mere appointees. We can dismiss them at any time they do wrong. They will have a corporation for twenty-one years, with all the powers given in this act. In the next place I will correct the Senator when he says I suggested three million dollars as the appropriation for the Board of Public Works. I offered an amendment to reduce it to two millions. I gave then, as a reason, which I here repeat, that I was tired of the present system, and wished a better one to go into effect. My amendment was voted down. The present system I believe to be inadequate, but I do not wish to supplant it by one a thousand times worse. The Senator asked me what was the difference between the poor man with his ten bales of cotton, not getting damages from this company, and being taxed as he is now. I tell him it is not so, except a mere local tax. But I do not know that there is any use in saying anything. It seems a foregone conclusion that this monstrosity will pass; but I will say to the Senator, that intelligent gentlemen of the Louisville Convention, who have studied this matter, repudiate this bill, though they are in favor of the principle, as I am. If you make one that will put proper restrictions on this company I will support it, hand in hand; and, so far from myself, as an individual, asking a general tax of the State to build my levees, I do not do so. I would rather relinquish all my right than have the money squandered as it is. Why, that is no reason why we should pass a measure which is simply damnable. I have quoted and given the names of the incorporators, who see how unjustly it taxes the State, and repudiate it. And I am authorized by Mr. John G. Gaines, whose name appears first on the list of incorporators, to say that he repudiates it. I make the statement from Mr. Gaines' own words. When I specified to Mr. Gaines that this bill taxed Mississippi twenty-five millions a year, he said that provision ought to be stricken out entirely. There are persons on this floor who were present when the statement was made. I am satisfied this bill will pass, but I will make all the opposition I can, and let it go on the record. I will move to amend the title when you get through, to "an act to sell out the State of Louisiana to an irresponsible company."

Mr. Blackman: I hope the amendment of Senator Ray will pass the Senate. It is a well known fact that I have been in favor of the bill, and of its general principles, long before it was presented, and the only hope that I thought there was for the State of Louisiana, was to organize some such scheme, making it a national matter if possible, and pass it through the General Assembly, giving general powers and privileges to tax the persons benefited by the levees.

Another additional reason was, because under the present system of the Board of Public Works, as now organized, and as it has been organized ever since the appropriation, from 1865 up to the present time, there is no check whatever upon that body—a body of men holding in their hands about eleven millions of dollars of the public money, and yet from all quarters comes the cry of no protection from levees. Year after year have the products of the country been swept away, the country overflowed and the people mercilessly taxed and oppressed for the purpose of supporting and maintaining these levees; and so long—and I state it here; I care not under what administration it may be—so long as the present ineffectual and incompetent system is kept up, just so long will the public money eke out through the hands of this Board of Public Works, and the people not be protected. And if there is a reason on earth why I would support this bill, perhaps with objectionable features, it would be that we may get rid of an incubus that is almost dreaded by the people, and which has never been effectual in protecting the lands from overflow.

Now, sir, while I said at first that I was in favor of the general principles of the bill, although I do not know the present incorporators, nor do I care to know them, yet if they be substantial men who offer this benefit to the State and throw around the bill such safeguards and protection as meet the interests of the State as well as the wishes of the people, I certainly will advocate its passage; but, sir, I state again, if in the passage of the bill, although favoring its general principles, I am called upon to throw around it no check—if I am called upon to place a burden upon the people without that protection which belongs to them, I am not a legislator who will assist in its passage. I will do nothing in my legislative capacity, coming as I do from the highlands and not interested in the subject, but taxed one and a half per cent to construct the levees, to place such a burden upon the people, if it were not properly guarded. For that reason I believe the amendment of the Senator from Ouachita to be good. I hope the Senate will so amend and strike out from the bill its objectionable clauses, as to make it satisfactory to all the people. If such be the case, I will give my heart and hand to its support; if, on the contrary, those amendments are not made which I think should be made, I am forced to vote against its passage.

Mr. Bacon: I had not intended to rise and speak on this bill at all. I had concluded to allow the friends of the bill to make it such as they saw fit, and leave it to the final vote, and when my name was called upon the roll to give my views upon its utility or its danger. But, sir, as the authority, and influence, and voice of the Louisville convention has been invoked in favor of this particular enactment now proposed, and as by the favor of his Excellency the Governor, I happened to be one of the delegates representing the State of Louisiana upon the floor of that convention, I claim to know something of its intentions. I deem it my duty, sir, here to state what was the intention of that body in favoring the report of the Committee on Levees of that convention. This subject was discussed, not only in the convention, but before the Louisiana delegation, composed of a very large number of our best citizens, among whom were Chief Justice Ludeling, of the Supreme Court; Mr. Kennedy, now President of the State Bank; Judge Baker, of Ouachita; the venerable Nicholas H. Coleman, a planter upon the river in the upper region, and many others of ability and standing and reputation in the State, including ex-Governor B. O. Abell. Now, sir, the unanimous conclusion upon that subject was this: that it was far better for us, in laying out plans for our levees, to have it done upon a national basis—if possible by Congress—but if not possible, that the whole inundated region should be surveyed, under the authority of the United States, and that all the levees should be made.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I rise to a point of order. I believe the amendment of Senator Ray is before the Senate.

The President: That is the amendment before the Senate.

Mr. Wittgenstein: I think the gentleman is not talking about that; he is talking about the St. Louis Convention.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. President, as time is short, perhaps I can render this discussion unnecessary by making a concession. I will accept the amendment, provided he will not strike out the other part, but add his amendment to the section. I am willing, on behalf of the friends of the bill, to accept the amendment on that condition.

Mr. Bacon: That can be done as soon as I get through stating what was the plan of the Louisville Convention. As I was saying, there should be a reconnoissance and survey of all the inundated region, made by disinterested parties, and that the only parties which can thus disinterestedly and properly make this survey, is the Engineer Corps of the United States, to be directed by Congress and the General Government to do this; and after such reconnoissance and survey was made and the proper levees were mapped, out, and the proper dimensions given. But if there was anybody interested to see how they should be placed, how large or small they should be; when this disinterested survey and reconnoissance have been made and estimates furnished by these engineers as to the cost of such levees, then to levy a tax and organize a company which should have the power of building these levees. It was never intended to organize a company before the survey and reconnoissance was made. That was the very theory, and if they will read through the report furnished at the instance of this company they will see that this reconnoissance was the first subject to be met, so that no company would be interested in seeing the levees ditched this way, that way, or the other. But the bill before us provides that the survey shall be made at the expense and according to the plans of this company—the very contrary of what was intended by the Louisville convention.

Mr. Campbell: I suggest to the Senator from Ouachita to add his amendment to the section, instead of striking it out, and if the Senator refuses I will ask that that courtesy be submitted to Senators.

Mr. Ray: That would be nugatory.

Mr. Campbell: It is just as I thought, that this amendment has been made without looking over the bill. I would move, then, that the amendment be added at the end of the bill.

Mr. Pinchback: And so amended as to give ninety days.

Mr. Campbell: Then I move, as a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Ouachita, to strike out the words proposed by him.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the section was passed over for the time being.

Mr. Lynch: It seems to me unjust to tax improved and unimproved land the same. Improved lands, producing large crops, are taxed ten cents an acre. Then I would amend to tax improved lands five cents and unimproved lands two cents an acre. Five cents would be equivalent to confiscation of unimproved lands.

Mr. Thompson: They are held by speculators.

Mr. Campbell: I am opposed to the amendment, and I would state that the friends of the bill have met its opponents in such a liberal spirit that I think they should be content with the bill as it stands. I, therefore, hope the amendment will be laid on the table.

Mr. Lynch: Call this what you may—toll or anything else—you can not get around the provision of the State constitution that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the State.

The amendment of Mr. Lynch, striking out five cents per acre, and inserting ten cents for improved lands and two cents for unimproved lands, was read.

Mr. Campbell: I am credibly informed by a gentleman of Tensas parish that under the present levee system the tax is fifteen cents per acre.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the amendment of Mr. Lynch was laid on the table. Yeas 17, nays 9.

Section nine was then adopted as amended.

Mr. Bacon offered an original section to be section ten, which Mr. Campbell moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Lynch: I hope that amendment will not be laid on the table. Do the friends of the bill want to tie the hands of the General Assembly hereafter to protect the State and the people in the alluvial districts?

Mr. Campbell withdrew his motion to table.

Mr. Lewis: If this bill is worth anything, it is worth something as a chartered right to the company. If this amendment is adopted, it would be the shortest way to get rid of the bill, instead of moving an indefinite postponement. I think it would be more manly to move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Lewis renewed the motion to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Campbell seconded it.

Mr. Blackman: I hope that part of that amendment will prevail.

Mr. Lewis said the motion to table could not be adopted.

The President: You did not have the floor properly when you made that motion; Mr. Blackman had the floor.

Mr. Blackman: I hope the amendment of Mr. Bacon will prevail. There is no doubt that this bill meets with great objections. Gentlemen interested in the reclamation of the overflowed districts, have approached me, many of them in favor, and a great many against. If this bill is a good one, and the incorporators intend to carry out its provisions and give the relief to the people of the State that they demand, after this thing has been fairly discussed and considered materially by the people of the section which it is to benefit, when their representatives return at the next session of the General Assembly, as a matter of course, the next General Assembly will be but a reflex of the constituency they represent. Therefore, I hope that part of the amendment will prevail. I do not wish to annul the charter, but I wish to leave it open, so that the people, after reflecting upon it, find it adequate; if they find the compensation is not onerous, they will return the representatives and instruct them to vote for the bill as it stands. But on the contrary, if it becomes onerous and burdensome, and can not accomplish the purposes for which intended, people will become dissatisfied, and they can but speak through their representation. I think this is but fair. This company have put themselves to the trouble of drawing up the bill, and so long as I am in the Legislature I will give preference to this over any other company. But if it does not give satisfaction I would be in favor of cutting down the tolls.

Mr. Bacon: I think there had better be a division of the question.

Mr. Blackman: If the gentleman will allow me, I would amend it, so that it would read either to increase or decrease.

Mr. Campbell: Upon that amendment, I wish to state this: That if the Senator wishes to offer an amendment to render entirely nugatory the provisions of the bill, it would more surely express the intention of the amendment than the words there used, because it says "upon the credit given this company." It is simply by their credit and borrowing money that they can do any thing whatever. In order to do that they must have a contract for a term of years. This amendment abrogates the whole contract, and makes it so that they could not borrow a cent.

Mr. O'Hara: I wish to withdraw that portion of the amendment which I offered.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Ray. There is, perhaps, something in theis amendment, that, properly worded, might be useful. This company is to last twenty-one years. If our country improves, as we hope it may, and the levees are improved, the culture of sugar and cotton will be carried on to the extent of ten or twenty times which it is under the present bill. If that be the case, the tax under the present bill would be an enormous sum of money, and the taxes on sugar, cotton and molasses will have grown up to a very large sum of money. Now, it strikes me that if we could fix an amount beyond which this tax should not be permitted to go, there might be some advantage in it—say that at the end of five years if the tax exceed a certain amount, the Legislature should have the right to reduce. For every five years give the Legislature control over this matter as this is a contract between the State and the company. Unless something is reserved in the charter by which the Legislature can control this matter, the income of the company may amount to twenty-five millions of dollars. The income, I believe, as has been computed, will be something over four and a half millions of dollars. But so it only amounts to half that now, by the increase of sugar and cotton, it may increase in five or six years until the amount derived by the company would be excessive. Therefore, I would suggest that this section be laid over, as section six was laid over, until we get through. Give us the whole germ of the bill, for so far as the revenues of the company are concerned, they lie in this bill. Now, the discussion already would indicate that perhaps this section would redound to the future injury of the company; but to protect the producers of the State from paying an undue amount of money hereafter for the privileges they enjoy under this bill, therefore I would postpone further consideration of this section.

Section nine was passed over informally.

Section ten was read.

Mr. Campbell: I have an amendment to that section. I move to strike out the words "rice and tobacco," which were inserted by mistake.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray: On reading over this bill I think that this section will give rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction, and I would therefore ask those who are particularly desirous of passing this bill that this section should be altered. We all recollect very well that when the revenue law levied a special tax upon cotton that there was very great embarrassment to the planters in shipping their cotton; they had to go through formalities that made it very embarrassing. Now, this tax or "toll," as it is called in this bill, to be levied upon the amounts of cotton, sugar and molasses, is the same thing as a tax. This section provides that cotton, sugar or molasses shall not be removed from the parish in which it is made unless bond is given, as in the amendment proposed by Senator Campbell, unless the party lays himself liable to double tax. In the lands along the rivers and bayous in this State, cotton is shipped in small parcels—in lots of a few bales. I suppose the sugar planters do pretty much the same thing. Now, this section of the bill will very much embarrass the usual course of business in this State. For instance, I have my plantation on the Ouachita; as fast as I get ready five or ten bales they are shipped. It will operate as it did when our internal revenue laws assessed a special tax upon cotton, and it could not be removed without getting the receipt of the tax collectors. Therefore, with a view of preventing this difficulty, I think we should leave this out entirely, or adopt something that will attain the purpose as well, that will not be embarrassing.

Mr. Campbell: I do not see the force of the objection of the Senator from Ouachita. I think it is right they should pay the tax, when they ship their crop or give bond.

The amendment of Mr. Campbell was then adopted, and section nine adopted.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the Senate then took a recess until seven o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL NOTICES---CITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, May 31, 1870.

[No. 138—Administration Series.]

WHEREAS, In a test suit instituted by the city of New Orleans, against Van Norden & Co., to recover amount of license for the year 1869, due the same, having been tendered by said defendants in Metropolitan Police warrants, which were refused, and, whereas, the Seventh District Court, in which said suits were brought, in its decision, put the amount due from defendants at three hundred and nine dollars ($309) and costs, and whereas, said sum is the amount due by law from *three* partners in one firm, and there being but *two* partners in said firm, of Van Norden & Co., at the time the license was due, and consequently but two hundred and six dollars ($206) to be paid, therefore,

Resolved, That the Administrator of Finance is hereby authorized to receive from said Van Norden & Co. the sum of two hundred and six dollars ($206), and costs, in full payment for said judgment, and give receipt and license for same.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, May 31, 1870.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 3

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 7, 1870.

[No. 143—Administration Series.]

Resolution to provide for the payment of certain accounts therein named.

Resolved, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

John Krey, for twelve months' cleaning of the Fish Market, Second District, in 1869 and 1870, ending February 28, 1870, at $25 per month, $300.

William Kiernan, for repairing furniture for office of City Attorney, $13.

A. W. Dearie, repairing locks and fitting keys in office of Administrator of Public Accounts, $6.

Hasam & Pooley, lumber furnished the City Surveyor for repairs to fence, etc., of the Female Infant Asylum, $113 75.

A. Brousseau & Co., for carpeting, mats, shades, etc., furnished City Attorney's office, $171 30.

A. W. Dearie, for repairing locks, fitting keys, etc., in Mayor's office, $8 50.

John Brugniens, for repairing and fitting, taking down and putting up gas fixtures, etc., in the office of Administrator of Public Accounts, $67.

New Orleans Gas Light Company, for balance of their bill for month of March, 1870, $2713 56.

E. S. Wurzburger, Criminal Sheriff, for transporting convicts to Baton Rouge, as per bill rendered and approved by the Judge of First District Court, $143.

Steel & Co., for stationery furnished the City Attorney, $49 25.

John W. Madden, for bills of stationery, as per accounts filed, for sundry departments, books for metropolitan and park tax, tax bills, books and stationery for wharfingers, tax books for Algiers, Fifth District, etc., $1219 65.

North, Brush & Mason, pencils and pins for office of Administrator of Finance, $2 90.

Chapsky & Teetzel, new die and ribbon for cancelling stamps, Administrator of Finance, $5.

A. W. Dearie, repairing locks, keys, etc., for office of Administrator of Finance, $3 50.

Steel & Company, printing and binding books, license notification for Department of Finance, $25.

T. E. Camus, transferee of John O'Connor, for five days services as juror in the First District Court, during the month of December, 1867, at three dollars per day, as per jury certificate No. 39, signed by Deputy Clerk of First District Court, dated December 24, 1867, $15.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 7, 1870, the following members being present and voting:

Yeas: West, Shaw, Delassize, Emley, Bonzano.

Nays: None.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 7, 1870.

[No. 144—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That upon the following named pay rolls, payment be made *pro rata* for fifteen days, viz: from the seventeenth to the thirty-first of the month of March, 1870, both days inclusive, and that the Administrator of Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance accordingly:

Pay roll of city officers for the month of March, 1870, $20,535 50.

Street Commissioner, for month of March, 1870, $17,910 25.

Salaries of teachers, porters, rents and expenses upon public school, pay roll for March, 1870, with salaries of officers of the board, to sixteenth of March, 1870, inclusive, $28,916 30.

Pay rolls of Surveyor's department, March, 1870, $15,005.

Pay roll of Criminal Sheriff, expenses of Parish Prison, month of March, 1870, $8490 10.

Expense of criminal prosecutions, fees of First District Court, for quarter ending March 31, 1870, $5131 20.

Pay roll of special officers to Mayor, March, 1870, $480.

Pay roll commissaries of markets, $1280.

Pay roll City Workhouse, $573 20.

Pay roll salaries Boys' House of Refuge, $420.

Pay roll salaries Girls' House of Refuge, $108 33.

Pay roll wharfingers, laborers, Second and Third Districts, $180.

Pay roll wharfingers, laborers, First and Fourth Districts, $180.

Pay roll employes Insane Asylum, $220.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 7, 1870, the following members being present and voting:

Yeas: West, Shaw, Delassize, Emley, Pierce, Bonzano.

Nays: None.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 7, 1870.

[No. 145—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of certain accounts therein named.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the Administrator of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to warrant on the Department of Finance in favor of the following persons, and for the tollowing amounts, viz:

B. Matharan, for commission on collection of market dues of Dryades Market, for December, 1869, and January, February and March, 1870, as per vouchers attached	$281 65
Peter Genty, for cleaning Dryades Market for December, 1869	46 50
Martin Sigel, for cleaning Dryades Market for the months of January, February and March, 1870	139 50
Steel & Co., for stationery, as per bill	59 15
Anthony Steve, for repairs on St. Alphonsus Church bell, as per bill attached	8 00
N. Schueberger, for services rendered in detaching the fire alarm telegraph wire from church bell in Christ's Church for 16 months	40 00
Leeds & Co., for altering and arranging bell at St. Alphonsus Church	50 00
Total	$624 80

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 7, 1870, the following members being present and voting:

Yeas: West, Shaw, Delassize, Emley, Pierce, Bonzano.

Nays: None.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

OFFICIAL NOTICES---CITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 7 1870.

[No. 146—Administration Series.]

An ordinance to provide for the payment of certain accounts of the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

Be it ordained, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be authorized to warrrant on the Administrator of Finance in favor of the following persons, for the sums placed opposite their names, for materials, etc., furnished Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings:

FOR WATERWORKS.		
Gas bill for April	$3 20	
D. & D. Edwards, copper, etc	198 50	
Folger & Co., hardware	62 25	
Leeds & Co., founder work	91 60	
P. Durel, stationery	176 25	
Arthur Schiff, two month's rent (office)	158 32	
Louis, ice for May	3 00	
R. Carey, replacing pavement	185 94	
FOR INSANE ASYLUM.		
J. J. Clarke, wood	11 25	
C. Dunn, wood and sand	50 00	
D. Mercier, clothing	112 35	
U. Sanchez, tinwares	137 00	
F. Clarel, drugs	58 85	
V. Pessou, groceries	115 38	
L. Ruch, beef for two months	610 00	
J. P. Sarrazin, tobacco	37 50	
Joseph Palmeson, vegetables	91 50	
HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.		
J. Ready, two months' rent	300 00	
COURT HOUSES.		
C. Rouyer, repair of clocks	37 00	
GENERAL OFFICE.		
Crescent City Ice Company, for ice furnished City Hall	97 50	
Republican Printing Company, for advertising	52 00	
C. Lynch, painting office	30 00	
Uniacke & Konrad, putting up sign	10 60	
Stetson & Armstrong, stationery	10 00	

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 7, 1870, the following members being present and voting:

Yeas: West, Shaw, Delassize, Emley, Pierce and Bonzano.

Nays: None.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 7, 1870.

[No. 147—Administration Series.]

A resolution appropriating money to defray the expenses of the Department of Police for the month of May, 1870.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Council of New Orleans, That the following sums of money are hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Department of Police for the month of May, 1870:

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.		
New Orleans, Republican, publishing official notices	$10 00	
James Gleason, repairing locks	4 00	
John W. Madden, stationery	48 75—	$62 75
RECORDER'S COURTS.		
First District—		
Crescent City Ice Company, ice bill for April, 1870	$22 50	
Crescent City Ice Company, ice bill for May, 1870	23 25	
John W. Madden, stationery	51 75	
J. A. Philyard, repair to staircase	15 00—	197 50
William McCubbin, repair to court room	85 00	
Second District—		
John W. Madden, stationery	92 00—	92 00
Third District—		
John W. Madden, stationery	14 25—	14 25
Fourth District—		
John W. Madden, stationery	33 50	
Barrett & Wiemann, halyard to flag staff	2 70—	36 20
Fifth District—		
W. W. Hodges, repairs to court room	2 00—	2 00
Sixth District—		
John W. Madden, stationery	6 00	
August Baquish, repairs to court room	40 00—	46 00
CITY WORKHOUSE.		
McRoberts & Dick, soap	13 50	
Louis Ruch, fresh beef	174 82	
Ph. Hodzel, corn meal	12 00	
A. Mayer, medical supplies	69 00	
Delmas & Griffin, lumber	122 31	
R. L. Bruce, forage	193 03	
N. Burke, groceries	163 37	
Potthoff & Knight, paints, etc	35 95	
H. J. Mullan & Co., hardware	74 72	
R. L. Bruce, forage	28 75	
Thomas Schorr, leather, etc	24 00	
Wallace & Co., ticking, etc	47 28	
J. A. Noble, ice and milk	15 50—	1,974 25
BOYS' HOUSE OF REFUGE.		
G. Palmissino, vegetables	46 50	
Louis Ruch, fresh beef	320 00	
Daniel Moriarty, groceries	155 90	
Charles E. Slayback & Co., flour	290 00	
A. Mayer, medical supplies	43 65—	856 05
GIRLS' HOUSE OF REFUGE.		
G. Palmissino, vegetables for April	15 00	
G. Palmissino, vegetables for May	15 50	
Louis Ruch, fresh beef	32 00	
Daniel Moriarty, groceries	75 04—	137 54
LIGHTING CITY.		
Gaslight Company, gas lights, city	13,459 61	
W. J. Behan, petroleum lights, city	3,931 88	
C. P. Briel, petroleum lights, Fifth District	137 31	
E. Charles, coal oil for lighting market, Sixth District	4 65	
G. J. Mattingly, coal oil for lighting market, Sixth District	4 00	
P. St. Pierre, coal oil for lighting market, Sixth District	80—	17,537 65
BURYING INDIGENT DEAD, AND CONVEYING SICK TO HOSPITAL.		
Grayer & Millspaugh, burying indigent dead	155 00	
E. H. A. Brockmann, medical supplies for indigent dead and sick, Fifth District	26 10	
James Crellin, burying indigent dead	135 00	
James Crellin, burying boy from Boys' House of Refuge	20 00	
C. Pilliman, carriage hire, city physician, Fifth District	18 00	
Mrs. M. Johnson, medical supplies, indigent dead, Fifth District	27 35	
L. Guilland, burying indigent dead, Fifth District	36 00—	417 45
PUBLIC SQUARES.		
H. J. Mullan & Co., hardware	1 65	
A. Vizard, lime	24 00	
Louis Stern & Bros., raw bone dust	47 00—	72 65
PARISH PRISON.		
A Schwab, medical supplies for April	101 70	
A. Schwab, medical supplies for May	46 15—	147 85
PUBLIC POUNDS.		
First District—		
James Wright, rent of pound for May	40 00	
New Orleans Republican, advertising sales of animals	18 00—	58 00
Second District—		
John B. Clay, rent of pound for May	65 00	
New Orleans Republican, advertising sales of animals	30 00—	95 00

OFFICIAL NOTICES---CITY.

Third District—		
M. F. Gilisa, rent of pound for May	20 00	
New Orleans Republican, advertising sales of animals	14 00—	34 00
Fourth District—		
James Coyle, rent of pound for May	50 00	
New Orleans Republican, advertising sales of animals	16 00—	66 00
Sixth District—		
New Orleans Republican, advertising sales of animals	35 00—	35 00
Total		$20,882 14

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, That payment of expenditures as above shall be made upon vouchers approved by the Administrator of Police, and the Administrator of Public Accounts shall draw his warrants upon the Administrator of Finance in favor of the person or persons holding the vouchers, approved as aforesaid.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 7, 1870, the following members being present and voting:

Yeas: West, Shaw, Delassize, Emley, Pierce, Bonzano.

Nays: None.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 7, 1870.

[No. 148—Administration Series.]

Resolution to provide for the payment of the salaries of the Mayor and Administrators for the month of May, 1870.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to warrant on the Administrator of Finance for the sum of four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars in payment of the salaries of the Mayor and Administrators for the month of May.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 7, 1870, the following members being present and voting:

Yeas: West, Shaw, Delassize, Emley, Pierce, Bonzano.

Nays: None.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 7, 1870.

[No. 149—Administration Series.]

A resolution authorizing the Administrator of Public Accounts to warrant on the Administrator of Finance for May salaries of sanitary inspectors.

Be it resolved by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and is hereby authorized to warrant upon the Administrator of Finance for the May salaries of the sanitary inspectors, as follows:

Dr. Jules A. Mathieu, Inspector, First District