New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[For the New Orleans Republican.]

SCRATCHES IN VERSE.

I thank the God that made me
And that comes to me to aid me,
And whom often I deny as one who does
not know his weakness.
Oh I most Merciful Dispenser,
I but thank Thee the intenser
When at last I bend to sorrow and put on
my robes of meekness.

The mind on earth hath crosses
As the body pains;
Earth is filled with losses,
Heaven is filled with gains.

Ever let the soul soar high
Over the vast realm of "I,"
Ever let the mind be free
From the dominance of "me."
Fold within your loving mind
The domains of "thou" and "you,"
All the hosts of human kind,
And the hosts of heaven, too.

Never believe in, whatever is said,
Any hell but the earth we're upon,
For I know for myself, and am told by the
dead
That the flesh and the devil are one.
I will never believe in a monarch with horns,
And an army of dragons, so queer,
For I know that the hell of the flesh is its
thorns,
And the hell of the spirit is—fear.

New Orleans, June 10, 1870.

THE LADY DELEGATES TO THE TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.

Something About the Woman's Typographical Union and the Woman's Rights Organs—Much Talk but Very Little Constituency.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

The most novel, and to a large number, the most interesting feature in connection with the Convention of the International Typographical Union is "the lady delegate," Miss Augusta Lewis, from Women's Union No. 1, New York. We might also add Miss Kate Cusack, president of the Women's Union, and alternate delegate. This is the first convention which has been honored by the presence of a lady delegate, and we congratulate the members on their good fortune in being associated with such intelligent and agreeable ladies. We also congratulate Union No. 1, for by choosing such representatives, the ladies have undoubtedly materially enhanced their prospects for procuring such action as will best tend to promote their interests. Miss Lewis, although quite a young lady, is a pioneer in woman's labor union organizations, as it was through her efforts that the first organization of this kind was formed. She was forced, by the death of her guardian, some two or three years since, to maintain herself, and after making several efforts to obtain employment in better paid occupations, was compelled to accept a situation in a Broadway store, where she worked twelve hours daily for two dollars a week, and at the end of two weeks was compelled to relinquish her situation because she could not dress sufficiently stylish to meet the requirements of her magnanimous employer. About this time she called upon Miss Susan B. Anthony for the purpose of obtaining her autograph; for although Miss Lewis was not a woman's rights advocate in the political sense, she had a very great regard for Miss Anthony, as a woman who was conscientiously endeavoring to aid her sex. In the course of conversation Miss Anthony suggested the organization of a woman's protective labor association, and prevailed on Miss Lewis to induce some of her acquaintances to meet and consult in regard to the matter. The meeting was held in October, 1868, and there were about a dozen working girls and a dozen reporters present at the meeting. Miss Anthony took charge of the meeting, and soon introduced her favorite hobby—woman's rights. Miss Lewis, who had a dread of conspicuity, overcome her modesty sufficiently to protest against this, and inform Miss Anthony that their efforts were to be directed toward redressing woman's wrongs, and that the object of the meeting would doubtless be defeated if too much was attempted. The consequence was that rights were dropped and wrongs were taken under consideration. From this meeting Miss Lewis, Miss Cusack, and some other ladies, obtained a more definite idea of what was needed. They were working in the *World* office as compositors, and concluded to form a Typographical Union for the protection of female compositors; and at the last Convention of the International Typographical Union, Miss Lewis, who was President of the Ladies' Union, applied her talent and energy to the work of procuring a charter, and proved so successful that from an almost unanimous opposition to granting a charter, the convention changed to a unanimous consent, and the formidable document was "signed, sealed and delivered," and she returned to New York triumphant and happy. Previous to this, Miss Lewis says the New York publishers had merely used lady compositors to defeat the men; but now the interests of male and female compositors were identical, and no such use could be made of them, further than that the price of composition was rated about five cents a thousand ems less for women than for men. Being on the progressive road, it was supposed that such staunch advocates of woman's rights as the *Revolution* and *Independent* would uphold their principles by affording women an equal chance with men; but this was a mistake, as Miss Anthony's paper declined to pay the same price for composition, and Mr. Tilton's foreman peremptorily refused to allow "strong-minded" "old maids" to work under his supervision. The lady compositors next turned their attention of the missionary societies, and sought employment, offering as a plea that "societies that were sending red flannel shirts to the sweltering Hottentots and books to the heathens who would never read them, ought to endeavor to assist the needy at home, and prevent vice, by encouraging industry, and assisting virtuous women to obtain a livelihood." After the *Herald* reporter had interviewed Mr. Tilton's foreman, and published his views in regard to "strong-minded old maids," Miss Lewis and her associates published an answer, which was so sensible that the *Independent* concluded to employ some ladies, and in a few days sent for a couple of the "old maids." After a year's Presidency of the Union, Miss Lewis used her efforts to procure the election of Miss Cusack, in which she was successful, and herself accepted the office of Corresponding Secretary. These two ladies are the central figures of the Union, and by their efforts in behalf of the working women have secured for themselves a notoriety which is very flattering, but at the same time very annoying, from their desire to avoid conspicuity, but which they were willing to accept in so good a cause. This, as we before remarked, is the first time the Ladies' Union has been allowed a delegate, and the honor has undoubtedly been conferred on thoroughly competent and very deserving ladies.

Miss Lewis possesses a fine education, excellent conversational powers, and a very intelligent countenance, which expresses her thoughts almost as vividly as do her well chosen and rapidly spoken words. She is, in fact, one of those ladies whom any gentleman would respect instinctively, and who, while she would not flinch from doing her whole duty, would undoubtedly rather avoid notoriety as much as possible.

Miss Cusack is a lady of dignified appearance, rather quiet, and not very emphatic in her conversation, but always earnest. She, too, possesses a fine education, much natural talent, and converses very agreeably.

The receipts of the Postoffice Department for the last quarter, were over five million of dollars, being about one million greater than the receipts of any previous quarter. The estimate in the Department is that this proportion of receipts will be sustained throughout the year, and the Postoffice Department will be self-sustaining by the end of the fiscal year ending June, 1871.

"PETE" SCHWAB'S WHISKY RING.

A Strange Story of Revenue Frauds—Can It All be True?

[From the New York Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 25.—A day or two ago a dispatch from this city announced with telegraphic brevity the arrest of three persons, charged with whisky and revenue frauds extending over two years, and aggregating $3,000,000. To New Yorkers this dispatch conveyed nothing of more than passing interest; but to the knowing few it was the sequel to a story of marvelous success and ingenious triumph. Of success having its rise in nothing, and of triumph over the most persistent efforts of revenue officials for the detection of fraud. One of the persons named was Peter Schwab, a citizen of Hamilton, Butler county, a flourishing manufacturing city, twenty-five miles north of Cincinnati. Seven years ago Schwab was a poor and industrious mechanic, earning daily wages, with a growing family, and little prospect in life beyond hard work and the ordinary competence of an artisan. The country was, and is still, a Democratic stronghold, and Schwab one of the firmest adherents of unterrified faith. In 1863 he was rewarded for his party devotion by election to the office of constable, and the sun of his prosperity rose. He organized a ring, and, by shrewd twisting of the law relative to criminal costs, made his office pay him at the rate of $15,000 a year, whereas it had scarcely been worth as many cents to his stupid predecessors, who had served warrants and chased horse thieves ever since the days of Symmes's purchase, in ignorance of the rich mine they were neglecting. In short, Peter managed to save about $10,000, and his success was only checked by the passage of a law expressly framed by the Legislature at its next session to meet the propensities of like ingenious constables.

Schwab had by nature, plenty of nerve; and having acquired by art $10,000 capital, he determined to back his natural nerve with his artful capital. He put his money in his pocket and went into Northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In a short time he was back home, with no money, but the holder of 100,000 gallons of whisky, on which he had paid ten cents a gallon margin with his $10,000. Just in the nick of time for him, Congress clapped on the additional tax of $2 per gallon, and Peter found himself the winner of a snug $200,000 on the 100,000 gallons he held. Ambition grows by what it feeds on, and Schwab resolved to be the head of the greatest whisky ring in the country—in fact, to be a ring of himself and alone. The great Miami Valley in which he lives is famed as one of the fairest in the West, and the county of Butler stands in the census returns as among the richest rural counties in the Union. Through this valley and county runs the Miami Canal, connecting the lakes at Toledo with the Ohio at Cincinnati, and 202 miles in its entire length.

Along this line are numerous distilleries. Schwab went to work quietly. He showed great discernment in the selection of his agents. His men never betrayed him, and he always stood by them in case they got into any snarl with the revenue officials. Indeed, it was for a time difficult to say whether he was not running the revenue department in that section himself. He also had the rare gift of talking a great deal, and talking very frankly, and yet not saying anything that anybody could turn to his serious disadvantage. A detective swore in a trial before Judge Leavitt that Schwab once told him that if he wished he could "sit on a pile of five-twenties and cut the coupons." That was all the detective had to show for some weeks of hard trial to trap Peter, and he couldn't swear what that expression really meant. It was the nearest anybody ever came to getting any criminal committal out of him.

But to return to the distilleries. One by one a controlling interest in those along the line of the canal was bought up, until this individual ring conducted the operations of most of them between Troy and Cincinnati. One by one the old managers of these distilleries were won over, or removed and replaced by new men. The lock-tenders and other officials, whose duty it was to scrutinize the manifest of passing boats, were taken from their posts and others substituted, through some unseen and mysterious recommendation. The distillery watchmen and inspectors were either personal friends or men who could be trusted. In one instance the brother of a collector of revenue was appointed distillery watchman at $5 a day. This brother was notoriously dissipated—had been for years—and at the time of his appointment couldn't have bought a pilot-house with steamboats at only a cent a dozen in the market. Yet he contrived in six months to save money enough out of $5 a day to buy a snug property costing $8000—a pretty financial problem worth studying.

During all this time of preparation our hero had few confidants. He worked alone, in the dark. It is doubtful if the very men he employed knew each other to be in his employ. There was no one to betray operations. When all was in readiness, the distillery fires blazed night and day. The distillery watchmen, of course, saw nothing. They were for purposes of justice, and justice is blind—so how could they see. The inspectors branded the barrels at night. The whisky was put on board the boats at night. The boats made their trips at night. The lock tenders and canal officials were all justice men, and of course, as blind as owls in daytime. The whisky was run into Cincinnati at night, and from the boats had quick transit to the spacious Vine street warehouse. In eight months his sales were $1,750,000—the largest of any establishment in any line of business in the city. In two years from beginning operations he was worth, at the lowest estimate, $1,000,000, and was known as the greatest whisky magnate in the West, while his influence in the politics of Southern Ohio is felt and recognized. His story is almost a romance of success.

In the choice of his agents, the secrecy of his operations, the depth of his plans, the magnitude of his schemes, the audacity and prudence demanded and displayed, there are qualities developed sometimes wanting in the Generals of armies. Of the many marvels of the whisky ring, his career has been the most marvelous. It will hardly be expected that the present investigation of his operations will amount to much. Well-paid agents are almost as poor as dead men at telling tales.

Her Own Avenger.

This is the remarkable story of Celestine Fejervary, a wealthy young lady of Davenport, Iowa:

Recently a story was circulated affecting her chastity. She waited until some responsible person could be proved to have helped to circulate it. This proved to be no less a man than Mayor Renwick. He had thoughtlessly told the story as it came to him, and told it as deploring it if it were true. Miss Fejervary promptly sued him. She was cleared of the slander during the progress of the trial, but because it was found that Mayor Renwick had no thought of vile intent in what he said, the verdict was in his favor. Miss Fejervary has published a card in the *Gazette*, in which she says: "First of all, the failure of the jury to agree does not and can not terminate the suit, and, should the best years of my life be spent in the endeavor, I will not rest until a verdict has been given for or against me, and, either at this court or a higher one, an example set not only to my, but all slanderers; for in bringing this suit I have not been unmindful of the many innocent girls whom I have seen injured as shamefully as I have been, and much less able to defend themselves. As for the choice of this example, it fell on the first man against whom we had good proofs of his having repeated the slander in its most aggravated form (a fact which he now denies), and one who, as being an old and respected citizen, should have been the last to have given his countenance to so foul a wrong."

The Secretary of War of the Fenian Republic, whose headquarters are in New York, upon being presented with a dispatch, was obliged to borrow money to pay charges, there not being money enough in government treasury to liquidate the obligation. This dispatch was from Canada, and announced the withdrawal of the Fenian army to a region of safety.

Captain James W. Goodrich, for many years an active and prominent shipmaster from the port of New York, died in New Haven on the first instant. He assisted in bringing the Atlantic cable on board the Niagara. He was buried with Masonic honors.

JOHN IN AMERICA.

The Chinese Companies of San Francisco Discourage Further Immigration.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The Chinese Six Companies, of this city, is a combination which possesses considerable authority here and in China. Shortly after the arrival of the last steamer from that country, the leading men of the association here, seeing about thirteen hundred of their countrymen landing, called a meeting, at which a circular was prepared, setting forth the reasons why Chinamen and Chinawomen should cease emigrating to this country. Copies of this circular will be posted in all the principal towns and cities of the empire, for the information of all classes.

It is a long document, but the substance of it is that California and the adjoining States are not what they formerly were, so far as the facilities for making money are concerned; that very few Chinamen can obtain more than a bare subsistence, and that only the merchants are able to accumulate riches. The opinion prevails generally in China that the placer mines of this State afford a good field for the labors of the immigrant. The circular states that these mines do not pay any longer, as a general thing, and that if Chinese miners chance to make money in them there is great danger that they will be robbed of their earnings and driven out of their mines by thieves and robbers. They say their people are not respected, but are put down to the level of cattle and horses; they are in constant danger of violence, and suffer ill usage in every part of the State.

They say of the threats of riot and bloodshed, that they consider most of them as idle talk, but would not do anything to provoke an attempt to execute them. The condition of the people is described; that thousands of them are without work, can get none, and are destitute of the necessaries of life; that the merchants have extended temporary relief to some, but that all can not be aided. For these and other reasons they deprecate the policy of sending any more Chinamen here. Of the female immigrants, they say the women who have come here have brought infinite disgrace, not only on themselves, but on the most respectable Chinese here. They also are advised to stay at home. The chief men of the Six Companies think the issuance of the circular will tend to retard very much the further influx of their countrymen in America; and it certainly does not afford a very attractive picture of their present condition and prospects.

EGYPTIAN WATERPROOF COATING.—We call the attention of the public, especially the owners of real estate, to the charter of the Egyptian Waterproof Coating Company, which will be found in another column of to-day's REPUBLICAN. The office of the Company is at No. 52 Chartres street.

The Egyptian waterproof coating, which was patented by the United States Patent Office on the fourth of May, 1869, is a new invention, being composed of materials which together possess remarkable antiseptic qualities, insoluble in water and unaffected by dampness. Experiments made on cisterns, flooring of warehouses, fences, sills and joists, telegraph posts, crossties, bridges, etc., plainly show that dry lumber, which is intended to be used in the water or in contact with dampness, will not rot when coated with the Egyptian. Applicable for the use of the marine, vessels, piles, etc., and particularly in the Gulf of Mexico, where barnacles destroy any kind of wood, satisfactory experiments show that this danger is no more to be feared. Used on coffins as a sanitary measure, like in Europe, the Egyptian coating has given here full satisfaction in the experiments made by the most learned and competent physicians. Even in this warm and damp climate the causes of infection from death have no more reason to be apprehended. In using the Egyptian coating for wood pavements, no material in the world can enter into serious competition with it.

The company above mentioned, composed of stockholders of the most honorable character, and among the most enterprising gentlemen of this city, have the project to organize special corporations for the manufacture of the several articles connected with the discovery of this new produce. One of them is already nearly organized and ready to enter into operation. We are authorized to say that its object is to create here a general undertaking business, similar to those established in most of the large cities of Europe. This is indeed very much needed here, and the public health and comfort will be unquestionably promoted thereby; and what is the most important for all will be the absence of infection, either before or after death and in the neighborhood of our numerous cemeteries, most all situated in the middle of our city.

Natchitoches is waking up to the necessity of railroads. The *News* reports a meeting there a few days ago:

The object of this meeting was to take into consideration measures to aid in the construction of the Red River Valley Railroad, as a branch of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg road. Two propositions were to be submitted to the people of this parish in furtherance of this object. One to give a bonus of $100,000 to the road, without expectation of any return, save the natural advantages to arise from the road in the increased value of property, etc.; the other to subscribe to the stock of the company to the amount of $200,000. The Police Jury are to issue interest bearing bonds of the parish for said amounts, payable at a certain time, and submit the question to the people for ratification or rejection.

A committee was finally appointed to ascertain the views of the directors of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad, in reference to this branch, and particularly what proposition would be acceptable in view of the road passing through Natchitoches.

Another company proposes to build the road free of any expense whatever to the people if the right of way is given them, allowing those citizens who may feel so disposed, to subscribe to the capital stock of the company.

We learn this from a St. Paul dispatch:

A Pembina letter says that at a recent meeting of returned buffalo hunters at White Horse Plains, it was agreed to relinquish their usual summer journey in the plains, and to enroll under the banner of Reill in defense of their country from Canadian invaders, if the provisional government should decide on resistance, and that further, they had declared their determination to oppose the advance of the Canadian expedition beyond the Lake of the Woods. The correspondent thinks there is no doubt that they will put this resolution in execution, and that if the Dominion persists in sending an invading force into that country, the Red river people will reject the Maintaba bill, and strike for independence. They would be satisfied with the provisions of the bill in the main, but they will not accept the interference of the sword, nor will they surrender Reill and the provisional government, to whom they are indebted for their release from the despotic sway of a military power.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

The Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad was sold Saturday, June fourth, under foreclosure of the mortgage of Mr. William S. Pike, and was bought in by that gentleman for the city of Baton Rouge and individual stockholders. There was but one bid, fifty thousand dollars, at which price the road was adjudicated. Should all arrangements be perfected satisfactorily, the road will be resold to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company within the next thirty days. With its sale will dawn the new era of Baton Rouge.

LIFE IN TROPICAL AFRICA.—The daily life of a "black fellow" has been graphically described in a few words. He gets a large melon, cuts it in two, and scoops out the inside; one half he puts on his head, he sits on the other half, and eats the middle."

OFFICIAL NOTICES—CITY.

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

[No. 138—Administration Series.]

WHEREAS, In a testsuit 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. Broussean & 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, 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. 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 following amounts, viz:

B. Matnaran, 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

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	11 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 96

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. Pesoun, 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 00
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—	107 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 84	
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. Muhan & 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—	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. Mayen, 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 05	
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 Disirict—		
James Wright, rent of pound for May	40 00	
New Orleans Republican, advertising sales of animals	18 00—	58 00
Second District—		
John R. Clay, rent of pound for May	65 00	
New Orleans Republican, advertising sales of animals	30 00—	95 00
Third District—		
M. F. Gillan, 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	$125 00
Dr. F. B. Albers, Inspector, Second District	125 00
Dr. James F. Jackson, Inspector, Third District	125 00
Dr. A. W. Perry, Inspector, Fourth District	125 00
Dr. Charles P. Ames, Inspector, Fifth District	83 33
Dr. Heber Smith, Inspector, Sixth District	125 00
Total	$708 33

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. 150—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to warrant on the Administrator of Finance, in favor of Pickles & Alders, for the following sums, viz:

For disinfecting materials furnished to the Board of Health in April, 1870	$215 80
For disinfecting materials furnished to the Board of Health in May, 1870	191 50
Total	$407 30

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 7, 1870.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

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

[No. 151—Administration Series.]

Be it resolved by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to warrant on the Administrator of Finance for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in favor of Clarendon Davisson for his services as librarian for the month of May, and for the sum of fifty dollars in favor of Samuel Jackson for his services of assistant librarian, for the same time.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, June 7, 1870.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

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

[No. 152—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the vote approving the ordinance continuing interest at the rate of ten per cent on the ten per cent bonds be reconsidered, for the purpose of proposing verbal amendments at next meeting.

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

Yeas: Shaw, West, Delassize, Emley, Pierce, Bonzano.
Nays: None.

S. C. EMLEY, Acting Mayor.

A true copy:
H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. 10

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, City of New Orleans, May 27, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned will be received until WEDNESDAY NOON, the fifteenth day of June proximo, for the following contract—

For furnishing Cast Iron Bridges and Crossing Plates for St. Charles avenue, from Tivoli Circle to Toledano street, according to specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

Bids to be per pound of castings complete, and to state the price at which the castings, payable in cash or payable in certificates issued by the city of New Orleans, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3 10) per cent per annum interest, will be furnished.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

No proposals will be received, unless accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form, signed by two responsible parties satisfactory to the Mayor, Administrator of Finance and Administrator of Improvements:

NEW ORLEANS, June, 1870.

We, the undersigned, do hereby guarantee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that should the contract be awarded to ——, he will enter into a notarial agreement to carry the same into effect, and furnish the security prescribed by the specifications on file in