

n-eded. To listen daily to appeals made by individuals and delegated representatives, that taxes have been and are being paid, and that the return is not what they have a right to expect...

Against all such evils and their attendant complaints and appeals the present administration can have but one remedy...

STREETS. An examination just concluded by the City Surveyor discloses the existence of over six hundred miles of paved, shelved and unpaved streets within the present corporate limits.

By constant vigilance and renewals, street bridges are kept safe. The canal bridges, under the city charge, have all been repaired, and are being renovated for preservation...

WHARVES AND LANDINGS. In contemplation of repairs of a general character, not much has been done by this bureau during the past month...

DRAINAGE. The operations in this bureau during the past three months, have unquestionably contributed materially to the present excellent sanitary condition of the city.

GENERAL SUMMARY. The foregoing remarks are an assurance that the expenditures of this department continue to be confined to meeting current necessities...

Table with 2 columns: Department Name and Amount. Includes Department Proper, Bureau of Streets, Bureau of Wharves and Landings, Bureau of City Drainage.

Total. \$47,999 50. You will observe that for the last month of about three thousand dollars. This is accounted for by large bills of printing street notices...

J. R. WEST, Administrator. DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS. City of New Orleans, July 19, 1870.

In conformity with section ten of the city charter, I herewith submit my monthly report, including therein such matters arising during the month of June, and so far during the month of July as seem to claim your official attention.

During the whole of this time, I have been obliged to keep employed an extra force, and to keep the office open and the men employed on an average till ten and eleven o'clock at night, first in revising the tax bills, and since the completion in the various clerical duties arising out of the revision and examination of the floating debt, and the settlement of the pay rolls and the transcription of the various accounts for presentation.

The revision of the tax bills was a work made necessary by the haste with which the tax had been made out, and was required to be done at night, so that the treasury could have the use of the books and bills by day. Fortunately, but few errors were discovered, and were found to be clerical in character...

THE PAY ROLLS. Upon entering into office, the present Administration found unpaid the whole salary or pay list of the months of July, August, September and December, 1869. He found not a dollar in the treasury to pay them with, and no provision made in the city charter for their payment, they not being included in the floating debt. On the other hand, there was a general demand that the city should proceed hereafter upon a cash basis, and pay its current liabilities out of the cash. I brought the question before the Council and pressed the March pay rolls for payment, and was met by the decision that

the city could only undertake to pay cash for one-half of March, or since the adoption of the city charter. The amount of the unpaid rolls, not including the interest due on them, was \$502,000. To have attempted their payment in cash would have made the present government as hopelessly unpaying and unmanageable as it is today. Under the circumstances, believing that the public would come sufficiently within the term "certificates of indebtedness," I proceeded to prepare the pay roll accounts to place them upon the floating debt statement. Although they were not a "registered bill," technically, I held that the originals were already in the city, and were a registry of themselves. Besides, the holders or payers could not present their accounts, or certify holding no transferable evidences of debt—the accounts being altogether in the hands of the city. True, in some cases, certificates were given of the fact of their being on the pay roll, but there was no means of transferring, except by order and notice to the city. I advertised for transferees to present their orders, and was met by the presentation of several thousand of them in a confused mass.

On the other hand, some of the holders of unpaid floating debt claims, such as city notes, registered bills, and warrants, insisted that pay rolls could not be so placed, and threatened litigation. The remonstrances on the one hand, and the demands on the other, that the rolls should be excluded from the floating debt, made it necessary that a judicial decision should be had, otherwise the city would be involved in litigation. I informed interested parties to that effect, and that the rolls should be placed on the floating debt, and that the court should decide, believing it the duty of a defendant in mandamus to present all legal objections that could be urged by third parties interested. I did not, but the court promptly decided the exclusion of the pay rolls unconstitutional. It seems that the very ordinance creating the registered bills, and giving them interest, provided that pay rolls should be placed on the floating debt. The insertion of registered certificates, and exclusion of pay rolls by the Legislature, was a violation, therefore, of a vested right. I gave notice of the ordinance to the city government, and pay back debts, the proceeds of the three million bonds, and this preference was violated by the ordinance of the city having the force of a contract.

The transfers filed showed great irregularities—some not naming the month, some omitting the roll, many covering several months, and some of the transfers being of long duration of insanity, sent to the State Institute at Jackson. We have some hundred and fifty inmates in the asylum, of which eight hundred are held in the State Institute. Our building is entirely unsuited for the purpose of an insane retreat, being damp, dark, gloomy, without any means to separate or classify the different cases. Many are of such a nature that their imprisonment only tends to aggravate their malady. If the number herein mentioned could be removed to the State Institute, it would be a great benefit to them and better facility for the separation and proper treatment of those left. If no other proper building can be procured for these unfortunate, humanity prompts me to urge their removal.

J. B. COOPER, M. D., City Physician. Referred to the Mayor with power to act.

By Mr. West: Resolved, That the removal of P. C. Monaghan, ward superintendent of the streets, eleventh ward, to be the twenty-third day of April last, by the Administrator of Improvements, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

Adopted. Mr. West introduced the following resolution, stating that the purchase was of such a nature that it could not be made by contract: Resolution authorizing the purchase of a street sweeping machine.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, for the use of the city, a street sweeping machine.

The years and days were called, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. West introduced the following ordinance, and suggested its reference to the City Surveyor and himself: An ordinance changing the specifications for the paving of St. Charles street.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, for the use of the city, a street sweeping machine. The years and days were called, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. West introduced the following ordinance, and suggested its reference to the City Surveyor and himself: An ordinance changing the specifications for the paving of St. Charles street.

By section 59 of the act of the Legislature above referred to, found on page 372, Revised Statutes, it is provided that the Common Council shall not have the power to release any contractor from a contract entered into with the conditions of time, and that necessary restraint imposed by the law maker upon the Common Council of New Orleans, in the discharge of its duty, in the adoption of resolution No. 1467, new series.

The resolution awarding the twenty-five per cent increase to any contractor, in violation of the law, should not receive the favorable consideration of your honorable body. I have not been furnished by the Council with any fact relating to certain evidence, which is referred to in the resolution submitted by the Council to this office, and am, therefore, compelled to express my opinion upon the facts which I have been able to obtain. The evidences of indebtedness referred to were certificates issued to cover the twenty-five per cent increase allowed to the contractor on the contract for the Rampart street contract, but other contracts between the city and those contractors; and these certificates, resting upon neither just nor complete promissory notes, and being given by the simple mandate of the chairman of the Finance Committee without the authority of the Common Council.

Upon entering into office, the present Administration found unpaid the whole salary or pay list of the months of July, August, September and December, 1869. He found not a dollar in the treasury to pay them with, and no provision made in the city charter for their payment, they not being included in the floating debt. On the other hand, there was a general demand that the city should proceed hereafter upon a cash basis, and pay its current liabilities out of the cash. I brought the question before the Council and pressed the March pay rolls for payment, and was met by the decision that

By section four of an act entitled "An act to create a Recorder's court in the City of New Orleans," approved September 15, 1868, I recommend the payment of the claim. Returning herewith the papers sent to me. I have the honor to remain, etc. GEORGE S. LACEY, City Attorney.

The report was received and adopted, and the claim referred to the Administrator of Accounts for settlement. On the petition of J. B. Stamps, for compensation as Coroner of Jefferson City, at the rate of eighty dollars a month, the City Attorney reported as follows: CORONER CITY ATTORNEY, July 19, 1870.

Respectfully returned. The fees of the Coroner, at the time referred to in the within application, were specially fixed by law, and it is impossible for the City Attorney to refer to in the within petition. The prayer of petitioner should be denied, reserving to him his right to recover his fees, for services rendered, in accordance with law, in such case made and provided.

GEORGE S. LACEY, City Attorney. Received and ordered to be printed.

Upon an ordinance providing for the payment of certain accounts, which was referred to him, the City Attorney reported: CORONER CITY ATTORNEY, July 19, 1870.

Respectfully returned to the Council with the statement: That the Honorable Administrator of Accounts has informed the City Attorney that the reference of that portion of the ordinance relative to the unpaid rolls of the city of New Orleans and Jefferson, was made in error; and with the further statement that it is impossible for this office to inquire into the validity of the claim of J. G. Baum, for fees in sundry suits, in absence of a detailed bill.

GEORGE S. LACEY, City Attorney. Dr. Cooper, City Physician, made the following report on the condition of affairs at the Insane Asylum: INSANE ASYLUM CITY ATTORNEY, July 19, 1870.

Hon. B. F. Flanders, Mayor City of New Orleans: SIR—I beg leave to present to your Honor the condition of the City Insane Asylum and its inmates, and urge that some step be taken to have those that are insane, or of long duration of insanity, sent to the State Institute at Jackson. We have some hundred and fifty inmates in the asylum, of which eight hundred are held in the State Institute. Our building is entirely unsuited for the purpose of an insane retreat, being damp, dark, gloomy, without any means to separate or classify the different cases. Many are of such a nature that their imprisonment only tends to aggravate their malady. If the number herein mentioned could be removed to the State Institute, it would be a great benefit to them and better facility for the separation and proper treatment of those left. If no other proper building can be procured for these unfortunate, humanity prompts me to urge their removal.

J. B. COOPER, M. D., City Physician. Referred to the Mayor with power to act.

By Mr. West: Resolved, That the removal of P. C. Monaghan, ward superintendent of the streets, eleventh ward, to be the twenty-third day of April last, by the Administrator of Improvements, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

Adopted. Mr. West introduced the following resolution, stating that the purchase was of such a nature that it could not be made by contract: Resolution authorizing the purchase of a street sweeping machine.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, for the use of the city, a street sweeping machine.

The years and days were called, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. West introduced the following ordinance, and suggested its reference to the City Surveyor and himself: An ordinance changing the specifications for the paving of St. Charles street.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, for the use of the city, a street sweeping machine. The years and days were called, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. West introduced the following ordinance, and suggested its reference to the City Surveyor and himself: An ordinance changing the specifications for the paving of St. Charles street.

By section 59 of the act of the Legislature above referred to, found on page 372, Revised Statutes, it is provided that the Common Council shall not have the power to release any contractor from a contract entered into with the conditions of time, and that necessary restraint imposed by the law maker upon the Common Council of New Orleans, in the discharge of its duty, in the adoption of resolution No. 1467, new series.

The resolution awarding the twenty-five per cent increase to any contractor, in violation of the law, should not receive the favorable consideration of your honorable body. I have not been furnished by the Council with any fact relating to certain evidence, which is referred to in the resolution submitted by the Council to this office, and am, therefore, compelled to express my opinion upon the facts which I have been able to obtain. The evidences of indebtedness referred to were certificates issued to cover the twenty-five per cent increase allowed to the contractor on the contract for the Rampart street contract, but other contracts between the city and those contractors; and these certificates, resting upon neither just nor complete promissory notes, and being given by the simple mandate of the chairman of the Finance Committee without the authority of the Common Council.

Upon entering into office, the present Administration found unpaid the whole salary or pay list of the months of July, August, September and December, 1869. He found not a dollar in the treasury to pay them with, and no provision made in the city charter for their payment, they not being included in the floating debt. On the other hand, there was a general demand that the city should proceed hereafter upon a cash basis, and pay its current liabilities out of the cash. I brought the question before the Council and pressed the March pay rolls for payment, and was met by the decision that

ing, and offering John Clark as security in the sum of three thousand (\$3000) dollars, be, and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act, before the City Notary, for the faithful performance of said contract. Very respectfully, J. R. WEST, Administrator.

Adopted. By Mr. West: DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS. City of New Orleans, July 19, 1870.

The undersigned respectfully submits the following statement, comprising the bids received in reply to advertisement inviting "proposals for landing improvements": Philip Eager, Eager, Frank M. M. Drumka, Co. & Co., Caserio, Carvin, Carvin, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Bidder Name, Bid Amount, Bidder Name, Bid Amount. Lists various contractors and their bids for different types of wharves and landings.

Resolved, That the proposal of Dennis Cronan for repairing, etc., the flagged banquettes on Royal street, from Canette to Philip streets, at \$1 65 per superficial square yard, and for paving with flags, those banquettes within the same limits, now paved with bricks at \$4 10 per superficial square yard, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act, before the City Notary for the faithful performance of said contract.

Adopted. Mr. Shaw presented the following ordinance, which was read a first and second time and laid over until the next meeting. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, 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: James A. Gresham, for Acts of 1870 for office of Administrator of Accounts, \$3,200; Hon. B. Flanders, Mayor, for personal expenses, etc., of trip to New York to sign bonds, \$227.

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN Printing Company, for publishing proceedings of the Council in April, 1870, \$122 40. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN Printing Company, for publishing proceedings of the Council, for 1870, \$699 30. Commercial Bulletin, for sundry advertisements, \$55 30.

Resolved, That the proposal of Dennis Cronan to construct banquettes that are unmade, on Liberty street, between Euphrasian and Washington streets, at \$3 50 per superficial square yard, and at \$2 60 per superficial square yard with wooden curb, and at \$2 60 per superficial square yard with wooden curb, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act, before the City Notary for the faithful performance of said contract.

Adopted. Mr. Shaw presented the following ordinance, which was read a first and second time and laid over until the next meeting. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, 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: James A. Gresham, for Acts of 1870 for office of Administrator of Accounts, \$3,200; Hon. B. Flanders, Mayor, for personal expenses, etc., of trip to New York to sign bonds, \$227.

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN Printing Company, for publishing proceedings of the Council in April, 1870, \$122 40. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN Printing Company, for publishing proceedings of the Council, for 1870, \$699 30. Commercial Bulletin, for sundry advertisements, \$55 30.

Resolved, That the proposal of Dennis Cronan to construct banquettes that are unmade, on Liberty street, between Euphrasian and Washington streets, at \$3 50 per superficial square yard, and at \$2 60 per superficial square yard with wooden curb, and at \$2 60 per superficial square yard with wooden curb, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act, before the City Notary for the faithful performance of said contract.

to make prompt and correct assessments; therefore, be, and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act, before the City Notary, for the faithful performance of said contract. Very respectfully, J. R. WEST, Administrator.

Adopted. By Mr. West: DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS. City of New Orleans, July 19, 1870.

The undersigned respectfully submits the following statement, comprising the bids received in reply to advertisement inviting "proposals for landing improvements": Philip Eager, Eager, Frank M. M. Drumka, Co. & Co., Caserio, Carvin, Carvin, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Bidder Name, Bid Amount, Bidder Name, Bid Amount. Lists various contractors and their bids for different types of wharves and landings.

Resolved, That the proposal of Dennis Cronan for repairing, etc., the flagged banquettes on Royal street, from Canette to Philip streets, at \$1 65 per superficial square yard, and for paving with flags, those banquettes within the same limits, now paved with bricks at \$4 10 per superficial square yard, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act, before the City Notary for the faithful performance of said contract.

Adopted. Mr. Shaw presented the following ordinance, which was read a first and second time and laid over until the next meeting. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, 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: James A. Gresham, for Acts of 1870 for office of Administrator of Accounts, \$3,200; Hon. B. Flanders, Mayor, for personal expenses, etc., of trip to New York to sign bonds, \$227.

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN Printing Company, for publishing proceedings of the Council in April, 1870, \$122 40. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN Printing Company, for publishing proceedings of the Council, for 1870, \$699 30. Commercial Bulletin, for sundry advertisements, \$55 30.

Resolved, That the proposal of Dennis Cronan to construct banquettes that are unmade, on Liberty street, between Euphrasian and Washington streets, at \$3 50 per superficial square yard, and at \$2 60 per superficial square yard with wooden curb, and at \$2 60 per superficial square yard with wooden curb, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act, before the City Notary for the faithful performance of said contract.

Adopted. Mr. Shaw presented the following ordinance, which was read a first and second time and laid over until the next meeting. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, 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: James A. Gresham, for Acts of 1870 for office of Administrator of Accounts, \$3,200; Hon. B. Flanders, Mayor, for personal expenses, etc., of trip to New York to sign bonds, \$227.

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN Printing Company, for publishing proceedings of the Council in April, 1870, \$122 40. The New Orleans REPUBLICAN Printing Company, for publishing proceedings of the Council, for 1870, \$699 30. Commercial Bulletin, for sundry advertisements, \$55 30.

Resolved, That the proposal of Dennis Cronan to construct banquettes that are unmade, on Liberty street, between Euphrasian and Washington streets, at \$3 50 per superficial square yard, and at \$2 60 per superficial square yard with wooden curb, and at \$2 60 per superficial square yard with wooden curb, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Mayor authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the city, per notarial act, before the City Notary for the faithful performance of said contract.

As far as making a pro rata division of the bonds at seventy-five per cent was concerned, it could not be done, and he wished the Secretary to put on record his firm opinion on this point. Mr. Pierce said he was under the impression that many creditors holding these seven per cent certificates would be willing to let their claims lie over till the Legislature gave relief. Seven per cent was a pretty good interest, and he was inclined to think there would not be more of these claims presented than the city would be able to meet in full with the bonds.

Mr. Shaw said two of the gentlemen who had spoken, were laboring under a good deal of misapprehension. The Administrator of Finance (Mr. Walton) understood this to be an ordinance to make a pro rata on the bonds themselves. On the contrary, his proposition was to accept a pro rata of the certificates in full payment of the bonds. He proposed to sell the bonds for certificates, accepting a pro rata of those certificates in full payment for them. In answer to the assertion of the Administrator of Commerce (Mr. Emley) who had said that it would take ten years to find out the whole floating debt, he had only to say that at this moment we were within fifty thousand dollars of it, in two weeks more would know within five thousand dollars what it was.

Mr. Emley: Suppose you do come within five thousand dollars of it, will that be knowing exactly what it is? Mr. Shaw would not chop logic on that point. When we knew within a few thousand dollars what the floating debt was, we would know exactly what we could do for the holders. It was our duty to see that they got justice, and that these bonds were properly divided among them. Every person who held any of the evidences of this debt had the same right and was entitled to the same treatment as the rest. The large creditors ought not to be preferred over the small ones. Had this ordinance been passed two months and a half ago, he had no doubt the Council by this time would have sold most of these bonds at ninety cents on the dollar.

Mr. Walton explained that he all along understood the proposition to be, as the Administrator of Accounts stated, seventy-five per cent on the certificates. His objection was, that such a pro rata could not be paid in bonds, especially in the case of the small creditors, whom the Administrator of Accounts, very properly was desirous of seeing paid, not more so than he (Mr. Walton) was. The impracticability of the pro rata scheme had already been proved. The Bank of New Orleans in a transaction of four hundred and ninety thousand dollars, had refused to pay a balance of thirty-nine dollars in cash, and the creditor had been compelled to forego that amount. Take the case of a poor school teacher to whom the city owed a hundred dollars. On the pro rata plan, that teacher would be entitled to seventy-five dollars. But there were no bonds smaller than fifty dollars. Where were the remaining twenty-five dollars to come from?

Mr. West answered that that argument was met by the Administrator of Finance's own statement, that the holders of seven per cent certificates valued them as much as bonds. Mr. Walton explained that he did not say that. What he said was that intrinsically the seven per cent certificates were worth as much as bonds.

Mr. West said the argument of the gentleman was that some of these people could not obtain bonds, but would have the opportunity of retaining these seven per cent certificates, which were just as good. He (Mr. West) did not agree with him because a bond was much more negotiable than a certificate. The whole question was narrowed down to this: The bonds were not sufficient to meet the whole floating debt, and the ordinance of the Administrator of Accounts was designed to prevent the paying of some creditors in full, leaving others out in the cold.

Mr. Walton did not admit that the creditors temporarily passed by were left out in the cold, or that they were injured in any way whatever. His objection to the ordinance was that it could not be carried out—it was altogether impracticable.

Mr. Shaw remarked that there was no such thing in the world as perfection, and he thought the plan proposed was the fairest and the best to all the creditors, even though there should be some fractions of claims which could not be converted into bonds.

The Mayor observed that the words "seventy-five per cent or more," in the ordinance, left it open for the bidder to accept the whole if he could get it. If it was utterly impossible, as he believed it was, to pay on the pro rata plan, he left the door open to pay the whole claim. He would like to ask the Administrator of Accounts how many claims there were less than a hundred dollars?

Mr. Shaw: A great many! Mr. Mayor: Ten thousand! Mr. Shaw: Yes, sir.

Mr. Mayor: How can these persons be paid who have only these small accounts? Mr. Shaw: If they can not bid they will not bid.

The Mayor: But how will it be possible for these men who hold at least five hundred thousand dollars worth of the floating debt to bid at all?

Mr. Shaw replied that persons who could not bid would not bid, but they would lose nothing. Every man would get his pro rata. That was guaranteed. The main point gained was, that by this plan the Council would get a higher price for the bonds. Everybody knew a man would give more in certificates than in cash. War had broken out in Europe, and cash was not available just now. This was an ordinance which the creditors of the city themselves demanded. They came and asked him, "Why don't you give us a chance to bid for these bonds?" He could give names of creditors who came with this inquiry to his office nearly every day. If the rich man came and bid higher than the poor man for the bonds, so much the better, for the poor man in the end there would be a higher pro rata. The Council had to meet this question of paying the floating debt of the city, and there was but one way to do it. That was to do right. We had no right to settle with one creditor in full and give another creditor nothing at all.

Resolutions Rescinded. Mr. Bonzano offered the following and moved its adoption: Resolved, That all petitions relating to the remission, abatement of, and exemption from taxes, assessed prior to the current year, be and the same are hereby referred to the Administrator of Commerce.

Mr. Emley asked what in the world this resolution meant. Mr. Bonzano explained that he was so crowded with work that he had no time to devote to those numerous tax petitions and, wanted to be relieved of them for a month or so.

Mr. Emley had every disposition to oblige the Administrator. He would vote him a vacation or send him over the lake, but he could not undertake the duties of the Department of Assessments.

The Mayor said if this motion was made in earnest, he would put it to the vote. Mr. Bonzano said certainly it was in earnest. Mr. Emley moved to lay it over indefinitely.

Mr. Delassize seconded the motion, which was carried. On motion of Mr. Emley, it was Resolved, That the chandelier, now lying in one of the rooms of the City Hall of the late City of Jefferson, now Sixth District of this city, be and is hereby donated to the Greenview Mount Home Congregational Baptist church.

Mr. Shaw brought up the following ordinance: An ordinance to provide for the settlement of accounts therein named. Be it ordained, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to settle with the holders of the following claims, at the option of said holders, by the issue of certificates under ordinance 197, Administration series.

J. G. Baum, Fourth Justice of the Peace, for costs in city tax suits, \$130. M. Condran, for 183 loads of brick, rubbish and cinders for filling hole on the levee, furnished by J. G. Baum, and March, seventy cents to one dollar per load, \$183. Thomas F. Fisher, for repairing and keeping in repair the street bridges of the First District, for one month, to April 1, 1870, \$474 38. Thomas F. Fisher, for constructing new bridges in the First District, 13,434 feet, at 54 cents, \$825 21. J. L. Gubernator, for timber furnished for repairs to wharves and bulkheads, in First and Third Districts, \$4413 84. J. L. Gubernator, for lumber, etc., furnished Surveyor's department by virtue of ordinance No. 1560, new series, \$2315 02. J. L. Gubernator, for lumber and wharf timber, furnished Surveyor's department by virtue of ordinance No. 1370, new series, \$277 01. J. L. Gubernator, for timber furnished for repairs to wharves and bulkheads in Third District, \$4413 84. J. L. Gubernator, for lumber, etc., for sundry hardware furnished the Surveyor's department, \$117 66. Joseph Artiques, for cleaning and repairing the unpaved streets of the Third Ward, from the seventeenth to the thirty-first of March, 1870, inclusive, \$1293 75. Joseph Artiques, for cleaning and repairing the unpaved streets of the Third Ward, from the twentieth to the sixteenth March, 1870, inclusive, \$431 25. Joseph Artiques, for ten per cent retained on monthly certificates, from September 15, 1869, to August 31, 1870, inclusive, \$1916 66. Heirs of P. E. Mederes, for costs as per judgment of Third District Court, \$21 30. D. Brady, for ten per cent retained on repairs to wharves and bulkheads in Third District, \$4413 84. H. Englebracht, for twenty-three days' services as juror in the City of Jefferson, at two dollars per day, \$66. Graydon M. Johnson, for services rendered by carrying in dead and removing indigent sick, from March 17 to 31, 1870, inclusive, \$150. Christian & Hyatt, for stationary furnished to the City of Jefferson, \$142 77. Louis Hubert, for forty-three days' services as juror in Jefferson City, at \$2 per day, \$86. Haskett & Pooley, for lumber furnished Surveyor's department, as per ordinance 1600, new series, \$320. Kearney & Bernos, for sundries furnished House of Refuge and Parish Prison, \$121 50. Lagan & Mackison, for sundries to repair furnace of Bienville street draining machine, as per ordinance 1560, new series, \$28. T. J. Lindsey, for 3400 feet of banquettes on Second street, Fourth District, at eight cents per foot, \$192. T. J. Lindsey, for repairing the stalls of Pike Market, First District, and furnishing new stalls, \$220. T. J. Lindsey, for repairing the stalls of the Beef Market, Second District, and furnishing new stalls, \$220. John Moylan, transferee of John Wilson, for thirty-one days services as juror in the City of Jefferson at \$2 per day, \$62. Jean Millet, for washing and cleaning the St. Mary's Market, for February, 1870, twenty-eight days, at \$1 50 per day, \$42. Jean Millet, for washing and cleaning the St. Mary's Market for January, thirty-one days, at \$1 50 per day, \$46 50. St. Vincent's Home Asylum, for allowance for quarter ending September, 1868, \$231. St. Vincent's Home Asylum, for allowance for quarter ending December, 1868, \$238. St. Vincent's Home Asylum, for allowance for quarter ending September, 1869, \$238. William Maylie, commissions for collecting St. Mary's Market dues, approved by Administrator of Commerce, \$54 49. On accounts approved by the Mayor and Administrator of Public Accounts, as due the Girod fund.

Mr. Shaw stated that some of these accounts he proposed should lie over till the next meeting, and some he should ask the Council to act upon to-night. He moved that the claim of J. G. Baum—\$130—be paid. Carried. St. Vincent Asylum claims. Ordered to be paid. On the Girod fund item Mr. Shaw called for the years and days. He stated that the city had borrowed from the Girod fund some sixty or seventy thousand dollars. It had acknowledged the debt several times, but had never had the money to pay it. He proposed to acknowledge it now, so as to issue certificates bearing 7-30 interest. Mr. Bonzano remarked that there had never been a report as to the correctness of this claim. Mr. Walton said he could, perhaps, furnish all the information the Administrator wanted. He happened to be Treasurer of the city under military administration. The then Mayor placed the Girod funds, which he had in his hands, in the City Treasury at seven per cent interest, and it had never been withdrawn. He himself received the money, and an entry was made, stating the conditions on which it was received. As the item, however, secured an appropriation of over five hundred dollars, he thought it best it should be read twice and laid over. Mr. Shaw said it was not an appropriation. The matter was very pressing and his object was simply to place the city's recognition of the claim in the hands of the Mayor as custodian of the fund. The suffering of some of the persons interested—laborers and others—was very great. He would move to add the Administrator of Finance to the Mayor as the committee to receive the certificates. The Mayor thought there was some misunderstanding. Part of the city's indebtedness to the Girod fund belonged to the floating debt, and the remainder had to be paid in seventy-three certificates. The Mayor of the city of Orleans was ex-officio custodian of this fund. Mayor Crossman he believed it was, who, by skillful management, raised the fund from twenty-five thousand dollars to seventy or eighty thousand. Subsequently, Mayor Monroe administered the fund,