

and he left it about eight thousand dollars short. Then it came into the hands of Mayor Conway, who contracted for the building of an asylum. The fund having been placed in the treasury of the city during the war, as stated by Mr. Walton, and the city having no money to pay the contractor, the result was that the contractor had been sued for the debts of the building, and judgments had been rendered against him, and the city garnished. The building was now completed, or nearly so, but the claims of the laborers, and those who furnished materials, had never been paid, and their impotency had been a constant source of annoyance to the Mayor ever since he had been in office.

Mr. Bonzano asked for an explanation of the eight thousand dollar deficiency, during the administration of Mayor Monroe. The Mayor believed that it went into the city defenses, but he was investigating the matter.

The yeas and nays were called, and the ordinance was adopted. Mr. Shaw explained that the next and last item in the ordinance consisted of sundry accounts included in the pay rolls of the late Finance Committees. The salaries of officers had been put in the floating debt by order of court. He proposed now to pay these other amounts by seventy-third certificates.

Adopted on a call of the roll. By Mr. Shaw: Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in favor of H. Lauenberg, District Attorney, for four hundred and sixty-five dollars for thirty-one convictions obtained in the First District Court, at fifteen dollars each, in conformity with law.

Adopted. Mr. Shaw called up the following ordinance, passed to a second reading at the last 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 thereof:

Children's Home, Protestant Episcopal Church, for allowance for seventy orphans, for quarter ending thirtieth of March, 1870, \$245. Children's Home, Protestant Episcopal Church, for allowance for seventy orphans, for quarter ending thirtieth of June, 1870, \$245.

Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home, for allowance for eighty-six orphans, for quarter ending thirtieth of June, 1870, \$301. C. Lauer, P. Irwin and G. W. Roper, for seven months' rent of house occupied by First District Recorder's Court and lockup, from fourth of October, 1869, to fourth of May, 1870, \$2900.

Benjamin P. Flanders, Mayor, for sundry expenditures, \$7 45. New Orleans Times, for advertising floating debt, etc., \$25 50. Germania Gazette, for advertising floating debt, etc., \$7 50.

Norbert Trepagnier, Clerk First District Court, for fees and costs in June, 1870, \$1390 05. The ordinance was adopted, with an amendment that the rent claims of Lauer and others should be settled by seventy-third certificates up to April first, and the balance be paid in cash.

Mr. Shaw called up sundry accounts of the New Orleans Republican Printing Company, introduced at former meetings, the total amount being reduced from \$9344 40 to \$1855 40. Passed. Also another claim of the Republican of \$148.

On motion of Mr. Delassize, it was Resolved, That the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, be and is hereby authorized to advertise by ten days notice in the official journal, for proposals for repairing Vegetable and Citrus markets.

Mr. Pierce introduced the following ordinance, which was read twice and referred to the Administrator of Accounts. An ordinance providing for the settlement of certain claims against the city of New Orleans.

Be it ordained, etc., That the following claims be and are hereby approved, and that they be paid in conformity with the provisions of Ordinance No. 19, Administration Series; adopted June 21, 1870.

Louis Ruch, for fresh beef and vegetables furnished the City Work-house during the month of February, 1870, \$98 32. Louis Ruch, for fresh beef and vegetables furnished the City Work-house during the month of March, 1870, 139 83.

Louis Ruch, for fresh beef and vegetables furnished Boys' House of Refuge during the month of March, 1870, 28 00. Louis Ruch, for fresh beef and vegetables furnished Boys' House of Refuge during the month of March, 1870, 376 50.

Total, \$642 70. By Mr. Pierce: Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and is hereby authorized to warrant upon the Administrator of Finance in favor of the following named persons, for the sums set opposite their names respectively:

Joseph Craig, for cleaning boucher's carts in Third District, by order of the Board of Health, \$8 00. Johanna Cherry, for bedding, infected with small-pox, destroyed by order of Board of Health at No. 230 Spain street, 7 50.

Margaret Hawkins, for bedding, etc., infected with small-pox, destroyed by order of Board of Health at No. 100 Upland street, 8 00. Total, \$23 50. Adopted.

Petitions. A large number of petitions were received, and referred to the proper departments. Unfinished Business. Mr. West called up the ordinance dividing the Sixth District into the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, introduced June 28, and it was passed *new*. Mr. Emley called up his bird ordinance, as follows:

An ordinance for the protection of birds. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That from and after the adoption and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person to kill or capture any bird at large, within the limits of this city, or to destroy or disturb the nest, eggs, or young of any such bird.

Be it further ordained, That any person who shall be found guilty of any infraction of this ordinance, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, one half of which fine shall be paid to the informer, and one half shall be paid into the city treasury.

Some amendments were made, and the ordinance was finally passed. Mr. Pierce voting no. Mr. Pierce called up the following, which passed a third reading: Resolution to provide for the payment of the April, 1870, accounts of J. G. Roche, Crescent and Fontaine Districts and right bank, parish of Orleans.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and is hereby authorized to warrant on the Department of Finance, for the sum of eleven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-three cents (1199 33) in favor of J. G. Roche, Coroner First and Fourth District and right bank, parish of Orleans, in full for all demands against the

the city, for services rendered as Coroner in the month of April, 1870. Mr. Emley called up his amended wood and coal ordinance. The first and second sections were adopted without debate, as follows:

An ordinance dividing the city into two wood and coal divisions, and appointing inspectors thereof, and providing penalties. Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the city be and is hereby divided into two wood and coal divisions; that all of that part of the city above Canal street shall be constituted and known as the first division, and that part below Canal street, including the Fifth District, shall be constituted and known as the second division.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That in the month of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and annually thereafter, the Administrator of Commerce shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint one inspector of wood and one of coal for each of said divisions, with such number of assistant inspectors as may be necessary.

The third section, as submitted, read thus: Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That it shall not be lawful, after the adoption and promulgation of this ordinance, for any person to offer for sale or removal, or have wood at or from any landing or place where the same may be first deposited within the city limits, without having the same measured by one of the inspectors, and having the certificate thereof, which certificate must first be delivered to the purchaser, before such wood can be removed from such landings or place of deposit, if the same shall have been sold.

Mr. West said the provision was impossible. A man, according to this section, must first get his wood measured, take his certificate, find a purchaser and deliver to him the certificate before he could load his cart. Mr. Emley said it was the proposition of the wood dealers themselves.

Mr. Walton moved to amend by inserting the words "by wholesale" at the end of the section. Accepted. Mr. Emley moved to strike out the word "first" in the sentence "which certificate must first be delivered." Mr. West moved to strike out all after the word "thereof," because it was all provided for in the next section.

Section four was adopted. Mr. Bonzano voting no. It was as follows: Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of such inspectors to see that wood so measured is properly and closely piled, and he shall make a proper allowance in his measurement for crooked or warped wood. All wood shall be measured to the middle of the kerf only.

Section five was read as follows: Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That any person purchasing a load or loads of firewood at retail, and suspecting the same to be less in quantity than represented by the vendor thereof, may call upon the inspector in his section, and the same shall be measured by the inspector, and if found to be less than represented, the vendor thereof shall be liable to receive from the person demanding such measurement fifty cents for the first cart load or cord, and ten cents for each and every cord, and he shall make and retain a marginal counterpart of each certificate so issued.

Section six was read as follows: Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That any person in selling firewood at retail by the cord, or by the load, or by the cart, and suspecting the same to be less in quantity than represented by the vendor thereof, may call upon the inspector in his section, and the same shall be measured by the inspector, and if found to be less than represented, the vendor thereof shall be liable to receive from the person demanding such measurement fifty cents for the first cart load or cord, and ten cents for each and every cord above one cord.

Mr. West thought the price fixed for suspicion was rather low on the suspecting person. He moved to lower the charge to twenty-five cents and fifteen. Adopted.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That any person in selling firewood at retail by the cord, or by the load, or by the cart, and suspecting the same to be less in quantity than represented by the vendor thereof, may call upon the inspector in his section, and the same shall be measured by the inspector, and if found to be less than represented, the vendor thereof shall be liable to receive from the person demanding such measurement fifty cents for the first cart load or cord, and ten cents for each and every cord above one cord.

Mr. Bonzano asked if this section was the proposition of the wood dealers. Mr. Emley said yes. Mr. Bonzano remarked: What awful remarks these wood dealers must be to think it necessary to impose such fines on each other.

Adopted. Sec. 7. Be it further ordained, That all firewood brought into this city in carts or wagons, west of the New Orleans canal, shall be brought to a point on Carrollton avenue at or near some point where said avenue crosses the New Orleans canal, at which place an inspector or assistant inspector of wood shall be located, whose duty it shall be to measure each and every cart or wagon load of wood brought to that place, and it shall be unlawful for any person to offer any such wood for sale until the same shall have been measured by such inspector; and for so measuring each and every load of wood, the inspectors or assistant inspectors shall receive a fee of fifteen cents from the owner of such wood.

Mr. Pierce asked why this point was selected? Mr. Emley replied that all the wood that didn't come by canal or river came this way. Mr. West pointed out that a load of wood, coming down the levee road, to be sold in Jefferson city, would be obliged to stop at the halfway house to get measured and then go back to Jefferson city to be sold.

On the section being put to the vote, it was lost by five nays to two yeas. (Mr. Shaw and Emley). Mr. Bonzano moved to reconsider. Carried.

Mr. West moved that the section be amended so as to read, "That all firewood brought into this city in carts or wagons, shall be brought to such point as the Administrator of Commerce shall deem convenient, at which point the inspectors shall be stationed."

Mr. Pierce seconded the amendment, which was carried. The remaining sections were adopted as follows, with the amendment of changing the minimum penalty to ten dollars:

Sec. 8. Be it further ordained, That all charcoal offered for sale in this market in sacks, shall be inspected by one of the inspectors, and the certificate of inspection, which certificate it shall be to past a label on the mouth of each sack inspected, which label shall state the contents of the sack, and contain the word inspected. Each sack shall contain a barrel of coal. The inspectors shall be entitled to receive from the seller two cents for inspecting and labeling each sack.

Sec. 9. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall be found guilty of violating any one of the provisions of this ordinance, or in any way interfering with any of such inspectors in the discharge of the duties of their office, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder of the District in which such offense is committed, be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 10. Be it further ordained, That all

ordinances, or parts thereof, in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed. The ordinance was adopted as whole. Mr. Walton voting alone in the negative.

Mr. Bonzano gave notice that at the next meeting he should move to reconsider the next act taken. Mr. Delassize was called to the chair. Mr. Emley called up the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, the markets of this city were leased for the current year with the implied understanding that the customary emoluments appurtenant thereto should inure to the benefit of the lessees; and whereas, the police authorities, under a construction of the market ordinance, are denying to said lessees the use of the banquette as heretofore enjoyed by them; therefore,

Resolved, That the sidewalks or pavements bordering the public markets be occupied and used during the remainder of the present year, to-wit, January 1, 1871, as customary during the past few years.

Mr. Pierce presented the following report. OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, July 19, 1870. To the honorable Council:

Gentlemen—The petition of several property holders of the Third District, complaining of the distillery, situated on St. Ferdinand, between Chartres and Levee streets, was referred, July 5, by the Council to this department.

The petitioners state that the distillery is a public nuisance, and ask that it may be suppressed. The facts set forth are, the incessant noise caused by the machinery running night and day, the black clouds of smoke issuing from the pipes, the soot from which, blackens their curtains, walls, linings and furniture generally, the great danger of fire, and that the burning of the distilled spirits stored there would tend to produce a general conflagration, and that the small issuing from the premises is offensive to many.

On the twelfth instant, a counter petition, numerously signed by property holders in that neighborhood, was received by the Council with the same references. These petitioners set forth that, having been called upon to sign a petition declaring the aforesaid distillery a nuisance, they most respectfully say that the said distillery, as generally known, is not a nuisance, but adds greatly to the value of property, and furnishes many laborers with employment, and ask that the distillery be allowed to proceed in its business undisturbed, as its management is orderly and the premises kept in good order and clean, according to sanitary regulations.

The large cities of the West, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, are daily engaged in manufactures, and much of their present prosperity is attributed to this fact. It is generally believed by the most prominent citizens of this city, and also, ought to enter upon a like course, and give every encouragement to their establishment in this city.

The complaints made against this distillery are, such as could be made against any manufacturing establishment where machinery and steam are used. Much of the annoyance from smoke might be removed, by requiring the proprietors to carry their pipes higher. In company with another Administrator, I have visited the distillery. We find that no stock is kept or fed there, and that the slops are removed by distillers, and are not allowed to be made. The works are supplied by a pipe from the river with an inexhaustible supply of water, and in case of fire it can be used in every part of the building. The distilled spirits are stored in a building, and are never being never more than thirty gallons of spirits in the distillery proper at one time.

If the works are allowed to remain they will employ more than one hundred laborers during the coming season. In view of these facts, I recommend that the Council disallow the petition of the parties complaining, and that the distillery be respectively submitted.

E. W. PIERCE, Administrator. The Mayor and Mr. Walton both spoke of the detriment to property and nuisance that this distillery unquestionably occasioned. Mr. Pierce stated that the distillery was not working when he visited it. The discussion of the report was progressing, when a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

H. COQUEST CLARKE, Secretary, pro tem. A STRANGE CASE. A Lady, Angered at Being Dishonored, Tears Her Father's Will to Pieces. (From the San Francisco Call.)

A few days ago an old California died in an adjoining town, leaving somewhere in the neighborhood of one million dollars worth of property, as was generally supposed, to his only daughter, the wife of a highly respected citizen. But after the highly respected citizen died, the will of the dead man was brought to light, and read to the daughter and a number of those who had been employed by the testator during his lifetime. It then became evident that the daughter had cut her daughter off without a shilling, and that he had bequeathed all his vast estate to persons who had been his employees, his clerks, his servants, and his other dependents, and the daughter, who had been his only daughter, and the wife of a highly respected citizen, was left without a cent.

This action caused considerable consternation, and our informant states that the grand jury of the county being in session, the matter was immediately referred to a jury, and the daughter indicted for her hasty and imprudent action. Our informant says that some ten or twelve years ago the daughter married her present husband in opposition to the wishes of her father, who, she thought, would never forgive her, and while laboring under his passion he made his will. The cohesiveness between the father and daughter lasted for several days, and then a reconciliation took place, and the one of dishonor was forgotten and forgiven. The daughter and her husband became frequent visitors at the old man's house, and were with him during his last illness, and when he died, they, as well as others, supposed that the will, bequeathing the daughter had been destroyed, or it appears that the father had either forgotten or neglected to tear it up.

The Mobile Republican learns that after this week all who desire to take a trip to Pascagoula from Mobile, can do so by the way of the New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad. The depots and coach sheds near the dry dock in Mobile, are nearly all finished, and passenger coaches and locomotives are stored in them.

George Ashmun, a distinguished politician, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, Sunday. He was speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1811, and a member of Congress for the terms of 1815 and 1816, and Chairman of the Chicago Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln.

The New York Standard, in discussing the objects of the war, says: France wants is the Rhine. Frenchmen of every party, Royalist and Red Republican, feel that without the Rhine France is imperfect, shorn of her beauty and value. A war for the Rhine, therefore, on no amount of pretext, will rally every Frenchman to arms, and will be the last war that Bonaparte wants France behind his dynasty, if only for one campaign.

The other day during a violent storm in Washington, the messenger of a leading house who had been to the treasury to draw \$5000, placed it in his hat, and mounting his horse, rode away. The wind was blowing very hard, and lifted his hat from his head, when greenbacks and notes flew in all directions, followed by a crowd of highly interested street boys. The messenger recovered about \$2000 of the money.

THE NEW SUGAR TARIFF. Senator Kellogg sends us a proof-reading of the tariff upon sugars, as agreed to by the conference committee, called at his request, and which has since become a law. Considering the prevalent disposition in Congress to cut down duties, and the small representation of domestic producers here in that body, it may be considered that the new law is unexpectedly fair for our people.

The Louisiana delegation have throughout the session fought this matter with sagacity and energy. On all molasses five cents per gallon. On tank bottom, syrup of sugar cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concentrated molasses one and one-half cents per pound. On all raw or Muscovado sugar not above number seven, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound.

On all raw or Muscovado sugar above number seven, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound. On all raw or Muscovado sugar above number ten, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound. On all other sugars above number ten, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound.

On all other sugars above number ten, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound. On all other sugars above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound. On all other sugars above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, one and three-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered and granulated sugar, four cents per pound. Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that samples shall be taken by inspectors from each cask, box, or other package, in such a manner as to represent a true average of the contents of the package, and from a sufficient number of packages of the same mark to enable every invoice, so that the samples on which the classification is made shall be a fair average in quality of the sugar imported under that mark.

The classification shall be adjudged on the entire raw sugar, including in the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom-house weigher, by securing the figures indelibly on each package.

GENTLEMEN INEBRIATES. What is Thought of Them in Binghamton. A correspondent of the New York Independent writes upon the gentlemen inebriates at Binghamton. We publish a portion of his letter.

In the days gone by the inebriates were not permitted to roam about at their own will, seeking whom and what they might devour. It was the fashion of the day, among those who knew the history of the famous Bullfinch, to purchase a bottle of gin, to be used in the treatment of the inebriate, to be used in the treatment of the inebriate, to be used in the treatment of the inebriate.

They are gentlemen, and should be treated as such, and not as the inebriates of the day. Their honor has been tried repeatedly in Binghamton, and has been found wanting. At present they appear to have full liberty to come to town, so that at any hour of the day one may see these creatures, in their gaudy, cane-in-hand men promiscuously mingling with a nonchalant air, gazing at most decent stare, and perfectly fascinating all who come under their influence.

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STEAMSHIPS. THE CROWWELL LINE. For New York, Direct. This line is composed of the Steamships GEORGE WASHINGTON, COITES, GEORGE CROWWELL, MARIPOSA, ST. LOUIS.

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STEAMBOATS. CAIRO AND CHICAGO. Cairo and Chicago—The Illinois Central Railroad and Blue Line, via Cairo, take freight from New Orleans on first-class steamers, leaving daily at 10 A. M.

Great Republic, Virginia, Belle Lee, Indiana, Michigan, Nicholas Longworth, Liberty, and Continental.

Are among the first-class steamers of this line. Through tickets to Cairo, via Cairo, for sale at No. 150 Common street, under the St. Charles Hotel.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by the above given, and signed only at the office of the company, 150 Common street. Freight shipped by this company, drayage and transfer charges, and their goods are always under cover. Insurance one-quarter less than by any other route, and rates lower.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS. SUMMER AND FALL ARRANGEMENT. GREENVILLE BEND PACKET. Leaves every THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

ST. LOUIS. For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the Bends—The "Prospector" leaves every THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

BAYOU SARA. REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY BAYOU SARA PACKET. Leaves New Orleans every MONDAY, at 5 P. M.

ST. JOHN. W. R. GRANTROCK, J. A. CORCORAN, Master. Leaves New Orleans every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M.

BAYOU SARA. REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY BAYOU SARA PACKET. Leaves New Orleans every MONDAY, at 5 P. M.

REMOVALS. DELBORG. In removed to Nos. 151 and 152 Canal street, opposite the old stand, on the same square as the Law and Medical College, the University of Louisiana, and the Mechanics' Institute—the Headquarters of the Mechanical and Engineering Professions—this concentrating the leading Educational Institutions of the State on the same square, and in the same building, will result in the superior in every respect, and entirely private, hours for instruction, and will be happy to see the patrons and friends of the public generally. Monday, evening, eight o'clock, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. All expenses made for new certificates, each student.

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