hundred and fifty dollars in addition to said one hundred dollars.

Every keeper or proprietor of stands or booths at race courses, fair grounds, pic-nics, etc., selling liquor, five dollars per day. To those not selling liquor, two and a half dollars per day. Every person keeping a stand in any of the public or free markets for the sale of prepared coffee, tea, chocolate and cooked food, ten dollars; and the keeper of eating stands, apple stands or booths on the levee, ten dollars for each stand.

SEC. 16. The proprietor or proprietors of every cotton press, three hundred dollars for the first press, and if there be more than one, one hundred and fifty dollars for every additional press, if kept within the same yard or warehouse. Each separate cotton press shall pay the rate for licenses prescribed by this section.

The proprietor of every cotton seed oil manufactory, including gin used exclusively for cleaning or preparing cotton seed for the manufacture of oil, two hundred and fifty dollars.

The owner of every cotton gin used for ginning cotton, fifty dollars for each gin.

SEC. 17. The proprietor of each and every sugar shed, two hundred dollars. The buildings comprised within one of the squares of the city, shall be regarded as constituting a sugar shed.

SEC. 18. Every person or firm keeping a retail family grocery store, in which spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or sold, ninety dollars.

Every person or firm keeping a wholesale and retail family grocery store, in which spirituous or malt liquors or wines are sold in quantities not less than an ordinary wine bottle or quart, not drank on the premises, one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 19. Every person keeping a stand for the sale of tobacco, cigars or snuff at retail only, ten dollars.

Every gas-fitter or plumber, fifteen dollars.

Every merchant tailor, employing one or more hands, thirty dollars.

Every person having a tailoring shop, fifteen dollars.

Every mattress maker, fifteen dollars.

SEC. 20. Every keeper of a confectionery where liquors are sold by the bottle, seventy-five dollars; where liquors are sold by the glass, one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 21. Every keeper of an establishment where ice-cream, sherbet, soda water, or pies and cakes are sold—provided nothing else is sold—fifteen dollars.

SEC. 22. Every person or firm engaged in buying or selling goods on commission, whose gross sales and purchases in 1870 exceeded the sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000), three hundred dollars; those whose gross sales or purchases in 1870 exceeded the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($750,000), but did not exceed fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000), two hundred and fifty dollars; and those whose gross sales and purchases in 1870 did not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($750,000), one hundred dollars. Every other person or firm engaged in buying or selling goods on commission during the year 1871, shall pay for license the sum of one hundred dollars for the year.

SEC. 23. Every person or firm keeping a cotton pickery, yard, warehouse, or shed, for repairing, picking or rebaling damaged or other cotton, two hundred dollars.

SEC. 24. Every person or firm doing business as a ship agent, and every person or firm transacting business as a ship broker in seagoing vessels, one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 25. Every person engaged in the business of an auctioneer, to sell real, personal or mixed property at public outcry, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 26. Every person keeping a private hospital, fifty dollars.

SEC. 27. Every shipping master, twenty-five dollars.

Every person doing business as a sail maker or keeper of a sail loft, fifteen dollars.

Every master ship carpenter, boat builder, caulker, cooper, block, pump or spar maker, or master rigger, fifteen dollars.

SEC. 28. Every keeper of public baths, twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 29. Every newspaper, periodical, or advertising agent, and every itinerant map or book agent, ten dollars.

Every ticket or freight agent for a railroad company, fifty dollars.

Every lottery company, twenty-five hundred dollars; and every lottery agency, fifty dollars.

SEC. 30. Every produce or merchandise broker, fifty dollars.

SEC. 31. Every real estate or house broker, fifty dollars.

SEC. 32. Every cotton, hay, moss, sugar, or produce weigher, or gauger of liquors or molasses, thirty dollars.

SEC. 33. Every person engaged in bottling and selling malt liquors and wines, not for use on the premises, fifty dollars.

SEC. 34. Every person or firm conducting a sugar or molasses refinery, two hundred dollars.

SEC. 35. Every keeper of a warehouse where produce, goods, wares and merchandise are received on storage, one hundred dollars for each and every warehouse.

SEC. 36. Every keeper of a billiard saloon, twenty dollars for the first table, fifteen dollars for the second table, ten dollars for each and every additional table on the same premises.

The keeper of a bagatelle or any similar table, twenty dollars each table.

SEC. 37. Every keeper of a ten-pin alley or alleys, twenty dollars for the first alley, fifteen dollars for the second, and ten dollars for every other alley on the same premises.

SEC. 38. Every keeper of a pistol or rifle gallery, twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 39. Every person or firm operating a saw mill, or planing mill, or sash and blind factory, one hundred dollars for each mill or factory.

SEC. 40. Every person or firm running or owning towboats and job-boats in the waters of this port, fifty dollars for each boat.

Every proprietor of a ship yard without a dry dock, fifty dollars; and for every dry dock, with or without a ship yard, two hundred dollars.

SEC. 41. Every undertaker for each establishment, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 42. Every person or firm transacting business as a steamboat agent, fifty dollars.

SEC. 43. Every peddler, hawker or dealer in imitation jewelry, fifty dollars.

Every peddler of notions, cutlery, candy, cigars or pictures, ten dollars.

SEC. 44. Every master builder or other person taking contracts for manual labor as contractor or sub-contractor, employing three or more hands, fifty dollars.

Every architect, fifty dollars.

Every master painter and glazier, cistern-maker or carpenter, employing one or more hands, fifteen dollars.

SEC. 45. Every person or firm carrying on an iron foundry and machine shop, two hundred dollars.

Every person or firm carrying on a machine shop, disconnected from an iron foundry, twenty-five dollars.

Every person or firm carrying on a pattern maker shop, not connected with an iron foundry, fifteen dollars.

Every person or firm conducting a brass foundry, fifty dollars, if not connected with a machine shop.

Every person or firm carrying on a copper, tin or sheet iron manufactory by steam, horse or any other motive power except by hand power, one hundred dollars; by hand, fifteen dollars.

Every person or firm carrying on a general iron repairing shop, thirty dollars.

Every person or firm carrying on a blacksmith, gunsmith, locksmith or bell-hanging shop, fifteen dollars.

Every person having a dairy consisting of more than four cows, fifteen dollars.

SEC. 46. The keeper of every stand where oysters are opened for customers, ten dollars, and of every stand where oysters raw or cooked are sold, twenty-five dollars; and where oysters are sold by wholesale, fifty dollars.

SEC. 47. Every keeper of an intelligence office, twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 48. Every veterinary surgeon and chiropodist, twenty dollars.

SEC. 49. The owner or proprietor of any hall hired or let for concerts, assemblies, balls and public meetings, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Every person giving a ball, assembly or concert for profit or gain, shall pay ten dollars each night for same.

SEC. 50. The owner or owners of vehicles used in the way of business for transportation of goods, wares and any articles and material, shall pay the following sums per annum for licenses: On every hand cart, five dollars; on every two wheeled vehicle, except milk and hand carts, fifteen dollars; on every two-wheeled milk cart, and on every four-wheeled vehicle, except floats, beer wagons, and express and transfer wagons drawn by two or more horses, twenty dollars; on every float, beer wagon, and on every express and transfer wagon drawn by two or more horses, thirty dollars; on every set of timber wheels, and on every jerry or timber truck used for hauling heavy articles, fifty dollars.

And such timber wheels shall have not less than five inches width of tire.

Market gardeners' carts, used exclusively for bringing vegetables to market, are exempted from the above rates, and shall be licensed at the rate of five dollars per annum for each cart.

All of the foregoing vehicles shall be numbered with the numbers provided by the city, and a charge of twenty-five cents for each number shall be added to the license.

SEC. 51. Every owner of a carriage, or pleasure vehicle, in this city, shall pay for license per annum as follows:

Private carriages, or pleasure vehicles, drawn by one horse only, five dollars each;

Private carriages, or pleasure vehicles, drawn by two or more horses, ten dollars each;

Livery carriages, or pleasure vehicles, not standing for hire upon the streets or public places, drawn by one horse only, five dollars each;

Livery carriages, or pleasure vehicles, not standing for hire upon the streets or public places, drawn by two or more horses, ten dollars each;

Public carriages, or pleasure vehicles, for hire, drawn by one horse only, ten dollars each;

Public carriages, or pleasure vehicles, for hire, drawn by two or more horses, twenty dollars each;

The owner or proprietor of an omnibus or transfer coach, thirty dollars for each omnibus and coach; and the owner or proprietor of any car used for carrying passengers on any street railroad, ten dollars for each car.

SEC. 52. Any person or association of persons whose business is to buy, sell, trade or barter in horses, mules, cattle, sheep or hogs at private or public sale, shall be declared a stock dealer.

It shall not be lawful for any person or association of persons to engage or continue in the business of a stock dealer without first procuring a license therefor.

The amount of license to be paid by each stock dealer shall be one hundred dollars per year.

Any stock dealer who shall transact business without first procuring a license therefor, shall be fined in the amount of one hundred dollars, and in case of non-payment of such fine, be imprisoned not exceeding one month.

SEC. 53. Every keeper of a barbershop containing two barber chairs only, where nothing is sold, ten dollars; and for each additional barber chair, two dollars per chair.

SEC. 54. Every notary public, fifty dollars per annum.

Every claim agent, collector of accounts and customhouse broker, twenty-five dollars per annum.

SEC. 55. Every commercial agent having an agency or establishment for giving information of the standing of commercial or other firms, two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 56. Every person keeping tarpaulins for hire, twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 57. Every person keeping handtrucks for hire, twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 58. Every person having more than one shop, store or other establishment, or who shall exercise or follow more than one profession, trade, calling or business, shall pay a license for each separately.

SEC. 59. Every person not resident of the city or State, acting for him or herself, or as an agent for others, who shall receive orders or display samples, or sell goods in any manner whatsoever, shall pay for his or her license the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 60. All owners or keepers of dogs shall be required to pay the sum of two dollars per year, as a license for each and every dog owned or kept by them.

SEC. 61. Every keeper of a photographic gallery, twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 62. Every stevedore, fifty dollars.

SEC. 63. Every butcher, for each stall in a city market designated by a number, occupied by him, ten dollars.

Every person keeping a private market, having not more than three stalls, one hundred dollars, and for each additional stall occupied therein, the same rates as charged for stalls in the city markets.

Every person keeping a stall for the sale of poultry, game or vegetables only, at any other place than at one of the city markets of the city, fifteen dollars.

The keeper of each and every slaughterhouse, five hundred dollars.

Every person keeping a stand in the Bazar Market, twenty dollars.

SEC. 64. Every retail dealer in fruit or fish only in a city market, ten dollars.

Every dealer in vegetables, only in a city market, five dollars.

SEC. 65. Every keeper of premises not strictly private, and into which strangers are admitted, the same not being announced as a drinking establishment, where liquors, wines, etc., are sold, used, given, supplied or otherwise furnished, shall be deemed a coffeehouse keeper, and as such subject to payment of a license of three hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 66. Each and every attorney and counsellor at law, surgeon, surgeon dentist, physician, midwife, and average adjuster, twenty dollars.

SEC. 67. All coffeehouses, bar-rooms, grog-shops or cabarets, shall be divided into the following classes, and the keeper thereof shall pay, for licenses, the sums affixed respectively to such classes, viz: First class—Those whereof the sales of liquors, wines, etc., exceed fifteen thousand dollars, per annum, two hundred and fifty dollars for each coffeehouse, bar-room, grog-shop, or cabaret. Second class—Whereof the sales are less than fifteen thousand dollars, but over five thousand dollars, per annum, one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each coffeehouse, bar-room, grog-shop, or cabaret. Third class—Whereof the sales are less than five thousand dollars, per annum, seventy-five dollars for each coffeehouse, bar-room, grog-shop, or cabaret.

The proprietors of all coffeehouses, bar-rooms, etc., applying for a second or third class license shall make an affidavit before a justice of the peace of the amount of his, her or their sales for the year 1870, or such portion of the year as said coffeehouse, bar-room, etc., was kept open, and the classification of his, her or their license shall be based upon the said affidavit.

Every person applying for license for a new coffeehouse, bar-room, etc., shall pay, at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum, for the first quarter of his business year, at the end of which time he shall take out a license for the balance of the year in such class as his sales for such first quarter shall indicate him to belong.

Every keeper of a coffeehouse, bar-room, etc., shall have a sign, painted legibly, "first class coffeehouse," "second class coffeehouse," or "third class coffeehouse," as the case may be, which sign shall not be less than ten inches wide nor less than twenty-four inches long, and in two-inch letters; and said sign shall be displayed at all times over the bar or place where liquors are retailed.

SEC. 68. Every person keeping a wheel of fortune, flying horse, velocipedrome or skating rink, and every hotel, ship and steamboat runner, fifteen dollars.

SEC. 69. Every brewer, distiller or rectifier of spirits, fifty dollars.

Every baker, twenty-five dollars.

Every person manufacturing bone black, bi-sulphate of lime, boxes, barrels, cigars, candies, cordials, chocolate, tobacco, ice, soda or seltzer water, maccaroni, vermicelli, vinegar, syrup, soap, or any other article not enumerated, fifty dollars.

SEC. 70. Each and every profession, calling or business conducted within the limits of the city of New Orleans, not mentioned or enumerated in this ordinance, shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 71. All licenses imposed by this ordinance, shall be for the year ending December 31, 1871. The issue of six months licenses on and after the first day of July, 1871, and the issue of three months licenses on and after October 1, 1871, are hereby authorized.

In every case where the rate of license is to be fixed by the amount of sales, etc., the affidavit before a justice of the peace, of the party applying for the license, may be required before the issuing of such license.

SEC. 72. Every person doing business or pursuing any avocation under authority of this ordinance shall be required to keep hung up or posted, in a conspicuous place, in his counting room, store, or place of business, the proper license for the same.

SEC. 73. No license issued under this ordinance unless with the consent of the Mayor, shall be transferred; and every person transferring, or accepting a transfer of a license, without the Mayor's consent, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and in case of non-payment of fine, to imprisonment, not to exceed one month, for each offense, and the license so transferred shall be ipso facto void.

SEC. 74. Parties acting in contravention of the provisions of this ordinance, by failing to hang up or to exhibit their license when lawfully called upon to do so, shall be liable to the payment of a fine and to imprisonment, as hereinafter provided for in this ordinance, without prejudice to the rights of the city to any other remedy provided by law; one-fourth of every such fine to go to the informer.

SEC. 75. Any person or persons, firm or firms, or any corporation or organization whatsoever, owning, or keeping for use, any vehicle in which any person or thing is, or is intended to be, carried or conveyed in the city of New Orleans, without a license as herein required, or doing any business, or engaged in any trade, calling or profession in this city, or performing any act or acts, made subject to license by this ordinance, or any part or parts of the same, without a license as herein provided for, or who shall violate in any way or manner the provisions of this ordinance, shall be and are hereby made liable to a fine in a sum not less than ten dollars, and in an additional amount according to the nature of the offense, but not to exceed one hundred dollars; and in case of non-payment of such fine, to imprisonment, not exceeding one month, and in addition to such fines and penalties, such offender shall be liable to have any unlicensed business suspended, the place of business closed, and the personal property of the person in default or violating this ordinance seized and sold as provided by law. All unlicensed vehicles shall be prevented from running through the streets of the city, and otherwise dealt with according to law; provided, however, that the fines and penalties against stock dealers dealing without license, and the transferrer and transferee of licenses without the consent of the Mayor, shall only be liable to the fines and penalties prescribed in sections fifty-two and seventy-four of this ordinance.

SEC. 76. All licenses issued shall be considered as subject to the provisions of this ordinance, and to all other ordinances of the city now existing, or which may hereafter be passed. No license granted shall be construed or understood to give permission to do, or continue to do, any act or business forbidden by any law or ordinance. Should the Council by general ordinance or regulation, render impossible the carrying on or the continuance of any business for which a license shall have been taken out, the holder of the license shall be entitled to a proportionate return of the amount paid for the license according to the time the business should be suspended; provided, that the revocation of license, or suspension of business shall not entitle the party to any reclamation for the discontinuance of his business, or the closing of the place of business; nor shall any right to reclamation exist for the withdrawal of a license for cause, or on complaint, or in the abatement of a nuisance, or in any case arising from the fault of the holder of the license.

SEC. 77. Should it at any time become necessary or expedient, in the maintenance of the police or good order of the city, or in the protection of public interests, to have closed, temporarily, any theatre or other place of public amusement, or any place of business or otherwise, for which a license has been obtained under this ordinance, the Mayor shall have the power to order such temporary suspension; and no right to reclamation, or any claim for damages or otherwise, against the city, and no right to any deduction from the amount paid for the license shall be claimed or exist on account of such temporary suspension.

SEC. 78. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 79. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The yeas and nays were called on the question of adopting the ordinance.

Yeas: West, Shaw, Delassize, Emley, Lewis, Walton and Bonzano.

Nays: None.

Tax Petitions.

By Mr. Bonzano:

Report by the Administrator of Assessments on the petition of David Taylor, No. 92 Common street, fifth assessment district.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, December 6, 1870.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

Petitioner was assessed in 1869 for capital eight thousand dollars ($8000) invested as a shoe dealer. He shows, in his evidence, that he had no goods in store during the year 1869, except the remnant of an old stock, which was sold at auction for an amount not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500), but his book-keeper states, under oath, that the collection of debts due the concern have already amounted to some eighteen hundred dollars ($1800); and as no application was made at the proper time to correct assessment, I report unfavorably on the petition.

H. BONZANO, Administrator.

Laid over to be printed.

By Mr. Bonzano:

Report by the Administrator of Assessments on the petition of Anton Winter, residing at No. 305 Howard street, second assessment district.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, December 6, 1870.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

Petitioner owns two lots of ground in square 349, second assessment district, upon which he paid the taxes promptly up to the year 1861, from which time to the year 1867, inclusive, the assessor committed an error by assessing one of the lots in the name of Anton Martin, instead of the correct name of Anton Winter. In consequence of this error, petitioner states, under oath, that he has been deceived in su[pp]osing that he had paid the tax due the cit[y] [e]ach year on both lots.

Judgments have be[en ren]dered in favor of the city against Anto[n Mart]in for the tax on the lot assessed in err[or;] the amount of $145 80, which amount [peti]tioner has deposited with the Sheriff, an[d n]ow asks to be relieved from the payment of interest, costs, etc.

Inasmuch as it is shown that the fault rests with the city, through the mistake of the assessor, and it also being doubtful, whether petitioner is legally liable for the erroneous judgments against Anton Martin, I recommend relief, and offer the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That the Sheriff is hereby authorized to receive from Anton Martin, the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents ($145 80), in full satisfaction of the several judgments in favor of the city, against Anton Martin, for the tax of the years 1861 to 1867, inclusive, and the Administrators of Public Accounts and Finance are also authorized to cancel said judgments, after such payment has been made.

H. BONZANO, Administrator.

Laid over to be printed.

By Mr. Bonzano:

Report by the Administrator of Assessments on the petition of Thomas B. Bodley, formerly doing business at No. 9 Perdido street, fourth assessment district.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, December 6, 1870.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

Petitioner states that he is assessed for $20,000 tax on capital for 1869. He shows by his own affidavit, and that of several witnesses worthy of belief, that he surrendered all his property to his creditors in December, 1868. I find, however, that he filed no complaint and made no effort to have the assessment corrected during the period the rolls were by law exposed for examination and correction. It also appears from information I have obtained, that during the year 1869 he represented an establishment manufacturing saw mills, steam engines, agricultural implements, etc., and that his place of business was well stocked.

The charter (section thirteen), says that all property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of the city, shall be liable to taxation.

It would perhaps be unjust under the circumstances to tax him personally, but the stock in trade is unquestionably subject to taxation.

I am inclined, however, to recommend a modification of the assessment, in order to make it proportionate with the tax levied against similar establishments. I therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to furnish the Administrater of Finance with a corrected tax bill for the year 1869, against Thomas B. Bodley (No. 1241), assessing him with —— dollars capital, in lieu of the erroneous amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000)

H. BONZANO, Administrator.

Laid over to be printed.

Mr. Bonzano called up a number of reports and resolutions on tax petitions laid over from previous meetings.

Resolutions for the relief of Dr. J. Wentz, Mathilda Dixon, Henry Fox, liquidator; William Hipper, Michael De Coursey, J. R. Todd; Wood, Low & Ludwigsen, Gideon Townsend, J. Toledano, Matthew Hodgkinson, Carriere & Logan, John Slidell, Lloyd R. Coleman and L. Grand & Co., were adopted.

Unfavorable reports on the petitions of D. Augustin, William Durbridge, Lauer, Irwin and Roper, Peter Donegan, P. A. Finney, were adopted.

The Mayor inquired how many more tax reports there were to be acted on.

Mr. Bonzano replied about sixty.

On suggestion of Mr. Walton it was resolved to hold a special meeting for their consideration.

Back Business.

Mr. Shaw called up the cash ordinance introduced by him last week, which was passed to final reading, with the exception of the claim of Mr. M. O. Tracy, $150, which was ordered paid in seven-thirty certificates.

Claims of Henry Samory, $970; and Plattsmier and Cronan, $167 50, were referred to the Mayor and Administrator of Finance.

The claims of E. C. Palmer & Co., reported on favorably by the Mayor last week, were ordered paid in seven-thirty certificates.

By Mr. Emley:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, December 6, 1870.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

It is made the duty of the city of New Orleans to furnish sealers of weights and measures, for the several districts of this city, with necessary and proper weights and measures. I consider the application of Theodule Perrin, sealer of weights and measures, for the use of his office, one that should be granted.

S. C. EMLEY, Administrator.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Commerce is hereby authorized to procure for the use of the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures, for the First District, such weights and measures as may be necessary, not exceeding one hundred and thirty-five dollars in value.

The Mayor asked whether the sealer of weights was not a State officer.

Mr. Emley replied that he was, but the Legislature made it imperative on the city to supply the standards.

The Mayor asked if the officer had not been supplied with weights and measures.

Mr. Emley said yes, but they had been stolen.

Mr. Bonzano suggested that security should be required that the next batch of weights would not be stolen.

The resolution was laid over.

By Mr. West:

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, December 6, 1870.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

Upon the petition of John Coleman & Co., referred to this department, asking an extension of time to complete their contract for paving with square blocks Rampart and Esplanade streets, the undersigned reports unfavorably, as it is inexpedient at this time to engage in such improvements.

J. R. WEST, Administrator.

Adopted.

The Steamboat Landings.

Mr. West said, under the last paragraph of article seven of the rules, which read as follows:

Referred business, when not reported upon at the next regular meeting of the Council, after reference, may be taken up by vote at the succeeding regular meeting thereafter,

he asked permission to call up one item of referred business. Two weeks ago he introduced an ordinance assigning a steamboat landing, which was referred, much against his (Mr. West's) inclination, to the Mayor. He now felt it his duty to call the attention of the Council to the necessity that existed of taking action on this ordinance, no report thereon having been made by the Mayor at the last meeting. He moved its passage, and had this to say on the subject: Anticipating that a large portion of the river landing would be encroached upon and occupied by the railroad companies, he, as Administrator of Improvements, as soon as his department was organized, had set about providing a landing for cotton or steamboats at posts thirteen, fourteen and fifteen in the First District, the object being, not to compel steamboats to go there, but in case the lower landing failed, to give them an opportunity to relieve themselves of their cargoes. This ordinance compelled no steamboat to go there, but he urged its passage for the reason that the wharf had barely been completed before the Harbor Master put in sailing vessels there. He visited the wharf yesterday, and found it occupied by a large steamship and a revenue cutter. It might be that this very night the Robert E. Lee, the Natchez, and the Belle Lee, might come in with fifteen thousand bales of cotton, and find no place to put it; whereas this wharf would hold thirty thousand bales. There was nothing in this ordinance detrimental to any steamboat interest. The lower landing was crowded to such an extent that we found to-night a petition put in to reduce the time that goods were allowed to remain on the levee.

The Mayor wished to say, as this matter was referred to him, that he had not had time to examine it thoroughly, so as to report upon it. This was a resolution to change an ordinance which had been in force a number of years, specifying where steamboats should land, and where ships and barges should land. Notwithstanding the fact that this ordinance was in existence and unrepealed, wharves had been built without the authority of the Council for a steamboat landing at another place. He himself thought it proper to let this matter rest till the Council determined whether or not they would repeal this ordinance. Here were some eight or nine hundred feet of wharf, formerly allotted to ships, now allotted to steamboats now above the steamship landing, and it seemed to him a matter worthy the deliberate consideration of the Council whether the whole nature of the port should be changed in this way. He thought so important a question as the changing of the wharves ought to be acted upon by the whole Council. This resolution struck at the whole question, and repealed an ordinance which had been in existence for many years—repealed it by a mere resolution. The Harbor Master had simply landed ships where the ordinances of the city said they were to land.

Mr. West said the ordinance referred to by the Mayor could be found at page 560, Leovy's Digest. The difficulty was that so much of the space assigned had been encroached upon by the Chattanooga Rail road that God only knew how much of the levee would be left when the Chattanooga Railroad got through.

The Mayor: The ordinance passed some years ago, to which I have alluded, prescribes:

The first section comprises all that part of the port from the Canal street ferry landing to the upper side of Notre Dame street, and is assigned as a steamboat landing.

The second section comprises all that part of the port from Notre Dame street to the upper line of Thalia street, ——

Mr. West: Has it been preserved as a steamboat landing? Has not the Chattanooga Railroad ——

The Mayor: I will speak of that in a minute. Eleven hundred feet of this second section has been built into a wharf for steamboats without the repeal of this ordinance. I will here state, as it is now shown that the landing from Canal street to Notre Dame street was set apart for steamboats, that I found the surveyor or the contractor applying a portion of it for steamships, and I directed him to stop. He did not stop, but continued and built it up some three or four feet. This takes from the steamboat landing some four or five hundred feet. I now come to the question of the Chattanooga Railroad Company. I see they are gathering up, not laterally merely, but longitudinally, the whole of the levee and spreading out their tracks in every direction. They are absorbing all they can, and the Council, through their attorney, have appealed to the courts to save some of the public landings from the encroachments which have been made upon them through the action, as the Chattanooga Company alleges, of the Legislature. I advise the Council, and I believe they are a unit on this subject, to test every inch of this assumption on the part of railroad companies, whoever they may be, to control the public landings of this city, and I think that the whole arrangement of the wharves should be changed, but it should be done by a general ordinance; and not by a mere resolution. Let the matter be brought up squarely and the landings changed. I do not think it was right to change them without an ordinance. I must say that distinctly.

Mr. West said the ordinance he had introduced, was an ordinance he thought necessary, so far as his observation of the landings extended. He did not see any necessity for any further changes. The ordinance changed exactly what the Mayor thought ought to be done.

The Mayor replied no, he did not think this ought to have been done. He had always opposed sending the steamboats above the steamship landing.

Mr. West said the point he raised was this. Here was a landing adapted to the requirements of an important trade. If it was not found convenient to use it for that trade, it could be changed. He asked the Council to delay no longer in the matter, as there was a necessity for immediate relief. Every day he saw that the levee was becoming more and more overcrowded. He appealed again to the Council to pass it or not to pass it to-night, and to let the responsibility rest where it belonged.

Mr. Emley said it seemed to him the penal part of the ordinance was improper, imposing a fine upon vessels for doing what the Harbor Master told them to do. He agreed with the Mayor that it would be better to do this thing by a general ordinance, instead of by piecemeal, but he agreed with the Administrator of Improvements as to the advantage of placing steamboats at the site indicated. In this connection, however, he would call the attention of the Council to the ordinance organizing the Department of Commerce, which said:

The Administrator of the Department of Commerce shall, from time to time, prepare and submit to the Council, for its action and approval, all such ordinances as may be necessary to prescribe and collect rates of levee dues and wharfage; to fix and determine the place or places for anchoring and mooring ships, steamboats, and all other vessels or water crafts that may arrive or remain within the limits of the city of New Orleans, and of all docks for ships, steamboats or other vessels.

He had contemplated drafting a general ordinance to cover this wharf question. It seemed to him if this matter could be postponed to-night, and a general ordinance brought in to cover the whole thing, it would be better.

Mr. Bonzano moved to adjourn.

Mr. Emley seconded the motion.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. West remarked that the Administrator of Commerce had very justly pointed out that it was made his duty to present ordinances to fix the places for mooring ships or steamboats, but the ordinance did not say that nobody else should do it. He had waited eight months to have the benefit of the gentleman's experience on these subjects, and had heard nothing from him. There was immediate relief required. This was what he asked the Council to grant. As for the fine against ships, that was if they went to the wharf of their own volition without anybody putting them there. He would call for the yeas and nays on the passage of the ordinance.

The Mayor, before the question was put, desired to make a few further remarks. This question, in his opinion, was one of the most important things that could come before the Council. He esteemed it exceedingly desirable that the question should be discussed and decided on, in all its bearings, by the full Council, before any change was made in the location of the commerce of the city. This matter had already excited great attention and much discussion among the business men of the city. The steamboat landing of the city of New Orleans had virtually been changed without the authority of the Council of the city, the only body that could legally do it. He had objected to it in one instance, and had supposed that the question would eventually come up in the proper quarter and in the proper way for discussion. Ships had to be considered as well as steamboats. He insisted that it was objectionable to bring up the matter in this hurried and illegal way. He thought it objectionable to separate the landings of the different classes of vessels. The original intention was that they should be classed as much as possible together. He knew that a large number of merchants said this change affected their business very materially. They had chosen their places of business with a view to the recognized channels of the commerce of the city. To suddenly change those channels of commerce in this irregular manner, was a movement to which he was strenuously pposed.

Mr. West said there was a total misunderstanding between the President of the Council and himself, as to this ordinance. In regard to the extension of the steamship landing below, he would say there had been an extension of about two hundred feet. We had a little too much for three steamships, and not enough for four. A certain space had been taken in so as to enable the wharf to accommodate four steamships. The fact was, that this ordinance did not change the channels of trade at all. Trade would go where it wanted. The object of the ordinance was simply to relieve a choke caused by the encroachments on the levee. There had been efforts—interested efforts—made to prevent this taking effect. The ordinance simply permitted steamboats to come there and did not drive them there. He knew that in the coming week some such provision as this would be imperatively necessary.

Mr. Emley again expressed his concurrence in the general principal of the ordinance, and said that the extension down town had simply done away with a comparatively useless little work, occupied mainly by pirogues, etc.

The yeas and nays were called:

Yeas: West, Shaw, Delassize, Lewis, Walton and Bonzano.

Nays: None.

Mr. Emley did not vote.

The ordinance upon which the pressing discussion turned, was as follows:

Ordinance assigning a steamboat landing.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the landing at posts thirteen, fourteen and fifteen in the First District, is hereby assigned as a steamboat landing.

Be it further ordained, etc., That every craft or vessel found in contravention of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and every person who shall, without the sanction of the city authorities, order, direct or permit the landing of any craft or vessel in contravention hereof, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars or ten days' imprisonment.

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

The Council then adjourned.

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

By Charles E. Fortier.

VALUABLE LOTS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THIS CITY.

SUCCESSION OF MARGARET LUTETIA ROYS.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 34,107.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER—AUCTIONEER Office No. 25 Exchange place—SATURDAY, January 7, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange (rotunda St. Charles Hotel), on St. Charles street, between Common and Gravier streets, will be sold at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated third December, 1870—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, designated by the Nos. 4 and 5, in square No. 44, bounded by Gravier, Common, Johnson and Galvez streets, measuring each, American measure, 33 feet 1 inch front on Gravier street, by 120 feet in depth, between parallel lines, together with the rights, ways, etc.

2. A PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, with the improvements, in the same square, being part of lot No. 6, in same square as above property, and measures 18 feet 6 inches front on Gravier street, by a depth of 120 feet.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, for notes secured by mortgage, and bearing eight per cent interest; the buildings to be insured and the policy transferred; the purchaser to pay five per cent attorney's fees in case of suit.

Act of sale before E. R. Hogan, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including stamps.

de7 17 24 31 ja7

PROPERTY ON THALIA STREET, BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE STREETS.

SALE TO EFFECT A PARTITION.

SUCCESSION OF ROSE R[illegible]AS AND OTHERS.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER Office No 25 Exchange place—SATURDAY, December 10, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, rotunda St. Charles Hotel, on St. Charles street, between Common and Gravier streets, will be sold without any limit whatever—

A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Thalia, Magazine, Camp and Erato streets, and measuring 32 feet, more or less, front on Thalia street, by 128 feet in depth, between parallel lines, the whole according to plan of C. A. De Armas, civil engineer.

Terms—One-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, for note secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege, and bearing eight per cent interest from the day of sale; the buildings to be insured and the policy transferred, and in case of suit the purchaser to pay five per cent attorney's fees; the purchaser to assume over and above his bid the taxes for the year 1870.

Act of sale before Octave De Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States stamps. deltd

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

SUCCESSION OF PHILIP LINER.

SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, GOLD WATCH AND SUNDRY OTHER EFFECTS.

Second District Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 34,168.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneers, TUESDAY, December 13, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold, at Leonard & Maxwell's stables, on Baronne street, between Gravier and Union streets, by virtue and pursuant to an order from the Honorable Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, bearing date November 23, 1870—

A LOT OF OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, a lot of Harness, several Horses and Mares, Gold Watch, and sundry other effects.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

de6 8 10 13

HORSES AND MULES.

Large and extensive sale of fine Saddle and Harness Horses, Work Mules, Top and Open Buggies, Harness, etc., at auction.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, AUCtioneers—Will be sold on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of every week, at 11 o'clock, at stables corner Gravier and Baronne streets—Fine Saddle and Harness HORSES and MARES. Good Work MULES.

Also

Several new and second hand Top and open BUGGIES.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, AUCtioneers.—Will be sold on every SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street, at eleven o'clock—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, such as Rosewood Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Armoirs, Bureaus, Washstands, Parlor Furniture, Marble Top Centre Tables, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Cooking Stoves, etc.

ALSO,

A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs. Also, Upright and Square Pianos of Pleyel, Favre and other manufactories.

Terms—Cash no9

By G. De Feriet.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

SUCCESSION OF JEAN ABADIE—No. 33,866.

BY G. DE FERIET, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE No. 50 Royal street.—TUESDAY, December 20, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., on the premises, corner Customhouse and Franklin streets, will be sold by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 5, 1870—

THE CONTENTS OF SAID RESIDENCE, consisting of Chairs, Armoirs, Bedsteads, etc.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

de8 15 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETER MARKEY,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

PLANTATION CABINS, STORES, ETC.,

Of all Sizes, framed and ready to put up at short notice, by Competent Mechanics. Bill Lumber sawed to order. Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Rough and Dressed Yellow Pine and Cypress Lumber, Sash Doors and Blinds, Laths and Shingles.

Particular attention paid to shipments.

Yards, corner of Euphrosine and Franklin streets New Basin, shell-road side, one block from Rampart street.

Address Glass Box 142, New Orleans Postoffice or Box 41, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, No. 10 Union street, New Orleans, Louisiana. no13 1m

WANATA..............................WANATA

CELEBRATED

GUACO BITTERS.

THE WANATA GUACO BITTER IS A GOOD TONIC and STOMACHIC, composed entirely of the vegetable substance of Guaco.

Being very agreeable to the taste, can be taken by the most delicate persons. It rids the system of all impurity and promotes health and vigor.

This celebrated Bitter is a preservative against Cholera, and a cure for Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous Debility, Diarrhea, Weakness of the Loins, and all diseases proceeding from the Liver, the Stomach or the Bowels.

This Bitter can be taken either with a little sugar and water, in Anisette, or any other spirits, or even pure. A small glass of it, taken before a meal, sharpens the appetite and facilitates digestion.

For sale by J. LLADO, Agent, Druggist, corner Chartres and Dumaine.

au18 6m

BUILDING PAPER.

This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $8 to $30 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.

Address, Rock River Paper Company, Chicago, Or, E. C. PALMER & CO., 93, 95, 97 Camp street, New Orleans, General Agents for the Southern States. mb6

DOVER STAMPING COMPANY,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of Stamped Tin Goods, Tinners' Hardware, French Tinned Iron Wares, Japanned and Enameled Wares, Ice Cream Freezers, Stove Shovels, Waiters, Foundry Supplies, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Coal Hods, Stove Polish, Black Lead, Rivets, Ears, etc.

ANDERSON'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

183..............Canal Street..............183

NEW ORLEANS,

Where will be found every style of Photograph known to the art. Copying in Oil and Water Colors, and the new picture, the SUN PEARL, which can not be surpassed for beauty and durability.

no20 Su & W 2m

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

No. 15, CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

Please call and see the Bantz Boiler, Steamer and Doucer, combined in one machine, which will wash a batch of clothes in thirty minutes; also, blankets, etc. Price, $12. It has been tried here, and found to perform all that is claimed for it.

oc30 1m BANTZ & CO., Patentees.

500..........500..........500..........500

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

SOLD WITHIN PAST TWO MONTHS UNDER A FULL GUARANTEE,

NOT ONE RETURNED—NOT ONE COMPLAINT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

In Operation Daily at the

Depot, No. 176 Canal Street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Compa

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS,

Use Stern's RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE and FINE GROUND BONE, the great Fertilisers. LOUIS STERN & BROTHERS, manufacturers, office No. 6 Chartres street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Bone Black of all grades constantly on hand.

no3 1y

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

CRESCENT RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON,

188..............Camp Street..............188

(Near Julia),

Having been thoroughly refitted, has been reopened and is now ready for the reception of the public. Everything the market affords to be had on order at low prices.

de4 1m CHARLES HIGGINS, Agent.

THE VICTOR RESTAURANT,

185..............Canal Street..............185

M. JULES MARTIN has the honor to inform his customers and the public in general that DURING ALL THE WINTER SEASON the VICTOR RESTAURANT WILL BE OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT. He will take boarders at moderate rates. no27 1m

SAZARAC RESTAURANT,

16..............Royal Street..............16

BY SPARICIO.

The best of everything in the market, and pure Wines and Liquors, at down town prices. Table service elegant. Waiters polite and attentive.

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MIKE'S HOUSE AND LAGER BEER SALOON

(Late Cotton Plant)

Corner Carondelet and Lafayette Streets.

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand, as also the very best Western Lager Beer.

MICHAEL SCANLAN.

N. B.—LUNCH served every day from eleven to twelve o'clock. jy8 1y

CROMWELL HOUSE,

"EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES."

BY

DR. R. I. CROMWELL,

271..........CUSTOMHOUSE STREET..........271

Corner of Villere street, New Orleans.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week. Responsible for all parcels, moneys, baggage, etc., left in my charge. Strangers taken to the cheapest stores.

au30 1y

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having effected a lease of the ST. CHARLES HOTEL for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the twentieth proximo.

It is our purpose to make the ST. CHARLES THE HOTEL of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY B. FOLEY.

New Orleans, October 20, 1870. oc21 1m

CENTRAL HOTEL,

(Late Gumbel's Hotel),

Camp street, Opposite Lafayette square.

Superior inducements offered to persons spending the winter in the city. The best location in the city for families, as it is convenient to churches and all places of amusement. Permanent boarders accommodated at reduced rates.

se22 3m A. D. FISHER, Proprietor.

BAKERS.

PREMIUM BAKERY.

O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR,

31 Rousseau Street, Fourth District.

This long established Bakery continues to vindicate its right to the name. The FIRST PREMIUM FOR WHITE BREAD was awarded to Mr. Redon at the Fair of 1870, being the third mark of distinction of this kind received by him in four years.

His superior Steamboat Bread is famous wherever it has been used.

Especial attention given to making Cakes, Pies, Crackers, etc., and furnishing orders on short notice. ap30 6m