New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

An Adroit Female Thief.

The Boston *Herald* has this story of how an adroit woman handled valuable dry goods:

For some weeks past nimble and unseen hands have been operating very extensively among the valuable laces, silks and ribbons that are exposed for sale in many of our larger retail establishments on Washington and other streets. Slowly, but surely and mysteriously, these silks and laces have disappeared, but whither they went no man could tell. Sharp eyes have been on the lookout, but somebody's hands were too quick for their ever-watchful gaze, so the laces and silks passed away. It was very evident to the detectives that none of your ten-shilling kleptomania folks were at work upon these silks and laces, but who it was that had the job in hand was a mystery ranking close up with that of the Nathan murder or the Boylston Bank affair. But yesterday afternoon the curtain rose, and the mystery was suddenly cleared up.

About three o'clock a young, handsome, stylish and lady-like woman paid a visit to several of the counters at the store of Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., making several purchases, and finally fetching up among the guipure, Valenciennes and other laces of the establishment, which she proceeded to quietly examine. She was too much of a lady to be suspected, and perchance she thought herself too smart a thief to get caught. But as matters turned out this was a great mistake all around. Watching her opportunity, she very adroitly hid away under her waterproof three pieces of applique lace, valued at $300, and then, after moving leisurely about the store for a few minutes, sailed out of the door into the broad walk, where she was immediately waited upon by a keen-eyed attache of the establishment, who escorted her back and conducted her into a private room, where she was left in charge of a young man, till the attache who caught her could notify Mr. O'Brien, one of the firm.

The young man was not gone over five minutes, but so powerful were her blandishments and quick her movements during these five minutes, that she actually succeeded in removing the lace from her person and placing it on the window sill in the room without being observed by the young man who was acting as her keeper. Mr. O'Brien came at last, when she was duly searched, but the laces were not to be found about her, and a small cloud of astonishment broke over the searchers, which did not pass away till the laces were discovered upon the window sill. All was now lovely. Her hand was played, and shortly thereafter she was turned over to the custody of the State, when she was again searched, and not without profit. In her portmonanie there was found a fresh receipt from Adams' Express Company for a bundle to be forwarded to certain parties in New York. Down went an officer to the express office, where the bundle was secured, which, on being opened, was found to contain a lot of guipure, white Valenciennes, black thread laces and some silks, valued in all at $500. So here was another mystery explained. The beautiful young lady was then escorted to the office in Pemberton square, where her name was entered upon the books, first as Elizabeth Jones, and afterward as Sarah Smith—one probably being as good to her as the other. Making a brief stay here, she was at last locked up, and shortly thereafter, a messenger having been sent to a number of our merchants, a delegation of male and female attendants from their establishments came to the office to identify their goods. Many pieces were identified, but a large lot still remain to be claimed. Such, then, is the story of Miss Jones, or Miss Smith, or whoever she may be, a brief continuation of which may appear in our court reports this afternoon, as she will probably be introduced to Judge Churchill to-day.

Intolerance of the Anti-Administration Press.

The Washington *Republican* says:

The great blunder the newspapers make that take the side of Sumner in the controversy as to the policy of the Senate in removing him from the Committee of Foreign Relations is in holding President Grant responsible for the act. This is unfair, unjust and eminently untrue in fact. It is a libel on the sense, intelligence and independence of those Senators who voted for the removal of Mr. Sumner. One would think, from the tone of those papers, that they alone have a right to hold opinions, and those who differ from them must be enslaved to the opinions of one man. What pre ious exhibition of tolerance this appears. The members of the Senate who voted for the removal of Mr. Sumner did so from their own convictions of what was proper and entirely independent of President Grant; but because it happens the executive is supposed to be in antagonism with Mr. Sumner, then it is straitway concluded he dictated to Senators of the United States just the way in which they should act toward Mr. Sumner. Has it come to this, that no man can espouse the views of the President and do his duty honestly without the scare-crow anti-administration press raising a howl about his being a tool of executive tyranny?

The Newark *Advertiser* says of Mr. Sumner:

He was not on speaking terms with the President or the head of the State Department, and could only communicate with them in writing, when only verbal intercourse, and that confidential, was feasible. It did not need that he should even be of the same political party with the President. Many and most important negotiations in foreign affairs have been conducted by political opponents acting in concert in mutual behalf of the country and its dignity. But it cannot be right that the open and avowed antagonist of a plan should be taken into all its confidences and made its mouthpiece in the Senate, and he who has been so vehement in denunciation not only of the acts but of the purity of the administration, who cannot even speak civilly to its members, should not ask to come within their home circle and know their secrets.

The New York *Standard*, of the fifteenth instant, has this:

Among the passengers by the steamer Erie, which arrived at this port yesterday after a protracted passage, in consequence of having broken her shaft, were a rhinoceros, a horned horse, lions, tigers, leopards, yaks, ostriches and anacondas. They were all in excellent health, but owing to the unexpected length of the passage, a camel, a valuable pony and a pair of llamas had to be slaughtered for their subsistence. As it was they suffered considerably. These animals are intended to form part of Barnum's traveling show, which, it is said, will cost $200,000.

The New York *Evening Mail* says:

The white overcoat mania seems to be dying out among the would-be Beau Brummels of the town. The fashion here, like many others, was inappropriate for the promenade. In London, where gentlemen's styles originate, a white top-coat is only donned for a drive.

So many people settled in western and northwestern Kansas last fall that all the grain raised has been used for bread, leaving the people destitute of seed. The State Legislature proposes to give the Governor four thousand bushels of seed wheat and five hundred bushels of seed corn to distribute among them.

Maine offers to every able-bodied male Swede a farm of one hundred acres and exemption from taxation until 1876. If Swede simplicity be not blind to the Maine chance, his Scandinavian Majesty will soon have no subjects left except females, invalids, and a very unpleasant subject of reflection.

Captain Lewis Randolph, about the best scout in Lee's army, is dying of consumption at Charlotte, North Carolina. He is the great-grandson of Jefferson. He always selected the darkest, coldest and most inclement nights for his visits to the Union camps. As an instance of his strength it is related that at the second battle of Manassas he killed a man instantly by striking him on the forehead with his fist.

CITY COUNCIL—OFFICIAL

REGULAR MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1871.

The Council met in regular session at 7 P. M.

Present: Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Mayor (in the chair), Administrators Alfred Shaw (Accounts), L. T. Delassize (Waterworks and Public Buildings), James Lewis (Police), J. S. Walton (Finance and Commerce ad interim), and H. Bonzano (Assessments and Improvements ad interim).

New Administrators.

The Mayor handed in the following communication:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 16, 1871.

To the Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Mayor:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that he has appointed John Cockrem Administrator of Improvements and F. C. Remick Administrator of Commerce in and for the city of New Orleans.

O. D. BRAGDON, Private Secretary.

The communication was received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Bonzano presented the credentials of Mr. F. C. Remick as Administrator of Commerce.

The Mayor appointed Messrs. Walton and Lewis a committee to examine the credentials. They reported them correct, and the commission and accompanying documents were ordered filed among the records of the Council.

Mr. Bonzano then conducted Mr. Remick to his seat as Administrator of Commerce.

The Levees.

The Mayor presented the following communication, which was received and ordered spread upon the minutes:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 16, 1871.

Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Mayor:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication relative to the levees at or near Kennerville, and to inform you that notice has been given to the State Engineer, who has taken immediate steps toward the repair of the said levees.

O. D. BRAGDON, Private Secretary.

Reports of Administrators.

By Mr. Bonzano:

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, March 16, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The undersigned herewith respectfully returns the petition of the Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company, asking right of way through Eighth street, and recommends the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

H. BONZANO, Administrator ad interim.

An ordinance concerning the Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company, and granting to said company additional rights and privileges for the extension, maintenance and use of its railroad on Eighth street, in the city of New Orleans.

Be it ordained, That permission be and is hereby granted to the Carondelet Street and Carrollton Railroad Company to lay a double track railroad, with the necessary turnouts, switches and turntables, through the following named streets, viz: commencing at the present terminus of their road, corner of Eighth and Carondelet streets, up Eighth to Tchoupitoulas street, and returns on Eighth street so as to connect with their road at the intersection of Eighth and Carondelet streets.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the above-mentioned railroads shall be subjected to the same terms and conditions, and shall be governed by the same rules and regulations already granted to the Carondelet and Carrollton City Railroad Company by their contract with the city of New Orleans, dated June 27, 1870, and passed before A. Hero, Jr., city notary; and

Be it further ordained, etc., That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to enter into the necessary notarial act with the "Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company" to carry into effect the intentions and views of the foregoing ordinance.

Be it further ordained, etc., That nothing contained in the above ordinance or in the grant of rights and privileges to said company is intended, or shall be construed as binding the city of New Orleans, or making her liable in any way, or responsible to the Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company, or its assigns, for any loss, damage or injury which might arise to them or either of them, should said company or its assigns be in any manner or way interfered with, or be deprived of any or all of said privileges or rights by any means or for any cause, or on any ground whatsoever, other than the act or doing of the legally constituted authorities of the city of New Orleans.

Be it further ordained, etc., Nor shall the city of New Orleans by the original ordinance and the contract under the same dated June 27, 1870, or by this ordinance or the written agreement to be entered into in pursuance thereof, in any way or manner be considered liable to any third party or parties by reason of the grants and privileges conferred upon the said company, or on account of any work or works by it to be done.

Laid over to be printed.

By Mr. Delassize:

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, March 21, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The following were the bids received in response to an advertisement for a flatboat load of Pittsburg coal:

C. A. Miltenberger bid, per barrel, 60 cents.
P. & R. De Verges bid, per barrel, 58½ cents.

I beg leave to offer the following resolution, according to P. & R. De Verges, the contract for furnishing coal as above.

L. T. DELASSIZE, Administrator.

Resolved, That the adjudication, by the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, of a contract under resolution No. 763, Administration series, for one flatboat load of Pittsburg coal, for the sum and price of fifty-eight and a half cents (58½) per barrel, unto P. and R. De Verges, with Ernest De Verges as security, in the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars, be and the same is hereby approved, the security accepted and the Mayor authorized to sign and execute, on behalf of the city, the necessary contract to carry the same into effect.

Adopted.

By Mr. Walton:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, March 21, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

My attention has been called by the parties interested to the tax bills of 1869 of Mrs. Bankhead and of Mr. Pierre Pouech. The City Attorney advises me that it is doubtful whether the city can make out its case against them. Under the proceedings commenced, I therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution. JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Finance be hereby authorized to instruct the Sheriff to receive the amount of the tax bills for 1869 against Mrs. Bankhead and Pierre Pouech, leaving the city to pay all the costs in both cases.

Adopted.

Resolutions and Ordinances.

Mr. Walton, as Administrator of Commerce ad interim, called up the market ordinance passed by the Council December 8, and laid over for further consideration.

The first, second, fifth, sixth and twenty-seventh sections were amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That after five days' notice in the official journal, the Administrator of Commerce shall sell at public outcry, or adjudicate on sealed proposals at his office, as he may determine, the monthly revenues of each market separately for the period of one month, or for the unexpired portion of the year, as the Council may elect, the city reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

SEC. 2. That the purchasers or lessees shall furnish, in cash, at the time of said sales, the purchase price for one month; and should the sale be for a longer period they shall, immediately after the promulgation of a resolution of the City Council approving such sales and authorizing and ordering the execution of contracts with the purchasers, such purchasers or lessees shall appear before the City Notary and execute contracts for said market revenues, respectively, at which time they shall execute and furnish their promissory notes for the remaining months of the year, indorsed to the satisfaction of the Mayor and the Administrator of Finance, payable on the first days of the months for which they are given, which notes, if not paid when due, shall bear eight per cent interest thereafter until paid. Should any purchaser or lessee refuse or neglect to furnish his notes as aforesaid, the Administrator of Commerce is hereby authorized to resell such market revenue, after giving five days' notice of such resale in the official journal of the city; and the cash payment made as provided for herein shall be held as forfeited to the city by reason of such default, and such party so in default shall also be liable to the city for any difference or loss between the price at which the revenues of such market were orginally sold and the price at which they may be resold.

SEC. 5. That each and every person occupying a stall or stand in any market in this city shall have their name painted on a tin sign, in a plain and legible manner, and shall place the same in a conspicuous place over the stall occupied by them; and in case any person occupying a stall or stand as aforesaid, shall not comply with this section within thirty days from the passage thereof, or shall thereafter at any time, for more than three days consecutively, not have such sign so exposed, said person shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars.

SEC. 6. That the markets of this city shall be open at the dawn of day, and shall close at twelve o'clock M. all the year round. It is not intended that this section shall apply to persons occupying coffee stands or fruit stands.

SEC. 27. That the entire areas covered by the several markethouses, including the sidewalks bordering the same, and including also that portion of certain streets spanned and covered by the said markethouses, and including also a certain square of neutral ground fronting the Poydras market, are understood to be devoted to market purposes; excepting, however, a free and unincumbered passage way on all the said sidewalks bordering the said markets, of at least six feet in width, which passage way shall always be kept free from all obstructions.

The rest of the ordinance remained unchanged.

On motion the amendments were adopted.

Mr. Bonzano suggested as there was now an Administrator of Commerce, that final action on the ordinance should be postponed for a week.

Mr. Walton stated that it was necessary to advertise for proposals this week, and of course the farmers would require to know under what ordinance they were working.

Mr. Bonzano said they could act under this ordinance.

Mr. Walton mentioned that he had consulted the present Administrator of Commerce before calling up the ordinance.

The motion to postpone was carried by four yeas to two nays (Messrs. Walton and Shaw).

By Mr. Shaw:

An ordinance to provide for the settlement of accounts therein named.

Be it ordained, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be, and 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 No. 197, Administration series.

Mr. Joseph Hanlon, bills of late clerk of the Fourth District Court, for costs in sundry cases, $371 00.

Mr. Joseph Hanlon, bills of late clerk of the Fourth District Court, for costs in sundry cases, $45 95.

Mr. Joseph Hanlon, bills of late clerk of the Fourth District Court, for costs in sundry cases, $9 55.

Mr. Joseph Hanlon, bills of late clerk of the Fourth District Court, for costs in sundry cases, $16 35.

William Weed, registered bills, $1500 00.

Judgment in case of Dennis Cronan vs. city of New Orleans, $618 and costs.

P. L. Relimpio, for statements of suits against city in Sixth District Court.

Read twice and laid over.

By Mr. Shaw:

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts and pay rolls therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be, and are hereby made, for the month of March, 1871, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Public Accounts	$2,466 65
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Police, viz:	
Administrators' office	$340 00
City Workhouse	408 34
Public pounds	360 96
City cemeteries	30 00
City Park	60 00
Public squares	464 00
Boys' House of Refuge	445 00
Girls' House of Refuge	75 00
Burying dead and conveying sick to hospital	100 00
Recorders' Courts	3,059 98
Total	$5,582 25
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Improvements, viz:	
Department proper	$416 67
Bureau of Wharves and Landings	1,833 31
Bureau of City Drainage	125 00
Bureau of Streets	3,436 60
Surveyor's Department	2,450 25
Total	$8,261 88
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Assessments	2,801 65
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Finance	1,945 31
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Commerce	— —
Officers, clerks and employes in the office of the City Attorney	1833 30
Officers, clerks and employes in the office of the Mayor, viz:	
Mayor's office	$885 00
City Council	355 00
City Hall building	125 00
Total	$1365 00
Clarendon Davisson, for services as Librarian	150 00
Mary Davisson, for services as Assistant Librarian	50 00
H. Conquest Clarke, for services as Secretary of Council	150 00
George E. Paris, for services as keeper of archives	250 00
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings, viz:	
General office	$383 30
Waterworks office	1496 85
Waterworks proper	1719 50
Insane Asylum	470 00
Courthouses	200 00
Home of Aged and Infirm	50 00
Total	$4319 65
Sanitary Inspectors, City Physicians, etc	800 00
O. DeBuys, for adjusting accounts	275 00
H. F. Bond, for same	100 00
Salary of the Mayor and Administrators	3625 00
Employes, making tax bills	2200 00

Read twice and laid over.

By Mr. Shaw:

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:

New Orleans Bee, advertising redemption of city bonds for Administrator of Public Accounts, $27.

S. F. Siskron, law books, bill approved by the City Attorney, $67.

Barrett, Seymour & Co., printing petitions, brief, Home Mutual Insurance Company, approved by the City Attorney, $34.

P. H. Quinlan, gas fixtures for Department of Public Accounts, $10.

P. L. Relimpio, for preparing statement of suits in Sixth District Court, $50.

Thomas Soublet, repairs done in the Parish Prison, approved by the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, $445.

Thomas Soublet, repairs done in the Old Armory, approved by the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, $276.

John W. Madden, for binding tax books, etc., Department of Public Accounts, $183.

Read twice and laid over.

The Mexican Gulf Canal Company.

Mr. Shaw said: We received at our last meeting a formal notice from the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, informing us of their readiness to proceed, under section seven of the drainage act, passed at the last session of the Legislature. This act is very peremptory in its provisions, and I think that the demand is so specific as to require an immediate answer on the part of the city. The act is No. 30 of the last session of the Legislature, and the notice was given on the very day of its promulgation. It is addressed, not to the Mayor, but to the Council. I understand that the Mayor has notified the company verbally that any work done under this section would be at their own risk and loss, but as this demand is made directly on the Council, I think it requires immediate action on our part. We are directed by the act to lay down the lines and locate a vast system of levees and canals, so that the company can commence their work within fifteen days after the passage of the act. The city of New Orleans is made responsible in damages if we fail to do so. Of the cost we have no estimate except the verbal assurance that it will probably not exceed two million dollars. A work of such magnitude I think requires more specific information than this. The provisions for payment are the collection of back drainage taxes heretofore assessed by the drainage boards, and the converting into money of the assets of these drainage boards, and also the imposition of a tax of two mills per superficial foot on hitherto untaxed lands within the limits of drainage. Into the adequacy of these assets we are not allowed sufficient time to investigate. The chances are that they are totally insufficient, and many of them will be difficult to convert into money. Yet we are required to collect them in time to pay the work as fast as done, and failing so to collect, are to give warrants bearing interest. What becomes of these warrants, if the resources thus provided fail? May they not at any time be converted into judgment against the city? We must meet this question with earnestness and candor, and not in the spirit of mere factious opposition. The bill requires of us impossibilities; it entails upon us a work of magnitude far beyond our provided resources. We have not the means or the machinery to perform even the pumping and drainage required of us by the act to enable the company to keep at work. We have not the power to levy the additional tax that would be required. By section seven of the new revenue act the future power to tax for municipal purposes is limited to two per cent, except upon a vote of the people, and of that two per cent more than one per cent is required to pay our interest. It will require time to investigate what will be the total of this great work. No doubt parts of it are greatly needed, and were a proper subject of legislative requirement. Had the Legislature required us to cause these things to be done and placed in our hands adequate powers and resources to meet the expense, I would not question the validity or expediency of this bill. We do not object to the company as a means of performing the work. They are energetic, enterprising men, and have already performed a great work of improvement in our State. They have the machinery, and could enter upon the work sooner and push it more effectually, perhaps, than any other company or contractor. But this does not in my opinion make it legal or constitutional that the Legislature should require the city of New Orleans to contract for the work with the Mexican Gulf Canal Company alone. There is a still more glaring injustice. The act not only tells us with whom we shall contract, but fixes the price. I look upon that portion of the bill as beyond all doubt unconstitutional. We are required to pay fifty cents per cubic yard for excavation and fifty cents for embankment, or one dollar per yard for removing the earth from the ditches to the banks. The suddenness of the notice and the shortness of the time allowed, require us to be prompt, for to recognize or allow the liability of the city for one foot of the work is to concede its liability for enormous and unknown amounts. We should know first the total results involved in our first step. I therefore move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor notify the company officially, and on the part of the Council, that we do not recognize the constitutionality or validity of the statute in question, especially so far as it attempts to fix a price for the city of New Orleans to pay for a purely business and unofficial service, or limits our rights to contract freely and voluntarily with such party at such price as may be to the best advantage of the city; also, as far as it is impossible to execute in other particulars of its provisions, as well as for other reasons which will more fully appear on examination. And that, while we invite information, proposals and estimates from the company if they choose to furnish them, we at the same time notify them that any removal of machinery or other expenses incurred, with a view to enter upon the work while the Council is investigating the question, will be at their own loss.

Mr. Bonzano: I seconded the motion. I would also like to inquire at this present time whether the Mayor has applied to the City Attorney for information how far the obligations of this city government run toward complying with this act of the Legislature, and how far the city government will be obliged to obey the act; also, whether the Mayor has communicated with the City Surveyor relative to the probable cost of the work proposed to be done by this Mexican Gulf Canal Company.

The Mayor: In answer to the gentleman, I will state that at the instance of the Council in committee of the whole, I have addressed a letter to the City Attorney asking his opinion upon the act as to its legality and constitutional validity; and also at the same suggestion I have addressed a letter to the City Surveyor asking for estimates of the approximate cost of the work. He informed me to-day that he has been engaged ever since in a careful examination of the matter, and will probably be able to submit a rough estimate to the Council in a few days. It is thus a work of considerable labor to get up estimates, even in an approximate form. I hope eventually to obtain information which will enable the Council to act intelligently in this matter.

The roll was called and Mr. Shaw's resolution was unanimously adopted.

Petitions.

Mr. Bonzano presented a petition of L. S. Hall, for a beer stand on the levee, which was referred to the Administrator of Improvements; also, a petition of citizens of the Fourth District, for repairs of wharves, which had the same reference.

Mr. Walton presented a tax petition of the Citizens' Bank, which was referred to the Aministrator of Finance.

A petition of Joseph J. Maristany, for lease of property, was referred to the Administrator of Commerce.

An application of Widow Clarke, for a free grocery license, was referred to the Administrator of Finance.

A petition of Phillip Drumm, for correction of erroneous assessment, was referred to the Administrator of Assessments.

A petition of the Louisiana Avenue church for a lamp post was referred to the Administrator of Police.

An assessment petition of Madame Guiraud was referred to the Administrator of Assessments.

A petition of James A. Railey, for use of furnace with open kettles, for purifying vegetable and animal oils, at No. 47 Common street, was referred to the Administrator of Commerce.

A tax petition of Arthur McLaughlin was referred to the Administrator of Finance.

Mr. Shaw presented a school petition of Mrs. Sophia Wade, which was referred to the Administrator of Finance; also, a tax petition of M. T. Dugan, which was also referred to the Administrator of Finance.

A petition of Paul Le Bease, to lease ground opposite Morgan's depot, was referred to the Administrator of Commerce.

Unfinished Business.

Mr. Bonzano called up reports on the following cases:

Dr. F. H. Dennis, presented February 14, 1871.

Celestin F. Cousin, presented March 7, 1871.

Colored congregations, presented March 7, 1871.

Louise Keoble, presented March 14, 1871.

W. P. Harper, presented March 14, 1871.

Richard Nolan, presented March 14, 1871.

The last named resolution was laid over; the other reports and resolutions were adopted.

By Mr. Walton:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, March 21, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The petition of Catherina Baker, referred to me at the last meeting of the Council, asks us to grant her a free license. I have ascertained that she owns the property where her establishment is kept, and that she has paid no license for three years past. I think it is time that she should begin to bear her part of the burdens under which we are all laboring, and therefore report unfavorably.

JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator.

Adopted.

By Mr. Walton:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, March 21, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The petition of Kara & Shluter, referred to me at the last meeting of the Council, asks permission to erect a steam engine at No. 277 Liberty street. It is supported by several of the neighbors, and I believe no injury will be done by granting their request. I therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator ad interim.

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Kara & Shluter to erect a steam engine on the premises at No. 277 Liberty street, to remain during the pleasure of this Council, provided they comply with all city ordinances relative to furnaces, etc.

Adopted.

By Mr. Walton:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, March 21, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The petition of J. B. Knight, referred to me at the last meeting of the Council, asks permission to erect a steam engine at No. 76 Carondelet street.

The neighborhood is one in which I think it would be unwise in us to permit the usual style of engine to be erected, but as Mr. Knight explains that he only wants to exhibit the movement of the machinery he has for sale, and agrees to use coke for fuel, I recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator ad interim.

Resolved, That J. B. Knight is hereby authorized to erect a small steam engine on the premises No. 76 Carondelet street, subject to removal at the pleasure of the Council, and on condition that the fuel made use of shall be coke, in order that the neighbors shall not be annoyed by smoke, and that all ordinances relative to furnaces, etc., shall be complied with.

Adopted.

By Mr. Walton:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, March 21, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The petition of Oliver Thompson, referred to me at the last meeting of the Council, asks us to give him permission to remove his blacksmith shop.

I have examined the subject and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator ad interim.

Resolved, That Oliver Thompson is hereby authorized to remove his blacksmith shop from the south side of Common street, corner of Bolivar, to the north side of Common street, corner of Bolivar street; provided, that he complies with the city ordinance regulating furnaces, etc.

Adopted.

By Mr. Walton:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, March 21, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The petition of Colonel J. H. Wingfield, referred to me by the Council on the seventh of March, calls attention to a former petition, which was referred to this department on the sixth of September, 1870, and asks for the payment of four months' salary as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to which office he says he was elected by the City Council, in the year 1855, for one year. He further states that he has never before presented this claim, and would not now do so, were it not that he is in actual need of means to pay his taxes.

The time for which this salary is claimed is not stated. His name first appears on the pay rolls in July, 1855, at one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars per month, and is continued until December of the same year, inclusive. On the rolls of 1856 his name does not appear, which is negative proof that he was no longer in the employ of the city, or that for some cause his pay was not allowed. He says that the reason why he did not collect his salary was that he was compelled to leave the city, which statement is corroborated by General J. L. Lewis, who was then Mayor, who also states that the cause of his leaving was, that the faithful discharge of his duty made him obnoxious to certain persons, who threatened to take his life.

It does not appear how long he was absent, nor is any reason given for not employing an agent to collect his claim, which it was his duty to do, unless he concluded to waive it altogether.

Under the circumstances, in the absence of all proof or even a definite statement of the account, and especially in the present distressed condition of the city treasury, I do not see how I can do otherwise than report unfavorably.

JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator ad interim.

Laid over to be printed on motion of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw called up the ordinance to levy a tax for the support of the public schools during the year 1871, read twice last week, and moved its indefinite postponement, as it was in conflict with section seven of the revenue bill, and as a mandamus had been taken out against the city with a view of testing the question in the courts.

Mr. Shaw called up the item, $1184 49, for Jefferson City Gaslight Company, laid over last week, at request of Mr. Bonzano.

Mr. Lewis explained that the complaints of lamps not being lit, referred to by Mr. Bonzano, referred to this month, and not last.

The item was passed.

The following claims were read a third time and passed: Jane S. Sanson, $22; New Orleans Times, $21; Julius Loeffler, $8 10; Thomas Lynne, $115 20; Price Current office, $36; Pelican Job Printing office, $140; William Kersten, $7 75; F. J. Kuhnholz, $175; Peter O'Donnell, $46 25; J. H. Peters, $4 50; New Orleans Republican, $11, $162, $405 60, $45; A. M. Holbrook, $16; Patrick Harnan, $686 84; William Golding, $5000; Nicholas Connell, $573 20; Louis Ruch, $181 80; Barrett, Seymour & Co., $16 50 and $31 50.

A bill of P. H. Quinlan for $18 70, laid over January 3, was called up and passed.

The resolution for the employment of Armstrong's vortex skimmer on the boilers of the waterworks was called up and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

State of Louisiana vs. A. B. Beals and S. B. Miller, composing the firm of Beals & Miller—Third District Court for the parish of Orleans. No. 15,009.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, April 24, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in square number twenty-five, bounded by Triangle, Calliope and Peters streets, and measuring forty-three feet front on Calliope street, by sixty-nine feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh23 ap7 24

L. Carbo vs. Wilson Johnson—Second Judicial District Court, parish of Jefferson, No. 3596.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court, parish of Jefferson, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN ONE-STORY FRAME BUILDING, erected on a certain lot of ground designated by number twelve, in square number forty, bounded by Chestnut, Bordeaux, Coliseum (late Plaque minus) and Valence streets. Said lot measures twenty-seven feet front by one hundred and two feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

mh23 29 ap1

Urban Theurer vs. Bernard Nautre and Charles William Bradbury—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 6562.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND SALE to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, April 24, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Julia street, between Magazine and Fourcher streets, designated by the numbers one and two, on a plan drawn by J. S. de Pouilly, architect, in April, 1849, and deposited in the office of Charles Boudousquie, late notary public in this city; lot number one measuring forty-eight feet one inch and four lines front on Julia street, by one hundred and seventy feet five inches and six lines, more or less, in depth; and lot number two adjoining the above on the side nearest Fourcher street, and measuring twenty-three feet one inch and three-eighths front on said Julia street, by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, more or less, together with the right of passage through an alley leading through Fourcher street, of twelve feet wide, in the rear of a property belonging to J. A. Blanc; said alley being for the common use of said two lots and the lot of the said Blanc, designated by the number three on the same plan, which said lots of ground were acquired by the defendants herein from Christian Roselius and others, per act executed on the thirteenth of November, 1861, before Edward Barnett, notary public, in this city.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh23 ap11 24

H. W. T. Mali & Co. vs. E. Eichelberger—Same vs. Same—Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, Nos. 1736 and 1737.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled causes, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on MONDAY, March 27, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN PIECE OF GROUND, situated in the suburb Washington, in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Chaucer, Montagut, Crops and Love streets, and lot of ground to commence at a distance of sixty-three feet seven inches and three lines from the corner of Love and Chaucer streets, and measures, in American measure, twenty-five feet front on Chaucer street, by two hundred and twenty-seven feet six inches and three lines in depth, between parallel lines.

2. FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, bounded by Chaucer, Love (or Rampart), Louisa and Crops (or Burgundy) streets, designated by the numbers two, three, four, five and six, on a plan deposited in the office of Octave de Armas, notary public in this city, on first December, 1868, and measuring each thirty feet front on Chaucer street, by one hundred and thirty-five feet nine inches and three lines in depth between parallel lines.

The property firstly described is the same acquired by the defendant by purchase for mass thereof at a public sale made in the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans on the fifth of December, 1867, in the matter of the succession of Lydia Robinson, deceased, wife of John McLean, at the suit of Henry Butters against John McLean, No. 29,264 of the docket of the late Second District Court of New Orleans.

Seized in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

fe23 mh5 26

John Conrad Meyer vs. Jacob Zoelly, Seventh District Court, for the parish of Orleans, No. 6512.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF SEIZURE AND sale to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on FRIDAY, March 24, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Camp, Magazine, Delord and St. Joseph streets, designated by the number eleven, on a plan drawn by Charles E. Zimpel, late deputy surveyor, and deposited in the office of Adrian Christy, late a notary public in this city, and measures, in American measure, twenty-one feet, three inches and six lines front on Delord street, by a depth of one hundred and forty-nine feet, two inches and four lines, between parallel lines.

Being the same property acquired by defendant herein by purchase from Miss E. Dupremont, by an act passed before Charles Stringer, a notary public in this city, on the sixteenth day of April, 1859.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

fe23mh15 31

Joseph Avet vs. B. J. Berkery—Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans. No. 24,302.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on SATURDAY, March 25, 1871, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit—

THE CONTENTS OF THE COOPER SHOP situated on Front Levee street, between Conti and Bienville streets, in the Second District of this city, as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

mh14 19 25

**Green & Elder vs. Marie Jane Brinkmann—Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, No.