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CITY COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

REGULAR MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1871.

The Council met in regular session at noon.

Mayor Benj. F. Flanders presided, and there were present Administrators John Cockrem (Improvements), Alfred Shaw (Accounts), L. T. Delassize (Waterworks and Public Buildings), F. C. Remick (Commerce), James Lewis (Police), John S. Walton (Finance), and H. Bonzano (Assessments).

The Levee on the Lake Front.

The following message from the Mayor was read by the Secretary:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 27, 1871.

ADMINISTRATORS: The Council, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company be and they are hereby authorized to commence work immediately on the lake shore protection levee, under the direction of the Administrator of Improvements and City Surveyor, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

This resolution differs materially from the ordinance under which the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company were set to work, which ordinance provided that the Mayor and Administrator of Finance should be associated with the Administrator of Improvements as a standing committee on drainage, and that it should be the duty of this committee to prepare a plan of work to be entered upon immediately, reporting their action to the Council. Under the provisions of this ordinance a plan was prepared, and the company were set to work in time to prevent delay, in accordance with the strict terms of act No. 30 of the Legislature of 1871.

The present resolution, ignoring the standing committee previously appointed, sets the company immediately to work, at the exorbitant prices provided in the bill, on an extensive levee, not required even by the act of the Legislature to be entered upon immediately, namely: a lake shore protection levee; and if I rightly understand the plans and specifications of the Surveyor therein alluded to, this levee is to be located either in the lake or near the shore. I think this question of location has not been thoroughly considered by the Council.

As administrators are aware, I addressed to various engineers and prominent citizens familiar with the subject of drainage, without selection or previous knowledge of their views, a request that they would furnish me with their advice on this important subject. In reply, I received written communications from Mr. J. A. d'Hemmecourt, Mr. Albert G. Blanchard, Mr. Louis H. Pilie, Mr. L. J. Olmstead, Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, Mr. John Roy and Mr. P. M. Lapice, which have been laid before the Council, and spread upon the minutes of the proceedings; but being received so close upon the time of the passage of the resolution, I question whether they have even been read by the Council, and I respectfully call the administrators' attention to these opinions. They will perceive that, with one exception only, these gentlemen, long familiar with the subject, and closely identified with the interests of New Orleans, concur in the opinion that the natural barriers interposed by the Metairie and Gentilly ridges, if strengthened and repaired, and aided by flood-gates placed in the canals, would afford the city all needed protection against overflow at a far reduced cost.

The direct outlay involved in the plan adopted by the Council is $2,500,000. The contingent expenses of pumping intermediate lands will greatly increase this estimate, and with the existing deficiency and liabilities of the city, will render necessary an increased tax. The failure to collect five-eights of one per cent of the tax of this year will, of course, add that amount to the taxation of next year, as the expenses provided for in the budget have not been reduced accordingly.

From this statement every one can estimate for himself what the burden of taxation is likely to be next year if the cost of this great work be added to our existing difficulties.

The question of public health having been introduced into the discussion as an argument in favor of the location of the protection levee on the lake shore, I addressed, on the eighteenth of June, the subjoined letter to one of New Orleans' most distinguished surgeons:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 19, 1871.

Dr. Warren Stone:

A proposition is before the City Council for the construction of a levee along the lake shore, with a view to drain all the land between the city and the lake for a distance of nearly four miles along the lake front.

One of the chief arguments used to justify this extensive work is the immediate and important benefit the draining of these lands will have upon the health of the city.

May I ask you to give me in brief your opinion on this point. If the sanitary results would be so great, of course the city ought not to hesitate to do the work, no matter how much it may cost; but if, on the other hand, no appreciable benefit, in a sanitary point of view, would be derived from the drainage of these unneeded lands, it will be, in my opinion, both inexpedient and improper to enter upon this work in the present condition of the city.

The great importance of this subject is my apology for thus troubling you in the midst of your arduous professional duties.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

On the twenty-second of June I received the following reply:

NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1871.

Hon. B. F. Flanders:

Your communication of the nineteenth, in reference to the sanitary benefit which would accrue to the city from the construction of a levee along the lake shore, was received by my father on the eve of his departure for Mobile.

At his request I write to say that it is his opinion that *no benefit whatsoever* would be gained for the general health of the city by the construction of such a levee.

He will return from Mobile in a few days, and it is his intention then to call upon you and give you his views upon the subject in detail.

WARREN STONE, JR., M. D.

This morning, Dr. Stone himself called upon me, and appended this further opinion.

JUNE 27, 1871.

I will add that digging up the earth or exposing the deposits to the sun at this season is highly injurious to the health of the neighborhood. W. STONE, M. D.

In conclusion, I would remark that I desire no delay in protecting the city from overflow from the lake. I recommend that the raising of the ridges and putting flood-gates in the canals, as originally suggested by City Surveyor Bell, be entered upon at once; but I do urge upon the Council to defer this lake front levee till the need for it is greater and the city is better able to pay for it. For the reasons given I veto the resolution. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

Mr. Cockrem: Mr. President, I move that the resolution do now pass notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

The Mayor: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Bonzano: No, I am not ready. As I stated at the last meeting, there is already a committee on drainage appointed, whose duty it is to select and point out the work to be done, and I am opposed to any resolution which takes the work out of their hands at the present time. There is no necessity for this resolution when there is a special committee appointed to direct what work shall be done.

The Mayor: I will state that the view of the Mayor was that there should be a little time taken to consider this matter. I wished to make it understood that this matter was not so pressing but that some consideration could be bestowed upon it. Still, if the Council is ready to push it through, I will put it to the vote.

Mr. Remick moved that, at the close of the business of the day, the Council take a recess until twelve o'clock to-morrow, then to consider the veto of the Mayor.

Mr. Shaw seconded the motion, and said he should also second the motion of Mr. Cockrem.

The consideration of the veto was postponed until to-morrow at twelve.

Overcrowded Houses.

The Mayor laid before the Council the following communication:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, June 27, 1871.

Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Mayor:

I have the honor to forward the enclosed report of Dr. F. B. Albers, Sanitary Inspector, Second District, in reference to certain buildings in the Second District overcrowded with inhabitants. I forward the report that you may take any action you see proper toward remedying the evil.

If action is desirable it evidently should be taken previous to the appearance of sickness.

C. B. WHITE, M. D., President.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1871.

I have the honor to forward the following report of crowded tenement houses in the Second District:

Street.	No.	Number of Persons.	Number of Families.
Chartres	230	96	30
Chartres	265	19	5
Decatur	162	32	12
Decatur	261	30	10
Decatur	316	20	6
Decatur	297	38	12
Decatur	295	22	7
St. Philip	12	25	10
St. Philip	56	15	6
St. Philip	62	14	4
Bourbon	202	35	12
Burgundy	244	25	10

F. B. ALBERS, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, Second District.

Referred to the Administrator of Police.

Department Reports.

Mr Cockrem presented to the Council the monthly report, required by the charter to be presented to the Mayor. It was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, June 26, 1871.

Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department for the month of May, 1871:

The expenditures have been—

DEPARTMENT PROPER.		
Salaries	$416 67	
Expenses	78 95—	$495 62
BUREAU OF STREETS.		
Salaries	3,178 33	
Wages	24,511 00	
Expenses	338 10	
Repairs	8,475 07—	36,502 50
BUREAU OF WHARVES AND LANDINGS.		
Salaries	400 00	
Wages	2,604 80	
Repairs	2,447 84—	5,452 64
BUREAU OF CITY DRAINAGE.		
Salaries	125 00	
Wages	3,882 28	
Repairs	20,420 69—	24,427 97
Total		$66,878 73

Of this amount $1354 77 was for permanent improvements, leaving the ordinary expenses of the department $65,523 96. The total expenses for May are $1976 04 less than the monthly allowance under the budget for 1871. They are, however, swollen by the item of Leeds & Co., $16,619 70 for new engine, boiler, etc. at the London avenue draining machine, which work was rendered absolutely necessary to supply the place of the Orleans street draining machine.

The usual work of the bureaus of this department was performed, and much attention was paid to the repairs of street bridges, with good results. Portions of the shell roads of the city were repaired, at a cost of about $4000.

During the month this department received from the late commissioners of the second drainage district the Dublin avenue draining machine, and all property pertaining thereto; also a dredge boat valued at about $16,000. The machine is now in full operation, and the dredge boat has been turned over to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company.

JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.

By Mr. Cockrem:

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, June 27, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I have the honor to report the following changes of officers and employes in this department, and respectfully ask their confirmation:

Felix Polk, appointed ward superintendent, fourth ward, June 7, 1871, vice Kenner, resigned.

W. F. Dunham, appointed ward superintendent, Fifth District, June 1, 1871, vice Buckley, relieved.

E. P. Ducloslange, appointed district superintendent, Fourth District, June 26, 1871, vice Spranley, resigned.

JOHN COCKREM, Administrator.

Laid over to be printed.

Appropriations, etc.

By Mr. Shaw:

An ordinance making appropriations for the various orphan asylums and other charitable institutions, for the quarter ending June 30, 1871.

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in favor of the following asylums, for the sums respectively set opposite their names, being the quarterly allowance for charity to June 30, 1871, in conformity with article 716, Revised City Laws and Ordinances.

St. Joseph German Asylum, two hundred and two orphans, $707.

St. Mary Male Orphan Asylum, two hundred and ninety-one orphans, $1018 50.

St. Vincent Home Boys' Asylum, eighty-nine orphans, $311 50.

St. Vincent Infant Orphan Asylum, one hundred and seventy-nine orphans, $626 50.

St. Elizabeth Female Orphan Asylum, one hundred and sixty-three orphans, $570 50.

Orphan Girls' Immaculate Conception Asylum, ninety-six orphans, $336.

Sisters of Mount Carmel Asylum, one hundred and ninety-seven orphans, $689 50.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, one hundred and seventy-eight orphans, $623.

Children's Home Protestant Episcopal Church, for allowance for forty six orphans for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, $161.

Jewish Widows and Orphans' Home, for allowance for eighty-five orphans for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, $297 50.

Protestant Orphans' Home, Seventh street, one hundred and fifty-five orphans, $542 50.

Orphans' Home, Society Asylum, one hundred orphans, $350.

And in favor of the House of the Good Shepherd, for their quarterly allowance to June 30, 1871, as per ordinance No. 456, new series, for one hundred and fifty inmates, $525.

And under ordinance No. 1558, new series, in favor of St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, for wet nurses, $200 per month for April, May and June, 1871, $600.

Read twice and laid over.

By Mr. Shaw:

An ordinance to provide 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:

C. E. Girardey & Co., for rent of the New Orleans Ballroom from November 20, 1870, to June 21, 1871, $420.

Benj. F. Flanders, for sundry expenses in part of May and to June 21, 1871, $99 75.

John W. Norris, one safe for the Department of Public Accounts, $127 50.

S. F. Siskron, for law books for the City Attorney, approved, $24 50.

W. & J. McCracken, for making cases and pigeon holes for a desk for Department of Public Accounts, $35.

George P. Fernald, clerk of the Fourth District Court, for fees, etc., in sundry cases, as per bills, $785 95.

Read twice and laid over.

Claims of A. M. Holbrook, $10 30; New Orleans Times, $49; P. H. Quinlan, $21 50; Frank L. Butler, $20 85; Paul Capdeville, $50; Hinck & Co., $30; J. J. O'Hara, $6 50; William Henry, $300; William Henry, $218 30; John S. Walton, $144 66; L. H. Pilie, $250; New Orleans Republican, $20, and Price Current for $6, were passed; and Mr. Walton's claim, being for cash advanced for law charges, was made a special order.

Mr. Shaw called up, in an amended form, an ordinance to provide for the settlement of the claims of C. Roselius and Alfred Phillips, as follows:

WHEREAS, Among the assets turned over to this city by the late acting draining commissioners of the first draining district is a judgment against the city of New Orleans for $19,962 40, with interest to be added, say $5788 75; and

Whereas, The attorneys of said commissioners, C. Roselius and Alfred Phillips, are by law entitled to ten per cent of said judgment;

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That said claim be settled by the issue of certificates under ordinance No. 882, Administration series.

Adopted and referred to the Mayor with power.

Mr. Shaw called up a claim of J. S. Clark for $11,979 71 for laying Stowe pavement on Dryades and Common streets, and moved that it be settled in improvement bonds at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Mr. Walton said he understood that this pavement was only to be paid for when it was found adapted to the purpose.

Mr. Cockrem said the pavement had been three or four months down and he concluded the time had come when the Council ought either to accept or reject it. He had examined the pavement himself and was prepared to accept it.

The item was passed.

The pay roll ordinance for June, with some slight corrections, was passed:

By Mr. Shaw:

An ordinance to settle with the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, for the balance due them for one-third interest in the lease of the ferry between New Orleans and Gretna.

Be it ordained, That the Administrator of Finance deliver to the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, on the warrant of the Administrator of Public Accounts, three notes, drawn by Philip Drumm, for three hundred and sixty dollars each, and due, respectively, July 1, 1871, July 1, 1873, and January 1, 1875, in full satisfaction of a claim of said police jury for balance due them on a lease of the Gretna ferry to Philip Drumm, in which the share of the police jury was one-third, and that of the city of New Orleans two-thirds, of the notes received from the lessee.

Adopted.

Resolutions and Reports.

By Mr. Cockrem:

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals to furnish two new boilers for the Bienville draining machine.

Mr. Cockrem stated that the government inspector had condemned the boilers.

By Mr. Delassize:

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, June 27, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

In response to an advertisement for furnishing the public buildings with earth closets, etc., and for attention thereto one year, I received two bids for earth closets:

New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, bid $18 each.

Louisiana Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, bid $15 each.

For attention to earth closets for one year:

New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, bid $2500.

Louisiana Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, bid $1800.

The bid of the Louisiana Fertilizer Manufacturing Company being the lowest, was accepted.

L. T. DELASSIZE, Administrator.

Resolved, That the adjudication by the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings of a contract under resolution No. 903, Administration series, for furnishing the public buildings with earth closets, etc., and for attention thereto one year, unto the Louisiana Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, for the sums and prices hereinafter mentioned: Earth closets fifteen dollars each, and attention to earth closets, boxes, etc., for one year, eighteen hundred dollars, with A. H. D'Meza as security, in the sum of two thousand 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 before the City Notary to carry the same into effect.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bonzano, the resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

By Mr. Lewis:

An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance fixing a tax upon dogs," approved June 14, 1870.

Be it ordained, etc., That section four of ordinance No. 179, Administration series, be and the same is hereby amended, as follows: That after the tenth day of July, 1871, all dogs found running at large on any of the thoroughfares of this city without the license plate attached to the collar, shall be taken up by the police and stock drivers, and impounded in the public pound of the district where the arrest was made, and that the impounding party shall receive fifteen cents for each and every dog at the time of impounding, and the dog, if not claimed within forty-eight hours, shall be killed, or sold at public auction, at the discretion of the Administrator of Police; and any claimant for animals so impounded shall be required to pay a fine of three dollars, and pound keepers' fees of fifteen cents per day.

Laid over until to-morrow.

By Mr. Lewis:

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, June 27, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I respectfully recommend that leave of absence for three months, to take effect from the first day of July, 1871, be granted Mrs. E. Stokes, Matron of the Girls' House of Refuge, and ask permission to appoint Mrs. Mary Madden as acting matron during Mrs. Stokes' absence.

JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

Adopted.

By Mr. Walton:

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be authorized to correct an error of $200 in the April pay roll of the Department of Finance; said pay roll having been made so much too small.

Adopted and made a special order.

Mr. Walton called up a resolution laid over from May 2, appointing the Mayor, Administrator of Finance and City Attorney a committee for the settlement of back taxes.

The resolution was amended by the substitution of the Administrator of Commerce for the City Attorney, and was passed.

By Mr. Bonzano:

Report by the Administrator of Assessments on the petition of Edward Barnett, notary public, No. 18 Royal street, sixth assessment district.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, June 27, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

In consequence of a clerical error in copying the assessment roll of 1869, petitioner has been made to pay tax on $1000, in place of $100, the correct assessment on square No. 2333, ninth assessment district.

The same error was continued on the roll for 1870.

I recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in favor of Edward Barnett, for $21 37, excess of tax paid by him for 1869; and that the Administrator of Public Accounts is further authorized to correct the assessment for 1870 on square No. 2333, ninth assessment district, by making $100 in place of $1000.

H. BONZANO, Administrator.

Laid over to be printed.

By Mr. Bonzano:

Resolved, That in order to correct an error made in entering up assessment return against N. J. Esteva for 1870, the Administrator of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to correct his tax bill, No. 9631, assessing him with $300 in place of $3000 capital in a third class coffeehouse.

Laid over to be printed.

By Mr. Bonzano:

An ordinance providing for the recovery of money due the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract with one or more persons for the recovery and reimbursement of any and all moneys due the city of New Orleans, by persons or corporations to whom bills or claims have been paid in error; provided, that said contracting party or parties shall enter into bond and security, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to hold the city harmless for all costs of court, or damages that may arise from, or by reason of any suit that may be brought for the recovery of said moneys.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That the contracting party or parties shall be entitled to receive not exceeding forty per cent of the amounts recovered upon all claims collected and paid into the city treasury.

Mr. Bonzano moved to refer this ordinance to the Mayor with power. He remarked that it referred to some persons who knew a great deal more out of the Council than any one did in the Council, and who were going to show the city a gold mine of undiscovered claims.

The Mayor objected to the reference, unless some Administrator was associated with him.

The Administrator of Assessments was added to the reference.

Mr. Bonzano called up for final passage resolutions on the tax claims of Francis A. Boyle, F. Foucher, Amile and Rosamond Legars, and Mrs. George W. Pritchard, which were adopted, and in lieu of the unfavorable report on the claim of L. A. Cabiro, substituted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and is hereby authorized to cancel the tax bill against L. A. Cabiro for the year 1870, the same being for an erroneous assessment on $5000 capital as a sugar merchant, he being merely a sugar broker, without any capital.

The Waterworks.

Mr. Shaw said he had a communication from the New Orleans Waterworks Company, proposing to lease the Waterworks at a rental of $100,000 per annum, and making various other propositions. He moved that the whole communication be printed in full in the journal, and be referred to the Administrator of Waterworks.

It was so ordered.

The communication was as follows:

To the Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, the New Orleans Waterworks Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of the State for the purpose of supplying the cities of New Orleans and Carrollton with water, and herein represented by her proper officers, proposes to lease from the city of New Orleans her present waterworks and appurtenances for a term of twenty-five years, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

1. The lessee shall pay an annual rent of one hundred thousand dollars.

2. The lessee shall furnish to the city free of charge sufficient water for fire and street purposes; provided, that the opening of fire plugs for cleansing the gutters shall be controlled by such regulations as the City Council and the lessee may agree upon from time to time.

3. The lessee shall construct new and improved waterworks at or near the city of Carrollton, with the latest improved and approved machinery, having the privilege of taking possession of and using any or all of the machinery, pipes, pumps, real estate or other property connected with the present waterworks that may be needed in the construction of the new works or in operating or running the same; provided, that the supply of water shall not be interrupted during the construction of the new works. The lessee shall lay down forty-five miles of mains of proper sizes, to be so connected with the present system of pipes already laid, that an abundant supply of pure water can be furnished to the inhabitants on the line of said pipes, and at an elevation of at least sixty feet; provided, that the stock and property of said company shall be free and exempt from the payment of municipal taxes of any description.

4. The lessee shall have the right to execute a mortgage on the present and enlarged works in solido, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars.

5. The lessee shall be authorized to adopt and levy and collect water rents and rates according to the following schedule:

DWELLING HOUSES.

Every house containing six rooms or less, per annum, $12.

Every house containing thirteen rooms or less, per annum, $20.

Every house containing twenty rooms or less, per annum, $30.

HOTELS, ETC.

Hotels, taverns and boarding houses (containing over twenty rooms), not including water for baths or for uses without the house, for each bed for boarders and lodgers within the same, one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

STORES.

For each tenement occupied as a store, warehouse, office, shop, or for purposes not included in any other classification, and not requiring more than an ordinary supply of water, from eight to twenty-five dollars per annum.

WATER CLOSETS.

For each private water closet, five dollars per annum.

For each public water closet, eight dollars per annum.

For each private urinal, five dollars per annum.

For each public urinal, ten dollars per annum.

STABLES.

Private stables, including water for washing carriages, five dollars per annum; and for each horse over two, one dollar and fifty cents per annum additional.

Livery stables, including water for washing carriages, for each and every horse, two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Street car stables, drays and teams, for each horse or mule, one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

HOSE.

For a hose of not more than five-eighths of an inch orifice, for washing windows or sprinkling streets or gardens, in addition to the charges for other uses, three dollars per annum.

REFECTORIES.

Refectories, confectioneries, eating houses, market and fish stalls, provision shops, refreshment and oyster saloons, according to the water used, from twelve to twenty-five dollars per annum.

BATHS.

Public baths, for each tub, eight dollars per annum.

Private baths, for each tub, five dollars per annum.

PRINTING OFFICES.

For each printing office, according to the number of presses used, not including the supplying of a steam engine, from ten to sixteen dollars per annum.

STEAM ENGINES.

Every stationary steam engine, working not over twelve hours per day, for each horse power, six dollars per annum.

FOUNTAINS, ETC.

Fountains, for each one hundred gallons, daily consumption, eight dollars per annum.

For large quantities of water to brewers, distillers, and for other purposes not specified unper specific regulations for determining the quantity, when the estimated average quantity consumed is more than one hundred gallons per day, for each one thousand gallons, twenty-five cents.

The lessee shall have the right and power to ascertain, by metres, the quantity of water used in any case; and when the quantity used shall be ascertained and measured in that way, the lessee may establish water rates therefor, instead of the specific rates hereinbefore established; provided, however, that the said rates shall in no case exceed twenty-five cents for one thousand gallons.

6. The present waterworks, when taken possession of by the lessee, shall be estimated at a fixed value of two millions of dollars, and at the expiration of the lease, the city shall have the right to take possession of the same, and all improvements and additions made by the lessee, by giving six months previous notice in writing of such intention; and in order to ascertain the improved value of the same, there shall be appointed three arbitrators, one by the lessee, one by the city, and the third by the two, who shall estimate the value of the works, taking into account the actual receipts and expenditures, operating, expenses, etc. After the amount has been fixed and agreed upon, then the present estimated value of two millions of dollars shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the lessee by the city in its bonds, payable in forty years, secured by a mortgage upon the said waterworks, present and improved, bearing eight per cent interest from date, payable semi-annually. Should the city fail to avail herself of this privilege at the expiration of this lease, then the same shall continue and be in force for the further term of twenty-five years, and so on from time to time.

7. Possession of the present waterworks shall be given to the lessee on the first day of November, 1871, and the surveying, engineering, plans, estimates, etc., for the extension shall be commenced as soon as practicable, and the actual work of construction shall be commenced on or before the first day of April, 1872, and be completed on or before the first day of April, 1877, under penalty of forfeiture of the lease; provided, that if such actual commencement of construction of extensions be not accomplished on said first day of April, 1872, then the lease shall be null, the city shall re-enter at once into possession of the waterworks, the lessee shall refund to the city its whole receipts of the works, less actual running expenses, which shall not be greater than they now are.

It is respectfully suggested that so much of the rent (under the proposed lease), as may be necessary, might be appropriated by the city to the payment of the interest on the $1,340,000 of bonds issued to the Commercial Bank Waterworks Company, for the purchase of the present works, and the balance applied as a sinking fund to pay or purchase said bonds, which could be thus extinguished before the termination of the proposed lease, and leave the city at that time, in possession of a real interest in the then waterworks of two millions of dollars, unencumbered by any debt or liability.

There are many matters of detail which could not be embraced in a proposition of this kind, that can be mutually discussed with a committee which might be appointed to take this proposition into consideration.

J. HERNANDEZ, President.

H. V. BARRINGER, Secretary.

Mr. Walton suggested that the ordinance which had been so long before the Council, for the extension of the Waterworks, be printed side by side with this proposal. He understood the ordinance had been somewhat amended.

Mr. Shaw: It has been twice printed in our journal already.

Mr. Delassize: Not since it was amended.

Agreed to.

The ordinance was as follows:

An ordinance to provide for the extension and perfection of the waterworks of the city of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That for the purpose of extending and perfecting the waterworks of the said city, so as to procure an ample supply of pure water, as may be required for purposes specified in this ordinance, there shall be issued by the city of New Orleans her bonds to an amount not exceeding $2,500,000; said bonds to be of such denomination as the Council may hereafter direct; be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Administrator of Finance, sealed with the seal of the Mayoralty, and be made payable to Alfred Shaw or bearer in ten years after the date thereof. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, covered by coupons of interest annexed to said bonds, signed by the Administrator of Finance, and made payable at New Orleans on the first days of August and February of each year.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, etc., That in order to secure the payment of the aforesaid bonds, and the coupons thereunto annexed, the entire revenue of the waterworks of the city of New Orleans arising from and after the date of the issue of said bonds, or any part thereof, whether such revenue arises from the said waterworks in its present or improved condition, is hereby declared to be set apart, and to be held and pledged for the payment of the principal and interest to become due upon any and all bonds signed and issued in conformity with this ordinance; and the Administrator of Finance is hereby directed and required, as soon as any bond shall be issued under this ordinance, to deposit the aforesaid revenue immediately upon the collection thereof with the Fiscal Agent of the city of New Orleans, to the credit of "interest on waterworks bonds," to such an amount as may be required to pay interest on the bonds, and the remainder to the credit of "redemption of waterworks bonds;" the amounts thus deposited to be withdrawn and used for no other purpose than to pay and discharge the interest and principal of the aforesaid bonds as the same may respectively become due.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That, as additional security for the payment of the bonds and coupons aforesaid, a mortgage shall be executed, in favor of Alfred Shaw, for the benefit of the holder and holders of said bonds and coupons, upon the City Waterworks and all improvements, acquisitions and extensions which may be made to the said waterworks, through or by means of the bonds authorized to be issued by this ordinance, or the proceeds arising therefrom, in whole or in part. The Mayor of the city of New Orleans is hereby required to execute an act of mortgage and of pledge, in conformity with this ordinance, before a notary public in the city of New Orleans, and with which act the aforesaid bonds are to be identified by the "paraph" of said notary.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, etc., That neither the bonds to be issued under this ordinance nor any part or portion of the proceeds which may arise therefrom shall be used for any other purpose than the extension, improvement and perfection of the waterworks of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, etc., That whenever the city desires to retire the said bonds, or any portion thereof, the Administrator of Finance shall advertise during thirty days for sealed proposals for sale to the city of the bonds issued under this ordinance; and no proposals shall be accepted at a greater price than at par, with the accrued interest. Should the city fail to obtain sufficient proposals, it may by lot retire at par such amount as may be required, the form of determining the same being prescribed by ordinance and on public advertisement of the numbers and designations of the bonds so retired, the city shall pay on presentation of said bonds, with accrued interest; and in default of presentation interest thereon shall cease in thirty days from the first publication of the advertisement aforesaid.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, etc., That the city of New Orleans, in consideration of the public supply of water for fire extinguishing, street cleaning, etc., will meet all the current expenses of the Waterworks from the general funds of the city, the cost of the supply to be placed to the account of the several departments of the city government to which it may be furnished.

SEC. 7. Be it further ordained, etc., That for the purpose of showing the terms and conditions under which the bonds authorized by this ordinance are to be issued, the Mayor and Administrator of Finance are hereby authorized to cause this ordinance to be printed on the back of said bonds.

SEC. 8. Be it further ordained, etc., That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Petitions.

A petition of J. Saltzman, of Milneburg, for relief and recompense for work upon public bridges during the late flood, was referred to the relief committee and Administrator of Improvements.

Mr. Bonzano, of the relief committee, reported that, though they had closed the regular free market as no longer necessary, they were still attending to all cases requiring relief, furnishing medicines, etc., where needed.

A petition of John A. Somers, for twenty months' pay as commissary of Pilie market, was referred to the Administrator of Commerce.

An assessment petition of François Lacroix was referred to the Administrator of Assessments.

A petition of residents on Laharpe street, for extension of water pipe, was referred to the Administrator of Waterworks.

A communication from D. C. Byerly, clerk of the Third District Court, claiming all tax suits under $100, was referred to the Administrator of Finance.

A proposition of Mr. William Williams, to rent a lot of ground belonging to the city, was referred to the Administrator of Finance.

A communication from the attorney of A. Edwards, claiming salary as recorder, was referred to the Administrator of Police.

Mr. Bonzano wanted to know if there was no way of dispensing with the services of Mr. A. Edwards.

An assessment petition of John Lockwood was referred to the Administrator of Assessments.

Still another petition from Mr. and Mrs. Derance was referred to the Mayor.

A petition of property-owners, asking that State street be shelled, was referred to the Administrator of Improvements.

Another tax communication, in reference to the Southern cotton press, was referred to the committee on taxes.

A petition of citizens of Milneburg, for light, was referred to the Administrator of Police.

Deferred Business.

Claims of John Roach, ex-Coroner, were referred to the Mayor and Administrator of Finance, with power to settle under ordinance No. 882.

By Mr. Remick:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, June 27, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

Having considered the petitions of E. Rimbau and Jean Cazeau, farmers of the Poydras, Pilie and Treme markets for the month of June, asking to be reimbursed a portion of the purchase price of the revenues of said markets because of the falling off of business consequent upon the late overflow, I have to state that while I recognize the misfortune of the farmers under the circumstances set forth, I see no justice in their claims.

When they bought the revenues, they did it for the purpose of profiting by it, as in any other business transaction, and had they made a great success and realized more than they anticipated at the time of purchase, they would not have been willing, nor would they have been expected, to make extra compensation to the city on account of such result.

I therefore recommend that their petitions be not granted.

F. C. REMICK, Administrator.

Adopted.

Mrs. McCerran's claim, laid over May 31, was ordered settled under ordinance 882.

Mr. Remick called up resolutions giving permission to the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company to put up poles, and regulating the licenses of double butcher stalls, which were adopted.

The ordinance granting extensive ferry privileges to Charles Morgan, introduced by Mr. Remick last week, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Remick gave notice of a motion to reconsider next week in case any flaws should be found to require rectification.

By Mr. Delassize:

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, June 27, 1871.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The petition of the judge and officers of the honorable the First District Court, asking improved ventilation in the First District Court room was referred to me at the last meeting of the Council.

As the First District Court holds its sessions in a leased building, I—deeming the prayer of the petitioners just and proper—immediately applied to the owners thereof, C. E. Girardey & Co., for permission to make the alterations necessary to the end in view. To which application I received a negative response, as follows:

"We reply that the said change will affect the appearance of the building to our disadvantage, and being but too poorly required for the spacious accommodations afforded the city, to say nothing of the manner in which the property is taxed, we regret the necessity of declining to accede thereto."

As no action can be taken unless the owners of the court building recede from their position, which I do not think probable, I beg leave to be discharged from further consideration of the petition.

L. T. DELASSIZE, Administrator.

Mr. Bonzano said it was a most extraordinary thing that Mr. Girardey, who had been a property holder fifty years, and a real estate agent most of his life, should at this late hour come forward to complain of his assessment, as if he had only just come to town and learned that he was assessed.

The report was adopted.

The Council then took a recess till tomorrow at noon.

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary.

Work has already commenced on the proposed cotton factory at Selma, ground having been broken for a foundation on Tuesday last. The site chosen is on Range avenue, just north of the track of the New Orleans and Selma railroad, in East Selma. The Selma *Times* says of this enterprise: "The factory is a fixed fact, and in a few months will be turning out cloth. A large portion of the machinery, including engines, etc., will be built in Selma. The work of laying the brick will commence on next Monday, at which time, if we can get the necessary data, we shall tell what sort of an establishment it is to be. When it is built, it will be the biggest stride Selma has taken since the termination of the war, for it will be the pioneer of other manufacturing establishments."

INSURANCE.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS,

Capital.....$300,000.

Office corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, up stairs; entrance on St. Andrew street.

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EDUCATIONAL.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

This University received its charter June 25, 1863, "with the power to confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by universities in the United States of America."

It is modeled after the best colleges of our country, and its immunities are free to all.

Its first catalogue shows that nearly nine hundred students have been in attendance, and present indications are that the next one will show an equal number.

All necessary expenses are moderate, and deserving, indigent students can have pecuniary aid.

The University is situated in a pleasant and healthful part of the city, and, in all its appointments, affords facilities for obtaining a thorough education not excelled in the South.

It embraces the following departments:

1. ACADEMIC, in which students are prepared for college, or secure a good English education.
2. COLLEGIATE.
3. NORMAL, arranged with special reference to the education of teachers, and is aided by the "Peabody Fund."
4. MEDICAL. Charity Hospital is accessible to this department.
5. LAW.
6. THEOLOGICAL, which is open to all denominations.

Further information may be obtained upon application to any of the following members of the faculty:

REV. J. W. HEALY, LL. D., President and Instructor in Sacred Theology.
REV. C. H. THOMPSON, D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology and University Preacher.
HON. RUFUS WAPLES, LL.