New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

CITY COUNCIL—OFFICIAL

REGULAR MEETING—CONTINUED.

CITY HALL, New Orleans, June 28, 1871.

The recess having expired, the Council resumed its 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).

Protection from Overflow—The Mayor's Veto.

Mr. Shaw introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Drainage immediately lay out, and the Administrator of Improvements and City Surveyor proceed to erect all the works necessary to strengthen the line of the Metairie ridge, including flood gates or locks in both canals so as to effectually protect all lands within the line of the ridge from inundation.

The yeas and nays were called and the resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. Shaw then moved that the following resolution pass, the veto of the Mayor notwithstanding, and upon that question called the yeas and nays:

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.

Mr. Bonzano: There is a matter of plans and specifications on file in the office of the Surveyor which we know nothing about. I don't know of any except a certain favorite plan of the Surveyor for railroad cars and a horse track on the lake, which I am opposed to. I am in favor of a protection levee three or four hundred yards inside the margin of the lake, but of no other, because, from the best information I can get, any levee constantly exposed to the waves will be a constant expense to keep in repair, no matter whether flanked by iron revetments or not. There is no material to be had here strong enough to withstand the action of the waves and the water.

Mr. Delassize: My views are exactly those of the Administrator of Assessments. I want a protection levee, but I don't see the necessity of it in the lake.

Mr. Cockrem said this plan had been before the public two or three months; he called for the question.

Mr. Lewis: I am not as yet decided how to vote on this question. I do not understand, Mr. President, whether you veto the whole ordinance or that portion of it as to the levee being in the lake. Is that the part of the ordinance you veto, Mr. President, or do you veto the whole ordinance?

Mr. Cockrem: It is vetoed as a whole.

The Mayor called for the reading of the following paragraph of the veto:

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.

Mr. Cockrem: The resolution as a whole has been vetoed.

Mr. Lewis: That is what I am asking for. I am not prepared to sustain the Mayor's veto as a whole, but I am prepared to sustain it if the levee is in the lake.

Mr. Shaw: As far as I am concerned the Mayor is mistaken in saying we have not sufficiently considered this matter. I think I understand the plan of Mr. Bell. It has been before us some weeks, and a similar plan has been before the public for years past, and was reported on favorably by a board of engineers in 1869. I understand it to be a protection levee outside of the present lake shore, and I vote for it on that ground. I have maturely considered the subject. If we are going into a work of great magnitude on the lake shore I propose to reclaim the whole lake front, not leaving a ragged edge in front of the levee. The water where we propose to locate the levee may be twelve or eighteen inches deep, but anywhere where we could put a levee it would be washed by the high tide. I propose to build a levee that will stand. Do you mean to tell me that a levee put out in the water will not withstand the action of the waves? Then we must build a breakwater to protect it.

Mr. Bonzano: I believe some years ago there was a sort of protection barrier built by the government at Lake Pontchartrain. I think they spent some hundred and fifty thousand dollars without accomplishing anything in the way of protection. I have not said that a levee could not be constructed in the water of sufficient strength to withstand any action of the waves, but I say the material to construct such a levee is not to be had here. It requires stone or rock that the waves can not move. As far as the iron revetment is concerned, that is entirely experimental. With the immense force of the waves I have seen on the lake shore the filling will always be carried away. In voting to sustain the Mayor's veto I, nevertheless, stand committed to a protection levee on or near the lake shore, though not out in the lake to please the fancy of one or two individuals who think they have got a good thing.

Mr. Cockrem: Not one or two individuals; a whole corps of engineers reported on this thing in 1869.

Mr. Walton: We have passed a resolution to-day that provides for the immediate protection of the city from overflow, and I understand that this work will be entered upon at once. It seems to me, with regard to this protection levee, that we all agree it is necessary and very desirable that the work should be done on the plan laid out by the Legislature; but I do not see the absolute necessity of undertaking this at the present time, while there is such a diversity of opinion as to where the levee should be placed. It seems to me no more than right to defer our action until we have more light and a little more time to think it out with. I am in favor of a protection levee, and have been ever ready to vote for it, but I have serious doubts whether a protection levee would not be worse than no levee at all in the water. Mr. Cockrem and Mr. Bonzano voted against it.

Mr. Cockrem: The ordinance as a whole has been vetoed.

The Mayor: I understand the Administrator's vote to be nay.

Mr. Remick voted yea.

Mr. Lewis: I understand the Mayor does not veto only that part of the ordinance locating the levee in the lake.

Mr. Shaw: You can not divide your veto.

The Mayor: The plan of the City Surveyor is to locate this levee in the lake. So says the Administrator of Accounts. So says the Administrator of Improvements. I veto that.

Mr. Cockrem called for the reading of the paragraph from the Mayor's message already read.

Mr. Shaw: I think there is no doubt on this subject. It is a levee along or near the line of the shore, and as the shore slopes, a good deal of land at high water is submerged, and at low water is dry. It is a question of where you shall locate this levee. My proposition is to locate it outside the ordinary shore, on the slope of land where the water is of very slight depth.

The Mayor: That is the way I understand the proposition.

Mr. Shaw: In high tides the waves will strike the levee if we put it half a mile from the shore, just as they will inside the shore. I think this is not a subject for a division of votes. The ordinance has been finally discussed. There were plenty of chances to amend it; plenty of chances to vote on the question of separating it into paragraphs, but now it comes before us on a veto, and I vote yea to carry it over the veto of the Mayor, and I think every member of the Council should vote yea or nay.

The Mayor: I understand the Administrator of Waterworks to have voted no, unless he tells me to the contrary.

Mr. Remick inquired if the Administrator voted an unqualified no.

Mr. Lewis voted nay.

Mr. Walton: I vote nay, not because I am not in favor of a protection levee, but because I want further information.

Mr. Lewis: I vote nay for the same reason.

Mr. Bonzano voted nay.

The vote stood:

Yeas: Cockrem, Shaw and Remick—3.

Nays: Delassize, Lewis, Walton and Bonzano—4.

The Mayor's veto was accordingly sustained.

Mr. Bonzano: I now move that the drainage committee prepare plans, and give the Surveyor instructions, instead of the Surveyor giving us instructions.

Mr. Remick: I should object to that, because some members of the drainage committee acknowledge they do not know anything about it.

Mr. Bonzano: There are plenty of men besides the Surveyor who can be called upon.

Mr. Cockrem: Does the gentleman propose to do without the aid of the Surveyor?

The Mayor requested the Administrator of Assessments to put his resolution in writing.

Mr. Bonzano did so, as follows:

Resolved, That the drainage committee prepare a plan for the construction of a protection levee near the lake shore, which, after being approved by the Council, shall be the guide for the contractor and Surveyor, under the direction of the Administrator of Improvements, in the execution of the work.

The resolution was amended to read, "on or near the lake shore."

Mr. Remick moved that the resolution be laid over.

Mr. Shaw said he thought the Council were ready to pass it.

The resolution was then carried.

Miscellaneous.

By Mr. Remick:

Amendment to Ordinance No. 787, Sections four and six.

Be it ordained by the City Council of New Orleans, That no fish shall be sold in any market in this city after the hour of ten o'clock A. M., under penalty of not less than five dollars or more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Be it further ordained, That all ordinances of parts of ordinances, inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Laid over to be printed.

Mr. Lewis called up his dog ordinance, which was adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary.

The Grand Duke Alexis.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.—It is believed in the State Department that the stories to the effect that the Russian Grand Duke Alexis proposed visiting this country the present season are without foundation. The belief is founded upon the supposition that in a matter of such political importance as this Minister Curtin certainly would have been consulted in relation thereto, and would long since have communicated the fact to the home government, if there was a probability that the visit would take place. Curtin has been heard from up to a recent date, but in his dispatches he makes no mention of any preparation for the rumored journey of the prince.

John Morrissey publishes the following card in the *Saratogian:*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 18.

To the Editor of the Daily Saratogian:

SIR—The report is going the rounds of the newspapers that my house is open to ladies to gamble in. I desire to contradict the story, flatly, through your columns. I have lived in Saratoga nine years, and no lady has ever gambled, nor will ever gamble, in my house. By request, ladies have been admitted to look at the house and furniture, but the comment it has occasioned far and near prompts me to decline any further visits from them. Furthermore, my house is intended for visitors; not residents of Saratoga.

Very respectfully, JOHN MORRISSEY.

A French officer, a prisoner of war during the beginning of the campaign, was quartered for some time on parole in a merchant's house in Hamburg, where he was treated with every consideration and kindness by the family. Desirous of expressing his gratitude to his hosts, he left them a sealed envelope, which was not to be opened until after his departure. When this occurred it was duly opened and found to contain a letter to the future French commander of Hamburg (when it should have been conquered and occupied by the French), begging him to treat the aforesaid family with as much consideration as they had treated the writer. The family are under obligations to the young officer.

The American steam line to Africa, about which so much was written two years ago, has gone into oblivion. The project came to nothing, and now looks more unpromising than before. The English clearly have the advantage. They can build steamers, and afterward sail them with all the odds in their favor. They are established, with ample capital, and Americans will not drive them from the ground very soon. In a word, England has the monopoly of Africa, as she has of South America, through her far-reaching lines of steamers.

"Now, my boy," said the committee man, "if I had a mince pie and should give two-twelfths of it to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should take half the pie myself, what should there be left? Speak up loud, loud, so that all can hear." "The plate," shouted the boy.

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.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICERS:

KASPAR AUCH, President; ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.

Louis Mathias, Secretary; John Purcell, Inspector.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Keller, Philipp Drumm, E. H. Burton, Henry Rice, W. R. Fish, L. L. Levy, O. F. Theisman, Florence Pfister, Louis Paessel, J. F. Kranz, Henry Ellermann, Dr. W. B. Wood, Henry Bensel, Jr., Alfred Shaw, Charles Kummel, R. D. Maclin, Christian Mehle, John Henderson, Jr., B. H. Scheue, J. M. G. Parker, August Bernard. jel0 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

This University received its charter June 25, 1868, "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. B., Professor of International Law and Dean of the Law Faculty.

C. B. WHITE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.

J. F. FULLER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Academical Department.

P. M. WILLIAMS, A. M., Professor of English Literature and Principal of Normal Department. ap2

THE NEW ORLEANS MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

188.....Race Street.....188

(Between Coliseum and Camp),

Conducted by T. B. EDWARDS and SAM. H. LEWIS graduates of the Louisiana Military University;

Will prepare pupils to enter the Sophomore or Junior Class of the Louisiana State Military University, or any other college in the United States. An Elementary Department is attached. Discipline military, with daily drill. no2 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. W. EASTHAM.....G. MORRIS

EASTHAM & MORRIS, Manufacturers and Dealers in BRUSHES, No. 15 UNION STREET, BOSTON. an

C. MEHLE & CO., CHRIS. MEHLE, B. C. STEINBACK, J. DONALDSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, Stock Landing, New Orleans. jal 1y

CHARLES G. SCHULZE, No. 66 Gravier Street, New Orleans. Postoffice Box 1138. Stereotype and Electrotyping, Seal Press Engraving, Die Sinking, Stencil Cutting, Designing. Agency for the best Card and Canceling Stamps, Red, Black and Blue Ink, Ribbons for Hand Stamps, Stencil Plates, etc. First premium for best Stereotype Plate at last Fair. jal4

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO., Manufacturers of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, ETC., Manufactory, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Warehouse, No. 82 Carondelet street, NEW ORLEANS. ap15 8a&3m3m

CLAIMS COMMISSION. The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress. Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 1423 I street, corner of Fifteenth. ap19 JOHN M. G. PARKER.

S. GOLTMAN & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 132.....St. James Street.....132 (Near the Ottawa Hotel), MONTREAL, CANADA. Suits or single garments made to order and sent to any part of the United States at very low prices Send for fashion plates and price lists. au7 1y

W. W. SHARPE & CO., (OF THE LATE FIRM OF JOY, COE & CO.) GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS. Tribune Buildings, NEW YORK. oc21

JOHN RHEINTHAL, CARRIAGE MAKER, 170.....Girod Street.....170 (Near St. Charles Street,) NEW ORLEANS. ap23 1y

ECONOMY THE ROAD TO WEALTH. HAVE YOUR OLD CLOTHES CLEANED AND THEY WILL LAST ANOTHER SEASON, BY J. JOLY, TAILOR AND SCOURER, 514.....Camp Street.....514 (Near the Magazine Market.) Suits of every description made to order. au26 1y

C. F. HOLLE & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. 81 Magazine street, Between Poydras and Lafayette streets NEW ORLEANS. Dealers in all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS. Also, agents for the celebrated CINCINNATI LAGER BEER. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no11 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELICAN FERTILIZER. THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY, No. 12 Union Street, Up Stairs, Have now ready for delivery their superior FERTILIZING COMPOUND, in quantities to suit purchasers. Certificates from well-known citizens characterize it as superior to Peruvian Guano, while it is sold at less than half the price, and has no disagreeable odor. Send for Circular. Price of our Pelican No. 1.....$50 per ton. Price of our Pelican No. 2.....$45 per ton. Terms—Cash, or approved city acceptance, payable December 1, 1871. Also, EARTH CLOSETS and COMMODES for sale. Samples to be seen and orders taken at the office. fel6 1y

MADAME BLACK, THE GREAT INDIAN Astrologist, is still at 191 Carondelet street, near Julia. She will disclose to you past, present and future events of your life, whether connected with marriage, business, etc. Has a sure remedy for rheumatism, and for reconciling estranged lovers. Satisfaction given or no pay. my4 1y

S. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 PARK Row, New York; and GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York, are the agents for the New Orleans Republican in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses. oc22

AUCTION SALES.

By Neville & Van Solingen.

SALE OF WAR-HOUSED AND UNCLAIMED GOODS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, New Orleans, June 20, 1871.

BY NEVILLE & VAN SOLINGEN, AUCTIONEERS.—The following goods having remained in warehouse unclaimed for more than one year or warehoused for more than three years, will be sold at public auction, in accordance with law and the regulations of the Treasury Department, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, on MONDAY, July 10, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M.:

| UNCLAIMED. | | |