New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY THE TAX COLLECTOR OF THE FIRST DISTRICT, at 12 o'clock, at No. 169 Gravier street, vacant and improved real estate, for taxes.

BY CONSTABLE JOHN McCORMICK, at 12 o'clock, whisky barrels and sundries.

BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two lots with buildings, on First, between Dryades and St. Denis streets; two lots with improvements on Pleasureine, between Jena and Cadiz streets.

Local Intelligence.

AN INCIDENT ON ST. CHARLES STREET.—During a slight lull in business the other day, two little bootblacks, one white and one black, were standing in front of Bob Strong's, doing nothing, when the white bootblack agreed to black the black bootblack's boots. The black bootblack was of course willing to have his boots blacked by his fellow bootblack, and the bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots went to work. When the bootblack had blacked one of the black bootblack's boots until it shone in a manner that would make any bootblack proud, this bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots, refused to black the other boot of the black bootblack's until the black bootblack, who had consented to have the white bootblack black his boots, should add five cents to the amount the white bootblack had made blacking other men's boots. This the bootblack whose one boot had been blacked refused to do, saying that it was good enough for a black bootblack to have one boot blacked and he didn't care whether the boot that the bootblack hadn't blacked was black or not. This made the bootblack who had blacked the black bootblack's boot as angry as a bootblack often gets, and he vented his wrath by spitting upon the blacked boot of the black bootblack. This roused the latent passion of the black bootblack, and he proceeded to boot the white bootblack with the boot which the white bootblack had blacked. A fight followed. The fraternity of bootblacks afterward convened, and denounced the action of the white and black bootblacks as one of the blackest in the pages of bootblack history.

CARDS.—Professor A. T. Scriver, the well known card writer, has established himself at Crescent Hall, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, where he will be pleased to receive orders from his friends. He makes a specialty of New Year's cards.

THAT MASKED CAVALIER.—Late one evening last week a masked man on horseback rode up to a house not far from the head of St. Philip street, and fired four shots from a revolver into the house, the front door of which was open. Mrs. Graf was inside the building, with her three children. One of the bullets struck her in the abdomen, but not making a very serious wound. The masked then rode off. Suspicion existed that one J. B. Bonhomme was the sportive cavalier, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, which fact he learned and surrendered himself. He keeps a coffeehouse and grocery at the corner of Bourbon and St. Philip streets, and his habits are occasionally erratic. There has been a quarrel or contest between the families for two years, and they have had a case in court for a long time. Accused was ordered to give an appearance bond.

A VERDICT.—In the case of John Watson, who was killed at the corner of First and Freret streets, Christmas, the coroner's jury return a verdict that death was accidental. Half a dozen bullet holes in the body of a stranger; bullets fired by an angry crowd of men, looks like an accident. Perhaps Judge Adams will take sufficient interest in this "accident" to learn what that jury did not.

THE GRAND JURY VISITING.—Yesterday the grand jury visited several prominent localities and looked at things. It is the fifty year old story.

E. L. JEWELL ARRESTED.—Information reached Captain Montamat that Mr. E. L. Jewell intended to fight a duel, whereupon an affidavit was made out that the gentleman was about to disturb the peace. He was arrested and taken before Judge States, who placed him under $5000 bonds. After a little delay the sum demanded was secured, four citizens signing for him.

ORLEANIANS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA. A card from the Grand National Hotel informed us that the following named Orleanians are sojourning there: Mrs. A. M., Charles D., Misses F. and G. V. Sweet, Mr. John S. Beall and Mr. William Robinson.

Gentlemen's brown English socks for twenty-five, thirty and forty cents per pair, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 109 Common street.

A THREE-CORNERED TRAGEDY—*A Women Killed by a Man.*—The tenement numbered 148 Magazine street is not one of the sweetest places in New Orleans, nor the most peaceful. All sorts of people exist there, and occasionally they indulge in terrific quarrels. Yesterday morning Michael Mitchell and Emma Williams settled their dispute in an extreme fashion. Emma brickbatted Michael, laying him out. As soon as he recovered he drew a pistol and fired at the woman, the bullet striking above her hip, inflicting a wound that caused her death about dark last evening. The man passed his revolver to his wife, who attempted to shoot, but the weapon missed fire. Michael fled, and jumped into a passing car, but he was arrested. His wife remained in the vicinity some time, holding the pistol in her right hand, threatening to dose anybody who interfered with her. She concluded to leave the place and started down Magazine to Canal street, out to Burgundy, and thence to a shanty at the corner of Customhouse and Burgundy streets, entering as if at home. A rabble of boys and men followed her to the door, shouting as if it were really great sport. Sergeant Stabowski seeing the crowd inquired as to the cause and immediately arrested the woman, although he could make no charge except from information such as was furnished by excited people. She was afterward transferred to the first precinct where she is charged with being accessory before and after the fact of killing Emma Williams.

BRIEF MENTION.—Basso Pergot dislikes policemen and when an officer tried to arrest him pulled a pistol and fired at the blue coat, at the head of St. Ann street. His offense was disturbing the peace, and now he his in prison.

William Vogel may be a sailor but he did not act like one when several days ago he bamboozled Thomas Crilly out of some goods. Prison fare is his.

Louisa Johnson was a servant in the family of Tony Constanzia and knowing where a gold watch was concealed in the house, stole it, for which she was arrested from No. 46 Hospital street.

A burglar recently rifled the house of Mr. B. Claverard, No. 428 Claiborne street, carrying off money and jewelry worth $500.

FIRES IN THE FIFTH AND SIXTH DISTRICTS.—Between twelve and one o'clock Monday night the double cottage of Michael Fry, on Eliza street, Algiers, was burned. It was not occupied. Loss $1200.

Monday night, late, a one-story frame house on Lyon, near Magazine street, Sixth District, unoccupied, owned by Mrs. Caralia, was destroyed by fire. The flames extended to a large barn owned by Mr. B. J. West, and both buildings were destroyed.

At midnight fire was discovered in a one-story frame house on Magazine street, above the market, but little damage was done. It is occupied by Mr. Gorgrave as a shoe shop and residence.

PELICAN HOOK AND LADDER NO. 4.—Pelican No. 4 has for years been regarded as the standard bearer of the department in the Second District. They wear their laurels modestly, but still retain them as fresh as ever. Last night they held their annual election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected: President, L. Bertoli; vice president, Edward Gueringer; secretary, George H. Dunbar; treasurer, B. F. Labranche; foreman, O. E. Sullivan; first assistant, P. H. Ford; second assistant, A. L. Leaumont.

The delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association are L. Bertoli, P. S. McIntyre and O. E. Sullivan. Mr. J. D. Macheca was chosen marshal. The company was presented a fine horse by Mr. P. V. Benachi, and the boys at once named the noble animal in honor of the generous donor.

After the installation of officers the company, headed by Charles Jaeger's silver cornet band, serenaded their friends. The REPUBLICAN returns thanks for a share of the honors and wishes No. 4 all success.

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1874.

Superior District Court.

S. Z. Relf vs. Atlas Insurance Company.—Plaintiff alleges in his petition that the above company is indebted to him for $325 and interest; that on the thirteenth of September, 1873, P. A. Fortier insured furniture in No. 467 Casacalva street for $600; that the same was destroyed by fire during the term of the policy; that the defendant acknowledged the liability, and also recognized plaintiff as assignee of the policy, on which they paid $75 on account. He sues for the balance of the amount and interest.

Superior Criminal Court.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

John Martin, indicted for incest, pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $5000, and accused remanded in default.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Embezzlement—P. M. Moreau.

CONTINUED INDEFINITELY.

State vs. Roman Marinoget.—Murder of Jean Lazier on the nineteenth of September.

State vs. Nelson Severain and Gustave Macarthy.—Murder of A. Demassenilles on the twelfth of August, 1873.

First District Court.

INFORMATION FILED.

Assault and battery—Dan Jordan, Salem Tillman.

Entering a store—Salem Tillman.

Petty larceny—Eliza Rogers.

SENTENCED.

Laura Harris, petty larceny, one month in Parish Prison; Charles Simmons, larceny, eight months in Penitentiary.

Fourth District Court.

State ex rel. Seymour Van Duzen vs. William Fagan, criminal sheriff, et al.—Habeas corpus. Relator is held subject to the order of the sheriff of Natchitoches on a warrant issued by Peter Burke, a justice of the peace of that parish, charged with stealing a yearling heifer. He claims illegal arrest and detainment, and asks for a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued, returnable at ten o'clock on Wednesday, December 30.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, December 29, 1874.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M., local time, to-day:

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	23	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	19	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	35	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	6	W.	Clear.
Dubuque	2	N. W.	Clear.
Galveston	66	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	65	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	14	.....	Fair.
Lacrosse	3	W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	17	E.	Clear.
Louisville	31	W.	Fair.
Memphis	33	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville	39	N.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	75	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha	14	S.	Fair.
Pittsburg	29	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	50	N.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	21	N. E.	Fair.
St. Paul	1*	S. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	59	N.	Light rain.
Yazkoo	22	N.	Fair.
Augusta	25	W.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	45	W.	Fair.
Mobile	59	S.	Fair.
Montgomery	64	N.	Cloudy.
New York	42	W.	Fair.
Savannah	52	S. W.	Fair.
Key West	74	E.	Fair.

*Below zero.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	21	..	14	3
Cincinnati	25	..	19	6
Davenport	5	..	2	11
Dubuque	..	1	4	4
Keokuk	..	..	2	1
Louisville	11	..	9	0
Memphis	..	..	8	1
Nashville	21	..	13	7
New Orleans	..	2	*14	10
Pittsburg	21	..	12	6
Shreveport	2	..	11	3
St. Louis	..	..	4	5
Vicksburg	2	..	6	11

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Caucus of the Southern Republican Members of Congress.

The Republican members of the House from the Southern States held a caucus on Saturday evening for the purpose of uniting upon a policy. The caucus contained forty-five members, every Southern State being represented. Some very plain words were spoken. It was asserted that the Republican members from the North do not treat Southern Republican members with proper consideration and that the interests of their section are regarded with comparative indifference. They will no longer submit to this treatment, and have resolved to frame such legislation as they believe to be necessary to promote the interests and prosperity of the South, present it to the Republican party in the House, and demand their assistance in making it law. They say if they can not exist without the aid of Republicans of the North, neither can the Republican party maintain national existence without their aid and influence. They therefore demand that they be permitted to suggest what shall be done by Congress for the South, and it this be not conceded they have resolved to abandon all effort and let the organization of the Republican party in the South take care of itself. In addition to the resolutions reported by a committee, the caucus unanimously agreed to vote against adjourning over the holidays, and also adopted a resolution in which they demand of the Republican majority the passage of a bill appropriating money for the War Department and the Department of Justice, to enable the government to execute the laws in the Southern States. A long discussion was had on the legality of making an appropriation for two years, and the opinion prevailed that Congress has such power under the Constitution. The first resolution adopted by the caucus is a preamble to those following, in which it is set forth that they reside in a section in which the name Republican is odious and where proscription is leveled with unsparing hand at all who profess adhesion to that party; that living amid these scenes of violence they have a realization of the necessity for early action on the part of Congress for the protection of the loyal people of the South. The second resolution recites that in large portions of the South neither life, liberty nor property is protected; the peaceable assembling of the people together is not allowed to Republicans; every right or privilege guaranteed by the constitution and dear to American freemen is held by Southern Republicans at sufferance; that assassination, murder, whippings, threats of violence, persecution, proscription, ostracism, calumny and detraction are the means resorted to to strike down Republicans, and to eradicate fidelity to the federal constitution; that the condition of Republicans in the South is unendurable, and they must have protection and speedy relief, or be overwhelmed by violence and wrong. The third resolution urges upon this Republican Congress the necessity of providing efficient means for the enforcing of laws adequate to afford Republicans in the South such protection as good government secures to all its citizens. The sixth resolution urges upon the Republican members of Congress the necessity for the early adoption of a line of policy with regard to the three great subjects which are pressed upon them by the necessities of the country, the condition of the South, the currency, and cheap transportation. The last resolution says: "That for ourselves, constituting but a small portion of the Republicans in this Congress, entitled to and claiming little consideration, and receiving less, we propose to be steadfast in our fealty to the Republican party, and to concur in and promote whatever policy with regard to these great questions may be agreed upon, if such desirable consummation shall be attained, but in any event we intend to be true to our manhood and to the demands of our country."—*Washington Correspondence New York Times.*

CITY COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

REGULAR MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, December 29, 1874.

The Council met this day at 12 M. in regular session.

Present—Hon. Charles J. Leeds, Mayor, presiding, and Administrators Bertoli, Bouny, Brown, Burke, Landry, McCarthy and Pilsbury.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved and their reading dispensed with.

Communications from the Mayor and Administrators.

The following message was received and read:

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I return to you without my approval an ordinance adopting an estimate of the receipts or revenues of the city of New Orleans for the year 1875.

I do so with great reluctance, as I know you have made the tax proposed to be levied as low as it can be made in view of the mandatory laws which compel you to levy certain taxes, and which are deemed imperative by you, and that you look to the incoming Legislature to relieve the people from the burden which you unwillingly impose.

It seems to me, however, that the distress of this community is so great and their inability to pay this excessive tax is so evident that the occasion is one in which it is proper to consider whether laws enacted to compel you to levy upon your constituents a tax which they can not pay can be constitutional or obligatory upon you.

The State has no power to impose a tax upon one portion of the State which it does not impose upon the whole, except by the consent of the duly elected agents of the community taxed. How, then, can the State rightfully compel the levy of a tax by others which it has no right to do of itself? It can not lawfully do that indirectly which it has no right to do directly.

If the State can compel you to levy a tax upon your constituents without their or your consent, then there is no limit to the imposition which may be placed upon the city, and it virtually places it in the power of the State to take the property of this community without due compensation.

The power of taxation is placed in your hands as the representatives of the citizens of New Orleans. It is a solemn duty which should be performed by you in the best interests of your constituents, and for the proper exercise of this duty you are, or should be, responsible to them alone. Would not, therefore, the imposition by you of this oppressive tax give it a legal character which it does not now possess, and render any relief hereafter impossible?

If a tax is so excessive as to destroy the value of the property taxed it becomes confiscation and not taxation. Governments are established to protect the rights of persons and property, and a tax is the contribution made by the community for such protection; when, therefore, the tax destroys the property which it is levied to protect, it is no longer just and equitable; and it appears to me that any law which compels the levy of such an excessive tax can not, for that reason alone, be constitutional and should, as such, be disregarded by you.

The amendment to the State constitution relative to the city of New Orleans, which has probably been adopted, provides that no further debt of the city can be made, money borrowed or bonds issued. It is therefore necessary that the city should receive a sufficient sum from taxation, which, together with its other sources of revenue, will enable it to pay as the requirements of the city may need. If a tax of two and one-half per cent be levied, and it is not paid—as indeed I believe it can not be—how is the city government to be administered? What follows? The fire department must be discontinued and the police discharged, the lights put out, the Waterworks suspended, the drainage machines stopped and the public schools closed, because the people are unable to pay these necessary expenditures together with the interest due the public creditors. It is manifest that this impoverished people can not pay both. Is not the emergency one which justifies you in disregarding the laws, even admitting their validity under ordinary circumstances? And should you not therefore reduce the tax to a point which the people can pay?

Inability to pay is no crime, and there can be no dishonor in a frank confession of the fact when it exists. The inability to meet the obligations of the city has been already shown by the fact that, although the taxes to meet the demands of the public creditor have always been levied, and although strenuous efforts have been made to collect them with all the appliances of the law, the city has been unable to pay the interest due on her debt; and the current expenditures of the last six months remain unpaid.

The effort to accomplish the impossible can only do harm, and I consider the effort to pay the public creditor and the expenses of the city government under existing circumstances, as impossible. An opportunity for recuperation must be given in order to enable the city to comply with the demands of her creditors. This is demanded, in my opinion, as much by the interest of the bondholder as by that of the citizens; as without a restoration of prosperity to the city, the ability to pay will become less and less until utter exhaustion ensues.

In thus advising a suspension of the interest tax I do not propose to discredit the obligations of the city, nor to deny their validity in any manner; but, believing that this community is unable to meet its obligations in its present unprosperous condition, I consider it is impossible to pursue any other course.

Although it is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to discontinue for the present a levy of the interest tax, there should be immediate measures taken for an equitable arrangement with the public creditor, and that every exertion should be made, both by the city government and the people, to meet our just obligations at the earliest possible moment. I have no doubt that the creditors of the city will, in view of the distressed condition of our affairs (which is apparent to every one), and of the great sacrifices hitherto made to meet those obligations, extend all necessary indulgence in the difficult position now occupied by us.

Even this temporary relief will not give us the required prosperity, unless we have the control of the expenditures of the city, so as to reduce them to the most economical basis, together with a material reduction of the present State tax. Indeed, unless the tax of State and city can be brought down to something near one and a half to two per cent upon the present valuation of property, I do not think we will have such a relief as will bring back our departed prosperity, and thus restore to us the ability to meet our obligations. We may struggle on under a heavier tax, but such prosperity as will bring to us capital and labor can not be obtained with a tax above those figures, unless upon a greatly reduced assessment. If a moderate tax be levied, more will be received therefrom in a series of years than from an excessive one, as an excessive tax depreciates the value of property, impoverishes the people, and thus defeats its own purpose. I beg you, therefore, to consider well before imposing it.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Landry the ordinance passed, the veto of the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding.

From the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings and referred to the City Attorney:

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND Public Buildings, December 29, 1874.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I deem it my duty to inform you that J. K. Fitzgerald, late collector and assessor of water rents for the Second and Third Districts, is in default to the city for water bills collected by him to the amount of $600 50.

He has refrained from a final settlement with this department thus far in the hope, no doubt, of being permitted to offset his short with an equal amount of time due him. As I do not feel authorized to accept any such proposition on behalf of the city, I desire to call your attention to and ask action in the matter.

LEON BERTOLI, Administrator.

From the Administrator of Police:

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I would respectfully ask that a committee of four be appointed to confer with Mr. Thomas Pickles in regard to lighting the city with oil, etc.

D. McCARTHY, Administrator.

The Mayor appointed the same committee who had contracted with the Gas Company.

Also, submitting the appointments made in his department since his induction into office.

Financial and Other Business on Final Passage.

Mr. Brown called up the ordinances described as follows, which, having been read twice, were now on third reading, and they passed unanimously, the yeas and nays having been called on each, and all the members present at roll call voting:

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named, beginning H. J. Mullan & Co.

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named, beginning J. B. Walton, auctioneer.

Resolution authorizing the issue of wharf improvement bonds to Henry Oertling, adopted as amended.

Resolution authorizing the issue of wharf improvement bonds to W. W. Walker for 50,000 feet of lumber.

Ordinance beginning Edward and James O'Rourke, repairing boilers, draining machine.

Resolution authorizing the issue of wharf improvement bonds to W. W. Walker for 10,000 feet of timber.

Resolution authorizing the issue of drainage warrants to Warner Van Norden for construction of bridges.

An ordinance adopting an estimate of expenditures of the city of New Orleans for the year 1875.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Landry reported unfavorably on the petition of Sodere Theodore. Adopted.

Also favorably on the petition of Peter Gassen, to erect a bake oven on Claiborne street, near Gasquet street. Adopted.

Also, recommends that the petition of Poland Wilson and others, referred to him at the last meeting, be referred to the committee of the whole. Adopted and so referred.

By Mr. McCarthy, and adopted:

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I have the honor to respectfully ask that the permission granted through my recommendation to L'Hote & Co. at the last meeting of the Council, leasing a portion of ground on Basin street, between St. Louis street and the Old Basin, for a term of two years, to be used as a lumber yard, be revoked.

D. McCARTHY, Administrator.

By Mr. McCarthy, recommending that the petition of Horace Cajone be returned.

Also, favorably by resolution on the petition of Messrs. H. P. & M. F. Thompson. Report received.

Mr. Bertoli reported unfavorably on the petition of Eugene McCarthy. Adopten.

Mr. Bouny returned the petition of the "Louisiana Oil Company," and asked that the same be referred to the committee appointed under ordinance No. 932, Administration series. Adopted, and so referred.

Mr. Burke reported favorably on the petition of Rareshide & Cameron, proposing to advance the money necessary to put in repair the wharf used by them, with a recommendation that the work be authorized. Adopted.

Ordinances and Resolutions Offered.

By Mr. Brown, and read twice:

An ordinance levying city taxes for the year 1875.

Be it ordained, That in conformity with the several acts of the Legislature relative thereto, and with ordinance No. —, Administration series, adopted December 29, 1874, the following taxes be and are hereby levied and assessed for the year 1875, on all taxable property within the city of New Orleans, according to the assessment of said year, viz:

City debt tax, for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt, one dollar and twelve cents on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Police tax—Forty-nine and one half cents on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Public school tax—One fourth of one per cent on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Park tax—One eighth of one per cent on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

Current city expense tax—Fifty-one cents on each and every one hundred dollars of valuation.

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

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, for the month of December, 1874, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account, and not otherwise appropriated:

Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Improvements, viz:	
Department proper	$199 99
Bureau of Streets	1818 33
Bureau of Wharves and Landings	532 15
Total	$2550 47
Officers, clerks and employes in the Surveyor's Department	$609 62
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Finance	1199 09
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Public Accounts	1569 00
Officers and clerks employed in the registry of mortgages, under act No. 73 of 1872	450 00
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Assessments	941 66
Officers, clerks and employes in the department of the Mayor, viz:	
Mayor's office	$575 00
City Council	225 00
City Hall building	332 09
Total	$1132 00
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Commerce	2259 92
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings, viz:	
Administrator's office	$389 35
Waterworks office	1326 00
Waterworks proper	1529 00
Insane Asylum	470 00
Home of Aged and Infirm	50 00
Courthouses	200 00
Total	$3965 35
Pay roll of employes in small-pox hospital	300 00
Mrs. Mary Culbertson, librarian	150 00
Officers, clerks and employes in the City Attorney's office	941 26
Officers, clerks and employes in the Department of Police, viz:	
Administrator's office	$365 00
City Workhouse	545 81
Boys' House of Refuge	341 30
Public pounds	399 96
Public squares	555 56
Burying indigent dead, etc	75 00
Municipal Police Courts	3003 80
Home of Aged and Destitute	108 50
Total	$6434 83
W. T. Mayo, collector of drainage tax	200 00
L. Laroque, assistant collector of drainage tax	150 00
Pay roll of sanitary inspectors	749 20
Pay roll of city physicians	100 00
Salaries of Mayor and Administrators	4125 00
Total	$27,800 29

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 whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account and not otherwise appropriated:

Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans, for services rendered in the month of December, 1874, as per contract, $11,666 67.

Firemen's Charitable Association of the Fifth District, for services rendered in the month of December, 1874, $700.

Firemen's Charitable Association of the Sixth District, for services rendered in the month of December, 1874, $1133 33.

J. Davidson Hill & Co., agents, for rent of premises on Carondelet street, known as Davidson Court, used for police purposes, for the month of December, 1874, as per lease, $350.

C. E. Girardey & Co., for rent of First District Court building, on Orleans street, for the month of December, 1874, as per lease, $250.

W. M. Smallwood, for services rendered as jury commissioner in the month of December, 1874, $41 66.

G. Casanave, for services rendered as jury commissioner in the month of December, 1874, $41 66.

Louis Gaudet, for services as coroner within the limits of Carrollton, in July, August, September, October, November and December, 1874, in conformity with an ordinance of the council of Carrollton, $150.

A. Chastant, M. D., for salary as coroner of the First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts for the month of December, 1874, as per act of the Legislature, approved November, 13, 1874, $583 33.

E. De Blanc, M. D., for salary as coroner of the Second and Third Districts for the month of December, 1874, as per act of the Legislature, approved November 13, 1874, $166 66.

Joseph Muller, for rent of the Fourth District wharfinger's office for the month of December, 1874, approved, $15.

An ordinance making appropriations for charitable institutions for the quarter ending December 31, 1874.

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 institutions for the sums respectively set opposite their names, being the allowance for charity for the quarter ending December 31, 1874, in conformity with article 716, Revised City Laws and Ordinances, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account, and not otherwise appropriated:

St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum, Chartres, between Mazant and French streets, 352 inmates, $1232.

St. Vincent's Home, No. 271 Bienville street, 100 inmates, $350.

St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Race, corner Magazine street, 188 inmates, $658.

St. Elizabeth's Asylum, Magazine, corner Josephine street, 153 inmates, $535 50.

Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, No. 871 Rampart, corner Elmira street, 105 inmates, $367 50.

Mount Carmel Asylum, No. 53 Piety, between Dauphine and Royal streets, 147 inmates, $514 50.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, Clio, between Camp and Prytania streets, 151 inmates, $528 50.

Protestant Episcopal Children's Home, Jackson, between Chippewa and St. Thomas streets, thirty inmates, $105.

Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans Jackson, corner Chippewa street, ninety-two inmates, $322.

Orphans' Home, Seventh street, between Magazine and Constance streets, ninety-four inmates, $329.

St. Anna Asylum, corner of Prytania and St. Mary streets, fifty-nine inmates, $206 50.

Louisiana Asylum, corner of Tonti and Hospital streets, twenty-five inmates, $87 50.

Asylum of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lafayette, between Johnson and Prieur streets, 120 inmates, $420.

Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bienville, between Broad and Dolhonde streets, 232 inmates, $812.

German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale, State, between Camp and Chestnut streets, ninety-one inmates, $318 50.

St. Joseph's German Boys and Girls' Asylum, corner of Josephine and Laurel streets, 195 inmates, $682 50.

St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Race, corner of Magazine street, for wet nurses, $900.

St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Race, corner of Magazine street, for forage, etc., $225.

Ladies of Providence, Mrs. S. Blanc, president, thirty-five inmates, $122 50.

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

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made to defray the expenses of the Department of Police for December, 1874, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account and not otherwise appropriated:

CITY WORKHOUSE.

Langshaw & Baker, forage	$91 17
P. & R. De Verges, coal furnished	41 00
A. Baldwin & Co., hardware, etc	6 88
A. Baldwin & Co., hardware, etc	27 18
Mrs. Henry McGuinn, wood, etc	44 40
J. C. Pooley, lumber	16 54
J. C. Pooley, lumber for coffins	36 55
Schmidt & Zeigler, soap and dray	14 00
Louis Ruch, fresh beef	115 50
W. J. Kelly, medical supplies	67 25
P. & R. De Verges, ten barrels slack	4 50
Schmidt & Zeigler, groceries, provisions and dray	113 92
Total	$548 89

BOYS' HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Langshaw & Baker, forage	$31 07
Schmidt & Zeigler, groceries, provisions and dray	302 94
P. & R. De Verges, fifty barrels coal	27 50
C. Rolling, wood and charcoal	73 00
W. J. Kelly, medical supplies	13 75
Louis Ruch, fresh beef	147 25
Total	$655 51

FLOUR FOR BAKERY.

Schmidt & Ziegler, thirty barrels of flour	$187 50
Schmidt & Ziegler, dray	6 00
Total	$193 50

HOME OF AGED AND DESTITUTE.

Mrs. H. McGuinn, five cords of wood	$35 00
L. Ruch, fresh beef	300 00
Schmidt & Ziegler, soap and brooms	3 75
Schmidt & Ziegler, groceries and provisions	81 95
Total	$423 70

MUNICIPAL POLICE COURTS.

Langshaw & Baker, forage	$90 07
P. & R. De Verges, coal, ten barrels, First District Court	5 50
P. & R. De Verges, coal, ten barrels, Second District Court	5 50
P. & R. De Verges, coal, ten barrels, Third District Court	5 50
P. & R. De Verges, coal, ten barrels, Fourth District Court	5 50
Schmidt & Ziegler, pails and brooms, Fourth District Court	1 40
P. & R. De Verges, coal, ten barrels, Fifth District Court	5 50
Total	$118 97

LIGHTING CITY.

Thomas Pickles, lighting city with oil	$3018 83
Less ten per cent retained	301 85
	$2716 68
Jefferson City Gaslight Company, lighting city with gas	2626 32
Total	$5343 00

PUBLIC POUNDS.

Mrs. James Wright, rent of First District pound for December, 1874	$25 00

PARISH PRISON.

W. J. Kelly, medical supplies, furnished November, 1874	$121 80
W. J. Kelly, medical supplies, furnished December, 1874	14 20
Total	$136 00

INDIGENT DEAD.

Theodore Blanchard, reimbursement for cash advanced for ferriage	7 10

PUBLIC PRINTING.

New Orleans Republican Printing Company, advertising pound notices Nos. 65 and 67, during November, 1874	12 00

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

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made for the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings, for December, 1874, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account, and not otherwise appropriated:

WATERWORKS.

A. Denis, agent, rent for December	$100 00
W. G. Wilmot & Co., coal, 1000 barrels	490 00
H. J. Mullan & Co., hardware	40 60
Paulin Durel, stationery	30 50
Total	$661 10

INSANE ASYLUM.

Philip McCabe, stoves, tinware, etc.	250 90
W. H. Reynolds, rent for December	$200 00
Total	$450 90

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

O. Anfoux, rent for December	$100 00

PUBLIC SINKS.

New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, attention to closets	$375 00

By Mr. Burke, and read twice:

Be it ordained, That the sum of $11,358 50 be and is hereby appropriated to pay the labor and cart hire rolls of the Department of Improvements and Surveyor's office, for the month ending December 31, 1874, as per certified rolls approved by the Administrator of Improvements, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund for each account and not otherwise appropriated:

Bureau of Streets, labor and carts	$8,880 50
Bureau of Wharves and Landings, labor and carts	898 00
Bureau of Drainage, labor and carts	830 00
Total	$10,608 50
Surveyor's Department, wages	750 00
Total	$11,358 50

Resolved, That ordinance No. 1073, Administration series, of date September 6, 1871, and which reads as follows:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 6, 1871.

[No. 1073—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to issue warrants to the Mississippi and and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company for seventy-five per cent of protection levee work, upon certificates of the City Surveyor, the issue of all such warrants to be reported by the Administrator of Accounts to the Council at its next regular meeting.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, September 5, 1871.

Yeas—Cockrem, Shaw, Lewis, Walton, Bonzano.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor.

A true copy:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary.

Be and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolved, That the Administrator of Public Accounts issue to Warner Van Norden, transferee of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company drainage warrants for $1642 37, being the balance due in full for building bridge over the People's avenue canal at the intersection of Gentilly road as per certificate of the City Surveyor dated December 23, 1874, and examined by the Administrator of Improvements.

By Mr. Burke and adopted:

Resolved, That the claim of Messrs. Higgins & Wilson, for street improvements under ordinance No. 2906 Administration series, adopted May 19, 1874, be referred to the Mayor and Administrator of Finance for investigation, with authority to adjust the same.

Also, by Mr. Burke and adopted:

Resolved, That the claim of Nicholas Connell, contractor, for brick sidewalks in Seventh District (Carrollton), be referred to the Mayor and Administrator of Finance, with authority to adjust the same upon an equitable basis.

By Mr. Pilsbury and adopted.

An ordinance for the more efficient collection of licenses for the year 1875.

By Mr. Brown, and adopted:

An ordinance to determine the number of persons to be employed in the Department of Public Accounts, and to fix their salaries.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained that the Administrator of Public Accounts may employ for the purpose of his department.

One chief clerk, at a salary of twenty-seven hundred dollars per annum.

One book-keeper, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

One warrant and budget ledger clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

One tax clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

One license and individual ledger clerk, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

One transfer, wharfage dues and funding clerk, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

One legal process and general clerk, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

One general clerk, at a