New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Natchez and Camp streets, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, etc. At 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, the Bulletin newspaper establishment.

BY A. GERARD, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, household furniture.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, six lots bounded by Olivier, Alix, Verret and Pierre streets, Algiers.

Local Intelligence.

IN THE WORKHOUSE.—Over a hundred poor specimens of poor humanity are domiciled in the Workhouse, and as there is nothing for them to do in that institution, they do it vigorously. There is a little blacksmith and carpenter work to be done, the Black Maria and the charity wagons' horses to be attended to, which prisoners are called on to look after, but beyond that there is no employment, unless washing and cleaning up can be called employment. Among the prisoners may be found representatives of almost every profession. The reporter called out a fellow who was booked as a printer, but as there existed some doubt about the truth of that assertion, the prisoner was asked a few technical questions, such as none but a real simon pure could possibly answer correctly. The bird replied quite correctly to all interrogatories except the last, which was: "How much per thousand ems did you receive at the last place you worked?" "Two dollars and a half." Just then a keeper wanted a man in the back yard to take a cold bath, and the pretending printer was the person wanted. Prisoners resort to all manner of tricks to obtain their freedom, but they occasionally run against a chicot and stumble.

The entire Workhouse, as a building, is dilapidated, and the inmates are but little better off than paupers who steal an uncertain living on the levee. All the inner woodwork is rotten. There is no clothing or bedding, and themaster warden is unable to provide for the actual necessities of criminals or unfortunates. There is not a mattress in the place, and an insufficient supply of blankets. Half a dozen bales of straw and a few dollars' worth of ticking or common cotton would alleviate the wants of the miserable inmates, who suffer tortures every cold night. An expenditure of fifty dollars for raw material would be a real charity, and the prisoners could make the bedding themselves. There are less than twenty-five women in the place, and the men find little else to do than to exchange rascally experiences, as they stand in small gangs in warm corners. The three charity wagons can be called wagons, simply because they are not elephants of something else. Administrator McCarthy would doubtless keep the house in much better condition, if the Council would permit him, and if he finds that he can not better things, it is to be hoped that he will advise the administrators to abolish the institution altogether. Under the present system the Workhouse is an expensive nuisance, notwithstanding a competent gentleman has charge of it. Should he be permitted to conduct the place according to his ideas, the city would receive an income; at least the cost would not be great.

FINES HANDED IN.—Judge Evans, First Municipal Police Court, returned fines as collected last week amounting to $70; Judge States, $52 50; Judge Adams, $10. The others have not been heard from.

FUMES OF BURNING CHARCOAL.—Last evening Vincent Carollo, a native of Italy, forty-five years old, was found dead in his room, No. 107 Conti street. There were plain evidences that he had made a charcoal fire and closed doors and windows so tightly that fresh air could not enter. It is supposed that he intended to commit suicide.

POUNDED TO DEATH.—Henry Gertier was yesterday knocked down on Felicity street, between Laurel and Constance, by two men who are unknown and who immediately escaped. He lived only a few minutes, and was unable to make any explanations before expiring. Only one person witnessed the transaction, and he was so confused that he could not furnish any further information than is here given.

CAR CONDUCTOR ALMOST CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Early yesterday morning as a Mobile freight train of cars was about going out Mr. George Suckard, or Turcotte, the conductor, accidentally fell from a car and fell on the track. A truck ran over his right arm and leg, crushing them to jelly. As soon as possible he was sent to the Charity Hospital, where it was found that his injuries are likely to prove fatal. It is next to impossible to explain how the accident occurred, but as no one is blamed it is likely that the fault rests with the unfortunate young man.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF COAL OIL.—John M. Tracy, a three-year old son of Doris Tracy, of Palmyra street, who was badly burned by an explosion of coal oil a few days ago, died Tuesday morning from the effects of his wounds. He was a bright little child, and the pet of a once happy home. The mother, who was also burned in her efforts to save her daughter, is recovering.

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—At five o'clock yesterday morning, an unoccupied one story frame house, far out on Pleasant street, was destroyed by fire. The adjoining house, occupied by Martin Vandurn, was badly damaged. Both buildings were owned by Valentine Deightman. It is believed that the building was willfully fired.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Henry Wagner, a shootist, who attempted to snuff daylight out of Walker Beneville at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Theresa streets, must face a jury.

Walter Manuel and John Hartman, burglars, as charged, must prove the contrary or go to the Penitentiary. They were committed by Judge Evans.

The Weather and Rivers.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, January 20, 1875.

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

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	44	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	35	S. E.	Fair.
Corsicana	48	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport	23	S. E.	Fair.
Dubuque	24	S. E.	Cloudy.
Galveston	53	E.	Foggy.
Indianola	51	N.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	34	S. E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	24	S. E.	Light snow.
Leavenworth	41	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	39	N. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	43	S.	Clear.
Nashville	48	S. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	56	E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	34	S.	Fair.
Pittsburg	17	E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	55	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	39	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	17	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	45	S. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	27	S.	Fair.
Augusta	41	E. E.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	25	N.	Fair.
Mobile	49	N. E.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	50	S. E.	Cloudy.
New York	25	N. W.	Clear.
Savannah	43	S. E.	Cloudy.
Key West	77	N. E.	Clear.

RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low Water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	3	7	9
Cincinnati	30	..	12	0
Davenport	..	1	6	5
Dubuque	..	..	4	7
Louisville	..	6	4	6
Memphis	..	12	7	4
Nashville	..	4	6	0
New Orleans	..	2	*11	2
Shreveport	..	2	21	0
St. Louis	..	4	6	9
Vicksburg	..	17	20	5

*Below high water mark of 1874.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 20, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 45°; at 2 P. M., 53°; at 6 P. M., 53°. Lowest point during the night of January 19, 44°.

Wendell Phillips.

The heroic action of Mr. Phillips, in facing a Democratic mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, called to denounce the President and Sheridan, and speaking good strong words for them, and for the Republicans of the South, excites much comment in the Northern press. The following is from the New York *Mail:*

The apparition of Wendell Phillips at the Boston indignation meeting, last night, was not a welcome sight to those who "got up" the meeting. They know Phillips of old, in Boston. He is an unsuppressible sort of man, who does not stay put down, even when overwhelmed by a hostile majority of clamorous voices. He has an ugly way of striking back at his assailants, giving them dangerous thrusts with the keenest of stilettoes. Moreover, there is something about the atmosphere of Faneuil Hall that seems congenial to the veteran champion of the oppressed, and makes him seem entirely at home and master of the situation.

His unasked participation in the meeting last night was the conspicuous feature of the evening's demonstration. All that was said by the rest of the speakers only served as a background for the principal performer. "Where McGregor sits is the head of the table"—and in a meeting held in Faneuil Hall about Louisiana affairs Mr. Phillips must be the chief figure, if he appears at all.

His off-hand speech showed the art and resources of an old campaigner—who had hardened his intellectual and moral muscle by repeated contests, single-handed, against mobs and hostile majorities. In one moment he broke down the sham that the signers of the call for the meeting represented the highest intellect and best sentiment in Boston. The call had to travel all through the adjoining towns and cities to swell its proportions. In the absence of Dana and Bigelow, and Abbott, and Bartlett, the legal profession is not here. In the absence of the merchants of the city, with half a dozen exceptions, the commerce of Boston is not here. In the absence of every clergyman who votes in this city the pulpit is not here."

So the meeting was not "the voice of Boston," but of a small part thereof. As for the assumed "legislative body," it was simply a mob. What was the situation?

"The Legislature was fugitive from its own hall, and there was nothing but a mob in the eyes of the law. A mob in the eye of the law, and no Governor but Governor Kellogg. Hiss, if you please, but produce the master of parliamentary law that will deny any of my propositions. The Governor of the State was left alone, and he said as he was bound to say to the United States troops, who were then in charge of the peace of the city. They had gone there in September, and as the President had not seen fit to withdraw them, they were lawfully there. He sends for the soldiers, and says to them, "Turn that mob out of the State House," and I say, having for twenty years studied that point of constitutional and parliamentary law—I say that General De Trobriand and General Grant complied with every requirement of the constitutional law of the United States."

The old agitator has evidently lost none of his old powers.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

The people of Boston are fearfully and wonderfully made. No weathercock that ever spun upon its axis could be more easily "blown about by every wind of doctrine" than are the fickle Hubbites. It is in the nature of hubs to turn round; and Boston, Hub of Hubs, does honor to its name and nature.

When the rebellion broke out Boston blazed with patriotic fervor. When Sumner, with his sickly sentimentality, asked to have the proud flags of Massachusetts obliterated and dishonored, Boston screamed with anger and threatened and denounced its idol. When its idol opened its mouth and made faces at its worshipers, down they went at its feet, begging forgiveness for its patriotic memory. And when Wendell Phillips, one of Boston's prime pets, comes bravely out, in Faneuil Hall, refusing to abandon his life-long principles, or to be made the tool of the Democratic party and the ally of the White Leagues, Boston howls at him with cries the sound of which is like a distant echo from the judgment hall of old Jerusalem.

It was a brave thing that Wendell Phillips did, last night; as brave a thing as he ever did in all his life; and it is easy to see, even at this distance, that Boston blushed even while she tried to choke him down. It is easy to see that in such a throng there were many men whose consciousness of their own subserviency was reached by his courageous words; men who, even in the heat and excitement of the hour, could not quite forget that President Grant and Wendell Phillips were standing on the side of the persecuted blacks of Louisiana, while they were helping to bind the only hand that can protect and deliver them.

To this day there are many men who look back with tingling cheek to that December day, fourteen years ago, when free Philadelphia ate Southern dirt in Independence Square, at high noon, and drove George William Curtis from Concert Hall at night. Such things could not be done in Philadelphia now; but Boston and Faneuil Hall are, to-day, where Philadelphia and Independence Hall were then.

Violating the Constitution.

There never was a more specious or deceptive phrase upon which the changes have been rung by traitors, rebels and criminals than the clamor about violating the constitution. For fourteen years in the history of this country it has been the talismanic sentence which was the apology for every crime and outrage perpetrated in the interest of revolution and rebellion. The attempt to crush treason was a violation of the constitution; to punish traitors, to maintain the law, to protect life, to guard the rights of citizens, to save the honor of a sovereign State, to prevent murder, to perform any duty looking to the protection of the rights of all the citizens has been heralded and denounced as violation of the constitution.

Grave Senators and learned Congressmen seek to defend the most outrageous and criminal murders that have ever disgraced civilization, by claiming that to attempt to arrest or punish the criminals, or prevent their repetition, is violating the constitution.

The constitution is for the protection of the rights of all the citizens; it pledges the faith of the government to guarantee to each State a republican form of government; to protect every citizen, irrespective of color, in the full exercise of his civil rights and his rights of person and property. The banditti of New Orleans and the murderers of Vicksburg, and the White League and Ku-klux organizations of the South, are the real violators of the constitution; and the President of the United States would be recreant to his official duty if he did not use the whole force of the government to rid the States of these criminal violators of the constitution and laws, and to that extent protect the citizens in the peaceable enjoyment of their homes.

This cry of violating the constitution has ceased to deceive any one. It is merely an attempt to shield and protect these criminals in their treasonable conduct. This guise should be thrown off, and these Northern defenders of Southern banditti and White Leagues should openly proclaim their feelings and sympathies in plain words, and stop this twaddle about violating the constitution.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The claim is made by a Baltimore paper that Lieutenant Colonel Long, a Marylander, has really discovered the source of the Nile, which is one of the geographical riddles of the age. No particulars given. They will appear in a book perhaps. Lieutenant Colonel Long was born in Princess Anne, Maryland, where his father yet lives. During the war he started a Republican paper at Princess Anne, which soon died, and then he went into the Union army. Five or six years ago he went to Egypt, joined the Khedive's army, and has since been on duty in the interior of Africa in the suppression of the slave trade. He has followed the Nile to its hitherto hidden spring, and is prepared to fix the point on the map for the benefit of future school children. We presume there is nothing mysterious about the source of the old river. The only mystery was that Lieutenant Colonel Long lived to get there and get away. A good many others did not.

CITY ORDINANCES---OFFICIAL.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2985—Administration Series.]

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.

New Orleans Bee, subscription to daily from January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1875, for Department of Public Accounts, approved, $14.

A. W. Hyatt, stationary for Department of Assessments in December, 1874, approved, $16 10.

William Brown, ice furnished to Department of Assessments in November, 1874, approved, $3 25.

New Orleans Republican Printing Company, printing 500 copies of license ordinance of 1875, approved by the Administrator of Assessments, $50; printing license blanks and tax bills for 1875, $548.

Register of Conveyances, for certificates of transfer of property in November and December, 1874, approved by the Administrator of Assessments, $149 50.

A. Hero, Jr., for sixteen copies of various acts, approved, $64.

James Buckley, stationery for City Council in January, 1875, approved, $44.

Pay roll of the Superior Criminal Court for the month of December, 1874, approved by the Administrator of Police, $191 66.

Supplemental pay roll of the City Attorney's office, for the month of December, 1874, approved, $275 58.

William Fagan, criminal sheriff, for the maintainance of prisoners, turnkey's fees, fuel, repairs to prison, etc., for the month of December, 1874, approved, $7081 20; for mileage of thirty-seven convicts transported to State penitentiary, and eight officers in charge of same, approved, $448 50; for fees in criminal prosecutions in Superior Criminal Court, in December, 1874, as per detailed statement, approved by the judge of said court, $1060 50, less disputed fees, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, on appeal in the suit of the city of New Orleans vs. I. W. Patton, criminal sheriff, $681, $946 50; for fees in criminal prosecutions in First District Court, in December, 1874, as per detailed statement, approved by the judge of said court, $1130 28, less disputed fees, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, on appeal in the suit of the city of New Orleans vs. I. W. Patton, criminal sheriff, $569 50, $560 78.

William Fagan, criminal sheriff, for cash advanced for blankets, clothing, etc., for use of prisoners in Parish Prison in December, 1874, by order of the judge of the Superior Criminal Court, as per approved bills, $648 55; for cash advanced for stoves and fixtures for use of jury rooms for Superior Criminal Court, by order of judge of said court, as per approved bills, $151 75; for cash advanced for one table for use of Superior Criminal Court, by order of the judge of said court, as per approved bill, $21.

Society of the Roman Catholic Church, for rent of the building adjoining courthouse for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1874, at $50 per month, $400.

Ed. Pilsbury, Administrator of Finance, for cash advanced for law charges, etc., as per vouchers, $535 85.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2946—Administration Series.]

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, 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:

INSANE ASYLUM.

Wilson & Fagan, beef for December	$279 00
Mr. Kane, sundries	4 30
Joseph Palmeson, vegetables for December	46 50
Total	$329 80

HOME OF AGED AND INFIRM.

Wilson & Fagan, beef for December	$74 40
Joseph Palmeson, vegetables for December	9 30
Total	$83 70

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Henry Hill, bread for December	$31 00
Wilson & Fagan, beef for December	46 50
Total	$77 50

WATERWORKS.

M. H. Applegate, castings, etc	$12 60

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2947—Administration Series.]

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 Police, 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.

E. Vallee, groceries, November, 1874	$6 50
Schmidt & Zeigler, brooms, December, 1874, for soup house	1 50
Machray & Kelt, coal, November, 1874	12 50
Total	$20 50

BOYS' HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Schmidt & Ziegler, one case of oil	$5 00
G. Palmisano, furnishing vegetables, thirty-one days	46 50
Total	$51 50

LIGHTING CITY.

New Orleans Gaslight Company, furnishing gas, December, 1874	$14,719 31

DISINFECTANTS.

W. J. Kelly, furnishing disinfectants, December, 1874	$54 00

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

E. Vallee, furnishing brooms, November, 1874	$2 40

PUBLIC POUNDS.

C. Pilman, rent of Fifth District pound, October, 1874	$15 00
C. Pilman, rent of Fifth District pound, November, 1874	15 00
C. Pilman, rent of Fifth District pound, September, 1874	15 00
William Malady, agent, rent of Fourth District pound, December, 1874	30 00
Total	$75 00

PUBLIC PRINTING.

New Orleans Republican Printing Company, notices Nos. 68 and 69	16 00

MUNICIPAL POLICE COURTS.

A. Zwible, ice furnished Fourth Municipal Police Court	19 80

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

No. 2948—Administration Series.

An ordinance fixing and regulating the charges for wharfage, levee and other facilities afforded by the city of New Orleans to commerce:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of New Orleans, That as a reasonable remuneration for the facilities furnished by the city to commerce, such as building and keeping in order the wharves, piers and levees, and other port expenses, all vessels availing themselves of such facilities shall be subjected to the charges hereinafter named, taking the tonnage of said vessels as the most equitable and only practicable form of making the charges uniform, in relation to the size and capacity of the vessels, and as the best means of determining the amount which should respectively be paid by each vessel:

First—The charges upon all ships and other decked vessels and steamships arriving from sea and landing or mooring at any wharf or pier in the city shall be fixed as follows: Upon all vessels of one thousand tons and under, twenty cents per ton, and excess of tonnage over one thousand tons, fifteen cents per ton; on all steamships navigating the Gulf of Mexico, or engaged in that trade, fifteen cents per ton.

SEC. 2. That the same payments on ships or sail vessels shall be exacted as on steamships, and collected by the collectors of wharfage dues, and an extra charge of one-third these rates shall be paid by all sail vessels or steamships which may remain in port over two months, the same to be recovered before departure; and if they remain over four months an additional charge of one-third these rates per term of two months from arrival to departure.

SEC. 3. That the wharfage dues on all steamboats engaged in river trade, which shall land or moor at any of the wharves or piers of the city of New Orleans, shall be fixed as follows: Ten cents per ton if in port not over five days, and five dollars per day after said five days shall have expired; provided, that boats arriving and departing more than once a week shall pay only five cents per ton each trip; provided, that the superintendent of wharfingers be authorized to allow steamboats laying up for repairs during the summer months to occupy such wharves as may not be required for shipping, at the following rates of wharfage, to wit: For thirty days' use of wharf or under, two dollars per day; all over thirty days, one dollar per day.

SEC. 4. The levee or wharfage rates on barges, steamboat hulls used as barges, flatboats and other licensed vessels employed regularly in the transportation of merchandise on the Mississippi river shall be the same as those now charged for steamboats employed in the same business, viz: Ten cents per ton if in port eight days, and five dollars per day after said eight days shall have expired: provided, that barges arriving and departing more than once each week shall pay only five cents per ton each trip; provided, also, that this resolution shall not apply to barges, flatboats and vessels that come laden or otherwise to this port for a single trip, to be broken up or their use as carriers of merchandise to be discontinued at the end of the trip.

SEC. 5. The wharfage or levee dues on flatboats, barges, etc., fully or in part laden with produce, materials or merchandise of any kind shall be as follows: Flatboats not measuring more than eighty feet, eight dollars; eighty to one hundred feet, ten dollars; one hundred feet and over, thirteen dollars. On each barge measuring less than seventy feet and not over twenty tons, eight dollars; and on each steamboat hull used as a barge, twenty-five dollars. And an extra wharfage shall be imposed at the same rate for every eight days thereafter, recoverable at the commencement of the ninth day.

SEC. 6. That the charges mentioned in the preceding sections shall be exigible only from such of said vessels as shall land or moor at the wharves and piers furnished by the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 7. That when said vessels shall land or moor in a part of the port where there are neither wharves nor piers, but merely the levee, with suitable conveniences for making fast, the charge shall be only one dollar per day for steamboats; five cents per ton for every sixty days for ships and steamships; two cents per foot for every flatboat; three cents per log for every raft, and three dollars for each and every flatboat broken up for making cord wood, planks, etc., within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 8. That all pirogues, or other crafts of from five to fifteen tons, trading with this city, shall be required to take out a license as heretofore provided by law, to wit: Twenty dollars for each of said vessels; and should the owner fail to take out such license, he shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be prohibited from using said vessel until the license be paid.

SEC. 9. That all vessels employed in the towage of vessels to and from the sea, shall be subject to a license for the facilities afforded them by the city, of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid into the city treasury by the owner or owners thereof, under a license to be given by the Administrator of Commerce, mentioning the name and owners of the towboat, under a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for failing to take out such license; such vessels are prohibited from engaging in such business unless licensed.

SEC. 10. That any flatboat, barge or other vessel, not including steamboats, employed in the transportation of brick, lumber or other building materials, or in bringing produce from this and other neighboring parishes to this city, and measuring not over twenty-five tons, the levee and wharfinger's dues shall be thirty dollars per annum.

From twenty-five to fifty tons, sixty dollars per annum.

Over fifty and not exceeding seventy-five tons, eighty dollars per annum.

Over seventy-five and not exceeding one hundred tons, two hundred dollars per annum.

Over one hundred tons, two hundred dollars per annum.

On every scow and coastwise pirogue and other vessels measuring not over twenty-five tons, not trading directly with the city, two dollars per trip.

SEC. 11. That this ordinance is not intended to be construed so as to interfere or impair the legal contracts heretofore made by the city with certain individuals or companies relative to the wharves and charges for the use of them, nor to repeal other ordinances not inconsistent with this ordinance, and that it shall take effect from and after its promulgation.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2949—Administration Series.]

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

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings may employ for his immediate office one chief clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; one clerk, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; one porter and messenger, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

WATERWORKS OFFICE.

SEC. 2. One hydrant book-keeper, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; four assessors and collectors, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum; one chief spannerman, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; five spannermen, each at a salary of seventy dollars per month.

WATERWORKS PROPER.

SEC. 3. One superintendent, at a salary of twenty-four hundred dollars per annum; one carpenter, plumber and blacksmith, each at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; one engineer, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; two helpers or assistant engineers, each at a salary of ninety dollars per month; three firemen, each at a salary of ninety dollars per month; one coal wheeler, at a salary of seventy dollars per month; one watchman, at a salary of sixty dollars per month, and as many laborers as may be necessary from time to time.

HOME OF AGED AND INFIRM.

SEC. 4. One matron, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

COURTHOUSES.

SEC. 5. One keeper of courthouses, at a salary of twenty-four hundred dollars per annum.

INSANE ASYLUM.

SEC. 6. One superintendent, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; one clerk, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; watchmen, each at a salary of forty dollars per month; one nurse, at a salary of twenty dollars per month; two cooks, each at a salary of twenty dollars per month.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

SEC. 7. One physician at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum; one clerk at a salary of nine hundred dollars per annum; nurses and cook as may be necessary, aggregate salary not to exceed one hundred dollars monthly.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

SEC. 8. As many mechanics and laborers as may be necessary for improving and repairing public buildings, etc., wages not to exceed amount of the budget appropriations.

SEC. 9. That all ordinances or resolutions, or any part thereof, conflicting with the present, are hereby repealed.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2950—Administration Series.]

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

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

One secretary, at a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

One chief clerk, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

One superintendent of wharfingers, at a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars.

One wharfinger, First District, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

One wharfinger, Second District, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

One wharfinger, Third District, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

One wharfinger, Fourth District, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

One deputy wharfinger, First District, at a salary of one thousand dollars.

One deputy wharfinger, Second District, at a salary of one thousand dollars.

One deputy wharfinger, Third District, at a salary of one thousand dollars.

One deputy wharfinger, Fourth District, at a salary of one thousand dollars.

Two contravention clerks, at a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

One manifest clerk, at a salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars.

One signal officer at a salary of six hundred dollars.

One wharfinger of Sixth District, at a salary of one thousand dollars.

One wharfinger of Seventh District, at a salary of one thousand dollars.

One superintendent of markets, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

Six inspectors of markets, at a salary of five thousand four hundred dollars.

Two laborers on levee, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars.

One messenger for office, at a salary of two hundred and forty dollars.

SEC. 2. That all ordinances or resolutions, or parts of same, conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2951—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrators of Public Accounts and Finance are hereby authorized to cancel the judgment rendered in favor of the city against Alphonse Camus on tax bill No. 6229 (bis) for the year 1873, on account of erroneous assessment.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2952—Administration Series.]

Be it ordained, That the following appropriation be and is 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 and not otherwise appropriated:

BUREAU OF DRAINAGE.

W. G. Wilmot & Co., fifty tons of coal to Bienville street draining machine, at $6 per ton, $300.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2953—Administration Series.]

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 of each account, and not otherwise appropriated:

BUREAU OF WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

Messrs. A Baldwin & Co., as per bill rendered	$103 58
BUREAU OF DRAINAGE.	
Henry Oertling, lumber	17 64
Total	$121 22

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Bouny, Brown, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2954—Administration Series.]

An ordinance providing for the payment of the account therein named.

Be it ordained, That the following appropriation be and is 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, and not otherwise appropriated:

J. Bendernagle, reimbursement paid for removing, notarial records to No. 48 Camp street; also, for carpenter work, etc., $72 50.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2955—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Administrator of Improvements be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for 10 000 barrels of oyster shells, in lots of 2000 barrels or less, to be delivered at such points as the Administrator of Improvements may indicate, the Council reserving the right to reject all bids.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2956—Administration Series.]

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:

Bureau of Drainage, Dublin avenue draining machine, W. G. Wilmot & Co., fifty tons coal, at $6 50 per ton, $325.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2957—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be appropriated to W. W. King on account of professional services rendered by him in drawing up and framing an ordinance for the collection of wharfage, levee and other dues; and that the Aministrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same, whenever there shall be money in the treasuary to the credit of the appropriate fund.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

Yeas—Bertoli, Brown, Bouny, Burke, Landry, McCarthy, Pilsbury.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2958—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to request the Metropolitan Police Board to inform the Council as to the amounts of police warrants outstanding, and the years within which the same were issued.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 20, 1875.

[No. 2959—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to sign the contracts for the markets as referred to in report of this date.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, January 19, 1875.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

A true copy:

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

La Variete Association—New Orleans, January 19, 1875.—Under the provisions of the charter and in accordance with a resolution passed by the board of directors held this evening, the stockholders of this Association are hereby notified to attend a general meeting, to be held in the club room, on MONDAY evening, February 1, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of considering and acting upon proposed alterations of the charter.

ja21 10t WILL STEVEN, Secretary.

New Orleans Butchers' Hide and Tallow Company, No. 103 South Peters street.—The election for directors to serve for the present year will take place at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, January 21, 1875, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and 7 P. M.

ja19 3t JEAN BERTHIS, President.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, January 11, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TEN PER CENT was declared out of the profits of the last six months' business, payable on demand. M. SKINNER, Cashier.

ja12 1m

Notice.—New Orleans, January 13, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 534 Magazine street, on MONDAY, February 15, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. to vote upon proposed amendments to the charter, as approved and recommended by the Board of Directors.

ja13 LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

Notice.—Bank of Lafayette, New Orleans, January 9, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders will be held at