

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 23, 1875.

A gas meter can not lie.

Some of the bones of Robert Bruce have been found in Edinburgh.

It is said Venus has a mountain five times as high as our highest.

Venus will make another transit in about a century, which is not rapid.

Carl Schurz is a statesman, but Missouri has no use for him at present.

Mr. Beecher's friends make flowery speeches when they hand him bouquets.

Horace White will visit the West India, and appeal to the tribune of a new country.

The location about a toll-gate is an eventful place where many things come to pass.

Since Mr. Fechter hurt his leg in Cincinnati he has been considered a very lame actor.

In States where prison labor is profitable efforts are being made to abolish the death penalty.

Wilmut, an infidel, when dying, said: "The only objection against the Bible is a bad life."

They do say that Messrs. Foster and Phelps were as clay in the hands of the Potter.

The Michigan blacksmith who can set 130 horse shoes in eight hours says he is "not slow, but shoo."

A man who says ragged poverty and does nothing for relief, remembers the poor and keeps them holy.

It is thought Spain is unable to put down the rebellion in Cuba, even with a King and more troops.

Paris green put on potatoes is sure death to the Colorado bug. It also kills human beings who eat the potatoes.

It has been cold enough in Kansas to freeze whisky, and some of the drunkards there have become solid men.

The Pope wants twelve marble statues around St. Peter's Church, each one of which is to stand for an apostle.

When the hundred Englishmen reach here to look at our buffaloes, "The horn of the antler will be heard on the hill."

On Sunday evening a grand billiard match will be played at No. 40 St. Louis street, between the players Maggioni and Unknown.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, according to the Boston Transcript, has granted 48 decrees for divorces during the past year.

Horatio Seymour declines to be President of the United States. It is not necessary for him to decline to be United States Senator from New York.

Mrs. F. M. Cooley, of Natchez, Mississippi, known to the stage as Alice Kingsbury, has lately been playing Fanchon at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The growing wheat throughout Europe looks promising, and a general thaw has sensibly affected the market. There has been a marked decline in prices.

A designated Missouri Democrat had no desire to see Kalama. He said the last three kings he saw were in the hands of a Radical, and the eight cost him \$100 by the card.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction this day at 4:30 P. M., on the premises the contents of a bar room, No. 8 Carondelet street, First District, known as the "Continental Coffeehouse."

M. Girardin appears to be the first public man in Paris to discover that the proceedings of the government against the Bonapartist committee would practically deprive the people of the right to organize themselves in political parties.

One Timothy Warren, a spiritualist, whose little game has been free himself from ropes and handcuffs, has been placed in the Tombs at New York, and the spirits do not offer to help him out. Jail keepers do not observe the conditions under such circumstances.

Hon. George B. Williams, formerly of Lafayette, Indiana, has renewed an engagement with the Japanese government for an indefinite term as commissioner of the imperial revenue. He receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, together with a furnished house, servants, etc.

Charivari recently had a conversation with a physician on the effects of the Paris stage, which the latter especially regretted because it had killed off in a short time thousands of feeble persons, who would have otherwise lingered through years to the great profit of the doctors.

The ball to be given at Grunewald Hall to-night by the "Societe Culinnaire" should not be forgotten. The French cooks are experts at getting up entertainments, and they will not fail, upon this occasion, to dance and be merry, without regard to who is Governor. Let every merrily disposed man pay his board and go to the ball.

France annually consumes 24,000,000 pounds of tobacco. All this tobacco is bought by the government from the growers, manufactured and sold in the government interest, for the tobacco traffic is in France as much a government concern as the post-office is here. In 1874 the gross receipts from sales were 267,000,000 francs, or \$7,400,000. In 1875 it was only 25,000,000.

The death is announced of the senior bishop of the Irish Episcopal Church, the Right Reverend James Thomas O'Brien. Dr. O'Brien was born in Ireland in 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was appointed bishop in 1842. This is the third bishopric made vacant by death since the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the two others being Cahel and Kilmore.

The Virginia city (Nevada) Independent is never dismayed over the failure of its dispatches. In fact it comes up smiling with little apology for not publishing any telegraph to-day—it is only when we have it that we feel as if we ought to apologize. That which has been sent us for some time has been such trash that it needed a good deal of praising to make it go down.

FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN THE STATES. THE REPUBLICAN published in September, a few days after the riots here, a full epitome of the federal laws in support of the fourteenth amendment and to provide against insurrection in the Southern States. Liberal quotations from the laws were given, with references. Also a brief statement of their effects and the pests to which they were exposed by their violation. For some reason it did not suit the purposes of our White League organs to refer to the matter at all. On the contrary, they instructed the people that the law of 1795 governed the case. As this old statute restricted the power of the President to interfere in State affairs to very narrow limits, it suited the present of the seven League lawyers to go no further. Acting upon the assumption thus established there has been a constant complaint ever since that the President has repeatedly violated the constitution. Every time a soldier or a company of soldiers was placed on duty it was taken for granted that Governor Kellogg had not sent a fresh requisition to meet the case, and consequently the sovereignty of the State had been again insulted. The war laws of the government and the entire course of reconstruction were as completely ignored as though they never had an existence. Probably none of the advisers of the revolutionary movement had ever examined them. It has been rather bitterly said of the majority of annexed Confederates that when they take an oath to support the constitution and laws of the United States they make a mental reservation 'excepting the provisions adopted since 1863, as then the Southern members withdrew, since which time there has been no United States. The charge is probably not true in form, though it is in substance and practice. Ignorance of the reconstruction laws has been the chief stumbling block of the Democratic party, at the North as well as the South. It appears that some of the wiser leaders are beginning to see this, as we see they have been searching the statutes. The New York World announces ex-cathedra, that statutes have recently been found which repeal the laws of 1795, and give the President much greater powers in the States than the general run of the Democracy have all along supposed he had. The New Orleans Times, with a sublime affectation of ignorance that would sit gracefully upon a man who had been asleep for fifteen years, credits the World with its wonderful discovery, and then attempts to show what will be the effect of the application of these laws to the South, "if that journal (the World) be correct." Does the Times confess itself unable to inform its readers whether there is or is not such laws on the statute books as the World refers to? Is there nobody among its list of acquaintances who own a set of United States statutes? We recommend it to send out its interviewers in the hope of having this painful doubt set at rest in the usual Bohemian fashion. Doubtless the young man of that establishment, under proper instructions, can easily find more "eminent legal gentlemen" who never saw these laws at all; never heard of the REPUBLICAN, than will profess an acquaintance with them. In this way, perhaps, the authority of the World, the REPUBLICAN and the statute book itself can be triumphantly refuted, and a honily prepared upon the violation of the constitution and the act of 1795. We do not expect our neighbor to take such a step just at present. On the contrary, there is some disposition shown to hedge. Assuming to speak for the merchants, the Times informs us that "they are considerably exercised." That while none are willing to sacrifice a principle, they anxiously desire an "equitable adjustment, etc." Doubtless the merchants are greatly exercised. They have good reason to be. They have suffered severely during the past three or four years for their endeavor to bolster up an unjust, illegal, unconstitutional and anti-American scheme of political intrigue. They have been conscripted into the white man's movement, and compelled to pay tribute to each of the hostile parties. The State collected taxes, the Democrats levied forced contributions. In the meantime trade fell off, or was diverted, owing partly to intention to business, partly from inability to spare the necessary money from politics to assist the country, but chiefly from the withdrawal of confidence in consequence of our numerous riots and the notorious insecurity of life and property. Whatever these "greatly exercised" merchants may think about it, we can positively inform them that there never will be an amicable adjustment of the difficulties in the South until there is a complete abandonment of the odious principle that underlies all opposition to Republicanism. They can put it in any light they choose. They may style it a sudden opening of their eyes to the true light, such as happened to St. Paul; they may call it an abandonment of a cherished plan to save their pecuniary interests from total destruction; they may surrender without conditions, as Lee did at Appomattox. Whichever way is decided upon will make little or no difference. They can count upon little or no peace, no immunity from mendacious politicians with their everlasting subscription lists, their stereotyped appeals in behalf of the "cause of the people," and the inevitable threat, often expressed, though sometimes only implied, of being "spotted" as an enemy in case of refusal.

When our merchants show their good sense by employing somebody to read the laws to them, summon up resolution to throw off that old man of the sea—the fear of the Democratic party, and devote their energies, and limited capital and talents to increasing their business connections, they will find those things which no so greatly exercise them will settle themselves, and they will never know the exact moment when the wonderful principle in whose behalf they are now so unmercifully deposed was sacrificed. Probably the most delicate-nerved shopkeeper in the city will be unconscious of the

feeling shock that is likely to supervene this wonderful "veiled prophet," principle which has cost this State such frightful losses. The politicians will of course suffer, but only for a short time. As soon as this dragon principle which seeks to separate the two races into distinct people is dead, they will rapidly acquire the facility of cheating the negroes out of their votes, as they have the Irish and Germans for the past fifty years.

PEN PICTURES OF LOUISIANA. The Bloomington Pantagraph, a paper published in Illinois, publishes in its number of January 13 two letters from correspondents, writing on the condition of affairs here, so directly opposite in their statements and conclusions that we are induced to make extracts from them, and comment on the same, for the purpose of aiding in solving which of the two correspondents has drawn the true picture of affairs in this State.

The first letter is signed "E. J. Lowrey, United States navy, United States steamer Shawmut," and from its tone, he indicates himself more of a Democrat looking for office than an officer in the United States navy who fully realized his position to his country and his duties as an officer.

We make the following extract from Mr. Lowrey's letter, dated New Orleans, January 8, 1875: Judging from the recent and scandalous dispatches of General Sheridan, one who is not posted upon the facts as they really are, that the people of this State are a set of ruffians and banditti; but being here, and seeing how things are working would disgust any one with the recent acts of the government. We have been here since the twenty-fifth of September, and have had every facility for finding out the actual state of affairs, and the feelings of the people, and the condition of the State, and we think the people of this State are, and have been, greatly imposed upon. Sheridan states that there is no law here, and that the air is full of assassination. We have seen no trouble here since we came to the fourth of the present month, but have seen the law enforced in numerous cases, and the city as quiet as any city of its size in the Union. I am not prepared to go into the political troubles, but can only state their effects without defining them. Taxes are very high, any amount of property for sale all through the city, the ordinary channels of trade are blocked, and ruin stares the people in the face.

The above extract shows that its writer did not arrive here until after the bloody episode of the fourteenth of September, and that he saw no trouble until the fourth of January, and we are inclined to think that if he had been here duty called him—on board of his vessel—instead of hobnobbing with Democratic politicians, he could have seen but little of what actually took place on the fourth instant. But the most objectionable part of the above extract is that which relates to General Sheridan. The writer of it, an employe of the government, regards his dispatches as "scandalous," and expresses himself disgusted with the recent acts of the government. We do not wish him any harm, and think the government would be doing a public as well as a private benefit to allow Mr. Lowrey to retire from its service. This writer further says:

Captain Lowrey, of the United States steamer Canadawaga, was relieved by the department and his salary reduced from \$4500 to \$4100 per year, and allowed some of the junior officers and men to make their views public in a journal published on the ship.

Such men are as incapable of doing their duty as officers of the United States navy as they are of giving faithful pen pictures of Louisiana affairs.

The other letter in the Pantagraph takes quite a different view of the situation and tells what the writer believes to be the cause why ruin stares the people of Louisiana in the face. One of the reasons assigned for the poverty of the Southern people is that all the necessities of life are brought from a distance. The writer says this is no new thing; that it was the case in the "good old times." He also asserts that all who have any knowledge of the Gulf States are aware that many of the real necessities of life are not adapted to the soil and climate; and that on every acre planted with either sugar, cotton or rice, with the same attention and labor applied as in any of the Western States, the product would be worth at least four times, and in many cases six times that of any crop raised in the South. But the chief cause of the poverty here is attributed by this writer to laziness. Here is what he says upon the subject:

The laziness of the people is one great reason for their poverty; and this applies to both black and white, but to the latter more particularly. As to the whites, the word laziness does not do them justice. Anything in the shape of hand labor they have a terrible dislike to, and consider it beneath the dignity of a white gentleman. They consider that the planters and the officers, and do all the business of the country, and that all who engage from the North or from Europe ought to come down and do the work, and plant, sell, and handle their products as to enable the white business man to live in high style and only keep his place of business open six hours per day, and that only from four to five months out of the year, while the poor white or black laborer toils all the day long hours throughout the year, only to be brought out in debt to the white business man at the end of it.

In many of the parishes in Louisiana they have adopted plans which are the cause of their poverty, and the property of the interest of the planters and the State, as I said before, by asking to make every free represent a Democratic vote, and to stave out all worthy men who remain true to their instincts and principles.

The writer then alludes to the attempts made by the Democratic party in many of the parishes of this State, but particularly the parish of Caddo, to proscrib all laboring men who vote the Republican ticket, and also to discontinue any planter or merchant who gives aid and comfort to any persons voting the Republican ticket. In the opinion of the writer, the wording of the resolutions passed in Caddo parish some time since, utterly repudiating the employment of men, white or black, who are Republicans, will sound strangely to a civilized community. He nevertheless asserts that they are in accord with the real sentiments and notions of the Southern Democrats and the New Orleans "Committee of Seventy," now

ever little they may agree with the high-sounding professions of devotion to civil, religious and political rights to all men. This writer thinks the laboring classes of the South do not differ materially from those of the North or Europe. He thinks they are possessed of as much muscle and strength, lacking intelligence in some cases, but believes that if they were properly treated, and dealt with fairly, there would not be the trouble and strife there now is between the planter and laborer.

Speaking of "those who employ laborers in the South," he says: The great point aimed at, is to keep property beyond their reach, so as to place in the hands of the employers a substitute for the old-time lash. No inducements are held out to them to buy, rent, or even farm on shares, for the reason that the chances to swindle them out of all except a scanty living would be so great, that they would prefer keeping their poor, so as to better enable themselves to control them in their way. Life and liberty are essential to the happiness of every human being, even of the poorest, and just as long as this feeling exists toward the laboring classes, black or white, so long will the South remain poor. And the reason why Northern laborers are no better, when they by chance get down among them, is that they are expected to receive the same treatment, and to put up with the same accommodations, as the negro, to sleep in the same cabin, and eat the same kind of food served up in some out-of-the-way shanty or open shed; but they do not submit to such treatment, except in case of extreme necessity.

The writer further says it is impossible for those who come down here on short visits of health and pleasure to see those facts as they really exist. They must come here and live—not in the St. Charles Hotel—but in the towns and cities throughout our State and upon our plantations. In those places they would have ample opportunities afforded them of realizing what the White League is capable of doing in case of a political emergency. And after having passed through such fearful scenes, those that occurred in this State during the year just closed, the writer thinks the Northern man who opposes the action of General Sheridan is no better than an old time rebel.

Having given a fair sample of the pen pictures of Louisiana sent to the Pantagraph, we leave an impartial public to say which of the two is the best drawn picture of Louisiana affairs.

THE GOLDEN MOMENTS ARE PASSING. About fifty propositions are made every week by the Conservative papers for "reforms which ought to be attended to at once." Yet we never hear a word of advice to the refractory members of their party about attending to the duties they were elected to perform. A denial is made in one paragraph that the House has a quorum or ever has had, while in the next they are ordered to fall to at once and pass some measure that forms a pet hobby of our patent reformers. The harvest is ready for the sickle, but the laborers are on a strike. They are held in a state of inactivity by those who have made themselves sureties for the enactment of salutary measures; yet, upon the first intimation that any of the Democratic members intend to break off their tomfoolery and join their Republican colleagues in the House, they are assailed with threats of the vengeance of their constituents. It is generally stated in glib terms, "We are sure the Hon. Mr. Toussaint has too much manliness to disregard the wishes of his Conservative constituents by joining the enemies of the people." And the wavering Union subsidies into his former obscurity and the great work of reformation so faithfully promised is delayed. The Committee of Seventy remain silent. This little society of Reformers is either swallowed up by the greater political fish or is dead altogether. The tax resistors are watching in an anxious silence the desperate efforts of their devoted champion, Mayor Leeds, to block municipal legislation, while the Pietyans, Bullen and Bee are watching suspected members of the Legislature, whisp in hand, to see that none of them bolt. Since the Republican members have undevoted certain parties upon the question of bribery there is more difficulty in holding the gentlemen from the country in hand. They fear this thing will last until the end of the session and they are sent back to their constituents without having accomplished anything, or even made the attempt.

If our reformers, who were so anxious to redeem Louisiana now as they pretended to be when they were beseeching the people for their votes, there would soon be some needed legislation. But the redeemers are on a strike, and demagogues are applauding them for their unpatriotic action, while the Republicans are called upon to the work alone which all were expected to lead a hand to.

WAS HE RIGHT? On the sixth day of August, 1862, but a few days after the terrible massacre of Republicans by Democrats paroled from the Confederate army, General Sheridan wrote from New Orleans to President Johnson:

There is now a test of what shall be the status of Northern men—whether they can live here without being considered proscribed; whether they can be protected in life and property, and have justice in the courts. If this matter is permitted to pass over without a thorough and determined prosecution of those engaged in it, we may look out for frequent scenes of the same kind, not only here, but in other places. No steps have yet been taken by the civil authorities to arrest citizens who were engaged in the massacre, or policemen who perpetrated such cruelties. The members of the grand jury, and many of them held to bail.

His Excellency was not a President to act in such a case, and the riot was "permitted to pass over without a thorough and determined prosecution of those engaged in it." We have since had the Conslatts and Colfax outrages, murders and assassinations unnumbered, and they have been permitted to pass over because a reign of terror has existed. We refer to the frequent atrocities not because they are not well known, but to show with what prophetic wisdom General Sheridan spoke of the situation eight years ago. There has been no very marked improvement since then. If anything, the enemy shows a better organization. On the thirtieth of July, 1866, it

was thought the rebel police was sufficient to murder the members of the constitutional convention; in September, 1874, it took five thousand armed citizens to set up an illegal State government and run it one day. Of course no one was punished for such pastime; but on the contrary General Sheridan has greatly offended this people, and the preachers, by simply suggesting how its turbulent members could be justly punished.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT. We have received a copy of the report of the State Auditor for the past year. The receipts have fallen off about nine per cent, chiefly owing to the overflow last summer. New Orleans has paid a fraction over sixty per cent of the total amount received, which foots up \$3,514,332 42, of this amount \$737,182 60 is for account of the interest fund, against only \$396,056 50 drawn for the payment of coupons. The total expenditures foot up \$3,908,101 23. All the funds, except the school and interest funds, are exhausted, as usual, with outstanding warrants for the years from 1865 to 1874, inclusive, to the amount of \$1,423,985 68. All these warrants, however, except those of 1874 (current series), amounting to \$254,327 71, are fundable in consolidated bonds. Nearly all the outstanding warrants are drawn against the general fund. The Auditor makes some recommendations to which we desire to call the special attention of the bolting members of the General Assembly, in the hope that when they next present themselves for popular favor they may find their claims upon what they have done, not upon what they promise to do.

The Bulletin has recently experienced a slight change in its editorial management. The material has been purchased by Mr. George H. Vinten, and the conduct of the paper committed to the hands of Page M. Baker, Esq., one of its original founders. Mr. Baker is an able, experienced journalist, who is entitled to very much of the credit that pertains to the former success of the Bulletin, and is well and favorably known to all classes of both political parties. While regretting that his splendid talents can not be employed in our political cause, we wish for him, personally and pecuniarily, every success in his present enterprise. There will probably be little or no change in the general course of the paper, as Mr. Baker has heretofore exercised a supervising influence over its columns.

Matinees at the Paris theatres take place on Sundays. If such things occurred in Brooklyn then, indeed, might Mr. Talmage complain.

STATE ARMS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875. Official report made to me that a large quantity of arms, bayonets, uniforms, etc., of the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State arsenal and in other ways taken possession of by unauthorized persons. I hereby give notice to all persons retaining possession of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, or his authorized representative without delay.

Said arms include two twelve pound howitzers, 23 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 39 Winchester rifles, 64 Remond rifles, 21 Spencer carbines, 150 bayonets, 35 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of \$96,000. All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

A CARD. I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and ample accommodations for the transaction of all business entrusted to me.

GERARD, Auctioneer and Appraiser, no. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

PROCLAMATION. \$1500 REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 26, 1874. Whereas, on the evening of the eighteenth of December, 1874, JAMES W. CLINTON, attorney at law, of St. Joseph, Texas, partner, in this State, while returning from a visit to his father, in the parish of St. Helena, and on his way, was assaulted by being shot and his throat cut, and whereas, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid crime have hitherto escaped arrest and punishment.

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby issue this proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said James W. Clinton.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. P. G. DESLONDRE, SECRETARY OF STATE.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 7, 1875. The following described arms, the property of the State of Louisiana, have been taken from the custody of the legally constituted authorities of the State and are retained in the possession of unauthorized persons.

Two mountain howitzers, caliber 4.2, model of 1861, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. R." on the face. Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging from 21,392 and 21,413, marked "L. S. M." on the butt. Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, caliber 28, marked "L. S. G." on the butt. Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre 20, marked "L. S. G."

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS each for the recovery of the two howitzers, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS additional for each evidence shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them; also two hundred dollars for each of the rifles and carbines, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS additional for such person legally retaining possession of any of the said weapons.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State herewith attached this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WERKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

Consolidated bonds, interest at six per cent. Railroad bonds, due May 1, 1875, exchange on consolidated gold bonds, with privilege of renewal, as per ordinance No. 298, Administrative interest at six per cent. Public works bonds, interest at five per cent. Seven per cent loan 1869, interest at seven per cent. Jefferson City loan, interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. Ten per cent loan, interest at ten per cent. McDonough School fund, interest at six per cent. Plank Asylum loan, interest at six per cent. New consolidated gold bonds, interest at seven per cent. General series, interest on \$2,500,000 at seven per cent. Gold premium on currency at 111, \$1,026 00. Carleton bonds, interest at eight per cent. Total. \$1,328,011 16

TO BE PAID FROM DRAINAGE TAX. New consolidated gold bonds, drainage series, interest seven per cent, estimated premium in currency \$187,837 40. Attorney's fees on collections for said drainage tax, as per contract, ten per cent. Salaries and office expenses. Total. \$132,162 40

TO BE PAID OUT OF WHARFAGE OR LIVEREY DUES. Wharf bonds, interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. Redemption, one-tenth. Total. \$121,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF MARKET REVENUES. To the Louisiana National Bank, late Fiscal Agent, on account of interest and principal of loan. Total. \$120,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF CITY PARK TAX. One-eighth of one per cent on assessment for \$119,238,941. Total. \$149,123 13

TO BE PAID OUT OF PAVING ASSESSMENTS. Street assessment bonds, interest seven and three-tenths per cent. Total. \$69 65

TO BE PAID OUT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAX. As per estimate of School Board. Total. \$20,246 25

TO BE PAID OUT OF POLICE TAX. As per estimate of Board of Commissioners, not to exceed. Total. \$300,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF TAX FOR CURRENT CITY EXPENSES AND OTHER REVENUES NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED OR SET APART BY LAW. DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS—Streets, materials, etc. \$17,480 00. Drainage, materials, etc. 17,480 00. Drains, materials, etc. 17,480 00. Wharves and landings, materials, etc. 18,616 00. Wharves and landings, salaries and wages. 3,400 00. Administration office, salaries and wages. 3,400 00. Surveyor, salaries and wages. 2,500 00. Surveyor, office expenses. 2,500 00. \$134,336 00

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Waterworks, machinery, pipes, etc. 30,000 00. Waterworks, salaries and wages. 45,000 00. Administration office, salaries and wages. 3,400 00. Issue of permits, office expenses. 2,000 00. Insane Asylum, provisions, 15,000 00. Insane Asylum, salaries, 6,000 00. Insane Asylum, repairs and salary of keeper. 5,000 00. Marine and repairs, 2,500 00. Small post hospital, salaries and wages. 2,500 00. Home of Aged, salaries and wages. 12,150 00. Public buildings, 2,000 00. (Other than enumerated) Small post hospital, salaries and wages. 2,500 00. Supplies, etc. 12,000 00. Public buildings, 2,000 00. Home of Aged, salaries and wages. 12,150 00. \$133,150 00

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—Administration office, salaries and wages. 2,500 00. Administration office, office expenses. 2,500 00. Public works, salaries and wages. 7,000 00. Public works, office expenses. 7,000 00. Workhouse, provisions, etc. 8,000 00. Workhouse, salaries, 6,000 00. Boys' House of Refuge, provisions, etc. 14,000 00. Boys' House of Refuge, salaries. 5,500 00. Cost of removal of stock, etc. 23,500 00. \$123,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Salaries and wages. 29,000 00. Office expenses. 29,000 00. \$58,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS—Office expenses. 2,500 00. \$2,500 00

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Salaries and wages. 20,000 00. Office expenses. 2,000 00. \$22,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—Salaries and wages. 12,000 00. Office expenses. 1,000 00. \$13,000 00

OFFICIAL NOTICES. MATRIMONY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, January 13, 1875. (No. 2991-Administrative Series.) An ordinance adopting an estimate of expenditures of the city of New Orleans for the year 1875.

It is ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, that in conformity with section fourteen of an act of the Legislature, No. 77, approved April 20, 1872, and act No. 25, approved March 17, 1874, the following estimate of expenditures (including police and schools) for the year 1875, be and the same is hereby adopted:

TO BE PAID FROM THE CITY DEBT TAX. Consolidated bonds, interest at six per cent. Railroad bonds, due May 1, 1875, exchange on consolidated gold bonds, with privilege of renewal, as per ordinance No. 298, Administrative interest at six per cent. Public works bonds, interest at five per cent. Seven per cent loan 1869, interest at seven per cent. Jefferson City loan, interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. Ten per cent loan, interest at ten per cent. McDonough School fund, interest at six per cent. Plank Asylum loan, interest at six per cent. New consolidated gold bonds, interest at seven per cent. General series, interest on \$2,500,000 at seven per cent. Gold premium on currency at 111, \$1,026 00. Carleton bonds, interest at eight per cent. Total. \$1,328,011 16

TO BE PAID FROM DRAINAGE TAX. New consolidated gold bonds, drainage series, interest seven per cent, estimated premium in currency \$187,837 40. Attorney's fees on collections for said drainage tax, as per contract, ten per cent. Salaries and office expenses. Total. \$132,162 40

TO BE PAID OUT OF WHARFAGE OR LIVEREY DUES. Wharf bonds, interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. Redemption, one-tenth. Total. \$121,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF MARKET REVENUES. To the Louisiana National Bank, late Fiscal Agent, on account of interest and principal of loan. Total. \$120,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF CITY PARK TAX. One-eighth of one per cent on assessment for \$119,238,941. Total. \$149,123 13

TO BE PAID OUT OF PAVING ASSESSMENTS. Street assessment bonds, interest seven and three-tenths per cent. Total. \$69 65

TO BE PAID OUT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAX. As per estimate of School Board. Total. \$20,246 25

TO BE PAID OUT OF POLICE TAX. As per estimate of Board of Commissioners, not to exceed. Total. \$300,000 00

TO BE PAID OUT OF TAX FOR CURRENT CITY EXPENSES AND OTHER REVENUES NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED OR SET APART BY LAW. DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS—Streets, materials, etc. \$17,480 00. Drainage, materials, etc. 17,480 00. Drains, materials, etc. 17,480 00. Wharves and landings, materials, etc. 18,616 00. Wharves and landings, salaries and wages. 3,400 00. Administration office, salaries and wages. 3,400 00. Surveyor, salaries and wages. 2,500 00. Surveyor, office expenses. 2,500 00. \$134,336 00

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Waterworks, machinery, pipes, etc. 30,000 00. Waterworks, salaries and wages. 45,000 00. Administration office, salaries and wages. 3,400 00. Issue of permits, office expenses. 2,000 00. Insane Asylum, provisions, 15,000 00. Insane Asylum, salaries, 6,000 00. Marine and repairs, 2,500 00.