New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY SHERIFF WAGGAMAN, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot, with buildings, on Constance, between Thalia and Melpomene streets; same on Rampart, between Clio and Calliope streets; same on St. Claude, between Hospital and Ursulines streets; same on Barracks, between Treme and St. Claude streets; same on Claiborne, between Bienville and Conti streets; a tract of land on the public road, in the Fifth District. At warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, household furniture, etc.

Local Intelligence.

BRIEF MENTION.—Detectives have not yet scented the two Frenchmen who so boldly swindled Mr. Beltamoa.

A foreigner, with more money than sense, visited the slums and was robbed of $600. This loss so confused his mind that he did not stop to look or make a chalk mark by which to find the place again. He narrated his woes to a policeman, and an officer started with him to hunt the thief, but he could not sight the locality.

Captain John Schutz, of the schooner Ellen, was drowned in Lake Pontchartrain, near Blind river. He accidentally fell overboard, and before the fact was made known the unfortunate man was far beyond reach. The body was recovered.

James Ward, member of Pelican Hook and Ladder Company, Algiers, was seriously injured at the fire. A ladder fell on him, and a hook tore one arm.

A cow, supposed to be raving mad, was killed by some citizens on St. Philip, near Burgundy street.

Lucinda Christmas, three years old, was badly burned at her home on Howard, near Jackson street. Playing with matches.

William Cook is in a stew, as it is said he maliciously ran his cart into an Orleans street car.

All who chose aired themselves in Lafayette square, yesterday, without fear of getting a red hot ball in their eyes.

The river here is about on a standstill, being almost five feet below high water mark.

Vessels in port.—Fifteen steamships, thirty-three ships, twenty-eight barks, seven brigs and twelve schooners.

The large room in the Customhouse looks as if it will soon be complete.

About this time of the year look out for boat clubs. The State Rowing Association will be reorganized.

Mr. Dan Hickok has disposed of his interest in the Carrollton Hotel.

TOO MUCH DOG TO THE ACRE.—This is a good year for the dog crop, and unless a reaper does not get in his work soon our streets will be overrun with villainous and worthless curs. Only a few of these brutes have owners, and many of those that are owned are not fit to live; they are nuisances. A few poisoned sausages, carefully planted at night, would afford the needed relief. Citizens are often tempted to shoot yelping dogs, but they forbear, fearing that their bullets might do more execution than bargained for; policemen can not kill the beasts, having no right to act. Occasionally a street car takes the bark out of one, but the death of a single whelp brings a score to the funeral. The City Council must make a law to decrease the number, and if an ordinance is not soon adopted dogs will be so numerous that they will outvote mankind. Messrs. Administrators, do something for the people who wish to be rid of a dangerous element.

SUGGESTIVE INITIALS.—On the front side of the State House, over each door, are the initials "S. L.," which were for the St. Louis Hotel. Now that the building is used as a State House, one would suppose that the letters are out of keeping, but they come in all right. S. L. means State of Louisiana.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE.—Friday several persons from No. 117 St. Joseph street were before Judge Evans for disturbing the peace, and were fined. Yesterday the parties quarreled again, when John Evans seized an ax and struck Mary Campbell with it, nearly cleaving her head. She was sent to the Charity Hospital, almost dead. Evans escaped, but Michael Mahoney was arrested as an accessory.

DEATH OF A STEAMBOAT WATCHMAN.—Last Thursday William Fletcher, night watchman for the steamboat Governor Allen disappeared, which was not considered anything very strange, as it was thought he had found acquaintances in the city and was enjoying himself. Friday evening one of the boat's crew went into the hold for something and there found the body of Fletcher. Proper inquiry having been made it was decided that the cause of death was disease of the heart. Deceased came from Independence, Missouri, where his family resides.

LARGE FIRE IN ALGIERS.—Friday night the dwellinghouse of Mr. James Doyle, a two-story frame, on Elmira street, was entirely burned. An adjoining house, owned by Mr. Aken, and occupied by several families, was also destroyed. The dwelling of Mr. James Klein was consumed. He had an insurance for $1000 in the Merchants' office and Mr. Doyle had $1300 in the same institution.

GUN STORE ROBBED.—Last week the gun store No. 55 St. Charles street was robbed by an expert and bold thief. He cut the wires which cover the window, broke a glass, and stole all that he could reach, about $100 worth of fine goods.

WAREHOUSE UNLOCKED.—A policeman last night found a door of the Lafayette warehouse unlocked and the key in the hole. The place was attended to by an officer. Had thieves taken advantage of this case the police would have been blamed.

STEALING AN OX.—Special Officer Lathique yesterday arrested Felix Bernard, James Madison, and Sylvester Sanco in the Sixth District. It is charged that they stole an ox from the Millaudon plantation, swam it across the river and offered to sell it to a butcher, but they tripped, and now explore their bad conduct, because they are caught. Had they not been trapped they would probably be rejoicing to day.

THE BODY OF CAPTAIN LEE AGAIN.—Yesterday a fisherman found a dead body floating in the lake near Little Woods, and found that it was that of the late Captain Miles Lee, who was wrecked and the little schooner Anna two weeks ago. It had been buried, but so slightly that the recent high water washed it up. The fisherman brought the corpse up the New canal, and informed the police, after which both the coroners were notified, as the widow wishes the body in a proper manner. to bury

Don't fail
To buy a
Ticket in the
Single number drawing
Of the Louisiana State Lottery.
It draws
On Saturday,
April 10
$75,000 distributed in 440 prizes.
$20,000 capital prize; tickets, $10.

Passengers sailed per steamship City of Havana for Mexican ports:

Richard Weigman and wife, F. W. Froz and wife, Mme. C. Johnson, M. A. Courcelle, Mrs. A. Courcelle, Miss D. Armendariz, Miss D. Armendariz, Miss F. Neires, John Lipper and wife, Miss B. Lipper, Thomas Gonzales, Miss F. Gonzalez, Mrs. Gray, Miss T. C. Gray, Miss L. Ange, Mme. H. Kerr, W. H. Meyer, wife and daughter, M. Alvarez, P. Camacho, E. L. Plum, Ed. Lowree, Miss E. T. Lowree, Pedro Arias, General Thomas A. Harris, Mme. Demecias, William Walter Phelps, M. Silberberg and wife, Miss C. Silberberg, A. Silberberg, Captain A. L. Dayre.

The woman who played Katie King at the Holmes' seances is studying for the stage. She should make a spirited performer.

Eads' Programme.

We are indebted to the St. Louis *Republican* for the following detailed account of Captain Eads' appropriation at South Pass:

Now that Captain Eads has "got his appropriation," as Colonel Sellers would say, and the festivities proper to the occasion have been duly observed, the next objects of public interest in connection with the great work of opening the month of the Mississippi are the methods by which the work itself will be carried on, and the preparations in progress. Accordingly, a *Republican* reporter yesterday called on the captain at his office in the Insurance building, to learn the facts. Captain Eads described the method of building the jetties quite minutely, and gave many interesting points as to the nature of the undertaking, the number of men that would be employed on the work, the difficulties to be encountered, etc.

The jetties are made of willow twigs. It may seem an odd proposition at first thought that the untold hydraulic forces of the mightiest river in the world are to be brought into subjection by willow twigs. But why not? Many a human will which in mature life has perceptibly influenced the current of events has, in earlier years, been subjected by willow twigs, and certainly if these agencies are potent enough to control the human will, they ought to be powerful enough to control other things when they have a mind and will to assist them. The first thing is to cut the twigs. They are then bound into bundles, called in engineering parlance "fascines." These fascines are say eight or ten feet in length and as many inches in diameter, though, of course, their size is varied at the convenience of the workmen and according to the requirements of the work. Having been cut and properly secured the fascines are put together in the form of a raft, like timber logs, towed to the required spot, and then loaded with stones until they sink to the bottom. This process is repeated with successive rafts until a continuous foundation is laid the entire length of the proposed line of jetties. The first or foundation rafts will be from seventy-five to 200 feet in width, according to the depth of water where they are sunk, the deepest water requiring the widest rafts. As soon as the foundation is completed in this manner another line of willow rafts is sunk on top of those already down, and so on until the surface of the water is reached, each line of rafts being narrower than the one below it until the topmost line will not be more than ten feet across.

By this means a channel is created with sloping sides. The water gradually fills up the interstices between the twigs with sand and sediment, and in the course of a few years the structure becomes as solid as a wall, being in fact a submarine levee. It will be readily seen that an almost incalculable quantity of willow twigs will be required to construct these two long lines of jetties the whole length of the South pass, and the work of cutting and preparing them will furnish employment to a great many men. The stone work will not be elaborate, inasmuch as the rock will not require any cutting or dressing, being used merely as a weight to sink and hold the rafts in position. But very little pilework will be required, and Captain Eads said he could not tell until after a careful survey of the channel how much pile driving would have to be done. He did not know how much work would have to be done at the head of the pass in order to provide for the proper regulation of the volume of water in the new channel at various stages of the river, and as most of the piling would have to be done in this work he could not now determine its extent.

With respect to the relative merits of the two passes, the South and Southwest, for testing the practicability of his plan, Captain Eads said that while the securing of a permanent channel such as he contemplated through the Southwest Pass would be of greater commercial advantage to the country than the channel he could make under the provisions of his grant through the South Pass, yet the work would be less difficult and of much smaller proportions in the latter than in the former pass. The bed of the river through the South Pass, he said, was of a character much better calculated to render the work easy than that through the Southwest Pass. The latter was much longer than the South Pass, and hence the velocity of the current in it was less, by reason of the fall being more gradual. Besides, the volume of water flowing through the Southwest was four times as great as that through the South Pass. On this account the sedimentary deposit in the Southwest Pass was much less firm than in the South Pass, the more sluggish current in the former allowing the light earthy particles to settle in its bed to a much greater extent than they could be deposited in the latter pass, where there was a stronger current. The result was that in the South pass there was a more complete separation of the sand from the mud, the sand, which was the heavier, being deposited in the bed of the stream, while the mud, being lighter, is held longer in solution and carried further out to sea. This leaves the bed of the South pass almost entirely composed of sand, which packs hard and becomes smooth, while the bed of the Southwest pass is much more oozy and of a muddy, shifting character. For these reasons the South pass is more advantageous to his own interests, both professional and financial; while a channel through the Southwest pass, though more difficult to make, would be of greater commercial advantage to the public, and hence to the government, by reason of the greater volume of water that would flow through it and the less velocity of the current, the last being an important item to navigators.

Captain Eads has appointed Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, of New Orleans, his first assistant and resident engineer, and upon this gentleman will devolve the active supervision of the work. The captain said it was his intention to give New Orleans and Louisiana as much of the benefit of the disbursements in the prosecution of the work as possible, because he thought the condition of that community was such as to require all the aid and encouragement that could be afforded. The prosecution of his work would furnish steady employment to at least 1500 men for several years, besides the additional employment that would be afforded in carrying materials and supplies. He believed that the large disbursements which would be constantly made for labor and supplies would do much to temporarily relieve the financial and commercial prostration of New Orleans, while the increased activity of her commerce, when the completion of his enterprise should have enlarged her facilities, would afford permanent relief.

Adverting to the work itself, Captain Eads said he was going to New Orleans the latter part of this week to begin the survey of the pass preparatory to sinking his rafts, to make arrangements for the materials and to transact other business in connection with the enterprise which might require his personal attention. The summer would be consumed in surveys and in making contracts for materials, supplies, labor, transportation, etc., and he thought he could get ready to sink his first raft about the first of October next. He did not intend to begin active operations until he had made full provision for continuous prosecution of the work, his bridge experience doubtless impressing him with the undesirability of delays in a work of such magnitude.

In relation to his finances the captain said his arrangements were not yet entirely completed, but were progressing to his entire satisfaction. He was at the time of the reporter's visit about concluding an important portion of his financial arrangement with parties here. He expected to secure a small part of his funds in New Orleans, but the bulk of the money used by him would come from St. Louis and New York, no foreign capital being sought as yet. It would not be difficult to obtain English or German capital, should any be needed, but he was confident that none would be, St. Louis and New York holding out ample prospects in that line.

The defeat of Kossuth for the Hungarian Diet furnishes another evidence of the shifting frailties of poor human nature. Here is a man that has devoted his entire life for the benefit of his people, and that of liberalism the world over, and yet when the opportunity is offered for some slight recompense in the way of public approval, he is turned aside by the very subjects of his solicitude and sacrifice. These are some of the enigmas of life that no philosophy can explain; they have existed from the dawn of creation, and, in all probability, will continue until it has run its course.—*Washington Chronicle.*

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Notice by the Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Secretary of State, New Orleans, April 3, 1875.

WHEREAS, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of March last, there was promulgated in the official journal of the State of Louisiana an act purporting to be act No. 17 of the session of 1875, approved March 27, 1875, entitled "An act [No. 17] making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the year 1875, providing for deficiencies existing in appropriations for the year 1874, and for the payment of claims and obligations due by the State of Louisiana prior to the first day of January, 1874; providing for the payment and auditing of said claims and obligations out of the revenues of the years in which said obligations were issued or said claims incurred; providing for and regulating the manner of auditing, warranting and liquidating said claims and obligations, and providing for the receipt of certain warrants in payment of certain taxes due the State, and to provide for the absorption of the floating indebtedness;" and

Whereas, I am officially informed by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, that said approval and promulgation were made in error; and

Whereas, an act bearing the same number and title, approved April 3, 1875, has this day been transmitted to me with directions to promulgate the same, now therefore, I, P. G. Deslonde, Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana, do make promulgation accordingly.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

No. 17.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the year 1875; providing for deficiencies existing in appropriations for the year 1874, and for the payment of claims and obligations due by the State of Louisiana prior to the first day of January, 1874; providing for the payment and auditing of said claims and obligations out of the revenues of the years in which said obligations were issued or said claims incurred; providing for and regulating the manner of auditing, warranting and liquidating said claims and obligations, and providing for the receipt of certain warrants in payment of certain taxes due the State, and to provide for the absorption of the floating indebtedness.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the following purposes for the year ending December 31, A. D. 1875:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the salary of the Governor, article fifty-six of the constitution, eight thousand dollars ($8000).

For the salary of the Governor's private secretary, section 1563 Revised Statutes, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

For salary of the clerk in Governor's office, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For salary of assistant clerk to Governor, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

For the salary of corresponding clerk in Governor's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1800).

For salary of two messengers in Governor's office, at six hundred dollars each, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1200).

For contingent expenses of the Governor, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For salary of Lieutenant Governor, article fifty-seven of the constitution, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Contingent expenses of the Lieutenant Governor, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For salary of Secretary of State, article seventy-one of the constitution, three thousand dollars ($3000).

For contingent expenses of the Secretary of State, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For salary of Assistant Secretary of State, act No. 214 of 1868, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For salary of one clerk in office of Secretary of State, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1800).

For salary of messenger of Secretary of State, four hundred and eighty dollars ($480).

For salary of page for Secretary of State, act No. 214 of 1868, six hundred dollars ($600).

For salary of State librarian, act of 1873, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1200).

For salary of assistant State librarian, act of 1873, nine hundred dollars ($900).

For contingent expenses State library, five hundred dollars ($500).

Salary of Attorney General, article ninety-two of the constitution, five thousand dollars ($5000).

For salary of clerk of Attorney General, eighteen hundred dollars ($1800).

For salary of Assistant Attorney General, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Contingent expenses of Attorney General, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

For salary of porter, Attorney General's office, six hundred dollars ($600).

For salary of State Auditor, article seventy-one of the constitution, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Contingent expenses of State Auditor, five thousand dollars ($5000).

For traveling expenses of Auditor's examiner, act No. 42 of 1871, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Salary of Auditor's clerical force, act No. 20, 1873, twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000).

Salary of State Treasurer, article seventy-one of the constitution, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Contingent expenses of the State Treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Salary of chief clerk in Treasurer's office, act No. 119 of 1867, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Salary of book-keeper in Treasurer's office, act No. 139 of 1869, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250).

Salary of two assistant clerks in the State Treasurer's office, two thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars ($4000).

Salary of State Registrar of Voters, payable monthly, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Salary of clerk of State Registrar of Voters, payable monthly, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Salary of assistant clerk of State Registrar of Voters, payable monthly, twelve hundred dollars ($1200.)

Salary of registrar of State land office, act No. 38 extra session of 1870, four thousand dollars ($4000).

Salary of chief clerk of State land office, act No. 38 extra session of 1870, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Contingent expenses of State land office, five hundred dollars ($500.)

An appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Speaker of the House of Representatives as such, and as member of board of liquidation and member of the board of printing, etc., the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Salary of keeper of State House at New Orleans, six hundred dollars, payable on voucher approved by the Lieutenant Governor ($600).

Salary of keeper of State House at New Orleans, six hundred dollars, payable on voucher approved by the Speaker of the House of Representatives ($600).

Salary of the keeper of State House and public gardener at Baton Rouge, six hundred dollars ($600).

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Salary of judges of the Supreme Court, act of 1872, forty-eight thousand dollars ($48,000).

Salary of district judges, act No. 99 of 1868, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000).

Salary of reporter of Supreme Court, act No. 244 of 1855, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Salary of district attorneys, article ninety-two of the constitution, twenty-seven thousand dollars ($27,000).

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Salary of the State Superintendent of Public Education, payable out of the current school fund, article 137 of the constitution, five thousand dollars ($5000).

For salary of secretary of State Superintendent, payable as above, act No. 6 of extra session of 1870, three thousand dollars ($3000).

For salary of the division superintendents of education, payable out of the current school fund, act No 6 extra session of 1870, twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500).

For salary of the division superintendent, sixth division, payable from the current school fund, act No. 8 of 1871, four thousand dollars ($4000).

For salary of assistant superintendent and messenger, sixth division, payable from the current school fund, act No. 8 of 1871, and act No. 12 of 1874, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Appropriation for the payment of fixtures and furniture of the office of the Superintendent of Education at the State House, or so much as may be necessary, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For contingent expenses of State Superintendent, payable out of the current school fund, two thousand dollars ($2000).

For contingent expenses of the six division superintendents, payable out of the current school fund, three thousand six hundred dollars ($3600).

For traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Education, payable out of the current school fund, act No. 6, extra session of 1870, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Appropriation for public schools, payable from the amount collected from the two mill tax levied and assessed for that purpose, five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

Appropriations to various townships for interest due from the free school fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be paid out of the current school fund, fifty thousand dollars ($56,000).

MISCELLANEOUS.

For salary of Chief State Engineer, act No. 7 of 1871, six thousand dollars ($6000).

For salary of two assistant State engineers, one thousand dollars each, act No. 7 of 1871, two thousand dollars ($2000).

One assistant engineer for Red river, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Salary of the secretary of the Board of State Engineers, act No. 7 of 1871, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Salary of commissioner of persons appointed by the Governor under act No. 27, session of 1870, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Salary of draughtsman of the Board of State Engineers, act No. 7 of 1871, two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400).

Salary of secretary of commissioner of persons, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Salary of porter of State engineers, act No. 7 of 1871, six hundred dollars ($600).

Salary of levee commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Contingent expenses of the Board of State Engineers, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Contingent expenses and salary of chain and axmen, two thousand six hundred and eighty dollars ($2680).

For salary of the Adjutant General of the State and the expenses of his office, to be paid upon his own voucher, three thousand dollars, as provided by law ($3000).

For rent and repairs of armories and salary of keepers, to be paid upon the voucher of the Adjutant General, approved by the Governor, one thousand dollars ($1000).

For salary of clerk in Adjutant General's office, eighteen hundred dollars ($1800).

Appropriation for support of Insane Asylum, twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000).

Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb Asylum, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Appropriation for pensions, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

Appropriation to pay rewards for the apprehension of criminals, ten thousand dollars, payable upon the warrant of the Attorney General ($10,000).

Appropriation to pay State printer, ninety thousand dollars ($90,000).

Appropriation to pay J. D. Maclin to amount of coal furnished to January 28, 1875, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500), or so much as necessary.

Appropriation for assessment, tax collectors' rolls and tax re-receipts, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Appropriation for costs and seizure when property is bid in by the State, act No. 47 of 1873, twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

Appropriation to pay clerks of courts and sheriffs, in accordance with section 3563, Revised Statutes of 1870, for services rendered in criminal cases in 1875, seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500).

Appropriation to pay costs of court where the State loses the case, payable on the warrant of Attorney General, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Appropriation for special attorneys fees for Governor, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Appropriation for reimbursement of moneys paid into the State Treasury through error, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Appropriation for fees of recorders, parish surveyors, and advertising of property sold for taxes and bid in by the State, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Appropriation to pay militia for the current year, twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000); provided that no voucher for any militia expenses whatever shall be audited by the State Auditor unless said vouchers are in each instance approved by the various officers required by law to approve, and provided, further, that each voucher shall show in detail the specific items forming the aggregate of each voucher.

Appropriation to pay New Orleans Gaslight Company for gas for the current year in the State House, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Appropriation to parish recorders for recording lists of lands forfeited to the State, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Appropriation to pay costs of seizure where sales of property were not effected or canceled, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Appropriation for reimbursement of swamp land erroneously sold, six hundred dollars ($6 0).

Appropriation to C. C. Hartwell for gas fixtures, twenty-six dollars and fifty cents ($26 50).

Appropriation to pay George Hite for repairing and furnishing locks, keys and bolts, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).

Appropriation to pay Heath & Lara, for furniture, carpeting, etc., furnished State officers, and for removing furniture and fixtures to State House, six thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-three cents ($6980 83).

An appropriation for payment of State House engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1200).

An appropriation for payment of assistant engineer of State House, six hundred dollars ($600).

An appropriation to the Board of Administrators of Charity Hospital, one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), for the support and maintenance of said institution, payable as follows: From the annual revenues received from the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which are hereby transferred to the Charity Hospital, forty thousand dollars ($40,000), provided, that the contract made between the State and the Louisiana State Lottery Company, shall not, in any manner, be effected or impaired by this transfer; from licenses upon auctioneers and auction sales, ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or so much, if any, additional, as may be collected; from inspection fees, derived from the slaughtering of animals, under the slaughterhouse act, eight thousand four hundred dollars ($8400), or so much, if any additionally, as may be collected; from the poll tax fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), or so much, if any additionally, as may be collected; that all said tax not required by the constitution to go to the educational fund; provided, that the additional amounts herein stated shall not be so construed as to exceed one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), the full amount hereby appropriated.

For Secretary of State for affixing seals to State bonds, under act No. 3 of 1874, in full payment for the current year, payable on his own warrant, four thousand dollars ($4000).

Appropriation to the representatives of each newspaper in each house, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), who has reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for the session, viz: New Orleans Republican, Times, Picayune, Bulletin, Louisianian and Bee.

Appropriation for the payment of steel plates of the State House, to be used at the centennial exposition, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

Appropriation for the salary of inspector of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge for six months, at one hundred dollars ($100) per month, six hundred dollars ($600).

Appropriation to pay B. Bloomfield & Co. or their assigns for stationery, etc., furnished the State registrar of voters for registration purposes for the election held November 2, 1874, upon presentation of bills approved by the Governor and State registrar of voters, five thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety cents ($5392 90).

Appropriation to pay Domingo Bianchini for services as keeper of records at House of Representatives, six hundred dollars ($600).

Appropriation to pay interpreter Criminal Court, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Compensation to assessors, except those of the parish of Orleans, out of the general fund, current school fund, levee tax fund and the interest tax fund, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary ($65,000).

Appropriation to Board of Assessors of the parish of Orleans, in lieu of fees now allowed by law, the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable out of the general fund, current school fund, levee tax fund and interest tax fund ($28,000).

Appropriation to pay balance due for the mileage and per diem of members and employes of the House of Representatives and contingent expenses thereof, payable upon the warrant of the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, in accordance with act No. 2, approved the twenty-fifth of February, 1875, twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

Appropriation to pay balance due for the mileage and per diem of members and employes of the Senate and contingent expenses thereof, payable upon the warrant of the chairman of the Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in accordance with act No. 2, approved February 25, 1875, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

Appropriation for repairing damages done by the White League to State House and taken out of the rent fund appropriated for Building Committee, three thousand and twenty-one dollars ($3021).

For rent of State House for the months of January and February, year 1875, seven thousand dollars ($7000).

Appropriation to pay Board of Assessors in country parishes, as per Revised Statutes, eighteen thousand dollars ($18,000).

An appropriation to pay official journals for printing, outside of the city of New Orleans, thirty thousand dollars ($30,000).

Appropriation to pay George H. Braughn for legal services and acting as Assistant Attorney General, five thousand dollars ($5000).

Appropriation to pay J. Q. A. Fellows for legal services rendered the State in the case of the State vs. Chattanooga railroad, relieving the State of the payment of two million five hundred thousand dollars in bonds, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500).

Appropriation to pay J. B. Cotton for legal services rendered the State in the case of the State vs. Chattanooga Railroad Company, relieving the State of the payment two million five hundred thousand dollars in bonds, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Appropriation for the maintenance of health and quarantine, the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000).

Appropriation for contingent fund, Board of Assessors, New Orleans, one thousand dollars ($1000) for each assessor, seven thousand dollars ($7000)

Appropriation for the State Institution for the Blind, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, eight thousand dollars ($8000).

Appropriation to pay the salaries of the parish judges, one hundred and thirty two thousand dollars ($132,000).

Appropriation for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, ten thousand dollars $10,000.

Appropriation for the relief of Mrs. R. H. Chilton, payable on her voucher, approved by the Governor, three thousand five hundred dollars ($3500).

Appropriation for the erection of a tomb for the remains of the late Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn, payable on a voucher approved by the Governor, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Appropriation to pay B. Bloomfield & Co., or their assigns, for two hundred and fifty copies each of the following works, to wit: The Civil Code, the Code of Practice and the Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana for the use of the State, payable at the rate of ten dollars per copy for said works, upon the presentation of the receipt of the Secretary of State for any number of copies each of said works received by him, not exceeding two hundred and fifty copies of each of said works, seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500).

Appropriation to pay Alfred Shaw eight hundred dollars for legal services rendered the State in the matter of H. Bellocq vs. the State ($800).

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., The following amounts enumerated in this section be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of 1874, to cover deficiencies existing for former years:

Appropriation to board of administrators of the Charity Hospital, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

Appropriation to sheriff and clerks of court for services rendered in criminal cases, as required by law, seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500).

Appropriation to pay deficiency in appropriation to State Printer, forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary ($45,000).

Appropriation to pay parish official journals for publishing and advertising for the State, thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000).

Appropriation to pay balance of salaries due parish judges, eleven thousand dollars ($11,000).

Appropriation to pay P. J. Lanerth, one hundred and sixty-five dollars ($165); J. Nixon, one hundred and forty dollars ($140); William Gray, two hundred and sixty dollars ($260), for work done on levees in 187 :.

Appropriation to pay deficiency incurred by Board of Returning Officers of 1874, payable on voucher of the president of said board, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars ($1650).

Appropriation to board of Insane Asylum, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Appropriation to pay A. & E. B. Talbot for services as counsel for the State, by appointment by the Governor, in the suits of R. O. Hebert, tax collector, vs. E. J. Gay et al., being No. 4573 on the docket of the Supreme Court, payable on their own warrant, out of any money in the State treasury to the credit of the general fund for the year 1873, three thousand five hundred dollars ($3500).

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to determine and liquidate the indebtedness of the State, and to provide for the payment of all back taxes and penalties in certain warrants, a joint committee of both houses shall be appointed by the respective presiding officers, to be composed of seven members on the part of the House and five members on the part of the Senate, which shall be known as the Board of Audit of the Floating Debt. The Attorney General and Auditor of Public Accounts shall be ex officio members thereof. The authority and duties of said Board of Audit of the Floating Debt shall be as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said Board of Audit of the Floating Debt shall, immediately upon the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly, organize by the election of a chairman, a solicitor, who shall act as secretary. The solicitor and secretary shall not be a member of the board. The board shall sit at the city of New Orleans, at the State House. Its sessions shall not exceed ninety days from the fourth of March, 1875. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Immediately after organization they shall publish in the official journal of the State a notice to all whom it may concern, that they are prepared and authorized to receive, classify and approve all the floating debts and obligations not warranted for or funded, which have accrued or become due prior to the first day of January, 1874.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever any debt against the State shall be approved by the said board, the same shall be recorded in the books of the board to be kept for that purpose, stating the amount, name of person owning the debt, date of approval, and to what year or class the same belongs. That upon the approval of the chairman of said board when thereto authorized by said board of any debt or obligation as above provided, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue his warrant upon the Treasurer for a sum equal to the amount of such debt or obligation, which warrant shall be paid out of any funds in the treasury which shall be collected from delinquent taxes now due and uncollectible for the year in which such debt or obligation shall be classed, and shall be receivable for all taxes and penalties due for the year in which said obligation or debt shall be classed. Said board shall classify each and every debt or obligation so passed and approved by them as above provided, in the year in which the same accrued or became due. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall stamp upon each warrant so issued, as above provided, the class and year to which it belongs, and the same shall be receivable for taxes for that year above in which it is classed.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the solicitor of the said board, when approved by the board, to publish in the official journal of the State, an alphabetical and classified list of all debts passed upon, approved and warranted for as hereinabove provided, stating the amount, ownership and class of each and every one of them. In like manner there shall also be transmitted to each tax collector in the State a duly certified copy of said list, which shall by him be kept posted in a conspicuous place in his office. The solicitor shall be a person learned in the law.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to transfer all moneys received for taxes still due, and uncollected for any year or years prior to 1874, that have been levied for any and all special funds, the claims of which fund for that year have been paid, and for the general funds for said years to one common fund to be designated as the fund for the extinguishment of the floating debt, which fund shall be kept separate and apart, and applied solely to the payment of the warrants issued under this act. That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the revenues collected and payable to said fund; provided that the Auditor shall be authorized to warrant on unexpended appropriations for the payment of claims properly made against such appropriations; provided further, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the payment of back interest on bonds as provided in act No 3, approved January 24, 1874.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all claims, debts and obligations of any kind whatsoever held against the State which have not heretofore been warranted for, which shall not be presented to the said board before the expiration of the ninety days hereinbefore named shall be forever barred and prescribed.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said board shall have power to remit all penalties or any portion thereof that have accrued upon the delinquent taxes for any of the years above named upon payment of said taxes on or before a day to be fixed by said board.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the revenues accruing to the State from the delinquent taxes, for any and all years prior to the year 1874, still due and unpaid to the State, as per Auditor's report, for the several years before named be and the same are hereby appropriated to the payment of the warrants so issued as hereinbefore provided, upon the various debts and obligations classified and approved by said board. Any balances remaining on hand in said fund after the payment of said warrants, shall be transferred to the sinking fund provided for by the amendment to the constitution proposed by the General Assembly, by act No. 4 of the session of 1874.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MICHAEL HAHN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved April 3, 1875.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hall of Exempt Society of Louisiana Hose, New Orleans, April 3, 1875.—At a regular meeting of this society, held on the thirty first ultimo, the following gentlemen were elected officers:
DAN MALONE, President.
JOHN M. SALISBURY, Vice President.
CHARLES J. DAKIN, Secretary.
F. BLACK, Treasurer.
*ap4 1t CHARLES J. DAKIN, Secretary.

Monthly Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce MONDAY, April 5, at 7:30 P. M.
ap4 1t W. M. BURWELL, Secretary.

Office of the Crescent City Gaslight Company, No. 50 Camp street, New Orleans, March 30, 1875.—A general meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at this office on FRIDAY, April 9, 1875, at 10 A. M., to consider and act upon important matters concerning their interests. A full attendance is expected.
By order of the Board of Directors.
mh31 td J. M. CONWAY, Secretary.

Notice.—Canal Street, City Park and Lake Shore Railroad Company, March 26, 1875.—An installment of TEN PER CENT on the capital stock of this company will be due and payable at the office of the company, No. 3 Carondelet street, on the EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT.
By order of the Board.
mh26 10t R. M. HARRISON, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Hall Sixth Ward Radical Republican Central Club, New Orleans, April 3, 1875.—At a special meeting held at the hall of the above named club on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of March, 1875, the following named gentlemen were elected officers to serve for the term of one year, viz:
President—A. L. YOUNG.
First Vice President—V. E. McCARTHY.
Second Vice President—JUDGE E. STARS.
Third Vice President—WILLIAM RODOLPH.
Secretary—GUSTAVE BOUTIN.
Assistant Secretary—VALMONT LABOSTRIE.
Treasurer—ALFRED REGGIO (re-elected).
Sergeant-at-Arms—WILLIAM PETERS.
A. L. YOUNG, President.
GUSTAVE BOUTIN, Secretary. ap4 1t

CONSTABLES' SALES.

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