New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

ST SELLE & MALOCHEE, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 57 St. Charles street, household furnishing goods, and live stock. At 1 o'clock, stocks, notes, silverware and coin.

BY THE STATE TAX COLLECTOR OF THE THIRD DISTRICT, at 12 o'clock, at No. 9 Esplanade street, real estate for taxes.

Local Intelligence.

THE DEATH OF EMANUEL MCCOY—*Statement of His Relatives.*—The following statement is published in justice to the parties concerned:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

My attention having been called to a paragraph in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN of the seventeenth of December, entitled, "From the Kitchen to the Stump," in which it is said, "that the corpse of my husband remained in the house corner of Galvez and St. Peter streets two days, yet his political friends did not remember him well enough to see the shell buried, or lend assistance to have that rite performed, etc.," I hereby pronounce the whole statement as untrue in every particular, and I will state, in justice to the friends of my late husband, that during his late illness he was provided with pecuniary aid by the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee, and as soon as his death was known and communicated to the Democratic-Conservative State Central Committee that those of his friends—one of whom was an officer of the committee—called upon me at my residence and tendered me their assistance, and left with me the necessary amount of funds to give my husband a decent and respectable burial, such as became him as a Christian and honorable man. This was done by direction of the State Central Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party, and funds were given to me by an officer of the committee at my house, within a few hours after the death of my husband.

MRS. MARY MCCOY,
Widow of the late Emanuel McCoy.

I fully corroborate the statement of Mrs. Mary McCoy, the facts being personally known to me. MIER VICTOR.
Mother of the late Emanuel McCoy.

A CHANGE IN THE CITY HALL.—Yesterday noon the recently elected Mayor and Administrators appeared at the City Hall to take the positions they were severally entitled to. They were courteously received by Mr. Leeds and the Administrators who were about to step down and out. Mr. Pilsbury, the new Mayor, presented his credentials, as did the new Administrators. Administrator Brown, being re-elected, succeeded himself, and was compelled to imitate Oregon Cronin, in a manner, for he presented to himself his own credentials, and told Administrator Brown to take his seat. The old Council proceeded to the council chamber and formally surrendered, the new set looking on the proceedings. After abdication the new officials took possession and held a short session.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Paul B. Leeds, E. L. Bower, Andrew J. Bacon, M. O. Culbertson, W. H. Toler, R. McLaughlin and J. Brugermann, employes of the Mayor's office, called on Mr. Leeds and expressed to that gentleman their kindest regards for him for his conduct toward them during the past two years. Mr. Leeds expressed himself as greatly pleased at the attention from his late companions, and hoped they would prosper hereafter in whatever position they filled.

Then the rotation in office was complete.

SHOOTING FROM COVER.—Late Saturday night as Horace Curtis and Henry Curtis were quietly walking at the corner of Deslord and Rampart streets some men, under cover of darkness, fired at them, one bullet striking Henry's face on the left side, making a bad wound. He fell, and as he did so the assassins ran away and were seen no more, and it is not known who the cowards are. The wounded man was sent to the Charity Hospital.

FRANK GONZALES AND HIS KNIFE.—Sunday night, Frank Gonzales bravely walked into the Dominique bar-room, corner of Tricou and Peters street, and mounted Louis Sarabet, the proprietor, attempting to plunge a knife into his body. Several persons were present, but they did not succeed in mastering Gonzalez until he had stabbed Sarabet once in his neck. The fellow was arrested.

REACHING FOR WEALTH.—At four o'clock Sunday morning Officer Hanrahan noticed a person leaving the office of John Chaffee & Son, No. 52 Union street, and the fellow was embracing a bank box. The officer ordered him to halt, but the man traveled faster, and it took three shots to cause him to drop the box and run still faster. Hanrahan picked up the box and returned to the store, which he found unlocked, as was an iron safe. The bank box had been taken from the safe, and it is supposed that the burglar thought he had a good haul, but he was greatly mistaken. The officer kept guard on the store until morning, and then delivered everything to one of the proprietors. The door and the safe had been opened by false keys.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SUB-COMMITTEES.—Messrs. McMahon, Ross and Crapo will today start for Ouachita to gather testimony in election matters. They will look after the Pinkston murders.

Messrs. New, Beebe and Joyce were to have started for the Feliciana parishes last evening.

A CLUE OBTAINED TO THE BURGLARS.—Sunday night Ben Alexander and Briney Woods were arrested by Special Officers Pearson and Sinclair, and locked up in the central station, charged from information received with the burglary and larceny of $2760 in currency, and jewelry valued at $400, from the residence of John H. Brigmaster, at the corner of Liberty and Melpomene streets, on the fourteenth instant. Yesterday morning Detective Pearson made an affidavit against both the accused, who were arraigned before Judge Evans and remanded to the Parish Prison in default of bail.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Between seven and eight o'clock last Saturday night, Mrs. Armstrong, colored, aged about sixty years, residing on Prytania, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets, was burned to death in her room, during the absence of her husband and son, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. On the arrival home of the husband and son late Sunday night, they found the body of the unfortunate woman lying on the floor burned to death.

For this time only,
For this time only,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
Great dollar drawing,
January 2, 1877,
January 2, 1877.
Do not neglect it,
Do not neglect it,
Do not neglect it.

A STRANGE SUICIDE LAST SUNDAY.—Two weeks ago S. B. Blackburn, a son of W. Jasper Blackburn, of Claiborne parish, arrived in this city on business. His friends and acquaintances noticed that he was quite irregular in his habits, drinking freely and acting rather strangely. Sunday evening he visited a shooting gallery on St. Charles near Union street and asked for a certain kind of rifle, which the clerk did not have. He then asked for another kind of weapon, and while the attendant was preparing it Blackburn sat down, took off his shoes and socks and placed the socks in his pockets and then put on his shoes. This performance was noticed by the clerk, who became suspicious and would not accommodate him further. Blackburn, it appears, then proceeded up St. Charles street to another pistol gallery and asked for a large bore rifle, which was not furnished, but a large pistol was handed to him. He attempted to shoot it, but the cap would not explode. He then borrowed a pencil from a person present and took a letter from one of his pockets and wrote on it: "Good-bye; try and forget me. S. B. B." He placed the letter, which was from a young lady, in his pocket. The pistol being prepared, he fired at a mark and made a very good shot. The pistol was reloaded and handed to Blackburn, who placed the muzzle to his forehead and fired, performing the action so suddenly that the person nearest to him could not interfere. The large bullet entered his head a little above the right eye, and the man fell to the floor insensible, but not dead. He breathed until half past five o'clock. The body was removed to police headquarters and an inquest held, the verdict being "suicide."

It is stated that the unfortunate man fell desperately in love with a young lady of Claiborne parish, and they were betrothed nearly two years ago. However, the lady seen afterward learned that Blackburn occasionally drank to excess, and she informed him that the happy day would not be named until he could give her assurance that he would cease drinking. This assurance he never furnished, and the lovers remained apart. This troubled Blackburn, and he continued to dissipate, although but twenty-four years old.

Friends of the deceased took charge of the body and disposed of it in the proper manner.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, December 17, at 6 P. M.:

One of abscess of kidneys, 2 of anæmia, 4 of apoplexy, 1 of asthma, 1 of asphyxia, 1 of Bright's disease, 1 of bronchitis, 1 of burns, 2 of cancer, 1 of cancer of face, 1 of cancer of tongue, 2 of catarrh, 4 of congestion of the brain, 4 of congestion of the lungs, 18 of consumption, 3 of infantile convulsions, 2 of cyanosis, 6 of adult debility, 1 delirium tremens, 1 of diarrhea, 2 of chronic diarrhea, 1 of diphtheria, 1 of dysentery, 1 of chronic dysentery, 1 of elephantiasis, 1 of endocarditis, 2 of erysipelas, 3 of enteritis, 1 of fever, 2 of intermittent fever, 2 of malarial fever, 1 of remittent fever, 1 of typhoid fever, 2 of typho-malarial fever, 1 of fracture of skull, 3 of gastro enteritis, 2 of disease of the heart, 3 of hepatitis, 1 killed accidentally, 1 of laryngytis, 1 of lockjaw, 4 of infantile marasmus, 1 of meningitis, 1 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 of tubercular meningitis, 4 of old age, 2 of paralysis, 1 of pericarditis, 5 of pleuro-pneumonia, 1 of rheumatism, 15 of small-pox, 1 of syphilis, 1 of teething, 2 of trismus nascentium, 1 of gunshot wounds, and 3 not stated; total 135. Of the above 32 were children under five years of age. In addition to the above 11 stillborn children were reported in the city. Number interred from public institutions 11; on certificates of coroners, 10; on certificates of midwives, 2.

Greatest thing out,
Greatest thing out,
Greatest thing out,
The dollar drawing.
The dollar drawing.
A fortune given away
A fortune given away
A fortune given away
For only $1.
For only $1.

Amusements.

The play at the Varieties Theatre last night was "Guy Mannering," with Miss Anderson as *Meg Merrilies*, and an otherwise excellent cast, including Mr. Wheelock as *Dinmont*, Mr. Marble as the *Dominie* and Misses Rosa Rand and Agnes Proctor as *Lucy Bertram* and *Julia Mannering*. A year since Miss Anderson astonished the public by appearing here as *Meg* on the stage where Charlotte Cushman had played the part when the piece was last acted. The young lady was a novice then, and the situation was a trying one. She did not fail then, and now she plays the character acceptably. Same bill for to-night.

On Thursday will be given at the Varieties the combination matinee for the benefit of the Harry Murdoch and Claude Burroughs families. Miss Anderson will then appear in comedy.

Aimee and her complete French opera bouffe troupe will appear on Sunday night in "La Jolie Parfumeuse."

The Senate Report.

We are indebted to Senator West for an early copy of the Senate report on the election in Louisiana, embracing the President's message, Senator Sherman's report and the accompanying documents. This volume appears to contain the matter which Mr. Morrison's committee are having copied for their use. The bulky book contains a horrible record of Democratic intolerance and barbarism, and it is difficult to see how the Representatives of the Northern States can reconcile the facts given with the pretensions of the Louisiana Democracy.

[Communicated.]

Oliver Goldsmith was the subject of the lecture delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hartzell at the Unitarian Church Sunday evening. Dr. Hartzell is an able and eloquent divine, and his delineations of the peculiarities of this eccentric genius, poet and historian was most heartily enjoyed by the audience. The Sunday evening service of this society will be a profitable and intellectual repast to those who may have the privilege of attending. Other well known characters will be the subject of future lectures. H.

Case from Commissioner Southworth.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18, 5 P M.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

At ten o'clock this morning, I sent a letter to the *Democrat*, requesting that it be published in this evening's edition, correcting an error into which the author of one of its editorials published on Sunday had been led.

In that article it was assumed that I had refused to act in certain particulars relating to the "sewing machine" cases as Mr. Packard had desired; the short answer to all of which is, that Mr. Packard never *directly* or *indirectly* made any such proposition, *nor did I ever state to any one that he had*. The editor of the *Democrat* having been informed of his mistake should, I think, have hastened to correct it. He has not done so; and, therefore, as he does not accept the honorable duty of amending his own errors, he must submit to have them corrected by another. Respectfully,

JOHN P. SOUTHWORTH,
Commissioner Circuit Court District of Louisiana.

What Interest Has the South in Tilden?

The Louisville *Commercial* asks:

What reason has any Southern Democrat to trust Governor Tilden? It is notorious that he secured his nomination by the lavish use of money. It is notorious that many of the best Democratic papers and many of the best New York Democrats denounced him before the St. Louis convention as a corrupt and selfish intriguer. If there are reforms needed in the South, it is evident that of the four presidential candidates, Tweed's old associate is the least fitted to carry them out. It is not strange that Hon. Ben Hill and other Southern Democrats, after looking at the situation, show little interest in Tilden's success; nor is it strange that Governor Hayes' spotless character and noble demeanor have made a highly favorable impression on moderate Democrats. Southerners who will reflect calmly must conclude that the peace of the South can come from the Republican party only, and not from Northern Copperheads.

Can you afford
Can you afford
Can you afford
To miss it?
To miss it?
The great dollar drawing.
The great dollar drawing.
The great dollar drawing,
January 2, 1877,
January 2, 1877.

Whalebone has doubled in price within a short time, and it is a thing easy to double.

CITY COUNCIL—OFFICIAL

ADJOURNED MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, December 18, 1876.

The Council met this day at twelve o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

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

The following reports were received, read and ordered spread on the minutes:

NEW ORLEANS, December 18, 1876.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

In surrendering the office of Administrator I desire to express to his honor the Mayor and to my fellow Administrators my appreciation of the support which I have always received at their hands, and my sense of the uniform courtesy of which I have been the recipient. To my subordinates in office I am thankful for unremitting and valuable assistance in the discharge of the various duties of my department.

It is gratifying to be able to report that under the operations of the wharf lease we have been able to secure extended and improved wharfage facilities at no increase of wharfage rates. The Sixth and Seventh Districts were not comprised in that portion of the city front effected by the lease, but have returned, independently, up to December 1, a revenue of $2536 54.

The yearly receipts of the markets have been in excess of $200,000, notwithstanding the evil effect of the many private markets which exist in contravention of law, and which the Council has been powerless to control.

The officers of my department charged with the collection of wharf revenues have made their returns in full, and have had their official bonds canceled by the Council.

J. O. LANDRY, Administrator.

Report of expenditures, Department of Improvements, from July 1, 1876, to December 18, 1876, inclusive:

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December. (18 days.)	
Streets, wages, etc., bills	$143 10	$120 00	$311 50	$69 00	$105 00	$25 00	
Streets, wages, etc., pay rolls	21,831 15	8,826 50	18,914 35	16,126 45	14,489 90	7,589 75	
Streets, repairs, etc., bills	1,207 28	1,185 60	380 50	380 90	451 80	348 00	
Streets, repairs, etc., pay rolls	1,835 35	1,102 05	943 08	611 85	794 95	181 30	
Streets, bridges, crossings and wings, bills	5,534 29	972 08	7 00	190 82	2,963 65	31 00	
Streets, bridges, crossings and wings, pay rolls	4,343 90	706 75	731 00	1,801 55	1,967 00	718 25	
Drainage machines, bills	388 24	535 69	1,692 35	834 59	40 00	262 35	
Drainage machines, pay rolls	1,329 00	1,129 50	1,105 00	1,303 00	1,105 00	648 20	
Drainage machines, dredgeboats, pay rolls	961 00	690 00	500 00	545 00	325 00	.....	
Wharves and landings, pay rolls	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	58 05	
Administrator's office, etc., bills	37 60	75 70	107 55	63 20	59 45	.....	
Administrator's office, etc., pay rolls	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	174 20	
Total	$42,010 90	$14,623 87	$23,449 25	$22,326 36	$22,791 85	$10,095 45	

RECAPITULATION.

July	$42 010 91
August	14,623 87
September	23 449 25
October	22,326 36
November	22,791 85
December	10 095 45
Total	$135,297 69

E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

The expenses of the bureaus represented in the Department of Improvements have heretofore been as follows, viz:

Two years following consolidation:	
1853	$605,422 89
1854	592,511 57
Total	$1,197,934 46
Two years following close of the war:	
1866	$1,131,015 43
1867	914,211 22
Total	$2,045,226 65
1868	$883,024 90
1869	707,481 99
Total	$1,590,506 89
Two years, West's and Cockrem's administration:	
1871	$1,649,699 93
1872	1,395,387 39
Total	$3,045,087 32
Two years, Lewis' administration:	
1873	$1,130,548 94
1874	958,401 63
Total	$2,088,950 57
Two years, Burke's administration:	
1875	$341,052 46
1876, to December 18	371,003 84
Total	$712,056 30
Estimated balance, December	8,000 00
	$720,056 30
Being less than—	
1853 and 1854	$477,878 16
1866 and 1867	1,325 170 35
1868 and 1869	870,450 59
1871 and 1872	2,325,031 02
1873 and 1874	1,368,894 27

It is proper to call attention to the fact that during the past eighteen months the wharves have been under lease, and that the expense of maintenance and repair of same were charged to the Department of Improvements prior to July 1, 1875.

The proper expense of said wharves should not exceed the sum of $100,000 per year.

E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, December 18, 1876.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The undersigned begs leave most respectfully to submit the following report of expenditures for the eleven months expiring December 1, 1876, viz:

Waterworks, including salaries, etc	$49,970 49
Insane Asylum, including salaries, etc	16,714 74
Courthouses, including salaries, etc	3.136 13
Market houses, repairs, etc	1,738 80
Public buildings, including wages, etc	6,521 18
Public sinks, contract	3 500 00
Home of Aged and Infirm	5,065 90
City Hall, repairs, etc	585 85
Small Pox Hospital, salaries	2,750 00
Administrator's office, salaries, etc	3,144 00
Total	$103,117 09
Receipts for the year ending October, 1876, collected in the First and Fourth Districts	$43,523 17
Collected in the Second and Third Districts	46,686 18
Total	$90,209 35

I can assign no other reason for the great falling off of this year's collection than the severe and unprecedented long drouth with which this city was cursed. The demand and consumption of water by the non-paying population of the city was so great as to occasion the opening of every available fire plug in the city, thus absorbing whatever supply was needed by the paying Waterworks' clients. These not being able to receive that for which they were expected to pay, very naturally refused payment of our bills, thus causing a considerable reduction of the year's receipts. The other branches of the department are doing as well as the cramped financial condition of the city will permit.

In closing, I desire to return my sincere thanks to the Council in general for their uniform courtesy towards me during my term of office.

LEON BERTOLI, Administrator.

Hon. Charles J. Leeds, Mayor:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations, receipts and earnings of this department for the year ending 1876, showing the following results:

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.	
Salaries	$3,980 00
General service	137 15
Total	$4,117 15
CITY WORKHOUSE.	
Salaries	$6,550 00
General service	6,798 88
Total	$13,348 88
Work done for other institutions	3,551 50
BOYS' HOUSE OF REFUGE.	
Salaries	$4,437 50
General service	7,121 47
Total	$11,558 67
Earnings	534 75
FLOUR FOR BAKERY—BOYS' HOUSE REFUGE.	
General service	$5,201 50
Work done for other institutions	9,299 40
PUBLIC POUNDS.	
Salaries	$4,320 00
General service	1,040 00
Total	$5 360 00
Earnings	385 45
PUBLIC PRINTING.	
General service	$117 75
PUBLIC SQUARES.	
Salaries	$5,814 75
General service	8 40
Total	$5,823 15
Earnings	30 00
CITY CEMETERIES.	
General service	$400 00
Receipts	503 00
BURYING INDIGENT DEAD.	
Ferriage	$159 75
Salaries	900 00
Total	$1,059 75
SUMMARY.	
Total expenditures for Department proper of Police, ending December, 1876	$46 986 85
Earnings	1,455 20
Work done for other institutions	12,848 90
SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.	
Salaries	$8,816 54
General service	30 00
Total	$8,846 54
MUNICIPAL POLICE COURTS.	
Salaries	$47,277 78
General service	1,628 64
Total	$48,906 42
Total earnings	9,074 35
JUSTICES OF PEACE AND CONSTABLES.	
Salaries	$12,900 00
COURT OFFICERS.	
Salaries	$13,542 58
JURY COMMISSIONERS.	
Salaries	$1,000 00
SANITARY INSPECTORS.	
Salaries	$8,224 48
SANITARY POLICE OFFICERS.	
Salaries	$7,037 66
CORONERS.	
Salaries	$12,000 00
General service	616 05
Total	$12,616 05
CITY PHYSICIANS.	
Salaries	$1,200 00
LIGHTING CITY.	
General service	$183,114 06
PARISH PRISON.	
General service	$1,481 03
DISINFECTANTS.	
General service	$3,745 79
HOME AGED AND DESTITUTE.	
Salaries	$1,277 50
General service	2,695 45
Total	$3,972 95
SUMMARY.	
Expenditures of above institutions for year ending December, 1876	$306,587 56
Earnings	9,074 35

D. McCARTHY, Administrator.

The following valedictory address by the Mayor was read and ordered spread on the minutes:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, December 18, 1876.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

The time has arrived when we are to resign to our successors the trust committed to us two years ago by our constituents. Assuming office at a period when the city was at the point of bankruptcy, when the people, impoverished by years of misrule and excessive taxation, were no longer able to meet the demands of State and city governments, we were presented with a state of affairs seldom if ever experienced by any former administration. With stringent laws exacting the levy of heavy taxes, with large expenditures chargeable upon the city treasury, and placed beyond the control of the city authorities, there seemed no way of relief left to the people through your means. If, therefore, in the face of the difficulties of the situation, anything beneficial to the community has been achieved, it may be fairly claimed by this Council.

It has been my fortune, under the extraordinary circumstances in which we were placed, to differ on several occasions with the majority of the Council. It may never be determined whether the policy recommended by me, or that adopted by the Council was the better; but I believe that each will concede to the other honesty of purpose and a desire to promote the best interests of the city.

In conclusion, allow me to return my heartfelt thanks to each and every one of you for the able assistance you have always given me in the discharge of my duties, and for the uniform courtesy which you have ever extended to me.

I desire also to tender my acknowledgments to the officers of the several departments for many kind attentions, and to those of my immediate department for the efficient and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective positions.

CHARLES J. LEEDS, Mayor.

There being no further business, the Mayor declared the Council adjourned *sine die*.

Whereupon, Hon. Charles J. Leeds, ex-Mayor, conducted his successor, Hon. Edward Pilsbury, to the chair, and all the ex-members conducted their successors to their respective seats.

His honor the Mayor then read the following inaugural message, which was ordered spread on the minutes, and the Secretary was instructed to have printed 500 copies of the same.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

We have assembled here to-day in obedience to the will of a large majority of our fellow citizens for the purpose of assuming direction and control of municipal affairs for the ensuing two years.

The duties and responsibilities which are thus imposed upon us are more than usually important and complicated.

Having been connected with the city government for the past two years, and supposed to be familiar with its details, I have a few suggestions to make which may be of advantage to you in successfully meeting and overcoming the obstacles which you will have to confront.

One of the most important features in connection with the affairs of the city is the financial condition. Although there has been a decided improvement therein during the past two years, as evidenced by a large reduction of debt, a decrease in expenditures and lower taxation, the position is still one of very considerable embarrassment.

The difficulties for the most part arise from the adoption of a budget of receipts at the commencement of the year, and basing expenditures thereon, without making sufficient allowance for losses, by shrinkage, corrections of assessments, disappearance of capital, and non collections. In this way our available resources are consumed during the first seven or eight months of the year, and during the remaining four months much suffering is entailed upon the laborers and employes as well as other creditors, who from the lack of cash payments are compelled to part with their claims at a heavy sacrifice. No such reproach should hereafter rest upon the city government.

A community like ours, which, within the past eight years, has contributed over $50,000,000 (or more than one-half of the value of all the real estate of the city) to the city and State in taxes—and this under a declining prosperity—may well plead for relief from burdens which can no longer be carried.

TAXATION.

In the summer of 1875 it became evident that if the rate of taxation as it then stood, say two and a half per cent, should be again imposed, collections would almost entirely cease, and the value of the property of the citizen—which was all the creditor could look to—would be destroyed, and involve in a common ruin both property holder and creditor.

BONDED DEBT.

The Council then adopted an adjustment of the debt, considered to be equitable to all parties, which was approved by act No. 31 of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 6, 1876, by which property was relieved of one per cent of taxes, or $1,000,000 per annum, and without impairing in any manner the principal of the obligation.

The progress of this funding act has been so far successful as to absorb therein about one-half of the bonded debt, and is still moving favorably on the remaining portion.

FLOATING DEBT.

Another prominent feature of embarrassment to the city is the floating debt. It was expected that the liberal provision of the act of March, 1876, enabling all delinquent taxpayers up to and including 1873, to pay in scrip, would have done much to retire this back indebtedness. The provisions of that act in this respect expire on the thirty-first of December, 1876, and thereafter all taxes must be paid in cash, with interest and costs. In this event I suggest that the amounts received from back taxes should be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder and under sealed proposals of all such indebtedness.

STREETS, ETC.

When the late City Council entered upon the discharge of its duties, the condition of the city so far as its streets, landings, bridges etc., were concerned, was one of dilapidation and decay. A very large amount could have been judiciously expended with immediate advantage to the commerce of the city and the health and comfort of its inhabitants. This desirable result was in a great measure frustrated by the impossibility of realising sufficient collections, and only a portion of the most urgent repairs could be effected; and even these, in some cases, exceeded our resources.

It is evident to me that the only way to prevent a continuance of such a state of affairs is to bring the expenditures within the lowest estimate of actual receipts, and under no circumstances to overstep the bounds thus fixed. A most rigid and unsparing economy should prevail in every department; the compensation of every officer should be fixed at the lowest figure compatible with the service demanded, and no employe engaged whose services are not absolutely required.

The dependents of the city must bear in mind that they can not expect to enjoy a condition of ease and plenty when more than half the population is in suffering and want; they must expect to meet with privations, and can not hope to avoid the common experience of our whole people.

It is of paramount importance that everything tending to lighten the public burdens be strictly observed, and that every dollar which leaves the city treasury should receive a full equivalent in service rendered. By this course alone can we hope for renewed and permanent prosperity; and as a first step toward the end proposed I recommend that the Council, as a committee of the whole, examine thoroughly every department, beginning in the Mayor's office, and that they determine the number of employes required and the compensation to be allowed.

CLEANING STREETS.

I regard the existing system for cleaning streets and removing garbage as needlessly expensive and in itself defective. In many cities the removal of offal is made a source of profit, and it seems reasonable that here it ought at least to be less expensive. The practice of scraping the streets and gutters and piling the dirt thereon, to be distributed by the first wind among the adjacent dwellings, there mixing with the water to be drunk, entering into and soiling the rooms and furniture, and penetrating to the kitchens, even affecting the food to be eaten, is obviously deleterious to the health and prejudicial to the comfort of the inhabitants, especially in the summer months.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

I am inclined to believe that in this matter the public interest will be best subserved by letting such service out by contract, and in this opinion I accord with my predecessor, supported by a majority of the late Council, to the same effect.

I therefore strongly recommend the trial of the contract system.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Without detailing all the improvements required throughout the city, I particularly direct your attention to the necessity of cleaning out the Claiborne canal, and by contract, unless it can be demonstrated to be cheaper by using the dredgeboats of the city. This canal, when properly dredged, by a connection with the New basin, would always furnish a reservoir of water in case of fire in that portion of the city.

INCUMBRANCES.

Many of the bridges of the city are in a broken and dilapidated condition, rendering travel inconvenient and dangerous, and the most important, to the extent of our resources, should be at once repaired. I also call your immediate attention to a nuisance which ought at once to be abated. A large portion of the levee has, for a long time past, been incumbered with piles of ballast, coal, coal yards and offices, to the great detriment and inconvenience of the commerce of the city, and occupied by private parties, in utter violation of law and ordinance, and without any compensation to the city therefor.

WATER SUPPLY.

No measure within the jurisdiction of the Council is as important and urgent as the question of an abundant supply of water. Recent events, which are fresh in the minds of all, furnish lamentable proof, if any were needed, of the inefficiency of the Waterworks as now existing to meet the requirements of our population. This palpable fact was forced upon the attention of the late Council soon after its induction into office in December, 1874. A laudable, although unsuccessful, effort was then made to lease for a term of fifty years the present works, contingent upon their extension and improvement.

Financially the works are also a failure. The revenues are continually declining from causes which must be apparent. The present year, 1876, scarcely more than an amount sufficient to cover the running expense has been realized, while the city is liable for the interest on $1,390,000 of bonds at six per cent, besides the interest on over $600,000 she had invested therein.

An informal report of the City Surveyor, Hardee, accompanied by maps and drawings, herewith submitted, contains much valuable information as to the expediency and relative cost of obtaining a supply from the Mississippi and Tangipahoa rivers.

The fact is indisputable, that the city can not at present apply one dollar to this greatly needed improvement. She can neither borrow money, issue bonds, nor increase her debt in any shape. Other means and appliances must therefore be brought to bear, and this I submit to your earnest consideration, with full confidence that you will not fail to meet the public demand in this important particular.

BUREAU SYSTEM.

The present form of the city government called the bureau system, emanates from the property holders of this city who became discontented with the old or Aldermanic plan. The idea has prevailed to some extent that each head of a department is quite, if not entirely, independent of his associates, and at liberty to conduct the business thereof according to his particular ideas. With this theory I can not concur. Were it correct there would be no necessity for a Council. As I understand it, the Council is alone invested with the power to originate measures and authorize expenditures, and the duty of each Administrator, as his official title indicates, is simply to superintend and carry into effect and execute the direction and ordinances of the general body. In my opinion it is within the scope of the power and duty of each member of the Council to propose, advocate and legislate upon all matters concerning the city government, whether of finance, commerce, improvements, police, assessments or otherwise, as though the question related to the particular department of which he may be the head.

CONCLUSION.

We have been invested with a great public trust at a moment of supreme importance to the people of this State and city. We are expected to administer that trust in the interest of the people, irrespective of any selfish consideration. I feel persuaded that every issue will be met by us in a proper spirit, and with the confidence of the people to aid us, we may remain firm in the conviction that the hope we have so long cherished will finally be realized, and our city again become the great metropolis and queen of the Southwest.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

New Orleans, December 18, 1876.

The Council then adjourned.

J. H. HARDY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, December 18, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the thirteenth instant, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, January 1, 1877.

de17 1jal C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

New Orleans, December 18, 1876.—The officers and members of the Tenth Ward Radical Republican Central Club are hereby notified to meet at their hall, on First near Liberty street, on TUESDAY, December 19, 1876, at 7:30 P. M., for the transaction of important business.

THOMAS BOSWELL, President.
JAMES B. MOORE, Secretary. de19

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—MORTGAGE NOTE of J. B. Piffet, for $10,000, of date twenty-ninth of November, 1873, payable one year after date, with eight per cent interest from maturity.

V. SYER,
de19 30 ja15* Corner of Philip and St. Charles.

AUCTION SALES.

By Selle & Malochee.

STOCKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, SUNDRY ACCOUNTS, SILVERWARE, FURNITURE, PIANO, HORSE, MULE, COW, BAROUCHE, JERSEY WAGON, WAGONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, ETC.

SUCCESSION OF E. P. MIOTON.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 20,731.

BY SELLE & MALOCHEE, AUCTIONEERS—Armand Selle, Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Royal street.—TUESDAY, December 19, 1876, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 57 St. Charles street, between Gravier and Union streets, will be sold, at public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 4, 1876, the following described movables, for account of said succession—

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Beds and Bedding, Tables, Armoirs, Washstands, Chairs, Stove and Utensils, Piano, etc.

One Horse, one Mule, one Mare and Colt, one Cow, etc.

One Barouche, one Jersey Wagon, two Wagons, etc.

One lot of Agricultural Implements, Saddles, Bridles, etc.

Also, at one o'clock, at No. 57 St. Charles street, between Gravier and Union streets—

CERTIFICATES NOS. 98 and 99, each for 100 shares of the New Orleans Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company.

CERTIFICATE NO. 1102, for one share of the capital stock of the New Orleans Insurance Association.

CERTIFICATE NO. 475, for four shares of the capital stock of the Workingmen's Bank.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND SUNDRY ACCOUNTS due E. P. Mioton.

SILVERWARE, weighing about 300 ounces.

Fourteen pieces GOLD COIN and thirty-six pieces SILVER COIN, of various denominations and countries.

Terms—Cash on the spot. de7 10 14 19

By Macon, Ellison & Co.

SALE OF THE REVENUES OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, December 16, 1876.

BY MACON, ELLISON & CO.—ALBERT Paul, Auctioneer.—Will be sold at public auction, in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on SATURDAY, December 23, 1876, at 1 P. M., the revenues of the following mentioned markets for the month of January, 1877, viz—

1. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS.
2. FRENCH MEAT MARKET.
3. POYDRAS AND PIJIN MARKETS.
4. TREME MARKET.
5. WASHINGTON AND PORT MARKETS.
6. ST. BERNARD MARKET.
7. LE BRETON MARKET.
8. ST. MARY MARKET.
9. MAGAZINE MARKET.
10. CLAIBORNE MARKET.
11. JEFFERSON CITY MARKET.
12. SORAPURU MARKET.
13. NINTH STREET MARKET.
14. ALGIERS MARKET.

The markets will be sold separately.

Terms and Conditions—Cash on the spot, in United States currency.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. O. LANDRY,
de16 17 19 20 23 Administrator of Commerce.

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY,

AUCTIONEERS.

One of the largest jewelry sales, at auction, of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS, BREASTPINS and EAR RINGS, GUNS, PISTOLS and OPERA GLASSES,

That has ever taken place in the city of New Orleans will commence on

Wednesday, December 20, 1876,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

At J. HART'S, corner Gravier and St. Charles streets. Goods now on exhibition. de19 2t

STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS HAVRE, VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will run as follows:

From Bremen.		From New Orleans.
Frankfurt	Nov. 29.	About Dec. 31
Hannover	Dec. 24.	About Jan. 24

Further days of departure will be announced hereafter.

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans:

Cabin, $150 (gold). Steerage, $36 (gold).

From New Orleans to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:

Cabin, $150 (gold). Steerage, $65 (gold).

From New Orleans to Havana:

Cabin, $35 (gold). Steerage, $15 (gold).

Children under ten years half price; children under one year free.

The company reserves the right to change the route of