New Orleans Republican.
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NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 30, 1877.

FRAUD.

THE STORY OF THE BARGAIN

IT IS NOT TRUE

AND THE DEMOCRATS KNOW IT

THE PRESIDENT UNTRAMMELED

Stringent Orders to the Troops

NICHOLLS MUST QUIT HIS OFFICE SNATCHING.

WHAT LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT MEANS

Democratic Misinterpretations

IT MEANS THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

IN THIS IT MEANS PACKARD

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1877.

All statements put forth by Nicholls partisans of any bargain, trade or even understanding entered into by President Hayes, or friends in his behalf, by which the Nicholls usurpation should be recognized as the government of Louisiana, on condition that the Democracy should stop filibustering against the electoral law, are false in aggregate and detail.

President Hayes entered the White House on the fifth of March without making any bargains and without giving any pledges, directly or indirectly, except those embraced in his letter of acceptance and inaugural address.

All statements to the contrary are absolutely false, and are known to be such by the Democrats who circulate them.

Neither have any of Mr. Hayes' friends, with or without his knowledge, entered into any agreement for the withdrawal of the troops. On the contrary, stringent orders have just been issued to General Augur to peremptorily stop Nicholls' repeated violations of law and the *status quo* orders.

Mr. Foster, in his speech in the House February 26, said if Mr. Hayes was made President he would favor local self-government in the South precisely the same as in the North. All of Mr. Hayes' friends said the same thing, in private conversation, in speeches and correspondence. They say the same now. There was not any secrecy about such declarations then. There is none now. President Hayes and his friends stand by them.

All the trouble is with Nicholls' partisans, accustomed in all political controversies to resort to forgery, perjury, assassination, terrorism, falsehood and ambiguity.

They can not understand President Hayes' honest, straightforward and unequivocal words, and at once jump to the conclusion that "local self government" means White League rule, when, in fact, it means altogether something else.

"Local self government" North means the rule of officials chosen by a majority of the legal voters in the State. Applied in Louisiana, it must result in the recognition of Governor Packard.

Mr. Nicholls' idea of "local self-government" was tried by his political friends in New York city in 1863. They burned a colored orphan asylum, murdered some of the orphan children sheltered therein, and assassinated as many white and colored Republican voters as they could, but the plan was not popular. President Lincoln sent General B. F. Butler with a force of United States troops to New York and had it summarily suppressed.

I mention this historical fact for the benefit of Nicholls' insurgents in New Orleans. They must understand that their idea of "local self-government" is not accepted in Republican circles here, and the corner they decide to accept the Northern plan in all that the term implies, the better for all concerned.

"Local self government" by the majority of legal voters in the South, the same as in the North, is the platform. There is no ambiguity about that. D. D. C.

Still Bulldozing.

The bulldozers of Livingston, Tangipahoa and St. Helena are still at work, either believing the election is not yet over and their work done, or requiring that the olive branch extended should be a strong limb with rough knots on it and speedily applied.

In the first parish W. B. McIntire, who was brutally beaten some weeks since, was again assaulted last week, his house shot into, and he has been driven from Amite.

In Tangipahoa Peter Cane, a Republican, has been maltreated and driven away by a band headed by the president of the police jury, Sid. Gordon, Charles Ward, John Cooper, Al. Cooper, Jr., and others. Wil. Sam Yoke was similarly treated.

In St. Helena a party of bulldozers from Tangipahoa have driven away Robert Stock and Albert McCoy, a school teacher. They had been aided by other parties from Mississippi.

A Timely Precaution.

At the suggestion of Senator Borah, a memorial from the representative of the colored people of Louisiana was forwarded recently to President Hayes, asking that in the event of a recognition being sent to Louisiana a colored man be selected under the act of 1875. The petition was signed by Lieutenant Governor Antoine, State Superintendent of Education W. G. Brown, Secretary of State Hinton, and sixteen Representatives.

The President said in reply, asking the petitioners to withhold asking the performance of Mr. Langston to the matter, the following was received by Senator Sherman from Washington:

"I do not like to make promises in advance. This was my rule. Thanks for your courtesy.

"RUTHERFORD B. HAYES."

A VILE COMPACT.

INFAMY AND KNAVERY IN ALLIANCE

Republican States to be Surrendered to Buy Peace of the Bulldozers.

Briefly stated this is the Democratic claim. On the evening of February 25 1877, at the residence of General Randall Gibson, on K street, Washington, were assembled, by appointment, Stanley Matthews and Representative Foster, of Ohio, Messrs. E John Ellis, W. M. Levy and R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana, and John Young Brown, of Kentucky.

Messrs. Matthews and Foster claimed to represent Mr. Hayes, but the Democratic representatives refused to negotiate until they had authentic information on this point. This was produced in the shape of a letter indorsing Messrs. Matthews and Foster as his (Hayes') trusted friends.

This proving satisfactory, these Democrats deliberately proceeded to sell out their party and political fealty to their presidential candidate. They signed a pledge guaranteeing to stop filibustering in the House, and thereby permit the presidential vote to be completed, and in exchange demanded as a price for their desertion of Mr. Tilden that they should be left in undisturbed possession of the governments they flattered themselves they had stolen in Louisiana and South Carolina.

The contracting parties—the office holders above named—drew up an agreement embodying this foul bargain, and it was placed in the hands of John Young Brown as umpire.

It is only quite recently that President Hayes has been informed of the existence—or alleged existence—of this black compact. His indignation thereat was what might have been expected from a true Republican and honorable gentleman. He denied in the strongest terms that he had ever authorized, in writing or otherwise, any one to pledge him or represent him politically, and that no such base bargain could ever receive from him countenance or a moment's consideration, other than of loathing and disgust.

Let the blatant Democracy who talk as if they carry the great seal of the nation in their breeches' pocket, admit themselves to be shallow-pated political tricksters, or put the denial—the repeated denial—of the President that he had bartered for his office—through authorized friends—to the test of proofs.

Number Two.

One of the genuine Nicholls supporters was boasting, yesterday, of the alacrity with which the taxpayers were coming forward, and alleged an extraordinary number had done so. In fact there had been so many that in order to be in the fashion he had just done so himself.

One of those doubting Thomases, who always want to see everything, asked for an inspection of his tax receipt, and it was promptly produced bearing on its face "No. 2."

"Great God," exclaimed the crestfallen taxpayer, when his attention was called to it, "then there's only ONE besides me!"

Quid Pro Quo.

The efficient services of the Feliciana bulldozers in the Mississippi campaign of 1875 has made the White Liners of that State feel peculiarly grateful. Hence, the following in this morning's *Picayune:*

AMITE COUNTY, Miss., March 26, 1877.

To the Editor of the Picayune:

The *Picayune*, with the protest of the merchants of New Orleans, received. Their action is fully indorsed by the citizens of Pike, Amite, and the adjoining counties. Tell Governor Nicholls to hold the fort. The sons of the solid South will assist, if necessary. ARGUS.

Free Talk from the President.

A Washington special to the New York *Times*, March 24, says:

General Thomas W. Conway, late State Superintendent of Public Education in Louisiana, and Pierrepont Wilson, of New Jersey, had a long interview with the President this afternoon, after the Cabinet meeting, regarding the Southern question. The President was frank, and gave his views without reserve, the more so as he knew General Conway had long and honorable relationship with the South since the war, and was not now personally or officially interested in the struggle of parties in that section.

General Conway said that the Democrats of Louisiana were retrogressive and reactionary, and could not be trusted with a defence of the principles resulting from and decided by the war; that they had opposed free schools, and would destroy the public school system; that they were apt to resort more to violence than peaceful, lawful means of establishing government; that it would be disastrous to peace and prosperity to recognize the Nicholls government, and that more good to public education, permanent peace and prosperity would come from the success of Packard, whom he represented as a brave, upright man, and faithful public officer, though he had seldom, if ever, agreed with him as to methods of public policy.

The President, in reply, said that there was no doubt that for the past eight years there had been a great degree of reaction, retrogression, lawlessness, violence and murder in the South, and especially in Louisiana, where there were so many mixed races that violence resulted almost spontaneously; that the worst thing that could happen to the South would be the success of the Democratic party; that either the few troops that are there should be taken away or more put on duty; that Packard's case had greatly improved to-day (judging from dispatches he had seen showing a weakening of the Nicholls forces); that if Packard's case continued to improve, the commission to be appointed would see that end or report, which would simplify matters very much; that the Democratic party of the South had better be broken up, if possible, and the color line obliterated by a new and better organization of the Republican party; that the men who were in White Leagues and Ku-Klux organizations were the lawless and ignorant, not the responsible and intelligent; that out of the better class a valuable addition to the Republican party can probably be had; that the Republican party in the South needs to be made better, and he thinks it can be, and that, at all events, it would be well to try and put an end to all disorder in the South by removing its cause—the political one—and, at all events, he would hold himself ready, in case there were some broad conciliatory step to a wrong direction, to change them speedily.

Mr. Conway said he hoped that the poor freedmen, who were weak and poor and ignorant, would find in him a firm friend. The President said: "They will surely find me their friend; but they need other friends from among those who are now regarded as their enemies because of what they did." The President expressed himself in terms of great charity for the Southerners, for he was emphatic in his declaration that there should be law and order in that section. The President further said that in regard to the demand for withdrawal, he was not prepared to make any promise, but he would do what he thought was right, and he would be ready to consider any proposition from the Democrats.

TO THE PEOPLE.

GOVERNOR PACKARD ISSUES AN OUTSPOKEN ADDRESS,

Which Punctures Mr. Nicholls' Preposterous Claims,

AND REBUKES THE IMPERTINENT INTERFERENCE OF UNNATURALIZED ALIENS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department.
New Orleans, March 26, 1877.

To the Citizens of Louisiana:

A so-called proclamation of Francis T Nicholls, claiming to be Governor of the State of Louisiana, just made public, contains gross misstatements which I deem it my duty thus authoritatively to refute.

Mr. Nicholls, who asserts that his government is a fixed fact, complete in all its branches, is destitute of one shred of legal title to the office he attempts to usurp The pretended Legislature which canvassed his claims to the office of Governor had not before them any legal returns of election as prescribed by the constitution, and lacked two of a quorum in the Senate and twenty of a quorum in the House. The Secretary of State, refusing a formal demand made upon him by partisans of Nicholls, placed the only legal returns of the election before the Legislature recognized by Governor Kellogg. That Legislature, meeting in the State House as required by law, and having a full legal quorum present in both houses, opened and canvassed the returns and declared me elected Governor.

The vote of the State of Louisiana was further passed upon during the recent contest over the presidential election by the highest tribunal in the nation. That tribunal declared the vote of the State to have been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and by so doing, proclaimed, in effect, my election, for the vote cast for me exceeded by nearly seven hundred that cast for several of the presidential electors. The constitution names as executive officers of the State, a Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Education. Not one of the important branches of the government is in accord with or under the control of General Nicholls. The State Treasurer, elected in 1874 for a period of four years, refuses to recognize the authority of Mr. Nicholls, or to sign any tax papers that he may attempt to issue. The Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education, elected with me, and recognized by the outgoing government, are in possession of all the records and archives of the State pertaining to their respective offices. These include the machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes.

The Supreme Court appointed by my predecessors recognizes me as Governor. Outside the city of New Orleans the great majority of the district judges acknowledge my authority. In nearly all the peaceful, prosperous and productive parishes of the State the authority of my government and its officials is unquestioned.

The few country parishes which assume to recognize and support General Nicholls are mostly those where turbulence prevails, as it did during the late campaign, and where political assassination is still practiced and approved, and general lawlessness banishes prosperity.

Mr. Nicholls, in his proclamation, thanks "the patriotic citizens who, on the ninth day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of this State to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from their legal possession of the court buildings." It is notorious that the "patriotic" service thus rendered consisted in several thousand armed White Leaguers, with artillery in battery, taking violent possession of the courtroom and archives of the Supreme Court of the State (a court of unquestioned legality), and installing in its stead a pretended tribunal, commissioned by Nicholls, and officially declared by the President of the United States to be devoid of any legal authority.

The harsh and arbitrary proceedings and illegal arrests and incarcerations without benefit of bail, which have since been inflicted upon supporters of the State government by the judicial tribunals thus temporarily usurped by Mr. Nicholls and his adherents, are a sufficient proof of the insincerity of the pledges alleged to have been offered that, under his rule, if his government should be allowed to stand, the rights of all citizens would be respected.

If revolution be made successful under Mr. Nicholls, what is to prevent some other chieftain, with an equal right, setting up in turn another government in our midst, thus completing the resemblance to Mexican customs which the White League initiated by its action in 1874, and again this year.

The so-called Nicholls government rests its claims largely on the support it receives from the rich and aristocratic classes in this city. It is a threatened oligarchy of wealth and a menace to the middle and poorer classes, who form the majority whose right to rule this minority would deny. A government established on such a basis would tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It would be a violation of the principles which underlie the very foundations of republican government. The middle and poor classes, white as well as black, are interested in stamping out once for all the theory that revolution can be successfully relied upon as a mode of reaching power in opposition to the will of the majority of the people.

It seems to me the true course, even for those who voted for my opponent, is to give to the legal government their aid and support in restoring order and enforcing the laws, lest the anarchy now prevailing in New Orleans and the disturbed parishes should extend to other parts of the State, disorganize labor and destroy the prospects of the valuable crops upon which even members of the Cotton Exchange, and other wealthy corporations of the city, rely for subsistence.

If force instead of law is to determine the rightfulness of the government, the great body of producers who voted for me can hardly be blamed should they prove as "patriotic" as the aristocratic citizens of New Orleans and abandon their legitimate pursuits to defend the government of their choice. If they leave the plow at my call there will be no harvest for either Cotton Exchange or cotton picker. Both alike will suffer. And here it may not be inappropriate to recall the fact that the $65,000,000 added to the wealth of the country by the staple crops of Louisiana last year were mainly produced by my supporters, and that the Cotton Exchange and other organizations which now undertake to decide upon the lawful government of the State are largely composed of aliens, whose business in the State is to handle the crops which these native-born citizens have raised.

Mr. Nicholls urges payment of taxes to his unauthorized collectors. It is due to property holders who may be misled by the specious representations so constantly made with regard to the pretended Nicholls government that I should warn them that receipts given for taxes, paid other than to the legal tax collectors, will not be valid against the State.

It is hardly necessary for me to reiterate my determination to defend to the last extremity my title to the office to which I have been declared elected, and the rights and privileges of those by whose votes I have chiefly been called to the executive chair. I am daily in receipt of letters and messages from North, East and West assuring me of the active sympathy and, if need be, the support of the great party which has so long and so successfully administered the affairs of the country.

The reign of political terrorism and disorder in this State is, I trust, rapidly drawing to a close. Official information received that in a few days a national commission will visit the State and pass upon the conditions. Confident of the justice and rectitude of my claims I have no doubt of the result, and I am encouraged to believe that as soon as the legal State government shall have received from the national authorities that recognition to which it is justly entitled, it will be enabled to draw to its support the active co-operation of a large class of conservative citizens, who are now withholding from it their allegiance, under the impression that it is a mere political adventure, which the strong hand of the National Government will soon overthrow, when they will be called upon to pay the penalties of treason. Such a course would be ruinous to the best interests of our State, and I appeal to all patriotic citizens to aid me in the task I have undertaken of giving to Louisiana a government which shall secure to her the blessings of peace, prosperity and good order, which she has been so long deprived of by the lawless and disorganizing elements which have so long controlled her affairs.

I do not hesitate to assume the responsibilities of my position, and I call upon the people of Louisiana to sustain me in the position I have taken, that I may be enabled to discharge the duties devolving upon me as their Governor.

Let us have peace. The sword of war is a two-edged sword. Let us have the peace which will bring us prosperity, and which will enable our people to devote their energies to the development of our State, and the amelioration of the condition of all its citizens.

Let us have a government which will secure to all the rights guaranteed by the State and National Constitutions, and which will secure to the State the control of its affairs, and the management of its local concerns, without the interference of unnaturalized aliens.

I shall endeavor to so administer the government as to express none and maintain the rights of all, and I have confidence that justice will eventually prevail and right be established.

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

THE STATUS QUO

THE COMMISSION COMING

MEANTIME, "AS YOU WERE."

Governor Packard received the following dispatch from President Hayes on Monday:

Your dispatch of the twenty-fourth is received. The Secretary of War has sent to General Augur the following:

General C. C. Augur, New Orleans:

A commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the President desires that the situation remain unchanged. Please report what changes in the situation, if any, have occurred since the close of the late administration.

GEORGE W. McCREARY,
Secretary of War.
R. B. HAYES.

(Communicated.)

Status Quo.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The retrospect afforded by the observance of the *status quo* upon the part of the Nicholls party compels the observer to smile in view of the effects a continuance of the same is bound to have upon the legal government of the State of Louisiana.

To contemplate that the State arsenals, the police stations and later the offices of harbor masters and hay inspectors have been seized in violation of the said *status quo*, and no remonstrance on the part of the President of the United States against this violation, places this correspondent in a dilemma in relation to the modern definition of the term.

We all see the manner in which the legal government is affected by its provisions as carried out, but we think it strange that the President of the United States does not use the power of his office in compelling an equal obedience from both sides.

However, as this is not the case, what is the duty of Governor S. B. Packard in the premises? His duty is to utilize all the means in his power to counteract the proceedings of the Nicholls party.

It is said that if the general government leaves the Republican party in Louisiana alone, it will die of its own weakness. We say, let the Republicans of Louisiana leave the Democrats alone, and they will not be able to maintain themselves. The Republicans of the State believe in Governor Packard; they believe in his patriotism and all the qualities that make a real man. Let him give us our own way in this matter. Let us organize in every parish in the State. Let us desert the plantations of the independent and self-sustaining Democracy, and organize into battalions in defense of our liberties and our government, and the Nicholls party will be tamed down without fighting a stroke. But, supposing it comes to a party conflict. On the color line, we outnumber them 17,000, and we have got 10,000 white Republicans in the State, as brave and tried men as there are. In this conflict it will not be the negro cultivating the plantation and raising the corn and cotton and sugar while they do the fighting. Let their plantations grow up in weeds; let them starve as they can not labor, and let us defend the rights of our posterity.

A COLORED VOTER.

Minister Washburne has asked to be recalled from Paris, and such recall will be made as soon as his successor is determined upon.

CITY COUNCIL--OFFICIAL

REGULAR MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday, March 27, 1877.

The Council met this day at twelve o'clock M., in regular session.

Present—Hon. Ed. Pilsbury, Mayor, presiding, and Administrators Brown, Cavanac, Denis, Edwards, McCaffrey and Rengstorff.

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

Communications from the Mayor and Administrators.

The following message of the Mayor was read, received, and ordered spread on the minutes:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

To the City Council of New Orleans:

I return herewith without my approval an ordinance providing for the payment to J. D. Houston, criminal sheriff, the sum of $7617 65, for maintenance of prisoners for the month of January, 1877.

On examination of the bills I find these items are made up as follows:

Three hundred and forty prisoners, thirty-one days and a fraction, at sixty cents per diem	$6325 80
Turnkeys' fees	673 99
Transportation at six and a half cents	227 50
Seven officers and mileage, ten cents per mile	182 00
Buckets, wood, sand, etc	208 75
Total	$7617 05

Act No. 60, passed second of March, 1876, reads as follows:

"That the Criminal Sheriff of the parish of Orleans shall be allowed thirty cents, and no more, a day for the maintenance of every prisoner confined in the prison of the parish of which he is criminal sheriff, and that this act shall be in force from and after the first day of December, 1876."

"That from and after the date hereinbefore mentioned the charge for turnkeys' fees be and the same is hereby abolished."

It is contended that the act was not promulgated in time to give the force and effect of law to that clause fixing the first of December, 1876, as the date of its operation; and, while this may be so, I believe it would be safer that the Council follow the plainly written terms of the act rather than to adopt an interpretation adverse to the interests of the city, particularly when the equities of the case seem so plainly in her favor.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

Financial Business on Final Passage.

Mr. Brown called up the following ordinances which, having been read twice at the last meeting, were now on their third reading, and they passed unanimously, the yeas and nays having been called:

1. An ordinance in favor of J. D. Houston, criminal sheriff, for $1634 50, for fees in the month of February, 1877; the total having been reduced to this figure from $2723 by several amendments, which were adopted before the final passage of the ordinance.

2. An ordinance in favor of J. D. Houston, criminal sheriff, for $2376 95, for maintenance of prisoners in the month of February, having been reduced to this figure from $7691 15, the amendment having been first adopted.

3. An ordinance in favor of James O'Neil, clerk of the First District Court, and others, amounting to $1734 06.

4. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several pay rolls therein named, beginning "Pay roll of municipal police month," and amounting to $9051 06.

5. An ordinance in favor of Eugene May, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, for $1123 10, compiled for the month of February, 1877.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3878—Administration Series.]

Be it ordained, That the sum of $1862 55 be and is hereby appropriated to Eugene May, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, for fees and expenses incurred in the prosecution of criminal cases before said court in the month of January, 1877, as per bill approved by the judge, and the Administrator of Public Accounts shall warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same whenever there shall be money in the city treasury to the credit of the proper fund, and not otherwise appropriated.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 20, 1877.

Yeas—Brown, Cavanac, Diamond, Edwards, McCaffrey, Rengstorff.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3879—Administration Series.]

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

James D. Houston, criminal sheriff, bills for the month of February, 1877, approved as follows, viz:

Fees and expenses in the Superior Criminal Court, $755 50.

Fees and expenses in the First District Court, $546.

Fees and expenses in the Second Judicial District Court, $323.

Total, $1634 50

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

Yeas—Brown, Cavanac, Denis, Edwards, McCaffrey, Rengstorff

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3880—Administration Series.]

Be it ordained, That the sum of $3276 95 be and is hereby appropriated to James D. Houston, criminal sheriff, for maintenance of prisoners, etc., for the month of February, 1877, as per bill approved by the judges of the respective criminal courts, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant in payment of the same, whenever there is money in the city treasury to the credit of the proper fund for each account, and not otherwise appropriated.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

Yeas—Brown, Cavanac, Denis, Edwards, McCaffrey, Rengstorff.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3881—Administration Series.]

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

James O'Neil, clerk of the First District Court, for fees and expenses in sundry criminal cases, for the month of February, 1877, as per bill approved by the judge of said court, $883 75.

W. G. McConnell, clerk of the Second Judicial District Court, for fees and expenses in sundry criminal cases, for the month of February, 1877, as per bill approved by the judge of said court, $450 60.

John Finney, district attorney, salary for the month of February, 1877, $416 66.

Total $1751 01.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

Yeas—Brown, Cavanac, Denis, Edwards, McCaffrey, Rengstorff.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3882—Administration Series.]

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

Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, for the month of February, 1877, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance in payment of the same:

Pay roll of municipal police courts	$3583 30
Pay roll of Superior Criminal Court	908 32
Pay roll of court officers	1080 00
Pay roll of coroners	1000 00
Pay roll of city physicians	100 00
Pay roll of jury commissioners	83 32
Pay roll of justices of the peace and constables	1075 00
Pay roll of sanitary inspectors	693 12
Pay roll of sanitary police	528 00
Total	$9051 06

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

Yeas—Brown, Cavanac, Diamond, Edwards, McCaffrey, Rengstorff.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3883—Administration Series.]

Be it ordained, That the sum of $1123 10 be and is hereby appropriated to Eugene May, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, for fees and expenses in sundry criminal cases, for the month of February, 1877, as per bill approved by the judge of said court, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant in payment of the same, whenever there is money in the treasury to the credit of the proper fund, and not otherwise appropriated.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

Yeas—Brown, Cavanac, Denis, Edwards, McCaffrey, Rengstorff.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3885—Administration Series.]

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

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

J. C. Denis, Administrator of Finance, for cash advanced for law charges, as per voucher	$137 75
G. Cazanave, recorder of deaths, etc., for recording deaths in the month of February, 1877, approved	80 50
Joseph Muller, for rent of the Fourth District Workhouse for the month of February, 1877, approved	15 00
George Ellis & Brother, blanks for the Department of Public Accounts	19 00
New Orleans Bee, one year's subscription, from February 1, 1877, for Mayor's office, approved	14 00
Total	$257 25

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3887—Administration Series.]

WHEREAS, Information has reached this Council that a convention of the most prominent civil engineers in the United States is to be held in this city on the twenty-fourth day of April next; therefore be it

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the city be and are hereby extended to the members of said convention, and that a committee be appointed, to consist of the Mayor, Administrator of Waterworks and the City Surveyor, to make suitable arrangements in carrying out the intent of this resolution.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3888—Administration Series.]

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to F. Frantzrep to erect a dairy at the corner of St. Denis and Valence streets, in the District of this city, revocable at the pleasure of the Council.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, March 27, 1877.

[No. 3886—Administration Series.]

Be it ordained, That the Administrator of Finance be and is hereby authorized to allow a discount not to exceed three per cent on all tax of 1877 paid prior to April 1, 1877.

Adopted by the Council of the city of New Orleans, March 27, 1877.

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

A true copy:
THOMAS G. RAPIER, Secretary.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

SECOND EXTRA SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Third Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
New Orleans, March 23, 1877.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The Clerk of the House called Mr. Burke to the chair, the Speaker being absent.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Barrington, Bird, Brown, Caddo, Brown of Jefferson, Blair, Carter, Barrett, Bosley, Blasdel, Brown, Blackstone, Carville, Como, Cole, Davis, Dayries, Drew, De Lacy, Dickinson, Degrave, Desmarais, D'Avy, Detiege, Dejois, Devezin, Early, Elliott, Gardere, Gaude, Gantt, Gary, Gracien, Hill of Assumption, Holt of East Baton Rouge, Heath, Jones of De Soto, Jones, Robert Johnson, Keating, Kern, Lewis, Lastrappes, Martin, Moore, Paris, Routon, Raby, Sauer, Swazie, Sauer, Sewell, Shelton, Simmes, Stewart, Thomas, Tolliver, Washington, Walker, Watson, Walker—62.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the reading of the journals of the first and second day's proceedings was postponed two hours.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
New Orleans, March 23, 1877.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment beg to report duly enrolled the following bill, to wit:

House bill No. 43, an act relating to the building in which the sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held, and making appropriation for fitting up the same.

Respectfully submitted,

A. DEJOIE, Chairman.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Notices were given that at some time the following entitled bills would be introduced:

By Mr. Brooks, of St. Mary:

An act for the relief of B. W. Pike, late clerk of the Attorney General's office.

By Mr. Blair, of Morehouse:

An act fixing, repairing and repairing certain levees in the parish of Morehouse.

By Mr. Dinkgrave, of Madison:

An act to incorporate the Valley Transportation Company.

By Mr. Watson, of Madison:

An act fixing the fees of clerks of the courts throughout the State, and prescribing the manner of collecting the same.

Also, an act fixing the boundaries of the parish of Madison.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By consent, Mr. Dinkgrave introduced House bill No. 70, joint resolution authorizing Thomas H. Handy, civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans, out of office.

Read first time.

The constitutional rules being suspended the bill was placed on the second reading.

Mr. Paris moved its reference to the Committee on City Affairs.

Mr. Davidson moved to amend by referring the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Souer called for the special order of the day.

Mr. Davidson moved its postponement until two o'clock.

Mr. Souer moved to amend by postponing the bill until 1:30 P. M.

Carried.

The question recurred on the motion to refer House bill No. 70 to the Committee on Judiciary, which was put and lost.

On the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on City Affairs the yeas and nays were ordered with the following result:

Yeas—Barrington, Bird, Brown of Caddo, Brewster, Barrett, Brooks, Blackstone, Carville, Como, Drury, Durden, Drew, Degrave, Desmarais, D'Avy, Dejois, Devezin, Early, Elliott, Gardere, Gaude, Gantt, Gary, Gracien, Hughes, Holt of East Baton Rouge, Jones, Keating, Kern, Lastrappes, Lagloire, Martin, Moore, Paris, Routon, Desmarais, Raby, Souer, Swazie, Shaw, Sauveignes, Shelton, Simmes, Stewart, Thomas, Tolliver, Washington, Walker—52.

Nays—Brown of Jefferson, Blair, Bird, Blasdel, Cole, Davidson, Dayries, Dickinson, Dinkgrave, Early, Hill of Assumption, Robert Johnson, Lewis, Watson, Watson—16.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. Moore the Committee on City Affairs was instructed to submit a report on House bill No. 70 to-morrow.

Mr. Souer called up House bill No. 43, an act to provide for the creation of a board of equalization, prescribing their powers and compensation, providing for the valuation of assessments of property in various parishes of the State, and for the ascertainment of the total amount of assessments of the property of all the parishes and prescribing certain duties to be performed by the Auditor of the State, the passage of this act, and moved that the bill as amended be printed in the journal and made the special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal.

Carried.

House bill No. 2, an act to provide for the creation of a board of equalization of assessments; prescribing their powers and compensation, and making appropriation for the payment of same; to provide for the equalization of assessments of property in the various parishes of the State, and to impose additional duties upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, and to provide for the publication of the assessments for 1877.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the