proper State authorities to take immediate corporeal possession of property so situated, and I think also that some legislation should be devised, giving a right, surrounded with proper limitation, to take possession in cases of other delinquent property as a means of enforcing the prompt payment of the current taxes, and that this right of possession should be allowed even before the period of redemption, and that the State should be entitled to dispose of the property, by lease or sale, by notarial act, subject to right of redemption, but accompanied by such remuneration in addition to the price paid to the State as will hold out an inducement to the acquisition of the title and consequent possession vested in the State. The assessment laws of the State should receive your attention, to the end that a just, uniform and equal rule of valuation be applied. It is not to be doubted that property, in some portion of the State, for taxable purposes, is listed at its actual cash value, whilst in others it is ridiculously low, leading to an unequal taxation. Nothing could justify an assessment made without regard to the value of the property, and solely in reference to the amount required for the government. The amount to be raised is a question of the rate of taxation, and not of assessment. To assess property above its value, because unless so assessed the constitutional limitation of taxation would produce a small amount of revenue, would be not only an injustice, but a violation of the purposes of the constitution. Whilst this is true, it is equally true that the assessment of property by one standard in one parish, and one in another, violates the rule of uniformity of assessment, and, consequently, of taxation. The proper remedy is the fixing of a just standard of valuation, in no case to exceed the actual cash market value of the property, and the devising means for the application of this standard uniformly throughout the State. The ninetieth section of act No. 96 of 1877, making the assessment of one year hold good for three years, has not been found to work well in practice. I recommend a change in this respect by going back to the former system of annual assessments. Measures should be taken to have all cases of disputed assessments finally disposed of before the assessment rolls have been returned to the Auditor's office. These rolls, so returned, form the basis upon which the appropriations are made, and as the constitution makes all appropriations in excess of revenue null, a change in the rolls after the appropriations have been passed gives great and serious trouble. If it be deemed advisable to leave the settlement of disputed assessments to the courts, then provision should be made for the calling of special terms at some central point in case of a district court for the trial of all such cases. With these remedies applied, I think the condition of the financial system of the State will improve. The difficulties before you are serious but not insurmountable. You have the weight of years of misgovernment upon you, the confusion of much improvident legislation to remedy. Taking up the task commenced and carried on by your predecessors, you will, I trust, be able to devise necessary legislation to accomplish the ends of good government.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

The election laws, put upon the statute book in 1877, need, in some respects, modification; some remedy should be pointed out in cases where the elections are not held according to law; some provision should be made for cases where the original evidence of the result of the election has been destroyed, and the act of making a false return should be made a crime and punishable as such.

THE LEVEE LAW.

The levee law adopted by the last General Assembly has just been put into operation. Of course the revenue of the three mill tax of the year 1878 is consumed by work done by the Board of Engineers under the former law, which work comprises 1,186,718 cubic yards of earthwork, besides revetment, clearing and other work, at a cost of $288,412 08—an average of about twenty-two and a half cents. The levee tax for the current year under the provisions of the act of 1878, exclusive of the district funds created by that act, is one mill, instead of three, levied during this past year. The estimated amount of this one mill State tax is $177,000, against which contracts have been adjudicated for 289,580 cubic yards, costing $51,300 95—an average of about seventeen and three-quarters cents per yard. The various district funds for the year were estimated at $223,000, and if applied at the same rate as those obtained in the contracts already made against the one mill tax will give probably 1,200,000 cubic yards, which, joined with the contracts under the one mill fund, will probably give 1,400,000 cubic yards for the year—a result gratifying indeed, when it is considered that it will have been accomplished despite a reduction of two mills in the levee taxation for this year. The system devised by the act of 1878 is, I think, a wise one, and has given satisfaction. Its provisions are equitable, and I am informed that the district tax meets with approval. Until the general government performs the duty of taking charge of the levees, which is incumbent upon it, I know of no system which could wisely take the place of the method established by the act of 1878. However, that act requires enlargement in several particulars, especially as regards the assessment and collection of the district taxation. The silence of the law on that subject has led to considerable trouble. I suggest the pointing out of definite machinery for the assessment and collection of the district taxation. It would probably be well to impose the duty of such collection upon the tax collectors, accompanied with all the remedies afforded for the collection of State taxes.

The commission appointed by me to confer with the authorities of the State of Arkansas, under act No. 38 of 1878, has reported that, after conference with the Governor of that State, an act has been prepared, to be submitted to the Legislatures of both States, having for its object the creation of levee protection in that portion of Louisiana affected by the overflow from Arkansas. I commend this proposed act, which will be submitted to you, to your careful consideration.

VACANCIES IN OFFICE.

The laws on the subject of vacancies in municipal offices throughout the State impose upon me the power of filling the same. I suggest the remission of this matter to local control, and, in fact, urge the propriety of curtailing the power of the Executive over the filling of local offices. More particularly should this be the case where the vacancies are original from the failure to hold an election at the time pointed out by law. In a larger number of the smaller municipalities of this State, upon a failure to hold an election at the time designated by their charters, it has been the practice of the local authorities to call upon the Executive to exercise the appointing power in filling these original vacancies, on the theory that, the time for the election having elapsed, such power should be exercised. There should be some general law providing a remedy by ordering an election under such circumstances.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Education will convey to the General Assembly all the information required as to the condition of the public schools. Whilst the increase in attendance of pupils has not been all that could be desired, the year's operations, considering the difficulties to be overcome, have been to a considerable extent successful.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The arbitration committee appointed under the act No. 6 of the Extra Session of 1878 have made their award fixing the sum due by the lessees at $44,833, and the pledge stipulated by section 3 has been made.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the various charitable institutions of the State show an improvement in their condition. I recommend the extension to them of all the just aid required and compatible with the financial condition of the State.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

In accordance with the statement conveyed by me to the last session of the General Assembly in giving my approval to act No. 68 of the regular session thereof, providing for the issue of bonds to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, a mandamus proceeding was provoked by me, upon which a decree recognizing the constitutionality of the act was finally rendered by the Supreme Court of the State. Thereafter, however, I declined to issue the bonds granted by the act to the company, because I did not consider the mortgage bonds of the road, which were offered to me, met, in several particulars, the requirements of the law. Thereafter a second mandamus proceeding was provoked, upon which the Supreme Court decided adversely to the railroad company, and the bonds have consequently remained unissued. I advise the repeal of the act, because if not repealed it will stand upon the statute books as a perpetual offer to the company of State bonds, and might be availed of by it even after the completion of the road by aid from other sources.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.

The ravages of the last yellow fever epidemic, which prevailed so destructively in the city of New Orleans and in other portions of the State during the summer and fall months of the year just gone by, point to the fact that no more important subject requires your attention than the consideration of the measures necessary to prevent its recurrence. It is a question affecting not only the life and happiness of the people of the State, but also their material advancement.

There exists some difference of opinion as to whether the yellow fever is always brought to New Orleans, or whether it sometimes originates here. There exists also difference of opinion as to the effectiveness of quarantine as a measure of safety against the introduction and spread of the disease. It is argued that the summer trade of New Orleans is to be jeopardized upon mere conjectures, and it is contended that the occupation of many of her good citizens is to be broken up on the strength of mere theories. I am satisfied that no injury will ever be inflicted upon any portion of the community under circumstances where wrong will be added to injury, but the very basis of all society is that individual good must yield to that of the public, and it is the part of wisdom to throw the benefit of the doubt in favor of the lesser evil.

We have to select between two theories. The first one, if it be correct, may secure the interest of a small class, but, if it is wrong, may cause the sacrifice of a large number of lives as well as large property interests. The second theory, if it be a true one, saves a whole people, and, if it be an erroneous one, injures only a comparatively small number of persons, that interest being simply a moneyed one.

The adoption of one theory keeps open the trade through the mouth of the Mississippi river; but the keeping open of that trade will be at the risk of losing and shutting off the whole inland trade. The experience of this year in this respect should not be overlooked in reaching the conclusions. I believe the only way of thoroughly testing the efficacy of quarantine as a means towards preventing the introduction from foreign ports of yellow fever into New Orleans and other portions of Louisiana, is by removing opportunity for evasions resorted to for the promotion of private interests and cupidity. When, therefore, the State Board of Health announces that, in its opinion, there exist sufficient grounds for enforcing a quarantine against foreign infected ports, no vessel, person or article should be permitted to enter the port of the city of New Orleans, or any other port of the State open to the Gulf of Mexico, so long as the necessity for quarantine continues to exist. The Board of Health and all officers connected with the quarantine service should be placed beyond the power of either deception or temptation. A board composed of thoroughly representative men would not be likely to exercise lightly the power of establishing quarantine when its results would be so serious to a portion of the business community. There could be no motive for its doing so. Between the pressure which, beyond all doubt, would be brought to bear upon it in favor of tardily exercising this power, and the responsibility which would attach to the board should it improperly yield to this pressure, it would be safe to assume that the board would take its conscience and judgment as its only guide.

There is one branch of the subject of quarantine which must not be overlooked. I refer to the police power granted by section 2453 and the sixteenth paragraph of section 2743 of the Revised Statutes. It would be inconsistent to legislate in favor of a right of protection by quarantining against foreign ports and deny a similar right against an inland place where the disease actually exists. The right, therefore, must be conceded, but its exercise should be regulated. I invite, therefore, your attention to the ascertainment of some method which shall place this right under some uniform regulation. The Board of Health of the city of New Orleans is the proper authority to control the inspection of cattle intended for slaughter for its market, and I desire that the power of appointing an inspector, now vested in me, be transferred to the board, fixing, at the same time, a salaried compensation, and making the fees now allowed a part of the revenues of the board. This course will add to the efficiency of the inspection and increase the public revenues.

THE STATE PRINTING.

In December of 1877 the Printing Board entered into a contract with George W. Dupre for the State printing, under act No. 49 of 1877. Under the provisions of that law the board was convened in December, 1878, for the purpose of making a new contract. The lowest bid offered was that of George W. Dupre, and he having simultaneously with his bid produced the written consent of Messrs. Fazende and Seixas to become his securities, the board, on inquiry and satisfactory reply as to their solvency, accepted the bid. On the subsequent presentation to the Auditor of a bond with these persons as securities, this officer disapproved of the securities, and so notified me. I then requested Mr. Dupre to inform me whether he proposed to offer additional securities, and received a reply which was substantially to the effect that he joined issue with the Auditor on the correctness of his conclusion; in other words, contending that the contract was complete and the rights of parties legally fixed by it. The rejection of the securities coupled with the fact that no steps were taken to test the action of the State Auditor, place matters in an embarrassing and anomalous situation. The old contract, which, by law, was to continue until the new one should take effect, was secured as to its performance by the same securities that were rejected for the new one, and was at much higher rates than the new one. At the same time that the bid of Mr. Dupre was received there were two others received, both of them at higher rates than that of Mr. Dupre, but both at rates exceedingly advantageous to the State. These bids were not acted on by reason of the action taken on the lowest bid. When the complication arose resulting from the rejection of the securities I convened the board, with the object of taking such action in the premises as it would deem proper. An interchange of views at this meeting resulted in a resolution declaring that the board did not feel authorized to act in the matter, this resolution being based on the idea that the State Printer is a State officer, and that the failure to give the bond required by law operated a vacancy in the office, which should be filled by the Executive under existing laws. I have the most serious doubt as to the correctness of this conclusion. I prefer that you should dispose of these doubts by express action on the subject. If the rights of Mr. Dupre be fixed as claimed, they should be maintained under the contract as made. Should you adopt the views of the board, and so inform me by resolution, I will proceed at once to make a contract under reservations such as to guard the interests of the State from an absolute contract and at the same time afford an opportunity to the party claiming the contract already made to test his rights. During the summer I had handed to me a copy of a special report of the grand jury of the parish of Orleans, in which the attention of the law officers of the State was requested to be directed to certain alleged overcharges for work done, and asserted to have been not legally authorized, and for which warrants had issued. The report was submitted to the Attorney General on his return from a temporary absence with the request that he examine into the matter and report to me his conclusions. He informs me, as the result of an investigation made by him with the assistance of experts, that he does not think the facts will warrant a criminal prosecution against the State Printer, and that whilst the report of the umpire shows a larger amount claimed than in his (the umpire) opinion was due, that there existed a difference of opinion among printers on the subject matter. He informs me that he intends testing this question judicially and that in the meantime the warrants will not be paid.

I have the pleasure to report to the General Assembly that Mr. William W. Corcoran, a much esteemed citizen of the District of Columbia, and a man of great public spirit and benevolence, has, since your last meeting, presented to the State of Louisiana, through its Executive Department, a large and fine painting of the battle of New Orleans, the work of Mr. Lamee, a celebrated French artist. This painting has been assigned a temporary place in the State-House, in the city of New Orleans, awaiting its final deposit by the General Assembly of the State in some of the State buildings or other public place. I recommend that the thanks of the General Assembly, in the name of the people of Louisiana, be communicated to the philanthropic donor of this acceptable gift.

The reports of the various heads of departments and public institutions having been unavoidably delayed, I shall probably take occasion, at some future day, to make to you such further recommendations as may be deemed necessary for the public well being.

Upon you devolves the grave duty of carrying on the work of relieving the people of this State from all the burdens consequent upon so many years of mismanagement, of preserving the public faith, of the lifting up of the standard of this great commonwealth to its former condition of prosperity and happiness. I am assured that you bring to the discharge of your constitutional duties a high sense of the great responsibility which they entail. The constitution, by which these duties are imposed and limited, in many particulars, will restrain you in your legitimate desire to effectuate good for the people of the State. The last General Assembly having experienced this restraint, sought to remove it by submitting amendments to the organic law correcting many abuses which were beyond legislative control. The failure to adopt these amendments leaves open to you the entire constitutional revision as the only remaining measure of entire relief. The proper and opportune period is particularly within the reach of your just decision. Should, however, your judgment point to its opportunity before the next general election, then it seems to me the earlier the necessary fiscal legislation can be devised the better, so as to enable you to adjourn at the earliest possible moment after providing for the convention, thus saving the cost of a prolonged session.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

Lockyer's Experiment.

Now that Mr. Norman Lockyer thinks he can prove that everything is in reality hydrogen, it is to be hoped some other scientific man will step forward and show that hydrogen is in reality nothing, and then we will be back just to where we started some thousands of years ago. Mr. Lockyer's discovery, even if true, can hardly be of much practical value if it stays where it is, but if he insists on going on as he has begun his friends should see that he is taken care of. This extraordinary man thinks he is on the trail that leads to the philosopher's stone. He says he has it now only that it works backwards. He can transmute copper to calcium, but, unfortunately, he cannot reverse the process. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* gives a method by which iron can be transmuted. He says: "Cast-iron balls, one-half inch in diameter, were placed in a cast-iron box, which was moderately heated, and steam was then blown through it, in order to superheat it. After an hour's action the balls were examined, and about two per centum were found to have the iron replaced by a white substance of the exact form and size of the ball, which proved to be lime. The steam had passed through a luting to the cover of the box, which was made of clay." If any one can give us a plan for converting lime into iron he now has the floor.

CITY COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

REGULAR MEETING.

CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, January 7, 1879.

The Council met this day at 12 o'clock m., in regular session.

Present—Hon. I. W. Patton, Mayor, presiding; and Administrators Behan, Chevalley, Glynn, Houston, Isaacson and Mealey.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and they were approved as printed.

Communications from the Mayor and Administrators.

From Mr. Isaacson—

Announcing appointments in his office. Laid over.

From Mr. Mealey—

Announcing appointments in his office. Laid over.

From Mr. Chevalley—

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC Buildings, City Hall, New Orleans, January 6, 1879.

To the Honorable Mayor and Administrators of the City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—I feel constrained to notice officially the animadversions upon the two asylums of the city under the supervision of this department, viz: the Insane Asylum and the Home of Aged and Infirm, contained in the final report of the last Grand Jury before the Superior Criminal Court.

On the subject of the Insane Asylum, the admission that the institution is "better managed than when about a year ago it became a public scandal," is a sufficient indorsement of its present administration, when is taken into consideration the short space of time this department has had to operate a favorable change, and that "there is still much room for improvement if it remains under the administration of the city," is not denied, but is receiving such constant attention as its importance deserves.

Of the information furnished the grand jury by ex-Mayor Pilsbury and his political confessions, I am disposed to think that he is somewhat late in making known the "public scandal which existed during and under his administration." I fail to find among the proceedings of the Council a contemporaneous expression from him that "the institute is sought after and retained for its political influence and patronage, and in the interest of humanity and public economy the inmates should be transferred to the Louisiana Retreat." It appears only at about the close of his administration that he saw fit to open his battery and disclose the secrets of the past, as they operated in his own favor to attain political position, and which can scarcely apply to myself, as out of twelve in number of the employees in the asylum only three changes have been made in the list remaining over from his administration.

Mr. Pooley, the superintendent, is an old and respectable citizen, and was selected, outside of any political consideration, for his humane reputation and especial qualifications for the position. When he entered upon the discharge of his duties on the first of December last the inmates of the asylum were poorly clad and shoeless, without a sufficiency of baskets and bedding, and otherwise destitute. All the necessary articles have been supplied, and in addition six patent heaters have been put up, which give heat enough to render the building comfortable throughout its entire extent.

I have the voluntary testimony of many respectable citizens, with relatives and friends in the asylum, that they are better treated than in any other institution of the kind in the State, which I beg leave to submit to your honorable body accompanying herewith.

The same attention has been bestowed upon the Home of Aged and Infirm, in supplying it with everything needed for the comfort of its inmates. The present matron, who served under the last city administration, has been retained, and will continue only so long as she conducts the institution properly. Any complaints of "cruelty and oppression," under its present administration, will receive immediate investigation, and if proven cause her dismissal.

The entire report of the grand jury of its investigation of institutions under the supervision of the city reads more like a philippic against the present city government than a plain statement of facts in each case; in other words, a *puerile* attempt at a political document. When that body arrived at the Insane Asylum the weather was inclement, and only a very limited number of its members took the trouble to go through the institution; while in the instance of the Home of the Aged and Infirm no examination whatever was made of the interior of the establishment. This leads to the inference that both subjects were prejudged upon the *ipse dixit* of ex-Mayor Pilsbury, and that the visits were made through a mere matter of conventional form.

The question of the transfer of one of these institutions, the Insane Asylum, from the control of the city to that of the Sisters conducting the Louisiana Retreat, has been agitated since its first introduction to the Council on the twenty-seventh of October last, and however its advocates may have floated upon the surface in the drift of their own opinions, there has all along existed a deeper current of thought in opposition, which, though less noisy, is nevertheless more potent, and commands a proportionate share of public deliberation. It is a subject to be regretted that this administration should have had its start in the false position of inheriting the "imbecility, disorder and inefficiency which characterized every public institution controlled and managed by city appointees" under its predecessor, and it behooves us simply to take warning in time, and profit from the experience illustrated by the ex-chief magistrate, through the medium of the late grand jury of the parish of Orleans.

E. R. CHEVALLEY,
Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

Financial Business on Final Passage.

Mr. Glynn called up the following ordinances, which, having been read twice, were now on their third reading, were unanimously adopted upon a call of the roll:

An ordinance making appropriations for police for the month of December, 1878.

By Mr. Glynn—

An ordinance to pay several accounts, commencing with pay roll of "Recorders' Courts, $1755."

For the payment of the several accounts therein named, commencing with "officers, etc., Department of Finance, $1604."

By Mr. Glynn—

For the payment of the several accounts, commencing with "Department of Improvements."

By Mr. Glynn—

For the payment of the several accounts, commencing with "rent of Davidson's Court, $300."

By Mr. Glynn—

Budget for the year 1879. Laid over.

By Mr. Chevalley—

Resolution authorizing Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings to build a sub-police station and stable at Canal and Lake road. Unanimously adopted.

By Mr. Chevalley—

Resolution to make necessary repairs to public markets. Unanimously adopted.

Reports of Committees.

By Mr. Marks—

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, CITY HALL, New Orleans, January 7, 1879.

To the City Council:

In regard to the petition of W. H. Richards, referred to me on the thirty-first of December, 1878, asking for the reimbursement of $14 10, amount of tax and interest for the year 1877, erroneously paid on a double assessment of real estate in square No. 1354, ninth assessment district, I would respectfully report that after an examination I find that the facts set forth in the petition are true and correct. I, therefore, recommend relief and offer annexed resolution.

WASH. MARKS, Administrator.

By Mr. Marks—

Resolved, That the sum of $14 10 be and is hereby appropriated to reimburse W. H. Richards amount of tax and interest for the year 1877, erroneously paid on a double assessment on real estate in square No. 1354, ninth assessment district, and that the Administrator of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Finance for the payment of the same.

By Mr. Glynn—

Joint monthly report of the Administrator of Finance and Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Houston the report was received and ordered filed.

By Mr. Glynn—

Report of the Department of Public Accounts for the six months ending December 31, 1878. Ordered printed.

Ordinances and Resolutions Offered.

By Mr. Glynn—

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named, beginning "Insane Asylum, Justin J. Langles, $102." Read twice.

By Mr. Glynn—

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named, beginning with "John Fitzpatrick, criminal sheriff," $3305 20. Read twice.

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named, beginning with "St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum," $387 33. Read twice.

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therei named, beginning with "F. Oury," $375. Read twice.

An ordinance appropriating $400 to pay the Roman Catholic Church Society for rent of building on St. Ann street. Read twice.

An ordinance appropriating $450 to pay jury commissioners for the quarter ending January 3, 1879. Read twice.

An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named, commencing "Firemen's Charitable Association, for services rendered as per contract," $23,333 33. Read twice.

By Mr. Mealey—

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to enter into contract with the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company for automatic boxes. Unanimously adopted.

Petitions, etc.

From Firemen's Charitable Association of Algiers, submitting proposition, etc. Referred to committee of the whole.

From P. O. Peyroux, in relation to lower City Park. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Houston moved to go into election for Assistant Recorders and City Physicians of the First and Second Districts. Adopted.

Mr. Houston nominated W. L. Evans for the position of Assistant Recorder of the First District.

There being no other nominations, and on call of the roll, Mr. W. L. Evans was declared duly elected Assistant Recorder of the First District.

Mr. Behan nominated Mr. Anthony Sambola for Assistant Recorder of the Second District.

There being no other nominations, and on call of the roll, Mr. Anthony Sambola was declared duly elected Assistant Recorder of the Second District.

Mr. Chevalley moved to go into election for City Physicians. Adopted.

Mr. Chevalley nominated Dr. A. Chastant for City Physician of the upper districts.

There being no other nominations, and on call of the roll, Dr. A. Chastant was declared duly elected City Physician of the upper districts.

Mr. Houston nominated Dr. James F. Finney for City Physician for the lower districts. There being no other nominations, and on call of the roll, Dr. James F. Finney was declared duly elected City Physician of the lower districts.

On motion the Council adjourned until Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock m.

ROBT. C. WOOD, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, January 4, 1879.

The seventh semi-annual distribution of premiums on Premium Bond Series allotted July 31, 1878, and October 15, 1878, will take place, in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ALF. H. ISAACSON,
Administrator of Finance.

ja5 td

NOTICE.

CITY LICENSES FOR 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, December 31, 1878.

This department will receive for City Licenses of 1879 on THURSDAY next, January 2, say, during the month of January, 10 per cent in city indebtedness of 1876, 1877 and 1878, and 90 per cent in cash. And for the month of February proximo, 5 per cent in city indebtedness of 1876, 1877 and 1878, and 95 per cent in cash.

ALF. H. ISAACSON,
Administrator of Finance.

ja1 to fe28

FIRST CLASS

PHOTO

ONLY THE VERY BEST MATERIALS USED.

NONE BUT FIRST CLASS ARTISTS ARE EMPLOYED.

LIKENESSES & FINISH TO PERFECTION.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Carte de Visite..... per dozen.... $3 00
Cabinet or Imper'l. per dozen..... 6 00
Carte de Visite, Italian, enamel finish per dozen..... 6 00
Cabinet or Imper'l, Italian, enam. fin. per dozen..... 9 00

Larger sizes in proportion.

I call particular attention to permanent photographs made by Lambert's Carbon Process; finish and beauty they are unsurpassable; all copies of pictures should be made by this process, as durability and life-like appearance cannot be produced by any other mode of photographing.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

THEODORE LILIENTHAL, Artist

Sole proprietor of Lambert's Permanent Photographic Process.

121.....Canal Street.....121

no24 1y

SOAPINA

Is acknowledged to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST OF ALL

SOAPS.

It is manufactured with BORAX, free of all ADULTERATIONS.

Patented and manufactured by

J. N. KELLER,
110 Gravier street.

ap13 1y

DETAILED STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Funding for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1878.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1, 1879.

The following detailed statement of the funding for the quarter ending December 31, 1878, is hereby published under and in conformity with paragraph 2 of section 2 of act No. 96, 1877.

ALLEN JUMEL,
Auditor and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Liquidation.

LEVEE BONDS,
Act No. 35 of 1868.

Nos. 662 and 663—
2 bonds of $1000 each.....$2000
2 coupons.....40
Total.....$2040

LEVEE BONDS,
Act No. 32 of 1870.

Nos. 909, 1099, 1012, 3630, 5095 and 5493—
6 bonds of $500 each.....$3000
6 coupons.....60
Total.....$3060

LEVEE BONDS,
Act No. 115 of 1867.

Nos. 909 and 2039—
2 bonds of $1000 each.....$2000
3 coupons.....70
Total.....$2070

STATE NOTES,
Act No. 5 of 1866.

Letter A, No. 15,830—
1 note.....$10

LOUISIANA STATE BONDS.
Issued in aid of the Consolidated Association of Planters of Louisiana.

SERIES C.

Nos. 1@4 6@12 44 45 82 83 128 129 [illegible] 133 161 173@176 188 196@197 209@219 239 [illegible] 240 299@306 309@311 314@316 364@366 373 [illegible] @383 389 399@404 409 410 412 413 415 [illegible] 430 509 516 541 542 545 562 564@567 571@[illegible] 591@606 617 665@667 671 674 721 722 7[illegible] and 798.

SERIES D.

Nos. 43@50 106 107 123@125 151@161 1[illegible] 175 176 191@220 231@244 319@320 384@[illegible] 481 482 525 537@540 551@573 593@[illegible] 609@612 633@636 666 667 673 689 690 [illegible] 781@785 813 814 831 834@836 926@928 [illegible] 1081 1173@1186 1261 1292 1218@1222 12[illegible] 1255@1258 1263@1267 1272@1277 1412 1413 [illegible] @1494 1496@1498 1568 1576 1675@1684 and [illegible] 1636.

Series C—131 bonds of $1000 each.
Series D—237 bonds of $1000 each.
Annexes—Coupons and interest on [illegible] $158,472 50.

CERTIFICATES OF FRACTIONAL [illegible] ANCES.
Act No. 3 of 1874.

SIGNED BY CHAS. CLINTON, AUDITOR.
Nos. 413, $6, and 424, $12.

SIGNED BY ALLEN JUMEL, AUDITOR.

No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
26	$18 00	244	[illegible]
235	64 00	249	[illegible]
236	58 00	251	[illegible]
237	16 00	252	[illegible]
238	54 00	255	[illegible]
239	50 50	256	[illegible]
240	30 00	258	[illegible]
241	24 00	259	[illegible]
242	16 00	260	[illegible]
243	6 00	261	[illegible]

Total.....$[illegible]

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE.
NEW CONSOLIDATED 7 PER CENT BONDS.
192 bonds of $500 each, 2393@2584.....$[illegible]
43 bonds of $100 each, 4286@4328.....$[illegible]
Total.....$[illegible]

CERTIFICATES OF FRACTIONAL [illegible] ANCES.

No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
266	$94 88	270	[illegible]
267	6 00	271	[illegible]
268	6 00	272	[illegible]
269	10 50	273	[illegible]

Total.....$[illegible]

COUPONS REFERRED TO EXPERTS
For examination as to their genuineness and reported back favorably.

ACT NO. 15 OF 1866.
145@216—72 coupons due July 1, 1867.
145@216—72 coupons due January 1, 1868.
145@216—72 coupons due July 1, 1868.
216 coupons of $3 each, $648.

ACT NO. 115 OF 1867.
No. 1152—1 coupon due May 1, 1873.
No. 1152—1 coupon due November 1, 1873.

RECAPITULATION.

FUNDED.

Bonds under act No. 35 of 1868	$[illegible]
Bonds under act No. 32 of 1870	$[illegible]
Bonds under act No. 115 of 1867	$[illegible]
State notes under act No. 5 of 1866	[illegible]
Louisiana State bonds (Planters)	$[illegible]
Interest coupons past due	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Conversion at 60 per cent	[illegible]
Certificates, act No. 3 of 1874	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE.

192 bonds of $500 each	$[illegible]
43 bonds of $100 each	$[illegible]
8 certificates fractional balances	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

ja1 10t

PROPOSALS FOR LEVEE WORK.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 8, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, January 11, 1879, at 12 m., for the construction of the following levees:

Deer Park, parish of Concordia, Fourth District.

Marengo, parish of Concordia, Fourth District.

Bayou Goula, parish of Iberville, Third District.

Souvenir, parish of Ascension, Third District.

Gem, parish of Ascension, First District.

Port Allen, parish of West Baton Rouge, Third District.

Stackhouse, parish of Plaquemines, Second District.

Elmwood, parish of Jefferson, First District.

Plans, profiles and specifications of the above works are now ready for inspection at the State Engineer's office.

Proposals shall be addressed to the undersigned, and each one indorsed for the particular levee on which the bid is made.

The sealed proposals must contain a deposit amounting to one cent for each yard of the estimated contents up to 10,000 yards, and an additional quarter of one cent for every yard over, to be forfeited to the State in case of the failure of the contractor or bondsmen to ratify within forty-eight hours after adjudication, or else the bondsmen must be present at the opening of the bids, prepared to sign immediately.

Payment for this work will be made on statement in the office of the State Board of Engineers.

The board reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor and President of the Board of State Engineers.