New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Wake Heart.

Wake, wake, wind has blown,
Blow, and rainy sea;
Knock on the window blown,
Call to the moon
Through the hollow tree.

It isn't a burial time;
We strewed the earliest leaves,
When the very prime
Of Autumn's frosty time—
And I see who grieves;

And I know o'er sunny seas
Spirits wait for sunny skies;
Lull in the roots of forest trees
Dream they breeze sleep in fragrant ease,
And stalks hide their snare eyes.

Then, by winds of grief overblown
Make some golden Summers' bier—
Take heart!—thy birds are only flown,
To greet thee in the immortal year!

[Correspondence of the Westport Border Star.]

Unfavorable Gold News.

FROM AN INFANTILE WRITER.

FORT, Feb. 10.—I will say something about Pike's Peak. Still I can give you nothing definite about that great El Dorado. But from all I can hear (and I have seen and conversed with persons from the mines) I think the prospect is a rich harvest of that precious metal. It will never be realized by many, either in Kansas, Cherry Creek or on the Platte. I think the Kansas fever for village and town speculation is the list of operations in those localities. There are not less than a dozen town sites located, and it will not be long before some of them on paper, dazzle the unsophisticated, etc. Maybe you want to know what I am told that there is nothing going on but gambling and horse-racing. There is a great many among them, and consequently that is the principal business. The only article played for—horses, mules, oxen, and clothes, are the stakes. Many persons are made in that country with a fine outfit for one day, and not sufficient left to bury them.

Flour appears to be the staple article of trade. Pork is the staff of life, but a fellow can't lean on it, or even bow or other.

What I have written above I have heard from Americans, Mexicans and Indians. Any quantity of flour is sold to the Indians. The Indians are not driven to settling on many Americans settling on them, and that without ever consulting them. Yet there will be trouble in this country the ensuing summer. Rather sweet time then, I should judge.

From Fort Laramie to a gentleman of St. Louis the following:

Gold was found in this country years ago. Some years ago Humphrey's command, in his exploring expedition of 1857, went through here; some of his men found gold at or near Medicine Bow, and from these accounts, it has the appearance of being the best gold country of the North and West. Gold is also supposed to be abundant in the Black Hills north of this place; but, as this part of the country is the hunting ground of the Sioux Indians, it may be the cause of an Indian war, if an exploration is made. War is inevitable, if the whites undertake to invade this region in search of gold.

My opinion is that gold is abundant along the whole range of the Rocky Mountains, as far northwest as the head of the Missouri river. I know, from my knowledge of the Crow country, that gold exists all along the foot of the mountains, and it is certain that in the Black Hills, north of this place, prospect for gold is better than in the vicinity of the Platte.

The Republican says the writer of the above has been for many years a resident of the region he speaks of, and knows all about it.

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE OHIO.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 28th ult., gives the following account of the recent fatal steamboat collision on the Ohio river:

We learn by passengers over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad last night, that the steamers Nathaniel Holmes, Capt. Kennedy, bound for St. Louis, and the David Gibson, bound up to this port from New Orleans, came in collision at Aurora about 9 o'clock last evening, causing both to sink within five minutes after they struck.

The boats came together, it is said, nearly at the same place where the Iowa and Madison came in collision a few weeks since, when the latter was sunk. Last night was dark and cloudy, and when the collision took place the greatest consternation prevailed among the crews and passengers. The Holmes had on board over one hundred and fifty persons, a large number of whom are reported lost. As the steamer was going down the river they sprang into the river, seizing planks, barrels and boxes, by the aid of which many reached the shore. On the Gibson there were not many passengers, and only two or three of the crew are missing. Nearly all the passengers on the Holmes were emigrants, destined for Pike's Peak.

Both steamers were deeply laden—the Gibson with sugar, and molasses, and a large amount of valuable, Pittsburg manufactures, and a small amount of dry goods. The boats are represented as sunk to the hurricane decks, and both are, with their cargoes, probably a total loss. They lie nearly in the middle of the river.

CHARGE OF ROASTING A MAN ALIVE.—A case involving circumstances of unparalleled atrocity is reported in a foreign paper. Two engineers of a steamer employed in the mail service between Rio and Panama, were recently brought up before a police magistrate in Liverpool, charged with roasting one of the "coal passers" to death. It appeared that the deceased, overpowered by the heat of the hold, had given out, and laid himself down on the deck, unable to work. The chief engineer sent him below, and caused him to be tied to a ladder between two furnace doors, within two and a half feet of one fire, and within three and a half of another. The fires were lighted, and were raging fiercely, and were renewed twice while the man remained tied. One of the witnesses said he himself could not stand the heat three minutes, and he shipped as a stoker. The victim of this barbarity prayed to be released, but was confined half an hour, at the end of which time he was carried to the forecastle; before the next watch he was literally roasted, according to one of the witnesses, the man who cut him from the ladder, thought he was dead before he was removed from the fire. The names of the engineers are John Buchanan and Archibald Mitchell. The name of the deceased was Thomas Landon. The vessel was the Bogota. Mitchell was committed without bail. Buchanan was bailed.

A HUSBAND BADLY TREATED.—The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer tells the following story:

The wife of Lemuel D. Patterson, who lives not far from Clarksburg, Va., recently persuaded her husband to sell his land and household effects, with the view of going to Columbus City, Indiana. The wife managed to get hold of the money, having convinced Mr. Patterson that it would be much safer in her hands. The wife started West, the husband remaining to collect up. By the time Mr. Patterson joined his wife, she had fallen in love with another man with whom she was running away, when the husband met them accidentally at a railroad depot. Mr. Patterson wanted his money, when his wife's paramour swore he should not have it. A desperate fight ensued, in which both parties fell off the platform. After the fight, Mrs. Patterson and her new lover left for Chicago, and Mr. Patterson returned to Virginia with a black eye, a bruised nose, and with a cooper box and a pair of saddle bags full of clothes, having lost his wife, daughter and all his money, and seen the elephant.

GOING A LONG JOURNEY TO WHIP A MAN.—An Illinois paper relates the following:

An incident occurred in Pittsford, Hillsdale county, Illinois, a few days since, which I think worth relating. It appears that a scoundrel by the name of Perrin has been in the habit, for a number of years, of maltreating, whipping and otherwise abusing his wife, a highly accomplished, intelligent and beautiful woman. It seems that a brother of the lady, residing near Elwood, Kansas, lately received a letter in which his sister's sufferings were so vividly painted, that it at once aroused his long smothered indignation. Scarcely waiting to bid his family good bye, he hastened with all the speed of steam and tide, in order to take the law into his own hands; or, in other words, in true Border Ruffian style, to give the fellow a downright thrashing. This he accomplished to his entire satisfaction, and left with a promise to visit him again should occasion require it. He is now on his way home, with a happy consciousness of duty done, and feeling, as he says, more like a Christian than he did when he came. Served him right.

INDIAN GRAVES DISCOVERED.—A Mr. Colvin, residing near Monongahela city, recently discovered a number of Indian graves, while plowing in one of his fields, bordering on Pigeon creek. The graves were covered with flat stones, a short distance beneath the surface. Several of them have been opened and the bones exhumed. A thigh bone has been examined, and pronounced to have belonged to a human being at least eight feet in hight. Implements of war, pieces of crockeryware, etc., supposed to have been used by the aborigines, were also found with the remains. The Western Pennsylvania Historical Society should send a committee to examine the grounds and report at next meeting.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.

THE PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRATION.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 28th ult. says:

A statement published in the river department, shows the number of Pike's Peak adventurers who have passed through this city, by river alone, so far, to be 6,280. We have no means of estimating the number gone West by railroad from this place. The tide of emigration for that region has fairly set in, and there is now, probably, not less than one hundred thousand people en route for the newly discovered gold regions. Nine-tenths of these, at least, instead of fortunes, will encounter hardship, starvation and disappointment.

A NEW CONFIDENCE TRICK WITH CHILDREN.—When a gentleman went home from business last evening, his son, a very little boy, told him that, on returning from school, he was accosted by a young man on 26th street, near Ninth avenue, who said, "You look like a nice little boy, and I have got a beautiful little white goat, a little wagon and harness for you, and a beautiful little whip, and our family are going to move into the country to-morrow, and you may have the pretty goat and wagon, and all, if you will run home and get me a piece of gold money to catch the goat with; he is running in the lot behind my house, and then you one can catch a goat without a gold piece." He then told the boy to go home and search his mother's, brother's and servant's room to find a gold piece, if he could.

The lad, highly elated with the hope of getting a pretty white goat, went running home, nearly out of breath, but, instead of handing the money, told his mother what he wanted. She, looking upon it as a mere childish freak, turned him away. With spirits drooping he ran back to the place, two or three blocks off, where the young man was waiting, and told him he could'nt get any gold piece. The fellow then asked him if he could'nt get some gold jewelry. The little boy replied that he had a gold watch-key which his father had given him; whereupon he was sent home again for this. It was a broken key, of little value, that had been given to the boy for a trinket. He hastened home to get it, but did not succeed in finding it. Again he ran back to tell of his inability to get the gold key to catch the goat with. The rascal then asked him what he had in his pockets. The lad told him he had some paper money and a silver pencil. He asked the boy to give him these and he would try to catch the goat for him. The boy handed him nine dollars in counterfeit and broken-bank bills that he had procured in some way to play with, and which he had carried in his pocket for some time. He also gave the man the pencil, with which the fellow went off to catch the goat in the rear of a fine brown-stone house, where he said he lived. Of course he never re-appeared.

[New York Evening Post.

THE CASE OF HATCHER IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 30th ult. says:

T. J. Hatcher, arrested some twenty days ago for an alleged murder in New Orleans, yesterday enjoyed in the Supreme Court, his honor Judge Scott presiding, a second investigation on writ of habeas corpus. Some half dozen lawyers appeared on his part. After a protracted examination and sharp argument, the prisoner was remanded to abide the issue of the pending examination in the case before Justice Herckenrath.

Hatcher was first arrested by the police; was discharged on habeas corpus trial by Judge Clover; was re-arrested on warrant of Justice P. Johnstone; was discharged on examination by that magistrate; was again arrested on warrant of Justice Herckenrath, and was then made the subject of habeas corpus by Judge Scott.

A series of telegraphic dispatches from Louisiana, and copies of dispatches sent thither in answer, are at the office of the Chief of Police, tending to show that Hatcher has committed the crime of slave murder in this city, and that the regular proceedings were in process for returning him as a fugitive from justice to New Orleans. These dispatches Judge Scott holds to be ample ground for justifying the further retention of Hatcher.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A daring robbery was committed in the town of Abington, Massachusetts, Wednesday evening, on Mr. T. Reed, one of its most respectable citizens, as he was returning from South Abington to his home. He was overtaken by four men in a covered wagon, when one of them got from the wagon and stopped Reed's horse, and pulled him from the chaise, and succeeded in robbing him of about thirteen hundred and fifty dollars. After taking the money from him they tried to administer two vials of something, which seemed to stupefy him, after which they threw him into Hobbart's pond and left him. He afterwards partially returned to his senses and succeeded in getting from the pond, when he went to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm, but there could be no trace of the robbers found.

[Boston Traveller.

WHAT SICKLES WILL DO.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

The friends of Sickles here entertain no fear as to the result of the trial, and expect soon to see him return home, acquitted of the murder of Key. If acquitted unconditionally, he will not resign his seat in the next Congress; but, if to his release there is any qualification, he will send in his resignation at once, and when the special election occurs, he will again be a candidate, and the power does not exist in New York to prevent his triumphant return.

We see by one of our exchanges that the African Apprentice bill, introduced during the recent session of the Legislature, had the favorite scheme of our friend and parishioner, Major Brigham, has been defeated. It is a popular move in Morehouse, and may also will be strongly urged to Heard of its defeat. Let us elect our Senators and Representatives in the future, throughout the State, with instructions to vote for a measure we are all interested in carrying through. It can be done.

[Bastrop (Morehouse Parish) Advocate, 19th ult.

RICH JEWELRY.—We would recommend everybody wishing to consolidate funds into costly and beautiful jewelry, to select H. A. Tyler's, No. 110 Canal street, as the place of investment, for we can assure them that not no other place can they hope to purchase more to their own advantage. Probably there is not a better selected stock of work in gold and gems in the whole country than that offered at Tyler's elegant establishment, and hence, the customer may rest assured that he is being exactly what he supposes that he is, and nothing but the genuine and excellent. The fine watches sold by this house are well known for their good and durable qualities, being from the best manufacturers in the world.

Those wishing silverware would do well to inspect the stock and terms of Mr. Tyler, for he affords great advantages, his prices being unusually low, and the ware of the finest metal and workmanship.

The stock of fire-arms—such as fowling pieces and other sporting guns, rifles and pistols, is always very complete, and constantly replenished from the factories of the best makers in the world. We refer citizens and strangers to Mr. Tyler's advertisement.

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.—We ask attention to the advertisements of Messrs. L. W. Lyons & Co., proprietors of the immense and magnificent clothing store at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets. Their stock is really astonishingly large, and so complete that none can fail to find just what goods they may require, and as they do so heavy a business they can, of course, afford to sell at small profits, and this is the secret of their business. Their assortment comprises every description of clothing, adapted to all occupations and all purposes.

Their gent's clothing department is uncommonly well stocked with every variety of garment to fit the youngsters out for school, for church, or "party," and their goods are being sold off at so great a reduction of prices that no better opportunity of purchasing may be hoped for. To the advantages offered we would positively direct the attention of parents and guardians. The stock of shirts, under-clothing and all kinds of furnishing goods is very full, variety as well as extent being attained in this and all departments of the business of the "Southern Clothing Establishment."

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Perhaps it is needless that we should remark upon the character of the business of Sewell T. Taylor, 13 and 15 Royal street, for it is known to every one that he gives special attention to the importation of rare and choice wines and liquors—those costly and highly prized brands which none but a merchant who is himself a connoisseur and who is up to all the tricks and intricacies of the trade is certain of obtaining, in defiance of all attempts at the imposition of an inferior or counterfeit article. In brandies, for instance, any one may buy the "brand" but not the brandy—the genuine, wholesome eau de vie. This liquor of ancient vintage he always has on hand, as well as the royal wines which dollars and shrewdness must combine to win from the keen tasters of Europe. In all sorts of wines and spirits he keeps his stock complete. We refer to advertisement.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—We feel that we are doing a valuable favor to all who suffer from any disorder of the throat or lungs, or any chronic or functional disease, in advising them to avail themselves of the electro-chemical and medicated bath treatment of Dr. C. P. Crane, at his Electro-Chemical Institute, No. 146 St. Joseph street. A practice of several years in our midst by Dr. Crane has demonstrated the efficiency if not the infallible success of his treatment of some of the worst and most incurable stings which affect the human family. No one has ever lost anything, and hundreds have gained everything—health, happiness, and a long extension of life—by putting themselves under Dr. Crane. We call attention to his Doctor's card, in our advertising columns.

HATS AND CAPS.—The assortment of hats and caps kept by Johnston & Turner, under the St. Charles Hotel, is unrivaled as over for its great variety and universal excellence. Every discription of business hat, and travelling hat, and fashionable dress hat, and every description of caps, for gentlemen, is there to be found; for youths and boys the assortment is equally complete; and for ladies, the variety and style of riding hats, with or with ut plumes, etc., is the finest ever displayed in this city. Besides these, Johnston & Turner keep a splendid variety of umbrellas, canes, riding whips, riding gloves, gauntlets, coach whips, etc., rendering their stock as a whole unequaled in its way. Their prices are uniformly low, and those who patronize them once will be sure to do so again. See advertisement.

MESSRS. MAGNON & MARCIACQ, importers and dealers in claret wines, brandies, fruits, etc., are proprietors of the fancy grocery store at 44 St. Charles street, where may always be found a complete assortment of French, English and American preserves, and all the favorite brands of clarets, as the trade in this wine is made the speciality of their business. Claret drinkers should certainly examine the stock of Messrs. M. & M., with which, as well as their terms, we can assure them that they will find their desires answered.

WINES, LIQUORS, fruits in juice, sweet oil, castile soap, and other merchandise from Southern Europe, are extensively dealt in by C. Cavaroc & Co., 144 Royal street (in partners. They always have on hand all good brands of wines, liquors and brandies, which they sell in store or in bond, and all sorts of fancy liquors. Persons buying of these merchants may rely upon getting what they desire, excellent and genuine articles.

WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest brands may be unflinchingly obtained A. Dubach, 118 Gravier street, where in general may be confidently relied on in selecting liquors.

PRESSED BRICKS.—Messrs. Webber & Baxter, No. 3 Julia street, advertise for sale 100,000 Amite pressed bricks.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New Orleans, April 1, 1859.

[No. 4454.]

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized, after ten days notice in the official journal, to adjudicate the three following contracts, each separately to the lowest bidder—the same to be agreeably to specifications on file in the office of the Surveyor's office, and said adjudication to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Common Council viz:

1st. The contract for the construction of brick sidewalks, bordered by curbstones and wooden gutters, on the east side of Elysian Fields street, from Girod to Prosper street.

2d. The contract for the construction of brick sidewalks, bordered by curbstones and wooden gutters, on the north side of Morales street, from Elysian Fields to Marigny street.

3d. The contract for the construction of brick sidewalks, bordered by curbstones and wooden gutters, on both sides of Girod street, from Elysian Fields to Morales street.

[Signed] CHAS. H. WALDO,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.

Approved March 26, 1859.
[Signed] GERARD SMITH, Mayor.

Notice is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, 14th instant, I will adjudicate at my office, at 12 o'clock, M., the above contracts.

ml 12t T. THERARD, Comptroller.

SPECIFICATIONS for the following contracts for the construction of brick sidewalks, bordered by the curbstones and wooden gutters.

FIRST CONTRACT.—For sidewalks on the East side of Elysian Fields, from Girod to Prosper street, 12 feet wide, and for repairing the sidewalks already made on the East side of said street, from Girod to Prosper street.

SECOND CONTRACT.—For sidewalks on the North side of Morales street, from Elysian Fields to Marigny street, 10 feet wide; and for repairing the sidewalks already made on the North side of said street, from Elysian Fields to Marigny street.

THIRD CONTRACT.—For sidewalks on both sides of Girod street, from Elysian Fields to Mandeville street, 10 feet wide; and for repairing the sidewalks already made on both sides of said streets, from Mandeville to Elysian Fields street.

CHARACTER OF WORK.—The Contractor shall line the sidewalks of North river blue stones or other stones of equally good quality with them, beveled, dressed on the top to sewer the edges of the sidewalk, from three to four feet long, from twelve to thirty inches wide, and not less than 3½ thick. They shall be well set in good joints and in a workmanlike manner, and shall and with the exception of the curbstones, be laid in the same manner as the contract, the sidewalks already made in front of the premises the contractor shall be bound to keep the paving in good order and condition for and during one year after its completion.

The contractor shall pay into the City Treasury, prior to receiving his certificates, the cost of publication of the petitions of the property holders, it being well understood that said contractor shall have the right of demanding of said petitioners the reimbursement of said cost of publication.

It is well understood that in case of failure by the contractors to begin or finish the work or any part thereof within the period fixed, or in case the Council be dissatisfied with the manner in which the work is being executed, the Council shall have the right to annul the contract without putting the contractors in default, as required by article 1963 of the Civil Code, and without applying to a court of justice to annul the same and without the necessity of putting the contractors in default, and the contractors shall at any time abandon the work or not finish and complete the same in conformity with their contract, the said contractors shall forfeit all claims they may have for any part of the work done by him up to the date of the abandonment, and the city shall be thereby discharged from any and all liability therefor; and it is also well understood that in case the contract be resold, the contractor and his securities shall be held and bound to make good the difference between the price at which the contractor originally contracted to perform the work and the price at which it may be adjudicated at a resale or readjudication.

Bids to be per superficial foot of new sidewalk comp etc, including the turning of the corners, and per running foot of sidewalk repaired.

New Orleans, 14th March, 1859.

[Signed] LOUIS H. PILIE, City Surveyor.

Approved by the Committee on Streets and Landings of both Boards of the Common Council.

[Signed] H. T. VENNARD, } Chairmen.
[Signed] ROBERT HUYGHE, }

Registered March 31, 1859.
ml 12t HENRY DURREL, for Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New Orleans, March 29, 1859.

[No. 4451.]

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for ten days in the official journal, a contract for supplying the city with coal, from the 1st April, 1859, to the 1st April, 1860, the same to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Common Council.

[Signed] CHAS. H. WALDO,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.

Approved March 25, 1859.
[Signed] GERARD SMITH, Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, 26th inst., I will adjudicate, at my office, at 12 o'clock, M., the above contract.

ml 26 7t T. THERARD, Comptroller.

SPECIFICATIONS for the contract for paving with three blocks Camp street, from Canal to Calliope street.

QUALITY AND DIMENSIONS OF THE MATERIALS.—The square block shall be of good hard granite, not inferior in quality to the granite obtained from Boston. They shall be oblong in shape, not less than twelve nor more than sixteen inches in width, and not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four inches long, and not less than nine inches in thickness. They should be cut so as to have parallel or square sides and ends so as to make tight joints, and the edges shall be square, square, flat and free of humps. The square blocks of granite the gutter stones shall be cut at a [illegible] degree, with the sides, so as to be laid diagonally across the curb stones bordering the sidewalks.

The gutter stones shall be of good hard granite obtained from Boston. They shall be from sixteen to thirty inches long, twelve inches wide, and not less than nine inches thick. They shall be set in good order, having parallel or square sides and ends so as to make tight joints, and the tops shall be perfectly rough hewed and dressed, otherwise they shall be rejected.

The curb stones shall be of North river bluestone, perfectly well hewed and dressed, beveled dressed on the top to sewer edges of the gutter stones, from three to four feet long, from twenty-four inches wide, and in no case less than four inches in thickness.

The paving stones shall be of North river blue stone, the best quality, perfectly well hewed and dressed, from four feet long, two feet wide, and not less than six inches thick. The flagstones for the sidewalks shall be of North river blue stones of the best quality, rubbed or ground on the top, half pressed to a smooth surface, and having uniform thickness, not less than three feet square and a half inches thick.

The gravel shall be the best London gravel, not over a half inch in diameter.

The sand shall be clear, sharp sand, of large grain.

MANNER IN WHICH THE WORK SHALL BE EXECUTED.—The contractor shall take up the old stone sewers now so in the by the Surveyor, and solid rate in their stead, stones. The new sewers shall be set in the line, level and grades to be given by the Surveyor, in good joints and a workmanlike manner. They shall be fully interspersed in lengths of from three to six feet throughout the work, according to the direction and to be given by the Surveyor, and each curbstone shall have a slope of three inches for every foot of its height towards the line of the adjoining house, shall also be solidly fixed and bedded in the most approved manner, to prevent cracks wash and sinking of bricks, usually experienced from negligence in this respect; and no curbstone less than 16 inches, or shorter than three feet, and having in no case less than six inches be on the upper surface of the adjoining gutter, shall be admitted in the work.

WOODEN GUTTERS.—The gutters shall be made of the best saw mill cypress, twelve inches wide by four inches thick, in lengths of not less than twenty feet, (except in cases where shorter lengths are necessary,) halved and scarfed ten inches at the joinings, pinned there and at every intermediate space of five feet, with oak pins not less than four feet long by two inches in diameter, driven through suitable augur holes in the gutter planks, pierced slanting. The edge of the planks nearest the curbstones shall be beveled to suit, and on the other or outside edge it is to have notches of eight inches long by two inches deep, cut out at every eight feet thereof, and in these, cypress brace of not less than four feet long by eight inches wide and two inches thick, pointed at the end which enters the ground, will be firmly driven down and wedged with said gutter block, with at least 3 of five inch oak spikes in each brace; and over these there will be a verge or facia of cypress sawk, of ten inches wide by two and a half inches thick, well nailed to the gutter planks, and the ends of the verge to be cut splice.

The gutter bottoming shall be of dry river sand, four inches thick and solid, and the paving shall be laid on the top of the facing board shall project one and a half inches above the surface of the gutter plank, and the latter shall be laid with a slope of one inch towards the gutter. Wooden gutters for driving lots shall be built by the contractors. They shall be four inches wide by eight inches deep, and shall be made of one inch plank, the sides and bottom, with two by four inches cross pieces on the top, to keep the sides from being displaced, and said gutters shall run from the sidewalk to the gutter.

BRICK PAVEMENT.—The walk pavement shall be laid with lake bricks of the best quality, in herring-bone, on a bed of sand or other material, of the best quality for the purpose, or on gas ashes, generally called "clinkey." The joints between the bricks shall be filled with the best quality of cement, and half an inch thick spread over the whole surface of the brick work. Prior to laying the bricks, the earth or ground shall be cut, rammed and made perfectly level, and to a depth of eight inches. The gutters shall be of sharp sand, coming up half an inch per foot. The ground where can low shall be filled up with good earth, well rammed,