The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1868.

NAPOLEON AT ECOUEN.

AN HISTORICAL TALE.

I.

In 1804 the Emperor Napoleon founded the institute of the order of the Legion of Honor in the fine chateau at Ecouen, built by Francis I, in which four hundred young ladies of noble families received their education.

It was on the evening before examination, and the students were tremblingly discussing the claims of each for the laurel wreath, the usual prize on this occasion, when the sudden announcement, "the emperor!" rung through the halls, and in a moment all else was forgotten. It was not the brilliancy of his appearance that caused this general hush of reverence, for he came alone in simple dress, with uncovered head, holding his hat in one hand, while the other was thrust into the bosom of his coat. Followed by M'me Campan, the manager of the institution, he walked smiling through the rows of students, who stood with blushing cheeks and cast-down eyes, as if each felt that the slightest upward glance must meet the eagle eye of the emperor. The remarks which he made were directed to the students themselves, with respect to whose names he was never in doubt, for he knew each of these girls as well as their fathers, who were almost all either in his army, or had already served in it.

This writing might be plainer, and the main strokes not so heavy," he said to one; then to another, whose father had just become general: "When you write to your father congratulate him in my name on his advancement;" and next to a third: "Is your health better, Amelia? You look very pale; but I could judge better, perhaps, if this large ink-spot did not disfigure your pretty cheek." Then, passing on, he said to another, patting her friendlily on the head: "Why are these curls in such bad order? The adornment which we men best like in a woman is a well-arranged head of hair. Here is a curl that has escaped—a deserter that must be punished." With good-natured jocularity he pulled the curl looser, so that it hung far down over the shoulders of the young lady, who stood in indescribable embarrassment. So, passing from class to class, he reached three girls about eighteen. One of these sprung from her companions as soon as he entered, and threw her herself into his arms with the tender greeting, "Father!"

"Yes, Hortense," he replied, returning her embrace, "a father who loves you tenderly. But how are your friends, Clarie and Marie?" added he, greeting them both. "You see I have not forgotten the name of your inseparables. Miss Clara," he continued, "your father, one of my bravest generals, is just now on his way to his new command. I know he has your marriage in view. His choice is also mine, and I hope that it may be yours equally."

"Marie," said he, turning to the third girl and taking her hand familiarly, "as your father, my poor captain, has lost his sight in the Rhine campaign, and cannot himself choose for you, I must do it in his stead. But we must talk this over alone."

"Well, Hortense!" continued he to his stepdaughter, "to-morrow will be the distribution of the prizes. Do you hope to receive one? Your mother has intrusted me with a secret that I can keep no longer. A few days ago she found, I don't know where, one of my crowns—a crown obtained without the shedding of blood. It was given me, if I remember rightly, as a prize in mathematics when I was a boy in the military school. Josephine has shaken the dust off it, and if you win a prize to-morrow, she will put this old faded crown on your head—"

"Which will be doubly valuable to me," interrupted Hortense as she kissed the hand of her stepfather, who embraced her tenderly, and completed his visit with the customary request to Madame Campan to give the pupils a holiday. The sight of these expectant faces might well have revived his memories of those days when his highest pride was in the crown of laurel which he received as a boy—a crown which had nothing to fear from the capriciousness of fate, and which Josephine on the following day placed with her own hand on her daughter's fair brow.

II.

The distribution of prizes was over. The girls had scattered in groups through the garden to talk over their triumphs. It seemed, however, as if the anticipations of one of the eldest in the little circle were not joyful, for tears were falling from Marie's eyes, the traces of which she hastily brushed away as she arose from the green bank where she had been awaiting Clara and Hortense, who now approached arm in arm.

"My dear friends!" said Clara, tenderly, to Hortense and Marie, "my marriage with M. d'Herville, the Paris banker, will very soon take place, and I leave Ecouen to-morrow."

"So soon!" cried Hortense, surprised.

"So soon!" repeated Marie in a sorrowful tone, and burst into tears.

"Foolish child!" said Clara, kissing her tenderly. "Paris is not so far from Ecouen but that I could visit you often even if no equipage were at my command. And you will not always remain in school either. Did not the emperor tell you yesterday that he would himself attend to your marriage and dower?"

"I know," replied Marie. "The emperor has promised my hand to my cousin August, an officer, who is just as poor as my father. I should be happy, therefore, if I had never seen you. Believe me, I do not say this out of any unsatisfied ambition, but in foreboding of the bitter experiences that await me. You, Hortense, as the daughter of the emperor, will perhaps be married to a king or a grand-duke; and you, Clara, the only daughter of one of the emperor's favorite generals, will marry the richest banker of Paris. But it is not your higher rank and riches that I envy. I grieve only at the thought of the wide distance that must exist between you and the child of a poor, blind captain, or the wife of an under-officer. I know that a dividing line will be drawn between us, which my pride will enlarge to an impassable wall, and yet it will pain me when you allow it to be a dividing line—as you must. Do not reply, my dearest. I know all that you would say and promise; but I know, also, too well, that circumstances will be more powerful than you can withstand."

"Do you believe yourself then to be more prudent and wise than we?" said Clara.

"And to have more experience?" said Hortense, and both tenderly kissed away the tears that now fell unchecked from Marie's beautiful eyes.

"Yes," she added, with an expression of the deepest love and pain; "it is needed so! Pardon me if I say that I am wiser and more experienced in life than you. I have the experince which can only be learned in the school of sorrow. You are both too happy to understand me. You do not realize the power of circumstances. I tell you that the world will separate us, and it can not be otherwise!"

"Never!" cried Hortense and Clara, simultaneously.

"God reward you for these words!" said Marie. "I would kiss them from your lips, for they are balsam for my heart. I will try to believe them; it will make me glad to feel that the world can not separate our hearts, and that you will sometimes think of poor Marie, your school friend. But the high position which you will take has its claims on you. Your company will not be mine. I pray you again, promise nothing. I know all that you would say, what you think and feel; but, even because I know this, I can foresee what you will think and experience in a few years."

"Marie may be right," said Hortense, who had suddenly grown grave at the last words of her friend. "Our friendship may remain unchanged, and nevertheless a thousand circumstances may prevent our coming together. But listen, one thing let us promise solemnly. Let us mutually bind ourselves under any circumstances to meet again ten years hence, on the same day and hour. It is now seven o'clock," she added. "We will meet in ten years, at seven o'clock in the evening! But where?"

"In one of our dwellings," said Clara.

"That is too indefinite," said Marie. "Who can tell where we shall any of us be living ten years hence? God only knows."

"That is only too true," added Hortense. "But what do you say to the gardener of the Tuileries, which is open for all? Let us take that as our place of meeting. But, hold, we must have a witness to our promises. Fortunately we do not need to seek far, for here is one worthy of any trust."

A smile chased away the shadows which had for a few minutes obscured her beautiful features, and she called the gardener.

"George, come here and witness the vow that we are about to make. We three, Clara, Marie and I, promise to meet ten years hence in the garden of the Tuileries, at the Pont Royal. Whoever comes first shall await the others on the Terrace des Feuillants."

The three girls shook hands in confirmation of the promise.

"On the 17th of August, 1817," said George, counting on his fingers. "Well, God willing, I will put on my Sunday clothes on that day, and see you all again."

A few days later the three friends separated, and all left Ecouen.

III.

On the 17th of August, 1817, as the clock of the Tuileries struck seven, a brilliant equipage stopped at the Pont Royal. A young and beautiful woman, leading by the hand a little girl, and followed by an elderly lady, alighted from the carriage.

"Mamma," said the child, "why have you come to the garden to-day, when no one is here? I see no ladies nor children. Why is it, mamma?"

"I will tell you another time," answered the lady, as she looked around anxiously and searchingly. Then she turned to her companion with the words:

"Madame Germain, will you be kind enough to take my little Hortense into the Orange Path? I shall be engaged here for about an hour."

As soon as they had disappeared in the direction indicated, the young duchess walked hastily toward the Terrace des Feuillants.

"Not here," she said to herself; "neither of them here? In one, I can unfortunately explain it; but the other!—oh, Clara! And yet I am the same—unchanged as then!"

"I must indeed be very much changed that even Marie does not recognize me," said a timid voice.

The lady turned and perceived a woman whose dress, though exquisitely neat nevertheless told that she belonged to the poorer classes, and whose pale cheeks were furrowed with care. For a moment she threw a searching glance at the features of the stranger, and then cried:

"Clara, my Clara! Oh, how you are changed! My dear, dear friend! What does it mean? What sad fate do I read in your face?"

"A sad, but not unusual one," replied Clara, weeping, as she suffered the warm embraces of her friend, and allowed herself to be led to the nearest bench. "I am ashamed of my weakness, but this meeting awakens so many sad recollections. Who could have believed, Marie, when we separated at Ecouen, that we should become so entirely separated, and that in our reunion, which we almost childishly planned for to-day, one of us would be wanting? When you went into the country to remain with your blind father, while your husband, under the emperor's colors—" but here the voice broke down, and, throwing an anxious look around, she added: "*our* emperor, for is he not that still to us, Marie, our good, loving father of Ecouen? When you went into the country, and Hortense left Paris in order to ascend a throne, I alone of us three remained in Paris, plunged in a vortex of pleasure, out of which I finally awoke to find myself impoverished, my father dead and my husband bankrupt. He did not long survive his misfortunes. For three years I have been a widow with my one child. Now you know all the outward circumstances of my life, and now—"

"And now, dear Clara," interrupted Marie, smiling sadly, "you wish to hear my history? It is soon told. My husband rose from the rank of lieutenant to that of general. You know that we both belonged to old emigrant families, and that the restoration of the Bourbons gave us back our titles and possessions. From that time forward I have made every effort to discover you. Tell me, Clara, how was it possible that all my attempts should have been unavailing?

"Because I was equally anxious to hide myself from you—I, who laughed over your prophecies, and would not believe that circumstances could have any power to separate us. But our positions had changed, therefore I avoided you."

"False friend," answered Marie, "how can you say that to me? But you shall make amends now! Think of Ecouen and our perfect confidence. Yes, Clara, we must renew our old life and share everything—house, home, and heart!"

Clara would have made a gesture of refusal, but Marie continued more earnestly:

"No, Clara, you have but one choice! You can not be my friend if you refuse to share my home with me. But I am too anxious in my own interest, and, perhaps, ought not to urge you too strongly."

"You have conquered," replied Clara, in tears. "Perhaps I have already abused your friendship by so studiously avoiding you, for I followed my heart more than my judgment when I persuaded myself that it was my duty to fulfill our vow, and await you here to-day."

A short silence ensued—the silence of satisfied love. Both broke it at the same instant with the involuntary cry: "Hortense?" Then followed another silence crowded with painful recollections.

At this moment an old man in the dress of a peasant approached and accosted them:

"Pardon, I am waiting for two young ladies who promised to be here to-day."

"Here we are, my good George," said the young duchess, "for you are surely the gardener from Ecouen?"

"I am, indeed, and have long been so. But I should not have known either of you, you are so changed. It is ten years, just ten years; and I have fulfilled my duty and appeared here as I promised. You are waiting for the third? She cannot come, but has intrusted me with this to bring to you."

The old man produced a letter and two caskets. Hastily opening the letter the friends found in each the half of a withered laurel wreath. The letter read as follows:

"Of all the crowns that my family have worn *this* is the lightest and most imperishable. I send it to you my sisters, my happy sisters—happy that it is not forbidden you to tread your native soil and breathe your native air. Pray for the poor exile. HORTENSE."

Their tears fell over the letter and the crown of the unfortunate queen. Madame Germain returned with the child. They entered the carriage and drove to Marie's home. The closest friendship united them the remainder of their lives, but they never again beheld their unfortunate friend Hortense, the beautiful queen of Holland, who, unloved and unwept by her husband, found an early grave in a strange land.

The Dandy.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

After natur had finished the furst man and the fust women, she had a little material at the bottom of her cups, and, not willing tew waste enything, she mixt the two remnants together, more for a frolic than ennything else, just to see what the compound would produce.

Throwing the mixture into the dieing coals, in a few minnitts a half-baked, comical creature lay smirking and mincing before her.

This iz the way that the fust dandy waz made, and with a bouquet in one hand and a looking-glass in the other, Dame Nature turned him loose into the world to root.

The construkshun of this creature of remnants iz peculiar.

A dissection of a dandy, in the thirteenth century, revealed the fakt that his heart resembled a pin-cushion, having no cells, the interior ov it being filled with cotton batting and sawdust, and stuck awl over the outside with rosettes and dead butterflies, with pins through them.

His head was divided into innumerable little stalls, in each ov which was deposited, in solution, a very small quantity ov brains, which ackted independent of each other.

One stall waz devoted to kid gloves az a science, another to tight boots and a third to colone water.

All his thoughts and affeckshuns are divided betweeen the fit ov his clothes and admirashun ov them.

Hiz ideas never grasp ennything stronger than Phalon's last sensation in perfumery; hiz whole emotional natur finds its nourishment and counterpart in a plate ov the last Parish fashions hung up at a taylor's window.

The genuine dandy—one who knows hiz bizziness; his strongest pashun iz admerashun, he kant reach the dignity ov love.

To love requires both brains and a soul; and a dandy in love would be az a butterfly kneeling at the feet ov a tulip.

Your real dandy iz a long-lived bird; hiz pashuns are week; but regular, and, like a watch, the works and the case wear out together.

He grows old like a boquet, and is brisk, and in humor to the last.

Dandys have no courage, their pashuns are a mixtur ov weak and delikate things; they kant insult, nor be insulted; they are rabbits among men, and among wimmin, not bold enuff tew be feared, noe useless enuff to be despized.

There iz one single trait in their characters, that I kan think ov now, highly commendible; they are selfish (and have a right to be), bekause they haint got ennything to spare, their ambishun haz no more glory in it than a scent bag.

Reverence implys faith, and a dandy haz no faith, but in the case of his hairdresser, or taylor; meekness implys hope, but hope in them iz nothing but emasculated impudence.

But while these useless creatures lack the virtews ov life, they are seldom or never guilty ov enny fust class vices, they go through life heedless ov awl that iz very good, or very bad, and when they git ready to die, it iz ov as little importance tew the world, as the loss ov a cosmetick receipt, or a clever twist in a yaller neck-tie.

Your genuine dandy seldom unites, he courts as the humming-bird duz among the flowers, for honey, not a wife, and thinks that his attacks are awl conquests, but no sensible woman would marry him enny quicker than she would knowingly take counterfeit money in change.

This world will never be rid ov the dandy there is so many pincushion hearts, and heads not made for brains, there iz so much vanity that it iz amply pleased with a dog's head on a bamboo cane, there iz so much kindness in looking-glasses, there iz so much fragrance in bein a pin feather king for an evening, among silly hearts, that yung dandys will keep bein born, and old dandys will frisk in spite of their gout, or ennybody's philosophy.

Walt. Whitman.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Whitman is now about fifty, a model of a healthful, vigorous, honest, hopeful man, large-limbed, erect, active, with perfect digestion and an unsullied conscience. His head is Homeric, hair tinged with gray but abundant; massive, well shaped features, the type of a man of the people, an unswerving and uncompromising Democrat, in the true sense of the word. He is a free thinker and a free every thing, but an optimist to the core; believing that everything will come right, that all evils are only blessings in disguise and that humanity is Divinity, the aim and end, and crown, of life in every form. He is a bachelor, and will be, though he loves children and women. Perhaps he represents the truth of the French proverb, "They who love much, never marry."

For some years Whitman has lived in Washington, where he obtained a clerkship in the treasury department through President Lincoln, who had read his "Leaves of Grass," and been struck with it. He was once removed from his position because he printed an "immoral" book, but was afterward reinstated. Lately he published "Drum Taps," which are poems of the war, but which are exactly in the same vein with the "Leaves."

Whitman being a man who drifts, letting circumstances mold him, he may remain at the federal city for the remainder of his life; and it is not improbable that he will. A salary of $1200 to $1500 is a princely sum to him. He never had so much money in his life before, and he lives on it very comfortably. He is a born vagabond, and relishes roaming through the streets, careless of what may occur to-morrow, and wedded to the faith that all happenings are for the best.

In spite of his unmistakable coarseness, positively shocking sometimes even to men, many cultivated and highly intellectual women admire him greatly. One of the best known writers in town, when she first met him after the publication of his book, threw her arms about his massive neck and kissed him. She was married and the mother of children, and not therefore, at what is considered the gushing age. She said, on hearing the gossip her conduct had created, that she merely wished to show a brave, honest, manly man that an independent and womanly woman could appreciate him.

Per contra, I remember a young man who had heard much of the "Leaves of Grass," and who, without having read it, presumed it was a collection of sentimental and amorous poems. He was acquainted with a susceptible and cultivated woman for whom he felt more than ordinary fondness, and deeming Whitman's work a very appropriate gift, he purchased a handsome copy and presented it to her. Happening the next day to pick up the volume in a bookseller's, he was sadly disappointed at the contents, and so mortified, withal, that he never dared to visit his fair friend again.

FACES TRANSFIGURED.—A soiled portrait in the hands of an expert picture cleaner soon becomes fresh and brilliant, but not more rapidly than a blemished complexion under the effects of that healthful floral beautifier, Phalon's Paphian Lodon.

OFFICIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 12, 1868.

[No. 1014—N. S.]

Resolved, That the mayor of the city be and he is hereby authorized to contract in behalf of the city of New Orleans, by notarial act before the city notary, with John F. Rust as principal, and C. Crowley as security, for the digging the necessary draining canals, and for the construction of the necessary dams and levees so as to carry the water from the Bienville street draining machine to the swamp on the other side of the Metairie Ridge, for and in consideration of $1900 per running acre of 208 feet of 80 feet broad canal; $450 per running acre of 208 feet canal; $25 per running acre of 208 feet for 8 feet ditch; the dams and piling per running foot $20; the underground sewer seventy-five (75) cents per running foot; provided that the said work shall not be commenced before the 1st day of October, 1867.

(Signed) THOS. S. MOORE,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) GERARD STITH,
President Board of Aldermen.
In force by virtue of law.
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, September 12, 1868.

[No. 1015—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to warrant on the treasurer in favor of A. W. Bosworth, president of the commissioners of the Water Works, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), to be used by said board for carrying on the Water Works until such time as the water rents received shall enable said board to return said sum to the city treasury.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 12, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se13 1t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Sept. 11, 1868.

[No. 1013—N. S.]

AN ORDINANCE Authorising the issue of city bonds, and providing for the payment of same.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans*, That the mayor, controller, treasurer and chairmen of the finance committees of the Common Council be, and they are hereby authorized to issue bonds of the city of New Orleans, under the act of the General Assembly entitled "An act to enable the city of New Orleans to procure a loan of money to meet its current liabilities," approved September 5th, 1868, to the amount of one million dollars, having not more than five years to mature, at a rate of interest not to exceed ten per centum per annum, payable in semi-annual coupons.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the said mayor, controller, and treasurer and chairmen of the finance committees of the Common Council, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell at not less than par the bonds provided for in section 1 of this ordinance, and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the floating indebtedness of the city in the following order, to-wit:

First—The pay rolls and warrants for the payment of all salaries and wages due to all the city employés, the police, the public schools and the monthly instalments of the appropriations due the various charitable institutions.

Second—The judgments against the city, with costs on same, as may be designated by the finance committee and the city attorney.

Third—The controller's warrants on the treasurer, beginning with those dated in September, 1868, next those dated in August, next those dated in July, June, May, and so on to the oldest date.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That one-fourth of one per cent of the tax assessed annually on all of the real and personal property, (not exempted by law from taxation) within the city of New Orleans, be and the same is hereby set aside and pledged to be used solely for the payment of the interest, coupons, and the final redemption of the bonds to be issued by virtue of this ordinance; and that said proportion of the annual tax shall be deposited daily, as collected, in such bank in the city of New Orleans as may be designated by the mayor, controller, treasurer, and chairmen of the finance committees.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the bonds to be issued under the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby exempted from all taxation by the city.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That all ordinances or resolutions conflicting with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 11, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. se11 10t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Sept. 8, 1868.

[No. 1011—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to adjudicate, after five days' notice in the official journal, the contract for fitting up the Seventh District Court and jury rooms, according to plans and specifications now on file in the surveyor's department.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board of Aldermen.
Approved September 8, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, Aug. 19, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the controller will, at his office on Wednesday, September 16, 1868, at noon, adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders, the above contract as per specifications.

PAS. LABARRE, Deputy Controller.

SPECIFICATIONS CONCERNING THE REPAIRS AND ADDITIONS TO BE MADE TO THE COURT HOUSE, TO FIT IT UP FOR THE USE OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT, AND ALSO FOR THE WANTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH DISTRICT COURTS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.

The existing partition in the center shall be removed.

The center opening shall be filled with a transom light, and the remainder with a brick wall of same thickness as the old one.

The party wall dividing the present rooms from the gallery shall be demolished, including the two chimneys right and left, and shall be rebuilt solid and flush with the two side walls.

A girder, as shown on the plan and section, shall be placed across the space left, to support the joists of the upper floor.

Two new partitions shall be put up to divide the present room from the clerk's office of the Third and Fourth District Courts, the studding being of 5-5 yellow pine, placed one foot apart.

Two new doors, with transom lights, on the hall, in place of those existing.

The openings on Chartres street shall be overhauled and thoroughly repaired, the walls and ceilings shall be plastered three coats and hard finished.

In each of the clerks' offices for the Third, Fourth and Seventh District Courts, shall be a flight of winding stairs similar in construction to those already existing in the Supreme and Fifth District Courts. Around the walls there shall be a four-feet high wainscoting, made of narrow inch yellow pine flooring, with a moulding on top. The skirting shall be sixteen inches high, one and a half inch thick, and three inches mouldings.

The judge's and clerk's stands, the lawyers' table, the platform for the jury seats, the deputy sheriff's stand, the witness benches and railing, shall be similar to those now used in the Third District Court, and placed in conformity with plans.

Third Story—The floor shall be leveled; the old tie beams shall be completed, leveled, strengthened, cramped and bolted throughout.

The roof shall be the new floor shall be of the best yellow pine 2 by 8, supported by trimmers 2 by 4, well nailed to the old timbers and placed 16 inches from centers.

The upper joists for ceiling shall be of similar size.

The studding forming wall all round the mansard roof and for the partitions shall be of 3 by 4, placed 1 foot from center and resting on 2 plates 3 by 4 above and below.

The door posts shall be 4 by 4. The chimney flues now existing shall be pulled down wherever found in bad condition, and rebuilt from the level of the old floor to the top, above the roof.

The flooring shall be of narrow, yellow pine, 1¼, tongued and groved, of good quality and free of bad defects.

The partition doors, with transom lights, shall be double pannel, 1¾ thick, hanged with 4-inch butt hinges, and a good American rim lock.

The transom lights in the partitions shall be of the dimensions as those above the doors.

The present door of the law library shall be used in the new room.

The skirtings all round the rooms and passage shall be of 1½ cypress, 12 inches high, with a 3-inch moulding.

The walls, ceilings, partitions, throughout the third story, shall be lathed and plastered, three coats, hard finished.

Four new dormants, similar to those already existing, shall be placed as marked on the plan.

The main stairs, leading from the second story to the third, shall be made as per plan, with 1¼-inch risers, 1¼-inch treads, with mouldings and return nosing walnut railing, with turned ballusters, dove-tailed in the treads, and a fancy-turned newell, also of black walnut.

Two water closets, as per plan, with porcelain basins, and lead pipes, two inches in diameter, descending into the yard's gutter. The flooring shall be raised above the flooring of the passage, and shall be covered with zinc, (No. 13) having a fall sufficient to carry off the water into the pipes leading to the yard.

The walls shall be wainscoted, four feet high on each side; one partition six feet high to divide the two closets, and one lattice door to each closet.

The stairs leading to the cupola shall be repaired.

The cupola and the outside of the dormant windows shall receive three coats of the best white lead and shall be sanded. The wood work, usually painted, and the iron shall receive three coats of paint of the color designated.

The roof slating shall be overhauled and thoroughly repaired, and the ridges and chimneys pointed all round with good mortar of lime and white sharp sand.

The valleys, hanging gutters and leaders shall be thoroughly repaired all round the main building, and those missing or decayed shall be replaced.

The gas pipes now existing shall be repaired, and new ones placed wherever designated on the plans, with ordinary fixtures and burners.

The fixtures of the Seventh District Court shall be similar to those of the Third.

The new glazing shall be of the best quality of American glass, and the broken panes of glass shall be replaced wherever required.

GENERAL CLAUSES.

The whole work shall be executed in conformity with the plans and specifications, and under the supervision of the city surveyor.

In case of omission of anything necessary to complete the work above described, the contractor shall bind himself to have it done at his own expense, upon the requisition of the city surveyor.

The contractor shall be bound to begin the work ten days after the approval of the adjudication by the Common Council, and to complete the same on the 15th of October next, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars per day for each and every day the same is not completed.

Payment in cash on the completion of the work, and acceptance of the same by the city surveyor and committee of streets and landings.

A security of one thousand dollars shall be required from the contractor to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract.

It is well understood, that in case of failure by the contractor 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 contractor in default, as required by article 1905 of the Civil Code, and without applying to a court of justice to annul the same, and without indemnity; and it is also well understood that in case the contractor shall, at any time, abandon the work, or not finish and complete the same in conformity with his contract, the contractor shall forfeit all claims he may have for any part of the work done by him up to the date of his abandonment, and that the city shall be thereby discharged and released 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, in solido, to pay unto the city all loss or 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 for the whole work complete.

New Orleans, August 12, 1868.

(Signed) L. SURGI, City Surveyor.

Approved by the committee on streets and landings of both boards of the Common Council.

(Signed) T. H. SHIELDS, GERALD FARRELL, } Chairmen.

Registered August 15, 1868.

se10 6t PAS. LABARRE, Deputy Controller.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, August 31, 1868.

[No. 1002—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized, after ten days notice in the official journal, to adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders, a contract for the extension of "Ninth Street Market," the work to be done in strict accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the city surveyor.

(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board of Aldermen.
(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
Approved August 31, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the controller will at his office, on Tuesday, September 22, 1868, at noon, adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders the above contract, as per specifications.

PAS. LABARRE, Deputy Controller.

SPECIFICATIONS CONCERNING THE EXTENTION OF THE NINTH STREET MARKET IN THE SQUARE BOUNDED BY MAGAZINE, HARMONY, CONSTANCE AND NINTH STREETS.

The extension of said market shall have the size and dimensions marked on the plan, and the new building shall be in all respects similar for materials and workmanship to the portion already built, and in strict accordance to the plans and elevation made by the city surveyor.

The new tables and stalls shall be similar to those already in use. The new flagging shall be of the best North river blue flags, well laid in a bed of good mortar, made of lime and sharp sand, and the borders on the street and alley side shall be made of North river curb stones, well jointed and buried a foot below the level of the banquettes and alley.

The pump used to wash the markets shall be removed to the rear alley and connected with one of the existing wells.

The covering of the two wells shall be made moveable and laid flush with the new flagging.

The new building shall receive three coats of the best oil paints, and the old work only two, of the color designated.

The roof and gutters of the old market shall be thoroughly repaired.

The old plastering shall be also repaired whenever wanted.

A new banquette with curb stones and a wooden gutter covered with the best lake bricks shall be made on Harmony street, beginning to the end of the present market and extending as far as the line of the said city property.

The whole work shall be made of the best materials and in the best workmanlike manner, and under the supervision of the city surveyor.

The work shall begin ten days after the approval of the adjudication by the Common Council, and shall be completed in ninety days under a penalty of five dollars per day for each and every day thereafter the same is not completed.

Good and solvent security in the sum of three thousand dollars shall be required from the contractor to insure the faithful execution of the contract.

Payment in cash on the completion of the work and its acceptance by the surveyor and the chairmen of the committees on streets and landings.

It is well understood that in case of failure by the contractor to begin or finish the work, or any part thereof, within the period fixed, or in case the Common Council be dissatisfied with the manner in which the same is being executed, the Common Council shall have the right to annul the contract without putting the contractor in default as required by article 1905 of the Civil Code, and without applying to a court of justice to annul the same, and without indemnity; and it is also well understood that in case the contractor shall, at any time, abandon the work or not finish and complete the same in conformity with his contract, the said contractor shall forfeit all claims he may have for any part of the work done by him up to the date of his abandonment, and that the city shall be thereby discharged and released 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, in solido, to pay unto the city all loss or 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 for the whole work complete.

New Orleans, September 1, 1868.

(Signed) LOUIS SURGI, City Surveyor.

Approved by the committees on streets and landings of both boards of the Common Council.

(Signed) THOS. H. SHIELDS, GERALD FARRELL, } Chairmen.

Registered September 9, 1868.

PAS. LABARRE, Deputy Controller.

se10 11t

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