The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

S. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

is published EVERY MORNING—Mondays excepted. Yearly Subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, $4; Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Spaces.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
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Five.....	45 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
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Nine.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
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Eleven.....	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve.....	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen.....	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
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Fifteen.....	100 "	185 "	240 "	460 "	700 "
Sixty.....	175 "	350 "	450 "	750 "	1,200 "

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is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
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Two.....	8 "	14 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three.....	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four.....	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five.....	18 "	33 "	45 "	68 "	110 "
Six.....	20 "	35 "	75 "	80 "	120 "
Fifteen.....	40 "	75 "	100 "	150 "	250 "
Thirty.....	70 "	130 "	180 "	300 "	450 "

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

A Congressional Excursion Proposed from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION TO THE MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS.

The following communication was received by the mayor of St. Louis on Saturday. It explains itself and prefatory comment is unnecessary:

CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, CINCINNATI, Sept. 29, 1868.

The presence of serious obstructions and impediments to the free navigation of our Western rivers has been so long felt and suffered from, that it has ceased to be a virtue to endure their continued existence silently, or without an energetic effort for their removal. Movements looking to merely local improvements have been made. These not being general, nor sufficiently thorough to enlist the support of the great commercial interests involved, have mostly proved insufficient and inoperative. These obstructions, always a drawback to the commerce of our rivers, have now become a crying evil, ruinous to their navigation, demanding at our hands immediate attention, otherwise the cities and towns on our river banks will become mere railroad way stations, and the navigation of our waters a matter for history.

The grave importance of this subject so impressed itself upon the public mind that a convention of delegates from cities and towns on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was called, and held in this city on September 23, 1868, its object being the discussion of the proper measures to be taken in the premises, it being a foregone conclusion that steps of some kind were imperatively called for.

This convention held it to be the duty of Congress to furnish the requisite means for the effective prosecution of the desired improvements, and, in order to procure from the body the requisite legislation, resolutions were adopted recommending that an excursion by water be organized from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and return via St. Louis, to which should be invited the president, vice president and cabinet, the members of both Houses of Congress, and the editors of the leading papers, whose influence would prove valuable, the design of this excursion being to afford an opportunity to our legislators for the inspection of our rivers, of their obstructions, natural and artificial, and of being brought into personal intercourse with those best informed on the subject, that a free intercourse of ideas might be had, and the influence of the immense commerce of the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi be effectively employed in the furtherance of the objects sought. It is not our intention to discuss what is desired in particular. Local or sectional advantages are or should be lost sight of, in the general good which will be secured by the permanent improvements of the water communication, from the head waters of the Ohio and Mississippi to the gulf.

The large and rapidly increasing commerce of the West demands that this subject should be urged upon our representatives until success is achieved, and uninterrupted, safe and cheap transit to the ocean is a reality.

It was decided by the convention that the excursion should take place soon after the presidential election—about the 10th of November next—by steamers chartered for the purpose, and the undersigned were named a committee to have in charge all business appertaining thereto, with instructions to apportion the amount of financial aid required, by an assessment upon the cities and towns interested; such assessments to be based upon their well known river interests.

After a careful consideration we have fixed the amount expected from your city at $10,000, and request that you will procure prompt and decisive action from your authorities in the matter, and advise our chairman of their decision on or before the 10th of October, 1868, either by mail or telegraph, that we may be enabled to report intelligently on the important question of means to carry out this project, to a convention of delegates, from contributing places, to be hereafter called by this committee. Any surplus remaining above actual wants will be returned in proportion to the amount contributed. We rely upon the importance of the subject we present, rather than upon the manner of its presentation, for attention and aid at your hands, which, if vouchsafed, will materially assist in making the excursion a success, and it in its turn will supply us with an occasion to influence those with whom the duty rests to render our internal navigation free to the ocean.

Please forward names of the gentlemen of the press for whom you desire invitations.

A. P. C. BONTE, Chairman,
T. F. ECKERT,
JOHN C. RENO,
BENJ. F. DAVIDSON,
GEORGE L. JOHNSON,
WM. H. WALKER, Evansville, Ind.,
Committee.

The following is the reply of Mayor Thomas:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, October 3, 1868.

Hon. A. P. C. Bonte, Chairman Committee Congressional Excursion:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 29th September has been received. Our City Council, under our charter, cannot meet in regular session until the second Monday in October. I cannot, therefore, say what amount the council will appropriate, but I will lay your communication before the Board of Trade and the Union Merchants' Exchange for their consideration and attention, believing that these bodies, in connection with the City Council, will aid any enterprise looking to the unobstructed navigation of the western waters, and especially the Mississippi river.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor.

A mountain of magnetic iron has been discovered in Lapland. It is sufficient to supply the world with magnets.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DAY.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1868.

There was nothing done in the Senate yesterday, and the only item worth transcription is that the president announced Messrs. Branghn, Lynch and Kelso on the committee to confer with the committee of the House in the matter of the amendments of the House to a bill for the relief of Pierre Soulé, in which the Senate refused to concur on a previous day.

House of Representatives.

Isabelle presented a petition of H. Millespaugh and Paul Deverges praying for compensation as assessors. Referred to the committee on claims.

The committee on elections and qualifications reported in favor of the admission of L. Douglas, who claims the seat of Kavanagh, of St. Landry. Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, was allowed till to-day to make a minority report.

Heidenhain, of Orleans, submitted a minority report from the committee on immigration, recommending the Belleville Foundry at Algiers as a depot for the reception of immigrants from all parts of the world. Report received, and both reports from that committee ordered to be printed.

Mr. DeGrange, of Orleans, submitted an additional report from the committee on elections and qualifications, relating to the contested election case in Lafayette parish. Report ordered printed and referred to the committee on elections and qualifications.

Williams, of East Feliciana, presented a joint resolution providing for a joint session of the General Assembly on Monday evening next, to consider the propriety of taking a recess from the fifteenth of October to November seventh. First and second readings, and referred to the judiciary committee.

Faulkner, of Caldwell, introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for registration purposes. First and second readings, and referred to committee of the whole.

The bill amending the original printing bill so as to take away from the State journal the city printing, was made the special order of the day.

SENATE BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

The bill doing away with the obnoxious features of the amendatory registration laws, ordering the rescinding of the instructions already issued by Baker, and forbidding further orders from him. Harper, of St. Charles, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion prevailed by yeas 35, nays 27.

The bill moving the slaughter-houses below the city, and giving to a company the *exclusive* privilege for twenty-five years of doing all the slaughtering for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, came up on its third reading. A motion to lay it on the table was lost by 22 yeas to 26 nays.

A motion to postpone it indefinitely was lost by 26 yeas to 36 nays. The motion that the bill finally pass was lost by 29 yeas to 30 nays.

A reconsideration was then moved and the motion to lay the reconsidering motion upon the table was lost by 28 yeas to 29 nays, when the House adjourned.

Grand Levee.

[From the Iberville South.]

We publish below a communication from one of the most energetic citizens of the State, proposing a plan for rebuilding the Pointe Coupee Grand Levee. This is a work of the utmost importance, not less than eleven parishes are injured by the waters of this crevasse. Our correspondent is also perfectly correct when he states that the merchants of cities and towns are also greatly interested in the matter.

There is no harm in trying the plan he proposes, or at least in discussing it. We ask the city press and that of the country within the district overflowed by the Grand Levee crevasse, to place the plan before the public and to urge concert of action. It is evident that the general government and the State will do nothing this year:

R ——, Sept. 28, 1868.

Dr. C. Ward—I am not given to letter writing or to proposing plans for the public; but as we now have no reason to expect any good from our present State authorities, we, the people, must have concerted energetic action to carry on our public works. I would therefore take the liberty of presenting through your columns the following plan for rebuilding Grand Levee, provided you deem my ideas worthy of insertion.

The town and city merchants are deeply interested in this matter. It affects their trade seriously, and they have debts due them by the overflowed, which are now hopeless. Every planter of the parishes exposed must expend more or less each year for his individual protection, and loses a great deal by being unable to protect much of his best land. If we can secure uniform and prompt action under the following plan, I feel confident that with an advance from both merchants and planters of far less than another year's expenses and losses from overflow, we can rebuild that levee and receive our money back, and perhaps even more than our advances.

But our action must be prompt and energetic. I will give you the outline of my plan, the same to be afterwards elaborated by the joint wisdom and experience of our best citizens.

Let our country and city papers call and urge a meeting of the merchants of New Orleans, say on the 17th proximo, to elect say one delegate for every ward, to attend a convention to be elect in the city on the 27th of October; and a similar meeting of the citizens of each country precinct to elect a delegate to the above convention. This convention to discuss and elaborate this plan, or some better one, and to appoint committees and officers to carry out the details. Our most reliable and solid contractors should be conferred with, and it should be ascertained for how much in State bonds they will take the contract for building said levee, these bonds to be turned into cash immediately, in the following way: The delegates for each parish to appoint thorough-going men, to call meetings in each precinct, upon the earliest practicable day, to raise subscriptions in cash, or cotton or other products, for buying these bonds. Now, if the delegates can be chosen by the 17th, and the convention meet by the 27th prox., these subscriptions should be raised and reported to the proper officer by the 10th of November. This will leave ample time for the contractor to make his bid, close his contract and finish the levee most substantially. I feel quite confident that with proper efforts this precinct, the poorest of the poor, can guarantee $3000. Each freedman will advance from $5 to $10, and they and other small subscribers can purchase a bond conjointly.

I alone, for my small crop of 100 acres, must expend $50 in leveeing, if Grand Levee should not be closed; and then not only be insecure but lose at least $200 by transpiration and extra labor. Rather than do this I would advance $100, and the freedmen on my place will, I believe, advance another $100.

This advance is to be made upon bonds that we expect to make redeemable at par, or can at least improve their present value if we protect our lands.

Should the Radicals succeed we must not despair, but we must use individual efforts to save and redeem our country; if the conservatives succeed we must be up and doing to start our country in its new prosperity.

Should you deem this worthy of publication please urge the other country papers to bring it forward promptly and prominently in their next issues. "*Tempus fugit.*" Very respectfully.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE INVITED TO VISIT MASSACHUSETTS—*His Reply.*—Among the letters received at the Salisbury gathering, says the Newburyport Herald of September 24, was the following from General Robert E. Lee. The committee informs us that they have extended an invitation to him to be present next year, and as that invitation, unlike the one for the present year, is not open to the charge of not being in season, we may hope to hear from him at the next gathering:

LEXINGTON, VA., September 15, 1868.—*My Dear Sir*—Your letter of the 7th inst., addressed to me at the White Sulphur Springs, has been received this morning. I am very much obliged to the committee which you represent, for their kind invitation to attend the "Salisbury Beach Festival" on the 16th inst., and beg that you will accept my sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which it has been communicated.

Were it practicable for me to be absent from Washington College just at the resumption of studies, 17th inst., it would be impossible for me to attend your time honored festival, from the lateness of the hour that I have received your letter. I shall, therefore, be deprived of the pleasure of being present on the occasion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
MR. ISAAC HALE, Jr. R. E. LEE.

THE SKIN OF A MAN'S HEAD TORN HALF OFF.—As Peter Vandeburg, a respectable butcher, living near Pataskala, was driving a span of horses near the corner of Broad and High streets, on Saturday afternoon, he was thrown from the wagon with much violence, and the skin of his temple and near to the top of his head was so torn as to leave the skull entirely bare. It was a fearful looking wound, but not a dangerous one. His wound was dressed by Dr. [illegible], who says he will recover in a short time. Mr. Vandeburg, at the time the accident occurred, was seated in a rocking-chair, driving his team. The wagon struck some impediment, and the rocking forward threw him out. Such cases are the most dangerous seats a wagon can have. Columbus Statesman, 26th ult.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

Quite a sensation was produced a few days since, over a discovery made in the Arion pianoforte manufactory of Messrs Manner & Co., 137 Bowery. It appears that before the building was occupied by this firm, it was headquarters for several secret organizations, and while one of the workmen was overhauling a closet, which had been used to throw aside all the rubbish, he came across a lot of bones, which immediately gave rise to the supposition that they were bones of human bodies, which had been cast away; as some people suppose is the case in different secret societies. It did not take long for the news to get into circulation, and many inquiries was the result, but the excited curiosities were somewhat gratified when the truth came out after an investigation, which revealed the fact that some fellow had been accustomed to eat his meals on that floor, and being to lazy to carry out his mutton bones, he had thrown them into this closet, and the workmen, being foreigners, were scared terribly, thinking some foul play had been going on. Speaking of this firm, I cannot help but say a word concerning the patent Arion piano-fortes which they manufacture, as when the writer was there to inquire as the "bone business," they gave him a sample of what they could do in the piano line, and for clearness of tone and strength of instrument, it was equal to anything done by other houses. They claim the advantage of the Arion Agraffe, being the only perfect agraffe arrangement ever applied, and the length of time it keeps in tune is an improvement over those which require tuning every month. I notice their advertisement in the CRESCENT, and must accord to them a standing surpassed by none in this city, for the manufacture of a really first class piano-forte, as has been proven by the unqualified approval given by all who have used it.

"Little Mac" is here and the whole town is after him, although he is stopping in a very retired way with friends. To-morrow night he has consented to receive his friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and from present arrangements the affair will surpass anything of the kind ever held here. A mammoth procession and serenade will take place outside, while the elegance and fashion will be represented within, and he will be greeted by no ovation, as was anticipated, owing to a special request of the general. Many of his personal friends went off in a tug and boarded the steamer to welcome him home, and while the crowd awaited his landing he was carried to an up town pier, and speedily driven to the house of his friend. It is stated that he will preside at the grand Democratic meeting to be held here on Monday night next, for which preparations are being made on a large and magnificent scale, but of this I will write you when I can say what was said and done and who were there.

Last night a corporal's guard calling themselves Irish Republicans, met in council at the Cooper Institute to swear their allegiance to Hiram and his tribe. What these men were formerly no one knows, what they are now no one knows, but it is presumed that upon the basis of Radical greenbacks, a few renegades have been found and brought into the fold. As near as can be ascertained they are mongrels or nondescripts, who go for the "dust," whichever way they find the most blowing.

The New York Theater squabble about the lease has just been settled, and John T. Lloyd, who probably knows how to make maps, does not know how to make black out of white, or else he made a fearful mistake, I do not know which. The lease read that Lloyd should have the theater as long as the business was mutually profitable to him and his partner, Worrell, and as Worrell did not see the profits, he desired to annul the lease, to which Lloyd objected, as he thought "Foul Play" was doing well. The decision of the court, however, comes in, saying that it was not in the province of the court to say what was mutually profitable and what not, and therefore dissolved the injunction which Lloyd had obtained against Worrell restraining him from dissolving the lease. Lloyd and his "Foul Play" have at last come to grief, after creating a great deal of excitement, and nearly having the blood of two human beings shed fatally.

The McLean Citizens' Association imbroglio has not yet ended. The man, whose name is Nathaniel Sands, and who claims to be the "Association," has reiterated his charges, and Mr. McLean replies this morning, refusing to allow him or his agents to make any investigation, but in a communication addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, he asks them to appoint one person and he will appoint another, and they a third, and a thorough and disinterested investigation may thus be had. This is a squelcher to the so-called Association, and Sands and his Republican friends had better get into some other business beside that of making false accusations against the character of honest men to further the ends of pocket and party. EYES AND EARS.

The Burden of Taxation and its Remedy.

General Thomas Ewing, Jr., in addressing a large Democratic meeting at Zanesville, Ohio, made the following comments upon the subject stated above:

You can't see exactly where the tax is; but, if you take any one article of your clothing, you will find a tax upon the hundred different things that went into it. It falls on the people; weighs on them like an oppressive atmosphere. You can't tell exactly what part of you is most affected by it, but the whole is depressed, as the taxes are insidiously levied, so that they fall on the masses without their ever seeing the tax gatherer, and the masses live more poorly and have to struggle harder than they did before the war. There is a wayside inn in England known at the "Six Alls." On the center of the sign are painted the letters "A. L. L." A minister stands on one side pointing to the letters and says, "I pray for all." A lawyer above him points to the letters and says, "I plead for all." A doctor upon the other side points to the letters and says, "I cure all," (rather an extravagant statement, by the way.) Above the doctor a soldier points to the letters and says, "I fight for all." Above all sits the sovereign majesty of England, pointing to the letters and saying, "I rule all," and underneath, bearing on his shoulders the weight of the whole sign, stoop-shouldered with the burden, is the laborer pointing up, saying, "I pay for all." (Laughter.)

That is a solemn truth in England; and one-tenth of the population are paupers. And so the masses of the people of this country are being burdened with enormous loads of debt levied in the form of taxes out of sight. He feels them, but he doesn't see them. He is burdened with taxes until it presses and weighs him down, so that he pays out of his living, out of that which is necessary each day for his support, while the rich man pays but little more, and that out of his superabundance.

Now, fellow-citizens, that is not right. Here are the holders of bonds, who have one-tenth of the property of this country—a property most deeply interested in the preservation of the government—which is all lost if the government is destroyed. They are wholly exempt from these enormous national burdens, with the single exception of a tax of about two and a half mills on the dollar. That is not right. The masses of the people of this country, the whole country, ought to pay according to their property the national burdens, and the men who have no property ought to pay only a fair proportion, about one-ninth of the cost of the government.

The Democratic party propose to remedy that. The Radical party says that it is all right now. They say that it is right to tax tea and coffee and sugar $72,000,000 a year, while incomes pay $24,000,000. Fellow-citizens, if the people of this country—the masses of the people—assist the Radical party in subjecting the Southern people to the rule of the negroes, so as to give that party control of the electors of fifteen States of this Union, then, with the New England States in their hands, the masses of the white people of this country will have practically lost any share in its government. Then, in practical effect, the Radicals of New England will rule the United States. Then, no matter how galling the yoke to the great mass of the laborers of the country, they can never shake it off. If they help the Radicals to fasten the chains upon the ankles of the Southern whites, it will be too late for them to complain if the Radicals turn around and, with the aid of the famed capitalists, put the other end of the chain around the feet of the Northern whites. You will be tied up. You will be just where the great mass of the white people of Missouri are to-day, where one-fourth of the people rule; where the great mass of the people of Tennessee are, where one-seventh of the people rule. How will you get rid of it? You can not get rid of it. You never can restore your government. It will be gone. You will never have the power unless you do it through the throes and blood of revolution.

It is all very fine for our Radical patriots to come and apologize for trampling on the Constitution by saying, "Oh! we only do it to rebels." I tell you, fellow citizens, there never was a truer word spoken than that of Jefferson, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We must check the usurpation by Congress as to any portion of the people of the republic. We must not seek to subject to a grinding despotism the six millions of white people of the South in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of all that we held and avowed sacred during the war, and if we do it, and put the control of over one-third of the electoral votes of this nation in the hands of the Radical party by doing it, we will have nobody but ourselves to blame for the dishonor, and the shame, and the misery to the masses of the people that will follow from the hard rule of the moneyed aristocracy, which will thenceforth rule the land by purse and sword.

OFFICIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, October 3, 1868.
[No. 1049—N. S.]

Resolved, That the city surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to have paved the sidewalks in rear of St. Bernard Market; provided the cost of said work shall not exceed five hundred ($500) dollars.

(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
Approved October 3, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oc4 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, October 3, 1868.
[No. 1050—N. S.]

Resolved, That the mayor be and is hereby authorized to enter into contract with Joseph M. Howell, for the extension of Ninth Street Market, Fourth District, in accordance with plans and specifications of the city surveyor, and in accordance with the adjudication made by the city controller.

(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
Approved October 3, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oc4 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 23, 1868.
[No. 1051—N. S.]

Resolved, That the mayor, controller and treasurer cause to be manufactured an instrument with which city bills may be stamped so as to bear interest from date of issuance at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, for two years, payable semi-annually in greenbacks. Said stamp shall be imprinted on each city bill hereafter paid out of the treasury, and no others, and every such bill hereafter paid out shall receive the signature of the mayor, treasurer and controller; and it shall be the duty of both the treasurer and controller to keep a record of the dates, numbers and denominations of each and every note thus paid out.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 23, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oc6 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Oct. 6, 1868.
[No. 1052—N. S.]

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted the farmer of St. Mary's Market to extend stall No. 2 towards stall No. 4, provided the same be done without expense to the city.

(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
Approved Oct. 6, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary. oc6 5t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Sept. 21, 1868.
[No. 1031—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be, and he is hereby authorized to sell, after ten days' notice in the official journal, a contract for the building of a foot bridge across the New Canal basin, at the foot of Liberty street, according to plans and specifications on file in the surveyor's office since July 10, 1866.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board of Aldermen.
Approved Sept. 21, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FOOT BRIDGE ACROSS THE NEW CANAL BASIN AT LIBERTY STREET.

The bridge, pier, bulkheads, abutments, etc., shall be constructed in all points in accordance with the plans, sections and profiles hereto annexed, and shall have the dimensions marked on the same.

PIER.

The pier supporting the turning portion of the bridge shall be built of best hard burnt lake bricks, laid in best hydraulic cement mortar, resting on a platform of 4 by 12 inch cypress planks projecting four feet outside of the masonry.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

All the timbers and lumber shall be of Pearl river red cypress of the best quality, well framed and having the dimensions marked on the plans. All the timbers shall be planed, and shall receive a good tarring of half tar and half rosin or asphaltum on the edges and wherever two or more pieces shall be superposed. The floor shall be of narrow cypress planks two inches thick.

IRON WORK AND CASTINGS.

The bed plates, rollers and machinery required to open and shut the turning portion of the bridge, as well as all windlasses, etc., shall be of the best cast iron, properly set in and fastened, the whole according to the plans. The bolts, suspension rods, straps, hog chains, etc., and all the required fastenings shall be of the best Tennessee iron, and shall be of the dimensions marked on the plans. The hog chains to be one and a half inches in diameter.

ABUTMENT PIERS, ETC.

The abutment piers shall be lined with a row of 12x12 inch piles, driven ten feet into the solid ground, at distances of five feet from centers. Said piles to receive a double sheathing of 3x12 inches cypress planks, strongly nailed with six inch pressed spikes, and also 12x12 inch caps. The spaces between the banks of the canal and the projection of said abutments into the canal shall be filled up and graded as per plans, and the filling shall be covered with a coat of lake shells at least six inches thick, and solidly rammed. Railings similar to those of the bridge shall surround the pile linings.

FENDERS.

Fender piles to protect the bridge against injuries from vessels navigating in said canal, shall be driven and framed as marked on plans.

PAINTING.

The outside faces of the beams and frames, the railings and posts, the hog chains, etc., in fact all wood and iron work usually painted shall receive a covering of three good coats of the best white French zinc in linseed oil of such colors as may be selected by the city surveyor.

GENERAL CLAUSES.

All the materials shall be of the best quality, and shall be furnished by the contractor, as well as the labor.

The bridge, when completed, shall be perfectly well equilibriated, in order that it may be easily opened and shut, and the work in all its details shall be perfectly well executed to the entire satisfaction of the city surveyor, otherwise it shall be rejected.

The contractor shall guarantee the bridge to stand for a term of one year from its completion and its acceptance by the city surveyor, and to guarantee the faithful performance of this clause the treasurer shall retain in guarantee ten per cent. of the contract price until the expiration of said year, which ten per cent. shall then be paid only if the bridge be then found in perfect condition by the city surveyor.

The contractor shall be bound to begin the work in the ten days following the approval of the adjudication by the Common Council, and to complete the same three months after, under a penalty of ten dollars per day for each and every day thereafter the same is not completed.

Security to an amount of one thousand dollars shall be required to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract.

Payment in cash on the completion of the whole work and acceptance of the same by the city surveyor; less ten per cent. to be retained in guarantee by the city treasurer.

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 against the city 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 prices 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, Sept. 28, 1868.
(Signed) L. SURGI, City Surveyor.
Approved by the committee on streets and landings of both boards.
(Signed) THOS. H. SHIELDS, chairman, GERALD FARRELL.
Registered, October 2, 1868.
J. O. LANDRY, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the controller will, at his office, on Tuesday, October 13, 1868, at noon, adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders, the above contract as per specifications.

oc2 10t J. O. LANDRY, Controller.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, September 23, 1868.
[No. 1034—N. S.]

Resolved, That the city controller be, and he is hereby authorized to adjudicate, to the lowest bidder, after ten days' notice in the official journal, a contract to shell Eighth street, from Magazine to Tchoupitoulas street, in accordance with plans and specifications in the office of the city surveyor.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 23, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CONTRACT FOR GRADING AND SHELLING WITH LAKE SHELLS EIGHTH STREET, FROM MAGAZINE TO TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

The road way between the gutters shall be graded in accordance with the lines, levels and curvings to be given by the city surveyor.

A trench in the center of the road way, twenty feet wide and six inches deep, shall be filled with clean and sound bank lake shells, free from dirt or sand; said shells, after the trench being filled, shall be rolled and compressed with a 600 pound roller, as often as necessary to make the whole solid and compact.

The sides shall also be rolled, so as to make the whole road, earth and shells, perfectly hard, smooth and even.

The whole work to be performed to the entire satisfaction of the city surveyor and chairmen of the committees on streets and landings, jointly.

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

The contractor shall be bound to keep in perfect good order and condition the said street, for and during one year, after the completion of the work, and its acceptance by the city surveyor and chairmen of the committees on streets and landings; and to guarantee the faithful performance of this condition, the treasurer will retain in guarantee ten per cent. of the contract price for one year, which ten per cent. shall then be paid to the contractor should the street be found in perfect good order and condition, otherwise to be forfeited for the use of the city.

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

Good and solvent security, in the sum of two thousand dollars, shall be required 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 of the same, within the period fixed, or in case the Common Council be dissatisfied with the manner in which the work 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 liabilities 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 prices 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 running foot for the whole work complete.

New Orleans, September 28, 1868.
(Signed) J. A. D'HEMECOURT, Acting Surveyor.
Approved by the committees on streets and landings of both boards.
(Signed) T. H. SHIELDS, GERALD FARRELL, } Chairmen.
Registered October 2, 1868.
J. O. LANDRY, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the controller will, at this office, on Tuesday, October 13, 1868, at noon, adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders the above contract, as per specifications.

oc2 10t J. O. LANDRY, Controller.

MONITION.....MONITION.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 1st, 1868.

The following described goods having been seized for violation of the revenue laws as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims according to law, within twenty days from date hereof, the goods will be advertised and sold at public auction, as provided by sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Act of Congress, approved July 18th, 1866:

July 9, 1868, no mark, 9 bottles Kirschwasser; vessel, Olinda; violation section 1, Act July 28, 1866.

July 16, 1867, marked A., 6 bbls. Syrup of Cane Juice, 12 half bbl's. Syrup of Cane Juice; steamer Trade Wind; violation section 1, Act June 30, 1864.

August 10, 1868, marked S. under T. P Y., 1 box (575) Cigars; steamer Guyane; violation section 24, Act March 2, 1799.

August 21, 1868, marked F. D., 2 kegs (15½ gallons) Sherry; 1 box Florida Water and 113 pairs Kid Gloves, no mark; vessel, Prima Donna; violation section 24, Act March 2, 1799.

August 21, 1868, no mark, 4 ¼ casks Rum; vessel, Ysabelita; violation section 68, Act March 2, 1799.

September 7, 1868, no mark, 1 case Absynthe, 36 Billiard Balls; vessel, Rhua; violation section 24, Act March 2, 1799.

PERRY FULLER, Collector.

GRAIN DRYING AND MALTING KILN—100 NEW LEVEE AND 91 FULTON STREET.

I am prepared to dry and clean from mould and weevil all kinds of Grain, Malt, Coffee, Peas, Beans, etc.; dry Sunken Cargoes; ripen Green Grain, leaving it as sweet as if matured in the field; eradicate offensive smells from natural decay, guaranteeing not to burn or scorch. I will do such work better and at a less price than it is done in other cities, as my process and patents are acknowledged by all who have seen them to be superior to all others.

I am also ready to erect and sell rights, under my patents for Grain Drying and Malting, at reasonable rates. Elevator men will find these SUPERIOR MACHINES, there being no extra fires required, except the ordinary ones for power. The saving is immense in fuel, insurance, risks and labor.

For further information apply to
ALFRED W. J. MASON,
100 New Levee and 91 Fulton street.

"This is a superior Machine for drying Sugar, Corn and other substances."—[Scientific American.

ALBERT LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SHATAWA, PIKE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.
(New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.)

Circulars may be obtained on application to ROBERT PITKIN, Esq., 13 and 15 Camp street, New Orleans.

DOUGLAS,
ENGRAVER AND LITHOGRAPHER,
No. 10 Camp Street,
ADJOINING LADIES' ENTRANCE CITY HOTEL.

Visiting and Wedding Cards engraved in the most elegant manner. Business Cards, Account Sales Cotton, Bills Lading, Checks, Invoices and Circular Letters, etc., lithographed. Seals, Cancelling Stamps, Door Plates, etc.

Initials Embossed on Paper and Envelopes WITHOUT CHARGE FOR DIE.

STORAGE IN BOND.
U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, NO. 4,
Corner Peters and Conti Streets.

The IMPORTERS BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY receive on storage at low rates, Merchandise of all kinds in their A No. 1 FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

Parties storing in these Warehouses PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS of the Company. See tariff, which can be had on application at the Warehouse.

HENRY TREMOULET, President pro tem.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A new enterprise, to be known as the NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, has been organized, with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing TRUNK LINES OF TELEGRAPH on all the principal railroads