The New Orleans Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1868.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTY-NINTH DAY.

Senate.

MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1868.

Senate joint resolution No. 33, appropriating one hundred dollars each to the members of the police force who have attended in their official capacity the sessions of the Legislature of 1868, was read. The resolution was finally passed.

The bill authorizing McFarlane, Straight & Co. to sue the State, was read once and calendared.

A petition from the mayor, Common Council, and citizens of Carrollton, asking that they be excluded from the provisions of the Metropolitan Police bill, was read.

Packard introduced a bill relative to the duties of police juries in regard to licenses. Judiciary committee.

An act incorporating the Grain Elevator and Flouring Company was called up by Lewis, two sections adopted, and the bill then referred to the city delegation.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Rengstorff, the Democrat who had been elected to a seat in the House, whose election was contested but who had been confirmed by the House, was sworn in by the speaker and took his seat as a member of the House.

Dewees of Bienville, offered a resolution to print two thousand copies of the report of the chief of the bureau of immigration; report of Mr. Gotthiel, commissioner to Paris exposition; and report of I. B. Robertson in relation to revenues of the State. Resolution adopted.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted to Mollere, of Assumption.

Antoine, of Orleans, offered a resolution paying Carter, the Radical, who had contested Mr. Rengstorff's seat, his per diem up to date of decision upon the case, thus giving him ninety days' pay. Resolution adopted.

Mr. De Grange introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the speaker, to investigate the alleged charge of corruption and bribery in the lottery bill.

Resolved, That they have power to call and send for persons and papers.

Resolutions adopted, and late in the day's session the speaker announced the following as the committee: De Grange, of Orleans; McMillen, of Carroll; Burrell, c., of St. John the Baptist; Brewster, of Ouachita; B. Lange, c., of East Baton Rouge—all of whom, except Mr. De Grange, are Radicals.

Mr. Curell of Orleans, presented a unanimous report from the committee, composed of himself, and Hall (c. Rad.,) and Dewees (R.,) appointed to investigate and report if, in the parish of Orleans, any of the registration offices have been closed, and the reason therefor. The report traces the action of the supervisors in closing their offices to the advice and instructions of Messrs. Baker and Ferguson, the majority of the Board of Registrars, contrary to the advice and instructions of Mr. Fosdick, the Democratic member of the board. It appears, from the report, that the difficulty which led to the closing of the offices originated in the conflict between the orders and rules issued by the Board of Registrars and the injunction issued by Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court. The report throws the whole responsibility upon Messrs. Baker and Ferguson for instructing the supervisors not to recognize any naturalization papers issued since July 3d, and recommending them to interrogate an applicant for registration who has taken oath No. 3 (that he has aided reconstruction, etc.,) so as to discover by their system of inquisition if the applicant has, according to their interpretation, aided reconstruction. In both of these instructions or rules the committee report that the registrars have clearly gone beyond and violated the law recently passed as well as the Constitution and laws of the United States. It ends by recommending the repeal of the first section in the supplementary act on registration, giving the registrar power to issue rules to the supervisors, and also the repeal of the obnoxious rules which they have already issued. The report was ordered printed and made the special order of the day for Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Claims—On an act for the relief of Victor Gerodias, State tax collector, favorably by substitute, appropriating $2500 to that gentleman. Read twice and referred to committee of the whole.

An act paying G. W. Sizer $1012 50, for rent of house No. 104 Camp street, used by the State Board of Health. Calendar.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

By Gartskamp, of Jefferson—An act incorporating the Kenner Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Kenner. Read twice and sent to committee on corporations.

By McVean, of Caddo—A joint resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the recent disturbances in the parishes of St. Landry, Bossier and Caddo. Read twice and calendared.

By Faulkner of Caldwell—An act amending the law creating a Board of Public Works by taking from the hands of the governor the appointment of the members of that board, and making them to be elected by a joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature. McMillen opposed the introduction of this bill, but Faulkner finally worked it in but failing a four-fifth's vote it was, after its first reading, calendared.

The order of the day, the bill taking away from the State printer the city printing, was called for but the House put it off till 3 o'clock, and on motion of Pratt of Claiborne, (Dem.,) took up the bill making State warrants, notes, coupons, and any other redeemable State paper receivable for taxes. This bill called forth considerable debate, with an episode of an appeal from the decision of the chair, the discussion of which took up some time and which resulted in the sustaining of the chair, when the bill was finally passed.

The following is the bill:

AN ACT TO REGULATE COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF TAXES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That all taxes and licenses due the State of Louisiana prior to the year 1865 shall be payable in State notes, State warrants, or any other redeemable State paper.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all licenses and taxes due the State of Louisiana since the year 1864, and that may hereafter become due, shall be payable in United States currency: *Provided*, That all warrants issued by the auditor of public accounts since the twenty-second day of June, 1868, for the expenses of the members and employés of the General Assembly, or the State in any department shall be receivable for all taxes and licenses.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the State collectors, in settling their accounts with the State treasurer, shall be required to file with him at the time of their settlement an affidavit setting forth the facts that they have paid into the treasury the identical warrants received by them, and that they have not purchased or speculated in any manner, directly or indirectly, in such warrants, and that they received said warrants at their face valuation.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the State tax collectors are hereby authorized and directed to pay to the members and employés of the General Assembly, on presentation in person, their warrants at their face value out of any funds in their possession, and that the State treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to receive said warrants in settlement of accounts of State tax collectors, upon said warrants being duly indorsed by the payer, and affidavit being made that they received said warrants from members and employés of the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the time for paying State taxes be and is hereby extended for thirty days beyond the time now allowed by law, during which time State tax collectors are hereby authorized and directed to receive and collect taxes due the State without any additional cost to tax-payers.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

It being 3 o'clock, the House took up the long talked-of printing bill, that which takes away from the State journal the city printing. A fierce debate ensued upon it, in the course of which a rather interesting episode occurred by Heidenhain stating, in reply to Curell's assertion that the present law relative to city printing is "shameful," that he was responsible for all he did and advocated, when Mr. Curell again told him his course was "shameful."

A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost, when, still pending its discussion, the House adjourned till noon Tuesday.

The Bullock self-feeding and perfecting presses which have been at work for several months in the Herald office have proved a remarkable success, and are considered in that establishment far ahead of any printing machine in use. These presses were made expressly for the Herald by order of Mr. Bennett.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS IN REPLY TO WADE HAMPTON AND OTHERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, September 22, 1868.

To the Hon. John Q. Adams, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—We have the honor to make an appeal to you in behalf of our common country. We earnestly beg that you will consent to visit us at Columbia, and deliver an address to our people. We assure you that within three days we could have an assemblage of 10,000 people present to hear the words of peace addressed by Boston to Columbia. What stronger reply could there be to the misrepresentation of the Radicals, than to hear "John Quincy Adams" talk of Union and fraternal relations on the soil of South Carolina? Would it not be as if the past were speaking to the present? Would it not seem as if the grave had given up her dead and they were holding counsel of the future?

It seems to us that your visit here, received as it would be by our people, would send an electric thrill from one end of the country to another. We ask no holiday performance for political or party effect. We invite you to a consultation upon the living principles of our free institutions. With us it is no longer a question of party, but a question of social life.

When the South was beaten in the field, it became her high resolve to restore and strengthen the Union. Must not every same man see that this was her only policy? that the Union is now of the very last importance to the South. More important than to any part of the country.

Must not every sane man also see that in the very nature of things slavery is dead forever? Has not every Southern State put her name and seal to the deed? But, beyond this, did not every Southern statesman see that with the result of the war slavery could not stand? That it must cease to be a domestic institution because it had become an international (so to speak) cause of war.

Are there no statesmen left among those in power who can see this? Or do they see it and are basely using the hopes, the peace, the very life of the country, to advance personal or party interests?

Let us hope that God in his wisdom may turn the hearts of those who know the right yet pursue the wrong, and strike the scales from the eyes of others who are really in the darkness of ignorance, and therefore easily the dupes of their better informed leaders.

Pray answer us immediately, and appoint an early day for your visit here. We shall require but short notice to make the necessary arrangements to welcome you in a becoming manner.

The policy of the South is peace—it is her only hope. You will see this with your eyes and hear it with your ears, should you accept our invitation. If you would telegraph to us your acceptance, we could be ready to meet you by the 5th of October. Wednesday, the 7th, would probably be a better day.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizens,

WADE HAMPTON,
JAS. DAN'L POPE,
F. W. MCMASTER,
JNO. P. THOMAS,
W. B. STANLEY,
State Central Executive Committee,
Columbia, S. C.

MR. ADAM'S REPLY.

Messrs. Wade Hampton, James Daniel Pope, F. W. McMaster, John P. Thomas, and W. B. Stanley:

Gentlemen—Your letter of September 22d reached me on the 26th, and I found it to require such careful consideration that I have withheld my answer until now. My first impulse was to accept your invitation at once, and hasten to respond to your appeal upon the instant; but a moment's reflection and a review of your letter restrained me. I am as anxious as you can be to see kindly relations and fraternal feelings replace the sore and angry suspicion which prevails upon both sides of our land, nor would any labor daunt me in such a cause; but I am more powerless than you are to promote such a result. You greatly exaggerate any influence of mine, misled, doubtless, by the accident of an historic name. I represent nothing in Massachusetts but a comparatively small and very unpopular minority, and am regarded as hardly less objectionable, though far more insignificant, than yourselves by the majority. Nothing that I could do or say, if I visited you, would be likely to receive a fair or candid construction. My action would be attributed to silly or unworthy motives, and yours to the inveterate animosity which is still believed to animate the South. In spite of any protests of ours it will be insisted that we had some "disloyal" intent in our meeting. I do not urge these apprehensions as reasons for an absolute refusal, for I should try to face my share of the obloquy with such fortitude as I could muster, if I saw a fair chance of aiding, be it ever so little, a better understanding between the two sections. But as you seem to anticipate an important effect on the North from the reception which you might offer to me, I think it right to disabuse you of the error. Nor do I think that I can say those things to your people which would be delightful to them to hear, or pleasant for me to speak. Your fate has been for the present involved by the inexorable logic of events, in a most bitter political struggle. The interest, and I doubt not the convictions, of the dominant party will prevent any dispassionate consideration of your case until after the election.

It is declared, and I fear it is widely believed, that the spirit of secession still fires the Southern heart, and works through the Democratic party. A mass of honest men are taught and believe that the success of that party means the political re-establishment of the genius of revolt, and the elevation to power of the Southern leaders in the late war. Now, while I do not believe that if the wide-spread suspicion of intent could be discharged from the minds of our people here, there would be a great difficulty in obtaining a fair hearing, it is too potent a weapon of party warfare to be relinquished during this contest for the presidency. If the Democratic party is defeated in this canvass, it will be because the people fear its success would jeopardize the substantial results of the war. Now, upon this point, the Northern mind is absolutely determined, and no party could maintain itself which should repudiate the war or surrender its acquisitions.

For my own part I think it would be very difficult to get rid of the logical and legitimate results of the war if we tried ever so hard; but still our people are very sensitive on that point. I cannot see, for instance, of what value your pet dogma of the constitutional right to secede would be to you, even if we granted you a dispensation to proclaim it on the house tops. Constitutional or not, it will never again be practicable, except in the form of revolution, and that is an extra constitutional right which cannot be taken away from any people. Slavery I take to be stone dead, for the reasons you very clearly and ably state in your letter to me. It would never again be of any value to you if you had it back, and the ghost of it, which is so much dreaded at the North, the phantom of involuntary servitude for poverty and color, as a punishment for vagrancy which haunts so many well-meaning men among us, would speedily become a burden so odious and intolerably expensive that, if for no better reason, you would be glad to drop it. But at the same time you must yourselves be well aware that the hasty and inconsiderate legislation upon this subject in two or three of your "States lately in rebellion" did more to fasten universal suffrage upon you than any other one thing.

The North is well aware that there is a wide distinction between civil rights and political privileges, nor were our wisest and most practical statesmen of the Republican party at first inclined to adopt the dangerous experiment of placing political power in the hands of your poor, ignorant field hands upon a mere fanciful theory of the natural equality of man. Doubtless, a citizen of Massachusetts who is utterly illiterate may be my superior in all manly qualities, but unless he can read the Constitution in the English language, he is not my equal politically. The principle is here admitted that we may and must temper theoretical equality with practical tests of fitness for public duty. Now, this was ignored in your case, because it was urged and believed that thus alone could the blacks protect themselves, and it was said that any admitted qualification would be abused by you to the total exclusion from the franchise and consequent helplessness.

The Northern people, having freed the slaves and left them still mingled with their former masters, could not, with decency or humanity, abandon them naked to the savage enmity which they were taught to believe you felt for them, nor could they calmly look on to see those oppressed of whose comfort and happiness they had become the guardians. The Northern States pardoned the palpable usurpation of a power never granted to Congress upon the plea of necessity. Universal suffrage was no necessary corollary of the war; it was extorted by distrust, offspring of the long slavery agitation. That gave enormous power to the class of politicians who preach the perfect and complete wickedness of the Southern white. These same men urge, and they persuade many, that you still cherish a devotion to the "lost cause," which does not content itself with the hopeless tenderness which we feel for the dead, but is ready to take arms again at the least encouragement.

These fears mingle largely in the canvass, and will exert a strong influence in the result. I think that distrust and fear have dictated your terms more than malice or revenge. It was not cheerfully that the North sacrificed the Constitution for which it fought so long. For my own part, I have never felt any apprehension of losing any of the proper results of the war. I have always believed that you must from necessity yield them as frankly as we claimed them. I have never doubted that it was possible to treat you after your surrender in such a way as to enlist your aid and engage your sympathies in a constitutional restoration of the Union, and yet secure freedom and fairness to the blacks, and tranquillity and happiness to the whites. As you very forcibly say, there is no policy possible for you but peace. War now would be your utter destruction. The Union is of more value to you than to us, and to the Constitution alone can you rely for protection.

A general and cordial confidence in your attitude, feelings and protests is essential to your peace and prosperity. We must renew the old spirit within us, or the new Union will be an empty form. Even if, by a party success in a very close vote at the North, aided by your own efforts at the South, you obtain a temporary relief from your abject state to-day, your condition will still be precarious, your path full of snares, and a true Union as distant as ever. So long as one half the North is persuaded that you have the will and the power to jockey them out of what cost them so dear, we attempt to rebuild our union on the sands. Time alone and a patient and enduring persistence on your part in well-doing, in the face of all discouragement, can effectually remove the cause of your ills; a palliative will but induce a reaction.

A cheerful concurrence in the essential principles of democratic and constitutional government I regard as requisite for your peaceful progress in the future. Inclining to these opinions, I should have excused myself from accepting your kind invitation had you not expressly disclaimed any political intent. I do not wish to make any political speeches to your people in the interest of any party, nor add new bitterness to your already dangerous position. But as I have felt the evil very much of late that, of our own knowledge, we were so little informed of the real needs and wishes, and purposes of each other; as I cannot feel sure that I may not be of some use, and as I deplore with all my heart the distracted and disservered condition of our united country, I will meet you as you request, as fellow-citizens should meet in times of difficulty, to consult with you upon your duty at this time. I shall try to speak frankly rather than agreeably, and I shall hope for equal sincerity in return. I need not assure you that what I have written has been dictated by the kindest feelings.

I am not insensible to your trials and sufferings, the loss of friends, prosperity and power, and exclusion from all part or lot in voting away your last pittance, is bitter indeed. But hollow as the ordinary platitudes sound in the sufferer's ear, may it not be in the good providence of God to prove to the uttermost the quality of your people and lead them through these dark ways to a higher and nobler career beyond.

I at least am determined to hope so, and I doubt not may live to see the day when we shall all be once more a happy and united people, dwelling in peace under the protection of the Constitution and within the gentle clasp of our old Union. Then, indeed, South Carolina and Massachusetts may cordially embrace, and the fortunate spokesman of my State, that day, will represent the whole instead of a fraction of her people.

I shall leave home on Monday next, and proceed without delay to Columbia.

I am, gentlemen,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

OFFICIAL.

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

[No. 1053—N. S.]

Resolved, That the surveyor be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to have placed at the corner of Girod and Delta streets, in some convenient position, a watering trough for the accommodation of the stock of draymen.

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

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

[No. 1054—N. S.]

Resolved, That the surveyor be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to have Livaudais street, Fourth District, graded and the ditches dug.

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

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

[No. 1055—N. S.]

WHEREAS, The want of proper crossings and the decayed condition of bridges render passage unsafe at the intersection of St. Claude, Trémé and Marais streets with the Bayou road;

Resolved, That the surveyor be and he is hereby instructed to construct a stone crossing at each of the above named streets.

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

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

[No. 1056—N. S.]

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to L. Hart to remove his livery stable to No. 186 Magazine street, provided the same be continued in conformity with existing laws and ordinances, and remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

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

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

[No. 1057—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to warrant on the treasurer in favor of M. Condon, for the sum of five hundred and eighty-five dollars, ($585,) in payment of 70 tons of ballast at $3 per ton, and 1500 barrels of oyster shells at 25 cents per barrel.

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

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

[No. 1058—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller warrant on the treasurer in favor of Dr. J. C. Bickham for his salary as health officer, from July 12th to August 22d, 1867, amounting to one hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents, ($171 20).

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

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

[No. 1059—N. S.]

Resolved, That the surveyor be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to have a flagged crossing made at the intersection of Customhouse street and Exchange Alley.

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

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

[No. 1060—N. S.]

Resolved, That the Southwestern Bible Society be and is hereby relieved from the payment of taxes for the year 1887, on the property known as the Bible House and Southwestern Bible Society, amounting to the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars, ($270,) said society being a religious one and making no profits, and sustained by the gifts of the charitable.

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

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

[No. 1061—N. S.]

Resolved, That the surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to construct wooden sidewalks on Dorgenois street, between LaHarpe and St. Bernard Avenues, provided the cost of the same does not exceed the amount of five hundred dollars ($500.)

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

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

[No. 1062—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller warrant on the treasurer in favor of F. Mouney, for sixteen hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, ($1662 75,) for shorts of the clerks in the treasurer's department.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
In force by virtue of law:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

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

[No. 1063—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized to cancel the assessment and tax bill on the lots situated on Calliope street, between St. Charles and Prytania streets, belonging to the Hebrew Education Society, for the year 1867.

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

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

[No. 1064—N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be authorized to advertise in the official journal during five days that sealed proposals will be received at his office for supplying the city with blanks, blank books and stationery for one year, agreeable to specifications on file in his office, as approved by the chairmen of the finance committees.

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

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

[No. 1065—N. S.]

WHEREAS, The term for which the city physicians elected by the Common Council on the 30th June, 1868, has not been specified, and whereas it is customary to proceed to such elections every two years, and it is proper that the tenure of said office be fixed;

Resolved, That the term of office for which city physicians are elected be two years, to date from their entering upon the discharge of their respective functions.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Sept. 30, 1868.

[No. 1048 - N. S.]

Resolved, That the controller be and he is hereby authorized, after five days' notice in the official journal, to adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders, contracts for cleaning of the paved and unpaved streets of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards of the city for two years, the work to be done in strict accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the street commissioner.

(Signed) ALFRED KEARNY, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board Aldermen.
Approved September 30, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

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

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

PAS. LABARRE, Deputy Controller.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, City Hall, Room No. 7, Basement Floor, New Orleans, October 5, 1868.

SPECIFICATIONS OF CONTRACTS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS AND REPAIRING THE UNPAVED STREETS OF THE SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS, FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS.

The contractors shall be bound, daily, if so required, to clean out thoroughly all the gutters and under all the bridges, in all the streets, alleys and levees within the limits of their respective ward or section, and to remove therefrom, by 6 o'clock A. M. from the 15th day of March, to the 15th day of October, and by 8 o'clock A. M. from the 15th day of October to the 15th day of March, daily, all kinds of filth, dirt, vegetable substances, etc., that may be found lying in or growing in or upon the borders of the same, and to remove all substances of any description whatsoever which may obstruct or hinder the free passage of the water in or through said gutters and under the said bridges; and they shall be further bound, daily, if so required, in all the streets within the limits of their respective ward or section through which water is or shall be conveyed by the Water Works Company or the city, to cause all the gutters to be thoroughly cleaned and washed before 9 o'clock, A. M., from the 15th day of March to the 15th day of October, and by 10 o'clock, A. M. from the 15th day of October to the 15th day of March, in the following manner, to-wit: By causing to be scraped, by the means of suitable hoes, etc., all dirt or filth of any description contained or found therein, which shall be put into piles at the sides thereof, and immediately after having scraped and cleaned said gutters, the contractors shall then cause the water to be let into the gutters by opening the fire-plugs, always using sufficient hose for each plug so opened, in such a manner as to conduct the water into said gutters without unnecessary waste, and while the water is thus running they shall cause them to be swept or cleaned with brooms, excepting on days when there shall be sufficient rain-water passing through the gutters for the purpose required.

The contractors shall be bound, whenever required, to cut and remove all grass, weeds, and other vegetable substances found growing on the sidewalks bordering and fronting any of the public squares, public places, neutral grounds, public buildings, or on the paved or unpaved streets, gutters or ditches, and they shall be further bound to clean and dig the said ditches to their original depths, and keep the same clean and dug, in accordance with grades and levels to be furnished by the city surveyor; and the dirt coming from the same where the streets are unpaved shall be thrown upon the center of the street and properly graded; and they shall further be bound to fill up with proper materials all holes, ruts, etc., in all the unpaved streets, common alleys, etc., within the limits of their respective ward or section, upon their first appearance, and shall always keep and preserve the grade of said unpaved streets, alleys, etc., in a regular curved form.

The contractors shall be bound daily to cause to be taken and carried away from and out of all the streets, common and private alleys, lanes, roads, public places and levees, and from the sidewalks of the same, by 6 o'clock A. M., from the 15th day of March to the 15th day of October, and by 8 o'clock A. M., from the 15th day of October to the 15th day of March, daily, all the filth, dirt, rubbish, manure, animal and vegetable substances, offals, kitchen stuff and feculent matter of any description whatever, that may be found contained in boxes, barrels, tubs, baskets or other vessels, or what may be thrown or found lying on any of the said streets, sidewalks, alleys, public places and wharves, or upon the border or margin of the river down to the water's edge, within the limits of their respective ward or section, and they shall further be bound to carry away immediately all dead animals found within the limits embraced in their contracts and deposit and bury the same in such places as the street commissioner or his deputies may designate, and they shall further be bound to carry off all the offals put out of the markets by the farmers thereof in accordance with the existing ordinances or ordinances which may hereafter be enacted. The contractors shall regularly and daily, if so required, take, scrape, sweep and collect all dirt, dust or other substances of any nature whatever found deposited, lying or accumulated on the paved streets within the limits of their respective ward or section, and immediately upon its being made into piles shall carry off the same within four hours after they shall have been scraped or gathered into piles, and shall deposit them in such unpaved streets, for the use of the corporation, that may require filling under orders from the street commissioner or his deputies. The contractors being forbidden to take, permit or cause to be taken, to any other places than those designated by the street commissioner or his deputies any dust, dirt or substances whatsoever, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense, which fine shall be deducted from any monthly payment to be made to the said contractors.

The contractors shall be bound to sweep three times a week all the streets within the limits of their respective ward or section, which are now or may be hereafter paved with square block stone, which said sweeping shall be performed within the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M. All of the above work shall be performed under the direction of the street commissioner or his deputies, and to their entire satisfaction.

Payments will be made monthly on the certificates of the street commissioner, with the approval of the chairman of the committees on streets and landings, and of finance, and 10 per cent. on each certificate will be retained in guarantee until the expiration of each and every year of the contract, which 10 per cent. shall then be paid, should the streets be found in good order and condition by the street commissioners, jointly with the chairman of the committees on streets and landings, otherwise to be forfeited to the city.

The contractors for the cleaning of all the paved streets and unpaved streets shall comply within twenty-four hours with all the verbal or written orders from the street commissioner, his deputies or assistant deputies, relative to the work to be done by them under these specifications. In the event of the failure on the part of said contractors to comply within the time and as above stated they shall forfeit fifty dollars for the first offense, and one hundred dollars for the second, in addition to a further penalty of a pro rata cost of doing the work as ascertained by other contractors, which in all cases the street commissioner will be bound to do, or cause to be done, at whatever cost he may be able to procure the necessary materials and labor. The amount of the fines, the wages of the workmen and the cost of materials to be deducted out of the monthly payments to be made them; and for the third offense they shall be placed in default, and forfeit all claim to any portion of the moneys which might be due to them in the month in which the said third offense may have been committed.

To guarantee the faithful performance of this contract, good and solvent security to the satisfaction of the Common Council shall be furnished by the said contractors to the amount of one-third of his or their contract. The contract to take effect from and after its acceptance by the Common Council, the approval of the securities, and its execution before the city notary.

The streets shall be delivered to the contractors in whatever condition they may be on the day they begin to work. The contractors shall immediately thereafter, and during the whole time of the continuance of their contracts, clean and make all the necessary repairs as hereinbefore specified, and they shall deliver the streets at the expiration of their contracts in good order, and in default of which they shall not only forfeit the amount of the ten per cent. retained in guarantee, but also the whole amount of the last certificate.

It is well understood that in case of failure by any of the contractors 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 work is being executed, the Common Council shall have the right to annul the contract without putting the contractors 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 contractors shall at any time abandon the work or not finish and complete the same in conformity with his contract, the said contractors 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 contractors 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 contractors 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

oct 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 6000 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.

CALDWELL'S EXTRACT.

An Oil which restores Gray Hair to its original color. No washing of the head necessary. For sale by G. H. MORISON, Importer and Wholesale Druggist, No. 12 Magazine st., DR. JAMES HYDE, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 182 Canal street, DR. J. S. HASTINGS, Druggist, corner Felicity and Magazine streets. And at the Depot of FELIX SAXON, No. 14 Baronne street, near Canal.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1868.

Caldwell's Extract.

Having analyzed this Oil, and in my experiments APPLIED IT MYSELF, I recognize that it is one of the best articles yet presented to the public for the purpose of restoring the hair to its original color. In testimony of which I hereto affix my signature. [Signed] FELIX SAXON, Importer of Human Hair, Southern Emporium. G. H. CALDWELL, Patentee, Hotel des Etrangers, No. 129 Chartres street.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
GENERAL SOUTHER