New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 5, 1868

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

GEORCE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR.

GEORCE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

RESOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION ON JANUARY 15, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT WE TRULY PLEDGE OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES, AND OUR SACRED HONOR TO THE SUCCESS OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND THE ELECTION OF THE CANDIDATES WE HAVE NOMINATED.

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, *the only organization representing or claiming to represent* the Republicans of the whole state, passed January 30, 1868:

Resolved, That all members of the Central Executive Committee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana who oppose the nominees of the State Nominating Convention of our party shall be regarded as disorganizers, and their seats shall be declared vacant. Adopted—yeas 28, nays 1.

WHEREAS, The New Orleans *Tribune* has ceased to represent the principles and policy of the Republican party of Louisiana, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate it as the organ of our party and of this committee, and appoint the New Orleans REPUBLICAN as the organ of our party and of this committee.

Adopted almost unanimously.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is $10 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance. The paper can be obtained from the carriers at the usual rates by leaving name and address at this office, or by applying to the carriers, and payment can be made at this office or to the carrier.

The Weekly REPUBLICAN is five dollars a year, payable in advance. The Sunday REPUBLICAN, delivered by carriers, is also five dollars a year, payable in advance.

☞ Members of the Constitutional Convention are invited to act as Agents for the New Orleans REPUBLICAN on terms as favorable as those offered by any other paper.

The board of health failed to meet last night for the want of a quorum. Dr. Smith and Mr. Cowery were the only members present.

PROPRIETORS—Builders will read with peculiar satisfaction the controller's advertisement inviting proposals for building a new police station and recorder's courthouse.

HOUSTON ITEM.—The city council of Houston have passed an ordinance to issue city scrip in bills of from one dollar to ten dollars, to the amount of twenty five thousand dollars. The experience of New Orleans is that city scrip is a depreciated currency. The pay of the Houston police has been reduced from one hundred dollars to twenty-five dollars per month.

Correctives.

Yesterday we published the resolutions of the Radical Republican clubs at East Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, but by a mistake failed to notice the "Redwood Club," and the signature of our old friend Mr. W. R. Boston, the secretary of that club. The "Redwood Club" also unanimously indorsed the state ticket, and denounced all disorganizers.

Suspension of a Pilot Asked.

The master warden and wardens of the port of New Orleans have petitioned Governor Baker to suspend for a term of three months Branch Pilot John Nichols, of the Balize association, who is charged with having run the steamship Mariposa ashore in December last, while he was under the influence of liquor.

The Election in Texas.

The election in Texas on the question of a constitutional convention will be held on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th instant. At the same time delegates in the convention will be elected. The policy of "liberty inactivity" has been abandoned by the conservatives, and it seems to be their determination to elect delegates wherever they have the power, though they may not vote either for or against a convention. The total registration prior to the revision of the list was 104,259. The number of registered voters has since been increased. The political division of the registered voters is not as simply defined as it will be after the approaching election has been held.

This, however, is quite clear—that the contest will be very animated and the vote heavy. The organization of the Republican party is perfect, and the probabilities are in favor of a majority of the registered votes being cast in the convention question, and of the election of a decided Republican majority of the delegates. There will be no shrinking from or shirking of their responsibilities by the newly enfranchised voters of Texas, every man of them has received to do his duty.

EXCHANGE ALLEY.

The readers of the New Orleans *Tribune* who have been by turns amused and disgusted at the recent vagaries of that journal, and its constantly shifting and shuffling course, will find an almost entire change of entertainment in its leading column of yesterday morning's issue. For several weeks or more that column has presented a series of badly gotten up dissolving views. First, upon the transparency (a very apropos term by the way) we had the nomination of Mr. Durant for governor, and the *Tribune's* harps were thereupon strung and thrummed through a series of appropriate melodies until that distinguished gentleman by dint of repeated and peremptory commands secured a withdrawal. Next appeared the name of its present nominee for the lieutenant governship, with new tunes, variations, and accompaniments, and when the state nominating convention failed to be dined and wined, wheedled and bribed, into seeing the excellence of the picture the scene again shifted, and up popped the venerable but indiscreet old judge, and the organ crank has been in motion accordingly ever since.

But, amid the general roar of applause and acceptance of the regular nominations which has been steadily swelling up from every part of the state, and is daily reechoing from the Northern papers, not one distinct squeak of approval of the alley ticket has been heard from any quarter, excepting of course the "signers," fifteen all told, counting in the lady in Washington. And lo! yesterday morning, an entire change of programme, if, indeed, the current report is not true of a change in the management.

A new light has broken in upon the alley, a new and palpably borrowed light, in which one may see without much difficulty, simply a pale reflection of the gas lights in a certain parlor of the St. Charles hotel.

By its present illumination it has suddenly become plain to the *Tribune* that at the coming election for the ratification or rejection of the new state constitution the secondary election of state officers can not be held. That, in other words, the recent nominating convention and the present constitutional convention in all their steps and acts providing for such secondary election have been and are simply stultifying themselves and the constituents that sent them here; that the people of Alabama who yesterday were voting at such an election, and therein acting under the full approval and authority of both the late and the present commanding general of the district, were equally wrong and astray. Nay, more, according to the new effulgence in Exchange alley, every territorial convention that ever sat in the country has made itself and the people that abided by its action ridiculous. And, whereas, with few exceptions, every state convention called for the purpose of remodeling a state constitution, in states, too, fully organized and recognized as states by the general government, has assumed and exercised the power without demur or question of ordering new elections of state officers, even when the last prior elections had been very recently held; therein, according to the *Tribune*, all these conventions have shown themselves and the communities they represented to be children and fools.

We have neither space nor time to follow the article referred to through all its specious and quibbling clauses, and show how contrary are the positions taken to not only the general spirit of the reconstruction acts, but to the plain letter of those acts, wherein it is again and again set forth "in *ipsis verbis*" that conventions such as the one now sitting in this city shall establish not only "constitutions" but "civil governments" as well. Nor is it necessary to remind our readers what would be the logical result of putting in practice the *Tribune's* present ideas; what additional expense to the state would be involved, or how many thousand additional votes would be secured to the rebel ticket, at an election for state officers held after the mild disenfranchising clauses of the new constitution shall be in force. We have commented on this present attitude of a professedly radical journal to show how willing are its controllers to sell out themselves and the dearest rights of the people in whose behalf they most loudly claim to be laboring, to gratify the animosity of personal disappointment which the refusal of that people to accept their dictatorship has excited.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Among those who in the course of a few days will return to their homes from their labors in the constitutional convention it seems to us that the colored delegates are fairly entitled to especial and more than ordinary notice and commendation.

It seems to us that they can meet the welcome and congratulations of their constituents with great and justifiable self satisfaction, and that they can point hereafter to the recent work with peculiar and honest pride.

We assert without fear of contradiction from any fair-minded source that in a body by no means wanting in white men of more than ordinary ability and talent the members of the newly enfranchised class have won and commanded the respect and consideration of their fellows, not only by dignity and decorum of deportment, but by parliamentary skill and legislative capacity and discretion.

As debaters and parliamentary tacticians, as chairmen and members of committees, and occasionally as presiding officers, these men have shown themselves fairly comparable with the ablest of the whites. Let it be also borne in mind that these men at the outset and ever since have pursued their work in the face of bitter and jeering prejudice, and with a roar of scorn, invective, menace, and abuse from the white rebel press, and yet have pursued the even tenor of their way with entire composure and self-consideration, and with a clear majority in the convention have used their power with discretion, capacity, and singular moderation and leniency. To estimate and appreciate these latter qualities at their highest, let any one imagine what use would be made of the powers by a majority composed of those who helped to massacre the brothers and kinsmen of these same colored men in July, 1866, or let his fancy in what proportion these qualities would be exhibited by a similar majority of newly arrived Fenians, or of revolutionary Freedmen of the style of half a century or more ago. These men we say are worthy of consideration and applause not only from their immediate constituents but from the whole country, not merely for the immediate benefit of their labors to their brethren and the state, but in an infinitely wider and more lasting sense, for the good they have done in successfully combating deep and long-seated prejudices, and nobly vindicating the right of their race to share in all the political duties and privileges of freemen.

PRINCIPLES VERSUS PASSION.

There is no surer evidence of a bad or a failing cause than that its supporters fly into a passion, and use illegitimate means to bolster it up.

In public and political life only these conscious of wrong and of weakness—the factious, the disorganizing, and the unprincipled—resort to acrimonious language, to foolish personalities, or self-evident falsehoods.

There can be no better illustration of this fact than is found in the columns of the rebel press of this city, and another paper from which other things were hoped. The editorials of the New Orleans *Times* and the New Orleans *Tribune* are so much alike that a stranger would believe they were written by the same hand and inspired by the same spirit; and all alike deal in misrepresentations and bitter denunciations of classes and men, rather than with the great principles involved, and the great issues before us.

But the party of the people, the party founded on the great principles of truth, justice, and equality, needs no such support. It can calmly trust to the honesty and intelligence of the voters, knowing that in spite of calumny and falsehood the truth will certainly triumph.

The earnest advocates of the great principles which are now agitating our state have no time for trifling, no time for personalities, no time for falsehoods. On the political contest which is before us depend the rights and liberties of the loyal people of Louisiana, and the result is too momentous to be left to chance, or to be left in uncertainty.

With political enemies all around us, and with a few traitors in the midst of our camp, it behooves our whole army to be stripping for the battle. Numbers alone will not give us the victory; but with courage and discipline, intelligence and energy, we may safely trust to the God of battles.

HON. W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

An official notice published in our columns a few days since informed our readers that the Radical Republican delegates to the nominating convention of the fifth congressional district had nominated Mr. Blackburn as their candidate for member of the house of representatives at Washington. The name of Mr. Blackburn is widely and extensively known in connection with the stirring political events of the past six years. There is scarcely a man of average intelligence in Louisiana who has not heard of Blackburn and his truculent pen. As editor of the Homer *Iliad* he took a decided stand against secession from the beginning; and his hostility to this movement has been unremitting. It is not in the nature of things such as existed in Claiborne parish at the beginning of the rebellion and during the war that a man who opposed the dominant madness could escape without threats and danger. Mr. Blackburn's history is a chapter of daring, narrow escapes, and cool bravery. He is one of the sincerest friends and most unrelenting political opponents in his congressional district.

He is a native of Arkansas. Both his parents were Southern born, one being a native of Georgia and the other of North Carolina. Mr. Blackburn has been a lifelong and devoted friend and advocate of the constitution and the Union, and an opponent of slavery, though he had never even visited a Northern state till after the war. He is peculiarly fitted for the discussion and decision of national questions, and his loyalty to the unity of our government amounts to devotion, such as should inspire every representative in congress. His election will reflect credit upon his constituents and honor upon the state.

A VOICE FROM DAME QUICKLY.

A telegraphic correspondent of one of our cotemporaries who signs himself "Cito" is a purveyor of glad tidings. Cito is Latin for Quickly, perhaps in this instance Dame Quickly, and it is truly comforting to read his or her dispatches. He or she assures the public that the report that the president will declare war against England should the answer of that government be unsatisfactory in the matter of the Alabama claims, is utterly unfounded. "The executive does not want (sic) to assume that he has power to declare war." There is then according to Mr. Quickly, or Mrs. Quickly, a limit to executive assumption. Mr. Johnson has assumed a good deal since April, 1865; he has been steadily attempting to usurp the functions which pertain to congress alone; but the power to declare war, which by the first article of the constitution of the United States is vested solely in the representatives of the people in congress assembled, he is not going to assume at the present writing. The modesty of the president in this regard is truly delightful, and it was perhaps in prophetic anticipation of such amiable reserve that 5-20 bonds were rather higher in London two days ago than they had been for some time previously. But while we laud and magnify the modesty of Mr. Johnson, let us not forget to thank Dame Quickly for so quickly informing the public that there was really no cause for alarm.

Provoked.

Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived here yesterday morning on the steamship Cuba. During his stay in the city he will supply the pulpit of the Unitarian church, corner of St. Charles and Julia street.

OFFICIAL NOTICES—CITY.

FOR THE ERECTION OF A BUILDING on the Lot belonging to the City of New Orleans, on Lafayette Street, near the corner of Dryades Street, to be Used as a Recorder's Court, Police Station, and Lockup.

No. 812.—New Series.

SECTION 1. Whereas, The building situated in the corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets, now used as a Recorder's court, Police station, and Lockup, has become a nuisance to the neighborhood in which it is situated; therefore,

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the said lots and buildings thereon be sold at public auction, at the same time and on the same terms and conditions as fixed for the sale of the other real property belonging to the city of New Orleans, with the condition that the city shall have the right of redeeming the same for a term of six months after the sale at the rate of ten per cent per annum on the amount of the adjudication.

SEC. 2. Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized, if the thirty days from date of the official journal, to sell a contract to the lowest bidder for the erection of a building on the lot belonging to the city of New Orleans, on Lafayette street near the corner of Dryades street, to be used as a recorder's court, police station, and lockup, according to a plan and specifications to be made by the City Surveyor.

A. SNIEZER, F. W. PERKINS,
President pro tem. Board of Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) J. S. GRAHAM,
President Board of Aldermen.

Approved December 24, 1867.
(Signed) E. HEATH, Mayor.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, 5th day of February, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Controller will at 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1868, at his office adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders the above contract.

S. G. BROWER,
Deputy Controller.

SPECIFICATION of Materials and Workmanship requisite for the Erection and Completion of the proposed Fire District Recorder's Court, and Police station on a piece of ground located on Lafayette street, between Baronne and Dryades streets, made by the direction of the City Surveyor of New Orleans, and agreeably to such further drawings in explanation thereof as may be furnished thereafter from time to time.

The size of building, its dimensions, sub-divisions, and the arrangements of details of buildings, thickness of walls, to be the same as set forth and shown on the several drawings deposited in the Surveyor's office. All the measurements being in American feet and inches, and work not figured to be measured by the scale of drawing as given thereon. Should the contractor require duplicates, he will have to furnish them at his own expense.

BRICKLAYERS' WORK.

TRENCHES.

The trenches for the foundations shall be dug out to yield to suit the widths of footings, and in depth so as to have the upper surface of the foundation footings below the finished surface of the ground; their bottom shall be made to form a firm, hard, and solid, and shall be covered with two thicknesses of sound foundation flatboat planks, laid crossing one another in the usual manner, and projecting four inches on each side beyond the feet or lower course of the footings. When the footings are all put in, the trenches shall be refilled with proper earth, and thoroughly rammed; the ground level and permanent, there will be no more filled up and graded. All the surplus earth and material that may be taken out of the trenches, and all rubbish that may accumulate during the progress of the works, shall be carted away or deposited on the ground, as the Surveyor may direct.

Brackets shall be set up in or walls on the premises they shall be properly cleaned out and filled up with brick rubbish.

FOUNDATIONS AND MORTAR.

The whole of the brickwork of the foundations or footings shall be of the best quality hard and well burnt brick; made bricks, laid in cement mortar composed of the best quality, best of Rosendale cement, and coarse, sharp grited Nolacca sand.

The exterior walls shall have a foundation floor shall be of the best quality, hard and well burnt country bricks, except the prison walls, which shall be of first quality brick, laid in lime mortar composed of the best quality, both of fresh Tomkins lime and coarse, sharp grited sand, properly tempered and amalgamated as the Surveyor may direct.

No inferior quality or salmon colored bricks will be allowed on the premises.

All bricks used in the work shall be wet with clean water a short time before using them.

No brickbats to be allowed in any part of the foundations or walls except for closures.

SLATED IN WALLS.

The brickwork of the base walls to the height of 6 inches above the regulated surface of the ground shall be covered with a course of large slate or slates properly overlapped and well bedded in cement mortar, so as to prevent the access of moisture to the work. The four upper courses of the brickwork, and other walls exposed to the weather, shall be laid in cement mortar with a course of slates built in between them.

FOUNDING UNDER WALLS.

The footings under the walls on the front on Lafayette street shall be 3 tiers at the bottom, the first flank footing tier walls and rear wall 2 bricks wide, the rolling footing, arched down 1 inch at the ends, and the bricks wide at the bottom; the footings of the middle building will be 6 bricks wide; of the 12 in party wall 4 bricks wide. The foundation for the division walls will be 3 bricks wide, and the divisions walls in width 2 bricks. The footings of the party walls shall be 4½ bricks wide in addition to the footings, and the trenches are dug out and prepared the whole of the length shall be laid according to the widths specified; each and every course of the brick work after first one laid shall be diminished upward with 2½ inches offset on each side.

WALLS.

The inside of the walls and other brickwork throughout shall be carried up in horizontal courses, executed in proper bond, and laid in the most careful, substantial, and best workmanlike manner, perfectly true and plumb according to the heights and thickness figured on the drawings.

The joints of all brickwork not plastered shall be smoothly struck.

IRON ANCHORS.

A sufficient number of wrought iron anchors shall be provided by the contractor, and sunk into the rolling joists, arched down 1 inch at the ends, and well secured with wrought iron spikes to secure the timbers and brickwork together.

ARCHES.

The five places in the different rooms shall have brick arches turned on iron arch-bars, said bars to be 3 inches wide by ¾ inch thick.

CORNICES.

The brickwork of the external cornice shall be built in conformity to the plans and elevations, and supported on a strong core of North river flag stones which shall run through the entire thickness of the walls, and have necessary counterweights of brick work inside of cornice.

CHIMNEYS.

The chimneys to have the places where shown on the plans, with separate and proper size smoke flues, well parged of from top to bottom and neatly topped out to the required elevation above the roof. The hearths of all the fire places shall be laid with 1½ slate stones set in lime and trimmer arches.

PRIVIES AND SINKS.

The privy sink in front yard shall be dug 6 feet below the level of the hampstead, the bottom to be paved with two thicknesses of 2 inch Cathedral planks and the sides walled up with 13 inches thick to the height of the floor, said sink to be exhausted in case and remodeled.

There will also be a sink in prison as the dotted lines denote; said sink to be dug 6 feet below the ground have 16 inches wide, and measure 4x16 in the clear, well connected inside; the sink shall have a cast iron strainer 2 feet square, moving on hinges in a case iron frame. Each sink to have 9x12 inches ventilating flue carried up in the brick walls.

CISTERN FOUNDATION.

The rain water cisterns are to be supported on 13 inches brick wall 4½ brick footings at the bottom diminished in the usual manner; the walls to be 2 feet high above the upper level of the footings.

PLASTERING.

The whole front, rear yards, and hampstead shall be graded to the required level so as to carry the water to the front, and shall be paved with the best of North river flags, gutters laid in cement, proper drainage established, and built as the City Surveyor may direct.

GRANITE SILLS.

All outside openings of all the buildings to have granite sills and caps as shown by the plans, at the hand Quincy granite accompanying the drawings, and prepared, and set in a careful, solid, and good workmanlike manner, and left clean and perfect in every respect.

ALINGSTONE.

The hemistic in front of the property upon which the building is to be erected, shall have dressed cathedral of North river blue stone of the same size of squared pavement, with the base on the top to cover the step, of the sides, from three to six feet long, from 20 to 24 inches wide, and from three to four inches thick, to be well set in good cement and in workmanlike manner. They shall be duly interspersed in lengths of from 2 to 6 feet in front of the work, according to the lines and levels of the City surveyor given.

The entire hemistic shall be properly graded and dressed with the best quality sound and dressed North river flagstones not less than 3 inches thick, and laid with the best Rosendale cement, and the hydraulic cement mortar. The size of the flagstones shall be not less than 3 feet by 3 feet. The contractor is to provide all the stone, the cement shall be not less than 6 feet long and not less than 3 inches thick.

IRONWORK.

FRONT STAIRS.

The front stair is to be of cast iron a neat pattern of 30 steps, 7 inches rise. The risers to overlap the treads, and be properly ribbed, and the back and lower railing will be constructed on each side of stair.

FRONT FENCE.

The fence on the street is to shall be an ornamental iron fence on a granite base. At each end will be placed a gate well hung and fastened, in the centre of the fence will be placed a double gate, the latter sliding gate to the width of the stairs, said gate to slide on iron rollers, and have a good fastening.

FRONT DOORS.

The doors of the prison shall have a strong and well constructed iron frame, made out of 2½x2½ angle iron, and have a lock of 3 feet in the clear. The door is to be made out of 1½ inch wrought iron, whether open from center to center, and shall be fitted with hinges and arrangement of the sashes by 1 inch iron bars.

There will be an iron gate to 1½ partition wall of the hallway, to be made of 1½ inch bars and arranged with a door and arrangement of the sashes by 1 inch iron bars.

The gallery in the front yard leading to prison to have a suitable wrought iron hangard of sufficient strength.

COPPERSMITH WORK.

ROOF AND GUTTERS.

The gutters for the front building shall be 20 inches wide, 8 inches deep, and have a good proper pitch, and so direct where required, and turned up under copper flashings built into the brickwork, and wrought on the ends; the water from the gutters shall be carried into the cistern by two 2½ six inch ice pipes. The middle building and prison shall have hanging gutters 8 inches wide, well lapped, soldered, and firmly secured, made out of 16 oz. sheet copper, properly sized, and to be attached so as to carry all the rain water off with ease, with the suitable cast iron guards.

The cistern in yard shall have a 8x6 inches tin overflow pipe.

COPPER VENTILATORS.

The middle building shall have one and the prison two copper ventilators, 12 inches diameter, fixed in the ridge as shown on the plans.

COVERING OF CUPOLA.

The top of the cupola with cornices and projections of the dome and the flat top under the ornament shall be covered in the very best workmanlike manner with 16 pound copper above properly grooved, lapped, and soldered where requisite; the flashings around the base of the cupola and all those required for the chimney and other parts of the building shall be copper.

The dome of the copper and tin work shall be executed with the best quality of brighten copper and double cross tin in the very best and most workmanlike manner and so painted free from leaks for one year after the buildings are finished.

SLATING.

The whole of the roofs shall be slated in the very best workmanlike manner, with the best quality 16x8 inch Welsh slates, put on with 4 inches lap or cover, and warranted perfectly tight and free from leaks for one year after the buildings are finished, and the ridges and nips to be covered with the best English ridge tiles laid in and pointed with white sharp sand and mortar.

CARPENTER AND JOINERS' WORK.

TIMBER.

All the timber used throughout the building shall be of the very best description, of yellow pine or cypress, proper for the use to which it is designated, and free from rot, sap, or other bad defects.

LUMBER.

The joiners' work shall be of the very best description, of clear cypress, free from sap, knots, stakes, or other defects, and perfectly well seasoned.

FLOOR JOISTS.

The floor joists shall be 3x12, and all placed 16 inches from centre to centre and well bridged with 1½x4 inches cross pieces. Trimmers and trimming joists shall be 4 inches thick.

CEILING JOISTS.

The ceiling joists shall be 2x12, and 16 inches apart from centre to centre.

RAFTERS.

The rafters shall be 2x6, all placed 20 inches from centre to centre on the inches resting plates and purlins.

All other timbers not herein particularly mentioned, and which may be required to complete the work, shall be of proper dimensions.

FLOORS.

All the interior floors shall be laid with the best well dressed yellow pine planks, not over 8 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick, perfectly seasoned, and free from bad sap, knots, or other defects; the galleries shall have floors of first quality, dressed cypress planks, not over 3 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick, with the ceiling and all exterior work, hard and solid, and shall be covered with two thicknesses of sound foundation flatboat planks, laid crossing one another in the usual manner, and projecting four inches on each side beyond the feet or lower course of the footings. When the footings are all put in, the trenches shall be refilled with proper earth, and thoroughly rammed; the ground level and permanent, there will be no more filled up and graded. All the surplus earth and material that may be taken out of the trenches, and all rubbish that may accumulate during the progress of the works, shall be carted away or deposited on the ground, as the Surveyor may direct.

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There will also be a sink in prison as the dotted lines denote; said sink to be dug 6 feet below the ground have 16 inches wide, and measure 4x16 in the clear, well connected inside; the sink shall have a cast iron strainer 2 feet square, moving on hinges in a case iron frame. Each sink to have 9x12 inches ventilating flue carried up in the brick walls.

CISTERN FOUNDATION.

The rain water cisterns are to be supported on 13 inches brick wall 4½ brick footings at the bottom diminished in the usual manner; the walls to be 2 feet high above the upper level of the footings.

PLASTERING.

The whole front, rear yards, and hampstead shall be graded to the required level so as to carry the water to the front, and shall be paved with the best of North river flags, gutters laid in cement, proper drainage established, and built as the City Surveyor may direct.

GRANITE SILLS.

All outside openings of all the buildings to have granite sills and caps as shown by the plans, at the hand Quincy granite accompanying the drawings, and prepared, and set in a careful, solid, and good workmanlike manner, and left clean and perfect in every respect.

ALINGSTONE.

The hemistic in front of the property upon which the building is to be erected, shall have dressed cathedral of North river blue stone of the same size of squared pavement, with the base on the top to cover the step, of the sides, from three to six feet long, from 20 to 24 inches wide, and from three to four inches thick, to be well set in good cement and in workmanlike manner. They shall be duly interspersed in lengths of from 2 to 6 feet in front of the work, according to the lines and levels of the City surveyor given.

The entire hemistic shall be properly graded and dressed with the best quality sound and dressed North river flagstones not less than 3 inches thick, and laid with the best Rosendale cement, and the hydraulic cement mortar. The size of the flagstones shall be not less than 3 feet by 3 feet. The contractor is to provide all the stone, the cement shall be not less than 6 feet long and not less than 3 inches thick.

IRONWORK.

FRONT STAIRS.

The front stair is to be of cast iron a neat pattern of 30 steps, 7 inches rise. The risers to overlap the treads, and be properly ribbed, and the back and lower railing will be constructed on each side of stair.

FRONT FENCE.

The fence on the street is to shall be an ornamental iron fence on a granite base. At each end will be placed a gate well hung and fastened, in the centre of the fence will be placed a double gate, the latter sliding gate to the width of the stairs, said gate to slide on iron rollers, and have a good fastening.

FRONT DOORS.

The doors of the prison shall have a strong and well constructed iron frame, made out of 2½x2½ angle iron, and have a lock of 3 feet in the clear. The door is to be made out of 1½ inch wrought iron, whether open from center to center, and shall be fitted with hinges and arrangement of the sashes by 1 inch iron bars.

There will be an iron gate to 1½ partition wall of the hallway, to be made of 1½ inch bars and arranged with a door and arrangement of the sashes by 1 inch iron bars.

The gallery in the front yard leading to prison to have a suitable wrought iron hangard of sufficient strength.

COPPERSMITH WORK.

ROOF AND GUTTERS.

The gutters for the front building shall be 20 inches wide, 8 inches deep, and have a good proper pitch, and so direct where required, and turned up under copper flashings built into the brickwork, and wrought on the ends; the water from the gutters shall be carried into the cistern by two 2½ six inch ice pipes. The middle building and prison shall have hanging gutters 8 inches wide, well lapped, soldered, and firmly secured, made out of 16 oz. sheet copper, properly sized, and to be attached so as to carry all the rain water off with ease, with the suitable cast iron guards.

The cistern in yard shall have a 8x6 inches tin overflow pipe.

COPPER VENTILATORS.

The middle building shall have one and the prison two copper ventilators, 12 inches diameter, fixed in the ridge as shown on the plans.

COVERING OF CUPOLA.

The top of the cupola with cornices and projections of the dome and the flat top under the ornament shall be covered in the very best workmanlike manner with 16 pound copper above properly grooved, lapped, and soldered where requisite; the flashings around the base of the cupola and all those required for the chimney and other parts of the building shall be copper.

The dome of the copper and tin work shall be executed with the best quality of brighten copper and double cross tin in the very best and most workmanlike manner and so painted free from leaks for one year after the buildings are finished.

SLATING.

The whole of the roofs shall be slated in the very best workmanlike manner, with the best quality 16x8 inch Welsh slates, put on with 4 inches lap or cover, and warranted perfectly tight and free from leaks for one year after the buildings are finished, and the ridges and nips to be covered with the best English ridge tiles laid in and pointed with white sharp sand and mortar.

CARPENTER AND JOINERS' WORK.

TIMBER.

All the timber used throughout the building shall be of the very best description, of yellow pine or cypress, proper for the use to which it is designated, and free from rot, sap, or other bad defects.

LUMBER.

The joiners' work shall be of the very best description, of clear cypress, free from sap, knots, stakes, or other defects, and perfectly well seasoned.

FLOOR JOISTS.

The floor joists shall be 3x12, and all placed 16 inches from centre to centre and well bridged with 1½x4 inches cross pieces. Trimmers and trimming joists shall be 4 inches thick.

CEILING JOISTS.

The ceiling joists shall be 2x12, and 16 inches apart from centre to centre.

RAFTERS.

The rafters shall be 2x6, all placed 20 inches from centre to centre on the inches resting plates and purlins.

All other timbers not herein particularly mentioned, and which may be required to complete the work, shall be of proper dimensions.

FLOORS.

All the interior floors shall be laid with the best well dressed yellow pine planks, not over 8 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick, perfectly seasoned, and free from bad sap, knots, or other defects; the galleries shall have floors of first quality, dressed cypress planks, not over 3 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick, with the ceiling and all exterior work, hard and solid, and shall be covered with two thicknesses of sound foundation flatboat planks, laid crossing one another in the usual manner, and projecting four inches on each side beyond the feet or lower course of the footings. When the footings are all put in, the trenches shall be refilled with proper earth, and thoroughly rammed; the ground level and permanent, there will be no more filled up and graded. All the surplus earth and material that may be taken out of the trenches, and all rubbish that may accumulate during the progress of the works, shall be carted away or deposited on the ground, as the Surveyor may direct.

Brackets shall be set up in or walls on the premises they shall be properly cleaned out and filled up with brick rubbish.

FOUNDATIONS AND MORTAR.

The whole of the brickwork of the foundations or footings shall be of the best quality hard and well burnt brick made bricks, laid in cement mortar composed of the best quality, best of Rosendale cement, and coarse, sharp grited Nolacca sand.

The exterior walls shall have a foundation floor shall be of the best quality, hard and well burnt country bricks, except the prison walls, which shall be of first quality brick, laid in lime mortar composed of the best quality, both of fresh Tomkins lime and coarse, sharp grited sand, properly tempered and amalgamated as the Surveyor may direct.

No inferior quality or salmon colored bricks will be allowed on the premises.

All bricks used in the work shall be wet with clean water a short time before using them.

No brickbats to be allowed in any part of the foundations or walls except for closures.

SLATED IN WALLS.

The brickwork of the base walls to the height of 6 inches above the regulated surface of the ground shall be covered with a course of large slate or slates properly overlapped and well bedded in cement mortar, so as to prevent the access of moisture to the work. The four upper courses of the brickwork, and other walls exposed to the weather, shall be laid in cement mortar with a course of slates built in between them.

FOUNDING UNDER WALLS.

The footings under the walls on the front on Lafayette street shall be 3 tiers at the bottom, the first flank footing tier walls and rear wall 2 bricks wide, the rolling footing, arched down 1 inch at the ends, and the bricks wide at the bottom; the footings of the middle building will be 6 bricks wide; of the 12 in party wall 4 bricks wide. The foundation for the division walls will be 3 bricks wide, and the divisions walls in width 2 bricks. The footings of the party walls shall be 4½ bricks wide in addition to the footings, and the trenches are dug out and prepared the whole of the length shall be laid according to the widths specified; each and every course of the brick work after first one laid shall be diminished upward with 2½ inches offset on each side.

WALLS.

The inside of the walls and other brickwork throughout shall be carried up in horizontal courses, executed in proper bond, and laid in the most careful, substantial, and best workmanlike manner, perfectly true and plumb according to the heights and thickness figured on the drawings.

The joints of all brickwork not plastered shall be smoothly struck.

IRON ANCHORS.

A sufficient number of wrought iron anchors shall be provided by the contractor, and sunk into the rolling joists, arched down 1 inch at the ends, and well secured with wrought iron spikes to secure the timbers and brickwork together.

ARCHES.

The five places in the different rooms shall have brick arches turned on iron arch-bars, said bars to be 3 inches wide by ¾ inch thick.

CORNICES.

The brickwork of the external cornice shall be built in conformity to the plans and elevations, and supported on a strong core of North river flag stones which shall run through the entire thickness of the walls, and have necessary counterweights of brick work inside of cornice.

CHIMNEYS.

The chimneys to have the places where shown on the plans, with separate and proper size smoke flues, well parged of from top to bottom and neatly topped out to the required elevation above the roof. The hearths of all the fire places shall be laid with 1½ slate stones set in lime and trimmer arches.

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PLASTER