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 6, 1868

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

RESOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION ON JANUARY 8, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT WE HEREBY 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 nomination 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 $16 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.

GENERAL BUTLER.—General Butler arrived at Lowell on the 29th ultimo.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the commissioners of the consolidated debt and railroad debt of New Orleans. We shall review it briefly at another time.

The sheriff sells at auction this day at 12 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the costumes and fixtures of a tailor shop, situated at No. 16 Royal street, in the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, second district.

Tobacco manufacturers and dealers, remember, to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. Charles T. Nash will sell, at public auction, at 75 Fulton street, by order and for account of United States government, five thousand pounds slightly damaged manufactured tobacco. See advertisement.

SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER.—The Pensacola Market company advertise in our columns southern pine lumber, shipping timber, flooring, ship plank, dimension stuff of any length, seasoned and dressed flooring and ceiling. Our builders and lumber dealers will find it advantageous to trade with the representatives of this company.

SHAKSPEARIAN CLUB.—Preparations have been made by the Shakspeare club to give a grand mask and dress soiree at the National theatre on To-day evening, February 13. The affair will no doubt be conducted in the excellent style characteristic of the managers of this popular club. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Wm. Yorke At Lee, secretary, for invitations to be present.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—From A. Simon, bookseller, stationer, and newsdealer, No. 89 Baronne street, we have received the February number of the *American Novelist*, published at Salem, Massachusetts, number four of Susan B. Anthony's new paper, the *Revolution*, published at New York, and other daily and weekly papers, including the Baltimore *American* and Cincinnati *Gazette*.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH OF THE DAYTONA COURIER.—The office of the company, given at their splendid ball, corner of Slaughter street and Exchange alley, on Tuesday night, was a very brilliant affair. The company was numerous and all dispersed in enjoyment, both by themselves and others. A bountiful supper was set at twelve to which full justice was done by the guests. Mr. Hart, president of the company, and Mr. Joseph Kahn, who officiated in their stead, deserve great credit for conducting so well the affair. A happy family of the choicest assembled in the arrangement by which now were to bring on Until about or two o'clock to take the departing guests on their homeward way.

POWERS OF THE CONVENTION.

We presume that no one will dispute the proposition that constitutional conventions, duly called and assembled, whether in a territory or a state; whether for framing an organic law *ab initio*, or remaking such a law *de novo*, are bodies vested with authority of peculiar dignity, and with powers of extraordinary amplitude. The convention now holding its sessions on Dryades street is unquestionably within this rule; its authority and powers are limited simply and solely by the constitution of the United States and the several laws of congress known as the reconstruction acts. Apropos of our leading article of yesterday, we call the attention of our readers to some of the features of those acts; and with this purpose we quote briefly therefrom, (the italics will be our own), and by way of premise we take first the closing section of the second "supplementary act," which reads:

SEC. 11. And be it farther enacted, That all the provisions of this act, and of the act to which this is supplementary, *shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.*

Section two of the first supplementary act provides for an election "of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution *and civil government for such state loyal to the Union.*"

What does "*civil government*" here mean but that usual machinery for state purposes, of which certain citizens of the state form parts, in distinction from a *military* form of government as now existing? Again, section four of the same act prescribes that these conventions, "when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution *and civil government* according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary." Indeed, these two sections last quoted clothed the present convention, had that body chosen so summary a policy, with abundant authority for a wholesale removal of existing state officers, and their replacement by this convention's appointees. It is true that the reconstruction acts nowhere expressly make it the duty of the convention to provide for an election of state officers simultaneous with that for the ratification or otherwise of the constitution, but it is equally certain that they nowhere forbid its so doing. While the authority affirmative for such doing is found in the extracts we have quoted, in the spirit pervading all the acts referred to, in the power admittedly inherent to such bodies, and lastly, as we asserted yesterday, in the precedents established by every territorial and nearly every state convention that has ever set in the country.

As a matter of course, in the event of a failure of the constitution to be ratified, the representatives who might possibly be then elected would equally fall of their seats in congress, and the state officers, should such be elected, would succeed at best to the control of a merely *provisional* government within the purview of section six of the original act, and section second of the second "supplementary."

But such contingencies constitute but a feeble reply to the cogent arguments that press for such secondary election.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH Section of the constitution adopted on Friday last in the convention was eminently well calculated to commend itself to all of enlightened understanding, and all who have the advancement and welfare of the city of New Orleans at heart. But the gratification expressed by many at the advanced stand taken by the convention was of short duration, for the whole section has been repealed. We earnestly hope the convention will reconsider its action.

The advantages of having the drainage of the city, the nuisance wharves, the fat and bone boiling establishments, the slaughterhouses, the soap factories, and a hundred other subjects affecting in a vital manner the health of our city under the control of a sanitary body, as in New York, with power to regulate everything pertaining thereto in accordance with the laws of sanitary science and the best interests of the city, can not be denied. Take for example the slaughtering of animals, and see how applicable are the remarks of the New York board of health to this city.

"When this board was organized, there were not less than two hundred slaughterhouses in the city of New York, and fifty in Brooklyn. These establishments were permitted to exist on some of the most populous streets and avenues of the city, and surrounded by tenement houses. No attention was paid to the drainage or other sanitary means of rendering these places cleanly and unobjectionable. In many instances these slaughterhouses had continued in the same location for more than twenty years, and the blood and animal matters were allowed to flow into rudely constructed cesspools, into the gutters of the streets, or to the ground beneath the loose floors of the buildings. The slaughterhouses of this district have been, and are, as at present conducted, the sources of many and great nuisances. They supply and make necessary the fat, bone, soap, and gut boiling establishments that are found in all parts of the city. All the entrails and offal which are produced yearly from the thousands of cattle, sheep, calves, and hogs slaughtered must be carted through the streets an average distance of two miles to a single pier. This material is always conveyed in open carts or barrels, and the stench is often so offensive as to nauseate people in the public streets. It is positively asserted that since notices and placards were posted on the city from these different sources then would result from the decomposition of human bodies if the whole island was a graveyard. In short, it is impracticable if not impossible to maintain a proper sanitary regulation over the slaughterhouses of this district, distributed and conducted as they now are, and as no distant day the slaughtering of animals must be entirely confined to well-regulated abattoirs on the banks of the river. This change should be effected with due regard to the rights and best interests of all parties concerned.

"The system of slaughtering animals as heretofore carried on in this district is conceded to be wasteful, and in a sanitary view decidedly objectionable.

"The attention of this board was early called to the improved methods of slaughtering in abattoirs properly constructed for that purpose, to contain machinery and appliances for promptly utilizing all parts of the animals not required for human food, and to avoid the offensive odors, and all other disagreeable features of the old system.

"Among other advantages of this system may be noticed the facilities for cooling the meat with ice while on the barges, and for moving it in large masses to its destination without regard to the state of the weather, and without those personal expenses and sacrifices of individual comfort which are peculiar to the old system. Under that system several thousand men and boys are nightly deprived of their rest, and as a necessary consequence are exposed to the most pernicious physical and moral influences. To this cause must be attributed those rough characteristics which popularly distinguish the employes of the butchers of the metropolis.

"When the abattoir system is in full operation it is confidently predicted that all parties will gratefully accept the change, and that the sanitary condition of many portions of the district will be greatly improved. When the business heretofore transacted at two hundred slaughterhouses and fatty fat, bone, and offal boiling establishments, located in the most densely populated portions of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, is removed and concentrated at three or four abattoirs, properly located on the banks of the East and North rivers, then, and not till then, will the several business pursuits which have heretofore seemed to defy legislation and violate with impunity all the laws of sanitary science, be thoroughly and effectually controlled."

THE VALUE OF PARTY DISCIPLINE.

We believe in a government of the people. It is the only permanent form which accords with modern civilization, philanthropy, and religion. But for the very reason that we thus believe in the rule of the people, we believe also in that intelligent party discipline which shall secure and protect such a rule. If a majority of the people are organized and earnestly intent to achieve a desired public policy they are sure to succeed; but that same majority, however large, in the freest country, may be defeated if they permit themselves to be divided by jealousies and whims, or distracted by the machinations of their foes.

The Republican party of Louisiana forms no exception to this rule, which is as old and broad as human nature itself. It is large and powerful. It contains a clear majority of the people of this state, and upon every principle of true government it ought to control the affairs of the state, and we doubt not it will so control. But to be sure of success it must use the means through which alone political success is certain to come. It must not be divided, for division is simply weakness. Its members must not seek their own aggrandisement merely, for in so doing they cease to be true soldiers of the cause and degenerate into mere bushwhackers who fight for plunder and not for principle. The power of a party, like the power of an army, lies not in numbers merely, but in united numbers, and what we need, therefore, to secure a great triumph is the unity which comes from the unremitting use of proper political machinery, and the enforcement of a proper party discipline.

THE WISH PATHER TO THE THOUGHT.

We hear it already whispered about the streets that General Hancock will refuse to issue the necessary writs, and make the requisite appointments for an election of state officers at the time when the question of the ratification of the new constitution will be determined. This gratuitous assumption that a commanding general who has been so particular to preclude his determination to act in strict accordance with law will employ his position in efforts to render null and fruitless the very acts from which he derives his powers, and to obstruct and thwart the convention it is his special duty to assist in securing early reconstruction, will not be relished by that distinguished officer, however much such a course might gratify the parlor P and Exchange alley folks, who are blowing up the rumor.

Grand Levee to be Rebuilt.

We learn that a contract was duly executed yesterday by the board of levee commissioners with Messrs. Andrew Freame & Co., for rebuilding Grand Levee, in Pointe Coupee parish. The work is to be commenced at once, and completed within ninety days. Payment is to be made in bonds issued by authority of the law passed by the last legislature for that purpose. Messrs. Freame & Co. have a high reputation as contractors for works of the kind, as the great Ohio and Mississippi railroad, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and the Alton and Terre Haute road, both of which they constructed, will show. They have given bonds satisfactory to the board for the proper completion of the work just undertaken. This will be gratifying intelligence to the planters of a large section of country contiguous to Grand Levee, which has so frequently been submerged for want of proper levees.

RUMOR.—For the past two or three days there has been a rumor that the New Orleans *Tribune* has been sold out to the copperheads. The report seems to come from high political circles, and it is said that paper is hereafter to be run in conjunction with the rebel papers of this state in the interest of Judge Taliaferro and a mixed ticket, which is to be put in nomination against the regular ticket of the Radical Republican party. There are none who sink so low as those who scar the highest.

BANKING HOUSE RECEIVED.—We learn from an exchange that Mr. Moses Bates, formerly of this Orleans, but more lately of Massachusetts, has been appointed by the executive of the treasury to take charge of and close up the business of the First National bank of Vicksburg, which suspended a few days ago.

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 at the corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets, now used as a Recorder's court, Police station, and Lockup, has become so dilapidated as to be the 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 lot 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 occupying 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, after thirty days notice in the official journal, to sell at public auction to the highest or bidders, 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.

(Signed) F. W. PERKINS,
President pro tem. Board of Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) J. S. GRAHAM,
President Board of Aldermen.
Approved December 24, 1867,
(Signed) J. HEATH, Mayor.

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

Notice is hereby given that the Controller will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1868, at his office adjourned 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 First District Recorder's court and Police station, on a piece of ground located on Lafayette street, between Baronne and Dryades streets, under the direction of the City Surveyor of New Orleans, and agreeably to such further drawings in explanation thereof as may be furnished therefor from time to time.

The size of building, its dimensions, sub divisions, and the arrangements of details of buildings, thickness of walls, are 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 when 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 in width to suit the widths of footings, and in depth so as to have the upper offset of the brickwork of the footings even with the regulated surface of the ground; their bottoms shall be made perfectly level, firm, and solid, and shall be covered with two thickness of scrap foundation timber, the planks, laid crossing one another in the usual manner, and projecting four inches on each side beyond the first or bottom course of the footings. After the footings are all put in, the trenches shall be refilled with proper earth, and thoroughly rammed; the ground within the walls shall then be similarly 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.

Should there be any privy sinks or wells on the premises they shall be properly cleaned out and filled up with brick rubbish.

BRICKS AND MORTAR.

The whole of the brickwork of the foundations or footings shall be of the best, one fly hard and well burnt bricks, laid in lime mortar, and composed of the best quality, hard and well burnt stock bricks, except the outer walls, which shall be of first quality lake bricks, laid in lime mortar composed of the best quality, both of fresh Thomaston lime and coarse sharp gritted sand, properly mixed and manipulated 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.

SLATES 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 size Welch slates properly overlapped and well bedded in cement mortar to prevent the ascent of moisture in 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.

FOOTINGS UNDER WALLS.

The footings under the walls on the front on Lafayette street shall be 3 inches wide at the bottom, the flank party line walls and rear wall 2 bricks wide, the footings under the walls of the grocery shall be 3 bricks wide at the bottom; the footings of the middle building will be 4 bricks wide; the 12 in party yard wall 1½ bricks wide. The footings of the grocery walls will be 3 bricks wide, and the division walls in the building will be 2 bricks wide; the 12 in party wall shall be 2½ bricks wide at the bottom. After the trenches are dug out and prepared the whole of the footings shall be laid according to the width specified; each and every course of the brickwork after first one laid shall be diminished upward with 2½ inches offset on each side.

WALLS.

The whole of the walls and other brickwork throughout shall be carried up in horizontal courses, executed in proper bond, and erected in the most careful, substantial, and best workmanlike manner, perfectly true and plumb according to the heights and thicknesses 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 such into the ceiling joists, cambed down 1 inch at the ends, and other walls exposed to the weather, shall be laid in cement mortar with a course of slates built in between them.

FOOTING UNDER WALLS.

The footings under the walls on the front on Lafayette street shall be 3 bricks wide at the bottom, the flank party line walls and rear wall 2 bricks wide, the footings under the walls of the grocery shall be 3 bricks wide at the bottom; the footings of the middle building will be 4 bricks wide; the 12 in party yard wall 1½ bricks wide. The footings of the grocery walls will be 3 bricks wide, and the division walls in the building will be 2 bricks wide; the 12 in party wall shall be 2½ bricks wide at the bottom. After the trenches are dug out and prepared the whole of the footings shall be laid according to the width specified; each and every course of the brickwork after first one laid shall be diminished upward with 2½ inches offset on each side.

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IRON ANCHORS.

A sufficient number of wrought iron anchors shall be provided by the contractor, and such into the ceiling joists, cambed down 1 inch at the ends, and turned up with wrought iron spikes to secure the timbers and brickwork together.

ARCHES.

The fire places in the different rooms shall have brick arches turned on iron arch-bars, said bars to be 3 inches wide by ¼ inch thick.

CORNICES.

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

CHIMNEYS.

The chimneys to have fire places where shown on the plans, with separate and proper size smoke flues, well parged it from top to bottom and neatly topped out to the required elevation above the roofs. The hearths of all the fire places shall be laid with 1¼ slate stones on 4 inch brick trimmer arches.

PRIVIES AND SINKS.

The privy sink in front yard shall be dug 6 feet below the level of the baseboards, the bottom to be covered with two thicknesses of 2 inch flatboat planks and the sides walled up with 12 inches wall to the height of the floor, said sink to be 4½ feet in clear and cemented inside.

There will also be a sink in prison as the dotted lines denote; said sink to be dug 6 feet below the ground have 12 inches wall, and measure 4½ in the clear, well cemented inside; the size of this sink will have a cast iron cover 2 feet square, moving on hinges in a cast iron frame. Each sink to have 9½ inches ventilating flue carried up in the brick walls.

CISTERN FOUNDATION.

The rain water cistern shall be supported on 12 inches brick wall 12, brick footings at the bottom diminished in the usual manner, the walls to be 2 feet high above the upper offset of the footings.

FLAGGING.

The whole front, rear yards, and banquette shall be graded to the required level so as to carry the water to the front, and shall be flagged with the best of North river flags, of a quality and size, 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 plan, of the best Quincy granite accurately cut, dressed, and prepared and set in a careful, solid, and good workmanlike manner, and left clean and perfect in every respect.

BANQUETTES.

The banquette in front of the property upon which the building is to be erected, shall have dressed curbstones of Fort Point blue stone or other stone of equal good quality, with bevel dressed tops, and laid up so as to use the stones from three to six feet long, from 20 to 24 inches wide, and not less than 6 inches thick. They shall be well set in a bed of mortar and in a workmanlike manner, and shall be duly transversed in lengths of from 3 to 4 feet throughout the work, according to the lines and levels of the City surveyor.

The top of the banquettes shall be properly graded and flagged with the best quality hooked and dressed North river flagstones not less than 3 inches thick, laid and bedded and filled with cement and even joints in good workmanlike manner, the joints of the flagstones shall be not less than 1 foot in length, and not less than 6 feet long and not less than 3 inches thick.

IRONWORK.

FRONT STAIRS.

The front stairs to be laid up from a neat pattern of 36 steps, 7 inches rise. The risers to contain four open stamped openings so as to admit light; a strong railing will be constructed on each side of stair.

FRONT FENCE.

The fence on the street line shall be an ornamental one, with a gravel walk inside of it. It will be placed a gate well hung and fastened. In the centre or in front of the entrance gates shall be a double door, hung on a strong iron post, and shall move in slide on iron rollers, and have a good fastening.

FRONT DOORS.

The doors of the porch shall have a strong and well ironed door, 4 feet 6 inches wide, hung with Winslow's super measure 1 foot by 1 foot in the clear, and shall be fastened with a Yale's lock, and strong bolts, such as are usually in other houses, to be fastened on to a secure and workmanlike manner.

Window springs for sashes are to be furnished and fastened to each window in the walls of the building, and shall be of a kind to check the sash, and to hold it in any position required.

There will be an iron gate in front of the yard, and one in front of the outer door, of a pattern to be furnished by the City Surveyor.

The gutter in the front yard leading to prison to have wooden gratings with brackets of sufficient strength.

COPPERSMITH WORK.

ROOF AND GUTTER.

The gutter by the front building shall be 20 inches wide of 16 ounce copperplate properly lapped, screwed, and soldered where required, and turned up under copper flashings built into the brickwork and overlapped on the ends; the water from the gutters shall be carried down by copper of twelve ounces to the 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; sufficient conductor pipes are to be attached so as to carry all the rain water off with ease, with an outlet to each two-guards.

The cistern in yard shall have a 16 6 inches tin overflow pipe.

COPPER VENTILATORS.

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

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 12 pound copper sheet properly grooved, lapped, and soldered where required; the flashings around the base of the dome and all those required for the chimney and other parts of the roofing shall be copper.

The whole of the copper and tin work shall be executed with the best quality of 16 ounces copper and double cross tin in the very best and most workmanlike manner and warranted 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 Welch slates, patent nails, and well lapped, covered, and warranted perfectly tight and free from leaks for one year after the building is finished; the ridges and hips to be covered with the best Welch 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 uses for 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, shakes, 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 1½x3 inches cross pieces. Trimmers and trimming joists shall be 4 inches thick.

CEILING JOISTS.

The ceiling joists shall be 3x12, and 16 inches apart from centre to centre.

RAFTERS.

The rafters shall be 3x6, all placed 20 inches from centre to centre on 4x6 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 mill dressed yellow pine planks, not over 3 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick, perfectly sassened, and free from bad sap, knots, splits, or other defects; the galleries shall have floors of first quality, dressed cypress planks, not over 3 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick, with tongued and grooved edges put down with white lead in the joints and made perfectly water-tight.

All the straight and heading joints of the inside and outside floors shall be uncovered off.

SKIRTINGS.

The Recorder's court shall have skirtings with a double face ptinth 14 inches deep and capped with a bevel moulding, the other rooms shall have 10 inch rooms, Clerk's office and Recorder's office are to have skirtings with a single face plinth 12 inches deep and capped with a bevel moulding. The other rooms shall have skirtings with a single face plinth 10 inches deep, and bead to dado with chased and even joints in good workmanlike manner; the dado rail in the Recorder's office shall be not less than 4 feet by 2 feet. Sufficient for the protection of the main cornice shall be put up, not less than 6 feet high and not less than 2 inches thick.

IRONWORK.

FRONT STAIRS.

The front stairs to be laid up from a neat pattern of 36 steps, 7 inches rise. The risers to contain four open stamped openings so as to admit light; a strong railing will be constructed on each side of stair.

FRONT FENCE.

The fence on the street line shall be an ornamental one, with a gravel walk inside of it. It will be placed a gate well hung and fastened. In the centre or in front of the entrance gates shall be a double door, hung on a strong iron post, and shall move in slide on iron rollers, and have a good fastening.

FRONT DOORS.

The doors of the porch shall have a strong and well ironed door, 4 feet 6 inches wide, hung with Winslow's super measure 1 foot by 1 foot in the clear, and shall be fastened with a Yale's lock, and strong bolts, such as are usually in other houses, to be fastened on to a secure and workmanlike manner.

Window springs for sashes are to be furnished and fastened to each window in the walls of the building, and shall be of a kind to check the sash, and to hold it in any position required.

There will be an iron gate in front of the yard, and one in front of the outer door, of a pattern to be furnished by the City Surveyor.

The gutter in the front yard leading to prison to have wooden gratings with brackets of sufficient strength.

COPPERSMITH WORK.

ROOF AND GUTTER.

The gutter by the front building shall be 20 inches wide of 16 ounce copperplate properly lapped, screwed, and soldered where required, and turned up under copper flashings built into the brickwork and overlapped on the ends; the water from the gutters shall be carried down by copper of twelve oz inch ex to the 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; sufficient conductor pipes are to be attached so as to carry all the rain water off with ease, with an outlet to each two-guards.

The cistern in yard shall have a 16 6 inches tin overflow pipe.

COPPER VENTILATORS.

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

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 12 pound copper sheet properly grooved, lapped, and soldered where required; the flashings around the base of the dome and all those required for the chimney and other parts of the roofing shall be copper.

The whole of the copper and tin work shall be executed with the best quality of 16 ounces copper and double cross tin in the very best and most workmanlike manner and warranted 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 Welch slates, patent nails, and well lapped, covered, and warranted perfectly tight and free from leaks for one year after the building is finished; the ridges and hips to be covered with the best Welch 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 uses for 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, shakes, 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 1½x3 inches cross pieces. Trimmers and trimming joists shall be 4 inches thick.

CEILING JOISTS.

The ceiling joists shall be 3x12, and 16 inches apart from centre to centre.

RAFTERS.

The rafters shall be 3x6, all placed 20 inches from centre to centre on 4x6 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 mill dressed yellow pine planks, not over 3 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick, perfectly sassened, and free from bad sap, knots, splits, or other defects; the galleries shall have floors of first quality, dressed cypress planks, not over 3 inches wide and 1¼ inches thick, with tongued and grooved edges put down with white lead in the joints and made perfectly water-tight.

All the straight and heading joints of the inside and outside floors shall be uncovered off.

SKIRTINGS.

The Recorder's court shall have skirtings with a double face plinth 14 inches deep and capped with a bevel moulding, the other rooms shall have 10 inch rooms, Clerk's office and Recorder's office are to have skirtings with a single face plinth 12 inches deep and capped with a bevel moulding. The other rooms shall have skirtings with a single face plinth 10 inches deep, and bead to dado with chased and even joints in good workmanlike manner; the dado rail in the Recorder's office shall be not less than 4 feet by 2 feet. Sufficient for the protection of the main cornice shall be put up, not less than 6 feet high and not less than 2 inches thick.

IRONWORK.

FRONT STAIRS.

The front stairs to be laid up from a neat pattern of 36 steps, 7 inches rise. The risers to contain four open stamped openings so as to admit light; a strong railing will be constructed on each side of stair.

FRONT FENCE.

The fence on the street line shall be an ornamental one, with a gravel walk inside of it. It will be placed a gate well hung and fastened. In the centre or in front of the entrance gates shall be a double door, hung on a strong iron post, and shall move in slide on iron rollers, and have a good fastening.

FRONT DOORS.

The doors of the porch shall have a strong and well ironed door, 4 feet 6 inches wide, hung with Winslow's super measure 1 foot by 1 foot in the clear, and shall be fastened with a Yale's lock, and strong bolts, such as are usually in other houses, to be fastened on to a secure and workmanlike manner.

Window springs for sashes are to be furnished and fastened to each window in the walls of the building, and shall be of a kind to check the sash, and to hold it in any position required.

There will be an iron gate in front of the yard, and one in front of the outer door, of a pattern to be furnished by the City Surveyor.

The gutter in the front yard leading to prison to have wooden gratings with brackets of sufficient strength.

COPPERSMITH WORK.

ROOF AND GUTTER.

The gutter by the front building shall be 20 inches wide of 16 ounce copperplate properly lapped, screwed, and soldered where required, and turned up under copper flashings built into the brickwork and overlapped on the ends; the water from the gutters shall be carried down by copper of twelve oz inch ex to the 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; sufficient conductor pipes are to be attached so as to carry all the rain water off with ease, with an outlet to each two-guards.

The cistern in yard shall have a 16 6 inches tin overflow pipe.

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