

THE CITY RECORD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. II

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1874.

NUMBER 404.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
No. 301 MOTT STREET,
NEW YORK, October 13, 1874.

The Board of Health met this day.

Orders.

412 orders for the abatement of nuisances were made.

Suits for Penalties.

The Attorney was directed to commence suits for penalties for non-compliance with the orders of the Board in 99 cases.

Reports received.

From the Sanitary Superintendent—
Weekly report on operations of the Sanitary Bureau.
Weekly report on slaughter-houses.
Weekly report on contagious diseases.
Weekly report on operations at receiving-dock.
Report on applications for permits.
Weekly report on Disinfecting Corps.
Report on defective ventilation of Eighth avenue railroad cars.
Report on Black Lead Works, No. 172 Forsyth street.
Report on condition of slip between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, North river.
Report on street pavements.
Report on condition of dwelling No. 34 Sixth avenue.
Report on condition of west side Boulevard, south of Sixty-eighth street.
Report on applications for relief.
Report on petition of citizens in respect to goats running at large.
Report on violation of the Sanitary Code at West Thirty-ninth street and North river.
Report on rescinding certain orders.

From the Register of Records—
Weekly mortuary report.
Weekly letter, etc.
On registry of births.
On violation of Sec. 151 of Sanitary Code.

From the Attorney and Counsel—
Monthly report of fines collected, suits, etc.
Report on removal of stable straw from Manure Dump, West Thirty-seventh street.

Communications from City Departments.

From the Police Department—
Weekly report of the Sanitary Co. of Police.
From the Department of Charities and Correction—
Transmitting copy of instructions to its officers, in charge of small-pox patients.
From the Comptroller—
Weekly statement, etc.

Bills Audited.

Francis Swift, removing night-soil.....	\$634 62
do. do. offal and dead animals.....	288 46
Martin Heck.....	28 00
Ottwell Pharmacy.....	25 12
Stechert & Wolff.....	10 75
J. B. Taylor.....	277 44
S. Davidson.....	42 00

Communications Received.

From Jackson S. Schultz—
On slaughtering, abattoirs, etc.
From Robert Taylor—
On an improved method of rendering fat, offal, etc.
From Caslequier Georges—
On alteration in birth record.

Permits Denied.

To occupy basement at No. 13 Watts street.
To erect a four-story building at No. 262 West Nineteenth street.

Permits Granted.

To melt fat, dry and cook offal and blood on East river, between Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets.
To render fresh fat from black guts of hogs at foot West Thirty-ninth street.
To keep chickens at 199 First avenue.

Reports referred to other Departments for the necessary action.

To the Department of Public Works—
On street sewer and drain northside Sixty-third street, between Eighth avenue and Boulevard.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF MORTALITY.

REPORTED MORTALITY (week ending Oct. 10, 1874), AND THE ACTUAL MORTALITY (each day in the week, ending at noon, Oct. 3, 1874), WITH AN ENUMERATION OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

E. HARRIS, M. D., Registrar.

Annual Death rate per 1000 during week (top, estimated at 100,000).	Deaths in corresponding week, 1873.....	Average Deaths in corresponding week for the past 5 years.....	Total Actual Mortality during the week ending October 3, 1874.....	Actual number of Deaths each day.							Deaths reported during the week ending October 10, 1874.....
				October 3.....	October 2.....	October 1.....	September 30.....	September 29.....	September 28.....	September 27.....	
28.00	462	477.0	560	72	75	79	84	84	97	69	488
10.95	157	153.6	219	22	26	39	33	32	43	24	178
7.10	91	113.0	142	23	24	18	18	19	24	16	117
7.25	157	153.8	145	17	18	18	24	23	23	22	145
1.40	30	28.2	28	4	4	3	5	7	3	2	30
1.30	27	23.4	26	6	3	1	4	3	4	5	18
.30	—	1.4	6	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	4
.15	2	1.0	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
.30	15	8.0	6	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	14
1.30	29	11.6	26	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	39
.60	9	8.8	12	—	—	5	2	1	4	—	3
.45	1	7.4	9	1	—	2	2	1	1	2	10
—	1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.45	12	9.4	9	2	1	2	2	2	—	—	10
.15	4	3.6	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
5.20	56	64.6	104	8	13	17	17	15	24	10	61
5.70	63	75.2	114	9	14	19	17	16	26	13	72
.35	2	5.0	7	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	7
.75	7	7.8	15	3	3	—	—	3	6	—	11
4.45	61	69.0	89	12	15	13	14	10	16	9	78
.70	13	13.6	14	—	4	—	2	3	2	3	17
.95	26	25.0	19	3	3	4	3	—	5	1	21
.65	16	11.8	13	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	15
1.10	13	22.0	22	3	4	3	1	4	2	5	18
.70	8	11.0	14	3	2	2	3	2	—	2	7
.65	13	13.2	13	—	—	1	5	3	2	2	5
.80	17	15.6	16	2	1	3	—	3	1	6	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.25	50	48.2	45	2	4	7	5	8	8	11	33
.75	19	17.4	15	1	3	—	2	4	3	2	10
.25	2	2.6	5	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
.20	3	2.4	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
5.00	74	77.6	100	14	13	13	13	18	19	10	81
1.00	31	27.6	20	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	27
8.25	120	137.2	165	14	20	21	25	25	33	27	130
12.00	165	191.6	240	22	27	36	32	37	49	37	180
14.30	212	229.8	286	30	32	43	37	42	56	41	229

On street pavement at East Forty-ninth street, between First and Second Avenues.
On street pavement in front Nos. 122, 130, 156, 206, 208, 254, and 257 West Thirty-fifth street.
On street pavement at East Fiftieth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.
On street pavement at West Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
On street crossing at east side Seventh avenue, at West Fifty-second street.
On street pavement at West Fifty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

To the Department of Buildings—
On dangerous condition of No. 34 Sixth avenue.
To the Police Department—
On sanitary condition of west side Boulevard, in front of second and third houses south of Sixty-eighth street.

Reports from Standing Committees.

The report of the Sanitary Committee on the concentration and regulation of the business of slaughtering animals in the City of New York,

was approved, and the ordinance as recommended was unanimously adopted.

Ayes—Commissioners Chandler, Smith, Vanderpoel, and Matsell, as follows;

That on and after the fourth day of July, 1876, the business of slaughtering animals in the City of New York shall not be conducted south of One Hundred and Tenth street, unless the same shall be done in buildings located directly upon the water front, each having a capacity sufficient for yarding and slaughtering daily of one-half of the entire number of cattle, or hogs, or small stock (all or separately according to the particular object of each abattoir), slaughtered in this city at the time this ordinance shall go into effect, and so constructed as to receive all stock deliverable thereat, directly from cars or transports; and to discharge therefrom all liquid refuse below low water mark; and to secure the proper care and disposition of all parts of the slaughtered animal upon the premises, or the immediate removal thereof by means of boats; and on and after the fourth day of July, 1876, no cattle, sheep, hogs, or calves shall be driven in the streets of such city

below One Hundred and Tenth street; nor shall any offensive business growing out of that of slaughtering, as fat-melting, hide-curing, gut-cleaning, bone-boiling, glue-making, etc., etc., be conducted, except on the premises constructed and prepared as herein required, and devoted to the slaughtering and the disposing thereon of all parts of the slaughtered animals as aforesaid; nor shall any fat, hides, hoofs, or entrails, or other refuse parts of slaughtered animals (except fat or tallow attached to meat exposed for sale, or collected by licensed dealers), be transported in said streets; nor shall any buildings be erected, or converted into, or used as a slaughter-house, until the plans thereof have been duly submitted to the Board of Health, and approved in writing by the said Board.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to publish the above ordinance as required by law.

From the Sanitary Committee:

On sanitary inspection of the eyes of children in public schools, as recommended by Dr. Edward Curtis.

On the increase of diphtheria.

Resolutions.

That actions Nos. 4,269, 4,428, 4,491, 4,801, 4,803, 4,814, and 4,830 be discontinued, without costs.

That the Counsel of the Board be instructed to report what action is required in order to conform to section 3, chapter 636, of the Laws of 1874.

That the Sanitary Superintendent be directed to detail two Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, to report upon the charts provided for that purpose—the fatal cases of diphtheria as they are reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

That Dr. Edward Curtis, Consulting Microscopist of this Board, be requested to prepare and submit a plan of procedure for sanitary inspection of the eyes of children in Public Schools, with the estimated assistance and expenditure required.

That the application for relief from orders Nos. 5,462, 5,463, 5,464, and 5,465 (Form 2, C. S.) be denied.

That the Attorney be directed to commence an action against Alfred Petet for violation of section 151 of the Sanitary Code.

That the salary of E. B. Lent be fixed at the rate of \$1,600 per annum, from and after October 1, 1874, and such salary shall be in full for services rendered in serving such notices as the Attorney may direct, outside the City and County of New York, before and after office hours.

Sanitary Bureau.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending October 10, 1874:

The number of inspections made by the Inspectors was 2,018, as follows: 8 public buildings, 997 tenement houses, 192 private dwellings, 163 other dwellings, 15 manufactories and workshops, 32 stores and warehouses, 80 stables, 36 slaughter-houses, 2 fat-rendering establishments, 2 gut-cleaning establishments, 3 manure dumps, 2 dumping-grounds, 2 breweries, 6 public sewers, 24 sunken and vacant lots, 52 yards, courts, and areas, 79 cellars and basements, 66 waste-pipes and drains, 147 privies and water-closets, 55 streets, gutters, and side-walks, 4 dangerous stairways, 2 smoky chimneys, 2 cisterns and cesspools, 1 piggery, 14 other nuisances, together with 32 visits of the Sanitary Inspectors to cases of contagious disease.

The number of reports thereon received from the Inspectors was 619.

During the past week 74 complaints have been received from citizens, and referred to the Inspectors for examination and report.

The Disinfecting Corps have visited 59 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected 49 houses, 49 privy-sinks, together with clothing, bedding, etc., and fumigated 30 houses.

13 cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital by the Ambulance Corps, and one dead body to the Morgue.

Permits have been granted consignees of 66 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this Port.

97 permits were granted Scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy sinks.

The following number of cases of contagious diseases were reported for the week ending October 10, 1874: Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 34; measles, 2; diphtheria, 62; small-pox, 25; and cerebro-spinal meningitis, —.

261 loads of night-soil were removed by the Night Scavengers from the privy vaults of the city.

The following amount of meat and fish was condemned by the officers as unfit for human food during the week ending October 10, 1874: Cattle, 6 carcasses; calves, 4 (bol), carcasses; calves, 1, (case), carcass; sheep, 3 carcasses; lambs, 1 carcass; beef, 251 pounds; veal, 25 pounds; poultry, 686 pounds; fish, 650 pounds; and game, 160 pounds.

Bureau of Vital Statistics.

During the week ending October 10, 1874, there were issued from this Bureau 488 burial permits for city deaths, 22 for bodies in transitu, and 34 for the interment of still-born infants. There were recorded 488 deaths, 203 marriages, 496 births, 34 still-births, 22 applications for transit

permits, and 35 returns from Coroners. There were 32 searches of the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, and 6 transcripts of birth record, 7 of marriage, and 15 of death were issued from this Bureau; 3 cases of death were referred to the Coroners.

By order of the Board.

EMMONS CLARK,
Secretary.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
October 13, 1874.

To the Secretary of the Board of Health:

The week ending on Saturday, the 10th inst. was marked by a decided decrease of mortality in the city. Only 488 deaths were reported last week, against 585 reported and 560 actually occurring during the week ending October 3d. The decrease occurred in the constitutional and the zymotic causes of death. Phthisis is charged with 72 deaths last week against 80 in the previous week; diarrhoeal diseases with 72 against 114; and the deaths of infants under a year old last week numbered 130 against 165 in the previous week. The deaths in public institutions decreased in like manner, from 100 to 81.

Diphtheria is the only disease that greatly increased in fatality. It caused 39 deaths last week, and 27 during the previous week. This subtle disease has proved a great destroyer of child-life during the past 14 months. In the 52 weeks ending last Saturday, diphtheria destroyed 1,456 lives in this city—an average of 28 each week. It has revisited the same blocks, the same damp and defectively drained localities, and the same tenement houses, again and again, during the year. The accompanying list and map show where the 39 children were killed by diphtheria last week, and where 14 others were killed by scarlatina. It will be noticed that there were 4 houses in which 2 fatal cases of these diseases occurred in the week.

Respectfully submitted.

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

SANITARY BUREAU,
BOARD OF HEALTH,
September 25, 1874.

WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

SIR—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health ordering an inspection of the several gas-works of this city, I have the honor of submitting the following report:

In the exceedingly able treatise of Dr. C. F. Chandler, then Chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health, and published in the report of that body for the year 1869, the cause and remedies of the "gas nuisance," are so thoroughly exposed and discussed, that I feel it would be a work of supererogation to even attempt to cover the ground thus gone over.

I feel, also, that it will better correspond with the intent of the resolution to sketch the improvements adopted by the different companies whereby the stench of the purifiers, so often complained of, has in a great measure been abated.

The Gas-works of New York.

New York City, by a combination of the different companies, has been divided into separate districts, supplied by separate works, so that until the establishment of the Mutual in 1872, there was no competition between them. I append a list of the districts, with the names of the companies supplying each:

New York Gas-light Company, incorporated 1823. C. L. Everett, President; C. C. Moulton, Superintendent. Office—157 Hester street; works—East Twenty-first street. District—Below Grand street. Price of gas, \$2.75 per 1,000 feet.

Manhattan Gas-light Company, incorporated 1830. Chas. Roome, President; C. V. Smith, Superintendent. Office—Irving Place, corner Fifteenth street; works—Foot of East Fourteenth street and foot of West Eighteenth street. Price of gas, \$2.75 per 1,000 feet.

Metropolitan Gas-light Company, incorporated 1863. A. Zollicoffer, President; J. Ontzeg, Superintendent. Office—1,501 Broadway; works—Foot of West Forty-second street; extra houses—West Sixty-third street, and East Sixty-fifth street. District—Between Thirty-fourth street and Seventy-ninth street. Price of gas, \$2.75 per 1,000 feet.

Harlem Gas-light Company, incorporated 1854. Barr Wakeman, President; John Balmer, Superintendent. Offices—2,084 Third avenue, and 59 Liberty street; works—Foot of East One Hundred and Eleventh street. District bounded by Seventy-ninth street and Harlem river. Price of gas, \$3 per 1,000 feet.

Mutual Gas-light Company, incorporated 1866. C. K. Garrison, President; S. P. Parham, Superintendent. Office—36 Union square; works—Foot of East Eleventh street. District—This Company have no limit, but enter chiefly into competition with the Manhattan and Metropolitan Companies.

Union Gas-light Company. Works—Foot of East Ninety-fifth street, unfinished. District—This Company was started with the intention of competing with the Harlem and Metropolitan Companies.

New York Oxygen Gas Company. Works—West Fortieth street; abandoned. District—This Company, whose intention it was to light the whole city by the Tessie du Motag process, have never made much progress.

Westchester County Gas-light Company, incorporated 1859. Wm. R. Beal, President and Superintendent. Office—Alexander avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second street; works—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and East river. District—Morrisania and Lower West Farms. Price of gas, \$3.50 per 1,000 feet.

Suburban Gas-light Company, incorporated 1870. Charles W. Bathgate, President. Office—Railroad avenue, corner Mott street; works—Bronx river. District—Upper West Farms. Price of gas, \$4 per 1,000 feet.

Around all gas-works there will be constantly found an odor of gas, due to its escape by leakage. This may be looked upon as a necessary nuisance, without which the works could not exist; yet, as it is to the interest of the companies to reduce this percentage of loss to a minimum, the cure may be well left to their care. It is only, however, when we obtain the stench from their purifiers, to obviate which costs comparatively a large sum, that it becomes necessary for the Board of Health to exercise its power.

The manufacture and condensation of gas to be illuminating gas at present used, is mainly derived from the distillation of coal in clay retorts. This, by means of the exhaust, is drawn into the hydraulic main, and thence through the various parts of the purifier and measuring apparatus till it is finally deposited in the holder ready for distribution. In the hydraulic main, which acts as a general receiver for all the volatile products of the distillation, a part of the ammonia water and tar are condensed, a larger portion of the remainder is carried into the tar and ammonia wells at the base of the condensers and scrubbers, various patterns of which are in use, special advantages being claimed, of course, for each.

Here enters the first prominent nuisance caused by the works, and one for which the companies are not wholly responsible. The tar and ammonia water are sold to outside parties at a fixed price "per ton of coal carbonized," so that the works merely provide storage-room for these materials. Whenever these wells become filled the overflow passes into the river; this, of course, does not happen often, as the contractors find it to their interest to remove the stock as often as possible; yet, when the demand for gas is great, and the market for the lye products low, it has frequently occurred that both ammonia water and tar have been suffered to pollute the neighboring streams.

The Purifiers.—In New York City there are two general methods of purification in use. By all of them the tar and ammonia compounds are readily extracted; indeed, in most gas-works they seldom even reach the purifiers, being removed by the apparatus mentioned above. In one or two of the smaller works, however, I have found tar in the purifiers through erroneous management. The chief substances, therefore, to be removed by the purifiers are carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphocyanogen, sulphite of carbon (S_2C), and various sulphuretted hydrocarbons, the exact composition and nature of which are but little understood. These latter are converted, by burning, into sulphurous acid which is destructive to household furniture and clothing, and even injurious to human life. Nor are its effects less deleterious because we may have partly become accustomed to the odor and flavor through the constant use of friction matches. As to the quantity of sulphur which may be safely left in gas, authorities differ. Doctor Letheby wishes to confine the amount to 10 or 12 grains. The English Parliament places the limit at 20 grains, while many of the most eminent gas-engineers state that 30 or even 40 grains may be unobjectionable. I can, in this relation, do no better than quote from Prof. Wm. Odling in his lecture before the British Gas Managers, and incorporated by Dr. Chandler in his exhaustive report already alluded to:

"I am altogether at issue with the public when they maintain that the sulphur of gas produces, by its combustion, oil of vitriol, or that the amount of sulphur ordinarily contained in gas is of any consequence whatever; and a little consideration will, I think, satisfy you of the soundness of this position. We will assume that coal gas contains not 20, but 40 grains of sulphur in 100 feet, a quantity at any rate greatly exceeding the reality. Now, making another extravagant assumption that the whole of the 40 grains of sulphur would be completely burned, and in reality they would be burned very incompletely, they would furnish by their combustion 80 grains of sulphurous acid gas. This quantity of the produced sulphurous acid would occupy, at ordinary temperatures, about one-fifteenth part of a cubic foot, and since 100 cubic feet of our coal gas gives one-fifteenth of a cubic foot of sulphurous acid, 1,500 cubic feet of coal gas would be required to furnish one cubic foot of the acid, even upon the extravagant assumptions we have purposely made. But the combustion of 1,500 feet of coal gas would produce something besides sulphurous acid. It would produce at least 1,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid, and in addition to its dilution by other gases and vapors, we should have our sulphurous acid diluted by 1,000 times its volume of carbonic acid. Now, if we can get at the proportion of carbonic acid in a room highly illuminated with gas, and take the thousandth part of that proportion, we shall be able to form some notion of the amount of sulphurous acid present. You will remember that the amount of carbonic acid furnished by the breath of one individual is equal to that furnished by two three-feet gas-burners; and that the maximum amount of carbonic acid found in the atmosphere of a crowded theatre was 0.32 per cent. Now, if in addition to our previous unreasonable suppositions, we further suppose that an atmosphere contains 0.2 per cent. of carbonic acid furnished by gas-combustion, you will see that the whole matter becomes a *reductio ad absurdum*; that we might actually have one-half millionth part of sulphurous acid present in the air of a gas-lighted room."—British Journal of Gas Lighting, 1868, p. 82.

The carbonic acid dilutes the gas, reducing the illuminating power; thus the presence of one per cent. of carbonic acid will cause a reduction in candle-power of five per cent. This may be obviated by a slight increase in the use of enriching material or by the non-extraction of the last particles of gas from the coal. "There is no Sanitary objection to the presence of this substance, as either perfectly purified gas when burned, or one

pair of human lungs, will produce in a given time far more carbonic acid than will ever be found in coal-gas."

I think the above brief summary will readily remove the objections raised against what is known as the "oxide of iron process." This, it will be remembered, is asserted to leave more sulphur and carbonic acid in the coal-gas than the so-called "dry-lime method." It is too late, however, to discuss the question, the Metropolitan Board of Health having rendered its decision in 1869, and since then, no facts have been discovered to cause the present Board to revise the decision of its predecessor.

The Gas Works of New York, may therefore be divided into two general classes, viz.:

1. Works employing the iron purification.
2. Works employing the lime purification.

I.—IRON METHOD OF PURIFICATION.

The iron ore process, more or less modified, is employed by the New York, Westchester, Harlem, and Mutual Companies.

This method is based on the original Laming & Hill patents. The former, issued April 17, 1847, consisted of a mixture of proto-sulphate of iron (copperas), slacked lime, with one-fourth its weight of sawdust, exposed until the protoxide was oxidized to sesqui-oxide, forming, therefore, a compound of hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron, sulphate of lime and sawdust. Hill employed bog-iron ore (native hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron) with one-tenth its weight of charcoal; the charcoal and sawdust being used to render the mass porous. In the purifiers the peroxide of iron is converted by the sulphuretted hydrogen into sesqui-sulphide of iron (Fe_2S_3). On exposure to the air, after use, the iron is reoxidized, the sulphur separated, and the mixture used over and over again. This is done until the mass contains from 40 to 60 per cent. of sulphur. It may be then employed for the manufacture of Berlin blue, yellow prussiate of potash, and sulpho-cyanide of ammonium.

a. The New York Gas-light Company.

This company, one of the first, if not the first, to employ a steam stoker, fill their purifiers with the "St. John and Cartwright mixture." This is composed of bog-iron ore mixed with iron turnings, saturated with ammoniacal liquor and exposed to the air. To this mass 5 per cent. coarsely pulverized charcoal is added. This mixture of natural and artificial sesqui-oxide of iron is sprinkled with ammonia water prior to being placed on the perforated board bottom of the purifier. This mixture has worked satisfactorily, having been renewed but twice since its introduction in 1868.

b. The Westchester Gas-light Company.

Use the St. John and Cartwright patent without modification. Their experience fully bears out that of the New York as to its success.

c. The Harlem Gas-light Company.

This company modify the above process. The iron ore compound is placed in the purifier to the depth only of some two feet; above this is placed placed two layers of trays, containing hydrate of lime. The intention of this is to absorb the carbonic acid of the coal-gas. There are, however, two objections to its use: First. The deterioration of the iron compound from the lime soaking into it between the slats of the trays; secondly, the reduction in illuminating power undergone by the gas passing through both the iron and the lime. This latter objection, the company claims, is obviated by the employment of a peculiar variety of scrubber, and of naphtha as an enriching material. The method of introducing this into the coal-gas varies somewhat from that employed at the Mutual works. The naphtha is volatilized by passing the coal-gas into it, and the two drawn into a closed retort, where they are heated together, and pass thence, thoroughly combined, through the condensers, into the holders for distribution. As to the success of the purifying compound, I have no exact data, the company having employed it but for a short time, and passing but a small proportion of the total amount of gas manufactured through it.

d. The Mutual Gas-light Company.

This Company, like the Harlem, manufacture a large proportion of their gas from naphtha. This is vaporized in closed stills, "converted into a permanent gas" by passage through heated retorts, condensed, and mixed with a proportion of atmospheric air, is passed into the pipes carrying the coal-gas, through which it is thoroughly diffused, and thence, together, carried into the holders. The coal-gas is purified by passage through the "Parham mixture," by which it is claimed both the carbonic acid and the sulphur are removed. This is composed of bog-iron ore, protosulphate of iron, hydrate of lime, and sawdust. These are exposed to the air, being sprinkled with water prior to being placed in the purifiers. There is formed, therefore, in the compound sesqui-oxide of iron (both natural and artificial), sulphate of lime, an excess of hydrate of lime and sawdust. The patentee claims to have passed 13,000 feet of Westmireland coal-gas through a bushel without change.

II.—THE DRY-LIME PROCESS.

This consists in the employment of moist hydrate of lime placed on a series of trays in the purifiers. After passing the gas through this, and opening the boxes, oxidation ensues, causing the foul stench, so well known a few years since in New York as the gas smell. This has now been more or less successfully obviated by the introduction of the various means of ventilating the lime prior to opening the purifiers.

The Manhattan Gas-light Company.

This Company, the first to adopt these improvements, employ what is known as the Palmer system of ventilation. This, invented in 1842, was originally intended as a means of revivifying the lime, but, with appropriate modifications, has been applied to its present purpose. When the

purifier is "foul," the gas is turned off, and the cover raised so that its base will just clear the water around the inner box, an exhaust fan, running over 800 revolutions, is set in action, and air rapidly drawn through the purifier. This air is passed through a washer of the usual construction, thence through a second purifier filled with lime, and finally into the chimney, in which it is forced through a water spray similar to the one employed in the scrubbers, prior to being passed into the open air. The second purifier, or, as it is called, the "deodorizer," is filled with refuse lime, moistened and oxidized by exposure to the air. After air has been drawn through the purifier for about an hour, a valve between it and the first washer is opened and air drawn in through this opening, and finally connection with the purifier is shut off, by air passed through the deodorizer and washers alone. Since the adoption of this means of ventilation the complaints against this company have almost entirely ceased.

b. The Suburban Gas-light Company.

There we find employed the old-fashioned dry lime process, without modification or means of ventilation. As the works are small, and far from any inhabited neighborhood, I should suggest that, for the present, no action be taken in regard to them.

c. The Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

I regret to state that there are still numerous complaints against this company. They have adopted, it is true, a means of ventilation, but the process does not seem to work satisfactorily. The works employ a modification of the McKenzie system. The latter consists in drawing air through the purifier by a steam exhauster. In the tops of the boxes are cut openings closed by caps, which are unsecured when the purifier is to be "drawn." The air, entering through them, is passed through a series of pipes until it reaches a narrow throat, where it is thoroughly mixed with a jet of steam, then passes through a condenser, and finally into the open air. Such is the principle of the ventilator, but, unfortunately, it is not carried into practice. The errors of the Metropolitan system are two in number:

First. The employment of too small an air exhauster. This the company have promised to remedy, the present exhauster being only employed until the completion of their large one.

Second. Placing the condenser BEFORE instead of AFTER the steam jet, a portion only of the foul gases being condensed. In justice to the patentees, I should state that they claim the process would have been successful had it been carried out in accordance with their original designs.

I should recommend that the company be required to place, either an additional condenser or a deodorizer, similar to that of the Manhattan Company, beyond the steam jet, between it and the chimney, in order to condense any gases at present passing into the air.

CHIEF ADDITIONAL CAUSES OF THE SO-CALLED "GAS NUISANCE."

During my inspection of the gas-works my attention was frequently attracted by several disagreeable nuisances, some, it is true, outside of New York, for which the gas companies have been frequently and unjustly blamed.

The first and most prominent of the offenders is the Williamsburgh Gas-light Company, whose works—employing the "dry lime purification," without means of deodorization—are situated nearly opposite East Seventeenth street. With a brisk east or southeast breeze, the smell of their purifier is distinctly perceptible as far up as Thirty-fourth street. Many of the complaints against the gas and ammonia works are distinctly traceable to this cause.

Indeed, when first investigating the ammonia nuisance, I was deceived into believing the latter running owing to the smell from the foul lime.

Next in order we find the odor from the "sludge acid" of the oil works at Hunters and Green Point. When the petroleum after distillation is mixed with acid and air blown through the mass a peculiar stench is set free; this, though distinguishable by one accustomed to the odor, is frequently mistaken by the ordinary citizen for the so-called "gas smell."

Last, but not least, we find the New York ammonia works, corner of Avenue B and Twentieth street. The company manufacture sulphate and other ammoniacal salts from the waste liquor of the New York gas works.

This contains sulphide, cyanide, and sulpho-cyanide of ammonium, carbonate, and other compounds of ammonia. Hitherto in the process of manufacture many deleterious gases have been suffered to escape, for which the gas companies have been almost universally blamed. This nuisance has, I trust, been cured, the gases being passed through a proper scrubber and finally into the furnace. For a complete account of the means adopted for discovering and remedying this evil I would refer you to the extensive report of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. E. H. Janes, on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTHONY GOLDSCHMIDT, M. E.,
Special Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY BUREAU, September 29, 1874.

To Dr. W. DE F. DAY,
Sanitary Superintendent.

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held June 9, 1874, it was

"Resolved, That Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes and Special Inspector Goldschmidt be and are hereby detailed, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, to investigate the subject of the complaints in respect to foul odors in the eastern part of the city, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, and ascertain and report to this Board at the earliest possible time the source of the odors complained of."

In accordance with the above resolution, Inspector Goldschmidt and myself entered at once upon the investigation of the subject, and now beg leave to present the following report:

Before attempting to give a detailed account of the different sources of foul odors in the above-mentioned district, and of the effort heretofore made towards their abatement, it may be well to premise that in every large city devoted in part to manufacturing interests, there are, to a greater or less extent, emanations developed from what are known as "offensive trades," and which it is necessary to control by some special appliances capable of effecting their deodorization, their combustion, or their destruction by some other chemical means. Indeed, it may be said, that among the large number of manufacturing interests of the day, involving the employment of chemical agents, destructive distillation or disinfection of organic substances, or even the preparation of animal matter for human food, very few, if any of them, can be regarded as absolutely free from odors or emanations which are offensive to a greater or less portion of the community in which they are located; and hence the Sanitary Inspector, in attempting to trace to its original source any impure exhalations detected in the atmosphere, soon finds himself dealing with a combination of odors of which the preponderating one he finds it difficult to recognize; and as these for the most part escape from the tops of high chimneys, they are often far more apparent at a considerable distance from than in close proximity to the works from which they emanate, making it difficult for him to say that it is this and not the other thing which is the source of the annoyance. Cattle yards, stables and slaughter-houses, fat rendering, soap and candle making, tripe and sausage making, dye houses and tanneries, may be mentioned as a few among the large number of establishments which exist in all large business towns, and which send forth their emanations to contaminate the atmosphere. For this reason all establishments of the kind should be under sanitary surveillance, and measures taken to control the escape from them of offensive odors or gases, to say nothing of establishments of a larger magnitude, as those devoted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, and hundred occupations the emanations from which, unless controlled, are often very offensive and extend a great distance from the seat of operations.

The offensive odors which have from time to time annoyed the residents of that portion of the city indicated by the foregoing resolution, are not all caused by occupations confined within said limits, as we shall see further on; but the special causes of complaint which are located in the said district, and which must form the principal basis of this report, are three in number, to wit: the sewerage of the district, the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the manufacture of the sulphate of ammonia from ammonia water, one of the by-products of the gas works.

In regard to sewerage proper, but little can be said toward solving the problem now before us, as doubtless much that is supposed to emanate from the sewers is in fact due to other sources.

The topography of the district is such as to favor a good system of sewerage, provided the house-drainage is perfect and plumbing is done with proper care, while the large amount of water daily passed into the sewers would appear, in theory at least, sufficient to thoroughly cleanse the channels and prevent, except perhaps in very dry seasons, the development and escape of any deleterious gases. During a very dry season, when the supply of water is limited, if organic matter adheres to the walls of the sewers, and the stream of water becomes considerably reduced, this effete matter, as the water recedes, becomes partially dried by exposure to the sewer atmosphere, decomposition is hastened, and sewer gases are more rapidly developed, escaping through imperfect house-drains, into the cellars and houses, or through the perforated man-hole covers into the streets.

The receiving-basins at the street corners, which form a portion of our system of sewerage, are, I believe, often a greater source of annoyance than the sewers themselves. These basins are trapped for the purpose of presenting an obstacle to the escape of sewer gases, and they receive not only all of the surface water from the streets and sidewalks, but also a good deal of street filth from the pavements and gutters, consisting in a considerable part of organic matter. The solid matter falls to the bottom, and is retained in the basin, while the water, as soon as it reaches the level of the outlet, passes through the trap into the sewer, there remaining in the trap a sufficient amount of water to close the communication with the sewer. The presence of large amounts of street filth in these basins, which gradually accumulates whenever there is a shower of rain, washing the street pavements and gutters, often gives rise to offensive odors, which permeate the atmosphere to the great annoyance of citizens, and to the detriment of health. In tenement districts, where house refuse and other filth are deposited in the street gutters, and the streets are crowded with teams and traffic, this nuisance is at the maximum, and becomes especially noisome during very dry weather, when the amount of water in the basins and traps is reduced by evaporation, exposing the solid filth, and opening a direct communication between the street and the sewer. At such times we are exposed to noxious gases from two sources: from the sewer direct, in consequence of the traps being exhausted, and from the accumulation in the basin being reduced to that stage of dryness in which decomposition is most active. Again, we have all frequently noticed a pungent, sickening odor in the atmosphere immediately after a shower, or perhaps during a heavy storm of rain, which probably comes from the street basins, and not from the sewers, as many have supposed. The effect of heavy rains is to flush and cleanse the sewers, and to leave the traps filled with water, thus closing the principal avenues by which sewer gases might tend to escape into the street; and also to increase the amount of filth in the basins, from washing of the streets and gutters, as well as to stir up the contents which, perhaps, have long lain quiet in the basins, and thus to liberate the volumes of offensive gases confined in the mass. We are accustomed to congratulate ourselves upon

the condition of the pavement and gutters after a heavy rain, regardless of the fact that the street filth, which but a short time before so offended our senses, is only removed from our sight, and deposited but a few feet below the surface of the street, with nothing to prevent the escape of its noxious exhalations into the open air; or, in other words, what was before openly generating the elements of disease, is simply transformed into a secret foe, no less active, because its operations are hidden from view.

In the present rude method of cleaning out these receiving-basins, which consist in raising the contents in large buckets to be emptied into carts, we have another source of this sickening odor. Indeed, I think the most offensive odor of the kind I ever experienced was while witnessing the emptying of one of these basins in mid-day; and I would here beg to suggest that by applying the suction method to this work, the public would be relieved from one great source of annoyance. Privy-vaults are emptied at any time of day by this method, without the slightest offence to any one, and why should it not be applied to the removal of these masses of decomposing filth, the odor from which is often as offensive and as deleterious to health as that from a neglected privy-vault.

The manufacture of illuminating gas is recognized by very many persons as a fruitful source of foul odors in cities, and is often charged with creating odors which emanate from other causes. It is true that in all destructive distillation certain gases are evolved, which, if allowed to escape into the external atmosphere, are more or less offensive to most persons, and this is especially the case with the impurities developed by the distillation of coal in the process of gas-making, which impurities are separated from the gas by some agent or agents, for which they have strong affinity; and on the care and management of these purifying agents depends in a great measure the presence or absence in the atmosphere of impurities from gas works.

The subject of preventing the escape of foul odors from gas works, received some years ago a very thorough and exhaustive inquiry, the results of which, with a detailed account of the investigation, are published in the annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Health for 1869, and may be regarded as a portion of the history of sanitary effort in this city. It must therefore suffice here to give briefly the practice of the two companies whose works are located within the boundaries of the district under consideration. It is well known by all who have kept pace with the inquiries hitherto instituted, that the foul odors from gas houses are due to the impurities separated from the gas and escaping from the purifying agent when the latter is exposed to the atmosphere, and that they consist principally of sulphide of ammonium and sulphuretted hydrogen, mingled with various other gases and odors, some of which are known, and others which have never been clearly defined. It is important then that the material used for purifying be composed of such substances as will not only separate from the gas all of its impurities, but will either retain them, or by chemical action render them innocuous. The two principal agents used at present for this purpose are lime and the oxide of iron, each having its advocates—it being claimed for iron that the sulphuretted hydrogen in separating from the gas is decomposed, the hydrogen uniting with the oxygen of the iron, and the sulphur and iron combining to form a sulphuret of iron, which upon being again exposed to the atmosphere is in its turn decomposed, the sulphur being precipitated, and the iron re-absorbing oxygen, becomes again fit for use.

The advocates of the lime process claim that by a system of forced ventilation of the purifiers, and sending the foul air through deodorizers and condensers, they are enabled to successfully dispose of all offensive odors before the purifiers are opened, while the lime more effectually purifies the gas from carbonic acid, the presence of which in any considerable proportion diminishes its illuminating powers. It does not come within the province of this report to discuss further the comparative merits of these two purifying agents, and I shall therefore dismiss this portion of my subject by stating that of the two companies alluded to above, one purifies by the iron, and the other by the lime process, and for the manner in which they are used, the special measures adopted by these and other companies within the city, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying report of Inspector Goldschmidt, whose experience in the chemistry of gas making has enabled him to intelligently study the subject.

The last of the three sources mentioned, and the one which I believe to have been the most fruitful in producing the offensive odors complained of, is the ammonia factory near the foot of East Twentieth street, where the sulphate of ammonia is obtained from ammonia water, a by-product of the gas works. Ammonia is one of the products of the distillation of coal, and is formed by the union of hydrogen with the nitrogen which is contained in coal, it being one of the elements of organic matter. Cyanogen is also produced, during the same process, by the union of nitrogen with carbon, and these, with other volatile products, are separated from the gas before the latter reaches the purifier. This is accomplished by passing the gas through what is technically called a "scrubber," consisting of a cylindrical vessel charged with coke, over which a supply of water trickles, and, coming in contact with the ascending gas, takes from it the cyanogen and ammonia in the forms of sulphide, cyanide, sulpho-cyanide, and carbonate of ammonia, thus constituting what is known as ammonia water of the gas works. The supply of ammonia water used at this factory is obtained from the works of the New York Gas Company, where it is collected in a well, and by means of a pump is drawn through an underground pipe to a receiver. From this receiver it is pumped into a still, when, by the application of heat the volatile matters are set free and passed over to a receiver containing sulphuric acid, which combines with the ammonia, setting free the remaining gases

and impurities. If these be allowed to escape into the atmosphere, they become exceedingly offensive, and in some conditions of the atmosphere are disseminated to a great distance, escaping at whatever altitude they may, and though by their elevated temperature carried still higher, as they cool they gradually descend and are diffused over extensive areas. Their presence is more distinctly felt when the air is moist and deficient in oxygen, whereas in a clear, bracing atmosphere, they become more readily oxidized and destroyed. To prevent the escape of these various impurities it is necessary to make use of some special means for their destruction or for otherwise disposing of them; and a common practice is to pass them through a "scrubber," where, by coming in contact with a shower of cold water, they are absorbed and discharged into a sewer. This was the condition of the New York Ammonia Works when my attention was called to the subject several months ago. During last winter complaints frequently came to this Bureau, from citizens residing in that portion of the city, of pungent and exceedingly offensive odors escaping at intervals from their house-drains into their cellars and houses.

The odor was described as being different from that of sewer gas, and many would not believe that it came from the sewer, but were of the opinion that it was due to some sanitary defect in adjoining premises. These complaints were referred to the Inspector of the district, Dr. C. P. Russel, and Assistant Inspector Nealis, who, after a good deal of patient investigation, succeeded in tracing the nuisances to the fact that the refuse of this ammonia factory was discharged from the "scrubber" into the public sewer, the offensive gases finding their way along the street sewers into the house drains, even at a great distance from the starting point, and escaping from these house drains whenever any defect in construction or material was reached. Although this nuisance extended to all parts of the district connected with the same net-work of sewers, all of the houses were not alike affected; as in one house the odor would be very strong and offensive, while in the adjoining one it was almost or entirely absent, thus detecting imperfect plumbing with a degree of certainty not to be questioned. Further investigation revealed the fact that in those houses, where the odor was most offensive, the house drains were constructed of bricks and mortar, which had become loosened by time, the odors escaping through the crevices thus formed. Soon as the cause of this nuisance was discovered, an order was issued, requiring the ammonia works to be disconnected with the public sewers, and other means of drainage to be provided, which being done, this feature of the nuisances was at once abated. This provision, however, did not prevent the occasional escape of the same offensive odors into the external atmosphere, which was believed to be due to a limited supply of water in the "scrubber." As the water used in the "scrubber" was brought from the river, by the action of a steam pump, this difficulty was met by exchanging the pump for one of larger capacity, in order to secure a more plentiful supply of water to condense the offensive gases, and by attaching an exhaustor, by means of which any uncondensed gases might be drawn into the furnace and consumed. These efforts were successful, and for some time the citizens of New York enjoyed a comparative immunity from the disagreeable odors which had for so long a time annoyed them.

As warm weather approached it was apparent that the old enemy had returned, and that citizens were again annoyed, as was noticed by persons residing within the district, and as we were informed by letters from citizens and an occasional paragraph in some one of the public prints, which being brought to the attention of the Board, gave rise to the above resolution, though in justice to this Bureau it should be stated that the investigation was already in progress.

My first effort in this direction was to examine into the condition of the ammonia works, and the probable share they had in contributing to the cause of these complaints. With this object in view, I called upon a number of citizens from whom we had received letters on the subject, for the purpose of inquiring the time of day or night in which they had experienced the annoyance, the condition of the atmosphere at such times, direction of winds, etc. With data thus acquired, I found upon consulting the records of the ammonia works, that the hours in which they were in operation corresponded with those mentioned by citizens as the time in which they experienced the most annoyance, and furthermore, by consulting the weather records, it was found that the prevailing winds had been such as to indicate the ammonia works as the source from whence emanated the foul odors complained of. It was also ascertained, upon inspection of these works, that the improvements which had been made during the winter had been removed. The exhaustor, by means of which the gases escaping the "scrubber" were conducted into the furnace to be consumed, had been removed, upon the plea that the furnace was injured by the process, and from some other motive the amount of water supplied to the "scrubber" had been considerably reduced by removal of the pump, and substituting a smaller one in its place, the capacity of which was not sufficient to cause the entire condensation of the waste gases, thus allowing their escape to the external air. These facts were at once verbally reported to the Board, whereupon, as Inspector Russel had previously filed a written complaint, in which he stated as his opinion, that these works occasioned the nuisances complained of, the Board issued its order that the works be discontinued, which order was immediately complied with, and the proprietors set about improving their machinery.

For several weeks daily inspections were made by Inspector Goldschmidt or myself, not only of the ammonia works, but the gas works were also frequently visited for the purpose of witnessing the opening of purifiers, etc.

The mouths of sewers draining the ammonia

works and gas works were examined by Inspector Goldschmidt, and all found to discharge below the level of low water.

The ammonia company obtained permission to connect with a private sewer belonging to the New York Gas Company. They also repaired their machinery, provided for a larger supply of water, and, since the 17th of August, their works (by verbal permit) have been in operation during day time, on trial, and thus far, although inspections and inquiries have been frequent, no complaints concerning the establishment have been received.

I am not ready, however, to recommend to the Board the granting of a permit for this company to resume its operations, until the present method of work has stood the test of more time and of all conditions of the atmosphere.

This report would be incomplete without a brief notice of various offensive odors, the sources of which are located outside of the limits of this district, and indeed outside of the city. For a long time past the east wind has occasionally brought to us offensive odors, which varied in character, but which could not be traced either to the ammonia or gas works. Since this investigation was commenced, Inspector Goldschmidt has more than once traced an odor of a peculiar nature from Madison avenue to the petroleum works at Hunter's Point and Greenpoint. He has also traced an offensive gas-house odor to the gas works at Williamsburgh, where the lime process of purifying is used without any special means of ventilating the purifiers. He has also, five or six times, traced offensive odors across the East river to the rendering and fertilizing works at Williamsburgh.

These sources of nuisance are beyond our jurisdiction, but it is proper that the public be informed that New York industries are not alone concerned in destroying the peace and comfort of New York citizens.

In conclusion I would say that the result of this investigation points directly to the works of the New York Ammonia Company, as the source of most of the offensive odors which pervaded the eastern part of the city during a portion of last winter and the early part of the summer; and that by proper management these odors may be controlled, and the business conducted without offence.

It also appears that the two gas companies in the district are both endeavoring to conduct their business without giving offence, having adopted methods of purifying approved by the Health Department; yet, it must be remembered that, however well matured the plans and well adapted the apparatus may be, there are occasional accidental causes of annoyance connected with all offensive trades.

The public sewers probably contribute somewhat to the impurities of the atmosphere, but more is doubtless due to the condition of the receiving-basins at the street corners. When liquids containing volatile gases of an offensive nature are discharged into the public sewers, these gases will find their way into the house-drains of the districts, and by their property of diffusion and tendency to escape through the most minute crevice, will thoroughly test the perfection of such house-drains, as well as of traps and waste pipes connected therewith. In the operation of emptying receiving-basins, I would recommend that the suction method be adopted, as I believe it to be entirely practicable, as well as more expeditious and far less offensive than the rude method now in use.

Finally, this investigation has proved, beyond a doubt, that our citizens are sometimes annoyed with offensive odors which emanate from industries located outside of the City of New York, and over which no branch of our City Government has any control.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
E. H. JAMES, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police met on the 12th day of October, 1874.

Present—Messrs. Duryee (in the chair), Disbecker, and Voorhis, Commissioners.

Resolved, That the place of registry and polling place of the Fifth Election District of the Thirtieth Assembly District be and is hereby changed from No. 312 West Twenty-first street to No. 330 West Twenty-first street.

Resolved, That the persons named in the list of Inspectors and Poll Clerks marked "U," be selected and appointed as substitutes (in the several Election Districts named) for those originally selected and who have failed to appear, or have declined, or upon examination have been found disqualified; and that the same be published in the CITY RECORD.

Charges of neglect of duty having been preferred against—

	Election District.	Assembly District.
William Rotchford.....	13	4
William Thompson.....	4	5
Daniel W. Morgan.....	21	20
James H. Hynard.....	10	17

—heretofore appointed by this Board to the office of Inspector of Election for the Election Districts named, and a full hearing of the evidence having been had, after a notice in writing to each of said Inspectors, it was

Resolved, That the said William Rotchford, William Thompson, Daniel W. Morgan, and James H. Hynard, be adjudged guilty of the charges preferred, and are hereby removed from the office of Inspector of Election.

Charges of unfitness for office having been preferred against Charles Steinberg, heretofore appointed by this Board to the office of Inspector of Election for the Sixteenth Election District of the

Third Assembly District, and a full hearing of the evidence having been had, after notice in writing to the said Charles Steinberg, it was

Resolved, That the said Charles Steinberg be adjudged guilty of the charge preferred, and is hereby removed from the office of Inspector of Election.

Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY,
Chief Clerk.

The Board of Police met on the 13th day of October, 1874.

Present—Messrs. Matsell, Duryee, and Voorhis, Commissioners.

Charges of neglect of duty having been preferred against—

	Election District.	Assembly District.
William Lewis.....	8	4
Lawrence Burke.....	8	4
D. William Brown.....	8	4
Robert J. Poynter.....	8	4

—heretofore appointed by this Board to the office of Inspectors of Election for the election districts named, and a full hearing of the evidence having been had, after a notice in writing to each of said Inspectors, it was

Resolved, That the said William Lewis, Lawrence Burke, D. William Brown, and Robert J. Poynter be adjudged guilty of the charges preferred, and are hereby removed from the office of Inspector of Election.

Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY,
Chief Clerk.

SECOND MEETING.

The Board of Police met on the 13th day of October, 1874.

Present—Messrs. Matsell, Duryee, Disbecker, and Voorhis, Commissioners.

Resolved, That the persons named in the list of Inspectors and Poll Clerks, marked "V," be selected and appointed as substitutes (in the several election districts named) for those originally selected, and who have failed to appear, or have declined, or upon examination have been found disqualified; and that the same be published in the CITY RECORD.

Resolved, That the place of registry and polling place of the Thirty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District be and is hereby changed from No. 867 Second avenue to No. 225 East Forty-sixth street.

Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY,
Chief Clerk.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF NEW YORK,
Wednesday, October 7, 1874.

The Board of Commissioners met as above.

Present—President Joseph L. Perley, in the chair, and Commissioners Roswell D. Hatch and Cornelius Van Cott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, on motion, approved.

Communications

were received, and on motion, disposed of as follows:

From—
The Chief of Department—Transmitting report for the month of September, 1874. Filed.

The same—Returning communication from "Law and Order," with report. Filed.

The Fire Marshal—Transmitting report for the month of September, 1874. Filed.

The Inspector of Combustibles—Transmitting report for the week ending on 3d inst. Filed.

The Chief of Battalion in charge of Repair Shops—Making requisition for articles required. Referred to Superintendent of Supplies, with directions to purchase.

The Superintendent of Telegraph—Reporting condition of telegraph lines above Fourteenth street, with recommendations. Filed, and the Superintendent directed to carry out his recommendations.

The same—Requesting that telegraph wagon be repaired. Referred to the Chief of Battalion in charge of Repair Shops, with directions to repair.

The same—Making requisition for maps. Referred to the Superintendent of Supplies, with directions to purchase.

The Superintendent of Horses—Reporting the sale of nine horses. Filed.

Assistant Operator T. J. McGinty—Applying for promotion. Laid over.

Foreman of Engine Co. No. 8—Reporting loss of alarm-box key No. 587. Filed, with directions to make requisition for a duplicate.

Foreman of Engine Co. No. 32—Reporting the loss of cap device by Fireman Monahan. Filed, and a fine of five dollars imposed.

The same—Reporting loss of patrol badge by Assistant Engineer of Steamer Downey. Filed, and a fine of five dollars imposed.

Foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 13—Reporting loss of alarm-box key No. 678. Filed.

Fireman George L. Cox, Engine Co. No. 41—Requesting transfer. Filed.

Hoseman Ferdinand Edel, Engine Co. No. 42—Tendering his resignation, to take effect on 6th inst. Accepted and filed.

Hoseman Edward J. Goubleman, Engine Co. No. 41—Tendering his resignation, to take effect on 7th inst. Accepted and filed.

Hoseman John Adamson, Jr., Chemical Engine Co. No. 2—Applying for promotion. Filed.

Counsel to the Corporation—Relative to the form of assignment of right to manufacture and use the "Aerial Ladders." Filed, with directions to reply.

Chief Clerk, Police Department—Transmitting copy of resolution requesting hose for use of the Steamer "Seneca." Referred to Chief of Department, with directions.

Department of Police—Transmitting copy of communication relative to use of water from hydrants contrary to instructions. Filed, with directions to reply.

Bower & Hillier—Rendering account of sale of horses at auction. Filed.

Wm. P. Buckmaster—Recommending John D. Knox for appointment. Filed.

Secretary of Babcock Manufacturing Co.—Offering to repair and alter a Chemical Engine for a sum not to exceed seven hundred dollars. Filed.

Thomas Guthrie—Offering to furnish his "Save All" to the Department. Filed.

Frank W. Powers—Acknowledging receipt of acceptance of his proposal for hose. Filed.

Managing Editor of the Republic—Applying for a fire badge. Granted and filed.

Report

was received and disposed of as follows:

From the Examining Board of Engineers—On the application of Fireman Oliver Hawkins, Engine No. 26, for promotion. Filed.

Communications Laid Over

at previous meetings were taken up and disposed of as follows:

From—
The Chief of Battalion in charge of the Repair Shops—Relative to cost of repairing chemical fire engines. Filed.

Superintendent of Telegraph—Recommending promotion of Assistant Operator Graham, and appointment of R. J. Hutchinson as Assistant Operator. Approved and filed.

Resolution adopted.

On motion of the President—

Resolved, That the proposition of the Babcock Manufacturing Company, to repair and alter the chemical engine, now at the repair shops, for a sum not to exceed seven hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby accepted, and the Chief of Battalion in charge of the Repair Shops is hereby authorized to have the repairs and alterations made as therein specified.

Dismissed

on the recommendation of the Committee on Discipline:

Fireman Robert H. Kenney, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, 14th inst.

Appointments

were on motion made, as follows:

Edward Ahearn, as painter, \$3.50 per day, 8th inst.

Richard J. Hutchinson, Assistant Operator, \$1,200 per annum, 15th inst.

Promotion

was on motion ordered, as follows:

Assistant Operator Frederick E. Graham, as Operator, at \$1,380 per annum, 15th inst.

Fine Imposed

on the recommendation of the Committee on Discipline:

Fireman Andrew McDevitt, Engine Co. No. 13, to forfeit five days' pay.

Transfers

were on motion ordered as follows, to take effect on the 15th inst.:

Fireman Louis Schlamp, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3 to Engine Co. No. 25.

Fireman Joseph McGowen, Engine Co. No. 12 to Engine Co. No. 6.

Fireman Henry Jones, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11 to Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3.

Adjourned.

W. B. WHITE,
Secretary.

ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS,

&c., &c.,

PASSED BY BOTH BRANCHES OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL

AND

APPROVED BY THE MAYOR,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10, 1874.

Resolved, That West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with square granite-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, June 11, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, October 5, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, October 7, 1874.

Resolved, That Augustus Cruickshank be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of John J. Pollock, whose term of office has expired.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, September 21, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 1, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, October 3, 1874.

Resolved, That George H. Kracht be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of New York, in place of Fred. M. Geer, who has resigned said office.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, September 28, 1874.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 1, 1874.

Approved by the Mayor, October 5, 1874.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1. Samuel B. H. Vance, 206 West 23d street.
2. Oliver P. C. Billings, 143 East 34th street.
3. Jenkins Van Schaick, 1 University place.
4. Stephen V. R. Cooper, 318 West 51st street.
5. John Falconer, 308 East 12th street.
6. George Koch, 638 Lexington avenue.
7. Peter Kehr, 50 Seventh street.
8. Robert McCafferty, 840 Lexington avenue.
9. Oswald Ottendorfer, 7 East 17th street.
10. Edward Gilon, 557 Hudson street.
11. Patrick Lysaght, 27 City Hall place.
12. Richard Flanagan, 312 West 22d street.
13. John Reilly, 314 East 14th street.
14. John J. Morris, 117 West 21st street.
15. Joseph A. Monheimer, 233 East 31st street.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, President.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk, 27 Stuyvesant street.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Including Public Instruction—Aldermen Billings, Monheimer, and Reilly.

FERRIES.—Aldermen Falconer, Cooper, and Lysaght.

FINANCE.—Aldermen Van Schaick, Gilon, Kehr, Morris, and Ottendorfer.

LANDS AND PLACES.—Aldermen McCafferty, Koch, and Gilon.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Aldermen Cooper, Billings, and Flanagan.

MARKETS.—Aldermen Morris, Kehr, and Lysaght.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.—Aldermen Kehr, Ottendorfer, and Falconer.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Aldermen Koch, Morris, and Gilon.

RAILROADS.—Aldermen Billings, Van Schaick, and Ottendorfer.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—Aldermen Kehr, Cooper, and Flanagan.

ROADS.—Aldermen Cooper, Gilon, and Reilly.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.—Aldermen Ottendorfer, Koch, and McCafferty.

STREETS.—Aldermen Monheimer, Billings, and McCafferty.

STREET PAVEMENTS.—Aldermen Falconer, Monheimer, and Van Schaick.

BOARD ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

1. Thomas Foley, 18 West street.
2. Jeremiah Murphy, 45 Cherry street.
3. Charles M. Clancy, 167 Mott street.
4. John C. Keating, 333 Cherry street.
5. Henry Wisser, 151 Prince street.
6. Michael Healy, 19 Ridge street.
7. Thos. L. Thornell, 169 West 12th street.
8. John Theiss, 223 Bowery.
9. George F. Codrington, 62 Perry street.
10. Joseph P. Strack, 179 Third street.
11. William S. Kreps, 354 West 27th street.
12. Patrick Keenan, 217 Lewis street.
13. William Wade, 144 West 21st street.
14. John J. Kehoe, 138 First avenue.
15. Edward Brucks, 422 West 39th street.
16. George Kelly, 318 West 20th street.
17. Stephen N. Simonson, 305 West 48th street.
18. Philip Cumisky, 552 First avenue.
19. Henry A. Linden, 68th st., bet. 10th and 11th aves.
20. Isaac Sommers, 165 East 62d street.
21. Benjamin Beyea, 131st street near 4th avenue.

JOSEPH P. STRACK, President.
W. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Assistant Aldermen Cumisky, Murphy, and Codrington.

DONATIONS.—Assistant Aldermen Sommers, Wisser, and Wade.

FERRIES.—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Kehoe, and Theiss.

FINANCE.—Assistant Aldermen Clancy, Sommers, and Wade.

LAMPS AND GAS.—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Beyea, and Brucks.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Aldermen Clancy, Keenan, and Thornell.

MARKETS.—Assistant Aldermen Kelly, Kehoe, Keating, oley, and Beyea.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—Assistant Aldermen Theiss, Murphy, Cumisky, Simonson, and Codrington.

ORDINANCES.—Assistant Aldermen Wisser, Kehoe, and Sommers.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.—Assistant Aldermen Keating, Kreps, Beyea, Sommers, and Theiss.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Assistant Aldermen Theiss, Wisser, and Cumisky.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Assistant Aldermen Keenan, Murphy, and Wisser.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Aldermen Sommers, Keating, and Kreps.

RAILROADS.—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Keenan, Linden, Cumisky, and Theiss.

ROADS.—Assistant Aldermen Cumisky, Thornell, and Brucks.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.—Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Kehoe, and Wisser.

SEWERS.—Assistant Aldermen Kelly, Wade, and Wisser.

STREETS.—Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Theiss, and Linden.

STREET PAVEMENTS.—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Sommers, and Simonson.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Assistant Aldermen Sommers, Keenan, and Linden.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING WHICH all the Public Offices in the City are open for business, and at which each Court regularly opens and adjourns, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor's Office, No. 6, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Mayor's Marshal, No. 5, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Permit Bureau, No. 1, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
License Bureau, No. 1, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Clerk of the Common Council and of Board of per-
isors, 7 and 8, City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Clerk of Board of Assistant Aldermen, 9½ City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Comptroller's Office, West end.

1. Bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city; Ground floor, west end.

2. Bureau for the Collection of Taxes; Brown stone building, City Hall Park.

3. Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and Water Rents; Ground floor, west end.

4. Auditing Bureau; Main floor, west end.

5. Bureau of Licenses; Ground floor, west end.

6. Bureau of Markets; Ground floor, west end.

7. Bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury in the City, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor, at the Office of Chamberlain and County Treasurer; Main floor, west end.

8. Bureau for the Collection of Assessments; Rotunda.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Counsel to the Corporation, Staats Zeitung Building, 3d floor; 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Public Administrator, 115 and 117 Nassau street, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Corporation Attorney, 115 and 117 Nassau street, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes; Brown stone building, City Hall Park, 32 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Attorney to the Department of Buildings, 20 Nassau street, room 52, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET, ALWAYS OPEN

Central Office,
Commissioners' Office,
Superintendent's Office.

Inspectors' Office,
Chief Clerk's Office, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Property Clerk, " " " "

Bureau of Street Cleaning, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Bureau of Elections, " " " "

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CITY HALL, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Commissioners' Office, No. 19.

Chief Clerk's Office, No. 20.

Contract Clerk's Office, No. 21.

Engineer in charge of Sewers, No. 21.

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES.

HOURS 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

Coroner's Office, 40 East Houston street.
 Sheriff's Office, first floor, northeast corner of New Court-house.
 County Clerk's Office, first floor, southwest corner of New Court-house.
 Surrogate's Office, first floor southeast corner of New Court-house.
 Register's Office, Hall of Records, City Hall Park.
 District Attorney's Office, second floor, Old Court-house, 32 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Commissioner's Office, New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COURTS

SUPREME COURT.

General Term, Special Term, Chambers, Circuit Part I, Circuit Part II, second floor, New Court-house, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I, Part II, Third floor, New Court-house, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 Clerks' Office, Third floor, New Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COMMON PLEAS

Third floor, New Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

No. 32 Chambers street, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 Clerk's Office, 32 Chambers street, room 14, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

OVER AND TERMINER.

General Term, Special Term, No. 32 Chambers street, room 11, 10 A. M.

MARINE COURT.

General Term, room 17; Special Term, room 15; Chambers, room 18; 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Clerk's Office, room 19, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. No. 32 Chambers street

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

At Tombs, corner Franklin and Centre streets, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 A. M.

JUSTICES' (OR DISTRICT) COURTS.

First District—First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards, southwest corner of Centre and Chambers streets, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Second District—Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, No. 514 Pearl street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, No. 12 Greenwich avenue, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Fourth District—Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, No. 163 East Houston street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Fifth District—Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, No. 154 Clinton street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Sixth District—Nos. 389 and 391 Fourth avenue, Seventh District—Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, Fifty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Eighth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, southwest corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, 930 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Ninth District—Twelfth Ward, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street near Fourth avenue, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Tenth District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, northeast corner of Third avenue and Southern Boulevard, Harlem Bridge, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

First District—Fourteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and portion of Sanitary Precinct, Tombs, corner Franklin and Centre streets, 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Second District—Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-third, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts, Greenwich avenue, corner of Tenth street, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Third District—Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and portion of Sanitary Precinct, No. 69 Essex street, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Fourth District—Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Nineteenth Sub-station, Fifty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Fifth District—Twelfth Ward, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street near Fourth avenue, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

Erection of the Court-house in Third Judicial District OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

233 BROADWAY, ROOM 5,
 October 13, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK OF A COURT-HOUSE, Bell-tower, and Prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District of the City of New York, on Sixth avenue, Greenwich avenue, and West Tenth street.

Separate proposals in sealed envelopes will be received at the office of the Commissioners, 233 Broadway, Room 5, until Saturday, the 24th day of October, 1874, at the hour of 12 M., when they will be opened, for the supply and erection of the iron-work, in accordance with the drawings and specifications for the same, which may now be seen at the office of said Commissioners, 233 Broadway, Room 5.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two responsible householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residences being named, to the effect that they will become bound as sureties in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, should it be awarded upon that proposal.

Each proposal must state the name and place of residence of the person making the same.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if, in their judgement, the same may be for the best interests of the City.

Proposed sureties must verify their consent before a Judge of a Court of Record, in the County of New York.

Forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Commissioners, as above.

Proposals must be addressed to the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house, in the Third Judicial District of the City of New York, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron-work, Court-house, Third Judicial District."

HENRY H. PORTER, Pres't,

EDWARD BERRIAN,

WILLIAM DODGE,

Commissioners.

J. AUGUSTUS PAGE,

Secretary

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Commissioners' Office, 10 City Hall

CONSUMERS OF CROTON WATER ARE hereby notified that the water rents for 1874 are now due, and are payable at the office of the Water Register, Room No. 10, City Hall, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day. A penalty will be added to all water rents remaining unpaid on the 1st of August.

GEO. M. VAN NORT

Commissioner of Public Works.

THE CITY RECORD.

COPIES OF THE CITY RECORD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 2 City Hall (northwest corner) basement. Price three cents each.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
 No. 8 CITY HALL.

THE STATED SESSIONS OF THE BOARD OF Aldermen will be held in their Chamber, room No. 15, City Hall, on Thursday of each week, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
 Clerk

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
 ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
 NEW YORK, October 10, 1874.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following assessment lists were received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED OCTOBER 2, 1874.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging 8 feet wide in Sixty-seventh street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson river.

Flagging Forty-ninth street (south side), between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Sewer in Madison avenue and New avenue (east), between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, with branches.

Sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Sixth avenue and Mount Morris square.

Basin on the southwest corner of Seventy-fifth street and Lexington avenue.

Basin on the northwest corner of Seventy-sixth street and Lexington avenue.

Underground drains between Seventy-fourth and ninety-second streets, and between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Paving Fifty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Paving Sixty-eighth street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.

All payments made on the above assessments on or before the 11th day of December, 1874, will be exempt (according to law) from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven (7) per cent. from the date of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the collection of money, and until 5 P. M. for general information.

SPENCER KIRBY,
 Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
 ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
 NEW YORK, October 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following assessment list was received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

Regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging in Sixty-eighth street, from Eighth avenue to the Hudson river.

All payments made on the above assessment on or before December 1, 1874, will be exempt (according to law) from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven (7) per cent. from the date of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the collection of money, and until 5 P. M. for general information.

SPENCER KIRBY,
 Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
 ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
 NEW YORK, August 20, 1874.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following assessment lists were received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED AUGUST 11, 1874.

Sewer in Washington street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.

Sewer in Washington street, between West Eleventh and Bank streets.

Sewer in Greenwich street, between West Twelfth and Jane streets.

Sewer in Fifty-sixth street, between Eleventh avenue and Hudson river.

Sewer in Seventy-fifth street, between First and Second avenues.

Basin on the north side of Sixtieth street, between Boulevard and Ninth avenue.

Flagging Sixty-ninth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

Regulating, grading, setting curb, gutter, and flagging Lexington avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb, gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Sixth streets, from Eighth avenue to the Public Drive.

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Eighteenth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.

All payments made on the above assessments on or before October 19, 1874, will be exempt (according to law) from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven (7) per cent. from the date of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the collection of money, and until 5 P. M. for general information.

SPENCER KIRBY,
 Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
 ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
 NEW YORK, October 3, 1874.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE hereby notified that the following assessment list was received this day, in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, regulating, grading, setting curb, gutter, and flagging, from Harlem river to Eighth avenue.

All payments made on the above assessment on or before December 3, 1874, will be exempt (according to law) from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of (7) seven per cent. from the date of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the collection of money, and until 5 P. M. for general information.

SPENCER KIRBY,
 Collector of Assessments.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 BUREAU OF ARREARS,
 September 1, 1874.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the City of New York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents in the City of New York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871," that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to January 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, December 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years, at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon.

And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY,
 Clerk of Arrears.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
 COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET,
 September 4, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS, OR TAX BOOKS ON REAL ESTATE, for the year 1874, will be opened for payment at this office on Thursday next, September 10, 1874.

Payment can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the first day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the first of November.

MARTIN T. MCMAHON,
 Receiver of Taxes.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND STOCKS of the City and County of New York, due November 1, 1874, will be paid on that day, by the Chamberlain, at his office in the New Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed from September 25 to November 1, 1874.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
 Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
 September 19, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
 ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
 NEW YORK, September 18, 1874.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following assessment lists were received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED SEPTEMBER 11, 1874.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Nineteenth street, from Fourth to Eighth avenue, except between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Seventy-fifth street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue.

Flagging, and curb and gutter East Seventy-eighth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

All payments made on the above assessments on or before the 17th day of November, 1874, will be exempt (according to law) from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven (7) per cent. from the date of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the collection of money, and until 5 P. M. for general information.

SPENCER KIRBY,
 Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
 ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
 NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following assessment lists were received this day in this Bureau for collection:

CONFIRMED AUGUST 31, 1874.

Underground drains, between Sixty-second and Sixty-eighth streets, and between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Sewer in Sixty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Paving One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, from Harlem river to Manhattan street, and Manhattan street, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to North river.

CONFIRMED SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

Regulating, grading, setting curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-eighth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

Curb and gutter Fifty-seventh street, from Eleventh avenue to North river.

Flagging Fifty-seventh street, from Eleventh avenue to North river.

Flagging sidewalks in Fifty-seventh street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue.

Sewer in Montgomery street, between Henry street and East Broadway.

Sewer in Mangin street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

Basin on the northwest corner of Manhattan street and Broadway.

Underground drains between Ninety-six and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, and between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

All payments made on the above assessments on or before the 16th day of November, 1874, will be exempt (according to law) from interest. After that date interest will be charged at the rate of seven (7) per cent. from the dates of confirmation.

The Collector's office is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the collection of money, and until 5 P. M. for general information.

SPENCER KIRBY,
 Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
 NEW YORK, October 1, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE, NO. 1, NOW LYING AT THE FOOT OF GANSEVOORT STREET, NORTH RIVER.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THIS WORK, indorsed as above, and addressed to "Jacob A. Westervelt, President of the Department of Docks," will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of Thursday, October 15, 1874, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Any bidder for this contract must be well prepared for the business, and shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract, in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance.

The repairs to be made and the work to be done under the contract are stated and set forth in detail in the specifications contained in the agreement annexed to the blank form of proposals.

The time allowed for the completion of the repairs is one month from the date of the signing the contract.

The Dredge is to be taken from her present moorings, and after the completion of the repairs, returned to such point on the North river water front of the city, as may be designated by the President, at the cost and expense of the contractor for doing this work.

NOTE.—In case the repairs to the Dredge are not made in New York city, an inspector will be appointed by the Board of Docks at the cost and expense of the person or persons doing the work under the contract.

Bidders will state in the proposal the price for the work to be done, by which the bids will be tested. The price is to cover all expenses necessary for the complete fulfillment of the contract.

Should the lowest bidder or bidders neglect or refuse to accept this contract within forty-eight (48) hours after written notice that the same has been awarded to his or their bid, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation; and the contract will be readvertised and relet, and so on, until it is accepted and executed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that, if the contract be awarded under that proposal, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as sureties for its faithful performance; which consent must be verified by the justification of each of the persons signing the same for double the amount of security required.

No proposal will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals can be obtained by application at the office of the Department, and the form of the agreement, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment for the work, is annexed thereto.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
 WILLIAM GARDNER,
 WILLIAM BUDD,

Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
 NEW YORK, September 29, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FRESH BURNT ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THIS material, indorsed as above, and addressed to "Jacob A. Westervelt, President of the Department of Docks," will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of Wednesday, October 21, 1874, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Any bidder for this contract must be well prepared for the business, and shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract, in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance.

The Cement required under the contract must be Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement, and fully up to the standard of the best brands imported, and average at least 400 pounds gross weight to the barrel. No Cement will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the specifications stated in the printed form of contract, or that shall have been ground or burnt for a longer period than one month prior to the date of the sailing of the vessel on which it is shipped, and the Manufacturer's Certificate of date of manufacture will be required with each delivery, and said date must be marked on each barrel with a stencil plate.

The quantity to be delivered under the contract is 7,000 barrels, of which quantity at least one-fourth will be required to be delivered to the Department each and every 30 days, after the date of signing the contract; and the time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract will be four months from the date of its execution, and a penalty of fifty dollars per day, as liquidated damages, will be exacted for each day the contract may be unfulfilled after the said time has expired, Sundays and holidays only to be excepted.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE (Room 39),
300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, October 13, 1874.

OWNERS WANTED, BY THE PROPERTY
Clerk, for the following property, now in his custody
without claimants:
Male and female clothing, barrel black lead, silver
watch, lot ladies' hats (straw), two bags rice, case brandy,
box stove polish, keg nails, four revolvers, and small lot of
money.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING,
NEW YORK, October 12, 1874.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON FRIDAY,
October 23, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M.—One scow (No.
29), lying on the beach, foot of East Ninety-sixth street,
East river. Terms cash.
By order of the Board.

THOMAS W. THORNE,
Inspector.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING,
NEW YORK, October 12, 1874.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the Police Department is prepared to receive propo-
sitions for the purchase of ashes, garbage, and street sweep-
ings, delivered at the various dumps, located on the East
and North rivers or at any part of the city and vicinity.
Additional information can be obtained at Police Head-
quarters, No. 300 Mulberry street.
By order of the Board.

SETH C. HAWLEY,
Chief Clerk.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Room 39,
NEW YORK, September 24, 1874.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY
Clerk, 300 Mulberry street, Room 39, for the fol-
lowing property, now in his custody without claimants:
Eight cans salad oil; three black bags and contents; case
segars; paper; two trunks and contents; lot furniture; rope;
locker; thirty-six pair shoes; two skiffs; thirteen rev-
olvers, etc.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW YORK CITY,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Room 39,
NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1874.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY
Clerk, 300 Mulberry street, for the following
property, now in his custody, without claimants:—Seven
revolvers, two silver and one gold watch, male and female
clothing, two loads furniture, segars, mats, child's carriage
trunk and contents, and small amount of money.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, September 10, 1874.

OWNER WANTED BY THE PROPERTY
Clerk, room 39, 300 Mulberry street, for two cases of
cloth, found in front of No. 174 Church street, by officer of
Fifth Precinct. Said cloth, unless claimed, will be sold at
the next auction sale of Unclaimed Property, according to
law.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Department of
Public Parks, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Alder-
men, and Commonalty of the City of New York, rela-
tive to the opening of Brook avenue, from tide-water
to the Harlem railroad at One Hundred and Sixty-
fifth street, in the City of New York.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTES OF THE STATE
of New York, in such case made and provided, the
Department of Public Parks, for and on behalf of the
Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New
York, hereby give notice that the Counsel to the Corpora-
tion of said city will apply to the Supreme Court in the
First Judicial District of the State of New York, at a
Special Term of said Court, to be held at the Chambers
thereof, in the New Court-house, in the City of New York,
on Monday, the second day of November, A. D. 1874,
at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon
thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appoint-
ment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the
above-entitled proceeding.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby
intended, is the opening of Brook avenue, from tide-
water to the Harlem railroad at One Hundred and Sixty-
fifth street, as laid out on a certain map of the
Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature
of the State of New York, entitled "An act for the
laying out, opening, and closing of streets, roads, and
avenues, in the Town of Morrisania, in the County of West-
chester," passed May 19, 1868, and filed in the office of the
Register of Westchester County, on the sixth day of Janu-
ary, A. D. 1871.

Dated New York, October 7, 1874.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHAR-
ITIES AND CORRECTION.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE,
NEW YORK, October 14, 1874.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDINANCE OF
the Common Council "In relation to the burial of
strangers and unknown persons who may die in any of the
public institutions of the City of New York," the Commis-
sioners of Public Charities and Correction report as follows:
At Morgue, October 12, 1874, from Reception Hospital,
Park—Unknown man; aged about 35 years; 5 feet 7
inches high; black hair and moustache; hazel eyes; no
clothes. Has large wart under right ear.

By order.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1874.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDINANCE OF
the Common Council "In relation to the burial of
strangers and unknown persons who may die in any of the
public institutions in the City of New York," the Commis-
sioners of Public Charities and Correction report as follows:
At Morgue, from bulkhead between Piers 50 and 51,
North river, October 3, 1874—Unknown man, aged 30
years, 5 feet 6 inches high; light brown hair, moustache,
and full whiskers.

Had on dark cloth vest, black diagonal pants, white
shirt, white and brown undershirt, cotton socks, blue neck-
tie, elastic gaiters. No effects.

By Order.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
COR. OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, October 12, 1874.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE OF
the Common Council "In relation to the burial of
strangers or unknown persons who may die in any of the
Public Institutions of the City of New York," the Commis-
sioners of Public Charities and Correction report as follows:

At Work-house, Blackwell's Island, October 12, 1874—
John O. Malley, native of New York City; age, 30 years;
height, 6 feet; brown hair and eyes. He informed some
of the men that he had a sister living in Brooklyn. Com-
mitted by Justice Wandell, August 31, 1874, for 60 days.

At New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's Island,
October 10, 1874—John Tager, admitted September 25,
1874; born in Germany; age, 50 years; 5 feet, 6 inches
high; gray hair; blue eyes; had on brown cloth coat;
light-colored pants; brown drawers; white shirt; black
felt hat. No person visited him, nor could any informa-
tion be obtained of his relatives. No effects found on his
person.

By Order.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVE. AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1874.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE OF
the Common Council "In relation to the burial of
strangers or unknown persons who may die in any of the
public institutions of the City of New York," the Commis-
sioners of Public Charities and Correction report as follows:

At New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's
Island, October 8, 1874, John F. Hartmann transferred
from the Emigrant Refugee; born in Germany; age 49
years; height 5 feet 8 inches; gray hair; brown eyes; had
on emigrants' clothing; admitted October 29, 1873. No
person has visited him, nor could any information in re-
gard to his friends or relatives be obtained from him. No
effects found on his person.

By Order.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 Third Avenue,
NEW YORK, October 8, 1874.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDINANCE OF
the Common Council "In relation to the burial of
strangers and unknown persons who may die in any of the
public institutions of the City of New York," the Commis-
sioners of Public Charities and Correction report as follows:

At the Morgue, September 29, 1874—An unknown man
committed suicide, by drowning himself from Bulkhead at
Bellevue Hospital, aged about 40 years; 5 feet 8 inches
high; black hair; bald on top of head; black side-whiskers
and moustache. Had on black frock-coat; black vest;
dark-gray checked pants; white knit undershirt; black
silk hat, and shoes.

Found on his person, 25 cents, three pocket-books, photo-
graphs and letters addressed, "F. K. Wolowski, 57 West
Houston street."

By Order.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED AS
above, will be received by the Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of
the nineteenth day of October, 1874, at which time they
will be publicly opened, for furnishing and delivering, free
of all expense:

1,000 bushels Oats, with privilege to increase to 2,000
bushels, best quality, to weigh not less than thirty-two
pounds to the bushel.

To be delivered at corner Eleventh street and Third ave-
nue, and at Bellevue Hospital, foot of East Twenty-sixth
street.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as prac-
ticable after the opening of the bids.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the
consent, in writing, of two householders or free-
holders of the City of New York, with their respective
places of business or residence, to the effect, that if the
contract be awarded under that proposal, they will, on its
being so awarded, become bound as sureties in the esti-
mated amount of 50 per cent. for its faithful perform-
ance, which consent must be verified by the justification of
each of the persons signing the same for double the amount
of surety required. The sufficiency of such security to be
approved by the Comptroller.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction re-
serve the right to decline any and all proposals if deemed
to be for the public interest, and no proposal will be ac-
cepted from, or a contract awarded to, any person who is
in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is
defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation to
the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and specifications, which are to
be strictly complied with, can be obtained on application
at the office of the Department.

WM. LAIMBEER,
JAMES BOWEN,
MYER STERN,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
Corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street,
NEW YORK, October 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR ALCOHOL, COD LIVER
OIL, WHISKEY, ALE, DRUGS, MEDI-
CINES, ETC.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED AS
above, will be received by the Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 10
o'clock A. M. of the 15th day of October, 1874, at which
time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and de-
livering, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, free of all
expense, Alcohol, Cod Liver Oil, Whiskey, Ale, Drugs,
Medicines, etc.

A list of articles and quantities required can be seen at
his office.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as prac-
ticable after the opening of the bids.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the
consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders
of the City of New York, with their respective places of
business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be
awarded under that proposal, they will, on its being so
awarded, become bound as sureties in the estimated
amount of fifty per cent. for its faithful performance, which
consent must be verified by the justification of each of the
persons signing the same for double the amount of surety
required. The sufficiency of such security to be approved
by the Comptroller.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction re-
serve the right to decline any and all proposals if deemed
to be for the public interest, and no proposal will be ac-
cepted from, or a contract awarded to, any person who is
in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who
is defaulter as security or otherwise upon any obliga-
tion to the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and specifications, which are to
be strictly complied with, can be obtained on application at
the office of the Department.

WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
JAMES BOWEN,
MYER STERN,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR CODFISH, COARSE AND
FINE MEAL, STRAW, MEN'S KNIT
UNDERSHIRTS.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED AS
above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public
Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the
twenty-second day of October, 1874, at which time they
will be publicly opened, for furnishing and delivering, at
the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, free of all expense—

100 quintals codfish.
200 bags coarse meal.
100 bags fine meal.
250 bales straw.
20 dozen men's knit undershirts.
2 bales red flannel.

The award of the contract will be made as soon as prac-
ticable after the opening of the bids.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the
consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders
of the City of New York, with their respective places of
business or residence, to the effect, that if the contract be
awarded under that proposal, they will, on its being so
awarded, become bound, as sureties, in the estimated
amount of fifty per cent. for its faithful performance, which
consent must be verified by the justification of each of the
persons signing the same for double the amount of surety
required. The sufficiency of such security to be approved
by the Comptroller.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction re-
serve the right to decline any and all proposals, if deemed
to be for the public interest, and no proposal will be ac-
cepted from, or a contract awarded to, any person who is
in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who
is defaulter, as security or otherwise, upon any obligation
to the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and specifications, which are to
be strictly complied with, can be obtained on application at
the office of the Department.

WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
JAMES BOWEN,
MYER STERN,
Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO
the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all
houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected
thereby, that the following assessments have been com-
pleted, and are lodged in the office of the Board of As-
sessment for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

No. 1. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and
flagging Sixty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth
avenues.

No. 2. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging
Fifty-sixth street, from Third avenue to the East river.

No. 3. For curb, gutter, and flagging Madison avenue,
east side, from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth street.

No. 4. For flagging Fifty-eighth street, between Fifth
and Sixth avenues.

No. 5. For flagging east side of Lexington avenue, be-
tween Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets.

No. 6. For flagging north side of Thirty-sixth street, be-
tween Lexington and Third avenues.

No. 7. For laying Belgian pavement in Eightieth street,
from Madison to Fifth avenue.

No. 8. For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-eighth
street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

No. 9. For building sewer in Lewis street, between Sixth
and Eighth streets.

No. 10. For building sewers in Sixth avenue, between
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and
Forty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the
several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and
parcels of land, situated on

No. 1. Both sides of Sixty-fourth street, between Ninth
and Tenth avenues.

No. 2. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Third ave-
nue to East river, to the extent of one-half the block at the
intersections of Third and Second avenues and Avenue A.

No. 3. The property known as Ward Numbers Twenty-
one and Fifty-two.

No. 4. Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, between Fifth
and Sixth avenues.

No. 5. The property known as Ward Numbers Two
Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine to Two Thousand
Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, inclusive.

No. 6. The property known as Ward Numbers Two
Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight to Two Thousand
Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, inclusive.

No. 7. Both sides of Eightieth street, from Madison to
Fifth avenue, to the extent of one-half the block at the in-
tersecting streets.

No. 8. Both sides of Forty-eighth street, from Tenth to
Eleventh avenues, to the extent of one-half the block at the
intersecting streets.

No. 9. Both sides of Lewis street, from Sixth to Eighth
street, except lots on corner of Sixth and Eighth streets.

No. 10. Both sides of Seventh avenue, between One
Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-
seventh streets, and the blocks bounded by One Hundred
and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh
streets, and Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-
named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or
either of them, are requested to present their objections, in
writing, to Thomas B. Asten, Chairman of the Board of
Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within
thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,
JOHN MCHARG,
MUNSON H. TREADWELL,
VALENTINE S. WOODRUFF,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOL-
lowing Assessment Lists have been received by the
Board of Assessors from the Commissioner of Public
Works:

Persons interested are requested to call and examine the
same.

No. 1. Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter
stones, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Third avenue
to East river.

No. 2. Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter
stones, and flagging Ninety-second street, between Eighth
avenue and Boulevard.

No. 3. Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter
stones, and flagging One Hundred and Sixth street, from
Third avenue to East river.

No. 4. Flagging Fifty-eighth street, between Fifth
and Sixth avenues.

The limits to be assessed are embraced as follows, viz.:

No. 1. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Third ave-
nue to East river, to the extent of one-half the block at the
intersecting streets.

No. 2. Both sides of Ninety-second street, between
Eighth avenue and Boulevard, to the extent of one-half
the block at intersection of Tenth avenue.

No. 3. Both sides of One Hundred and Sixth street,
from Third avenue to East river, to the extent of one-half
the block at intersections of First avenue and Avenue A.

No. 4. Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, between Fifth
and Sixth avenues.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,
Chairman

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 19 CHATHAM STREET,
NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1874.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE
owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses
and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby,
that the following assessments have been completed and are
lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examina-
tion by all persons interested, viz.:

No. 1. For building sewers in Seventh avenue, between
One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and
Thirty-seventh streets, with branches.

No. 2. For building sewer in Eleventh avenue, between
Fifth and Fifty-first streets, and in Fifth street,
between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

No. 3. For building underground drains between Sixty-
second and Sixty-ninth streets, and between Boulevard and
Hudson river.

No. 4. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flag-
ging Twenty-fourth street, from Eleventh avenue to Hud-
son river.

No. 5. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flag-
ging Eighty-fourth street, from Boulevard to River Drive.

No. 6. For curbing and flagging, west side, Tenth ave-
nue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

No. 7. For flagging Fifty-fifth street, south side, between
Ninth and Tenth avenues.

No. 8. For laying Belgian pavement in Sixty-fifth street,
from Third to Fifth avenue.

No. 9. For fencing vacant lots on Madison avenue, from
Sixty-ninth to Seventieth street, and on Sixty-ninth and
Seventieth streets, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.

No. 10. For fencing vacant lots on west side of Boule-
vard, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, and on north
side of Sixtieth street, one hundred and twenty-five feet
west of Boulevard, and south side of Sixty-first street, one
hundred feet west of Boulevard.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the
several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and
parcels of land, situated on

No. 1. Both sides of Seventh avenue, between One
Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-
seventh streets, and portions of both sides of the inter-
secting streets, from One Hundred and Twenty-first to
One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, between Sixth
and Eighth avenues.

No. 2. Both sides of Fifty-fifth street, between Tenth an-
Eleventh avenues, and east side of Eleventh avenue, be-
tween Fifth and Fifty-first streets.

No. 3. The blocks bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-
ninth streets, and Eleventh avenue and Hudson River Rail-
road; the block bounded by Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth
streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the blocks bounded
by Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth streets, and Ninth and
Tenth avenues; and the block bounded by Sixty-second
and Sixty-third streets, and Broadway and Ninth avenue.

No. 4. Both sides of Twenty-fourth street, from Ele-
venth avenue to Hudson river, to the extent of half the
block at intersections of Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues.

No. 5. Both sides of Eighty-fourth street, from Boule-
vard to River Drive, to the extent of one-half the block
at intersections of Eleventh avenue and River Drive.

No. 6. The property known as Ward No. 32.

No. 7. The property known as Ward Nos. 36, 41 to 43,
and 49 to 59 inclusive.

No. 8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth street, from Third to
Fifth avenue, to the extent of one-half the block at intersec-
tions of Lexington, Fourth and Madison avenues.

No. 9. The block bounded by Sixty-ninth and Seventi-
eth streets and Fourth and Madison avenues; and the
property known as Ward Nos. 8 to 10, 12 to 14, 16, 17, 57
to 61, and 63 to 65, inclusive.

No. 10. The property known as Ward Nos. 18 to 21, 46
to 49, and 51.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-
named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or
either of them, are requested to present their objections in
writing to Thomas B. Asten, Chairman of the Board of
Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within
thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,
JOHN MCHARG,
MUNSON H. TREADWELL,
VALENTINE S. WOODRUFF,
Board of Assessors

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOL-
lowing Assessment Lists have been received by the
Board of Assessors from the Commissioner of Public Works:
Persons interested are requested to call and examine the
same.

No. 1. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, and
flagging Madison avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-
fourth street to the Harlem river.

No. 2. For sewer in Madison street, between Gouver-
neur and Scammel streets.

No. 3. For sewer in Twelfth street, between Fourth ave-
nue and Broadway.