

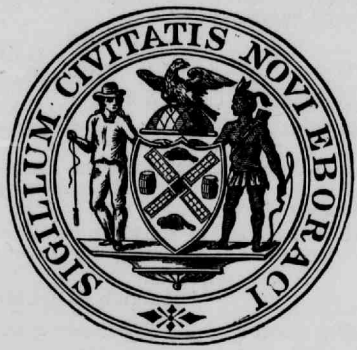
THE CITY RECORD.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

FRIDAY, January 4, 1878.
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

PRESENT:

Hon. Henry D. Purroy, President;

ALDERMEN

Rufus B. Cowing,
John De Vries,
Ferdinand Ehrhart,
George Hall,
Henry E. Howland,
William Joyce,
Patrick Keenan,

William Lamb,
Samuel A. Lewis,
John J. Morris,
Lewis J. Phillips,
Joseph C. Pinckney,
Bryan Reilly,

William Salmon,
William Sauer,
Thomas Sheils,
Stephen N. Simonson,
James J. Slevin,
Michael Tuomey.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Morris, Alderman Slevin was appointed President pro tem.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Morris—

Whereas, A great many persons in the city have paid moneys to the Commissioners of Excise for licenses to sell liquors, who have not only not received any equivalent therefor, but who in obeying the directions given by the Commissioners upon receipts for their money have been subjected to arrest, imprisonment, and fine, and the suspension of their business; and

Whereas, It is obvious that sooner or later restitution of the money received will have to be made; and

Whereas, It is only justice to these persons that the money so paid should be returned by the city, directly, and that the Commissioners of Excise, if amenable, should be held to a strict accountability by the city, and not by the individuals who have suffered by their acts, as in this way much vexatious litigation may be avoided; a needless expenditure of money saved; justice be done those who have paid money to the city without receiving anything in return but injury and injustice, and the Commissioners of Excise can be held to a strict accountability for their acts; be it, therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to ascertain the extent of the liability of the city for the moneys so paid, whether into the City Treasury or yet retained by the Excise Commissioners, including the amount of the defalcation by the Treasurer of the Commissioners. If there is any fund now, or that can be hereafter made available, to make good the latter amount, and the sums heretofore paid into the City Treasury, for which no licenses have or will be issued; and if, in his opinion, the city is liable, and no present or prospective sums of money already appropriated, can be made available to liquidate these claims, then that he prepare and transmit to the Legislature of this State, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this city, a memorial, praying for the passage of a law providing for the issue of bonds of this Corporation, and the payment by the Comptroller of moneys realized therefrom to all persons who, upon proof satisfactory to him, are entitled to receive back from the city the money so paid for license to sell liquor, for which no such licenses were ever granted, for the past year, by the Commissioners of Excise; and be it further

Resolved, That the Counsel for the Corporation of the City of New York be directed to insert in the above act, the following language or words: "The said bonds shall not be sold for less than par, or draw more than seven per cent. interest per annum, and to be redeemed two years from date," and the Comptroller is authorized and directed to retain from all moneys received by him from the Excise Board, after the passage of this act, fifty per cent. of the amount so received, to be applied to the bonds, said bonds to be liquidated as fast as the Comptroller has money on hand for one or more, and after all these bonds are liquidated, this act to be null and void.

This act to take effect immediately.

Alderman Purroy moved to amend by inserting after the word "ascertain," the words "and report to this Board," and striking from the resolution all after the words "is liable."

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President pro tem. then put the question whether the Board would agree with said preamble and resolution as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman Tuomey—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owner or owners of the building now occupied as an armory by the Eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., in Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, that the city and county of New York do not require the premises now occupied by said regiment, nor will it be responsible for the payment of rent for said premises from and after this date.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution:

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, on a division called by Alderman Tuomey:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cowing, De Vries, Ehrhart, Hall, Howland, Joyce, Keenan, Lamb, Lewis, Morris, Phillips, Reilly, Salmon, Sauer, Sheils, Simonson, Slevin, and Tuomey—19.

Negative—Alderman Pinckney—1.

By Alderman Simonson—

Resolved, That Nicholas Seagrist be and is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, to take effect from and after the expiration of his present term, which will be on the 5th day of January, 1878.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen De Vries, Ehrhart, Howland, Joyce, Keenan, Lamb, Lewis, Morris, Phillips, Pinckney, Reilly, Salmon, Sauer, Sheils, Simonson, Slevin, and Tuomey—17.

By Alderman Keenan—

Resolved, That Herman Stiefel be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Herman Stiefel, whose term of office expires January 6, 1878.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen De Vries, Ehrhart, Hall, Howland, Joyce, Keenan, Lamb, Lewis, Morris, Phillips, Pinckney, Reilly, Salmon, Sheils, Simonson, Slevin, and Tuomey—18.

By Alderman Tuomey—

Resolved, That Benjamin A. Moran be and he is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, to take effect from and after the expiration of his present term, which will be on the 6th day of January, 1878.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cowing, De Vries, Ehrhart, Hall, Howland, Joyce, Keenan, Lamb, Lewis, Phillips, Pinckney, Reilly, Salmon, Sauer, Sheils, Simonson, Slevin, and Tuomey—19.

By Alderman Sheils—

Resolved, That Daniel Leamy be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Nathan Frank whose term of office has expired.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cowing, De Vries, Ehrhart, Hall, Howland, Joyce, Keenan, Lamb, Lewis, Phillips, Reilly, Salmon, Sauer, Sheils, Simonson, Slevin, and Tuomey—18.

Alderman Morris moved that when this Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman Lewis—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of George O'Doherty for the sum of three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, to be in full for annexed bill for services as Stenographer for the Special Committee on Investigating the "Ring Frauds," to and including December 24, 1877, and charge the amount to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Lamb—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Andrew Logan to erect a post 12 feet high, to place a wire sign thereon about 3x4 feet on the curb in front of his premises, No. 332 West Twenty-sixth street, the work to be done at his own expense under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman Tuomey—

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to return to this Board, for further consideration, a resolution to light Undercliff avenue, Aqueduct avenue and Feather-bed Lane, with gas, passed December 31, 1877.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The President pro tem. laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, January 4, 1878.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith return, without my approval, the resolution "to designate the public thoroughfare known as the West Side Drive or Boulevard, and extending from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, as Broadway."

Section 1 of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1865, contains the following provision: "The Commissioners of the Central Park shall have and possess exclusive power to lay out streets, roads, public squares and places within that part of the City of New York, to the northward of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, of such width, extent and direction, and upon such grades as to them shall seem most conducive to public good; and it shall be the duty of said Commissioners, as soon after the passage of this act as may be, to lay out a road or public drive, running from the northerly portion of the Sixth or Seventh avenue, in a generally northerly or northwesterly direction, upon the easterly or Harlem river side of the city, as far north as said Commissioners may determine; thence in a general westerly direction to or near the Hudson river; and thence in a general southerly or southeasterly direction along the westerly or Hudson river side of the city, until such road or public drive shall enter the Central Park at or near the junction of the Bloomingdale road, Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street; such road to follow the course of the Bloomingdale road below One Hundred and Sixth street, whenever the Commissioners shall deem such course advantageous."

Section 15 of chapter 383 of the Laws of 1870, contains the following provision: "The road or public drive laid out on the map or plan of the City of New York by the Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 565, Laws of 1865, shall hereafter be known as the 'The Boulevard.'"

In view of these provisions of law, and as some doubt might arise as to the power of the Common Council to change the name of part of this drive or public road, I would recommend that an application be made to the Legislature to repeal the law designating the road or public drive laid out pursuant to the Act of 1865, as "The Boulevard," and empowering the Common Council to give such name or names to the whole or the several parts of said road or public drive as they may deem most expedient.

SMITH ELY, Jr., Mayor.

Resolved, That the public thoroughfare known as the West Side Drive or Boulevard, and extending from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, shall hereafter be known and designated as Broadway.

Which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in full in the CITY RECORD.

In connection with the above, Alderman Morris offered the following:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to prepare and transmit to the President of the State Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, a memorial to the State Legislature on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, asking for the repeal of that portion of section 15, of chapter 383, of the Laws of 1870, designating the road or public drive laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 565, of the Laws of 1865, as "The Boulevard," and asking that the Common Council may be authorized and empowered to designate such road or public drive by such name or names as to the said Common Council may seem most expedient; and that the said Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby also requested to prepare and transmit to the Legislature the draft of an act to carry into effect the request contained in said memorial.

Which was also laid on the table, in connection with the message of the Mayor.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Department of Parks be and they are hereby requested to direct the Corporation Counsel to forthwith take all necessary proceedings to acquire title for the opening and extension of Welch street, Twenty-fourth Ward, from its present easterly terminus at the Harlem Railroad, westerly and in a straight line, sixty feet in width by about seventy-five feet in length, to the Kingsbridge road, or Third avenue.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City New York:

The undersigned, owners of real estate on and near Welch street, at Fordham, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, respectfully petition your Honorable Body for the immediate passage of an ordinance or resolution for the opening of said Welch street from its present easterly terminus on the westerly side of the Harlem Railroad, to the Kingsbridge road, or Third avenue, sixty feet in width and about seventy-five feet in length. This opening is rendered immediately necessary to enable scholars and teachers to conveniently reach the elegant and commodious public school at Fordham, and for the general convenience of the public.

Fordham, December 31, 1877.

Henry F. Nichols,
John Dyer,
Thomas Dunne,
William McNamara.

C. Clinton,
John Dunn,
C. H. Archer,

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with the said resolution. Which was decided in the Affirmative.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR RESUMED.

The President pro tem. laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, January 4, 1878.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith return, without my approval, the resolution authorizing the leasing of the hall and rooms on the upper story of the building on the southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, for an armory and drill-room for the Eighth Regiment.

Major-General Shaler and Inspector-General Woodward have informed me, in writing, that they would recommend the disbandment of the Eighth Regiment if assigned to this armory, and the officers of the regiment have served me with a notice that they would disband rather than occupy the premises proposed to be assigned to them, and it would therefore seem to be useless to lease these premises for an armory for the Eighth Regiment, or to use the words of Inspector-General Woodward, "The city might as well save the expense of the rent, for the premises would not be occupied."

I am therefore constrained to withhold my approval of the resolution.

SMITH ELY, JR., Mayor.

Resolved, That the leasing of premises for an armory and drill-room, for the use and occupation for military purposes of the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard in the City and County of New York, be and the same is hereby authorized, and that the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute a lease in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, and to affix the seal of the said Corporation thereto, of the hall and rooms on the upper story of the building situated on the southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and known as Nos. 281, 283, 285, and 287 Ninth avenue, and Nos. 404, 406, 408, and 410 West Twenty-seventh street, for the term of five years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, at the yearly rental of six thousand seven hundred dollars, payable quarterly, to be used and occupied by all the Companies of the Eighth Regiment, for a Regimental Armory; that the said lease shall provide that no alterations of or additions to the said premises shall be made by the said Corporation or the said regiment without the previous written consent of the owners; also, that the said premises be heated by steam at the expense of said owners, and that the superstructure shall be kept in good repair during the term of said lease by and at the expense of the owners of said property; and that there be inserted in said lease the usual fire clause, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay the said rent quarterly.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman De Vries—

Resolved, That Oscar F. Ryno be and he is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, whose term expires on January 5th inst.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cowing, De Vries, Ehrhart, Hall, Howland, Joyce, Keenan, Lamb, Lewis, Morris, Phillips, Pinckney, Reilly, Salmon, Sauer, Sheils, Simonson, Slevin, and Tuomey—20.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS AND CORPORATION OFFICERS.

The President pro tem. laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Finance:

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 29, 1877.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen.

Weekly statement, showing the appropriations made under the authority contained in section 112, chapter 335, Laws of 1873, for carrying on the Common Council from January 1 to December 31, 1877, both days inclusive, and of the payments made up to and including the date hereof, for and on account of each appropriation.

Title of Appropriations.	Am't of Appropriations.	Payments.
City Contingencies.....	\$4,500 00	\$641 65
Contingencies—Clerk of the Common Council.....	500 00	185 71
Salaries—Common Council.....	109,500 00	109,499 68

JOHN KELLY, Comptroller.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Morris moved to discharge the Committee on Law Department from the further consideration of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The fire and loss of life in connection with the same, that occurred in this city a few days ago has produced an awful feeling of dread in the neighborhood of large buildings, and particularly in that of factories; and this latest calamity being one of several we have had in this city during the last two years, and bringing back freshly to our minds the fallen tenements on Twenty-third street, the great loss of life at the church accident in Duane street, the theatre fire in a neighboring city, and others throughout the country, and, as is usual in all of these cases, every one makes suggestions to immediately correct and place every building in a safe condition, and prevent the erection of any more of these death-traps, and as in a few days, or weeks at the most, all passes out of sight and mind until there is a repetition of the same; and

Whereas, Investigations following, the verdict is always the same as before, placing the blame and responsibility on no one in particular. The Building Department comes in for its share of indignation, and immediately the Superintendent and all the employees give their views and cast the load off their shoulders and on to the deficient law or act under which they work, which they say gives them no power; therefore, it is better that the whole law be repealed and annulled, so that the public may look for itself and not live under the delusion that every one is safe. The Department should be clothed with absolute and arbitrary power in the new act or old one with proper amendments created by the awful loss of life and experience of the past. In the reorganizing of this Department no Superintendent or employee, except clerks in the office, should be appointed to a position in the Department unless he is a skilled workman at his trade, either as carpenter or mason of five years' experience previous to his appointment; and to appoint any person without the above qualification should be good cause for the removal of the Superintendent of this Department. Any person feeling aggrieved at this act and wanting time should apply to the Superintendent in writing, and if he thinks well of the application, he should call a meeting of inspectors and examiners and state his views in writing, and present the same to them with the letter of the applicant, and they shall make a visit of inspection of the premises in person, and if three-fourths of this Board on a vote recorded by a call vote in the affirmative approve, an extension of time not to exceed thirty (30) days may be given. All votes of this kind shall be open for the inspection of the public; and

Whereas, In this last calamity as in previous ones, where persons are known to have been buried under the debris, the owner or agent of the land shall, by order of the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent, immediately have the same removed, so as to make an examination of the premises for the recovery of the killed and injured, and for failure to commence the said work in five hours after said notice has been served on said owner or agent, in person or by posting a notice on the premises, the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent shall employ laborers, and the Comptroller is authorized to advance the funds to go on with work until completed, and the expense of same shall be a valid claim on the owner of the land, and the Corporation Counsel shall be authorized and directed to commence suit for the expense incurred in the name of the Mayor and Common Council; and

Whereas, The water supply was insufficient in this latest conflagration, and the public should know all the facts and the proper remedies to be applied, and as expert builders and architects are willing to give their time and suggestions to the improvement of the law; therefore be it

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to appoint a commission of experts, to consist of practical builders known as carpenters, masons, builders in iron, and architects, also Commissioner of Public Works, Chief Engineer of Croton Board, and Corporation Counsel. The Counsel to prepare a new bill or such amendments of the present one as this Board shall recommend, after reviewing the testimony taken in this case, and a general review of the law, and they shall have power to examine the present Superintendent and his subordinates to see if they are capable persons to hold their present positions, and to make any other suggestion that may be necessary for the perfecting of this law for the future. The commission to consist of the following, viz.:

- 3 experts known as Carpenters.
- 3 " " Masons.
- 3 " " Iron Builders.
- 1 Civil Engineer.
- 1 Architect.

The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, Chief Engineer of Croton Board, and Corporation Counsel, to be members with power to discuss all questions, but to have no vote; all questions and suggestions to be approved by a four-fifths vote of the ten experts. Be it further

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to prepare the new law, or amendments to the present one, and send it to this Board for recommendation and approval, that it may be sent to the next Legislature.

The President moved to recommit the paper to the Committee.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative, on a division called by Alderman Morris, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen De Vries, Ehrhart, Hall, Howland, Joyce, Keenan, Lamb, Lewis, Salmon, Sauer, Sheils, Simonson, Slevin, and Tuomey—15.

Negative—Aldermen Morris, Phillips, Pinckney, and Reilly—4.

Alderman Cowing was excused from voting.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS AND CORPORATION OFFICERS RESUMED.

The President pro tem. laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Public Parks:

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 36 UNION SQUARE (EAST),
NEW YORK, January 2, 1878.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—An ordinance has been received which was passed on the 18th ultimo, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the 26th ultimo, directing a crosswalk to be laid in Third avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-third street.

The name by which the avenue is known on the maps of this Department is Fordham avenue. I respectfully recommend that the ordinance be amended so as to read "across Fordham avenue, near Eleventh street, in Central Morrisania."

Respectfully,

WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
President Department Public Parks.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The President pro tem. laid before the Board the following communication from the County Clerk:

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, January 2, 1878.

To the President Board of Aldermen:

SIR—I herewith communicate to the Board of Aldermen, pursuant to resolution of said Board, list of Commissioners of Deeds, whose terms expire during the present month.

Very respectfully,

HENRY A. GUMBLETON, County Clerk.

Names of Commissioners whose Terms of Office Expire during the month of January, 1878.

Name.	Term Expires
Abraham L. Davis.....	January 21, 1878
William R. Farrell.....	" 6, "
Nathan Frank.....	" 6, "
Anthony T. Gallagher.....	" 10, "
Edward J. Halligan.....	" 17, "
Ole H. Kolberg.....	" 21, "
John Kennedy.....	" 17, "
Montgomery A. Kellogg.....	" 21, "
Francis Kennay.....	" 21, "
Thomas A. Lathrop.....	" 4, "
Robert Lyon.....	" 21, "
Benjamin A. Moran.....	" 6, "
George D. Rollwagen.....	" 7, "
P. H. A. Robert.....	" 7, "
Nicholas Seagrist.....	" 2, "
Herman Stiebel.....	" 7, "
Patrick J. Scully.....	" 7, "
Stephen N. Simonson.....	" 7, "
William H. Salter.....	" 21, "
Samuel E. A. Stern.....	" 21, "
Thomas Vernon.....	" 17, "

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to so amend the Building Laws as to make it the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings, immediately after the occurrence of a fire where the owner or owners of the building or buildings destroyed at said fire neglect to remove the debris, to forthwith remove the debris, and that the expense thereof be made a lien upon the property of the owner or owners of said building or buildings.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution. Which was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York:

Your Committee, which was appointed by your Board, on the 19th day of July, 1877, to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the organization known as the "Tweed Ring," and with the frauds perpetrated by said organization, respectfully report as follows:

The following is the preamble and resolution under which they were appointed:

Whereas, The debt and liabilities of the City and County of New York were enormously increased during the period from 1868 to 1872, through the frauds and machinations of conspirators forming an organization known as the "Tweed Ring," and their agents and abettors; and

Whereas, It is believed that a large amount of such debt and liabilities was during such period fraudulently incurred by the connivance and co-operation of the heads of certain departments of the city government and other officers thereof, the members of the Board of Supervisors of the County then existing, the members of the Board of Audit, appointed by a special act of the Legislature in the year 1870, and other persons associated with them, through alleged claims allowed and audited and payments of moneys made from the Treasury and funds belonging to the City and County of New York; and

Whereas, The City and County of New York are the real parties in interest in all suits and legal proceedings which have been or may be instituted against any of said persons for their punishment and the recovery of the moneys so fraudulently obtained and received by them, by the legal officers representing the Corporation or the State of New York; and

Whereas, The amount of moneys hitherto recovered from and punishment inflicted on such conspirators and their agents and abettors are comparatively insignificant and wholly insufficient to satisfy the demands of justice and reimburse the City Treasury for the moneys thus fraudulently obtained and received by them; and

Whereas, All the facts and particulars relating to such criminal and fraudulent acts should be fully ascertained and known, and every effort possible should be made to compel all persons in any manner concerned therein, either as principals or agents and abettors, to repay the moneys received by each and all of them; and

Whereas, Actions and proceedings at law have been instituted in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New York and of the State of New York, and are still pending against certain persons implicated in said fraudulent acts, for the purpose of recovering from them the moneys thus fraudulently obtained and received from the Treasury of the City and County of New York, in the following entitled cases and amounts, to wit:

Commenced.		
July 10, 1874—The Mayor, etc., vs.	The National Broadway Bank.....	\$6,504,000 00
" 18, "	Thomas W. Roe.....	200,107 73
Oct. 31, "	Alexander Brandon.....	22,373 00
" 31, "	Archibald Hall, Jr.....	135,103 62
" 31, "	William F. Blanck and another.....	13,240 00
Nov. 5, "	Morgan Jones.....	350,000 00
" 5, "	Daniel Berrien.....	175,000 00
" 5, "	Edward Marrener and another.....	550,000 00
" 5, "	George S. Miller and Wm. Tweed.....	500,000 00
Jan. 11, 1875	J. A. Monaghan.....	70,549 35
" 22, "	George S. Miller.....	69,326 94
May 20, "	Edward Jones.....	
Aug. 27, 1874	William Haw, Jr., Edward A. Morse, and Forbes Holland.....	200,898 61
Jan. 12, 1875	Ira A. Allen and H. E. Stevens.....	
April 9, 1875—The People of the State of New York vs. Wm. M. Tweed.....		6,198,957 85
June 7, 1875	Cummings H. Tucker.....	
Nov. 20, 1875	Wm. M. Tweed (No. 2).....	933,640 44
May 16, 1876	Richard B. Connolly.....	
Aug. 5, 1876	John O'Donnell.....	348,287 40

Now, therefore, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the officers of the law engaged in the prosecution of such legal proceedings as are now pending, or which may be hereafter commenced against any of said persons, and the recovery of all moneys thus fraudulently obtained and received by them or any of them:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed by the President, the duty of which Committee shall be to investigate thoroughly all the facts and circumstances connected with the organization known as the "Tweed Ring," and its fraudulent acts, and ascertain and report to this Board, at as early a date as practicable, a statement in full of the results of its investigation, including the names of all persons, and their official title, and the position and relation of all persons who were in any manner connected with said organization, or said acts; the origin and history of all schemes and methods of operation, and the dates, amounts, and nature of all claims and transactions by and through which moneys were fraudulently obtained and received from the Treasury of the City and County of New York by them or any of them; the names and acts of the Board of Supervisors then existing and connected therewith; the names and acts of the Board of Audit of 1870, and the origin and history thereof—presenting in such report a complete account, as far as

practicable, of any and all persons and acts by which moneys were fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury of the City and County of New York, and their indebtedness was increased during said period, from the year of 1868 to 1872; also to examine into the facts, if any such exist, whether any person or persons, since any legal proceedings have been instituted against any of said persons, have been in any manner instrumental in shielding or protecting them from punishment, or in defeating the prosecution of said actions, and preventing the recovery of the moneys fraudulently obtained and received by them, and report to this Board the names of such persons and the time and manner of such interference with the cause of justice.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby authorized to detail one of his assistants to aid the Committee appointed under the above resolution.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, July 19, 1877.

Approved by the Mayor, July 28, 1877.

Your Committee organized on the 21st day of August, 1877, by the selection of Alderman Lewis as Chairman; and the Counsel to the Corporation, in compliance with your resolution, designated Hugh L. Cole, Esq., one of his assistants, as Counsel to your Committee.

The sessions have been held in public, and have been largely attended by citizens, and the proceedings have been very extensively reported in the columns of the press.

Your Committee caused to be published in the public journals of the city a general invitation to all persons having information pertinent to the subject under investigation, or desiring to make any suggestions concerning the conduct of the examinations, to place themselves in communication with your Committee, or with their counsel; but your Committee regret to say that, with a few exceptions, they have received no material aid from any voluntary sources whatever.

Even those persons to whom had been intrusted the duty of collecting and arranging the evidence as to these "Ring frauds," and the lawyers who have represented the People in the "Ring suits," most of whom have been very handsomely paid for their services, as well as the members of the Ring who have been granted immunity from punishment on the express ground that they should hold themselves ready at all times to testify in these matters, and to aid the People in every way in their power, held themselves entirely aloof from this examination, proffered no suggestion or assistance, and for the most part could only be induced to appear before the Committee in response to writs of subpoena, and in some cases only in obedience to writs of attachment.

Labored under these disadvantages, your Committee entered upon the performance of the arduous and disagreeable duty which you imposed upon them, with no more information upon the subjects to be investigated than was possessed by the community at large, namely, that the city had been, during a considerable period of time, persistently robbed by an organized band of official thieves, to an extent never before equaled in municipal history; that the thieves were known; that the best legal talent in the country had long since been engaged for the purpose of bringing them to justice, and of recovering from them the stolen money; that large sums had been expended in counsel fees and in other legal expenses; that it had been clearly demonstrated that the city and county had been despoiled of more than thirty millions of dollars; and yet that only about \$876,000, after deducting expenses, had been recovered, and all the thieves, with a single exception, had escaped any adequate punishment, and that some of them were flaunting their stolen wealth in the faces of honest citizens, to the demoralization of the community and the disgust of all right-minded men.

It was the knowledge of this anomalous state of things which impelled your Board, the immediate representatives of the people who had been robbed by these men, and were still being insulted by the ostentatious exhibition of their ill-gotten gains, to institute this investigation. Your Board had the best possible reasons for knowing that the people of this city were anxious to know the true history of the Ring frauds, and to be informed why the complicated and expensive machinery which had been set in motion by their servants, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the city, had apparently been productive of such inadequate results; and, being fully persuaded that the information desired could only be obtained through an investigation like this (which would be, to a certain extent, free from the technical rules of evidence which govern courts in the trial of causes), they created your Committee, and directed this examination.

Your Committee have examined a number of witnesses and have taken a vast amount of testimony (more than seven hundred and fifty printed pages) upon every branch of the frauds upon the treasury which time would permit them to enter upon at all. Every person has been called who it was supposed could throw any light upon the subject under investigation, except three or four persons who purposely kept themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court from which the subpoenas issued by your Committee issued—or remained secreted so as to avoid being summoned.

In this category is to be placed J. McBride Davidson, Hugh Smith, and several other less important witnesses.

This testimony has disclosed a frightful state of demoralization in every branch of the public service at that time. Nothing which has yet been written, no trial or examination which has heretofore been had, has afforded so clear and so comprehensive an insight into the immensity of the frauds committed by these "Ring thieves," or into the methods by which their nefarious designs were consummated. No particular political party or organization is alone responsible for this horrible condition of affairs. The evidence distinctly shows that officials and representatives of all political parties combined to bring about this end, and that the robberies would have been impossible but for this base combination of the worst men from every political household.

The efforts which have been made to punish these scoundrels and to wrest from them their spoils do not seem to have been at all adequate to the end in view. Your Committee have received no explanation from any of the lawyers who have represented the People in this regard, why the men who, on their own confession, not only aided others in robbing the city of millions of dollars, but themselves participated in the spoils, should not at least have been compelled to disgorge the stolen money, and especially when it is abundantly evident that several of these men are still in the enjoyment of wealth derived from these robberies. The Ring men themselves claim that they have been expressly granted immunity from even civil suits by the Attorney-General and his representatives, but this is expressly denied by those representatives, and so the matter remains an unexplained mystery. Your Committee are advised that such immunity as is claimed by these persons could not have lawfully been accorded to them by any person, whether private or official, and that even if any one has assumed to grant such immunity, his action is not binding, either upon the Corporation or the People. Your Committee are strongly impressed with the belief that it is contrary to good morals, and destructive of public virtue, that such men as Andrew J. Garvey, Elbert A. Woodward, James H. Ingersoll, A. Oakley Hall, John H. Keyser, and the others whose participation in these frauds is clearly set forth in the testimony taken before your Committee, should be permitted to remain in the full enjoyment of their stolen thousands, without any serious effort having been made to compel them to make restitution. Nor can your Committee perceive the propriety of a line of action which results in concentrating public attention upon one or two of this gang of scoundrels, and in the pursuit of them, to release and grant immunity to all the rest.

Your Committee desire especially to invite your attention to the fact, as appears by the testimony, that none of these frauds could have been perpetrated without the corrupt procurement of special Legislation at Albany relating to our city affairs. This Legislation was always demanded either upon the plea of urgent necessity, as in the tax levies, or under the guise of reform, as in the Charter of 1870. Always the corrupt men of both political parties voted for these special laws, and always they were openly and unblushingly paid for so doing. Not only the "Tweed Ring" entered the market as a buyer and seller of Legislators, but powerful corporations (notably two great railroad companies), also engaged warmly in this degrading traffic. The Legislature no less than the city government seems to have been a den of thieves; and even the ermine of the judges was polluted by this wild craze for ill-gotten wealth.

It is to this wide-spread participation, by persons high in office, in the spoils of the Ring, which one must look for the explanation that the robberies in the City of New York so long escaped exposure and punishment.

The Ring in the Board of Supervisors.

According to William M. Tweed, whose evidence is in the main corroborated by that of Mr. Henry F. Taintor, the accountant who was employed in behalf of the people to work up and analyze the evidence concerning the Ring frauds, the first point of attack of the Ring was upon the County Treasury, and as far as your Committee is able to ascertain, the first frauds were committed by a corrupt combination in the Board of Supervisors in the year 1860. This "Supervisors' Ring" existed from that time until, on account of internal dissensions, some of the members of it procured a law to be passed in 1870, by which the Board of Supervisors was abolished. The personnel of this Ring changed slightly from year to year, and was composed at one time or other of the following persons: William M. Tweed, Walter Roche, John R. Briggs, Henry Smith, John Fox, James Hayes, Andrew J. Bleakley, and Isaac J. Oliver. The three first-named individuals originated the combination by agreeing to sustain each other in the Board and to vote together on bills presented for approval. Their united votes were sufficient to determine almost any question which came before the Board. In the subsequent years the other persons mentioned were from time to time added to their number and shared with them in the fraudulent gains.

How the Frauds were Perpetrated.

Almost every person who did work or furnished supplies for the county at this time were informed by some member of this Ring that, in order to insure a continuance of the public patronage, increased orders and prompt payment, it would be necessary for them to add to their bills a certain percentage in excess of their true face, which increase or percentage it was understood and agreed should be paid to the corrupt combination of members of the Board aforesaid.

The amount so added at this time was generally fifteen per cent. of the face of the bills. William M. Tweed named the following persons and firms as among those who, at that time, conspired with the ring in this way: Keyser & Co., J. T. Barnard & Son, Grigg & Brothers, James H. Ingersoll, Charles Jacobus, E. N. Haughwout & Co., J. B. & W. W. Cornell, The Eastchester Quarry Co., Ingersoll & Co., T. W. Roe & Co., J. O. Seymour & Co., Kennard & Hay, Edward Jones, J. A. Smith, Wm. C. Rogers & Co., and Andrew J. Garvey. Some of the bills thus presented had no basis whatever, others a partial basis, and still others, with the exception of the amount allowed for percentages to the Ring, were valid.

Beside the members of the combination, E. A. Woodward, an assistant clerk to the Board of Supervisors, and Cumming H. Tucker, then Superintendent of the construction of the New Court-house, acted as go-betweens in the collections and distribution of these percentages.

Of what amount of money the County Treasury was despoiled, under the regime of this ring in the Board of Supervisors, cannot even be approximately arrived at, and probably will never be known. Mr. Taintor's examination of frauds extended from January 1, 1868, to the middle of 1871, and your Committee have no information that there has ever been an examination into matters prior to that time. From the testimony of witnesses examined before your Committee, it would seem impossible to reach a definite conclusion, either as to what proportion of the bills presented had any basis whatever, or as to what percentages were added to such bills, as represented in part value received. The Committee believe, from the amount of claims presented to the Board by these Ring tradesmen, and paid during these ten years, that the county was defrauded of several millions of dollars at least.

The Board of Supervisors during these years, as a whole, cannot be entirely exempted from blame. In some cases there were no dates to the claims which passed that body, not even reference to the years in which the bills accrued, and in many instances claims were presented without setting forth the items of the account. They were referred to committees and passed often on the same days on which they were presented, and apparently without examination.

On this point the testimony of Tweed was confirmed by that of Woodward and J. H. Ingersoll.

Adjusted Claims under Law of 1868.

By chapter 853 of the Laws of 1868, supreme power was given to the Comptroller to adjust claims then existing against the city. Under that act there were about six millions of dollars adjusted for the county, and about thirteen millions, all told. As a sample of the character of these claims, six bills were presented by J. H. Ingersoll & Co., which amounted to about a million of dollars, which Mr. Taintor testifies were almost if not altogether fraudulent. The proceeds were divided with the same system as were the county funds under the "Ring" in the Board of Supervisors. These claims, according to the law authorizing the Comptroller to adjust them, were to be paid in one or two years from appropriations in the tax-levy, but that such an idea was not seriously entertained is shown by the fact that the bonds which were issued to enable the Comptroller to pay them were afterward converted into "long" bonds and became a recognized part of the permanent debt of the city. Nothing more was required, at this time, of a person who desired to draw money from the City Treasury than that he should make out a bill against the city, and agree to pay the Ring or its representative such a percentage of it as they demanded, and retain some lawyer to commence suit against the city by service of a summons. Whether or not the city was indebted to the claimant was entirely immaterial.

A list of some of the most aggravated cases of fraud, which were adjusted and paid by the Comptroller under this authority, was prepared by Mr. Taintor, some time since, and submitted to the Department of Public Works, with the request that the records of the old Street Department might be examined in regard to them. It was found that more than four millions of them had no existence upon the books. The claimants who appeared as having claims to be adjusted under the Law of 1868, were about the same as those who appeared so regularly before the Board of Supervisors. From these claims at first forty-five per cent. was retained by the Ring. This rate continued from July, 1868, up to January, 1869. In July, 1869, payments under this act were resumed, and until November, 1869, the Ring retained, as its share, sixty-five per cent. of the face of the warrants, and after that up to the close of the payments under this act, in 1870, the Ring retained, as its share, sixty-five per cent., with interest.

The most aggravated frauds, in connection with both city and county payments, were committed under special laws, whereby the power was conferred upon the city and county to pledge their credit for special purposes, oftentimes to an indefinite and unlimited amount. The frauds committed under the "Adjusted claims act of 1868" furnish one instance of this kind, and another notable one is to be found in the robberies committed under chapter 213, Laws of 1871. This act authorized the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to extend the laying of pipes for the distribution of Croton water through New York, and empowered the Comptroller to borrow money, not to exceed one million and a half dollars, for that purpose, and to issue bonds therefor. One million of dollars were paid out on that account during the year 1871, and Mr. Taintor pronounces \$568,000 out of that amount to be fraudulent. Another illustration of this point may be derived from the losses which the treasury suffered under the operation of chapter 230 of the Laws of 1870, which conferred upon the Commissioner of Public Works authority to raise such sums of money as he should certify there was occasion for. The aqueduct was removed from Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, a distance of twenty blocks. Engineers estimated the expense likely to be incurred in making the removal at \$1,500,000. The charges against the city for this business have been \$3,500,000. These are but instances selected out of a mass of evils which have befallen the city by reason of this kind of special legislation.

Charter of 1870.

After exclusive power had been conferred upon the Comptroller to adjust and settle claims against the City and County, the members of the Ring in the Board of Supervisors felt that their power was beginning to wane, and they soon commenced to evince hostility toward Tweed and his friends, who were demanding, according to them, too much power. In the Legislature, in the winter of 1870, this contest reached its highest point, and before the close of the winter resulted in the entire success of Tweed and his friends, and the overthrow of the "Young Democracy," under which title, Fox, Hayes, O'Brien, and their friends had been fighting. The victory which Tweed and his friends achieved in this severe contest was a most expensive one for the City of New York. In the early part of the session, several different charters for the City of New York were introduced by the friends of the "Young Democracy," each of which had for its object to drive from power the then officers of the city government. Tweed's friends felt that nothing but the lavish expenditure of money among the members of the Legislature could insure success; and failure they knew would necessarily be followed by exposure and destruction. In that critical moment a charter for New York was prepared chiefly under the supervision of A. Oakley Hall, Peter B. Sweeney, Cornelius Corson, Wm. M. Tweed, and Alexander Frear, and was introduced into the Assembly by Frear, who was then a member. The above named persons, together with Richard B. Connolly, Hugh Smith, Andrew J. Garvey, James H. Ingersoll, E. A. Woodward, Charles H. Jacobus, Kennard & Hay, Edward Marrener, Edward Boyle, and the Erie Railroad, through Gould or Fisk, Charles H. Jacobus, Henry Smith, and in fact almost every one connected at the time with the furnishing of supplies to the city or county, were called upon to advance money with which to bribe the members of the Legislature. Large sums of moneys, evidence of which in the shape of checks Tweed has now in his possession, were also raised by notes made either by Tweed and Connolly, and indorsed by Hugh Smith, or made by Connolly and Smith, and indorsed by Tweed, which were discounted in the Broadway National Bank. With this money the requisite number of members of the Assembly were obtained, the money being, as it seems, disbursed by A. D. Barber, a notorious "lobbyist," and his employees. Tweed, as he says, manipulated the Senate himself. He mentions Norris Winslow, Wm. B. Woodin, Theodore L. Minier, George Bowen, James Wood, William Caldwell, Thomas J. Creamer, and Michael J. Norton, as Senators to whom he either paid money directly or compensated for their votes in other ways. Under these influences the Charter passed, and under the same influences insertions in the tax-levy were obtained, one of which gave the power to the Mayor, Comptroller, and the then President of the Board of Supervisors (Hall, Connolly, and Tweed), to audit liabilities against the County of New York incurred previous to the passage of the act. As purchased by him to aid by their vote in the passage of the tax-levy, Tweed mentions Senators Wm. M. Graham, Wm. H. Brand, A. V. Harpending, Theodore L. Minier, George Bowen, and James Wood. The Committee have been unable to obtain the names of members of the Assembly whose votes were purchased at that session. An immense amount of money was raised and expended in this way. To A. D. Barber alone, Tweed says he paid for such distribution about \$600,000. After the passage of the Charter, through the influence of the Ring, an act was passed abolishing the then Board of Supervisors, and creating a new Board, and thus most of the leaders of the "Young Democracy" were legislated out of office.

Tweed testified that he has always understood that the provision in the tax-levy confirming the audit power, upon Hall, Tweed, and Connolly was prepared by A. Oakley Hall, and was primarily intended as a means whereby they and their friends could get back the large amounts of money they had expended in Albany in opposing the "Young Democracy," and in passing the charter and subsequent acts. As part payment for his services, Barber was retained and reappointed Deputy Collector of Assessments, the duties of which he was never called upon to perform, but from which he drew not less than \$10,000 per annum, and often \$14,000. This alone to Barber, while other professional lobbyists and officials drew salaries, without the necessity of laboring, out of the City Treasury.

The Charter of 1870 was a purely Democratic measure, which, nevertheless, every Republican Senator but one voted for.

Board of Audit of 1870.

After the Board of Audit of 1870 had been appointed in compliance with the statute, they agreed among themselves that they would require of all persons who dealt with the city in any way (except a few whom they feared to approach) to add fifty per cent. to the true face of their bills. The other fifty per cent. being intended for distribution among the members of the Board.

The consummation of this plan was left to Connolly and Tweed, who selected James Watson and E. A. Woodward to prepare the bills and to deduct and to distribute the percentages. It was no matter of concern to any of these persons whether the bills presented and approved had any foundation in fact or not, although it was presumed that they would usually have some basis. At a meeting held at Peter B. Sweeney's rooms in the Delavan House, in Albany, in 1870, Sweeney, Connolly, Hall, and Tweed being present, it was agreed that ten per cent. of this reserved fifty per cent. should be paid to Tweed, ten to Connolly, ten to James M. Sweeney for his brother Peter B. Sweeney, and ten to James M. Sweeney or Hugh Smith for A. Oakley Hall. Of the other ten per cent. one-half was to be divided between Watson and Woodward for their services, and the other five per cent. was to be held by Watson and Woodward as a sinking fund for expenses, such as for purchasing legislation.

Second Arrangement.

After the first batch of bills had been paid, Connolly became dissatisfied because he was not to receive a larger percentage. He declared that the thing could not be done without him, and Tweed reminded him that it could not be done without him either; so they agreed to compel persons presenting bills to accept one-third of the face of the bill instead of one-half, and that Connolly should receive twenty per cent., Tweed twenty-five per cent., Sweeney ten per cent., and Hall was informed that in consequence of the great expense incurred in Albany, their shares would each have to be reduced to five per cent. Hall, thereafter, under the belief they were all getting the same amount, received only five per cent. The rest went to Woodward and Watson. The details of the process through which a bill passed from the time it was presented until paid, and the way in which the percentages were paid to the Ring, and the residue to the claimant, is fully explained in the testimony of E. A. Woodward, whose especial business it was, in connection with James Watson, to attend to those matters. In regard to these divisions, Tweed testified as having direct knowledge of them, and his testimony was directly confirmed by Woodward and Ingersoll, and indirectly by other witnesses.

Power of the Ring.

With the City Government in their hands, the Legislature under their control, and the City Treasury at their command, the Ring was now at the height of their power. They did not even hesitate to change the will of the people as expressed at elections, whenever such change seemed to them desirable. The bench of the Supreme Court ceased, under their influence, to preserve its purity, and no one who refused to submit to their dictation had the slightest chance for political preferment. To such an extent had rascality become prevalent that even in the Assembly of this State, certain members organized a band for the express purpose of selling their votes, and were known as "The Black Horse Cavalry." Persons who performed no service for the city, but who were serviceable to the Ring for purely political purposes, were placed upon the pay-rolls as city or county officials and supported from the public treasury.

Several pretended attempts of self-styled reformers to expose this disgraceful combination were easily dealt with by the simple expedient of giving them fat offices.

Amount Stolen.

Mr. Taintor testifies that between January 1, 1868, and July 1, 1871, so far as he has developed the matter, \$30,000,000 were fraudulently diverted from the treasury by the corrupt practices of the Ring, and that this does not include the amount stolen by the Ring in the Board of Supervisors, between 1860 and 1866. It is safe to assume that from 1860 until July, 1871, the people of this city have been robbed to the extent of fifty millions of dollars at least.

The Exposure and Downfall of the Ring.

In the spring of 1871, and when the operations of the Ring had reached this enormous magnitude, they were suddenly brought to light through the columns of one of the city journals, which published not only an outline of the facts heretofore cited, but also an accurate list of the principal persons who had been engaged in the frauds. Public attention was at once fixed upon this all-absorbing subject, and every possible device was suggested whereby might be assured the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the millions stolen by them. There was a very wide-spread feeling of distrust manifested towards the law officers then in office, and several associations of citizens were formed, who assumed to take the prosecution of these offenders into their own hands. Committees were appointed, the most eminent counsel—selected from both political parties—were retained, accountants and detectives were employed, and a formidable campaign was commenced, having for its object the condign and speedy punishment of the thieves, and the wresting from them their ill-gotten gains. At that time every member of the Ring, with possibly one exception, held large amounts of real estate in and near the city, which could neither be sold nor taken away, and it seemed sure not only that the villains would be sent to the State prison, but that the city would regain at least a respectable portion of the vast sums of which it had been robbed. Certainly, no expense was spared for the accomplishment of this end—as will be seen in the account stated below—but your Committee regret to say that, in their opinion, the results have been unsatisfactory and meager in the extreme.

At present all the thieves, with one single exception, are at large, several of them are living in and near New York, in elegant ease, if not in ostentatious luxury, and all of them claim entire immunity from all sorts of suits or demands from the city or the people, on the ground that they have all been used as witnesses. Some dozen of the thieves have thus been let loose upon the community, in order that they might be used as witnesses against one or two of the others.

Nor has the pecuniary result of these suits been any more satisfactory.

The eminent counsel which had been especially retained to conduct these prosecutions originally began them in the name of the People of the State instead of in the name of the Mayor, etc., of the City of New York. In those actions warrants of arrest were obtained against several of the principal members of the Ring, and bail-bonds in large amounts were given by them. All of these actions failed, because the Court of Appeals held that the right of action was not in the State but in the municipality.

Thereupon the Legislature passed an act—chapter 49 of the Laws of 1875—practically transferring to the State the cause of action to recover moneys fraudulently obtained from the city, and new actions were begun; meanwhile much invaluable time had been lost, the bail-bonds taken in the original actions were, of course, not available, and the defendants had taken care to go where no new bail-bonds could be exacted of them.

The following is a statement of the pecuniary result of all the "Ring suits" up to the present date:

Amounts paid to the city from James Watson's estate.....	\$558,000 00
By E. A. Woodward.....	151,779 16
By Peter B. Sweeney, nominally from his brother's estate.....	406,562 20
Interest allowed by the Trust Co. on deposits.....	3,183 90
	<hr/>
	\$1,119,525 26
Deduct amount of legal expenses paid by the Comptroller of the City of New York, from March 13, 1872, to March 2, 1872.....	\$194,098 12
Ditto paid by the Attorney General, from March 14, 1876, to December 17, 1877.....	49,184 60
	<hr/>
	\$243,283 42
Showing the total net amount recovered by the city to be.....	<hr/>
	\$876,241 84

It will be remarked that, except the amount received from Woodward, all this money has been recovered from the estates of two dead men, and that none of it was collected on execution, but in pursuance of "compromises." And yet the law expenses have aggregated more than 25 per cent. of the total amount recovered.

Of the item charged as "legal expenses," Mr. Taintor, the accountant, received the sum of \$79,729.84, besides salaries for his assistants and clerks, which your Committee are forced to conclude was excessive remuneration for the services rendered.

A complete list of the actions which have been commenced in behalf of the Corporation or of the People is hereunto appended, in which is set out the date of the commencement of each suit, the cause of action, the amount involved, the name of the attorney representing the City or the People, and, as far as practicable, the present status of the litigations.

An examination of this list abundantly shows that the energy with which these suits seem to have been prosecuted at first has in very many cases entirely expended itself, and that for the last two or three years very little seems to have been accomplished in the progress of these cases, with a view either the recovery of the stolen money or the prosecution of the thieves.

Two of these suits have been finally disposed of within a few months past, and one of them not until after the greater part of the evidence relating to them had been made public. These cases are: "The People vs. Coman," and "The People vs. Peter B. Sweeney." "The People vs. Coman" was discontinued by the representatives of the Attorney-General (Messrs. Barlow & Olney), on the day set for its trial, on the ground that the evidence for the People was not strong enough to warrant them in going to trial. Your Committee find it difficult to understand this statement in the light of the evidence taken before them, and they are clearly of opinion that the case should have been tried.

The case of the People vs. Peter B. Sweeney was settled in a very curious and somewhat incomprehensible way. It was discontinued upon the defendant agreeing to pay the sum of \$400,000 "from the estate of his deceased brother, James M. Sweeney." The motive of the defendant in desiring his settlement to take this form is clear. He undertook by this mean subterfuge to save some shred of his own reputation at the expense of that of his dead brother. The reason why the representative of the Attorney General (Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham) was willing to discontinue the prosecution on this extraordinary ground is not so clear. It was based upon the technical grounds, which are set forth in his testimony. But in the opinion of your Committee the result of it was to deprive the prosecution of Peter B. Sweeney of every particle of moral effect, which it was at least as desirable to preserve as it was for the City to recover the paltry and inadequate modicum of the stolen millions. At the time that this long and expensive litigation was thus ended there was no doubt in the minds of the community nor in the minds of the representatives of the Attorney General, that Peter B. Sweeney was guilty of the frauds on account of which he had been sued, and the testimony of Tweed and of Woodward has made it entirely apparent, to your Committee at least, even if there had been any doubt on the subject theretofore, that Peter B. Sweeney had not only been a member of the Ring and a participant in all the Ring frauds, but that he had been perhaps the most despicable and dangerous, because the best educated and most cunning, of the entire gang. Your Committee caused a subpoena to be served on Peter B. Sweeney, commanding him to come before them to testify; but instead of obeying the subpoena, he caused a certain stipulation to be submitted which had been entered into between himself and the Counsel for the People, by which he had been guaran-

teed immunity from any sort of process or from "molestation" at the hands of the People or the Corporation, under the then existing circumstances. And your Committee were therefore reluctantly obliged to abandon their intention of examining him.

Actions against the City.

There are also at issue a number of suits against the city, all of which are more or less intimately connected with, or growing out of, the fraudulent practices of the "Ring," for sums of money which, in the aggregate, amount to nearly \$3,000,000.

Of these the principal are the following: "Baird vs. The Mayor," better known as the "Navarro Water Meter Suit," in which the amount claimed is about \$1,000,000. "Nelson vs. The Mayor." An action to recover upon a certain contract to furnish sewer-pipes, in which the amount claimed is about \$54,500. Four suits brought by E. Jones & Co., the stationers whom Tweed testified used to furnish the members of the Ring with "everything in the world" and charge them to the city as stationery, in which the amounts claimed aggregate \$801,860, with from seven to nine years' interest; the "Tenth National Bank vs. The Mayor," on a claim for \$250,000, and "Monheimer vs. The Mayor" on a claim for over \$300,000.

As to all these suits Tweed testifies that they are based upon frauds, and that the city has and can prove by him and other witnesses whom he can point out, a good and valid defence to them.

In most of these cases Tweed set forth in detail wherein these frauds consist and what should be, in the light of his information, the nature of the defence, but as to the Navarro Water Meter Case and certain others, the Committee were requested by counsel for the city not to examine in detail, they stating that they had examined Tweed privately and considered his information important and pertinent, but not such as could prudently be made public during the pendency of the suits.

The case of "Monheimer vs. The Mayor" deserves something more than a passing enumeration. The claim upon which this action is based was one made by James O'Brien for certain official services, said to have been rendered by him when Sheriff of the County of New York. Tweed testifies that, shortly after the first exposure of the Ring frauds, and while as yet the thieves were hopeful of saving themselves, he was approached by Francis M. Bixby, with a proposition from O'Brien, that he, Tweed, should purchase one-half of this claim, and promising that, in return, O'Brien would use certain influence, which he claimed to possess, to protect Tweed from prosecution. The proposal was accepted, and Tweed purchased one-half the claim for the sum of \$150,000, and took an assignment in writing for the same, which he still holds. Monheimer signed this assignment as witness, and yet subsequently brought suit on this same claim, as assignee of O'Brien. Tweed also testifies that he was informed at the time he took the assignment of one-half the claim that Richard B. Connolly had taken an assignment of the other half of it, on similar assurances from O'Brien and Bixby, and that consequently no part of this claim has any sort of validity. Tweed stated to your Committee that he was ready to assign his half of the claim to the City of New York.

From this statement it will be seen that Monheimer never had nor could he have ever had the slightest interest in this claim, and that his suit against the city is a simple attempt to add another to the long list of "ring frauds."

The disposition and present status of these ring suits forces your Committee to the conclusion that the substitution of private persons and voluntary associations for the regular and responsible officers of the law, even when those persons and associations are above the breath of reproach, by no means assures reform in governmental affairs; but that it rather tends to a divided responsibility and to spasmodic action, which, although energetic in the beginning, is apt soon to degenerate and finally to become careless and utterly inefficient.

The theory upon which the prosecutions against the ring were commenced seems to have been that the matter of prime importance was to punish the thieves and to render their crimes odious to the public, and that the question of the recovery of the money was of altogether secondary importance. Mr. O'Connor, while he continued as counsel for the People, always insisted on this view.

This is the reason assigned why there were no more vigorous efforts made at first to secure the property of the ring men. Everything was devoted to punishing the thieves themselves. Taking advantage of this state of things, they immediately devoted themselves carefully to the task of putting their effects beyond reach of the law. Thus in the beginning the city failed to recover the stolen property, in the singleness of its purpose to catch and punish the robbers.

But when this property had all been spirited away, a change of policy (Mr. O'Connor having retired) was determined upon by the representatives of the people. The prime object now seems to have been the recovery of the stolen money, and compromises were freely entered into with any members of the Ring who were willing to purchase freedom and immunity from prosecution with a portion of their ill-gotten gains. Of course, as the bulk of their property was by this time far beyond the jurisdiction of our courts, the people were obliged to be content with just what sums of money the persons desiring immunity were willing to pay for it, so that now, in order to recover a part of the stolen money, the prosecutions against the thieves were abandoned. The combined result of the two policies has been, therefore, to release almost every member of this gang, and to leave them to the quiet enjoyment of a very considerable portion of the money of which they had robbed the treasury, to the scandalization of all good citizens, and the degradation in the eyes of the community of the processes of the law. This condition of things could hardly have come about if the people, through their proper law officers, had prosecuted these suits with a fixed and well-considered policy or plan of operations.

Mr. O'Connor's theory that the prime object of the prosecution should have been to punish the Ring thieves criminally and not to permit the prosecutions to degenerate into mere collection suits, was undoubtedly the correct one.

There is no crime more odious, infamous, and disastrous in its far-reaching results upon society, than is that of public and private official breach of trust, and very severe punishment should uniformly and universally be administered upon all such criminals, as an example and warning to deter others from committing like offences. To compound such a crime is against public policy and destructive of public virtue. It is therefore the unanimous judgment of your Committee that every one of these Ring thieves which it was possible to capture should have been as severely punished as the law would permit, and that such of them as it was not possible to arrest ought to have been branded as public plunderers and thieves and left to die in foreign lands as banished criminals. In the opinion of your Committee the prosecuting officers have made a very serious mistake in granting immunity from punishment to a single one of these criminals, either for a moneyed consideration or on any other pretext. The precedent is a bad one. It is saying to all officials, steal all you can, and if you return a portion, you may keep the balance and be admitted back to live in peace and quietness in that society whose rights you have outraged, and may enjoy the balance of the plunder and go unpunished. It is respectfully submitted that the manner in which most of these Ring thieves have been treated has done almost as much to demoralize society as have the crimes they committed.

Keyser's Assignment to Shultz.

There is one other incident to which your Committee feel bound to call the attention of your Honorable Board. Owing to a happy accident the fraudulent vouchers for payments made to John H. Keyser escaped the burglarious destruction which overtook the rest. The evidence, therefore, of Keyser's guilt was from the first absolutely apparent. At this time there was prominent among the reformers Mr. Jackson H. Shultz, a gentleman who held no official position, but who devoted much time and attention to the campaign against the "Ring." Keyser's guilt being so clearly proved that he could not even pretend to deny it, he at once set about making terms with the representatives of the people. He was compelled to place his books of accounts at the disposal of the lawyers who at that time were engaged in examining into the frauds, and he pretended to be willing to tell all he knew, and to make such restitution as he could. An examination of his books showed that he had bills against certain other members of the Ring, and against other persons who were suspected to have been in some degree participants in the frauds. These claims he was induced to assign to Jackson S. Shultz, under a deed of trust, which begins with a recital in these words, as follows: "Whereas, I, John H. Keyser, of the City of New York, am indebted unto the County of New York, and also unto the City of New York in divers sums of money, which sums of money I desire to pay or secure to be paid." Then follows the formal assignment of certain enumerated claims to Jackson H. Shultz; and the instrument concludes as follows:

"This assignment or transfer is made to said Shultz for the following uses and purposes, that is to say, said Shultz is to collect and enforce said claims, demands, causes of actions, debts and moneys, and out of the proceeds thereof shall first pay the legal and reasonable expenses of collection, and out of the balance, or net proceeds thereof, shall pay unto the City of New York and also unto the County of New York, such sums of money as I shall be found, upon a fair and just and fair accounting and allowance of legal proofs and offsets, to owe unto said city or county, or either of them.

"NEW YORK, October 6, 1871.

"In presence of FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

"JOHN H. KEYSER."

These assigned claims were put by Shultz into the hands of Messrs. Barlow and Olney for collection. Some \$60,000 was actually collected by them and paid over—less their fees—from time to time to Shultz.

Before the claims had all been collected Shultz began to lend the trust money to Keyser in sums of \$5,000 and under, and this he continued to do until Keyser had actually received the entire fund. At some period during this series of loans, Keyser gave Shultz certain mortgages to secure them, but the mortgages were second liens, and liens upon lease-hold property, which turned out to have been absolutely worthless.

It is claimed by Mr. Shultz that he paid the money back to Keyser, because he could not get the Comptroller—Mr. Andrew H. Green—to settle the account of the city with Keyser, but the fact that the loans to Keyser began even before the whole of the claims were collected, makes this explanation difficult for your Committee to comprehend, and it is only necessary to refer to the deed of trust itself to perceive that there was no doubt in Keyser's mind that he owed the city some money; the only matter to determine being the amount of that indebtedness. Your Committee have set out this particular transaction thus at large, because here, at least, seems to be presented a case out of which it may be possible to recover some of the stolen money.

Conclusions and Recommendations.

In conclusion your Committee beg leave to express a hope that your Honorable body will not find their labors altogether fruitless. Your Committee are of opinion that they have brought sufficient evidence to light to enable the Corporations successfully to defend actions now pending against them to an amount aggregating at least two millions of dollars. They also are of opinion that they have made it sufficiently plain that there are no insuperable legal obstacles in the way, even now, of a vigorous prosecution of such of the Ring thieves as are still living in our midst, in the enjoyment of their stolen goods. In this connection your Committee beg to call your attention especially to the following persons who have made no sort of restitution, and yet who are living in this community in the enjoyment of more or less of the proceeds of their frauds against the treasury, namely: James H. Ingersoll, who is confessedly not very badly off; Andrew J. Garvey, who lives in a style none but a wealthy man could support; John H. Keyser, who, although professing to be a bankrupt, is probably very far removed from that condition, and whose prosecution would at least determine the ownership of the Shultz trust fund; A. Oakey Hall, whose participation in these frauds seems to your Committee not to admit of a reasonable doubt; J. McBride Davidson and Hugh Smith, who, your Committee are clearly of opinion, also participated in these frauds, and who avoided the service of a subpoena by leaving the jurisdiction during this investigation.

Another one of these Ring thieves, to whom your attention is especially directed, is Elbert A. Woodward. This man has made a sort of restitution, and claims to have been accorded a sort of immunity against further prosecution. In the opinion of your Committee, the restitution by him of \$150,000 was altogether inadequate, and was vastly more than counterbalanced by the release from the punishment he so richly deserved of one of the very worst members of the Ring. The bearing of this man before the Committee was simply revolting. He declared that under like circumstances he would again commit the frauds to which he unblushingly confessed, and altogether conducted himself as if his robberies had been meritorious business transactions.

Whether or not the so-called "settlement" of Woodward really protects him from further prosecution your Committee cannot determine, but of one thing they are convinced, that any sentimental treatment of this man would be worse than out of place, and a positive injustice both to this community and to that in which he lives.

Your Committee respectfully suggests that your Honorable Board furnish the Attorney-General of the State with a copy of the testimony taken in the course of this investigation, and of this report, and that you earnestly request him to take immediate and active steps to punish those of the Ring thieves who have heretofore escaped, and either to compel them to make such restitution as is now possible, or else to rid the community, whom they have robbed, of their presence.

All of which, together with the testimony, is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
RUFUS B. COWING,
J. J. SLEVIN.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1877.
Which was ordered to be printed in document form, together with the testimony taken before the Committee.

(For which see Document No. 8).

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Tuomey—

Whereas, It appears from testimony recently taken before a Committee appointed by this Board to investigate the origin and operations of the Ring, which a few years since despoiled the treasury of this city of immense amounts of money, that, with the exception of William M. Tweed, none of the members of such Ring are now suffering punishment, and that nearly all have been released, not only from criminal prosecutions, but apparently have been relieved from all obligations to return their stolen booty; and

Whereas, Such releases have been made solely upon the promise of such persons to be witnesses for the people when called upon; and

Whereas, From the testimony taken before said Committee it appears that William M. Tweed is by far the most valuable witness for the people of any of them—especially valuable to prevent recovery in actions for large amounts now at issue against the city—and that he also manifests more willingness than any to aid the city, and that he has already imparted valuable testimony, which has been used by counsel for the people; and

Whereas, William M. Tweed has already been punished with much greater severity than any other member of the Ring, and such distinction is not in accord with the spirit of our institutions; and

Whereas, Neither moral effect is obtained by the longer detention of William M. Tweed under civil process in a debtors' jail, nor advantage gained by the city in the prospect of money recovery from his longer detention there; and

Whereas, William M. Tweed has offered to surrender whatever property he is possessed of to the city, and to appear as a witness wherever and whenever he may be considered useful, and has proved his good faith by making a full confession of his crimes and of his associates therein, and has thereby humbled himself to the greatest possible extent; now, then,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, who are the popular representatives of the people of this city, greater benefit can be gained for the city by the discharge of William M. Tweed from imprisonment than by his longer detention.

Resolved, That the Board recommend the Attorney General and the Counsel for the Corporation of this city to release the said William M. Tweed from imprisonment after securing for the city such property as he may now be possessed of, and after taking such means to secure his testimony as they, or either of them, deem necessary.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Joyce, Keenan, Lamb, Morris, Phillips, Reilly, Salmon, Sauer, Sheils, Slevin, and Tuomey—13.

Negative—Aldermen Cowing, De Vries, Ehrhart, Howland, Lewis, Pinckney, and Simonson—7.

Alderman Morris moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, January 7, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Statement and Return of Moneys received by WILLIAM A. BOYD, Corporation Attorney, for the month of December, 1877, rendered to the Comptroller in pursuance of the provisions of Section 26, Article 1, Chapter V., of the Revised Ordinances of 1866; and of Sections 38 and 96 of Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873.

DATE.	WHAT FOR.	JUDGMENTS.	PENALTIES.	COSTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Dec. 1	Violation of Corporation Ordinance	.....	\$15 00	\$22 50	\$37 50
" 3	"	.....	10 00	17 50	27 50
" 4	"	.....	7 50	5 00	12 50
" 6	"	.....	5 00	7 50	12 50
" 8	"	.....	.....	5 00	5 00
" 10	"	.....	5 00	5 00	10 00
" 11	"	.....	10 00	10 00	20 00
" 12	"	.....	37 50	30 00	67 50
" 13	"	.....	22 50	15 00	37 50
" 14	"	.....	5 00	12 50	17 50
" 15	"	.....	2 50	5 00	7 50
" 17	"	.....	2 50	5 00	7 50
" 18	"	.....	12 50	22 50	35 00
" 19	"	.....	25 00	25 00	50 00
" 20	"	.....	20 00	12 50	32 50
" 21	"	.....	2 50	2 50	5 00
" 22	"	.....	2 50	10 00	12 50
" 24	"	.....	.....	10 00	10 00
" 26	"	.....	7 50	20 00	27 50
" 27	"	.....	7 50	22 50	30 00
" 28	"	.....	47 50	42 50	90 00
" 29	The People, ex rel. The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, against William Wilde.....	.....	80 00	.....	80 00
" 29	Violation of Corporation Ordinance.....	.....	10 00	5 00	15 00
" 31	"	.....	\$519 50	15 00	534 50
Total amount collected.....					\$1,234 50
Amount paid over to George Kellock, Superintendent of Out-door Poor, in the case of the People, ex rel. the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, against William Wilde.....					\$80 00
Disbursements.....					439 75
Balance due the City.....					519 75
					\$714 75

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Corporation Attorney.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

At a meeting of the Board of Docks held 28th September, 1877.

Present—President Westervelt and Commissioner Dimock.

Absent—Commissioner Vanderpoel.

The President submitted the Annual Report of the Department for the year ending 30th April, 1877, being its Seventh Annual Report, prepared in compliance with the requirements of subdivision 9 of section 6, chapter 574, Laws of 1871, and of sections 88 and 119 of chapter 335, Laws of 1873; and, being read, was,

On motion, approved and adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That an opportunity be afforded ex-Commissioner Salem H. Wales to affix his signature to the said report, if he shall be so disposed.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to transmit the said report to his Honor the Mayor, and to respectfully request that the three plates accompanying the report of the Engineer-in-Chief be published therewith, as they are prepared for that purpose, and form a most essential part of the report.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

EUGENE T. LYNCH, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Docks, held 3d October, 1877.

Present—President Westervelt and Commissioner Dimock.

Absent—Commissioner Vanderpoel.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of previous meetings, not approved, was dispensed with.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, advising approval of new lines for Pier (new number) 37, North river, adopted 19th September, 1877; and, being read, On motion, the Engineer-in-Chief was directed to alter the maps of the Department, as regards the said pier, and note thereon the approval of the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

An application was received from Thomas Patten, for permission to erect a bulkhead and fill in front of premises at Seventy-fourth street, East river; and, being read,

On motion, the Secretary was directed to inform the said applicant that this Board has no knowledge of any grant of land under water being issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the owner of upland in that vicinity, which is essential, before permission applied for can be entertained by this Department.

The following communications were received, read, and,

On motion, laid on the table, to await action as stated opposite each respectively, to wit:

From Board of State Harbor Commissioners of San Francisco—Requesting to be furnished with reports, etc., since May, 1876.

From Finance Department—Requesting to be furnished with an estimate of amounts of "Dock Bonds" required for remainder of current year. Secretary directed to prepare statement thereof.

The following communications were received, read, and,

On motion, placed on file, action being taken where necessary, as stated opposite each respectively, to wit:

From Barrow, Wootton & Co.—Asking for dimensions of Piers 5 and 8, East river, and Piers 4 and 5, North river. Secretary directed to furnish information by diagrams of said premises.

From Booth & Edgar—Application for use of bulkhead between Piers (new numbers) 38 and 39, North river, for landing coal. Secretary directed to refer applicants to the Harbor Master of the District, for permission applied for.

From Engineer-in-Chief—

1. Report that filling in is being done outside of bulkhead line at Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, East river. Superintendent of the District directed to stop the work of filling in, and notify the parties engaged therein to call upon the Board in relation thereto.

2. Report of work performed during week ending 29th September, 1877.

From Treasurer—Report of receipts and disbursements for week ending 2d October, 1877.

A communication was received from the New York Stone Contracting Company, offering to furnish Beton blocks at \$8 per cubic yard; and, being read, was,

On motion, laid on the table, and the Engineer-in-Chief directed to examine into the merits of the material proposed to be furnished, and report as to the advisableness of accepting the said company's offer.

A communication was received from the Engineer-in-Chief, reporting that improper material was being dumped by the Police Department at Fifty-eighth street, North river; and, being read,

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Police Department be and is hereby respectfully requested to cause all dumping by the Bureau of Street Cleaning, from the shore between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets, North river, to cease and discontinue, until this Department shall have constructed the embankment now being made on said premises, to prevent the filling in from being washed into the river, which will be completed at the earliest date practicable.

On motion, the application of James Savage, for permission to erect a manure dump in vicinity of Thirty-ninth street, East river; was taken from the table and placed on file, and the following resolution adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to James Savage, to extend the outer end of Pier at foot of Twenty-second street, East river, westerly, a distance of 30 feet; and erect at the end thereof a proper dumping board for manure, to remain only during the pleasure of this Board; provided that all the said work shall be done at his own cost and expense, and under the supervision of the Engineer-in-Chief of this Department; and that he shall pay to this Department, as rent therefor, the sum of \$300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, from and after 1st November, 1877; and that at the termination of his occupancy thereof, from any cause, the said improvements shall revert to the city, free of claim for cost or otherwise.

The Board here went into executive session:

The following communications were received, read, and,

On motion, laid on the table, to await action as stated opposite each respectively, to wit:

From Engineer-in-Chief—

1. Recommending that the shed removed from Pier (new number) 1, North river, be erected on pier at Bogart street, North river, for protecting cement.

2. Reporting quantity of material to be dredged at Market, Stanton, and Twenty-second streets, East river. Referred to the President for consideration.

From Treasurer—Report in relation to an interview had with John G. Dale, agent, relative to purchase by the city of Pier (old number) 44, North river.

A report was received from the Engineer-in-Chief, relating to the repairs required on Pier 62, East river; and, being read,

On motion, the Engineer-in-Chief, was directed to make the necessary repairs to the northerly half of said pier, in conformity with said report.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, advising the dates upon which it is proposed to remove the free floating baths into winter quarters; and, being read,

On motion, the communication from the Engineer-in-Chief asking for such information, was taken from the table and placed on file, and the Engineer-in-Chief directed to remove from said baths the fender-floats belonging to this Department prior to the dates fixed for removal of said baths respectively.

A report was received from the Engineer-in-Chief relating to the return of the four mud scows loaned the Morris & Cummings Dredging Co.; and, being read,

On motion, the application of said Company for the loan of said scows was taken from the table and placed on file, and the following resolution adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare a statement of claim in the sum of \$326, for the use of four mud scows for sixteen days, and the value of corner band and hand bar lost from Scow 3, and present the same to the Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. for payment, in conformity with the agreement had with said company, 10th September, 1877.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to request Levi Kerr, lessee, to call upon the Commissioners, relative to extending and widening pier at Ninety-sixth street, North river.

On motion, the communication from the Engineer-in-Chief, dated 20th August, 1877, reporting that Pier (new number) 39, North river, is completed and ready for use, was taken from the table and placed on file, and the Secretary directed to inform F. W. J. Hurst, Manager National Steamship Co., that in pursuance of the provisions of the agreement, dated 26th April, 1876, for a lease of said pier for ten years, that the rent therefor, of \$30,000 per annum, commences from the date on which the pier shall be completed and ready for occupancy; and that the Commissioners are of the opinion that the Board has no power to remit any part of such rent which may have accrued since the completion of the pier.

On motion, the following communications, received from the Engineer-in-Chief, were taken from the table and placed on file, to wit:

Report in relation to soundings at the bulkhead at Fifty-first street, East river.

Report on the condition of the bulkhead wall at King street, North river.

Report in relation to pier or structure built at Eighth avenue and Harlem river, under permit of 1st March, 1876.

On motion, the bookkeeper was directed to have prepared suitable tickets for the privilege of dumping on the line of the embankment in course of construction between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets, North river, to be sold from the office of the Department, in proper packages, under the supervision of the Treasurer, at the rate of five cents for a single load of dirt, and ten cents for a double load.

On motion, the following appointments were made, to wit:

James Bagley, as laborer, to act as Inspector of dumping between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets, North river; pay to commence when tickets for such dumping are issued

Amzi Cook, as watchman, in place of Coleman, removed.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

EUGENE T. LYNCH, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
No. 2 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, December 31, 1877.

The following comprises the operations of the Department of Buildings for the week ending December 29, 1877.

W. W. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Buildings.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

New Buildings.

No. of plans and specifications filed, etc.	8
No. of buildings embraced in same.	9
Classified as follows:	
First-class dwellings.	2
Second-class dwellings.	2
French flats.	1
Tenement houses.	1
Hotels and boarding-houses.	1
First-class stores.	1
Second-class stores.	1
Third-class stores.	1
Office buildings.	1
Manufactories and workshops.	1
School-houses.	1
Churches.	1
Public buildings.	1
Stables.	1
Frame buildings (in upper districts).	3
Total.	9

Plans passed upon, including those previously filed.	11
Approved.	6
Amended and approved.	1
Disapproved.	2
Pending.	2
Total.	11

Altered Buildings.

No. of plans and specifications filed.	11
No. of buildings embraced in same.	14
Classified as follows:	
First-class dwellings.	3
Second-class dwellings.	3
French flats.	6
Tenement houses.	6
Hotels and boarding-houses.	1
First-class stores.	1
Second-class stores.	1
Third-class stores.	1
Office buildings.	2
Manufactories and workshops.	1
School-houses.	1
Churches.	1
Public buildings.	1
Stables.	1
Frame buildings.	1
Total.	14

Buildings examined and plans relating thereto passed upon, including those previously filed.	13
Approved.	6
Amended and approved.	1
Disapproved.	1
Pending.	5
Total.	13

Special Applications.

Number filed and examinations made.	10
Approved.	6
Disapproved.	1
Pending.	3
Total.	10

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT MCGINNIS,
Chief of Bureau.
JOHN J. TINDALE,
Clerk.

Building operations for the month of December, 1877, as reported by the District Inspectors:	
New buildings commenced.	92
New buildings completed (including those previously reported "commenced").	101
Alterations commenced.	41
Alterations completed (including those previously reported "commenced").	63
New buildings in progress.	726
Alterations in progress.	124

BUREAU OF VIOLATIONS AND APPLICATIONS.

Operations for the week ending Dec. 29, 1877:	
Complaints received from outside sources.	7
Violations of the law reported.	6
" " removed.	15
Unsafe buildings reported.	15
" " made safe.	19
" " taken down.	1
Surveys held on unsafe buildings.	1
Violation cases sent to the Attorney for prosecution.	1
Unsafe building cases sent to the Attorney for prosecution.	1
Violation notices served.	11
Unsafe building notices served.	23

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW OWENS,
Chief of Bureau.
WILLIAM H. CLASS,
Clerk.

BUREAU OF FIRE-ESCAPES AND IRON WORK.

Operations for the week ending Dec. 29, 1877:

Buildings reported for fire-escapes.	29
Fire-escapes provided.	32
Arch girders tested (approved).	3
" " (not approved).	1
Iron beams tested (approved).	1
" " (not approved).	1
Iron lintels tested (approved).	1
" " (not approved).	1
Notices for fire-escapes served.	56
Cases sent to the Attorney for prosecution.	9
Buildings reported for trap-doors and railings to hoistways.	1

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. K. HYDE,
Chief of Bureau.

VICTOR W. VOORHEES,
Clerk.

Bills Incurred.

1877.	
Dec. 27—To John Gibbs, carpenter work.	\$132 21
" " To W. Van Cott, horse and wagon hire.	7 00
" " To Samuel T. Webster, Chief Clerk, office expenses, November and December, 1877.	45 57
" " 31—To Ferdinand Meyer, rent, "Westchester Office," December, 1877.	8 00
" " To Wm. Greene, Jr., horse board, December, 1877.	30 00

COMMON COUNCIL.

Names, Residences, and Places of Business of the Members of the Board of Aldermen.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Henry D. Purroy.	Fordham.	261 Broadway
Wm. Cole.	142 E. 62d st.	57 Murray st.
Rufus B. Cowing.	134 E. 78th st.	160 Broadway.
John De Vries.	112 Sullivan st.	114 Wooster st.
Ferd. Ehrhart.	139 E. Houston st.	139 E. Houston st.
John W. Gunter.	83 2d st.	83 2d st.
George Hall.	54 Eldridge st.	51 Bowery.
Henry E. Howland.	300 Lexington av.	60 Wall st.
William Joyce.	445 W. 44th st.	445 W. 44th
Patrick Keenan.	610 E. 12th st.	210 Avenue
William Lamb.	102 W. 21st st.	102 W. 21st
Samuel A. Lewis.	314 W. 14th st.	59 University
John J. Morris.	117 W. 21st st.	6 Pine st.
Lewis J. Phillips.	24 E. 74th st.	27 Stuyvesant st.
Jcs. C. Pinckney.	27 Stuyvesant st.	73 Monroe st.
Bryan Reilly.	73 Monroe st.	73 Monroe st.
William Salmon.	395 W. 34th st.	Builder.
William Sauer.	55 E. 20th st.	55 E. 20th st.
Thomas Sheils.	55 Pike st.	71 E. B'way.
Stephen N. Simonson.	307 W. 48th st.	304 W. 52d st.
James J. Slevin.	131 Mott st.	25 Spring st.
Michael Tuomey.	133 E. 43d st.	133 E. 43d st.

HENRY D. PURROY, President.
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk.

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. 7, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Permit Bureau, No. 1, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
License Bureau, No. 1, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, No. 9, City Hall, office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Clerk of the Common Council and of Board of Supervisors, No. 8, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Comptroller's Office, second floor, rooms 19 and 20.
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, first floor, room 6.
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, first floor, room 5.
4. Auditing Bureau, second floor, west end, room 19.
5. Bureau of Licenses, first floor, room 6.
6. Bureau of Markets, first floor, room 6.
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, second floor, room 18.
8. Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, second floor, room 16.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Counsel to the Corporation, Staats Zeitung Building, third floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Public Administrator, 115 and 117, Nassau street, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Corporation Attorney, 49 Beekman street, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.
Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 51 Chambers street, second floor.
Attorney to the Department of Buildings, 2 Fourth avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET, ALWAYS OPEN.
Commissioners' Office, second floor
Superintendent's Office, first floor.
Inspectors' Office, first floor.
Chief Clerk's Office, second floor, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Bureau of Street Cleaning, Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Bureau of Elections, second floor (rear), 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CITY HALL, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Commissioner's Office, No. 19.
Chief Clerk's Office, No. 20.
Contract Clerk's Office, No. 21.
Engineer in charge of Sewers, No. 21.
Boulevards and Avenues, No. 18.
Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, No. 18.
" Lamps and Gas, No. 13.
" Incumbrances, No. 13.
" Street Improvements, No. 11.
" Chief Engineer Croton Aqueduct, No. 11½.
" Water Register, No. 10.
" Water Purveyor, No. 4.
" Streets and Roads, No. 13.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Commissioners' Office, No. 66 Third avenue, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Out Door Poor Department, No. 66 Third avenue, always open, entrance on Eleventh street.
Reception Hospital, Ninety-ninth street and Tenth avenue, always open.
Bellevue Hospital, foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, always open.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NOS. 153, 155 AND 157 MERCER ST., 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Commissioners' Office. Chief of Department.
Inspectors of Combustibles. Fire Marshal.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NO. 301 MOTT STREET.
Commissioners' Office, second floor, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Attorney's Office, third floor, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Sanitary Superintendent, always open, third floor.
Register of Records, third floor, for granting burial permits, on all days of the week, except Sunday, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Commissioners' Office, 36 Union Square, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Surveyor's Bureau, 19 Chatham street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Board of Assessors.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Commissioners' Office, 117 and 119 Duane street, A. M. to 4 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS

Commissioners' Office, Brown-stone building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Saturday, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Superintendent's Office, 2 Fourth avenue, 9 A. M.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Commissioners' Office, first floor, 299 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CORNER GRAND AND ELM STREETS
Office of the Board, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Superintendent of Schools, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Commissioners' Office, 27 Chambers street, second floor, front office.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Office, Room 28, third floor, northwest corner County Court-house.

THE CITY RECORD.

Office, No. 2 City Hall, northwest corner basement, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES.

HOURS 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Coroners' Office, 40 East Houston street, second floor.
Sheriff's Office, first floor, southwest corner of New County Court-house, rooms 3 and 4.
County Clerk's Office, first floor, northeast corner of New County Court-house, rooms 7 and 8.
Surrogate's Office, first floor, southeast corner of New County Court-house, room 1.
Surrogate's Court, first floor, southeast corner of New County Court-house, room 2.
Register's Office, Hall of Records, City Hall Park.
District Attorney's Office, second floor, Brown-stone building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

JURORS.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO JURORS FOR STATE COURTS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1877.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS WILL BE heard here, from 9 to 4 daily, from all persons hitherto liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all needed information will be given.

Those who have not answered as to their liability, or proved permanent exemption, will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible, and at this office only) under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, etc., etc. No attention paid to letters.

Persons "enrolled" as liable must serve when called or pay their fines. No more excuse will be allowed or interference permitted. The fines, received from those who, for business or other reasons, are unable to serve at the time selected, pay the expenses of this office, and if unpaid will be entered as judgments upon the property of the delinquents.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice, and secure reliable and respectable juries, and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between sixty and seventy years of age, summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States and District Court jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

THOMAS DUNLAP, Commissioner,
County Court-house (Chambers street entrance)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1878.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, Police Department, City of New York, 300 Mulberry street, Room 39, for the following property now in his custody without claimants: Riveting hammers, split cow-hides, boats, rope, trunk and contents, black bags and contents, liquor, revolvers, silver watch, and small amount of money taken from prisoners.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING,
NEW YORK, December 26, 1877.

LOST—SCOWS NOS. 3 AND 9 OF THE BUREAU of Street Cleaning, reported as going adrift. Any information respecting the same is requested at the office of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, foot of Seventeenth street, East river.

By order of the Board,
S. C. HAWLEY,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
36 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, January 4, 1878.

WOODEN AND GALVANIZED IRON BRIDGE, ENTRANCE PORCH, ETC., FOR THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING, MANHATTAN SQUARE, CENTRAL PARK.

PROPOSALS, IN SEALED ENVELOPES, WILL be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, 36 Union Square, New York City, until Wednesday, the 23d day of January, 1878, at the hour of half-past nine o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read—

For the erection of a bridge, entrance porch, etc., for the Museum of Natural History building, situate on Manhattan square, in the Central Park, in the City of New York.

Each proposal must state, both in writing and in figures, a gross price for the whole work.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two responsible householders or freeholders of the City of New York, their respective places of business or residence being named, to the effect that they will become bound as sureties in the sum of three thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, should it be awarded upon that proposal, and that if the said person or persons making the proposal shall omit or refuse to execute said contract, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he or they would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting.

Each proposal must state the name and place of residence of the person making the same; the names of all persons interested with him therein; that it is made without collusion with any other person making an estimate for the same work; and that no member of the Common Council, head of a Department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposed sureties must verify their consent by affidavit.

Forms of proposals may be obtained, and the plans and the terms of the contract (including the specifications), settled as required by law, seen at the office of the Secretary, at the above address.

Proposals must be addressed to the President of the Department of Public Parks, and indorsed "Proposals for Bridge, etc., Museum of Natural History," and shall also be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, and the date of presentation.

WM. R. MARTIN, President;
JAMES F. WENMAN,
WM. C. WETMORE,
SAMUEL CONOVER,
Commissioners D. P. P.

WM. IRWIN,
Secretary D. P. P.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
36 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, January 4, 1878.

ENCAUSTIC TILE WORK.

PROPOSALS, IN SEALED ENVELOPES, WILL be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, 36 Union Square, New York City, until Wednesday, the 23d day of January, 1878, at the hour of half-past nine o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read—

For the Tilers' work to be executed in a bridge, entrance porch, etc., to be erected for the Museum of Natural History building, on Manhattan square, in the Central Park, in the City of New York.

Each proposal must state, both in writing and in figures, a gross price for the whole work.

The work is to be completed within four months from the date of the contract therefor.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two responsible householders or freeholders of the City of New York, their respective places of business or residence being named, to the effect that they will become bound as sureties in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, should it be awarded upon that proposal, and that if the said person or persons making the proposal shall omit or refuse to execute said contract, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he or they would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting.

Each proposal must state the name and place of residence of the person making the same; the names of all persons interested with him therein; that it is made without collusion with any other person making an estimate for the same work; and that no member of the Common Council, head of a Department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposed sureties must verify their consent by affidavit.

Forms of proposals may be obtained, and the plans and the terms of the contract (including the specifications), settled as required by law, seen at the office of the Secretary, at the above address.

Proposals must be addressed to the President of the Department of Public Parks, and indorsed "Proposals for Tilers' Work for Bridge, Museum of Natural History," and shall also be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, and the date of presentation.

WM. R. MARTIN, President;
JAMES F. WENMAN,
WM. C. WETMORE,
SAMUEL CONOVER,
Commissioners D. P. P.

WM. IRWIN,
Secretary D. P. P.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, January 4, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DOING THE WORK and furnishing the materials required in the proposed alteration and repairing of the building located at Nos. 29, 24, and 26 Chambers street, will be received as above until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 23d instant, when they will be publicly opened and read.

No proposals will be received or considered after the hour named.

Plans and specifications and the form of contract to be entered into by the successful bidder may be seen, and blank proposals will be furnished, on application at these Headquarters.

Two responsible sureties will be required with each proposal, who must each justify thereon, prior to its presentation, in not less than one-half the amount thereof.

Proposals must be addressed on the envelope to the Board of Commissioners, with the indorsement "Proposal for Alterations and Repairs," and the name of the bidder.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted, if deemed to be for the interests of the city.

VINCENT C. KING,
JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
JOHN J. GORMAN,
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, December 27, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING TO
this Department one hundred and fifty (150) tons
Inchall Canal coal, to weigh two thousand two
hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and to be hand-
picked, and free from slate, will be received at these
Headquarters until ten (10) o'clock A. M., on Wednesday,
January 16, 1878, when they will be publicly opened and
read.

No proposals will be received or considered after the
hour named.

The coal is to be delivered within two months after the
execution of the contract at such of the houses of the De-
partment, and in such quantities and at such times as may
be directed.

Two responsible sureties are required upon each pro-
posal, who must each justify thereon, prior to its pre-
sentation, in an amount equivalent to one-half the amount
of the proposal.

The form of contract, to which especial attention is cal-
led, can be seen on application to these Headquarters,
where further information and blank proposals may also
be obtained.

Proposals must be addressed upon the envelope to the
Board of Commissioners of this Department, be indorsed
"Proposal for furnishing Canal Coal," and state the
names of the parties making the same.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or
all of the proposals submitted, if deemed to be for the in-
terests of the city, and to increase the quantity of coal re-
quired under the terms of this advertisement to any
amount not exceeding two hundred (200) tons.

VINCENT C. KING,
JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
JOHN J. GORMAN,
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS,
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, December 31, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A ONE-
horse open spring wagon will be sold at public auc-
tion by Van Tassel & Kearney, Auctioneers, to the
highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, January 12, 1878, at
12 o'clock M., at the Hospital Stables, No. 199 Chrystie
street.

VINCENT C. KING,
JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
JOHN J. GORMAN,
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS,
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, December 29, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE (5)
horses will be sold at public auction, by Vantassel
& Kearney, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder for cash
on Saturday, January 12, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the
Hospital Stables, No. 199 Chrystie street.

VINCENT C. KING,
JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
JOHN J. GORMAN,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
117 AND 119 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK, December 18, 1877.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SMALL COBBLE, RIP-RAP AND BROKEN STONE AND SAND.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING
these materials, indorsed with proper title, and
addressed to "The President of the Department of
Docks," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1878.

At which time and place the bids will be publicly opened
by the head of said Department and read. The award of
the contract or contracts will be made as soon as practica-
ble after the opening of the bids.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities to be furnished
is as follows:

- Class 1.—Small Cobble and Rip-rap Stone for Bulkhead
or River Wall, to be deposited in place by Contractor.
- A.—About 25,000 cubic yards of Small Cobble Stone.
- B.—About 30,000 cubic yards of Rip-rap Stone.
- Class 2.—Broken Stone for Concrete.
- About 3,000 cubic yards of Broken Stone.
- Class 3.—Sand.
- About 1,000 cubic yards of Sand.

Proposals may be made for one or more of the above
three classes.

The above material to be furnished in accordance with
specifications, and to be delivered as called for by orders
from the Engineer-in-Chief.

The small cobble and rip-rap stone for the bulkhead
or river wall is to be delivered and properly deposited around
and between the piles, and in front and rear of the work,
at such points on the North river, south of Fourteenth
street, as may be designated by the Engineer. The small
cobble only is to be placed between the piles, and the rip-
rap is to be placed in front and rear of the foundation, and
is to be properly mixed with small cobble.

The broken stone and sand are to be delivered and un-
loaded upon the scows of the Department or upon piers or
bulkheads, at such point or points along the North river
water-front, south of Fourteenth street, as shall be desig-
nated, from time to time by the Engineer.

All material will be measure 1, in bulk, on board the ves-
sels of the contractor, at the place of delivery.

The foregoing are the quantities which have been esti-
mated approximately for the construction of that part of
the bulkhead or river wall proposed to be completed during
the next calendar year. They form, however, no part of
the contract, and persons bidding are cautioned that the De-
partment of Docks do not hold themselves responsible that
any of them shall strictly obtain in the construction of the
work, and reserve the right to terminate the contract at any
time after the delivery of the following quantities, to wit:

- Class 1.—A.—5,000 cubic yards.
- B.—5,000 cubic yards.
- Class 2.—1,000 cubic yards.
- Class 3.—500 cubic yards.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be en-
gaged in and well prepared for the business, and shall give
security for the faithful performance of his contract, in the
manner prescribed and required by ordinance, in the sum
of ten thousand dollars, in case the whole contract shall be
awarded to him; or in the sum of eight thousand dollars
for the contract for small cobble and rip-rap stone only; or
in the sum of two thousand dollars for the contract for
broken stone only; or in the sum of five hundred dollars
for the contract for sand only.

This contract is to cease and terminate on the 27th day
of December, 1878, and a penalty of fifty dollars per day,
as liquidated damages, will be exacted for each day that
the delivery of any part of the said materials has been de-
layed through neglect to furnish the same within ten days
after the receipt of the necessary order therefor, Sun days
and holidays not to be excepted.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price per cubic
yard, for either or all of the above three classes of ma-
terials, respectively, by which the bids will be tested. The
price is to cover the expenses of freight, loading and un-
loading, towing, tools, run-ways, and all other expenses
necessary for the complete fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders will write out the price bid, in addition to in-
serting the same in figures.

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, or if after acceptance, he or they should refuse
or neglect to execute the contract for forty-eight hours
after notice that the same is ready for execution, 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 be accepted and
executed.

Bidders are required to state in their proposals their
names and places of residence, the names of all persons
interested with them therein; and if no other person be so
interested, the proposal shall distinctly state that fact; also
that the bid is made without any connection with any
other person making any estimate for the same material,
and that it is in all respects fair, and without collusion or
fraud; and also that no member of the Common Council,
head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof,
or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is
directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies
or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits
thereof; which proposals must be verified by the oath, in
writing, of the party making the estimate, that the several
matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where
more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the
verification be made and subscribed by all the parties in-
terested.

Each proposal shall be accompanied by the consent, in
writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of
New York, with their respective places of business or resi-
dence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the
person or persons making the bid, they will, on its being so
awarded, become bound as his or their sureties for its
faithful performance; and that if said person or persons
shall omit or refuse to execute the contract, they will pay
to the Corporation any difference between the sum to
which said person or persons would be entitled on its com-
pletion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged
to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be
awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case
to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by
which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned
shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing,
of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a
householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is
worth the amount of the security required for the com-
pletion of the contract, and stated in the proposals,
over and above all his debts of every nature, and over
and above his liabilities as bail, surety and otherwise;
and that he has offered himself as surety in good faith
and with the intention to execute the bond required by
section 27 of chapter VIII. of the Revised Ordinances of
the City of New York, if the contract shall be awarded to
the person for whom he consents to become surety.
The adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties offered are
to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New
York after the award is made and prior to the signing
of the contract.

Bidders are informed that no deviation from the speci-
fications will be allowed, unless under the written in-
structions of the Engineer-in-Chief.

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 surety or other-
wise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

The right to decline all the proposals is reserved, if
deemed for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested, in making their bids, to use the
blank prepared for that purpose by the Department, a copy
of which, together with the form of the agreement, includ-
ing specifications, and showing the manner of payment
for the material, can be had upon application at the office
of the Department, Room No. 6.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
HENRY F. DIMOCK,
JACOB VANDERPOEL,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHAR- ITIES AND CORRECTION

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, January 3, 1878.

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 Com-
missioners of Public Charities and Correction report as
follows:

At Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, January 1, 1878
—Mary Kelly; aged 55 years; 5 feet 3½ inches high;
dark gray eyes; light brown hair. Nothing known of her
friends or relatives.

By Order,
JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, January 2, 1878.

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 Com-
missioners of Public Charities and Correction report as
follows:

At Hart's Island Hospital, December 31, 1877—Ann
Kelly; aged 25 years; 5 feet 5 inches high; blue eyes;
light hair. Had on when admitted, black merino dress,
white flannel petticoat, striped woolen shawl, cloth gaiters,
straw hat. Nothing known of her friends or relatives.

By Order,
JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, December 27, 1877.

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 Com-
missioners of Public Charities and Correction report as
follows:

At Homeopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, December
25, 1877—George Schott; aged 28 years; 5 feet 10
inches high; black eyes and hair. Had on when admitted, blue
sack overcoat, brown sack coat, black vest, dark striped
pants. Nothing known of his friends or relatives.

By Order,
JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, December 21, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR 3,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED AS
above, will be received by the Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9
o'clock A. M. of Saturday, January 5, 1878, at which time
they will be publicly opened and read by the head of said
Department, for furnishing and delivering at the Bake-

house, Blackwell's Island, free of all expense to the De-
partment—

3,000 barrels of good extra Wheat Flour, to be equal in
quality to samples to be seen at this office (empty
barrels to be returned and deducted in proposals
from the price of flour), to be delivered in
quantities as required, free of all expense to the
Department.

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 to accept an offer for
the whole bid or for any single article included in the pro-
posal, and no proposal will be accepted from, or a contract
awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corpora-
tion 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, and all information fur-
nished.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
TOWNSEND COX,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, December 21, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 TONS OF WHITE ASH STOVE COAL FOR THE OUT- DOOR POOR, AND CARTING SAME.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED AS
above, will be received by the Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9
o'clock A. M., of Saturday, January 5, 1878, at which
time they will be publicly opened and read by the head of
said Department, for 5,000 tons White Ash Stove Coal, of
the best quality; to be delivered in cargoes alongside
such piers on the east and west side of the city, and at
such times as the Commissioners may direct. Each ton
to consist of 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for carting and delivering said coal,
in such quantities and in such parts of the city as the
Commissioners may direct.

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 fifty per cent. for its faithful perfor-
mance, 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 to accept an offer for
the whole bid or for any single article included in the
proposal, and no proposal will be accepted 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 applica-
tion at the office of the Department, and all information
furnished.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
TOWNSEND COX,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, December 21, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR 17,150 TONS WHITE ASH COAL.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED AS
above, will be received by the Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9
o'clock A. M., of Saturday, January 5, 1878, at which
time they will be publicly opened and read by the head of
said Department, for furnishing and delivering 17,150 tons
of White Ash Coal, of the best quality; to be well screened
and in good order. Each ton to consist of 2,240 pounds.
None other will be accepted. All of said coal to be de-
livered as required, in about the following sizes and
quantities, free of all expense, at the following places:

- At Blackwell's Island—
5,000 tons grate size.
250 tons stove size.
- At Ward's Island—
4,000 tons grate size.
- At Bellevue Hospital—
2,000 tons grate size.
250 tons stove size.
- At Hart's Island—
500 tons egg size.
- At Randall's Island—
1,800 tons egg size.
500 tons stove size.
200 tons nut size.
- At City Prisons—
600 tons egg size.

At Steamboat Dock, foot of East Twenty-sixth street,
for use of steamboats, in cargoes of about 200 tons per
month—

- 2,000 tons grate size.
- At No. 66 Third Avenue—
50 tons egg size.

Proposals to state the particular description of coal to be
delivered as known in the market, from what mine pro-
duced, and all particulars, to enable the Board to arrive at
a proper decision.

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 to accept an offer for the
whole bid or for any single article included in the pro-
posal, and no proposal will be accepted from, or a contract
awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corpora-
tion 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, and all information fur-
nished.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
TOWNSEND COX,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, December 31, 1877.

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 Com-
missioners of Public Charities and Correction report as
follows:

At N. Y. City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island,
December 25, 1877—John McDermott; aged 33 years; 5
feet 5 inches high; blue eyes; black hair. Had on when
admitted black coat, dark-mixed pants and vest, white
shirt. Nothing known of his friends or relatives.

At Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, December 28,
1877—Ellen Harmon; aged 41 years; blue eyes; brown
hair. Admitted to Asylum May 18, 1863. Nothing known
of her friends or relatives.

By Order,
JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, December 21, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR DRY GOODS, GRO- CERIES, HARDWARE, LEATHER, ETC.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED AS
above, will be received by the Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9
o'clock A. M., of Saturday, January 5, 1877, at which
time they will be publicly opened and read by the head of
said Department, for furnishing and delivering, at the foot
of East Twenty-sixth street, free of all expense to the
Department—

DRY GOODS.

- 5,000 yds. Cottonades.
- 2,000 yds. Prints.
- 1,000 yds. Diaper.
- 5 bales Red Flannel.
- 500 yds. Huckaback Toweling.
- 10,000 yds. Jeans.
- 5,000 yds. Linen Drills.
- 60,000 yds. 4-4 Brown Muslin.
- 20,000 yds. 4-4 Muslin.
- 2,000 yds. 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
- 3,000 yds. 4-4 Shroud Muslin.
- 3,000 yds. Striped Prison Cloth.
- 2,000 yds. Plain Prison Cloth.
- 5,000 yds. Awning Stripes.
- 10,000 yds. Ticking.
- 2,500 lbs. Knitting Cotton.
- 3,000 Toilet Quilts.

GROCERIES.

- 100,000 lbs. Brown Sugar.
- 5,000 lbs. "C" Coffee Sugar.
- 5,000 lbs. Crushed Sugar.
- 5,000 lbs. Granulated Sugar.
- 80,000 lbs. Brown Soap.
- 10,000 lbs. Pearl Barley.
- 20,000 lbs. Rio Coffee.
- 10,000 lbs. Oolong Tea.
- 5,000 lbs. Soda Crackers, barrels to be returned.
- 500 lbs. Chi. corn.
- 500 lbs. Farina.
- 500 lbs. Macaroni.
- 2,000 lbs. Pepper.
- 20,000 lbs. Rice.
- 500 lbs. Prepared Cocoa.
- 40 boxes Laundry Starch.
- 500 lbs. Corn Starch.
- 400 bushels Rye.
- 50 bbls. Syrup.
- 5,000 gallons Molasses.
- 250 sacks Salt, equal to Worthington.
- 20 bbls. Wheaten Grits.
- 100 bbls. Hominy, A No. 1.
- 100 bbls. Oatmeal.
- 250 bushels Beans.
- 250 bushels Peas.
- 25 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar.
- 300 quintals Codfish, George's Banks, best quality,
to be delivered in quantities as required.

HARDWARE AND TIN.

- 20 gross Knives and Forks.
- 20 gross Table Spoons.
- 20 gross Tea Spoons.
- 20 doz. 14-inch Flat Bastard Files.
- 20 doz. 14-inch Half-round Bastard Files.
- 200 kegs Cut Nails, viz.:
25 kegs 6d; 25 kegs 8d; 50 kegs 10d; 50
kegs 12d; 25 kegs 20d; 25 kegs 40d.
- 20 kegs Wrought Nails (10 each, 2½-in, 3-in).
- 25 boxes 10 x 14 IX Charcoal Tin.
- 25 boxes 14 x 20 XX Charcoal Tin.
- 1,000 lbs. Block Tin.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

- 1,000 sides good damaged Sole Leather, to average 18
lbs., well tanned, and from a hide not inferior
in quality to California.
- 1,000 sides Waxed Upper Leather.
- 1,000 sides Waxed Kip Leather.
- 500 lbs. Swedes' Iron Shoe-nails, 4-8.
- 1,000 " " " 5-8.
- 1,000 " " " 6-8.
- 2 gross Patent Awl Hafs.
- 10 gross Sewing Awls.
- 20 gross Peg Awls.
- 100 lbs. Eyelets.
- 100 gross Shoe Binding.
- 100 lbs. 2-oz. Tacks.
- 20 doz. Shoe Rasps.
- 100 lbs. Barbour's No. 10 Shoe Thread.
- 12 doz. Shoe Ink (quarts).
- 100 gross Cotton Shoe Laces.
- 200 bundles Leather Laces.
- 50 bushels Shoe Pegs, each, 4-12, 5-12, 6-11.

STRAW.

1,000 bales Long Rye Straw, to be delivered in
quantities as required.

PAINTS.

- 10,000 lbs. Pure White Lead—120, 25; 60, 50; 40, 100
pounds.
- 1 bbl. Japan Dryer.
- 500 lbs. Patent Dryer, in ss.

The quality of the goods furnished must conform in
every respect to the samples of the above to be seen at
this 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 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 fifty per cent. for its faithful perfor-
mance, 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 to accept an offer for
the whole bid or for any single article included in the pro-
posal, and no proposal will be accepted from, or a contract
awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corpora-
tion 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, and all information fur-
nished.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
TOWNSEND COX,
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, December 28, 1877.

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 Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction report as follows:

At Hart's Island Hospital, Christina Smith; aged 25 years; 5 feet 8 inches high; brown eyes; light hair. Had on when admitted, calico skirt, red flannel petticoat, woolen shawl, black velvet hat. Nothing known of her friends or relatives.

By Order,

JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

THE CITY RECORD.

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND STOCKS of the City of New York, due February 1, 1878, will be paid on that day by the Comptroller, at his office in the New Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed from January 15 to February 1, 1878.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, January 4, 1878.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER.

CORPORATION SALE OF LEASE OF THE HAY SCALES AT TOMPKINS MARKET.

THE LEASE OF THE HAY SCALES AT TOMPKINS Market until May 1, 1879, will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, on Thursday, December 13, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. on the yearly rent bid to be paid to the Collector of City Revenue at the time and place of sale; and the successful bidder will be required, at the same time, to have an obligation executed by two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for carrying into effect the terms of sale.

Twenty per cent., when paid, will be credited on the first quarter's rent; or forfeited, if the lessee does not execute the lease and bond within fifteen days after the sale; and the Comptroller shall be authorized, at his option, to resell the premises bid off by those failing to comply with the terms as above; and the party so failing to comply to be liable for any deficiency that may result from such resale.

No person will be received as lessee or surety who is delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation. No bid will be accepted from 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. (See 99 of Charter of 1873.)

The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions, reserving to the Corporation the right to cancel the lease whenever the premises may be required by them for public purposes.

All repairs will be made at the expense of the lessees, and no deduction whatever will be allowed for damage by reason of any sickness or epidemic that may prevail in the city during the continuance of the lease.

The lessees will be required to give a bond for double the amount of the annual rent, with two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and the fulfillment on their part of the covenants of the lease.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 7, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, December 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 13, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, January 10, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 27, 1877.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

THE FRANCHISES TO RUN THE FOLLOWING ferries and a lease of the wharf property belonging to the city, if any, set apart for ferry purposes at each of said ferries, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, on Thursday, November 8, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the period of five years from November 1, 1877, except as otherwise stated:

Ferry from Peck Slip, New York City, to the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth street at Third Avenue, Harlem, with an intermediate landing at or near Eighty-fourth street, East river, until May 1, 1879.

Ferry from Fulton Market slip, New York City, to Mott Haven, with an intermediate landing at or near Eighty-fourth street, East river, until May 1, 1879.

Ferry from foot of Roosevelt street, in the City of New York, East river, to South Seventh street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, together with the bulkheads and slips adjacent to and east of the wharf property at foot of Roosevelt street, East river, owned by the Bridge Company, and now occupied for said ferry.

Bidders must bid for the franchise and lease of wharf property of each ferry separately, but no bid will be received unless it includes an offer for both the ferry franchise and wharf property.

The form of the lease required to be executed by the highest bidder can be seen at the office of the Comptroller.

All bids will be regarded as made with reference to said form of lease, and in case the highest bidder shall neglect to execute a lease according to said form, for ten days after said sale, his bid will, at the option of the Comptroller and the Board of the Department of Docks, be rejected.

The leases will contain a covenant requiring the lessees to pay rent quarter-yearly to the Comptroller.

The minimum rate for which the ferry franchise or license to operate such ferries shall be used or enjoyed has been appraised and set by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at five per cent. per annum upon the gross receipts for ferriage collected at the New York landing-place for the ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt street, New York, to South Seventh street, Brooklyn, and at two and one-half per cent. per annum upon the gross receipts collected for ferriage for the ferries from Peck Slip, New York, to the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Third Avenue, Harlem; and from Fulton Market slip, New York, to Mott Haven, such percentage to be paid quarter-yearly to the Corporation, and a covenant will be contained in each lease requiring the lessees to make and deliver to the Comptroller of the City of New York, quarter-yearly, a statement in writing, verified by oath or affirmation of the lessee, or of

such proper officer of the lessee as may be designated by the Comptroller, of the actual total gross receipts for ferriage received by such lessee during the preceding three months, and also, that the lessee shall keep regular books of account, showing the daily gross receipts of the ferry leased, and allow said Comptroller, or any person designated by him, to examine such books.

The franchise will be put up and knocked down to the person offering to pay the largest percentage.

All moneys received for the conveyance of passengers, animals, vehicles, or freight from New York to be collected at the landing place in New York, or, if collected elsewhere, to be included in the receipts upon which such percentage is to be calculated and paid.

No bid less than such percentage on such gross receipts will be entertained.

The successful bidder will be required to pay to the Collector of City Revenue the sum of fifteen hundred dollars immediately after the franchise shall have been struck down to him, as security for the execution and performance of the lease, such amount to be credited on the rent when the same becomes due.

Security, satisfactory to the Comptroller, will be required for the punctual performance by the lessees of the covenants of the lease of the franchise in their behalf.

Each purchaser of a lease will be required, at the time of the sale, and in addition to the auctioneer's fees, to pay to the Department of Docks twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the annual rent bid for the wharf property, as security for the execution of the lease, and which twenty-five per cent. will be applied to the payment of the rent for such property first accruing under the lease, when executed, or forfeited if the lessee neglects or refuses to execute the lease and bond after being duly notified that the lease is prepared and ready for signature, or, in case the bid be finally rejected, will be returned to the bidder.

Lessees will be required to pay their rent for the wharf property quarterly, in advance, in compliance with a stipulation therefor in the form of the lease adopted.

The franchise and the lease of the wharf property, if any, of each ferry will be put up and sold together to the highest bidder, subject to the condition hereinafter expressed, and subject also to the right of the Comptroller and the Board of the Department of Docks to reject any or all bids, if deemed to be for the interest of the city.

The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller;
JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
HENRY F. DIMOCK,
JACOB VANDERPOEL,
Board of Department of Docks.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 1, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, November 15, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 8, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, November 22, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 15, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 22, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, December 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 27, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, December 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 13, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, January 10, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 27, 1877.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF FERRY FRANCHISE.

PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT.

THE FRANCHISE TO RUN THE FOLLOWING ferry and a lease of the wharf property belonging to the city, set apart for ferry purposes at said ferry, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, on Thursday, October 25, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the period of five years from November 1, 1877, namely:

Ferry from Ninety-second street, East river, to Astoria, Queens County, Long Island.

Bidders must bid for the franchise and lease wharf property of said ferry separately, but no bid will be received unless it includes an offer for both the ferry franchise and wharf property.

The form of the lease required to be executed by the highest bidder can be seen at the office of the Comptroller.

All bids will be regarded as made with reference to said form of lease, and in case the highest bidder shall neglect to execute a lease according to said form for ten days after said sale, his bid will, at the option of the Comptroller and the Board of the Department of Docks, be rejected.

The leases will contain a covenant requiring the lessees to pay rent quarter-yearly to the Comptroller.

The successful bidder will be required to pay to the Collector of City Revenue the sum of fifteen hundred dollars immediately after the franchise shall have been struck down to him, as security for the execution and performance of the lease, such amount to be credited on the rent when the same becomes due.

Security, satisfactory to the Comptroller, will be required for the punctual performance by the lessees of the covenants of the lease of the franchise in their behalf.

The minimum price for which the lease of said wharf property connected with the ferry from Ninety-second street, East river, to Astoria, Long Island, will be sold, has been fixed by the Board of the Department of Docks at the following sum, namely:

For bulkhead at foot of Ninety-second street, East river, and for premises at foot of Fulton street, Astoria, as now occupied for ferry purposes, at \$250 per annum.

The premises connected with the said ferry, to be taken in the condition in which they were in on the 1st day of August, 1877, and all repairs and rebuilding thereof, and dredging at said ferry during the term leased, to be done at the expense and cost of the lessees.

The purchaser of the lease will be required, at the time of the sale, and in addition to the auctioneer's fees, to pay to the Department of Docks twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the annual rent bid for the wharf property, as security for the execution of the lease, and which twenty-five per cent. will be applied to the payment of the rent for such property first accruing under the lease, when executed, or forfeited if the lessee neglects or refuses to execute the lease and bond after being duly notified that the lease is prepared and ready for signature, or, in case the bid be finally rejected, will be returned to the bidder.

Lessees will be required to pay their rent for the wharf property quarterly, in advance, in compliance with a stipulation therefor in the form of the lease adopted.

The franchise and the lease of the wharf property, of said ferry will be put up and sold together to the highest bidder, subject to the condition hereinafter expressed, and subject also to the right of the Comptroller

and the Board of the Department of Docks to reject any or all bids, if deemed to be for the interest of the city.

The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Dated New York, October 20, 1877.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller;
JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
HENRY F. DIMOCK,
JACOB VANDERPOEL,
Board of Department of Docks.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, November 8, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, October 25, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, November 15, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 8, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, November 22, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 15, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, December 13, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 22, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, December 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 13, 1877.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, January 10, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 27, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
No. 16 NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY HALL PARK,
NEW YORK, December 3, 1877.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

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

CONFIRMED AND ENTERED NOVEMBER 27, 1877.

Broadway, sewer, between Manhattan and 133d streets, etc.

130th street, sewer, between Broadway and 10th avenue.

134d street, sewer, between 10th avenue and Avenue St. Nicholas.

Clinton street, basins, northeast and northwest corners of South street.

Little 12th street, curbing, guttering and flagging, south side, between Washington street and Tenth avenue.

64th street, curbing and guttering, between 8th and 9th avenues.

56th street, flagging, between 6th and 7th avenues.

58th street, flagging, from southeast corner of 9th avenue to 344 W. 58th street.

60th street, flagging, south side, between 1st and 2d avenues.

64th street, flagging, between 8th and 9th avenues.

Marion avenue, flagging, from Kingsbridge road to Ridge street (24th Ward).

Berrian avenue, flagging, west side, from the 2d angle north of Kingsbridge road to Isaac street.

Berrian avenue, crosswalk and flagging, between Kingsbridge road and Isaac street.

4th avenue, paving, from north to south side, 71st street 56th street, " " 6th to 7th avenue.

95th " " " 1st " 2d " "

105th " " " 8th avenue to Boulevard.

106th " " " 3d " " to Harlem river.

121st " " " 1st " " to 4th avenue.

Broadway, fencing vacant lots, from 42d to 59th street.

43d street, fencing vacant lots, south side, between 3d and Lexington avenues.

45th street, fencing vacant lots, north side, between 9th and 10th avenues.

54th street, fencing vacant lots, northwest corner 6th avenue.

60th street, fencing vacant lots, north side, between 10th and 11th avenues.

61d street, fencing vacant lots, north side, between Boulevard and 8th avenue.

71st and 72d streets, fencing vacant lots, between 2d and 3d avenues (block).

73d and 74th streets, fencing vacant lots, between 5th and Madison avenues (block).

83d and 84th streets, fencing vacant lots, between 5th and Madison avenues (block).

All payments made on the above assessments on or before February 1, 1878, 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 4 P. M. for general information.

EDWARD GILON,
Collector of Assessments.

REAL ESTATE RECORDS

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JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, February 6, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
No. 16 NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY HALL PARK,
NEW YORK, December 21, 1877.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

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

CONFIRMED AND ENTERED DECEMBER 15, 1877.

56th street, paving, from Madison to 4th avenue.

100th street, paving, from 8th to 10th avenue.

132d street, paving, from St. Nicholas avenue to the Boulevard.

79th street, regulating and paving, from 9th avenue to Hudson river.

All payments made on the above assessments on or before February 1, 1878, 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 4 P. M. for general information.

EDWARD GILON,
Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
No. 16 NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY HALL PARK,
NEW YORK, December 6, 1877.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

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

CONFIRMED AND ENTERED NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

76th street, regulating, grading, etc., from 8th avenue to Riverside Drive.

West street, flagging (full width on east side), from Horatio to Gansevoort street.

109th street, curb, gutter, and flagging, from 3d to 5th avenue.

173d street, flagging (north side), from 3d to Railroad avenue (Twenty-third Ward).

Waverley place, sewer, between Charles and Perry streets.

44th street sewer, between 2d and 3d avenues.

West 59th street, sewer extension.

103d street, sewer, between 4th and Lexington avenues.

South street, basin, northwest corner Corlears street.

145th street, lamp-posts, between Willis and St. Ann's avenues (Twenty-third Ward).

90th street, paving, from 1d to 5th avenue.

92d street, paving, from 8th avenue to Boulevard.

All payments made on the above assessments on or before February 1, 1878, 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