

Parades Allowed.

Young Mens' Mutual Volunteers, Nov. 15—Target excursion. Sylvan Light Guards, Nov. 25—Target excursion. Ninth Avenue Rangers, Nov. 17—Target excursion. John Leonard Guards, Nov. 12—Target excursion. Sons of Liberty, Nov. 11—Funeral.

The Treasurer reported the following bills paid by him on the 10th and 11th inst:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Bill Description. Includes entries for Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., Piersons & Co., and various other bills.

Street Cleaning Bills

Table with 2 columns: Date and Bill Description. Includes entries for Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., Piersons & Co., and Thomas W. Thorne.

Resolved, That the salary of Mrs. Mary Webb, matron, be fixed at \$400 per annum, from 1st November inst.

Bills Ordered Paid.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Daniel Carver, Mary Webb, and Broadway & East Side Stage Co.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to prefer charges against Patrolmen Hanford Horton and Daniel D. Sutton, Examining Engineers Sanitary Company, based upon allegations of Thomas Bernhard and S. Adel.

Communication from the Department of Docks asking police service at the Battery, was referred to the Superintendent with power.

Communication from the Comptroller relative to station houses not in use by the Police Department, was received and read; whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to answer the communication of the Comptroller, and turn over to him the possession of the old station house of the Twenty-third precinct.

Resolved, That Edmund Roberson, clerk to inspectors, be and is hereby dismissed.

Resolved, That James S. Tarnier be transferred from the Chief Clerk's office to the Inspectors' office for clerical duty, and his salary be fixed at \$1,500 per annum.

Resolved, That Hubell be appointed clerk at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, and assigned to the Chief Clerk's office for duty.

Street Cleaning.

Daily report of the Superintendent of Boats was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

Communication from Inspector Thorne, reporting certain scows in need of repairs, was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning, with power.

Bills Ordered Paid.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Wm. & E. A. Cruikshank.

Resolved, That the matter of building scows for the Bureau of Street Cleaning, be referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning, with power to make contract pursuant to law.

Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

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

Appointments.

Nov. 8, 1873—Robert Christie, Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, to serve notices.

Nov. 11—Charles M. Eisig, temporary clerk, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

Nov. 12—John Thomas, temporary clerk, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

Removals.

Nov. 5—Robert Grace, sweeper Jefferson Market.

Nov. 10—William E. Sackett, assistant clerk Comptroller's office.

Nov. 10—M. M. Livingston, assistant clerk in Auditing Bureau.

Designation of Salaries and Transfers.

Nov. 11—John H. Brooch, assistant clerk, Comptroller's office, \$1,700 per annum.

Nov. 11—Charles H. Swan, clerk Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, \$2,500 per annum.

Nov. 1—Washington T. Romaine, transferred from position of deputy clerk, Washington Market to that of clerk of West Washington Market, \$1,500 per annum.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

THE CITY RECORD.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION No. 2, City Hall, North-west corner (basement.)

Copies for sale. Price five cents.

AB'M DISBECKER, Supervisor.

MAYOR'S MARSHAL.

Licenses granted and amount received for licenses and fines by Marshal D. S. Hart, for week ending November 15, 1873:

Table with 2 columns: License Type and Amount. Includes Licenses granted and Amount received.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

OPINIONS OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

The Police Board, convened to try members of the force upon charges preferred to procure their removal and degradation for official malfeasance, sits as a judicial tribunal.

The proceedings must be "according to law;" and the Supreme Court, upon a writ of certiorari, may inquire into their legality.

The established rules of evidence as applied in the criminal courts of the country, must be substantially adhered to in trials of this character; although it seems, that here, as in a court martial, testimony may be taken in a form less technical than that prevailing in ordinary tribunals.

An unpardoned convict, having served in this State a term of imprisonment for an infamous crime, repaired to Europe, committed forgeries on the Bank of England, and escaped to this country, where he was arrested and returned under the treaty of extradition, and subsequently, while lying in London under sentence to penal servitude, made in writing an ex parte unsworn statement, acknowledged in the form used to procure the recording of deeds, in which two members of the Police Force in New York, who had participated in the arrest of the culprit on his arrival in New York, were charged with malfeasance. HELD, that the statement could not be received in evidence on a trial by the Board of the inculpated officers.

It is not competent to produce in evidence a document which has been read to and in the presence of accused parties in order to prove as admissions their statements or their silence when the reading took place.

The Board of Police Commissioners, sitting in the trial of accused officers, may require the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation upon a question of law or evidence arising in the case.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW YORK, November 6, 1873.

The Honorable the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New York,

GENTLEMEN:—Under the laws of the state of New York, the Counsel to the Corporation of this city is made the legal adviser of your honorable body. It is therefore proper that I should advise you upon any question of law which in your discretion you may deem proper to submit to my consideration. And when you sit as a tribunal for the trial of accused members of the police force, my advice may be sought under the official relation which exists between us; or I may be called on, in some sort, as amicus curia.

You inform me that you are now engaged in the trial of James Irving and Philip Farley, two officers of the Police Department of this city, upon charges preferred by the counsel in this city of the Bank of England. A stenographic report of the proceedings so far taken by you in the case has been laid before me, and I have carefully examined it.

It appears that one Macdonnell, after committing in this country various infamous crimes, for some of which he was tried, convicted, sentenced and imprisoned at Sing Sing, repaired to Europe, and there committed extensive forgeries upon the Bank of England, for which he was condemned in a court of that country, and sentenced to penal servitude. After the perpetration of the crime last mentioned, he escaped to this country, where he was arrested, and returned to England under the treaty of extradition. In the proceedings here to arrest and detain the prisoner, Irving and Farley in their official capacity participated.

After his trial, conviction, and sentence in England, Macdonnell made a statement to the effect, in substance, that after his escape and arrival in this country, and before he left the ship in the harbor of New York, he gave to Irving and Farley a portion of the proceeds of his forgeries upon the Bank of England, upon a corrupt understanding that they should use the same to screen him from the consequences of his crime, and that they, after performing some services in his behalf, added to their official turpitude the crime of appropriating to their own use the greater part of the property which he had delivered to them. This statement was committed to writing and signed by the prisoner in the presence of a reputable witness, who has testified in the pending proceeding before your Board.

An inspection of this document would seem to show that it was acknowledged by the prisoner in the form usually adopted where it is desired to place on record deeds for the conveyance of real property; but it does not appear upon the face of the paper itself, nor in the testimony, that the statement was sworn to. It is manifest that at the taking of this statement no person was present on behalf of the accused officers; and of course the prisoner was not cross-examined on their behalf.

The eminent counsel for the Bank of England

present this paper in evidence, and offer to corroborate it, in some particulars, by other testimony. Giving the matter the deliberation to which the gravity of the accusation entitles it, you have adjourned the proceedings in order to consider the question of the admissibility of the paper, and have requested me to give you my judgment upon the point.

It may perhaps be that I do injustice to the distinguished counsel in stating that in offering this paper at all they intend to claim for it the character of evidence. Indeed, there are expressions and intimations in their reported remarks from which I may fairly infer that the paper is not offered as matter of evidence, but only as a convenient mode of presenting their case. Statements of this character are often given by counsel in substance, though rarely in the very words, as a part of the opening address preceding the examination of witnesses; but it is safe to say that in modern times no Court in England or the United States, either civil or military, has permitted such a statement from a criminal so situated to be used as evidence on the trial of any person.

The system of deputing competent members of a police force to act in the detection of crime and the discovery of criminals is one which prevails in every large city, both here and in Europe. Its benefits are obtained at the cost of great and acknowledged evils. Whether it should be continued is a question for Legislatures and not for Boards of Police. It is plain, however, that while its evils will be continued, its advantages will be substantially diminished if convicted criminals are to be facilitated by any extraordinary rulings in the projects of revenge which they often institute against the officers who have pursued them. No punishment can exceed the crime of a faithless or treacherous policeman. At the same time, it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of protecting honest officers from the machinations of those whose enmity they have earned by the fearless performance of duty. The investigation in which you are engaged will determine whether these two accused officers are to be vindicated from malicious charges or are to be removed and degraded upon established guilt. Your only safe and legal course is to adhere (if not technically, substantially) to those established rules of evidence which the most eminent writers upon law have declared to be the best means not only of protecting the innocent, but also of eliciting truth against the guilty.

It must be borne in mind that you are acting in a judicial capacity. Your proceedings are subject to review upon a writ of certiorari by the Supreme Court of the State. And upon the highest judicial authority you are bound to proceed "according to law" when undertaking an investigation which must end in either sustaining or degrading an officer of the force. (See the opinion of Mr. Chief Justice Henry E. Davies, in the case of McDermott against the Board of Police, Supreme Court, First District, December 1857, Fifth Abbott's Reports, page 422.) The Court of Appeals of Kentucky many years ago declared, "The power of removal is a judicial power." (Graham v. Sackett, 6 B. Monroe, page 146).

It may be said that a trial before your Board is more in the nature of a trial by court-martial than an ordinary case in a criminal Court; and we may concede that in a court-martial, usage, though not any positive law, sanctions a more liberal rule in the reception of evidence than prevails in ordinary courts of justice. Though this may be true, a substantial departure from accepted rules of evidence would be fatal to the validity of the proceedings. A standard authority remarks that "As the rules which govern courts-martial are the same as those obtaining in the criminal Courts of the land, it is of essential importance that military men should well understand the general principles of the law of evidence." (De Hart on Courts-Martial, chapter 16, page 334).

Under these principles, which must govern you in the present trial, it requires little argument to determine that the paper in question cannot be admitted in evidence, nor be permitted to take a place in the case for any purpose.

First—The prisoner who makes the statement is a convicted felon, having in this State served a term of imprisonment at hard labor for an infamous crime; and having resumed a place in the community without pardon; and having, also, in England, been again convicted of one of the highest felonies, and been actually under sentence for this second crime when his statement was made.

Second—The statement is ex parte.

Third—Although technically acknowledged and made in the presence of one of the counsel of the Bank of England, it is not sworn to.

Fourth—While it is true that accomplices are permitted, if personally present at a trial, to be sworn and examined upon the condition that their testimony is to be disregarded unless corroborated, yet this rule does not reach the case of persons already convicted of felony. And in this case the prisoner is not averred to be an accomplice in the alleged criminal acts of the accused, but on the contrary is the perpetrator of a crime for which he was arrested by the officers whose ruin he now seeks to accomplish.

Fifth—If the prisoner were here present, his personal examination would not be permitted, even with every opportunity of cross-examination.

Sixth—If the prisoner were personally competent as a witness, still an unverified statement of this character emanating from him must upon its face be rejected.

In the reported remarks of the counsel for the complainants it seems to be intimated that the paper may be received as a statement of what was read and repeated to and in the presence of the accused, in order to give in evidence what was said by them in respect to the charges, or what, by their silence, they must be regarded as having admitted. Admissions of an accused person are competent testimony; although judicial tribunals invariably pronounce them as of an exceedingly weak and unsatisfactory character. Indeed, they are regarded with great disfavor, because they are subject to the misunderstanding of the witness who narrates them. But it has been expressly determined by high judicial authority that it is not competent to produce in evidence a document which has been read in the presence of accused parties in order to prove their statements or their silence when the reading took place. This decision meets the very point we are now considering. (See the case of Sheridan against Smith, in the old Supreme Court, where the opinion was given by the eminent jurist, Mr. Chief-Justice Samuel Nelson, supported by Chancellor Walworth, Mr. Justice Bronson, Mr. Justice Cowen and other distinguished judges. 2 Hill's Reports, page 538). In that case, Mr. Justice Nelson said: "It was insisted upon the argument that the proof of what James testified to before the justice in the presence of the plaintiff was admissible upon the assumption that the plaintiff heard and assented to it." This the learned Chief-Justice pronounces incompetent, and a new trial in that case was granted upon an error of the Court below in admitting just such testimony as we are now considering in the proceeding before you.

If you should deem and declare that the accused officers are guilty and ought to be branded and dismissed from the force, it will be important that the decision be based upon evidence of a character which the law and the judgment of mankind regard as competent and admissible. If, however, when such evidence shall have been adduced, the accused shall stand with no actual proofs against them, it is equally important to public justice, as well as to individual rights, that a judgment in their case should be in no way influenced by a paper coming from such a source and presented under such circumstances as characterize the statement which we have been considering. In any case of a convicted felon, imprisoned for an infamous crime, it might be easy to produce a "confession" of this character, to malign the supposed authors of his downfall. Such a statement could be made plausible by the skill of counsel or the cunning of the culprit.

In my judgment, and I am confident the eminent counsel for the Bank of England will agree with me, the paper must be rejected and utterly excluded from the case.

I am, gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,

Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTE.—Since this opinion was given, the Counsel of the Bank of England have stated, in effect, that under the laws of Great Britain, the statement must be regarded as a sworn deposition. The explanation must be, that the Parliament of that country, regarding the too common administration of oaths as demoralizing, have in many cases substituted regularly acknowledged declarations for affidavits, and visited falsity in the former with the penal consequences of perjury. No legislation can obliterate essential distinctions. An oath is an appeal to the Supreme Being. A man already sentenced to a penal colony has little more to apprehend from human penalties. If he speaks falsely, it could not seriously harm him in this world. But if under oath, some possible

scruples might influence his testimony. The legislation referred to may, upon the whole, be wise; but no such change in the law of evidence has yet been made in this State.

Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873 provides that the detailed canvass of votes at every election shall be published at the expense of the city only in THE CITY RECORD. Chapter 823 of the Laws of 1873 provides that the official canvass shall be publicly advertised for one day only, and that all advertising provided for in this later statute shall be done in two daily newspapers only published in the City of New York, to be designated by the Board of Police.

It appears that THE CITY RECORD is not to be legally and technically held to be a "newspaper."

LAW DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW YORK, November 7, 1873.

Abraham Disbecker, Esq., Supervisor of the City Record:

SIR:—The one hundred and eleventh section of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873 provides that "The detailed canvass of the votes at every election shall be published at the expense of the city only in THE CITY RECORD."

The fourth section of chapter 823 of the Laws of 1873 provides that "The official canvass, immediately upon its completion and declaration by the Board of County Canvassers, shall be publicly advertised for one day only; all advertising provided for in this section shall be done in two daily newspapers only published in the City of New York, to be designated by the Board of Police."

You request my opinion whether the official canvass of the votes at the recent election should be published in THE CITY RECORD.

It is an established rule that, in construing two statutes relating to the same subject, both should be construed together, and, if possible, effect be given to the will of the Legislature thus doubly expressed. It is true that where the later law is plainly repugnant to that first passed, the last expression of the legislative will must prevail. In this instance, while the earlier statute declares that the publication in question must be in THE CITY RECORD, the more recent act seems to require that the publication should be made in only two newspapers, to be designated by the Board of Police. In the first place, the official publication called THE CITY RECORD can hardly be considered a "newspaper" for the purposes now under consideration. Indeed, it is restricted by law to the publication of an official record of the transactions of the executive and legislative departments of the municipal government. General news is by the very act under which it is established excluded from its columns. I think it safer to give effect to the two laws in this respect, rather than to throw ourselves upon the idea that by implication, in the absence of any express repeal, the provision which I have cited from the later act is to be regarded as abrogating the provision quoted from the first statute.

Upon the whole, it is my opinion that the publication to which you refer must be made in THE CITY RECORD in addition to the two newspapers which the Board of Police Commissioners are called upon to select.

I am, sir, Very respectfully yours, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

The Board of CITY RECORD met in the Mayors Office, Monday November 10th, 1873.

Present, The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works and Counsel to the Corporation.

On motion the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

The Counsel to the Corporation offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That in pursuance of section 19, chapter 757 of the Laws of 1873, the clerk of the Common Council, be and he is hereby authorized to have the work hereinafter specified, performed without contract such as is provided for in chapter 335 of said Laws known as the Charter, and without the formalities in said charter mentioned, and he is hereby authorized to procure the same in such manner and on such terms and conditions as shall reasonably insure its proper performances at the lowest cost, to be ascertained in such manner as by advertisement for bids or otherwise he shall find practicable.

MEMORANDUM.

The following is the work mentioned: 1.—For preparing index to the proceedings of the Boards

- of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, for the year 1872, the price per page for such preparation, to be similar to specimen, to be seen at this office. 2.—For printing the said index, which is to accompany each of the 4 volumes of the proceedings of each Board; the price per page for such printing:—for an edition of 250 copies each volume. 3.—For binding 250 copies of each volume of proceedings, in full sheep, as per specimen shown—in all for both Boards 2,000 volumes; the price for binding each volume. 4.—For preparing index to the volume of documents for each Board for the year 1872; the price per page for such preparation—similar to specimens furnished at this office. 5.—For printing such index, when prepared, which is to be bound as part of each volume of documents; the price per page for an edition of 300 copies of each volume. 6.—For binding 300 copies of each volume—600 volumes in all—for both Boards; half muslin binding; to be equal to specimen furnished at this office. 7.—For printing, preparing index, printing the same, and binding the joint proceedings of the Common Council for the year 1872 (being volume 39 of the series); the price per page for such printing, including the index (the edition being 200 copies); the price per page for preparing the index, and the price per book for binding in full sheep—such printing, indexing and binding to be in all respects equal to the sample work to be seen at this office. 8.—For re-printing any portion of the proceedings of either Boards that may be required, the price per page for such re-print, for an edition of 250 copies, as per sample to be seen at this office.

The Clerk of the Common Council, Joseph C. Pinckney, stated that the Board of Apportionment had made an appropriation of \$4,225 for said work, and explained the same.

The chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with such resolution; which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and Counsel to the Corporation.

The Counsel to the Corporation offered for adoption the following:

Whereas, Direction has been given under misapprehension by the Board of Aldermen to print a letter of Mr. McMurdy in THE CITY RECORD, and—

Whereas, Said letter not being matter allowed by law to be published therein; therefore—

Resolved, That the publication of said letter in THE CITY RECORD be omitted.

The chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution; which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and Counsel to the Corporation.

The Counsel to the Corporation offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to cause to be published in THE CITY RECORD the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Education, and the Board of Excise.

Which was adopted by the concurrent vote of all the members of the Board.

A claim of P. W. Rhodes, amounting to \$333, for "average standing matter on galleys, 60,000 ems per day for 111 issues, at 5 cents per 1,000 ems," was, on motion, referred to the Supervisor of THE CITY RECORD and Mr. Rhodes, to obtain the opinion of two experts thereon, and report the same to this Board.

The following bill was, on motion, referred to the Mayor for certification, and requisition on the Comptroller for payment:

New York Era, advertising.....\$121 40 D. S. WENDELL, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1873.

In accordance with section 110, chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, the Department of Public Works makes the following report of its transactions for the week ending this day:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Public moneys received and deposited with the City Chamberlain, For croton water rent, For penalties on croton water rent, For tapping croton pipes, For vault permits, For sewer permits, For sewer pipe sold to contractors.

Total.....\$14,636 19

The following contracts have been completed:

Sewer in One hundred and fourth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Sewer in Avenue A, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets.

A contract was executed with John P. Cummings, Jr., for receiving basin at southwest corner of Tompkins and Rivington streets. Surety, Christopher Keyes, of 108 East Seventieth street, 302 receiving basins and 415 lineal feet of sewers have been cleaned.

Croton water was introduced in Twelfth street, between Avenue D and Dry Dock street, and in Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, between Avenue C and the East river.

Three new lamps were ordered to be lighted, viz.: Two in First avenue, between One hundred and ninth and One hundred and tenth streets; and one in Twenty-sixth street, east of Fifth avenue. Seven lamps were ordered to be temporarily removed and discontinued on account of street improvements in progress.

Five permits to place building material on streets, two permits to cut down trees, and sixteen permits to flag and repair sidewalks have been issued.

James Coburn and Patrick Walsh, Inspectors

of Sewers, were discharged on account of completion of their work

Meyer Meyer was appointed Inspector of Regulating and Grading at the rate of \$3 per day, in place of Martin Stumpf. Robert Freeman was appointed Inspector of Sewers at the rate of \$4 per day.

There is a decrease in the laboring force of the Department of 147 men.

The contracts for public improvements, the proposals for which were opened on the 31st October, were awarded to the following named persons, who were the lowest bidders:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes In 5th avenue, between 40th and 41st streets, to Patrick Haggerty for \$570 00, In 9th avenue, between 65th and 75th streets, to A. Lutz for 22,705 00, In 10th avenue, between Lawrence and 130th streets, to P. Farley for 3,037 50, In Little West 12th street, 10th avenue to Hudson river, to M. Shannon for 4,251 00, In 95th and 98th streets, and 1st and 3rd avenues, &c., to F. Stollmeyer for 48,237 50, In 111th and 112th streets, and 1st avenue and Avenue A, to B. Noonan for 4,754 00, In Broome street, between Mulberry and Mott streets, M. Gavin for 1,109 00, In Elm street, between Grand and Broome streets, to M. H. Grossmeyer for 1,303 50, In 106th streets, between 5th avenue and Harlem river, to A. Downey for 99,925 00, In Cannon street, between Grand and Broome streets, to M. Gavin for 1,132 00.

Underground Drains. Between 92d and 106th streets, and 3d avenue and Harlem river, to Jones & McQuade for \$158,100 00, Between 62d and 69th streets, and Boulevard and Hudson river, to A. Lutz for 9,400 00.

Regulating, Grading, &c. Madison avenue, from 99th to 105th streets, to J. McKone for \$120,410 00, 24th street, from 11th street to North river, to A. D. Campbell for 2,609 90, 43d street, from 1st avenue to East river, to A. D. Campbell for 10,710 50, 56th street, from 3d avenue to East river, to D. Crowley for 7,421 50, 60th street, from 1st avenue to Avenue A, to M. Gavin for 10,650 00, 61st street, from Boulevard to 9th avenue, to J. Clark for 686 50, 64th street, from 9th to 10th avenues, to J. Clark for 2,815 60, 92d street, from 8th avenue to the Boulevard, to J. T. Doyle for 6,518 20, Madison avenue, from 124th street to Harlem river, to F. Stollmeyer for 15,970 00.

Curb, Gutter and Flagging. 78th street, between 3d and 5th avenues, to C. Ward for \$1,726 50, 42d street, between Madison and 3d avenues, to D. Crowley for 3,308 36.

Flagging. 48th street, between 9th and 10th avenues, to J. Gillespie for \$1,735 00, 57th street, between 11th avenue and Hudson river, to J. Slattery for 1,501 00, 69th street, between 3d and 4th avenues, to D. Crowley for 2,527 50.

Paving. 2d avenue, from 63d to 66th streets, to J. W. Pettigrew for \$7,740 00, 48th streets, from 10th to 11th avenues, to J. Clark for 7,087 50, 57th street, from 2d to Lexington avenues, to W. A. Cumming for 10,911 50, 68th street, from 4th to 5th avenues, to D. Cotterell for 7,360 00, 2d avenue, from 66th to 68th streets, to W. A. Cumming for 73,587 50.

The above awards were transmitted to the Finance Department for approval of sureties on the 6th inst.

The total amount of requisitions drawn by the Department upon the Finance Department during the week is \$249,196.10.

GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Nov. 12, 1873.

A special meeting of the Board convened at 4 o'clock, in response to the call of the President, to take into consideration the report of the Joint Committee of the Committees on By-Laws and Finance, relative to the annexation of the lower portion of Westchester county to New York, and also to consider in Committee of the Whole the report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy.

Present—Wm. H. Neilson, Esq., President, and Commissioners Baker, Beardslee, Brown, Dowd, Farr, Halsted, Jenkins, Lewis, Kelly, Klamroth, Man, Mathewson, Patterson, Townsend, Travely, Vermilye, West and Wetmore—19.

Absent—Commissioners Hoe and Seligman—2.

The report of the Joint Committee on By-Laws and Finance was read, submitting the estimate of the amount of school moneys required for the year 1874 for the "Eighth School District," composed of these portions of the County of Westchester, as will be annexed to the County of New York under the law. The amount reported by the Committee is one hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars, (\$166,586), as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes For Teachers' salaries \$112,086 00, For Janitors' salary 8,000 00, For Supplies, books, maps, &c. 9,000 00, For Fuel 9,000 00, For Incidental, printing, &c. 1,000 00, For Rents of buildings 2,500 00, For Repairs to buildings 25,000 00. Total \$166,586 00.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Board then went into Committee of the whole, Commissioner Beardslee in the chair, to

consider the report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy. The report was taken up by paragraphs, and several amendments were made, when the Committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Which was granted.

On motion of Commissioner Dowd, the application of the Trustees of the Tenth Ward to advertise for proposals to repair the wall of the rear building of Grammar School, No. 7, was granted, on the report and recommendation of the Committee on Buildings.

The President laid before the Board a communication from Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller, transmitting a copy of the minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 1873.

Commissioner Townsend presented a communication from the Board of Education of School District No. 1, West Farms, and Commissioner Man presented a remonstrance from citizens and taxpayers of the same district against the said communication.

The communication and remonstrance were referred to the Joint Committee of By-Laws and Finance.

The President laid before the Board communications from the School Boards of Kingsbridge and West Farms inviting the Board of Education to meet with them and visit the schools of these towns.

Referred to the Joint Committee on By-Laws and Finance.

Commissioner Vermilye presented a report from the Finance Committee, stating that the Board has the "financial ability" to furnish a new piano for the female department of Grammar School No. 39.

Also, to appropriate \$2,000 for the use of the committees in the Nautical School.

The reports were adopted and the appropriations made.

The Board then adjourned. L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

NAMES, RESIDENCES AND PLACES OF BUSINESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1873-4.

- 1. Samuel B. H. Vance, President; place of business corner of 24th street and 10th avenue; residence 206 West 23d street. 2. Oliver P. C. Billings, place of business, 15 Nassau street; residence, 143 East 34th street. 3. Jenkins Van Schaick, place of business, 13 Broad street; residence, 1 University place. 4. Stephen V. R. Cooper, place of business, 177 Broadway; residence, 218 West 51st street. 5. John Falconer place of business, 472 Broome street residence, 308 East 15th street. 6. George Koch, place of business, 23 Rivington street; residence, 638 Lexington avenue. 7. Peter Kehr, place of business, 115 Norfolk street; residence, 50 Seventh street. 8. Robert McCafferty, place of business, 654 5th avenue; residence, 838 Lexington avenue. 9. Oswald Ottendorfer, place of business, 17 Chatham street; residence, 7 East 17th street. 10. Henry Clausen, place of business, 309 East 47th street; residence, 83d street corner Avenue A. 11. Patrick Lysaght, place of business, 514 Pearl street; residence, 27 City Hall Place. 12. Richard Flanagan, place of business, 312 West 22d street; residence, 312 West 22d street. 13. John J. Morris, place of business, 59 University Place; residence, 117 West 21st street. 14. Joseph A. Monheimer, place of business, 233 East 31st street residence, 233 East 31st street. SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, President. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk, 27 Stuyvesant st.

STANDING COMMITTEES

- ARTS AND SCIENCES, INCLUDING PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Aldermen Billings, Monheimer, Reilly. FERRIES. Aldermen Falconer, Cooper, Lysaght. FINANCE. Aldermen Van Schaick, Clausen, Kehr, Morris, Ottendorfer. LANDS AND PLACES. Aldermen McCafferty, Koch, Clausen. LAW DEPARTMENT. Aldermen Cooper, Billings, Flanagan. MARKETS. Aldermen Morris, Kehr, Lysaght. PRINTING AND ADVERTISING. Aldermen Kehr, Ottendorfer, Falconer. PUBLIC WORKS. Aldermen Koch, Morris, Clausen. RAILROADS. Aldermen Billings, Van Schaick, Ottendorfer. REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES. Aldermen Kehr, Cooper, Flanagan. ROADS. Aldermen Cooper, Clausen, Reilly. SALARIES AND OFFICES. Aldermen Ottendorfer, Koch, McCafferty. STREETS. Aldermen Monheimer, Billings, McCafferty. STREET PAVEMENTS. Aldermen Falconer, Monheimer, Van Schaick.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1873: OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,

- ARTS AND SCIENCES. Assistant Aldermen Kreps, Theiss, Codington. DONATIONS. Assistant Aldermen Codington, Clancy, Wisse. FERRIES. Assistant Aldermen Beye, Healy, Kehoe. FINANCE. Assistant Aldermen Strack, Murphy, Simonson. LAMPS AND GAS. Assistant Aldermen Kreps, Foley, Beye. LAW DEPARTMENT. Assistant Aldermen Thornell, Clancy, Strack. MARKETS. Assistant Aldermen Murphy, Codington, Kehoe, Foley Beye. NATIONAL AFFAIRS. Assistant Aldermen Wisser, Thornell, Cumisky, Keating, Strack.

