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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Documents and Correspondence in the matter of the proposed removal of the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Fire Commissioners.]

Removal of E. Delafield Smith, as Counsel to the Corporation.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, February 3, 1875.

I, William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby certify that, in virtue of the authority vested in me by section 25, of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York," I have this day, for cause, after opportunity to him afforded to be heard, and after actually hearing him, removed E. Delafield Smith from office as "Counsel to the Corporation" and Head of the Law Department, of the City of New York.

The cause of removal is: his failure in performance of, and his personal unfitness for, the duty of prosecution of claims against William M. Tweed and others: his refusal to institute proceedings to enforce the claim against Henry Starkweather and others, with the publication of his pretext for so doing; and: his disregard of the rights and interests of the City in causes wherein it is defendant, and which he has, by express consent or by neglect of opportunities for active resistance, allowed to be sent for trial before referees, instead of before a jury, the appropriate tribunal.

WM. H. WICKHAM,
Mayor.

The Mayor to the Governor, stating cause of Removal.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, February 3, 1875.

To His Excellency SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Governor of the State of New York:

SIR—I transmit to you herewith my certificate of removal of E. Delafield Smith, Esq., from office as "Counsel to the Corporation" and Head of the Law Department, of the City of New York.

The cause of his removal is, as stated in the certificate: his failure in performance of, and his personal unfitness for, the duty of prosecution of claims against William M. Tweed and others: his refusal to institute proceedings to enforce the claim against Henry Starkweather and others, with the publication of his pretext for so doing; and: his disregard of the rights and interests of the City in cases wherein it is defendant, and which he has, by express consent or by neglect of opportunities for active resistance, allowed to be sent for trial before referees, instead of before a jury, the appropriate tribunal.

My reasons for so removing him are these:

First—Recent decisions in the Court of Appeals have established the doctrine that, in the present state of the law, frauds upon the City Treasury or upon funds here produced by local taxation, are irremediable by any judicial proceeding other than actions in the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York." And, before my own accession to office, but since Mr. Smith became Counsel to the Corporation, a special act of the Legislature has been procured, giving his Department complete and exclusive control over all litigations in which those parties may be concerned.

Mr. Smith was appointed to office in the autumn of 1871, under extraordinary circumstances, and by persons all of whom at that time stood charged with, and some of whom have since been proved to have been guilty of, literally stealing enormous sums from the municipal treasury, the flagitious details of whose transactions had then been exposed to general observation with

such appalling distinctness, that none, not even the thieves themselves, had attempted a denial. And, in the more than three years during which Mr. Smith has continued to be the beneficiary of that bounty of those persons, he has not only made no real progress in prosecution against them of suits instituted previous to his acceptance of office as their gift, but has improved what opportunity he has had to shelter them against pursuit.

Second—From June, 1868, to July, 1871, Henry Starkweather was head of a Bureau for the Collection of Assessments in the Street Department.

Under color of an ordinance not applicable to the case, and by the fraudulent connivance of other public officers, Starkweather unlawfully received and thereafter divided with his confederates more than \$130,000 of the public moneys—upon the futile pretense that he and they were entitled to that sum as perquisites for services never rendered and actually impossible of performance.

Notice of these unlawful acts was given to Mr. Smith early in 1874; and he was then urged to prosecute the conspirators for the recovery of the moneys.

That he refused to do—and, after the vain statement of several reasons, all without merit and which he has abandoned as untenable, he has finally assigned and published as his justification for such refusal, this: that the moneys were voluntarily paid to Starkweather, and so cannot be recovered back. Without stopping now to remark that that defense, if defense it be, is common to all the cases above referred to—that the moneys appropriated by Tweed and the rest, were all "voluntarily" paid to them by Connolly or by some other confederate as complaisant—it may be observed that, if the suggestion is entitled to be considered as anything more than a mere sham and pretense, it is met by the fact that, whilst it is well established that moneys voluntarily paid by an individual or by a private corporation, and without mistake of fact, cannot ordinarily be recovered back at law, it is equally well established that that rule has no application to the case where the government—a public corporation—claims to recover public moneys paid away without authority of law by one of its officers.

The extent of the authority and powers of every functionary of a public corporation is prescribed by the law by which he exists. Every person dealing with such an officer is and must be chargeable with knowledge of the law under which disbursements of public moneys are made to him; and it is no defense to a suit by the Government that the moneys claimed to be recovered by it were voluntarily paid away by the officer temporarily in charge of the Treasury. Were the rule otherwise, any public purse would be speedily depleted by the first knave who could thrust himself into place as its lawful custodian.

Third—The facts brought to my knowledge show that Mr. Smith, after an amendment to the law allowing him a certain discretion in the premises, in causes where the City is defendant, in some of which large amounts are involved and reliance is upon defenses of frauds alleged to have been by the plaintiffs committed, has manifested a dangerous facility in consenting or submitting to it that issues, which should be tried only by a jury, be sent to a referee either actually selected by the adversary or known to be a favorite with plaintiffs in causes against the City.

For these reasons I deemed it my duty to make the removal, as the only effectual means of guarding the interests of this community.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. WICKHAM,
Mayor.

Removal of Joseph L. Perley, Rufus D. Hatch, and Cornelius Van Cott, as Fire Commissioners.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, February 3, 1875.

I, William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby certify that, in virtue of the authority vested in me by section 25 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York," I have this day, for cause, after opportunity to them afforded to be heard, and after actually hearing them, removed Joseph L. Perley, Roswell D. Hatch, and Cornelius Van Cott from office as the Commissioners heretofore constituting the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York.

The cause of removal is: incompetent and waste-

ful administration of the Fire Department by said Commissioners: wilful and persistent evasion and violation by them of provisions of laws prescribing their duties; and: an undue preference shown by them to favored individuals in purchasing supplies for the Department.

WM. H. WICKHAM,
Mayor.

The Mayor to the Governor, stating cause of Removal.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, February 3, 1875.

To His Excellency SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Governor of the State of New York:

SIR—I transmit to you herewith my certificate of removal of Joseph L. Perley, Roswell D. Hatch, and Cornelius Van Cott, from office as the Commissioners heretofore constituting the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York.

The cause of their removal is, as stated in the certificate: incompetent and wasteful administration of the Fire Department by said Commissioners: wilful and persistent evasion and violation by them of provisions of laws prescribing their duties; and: an undue preference shown by them to favored individuals in purchasing supplies for the Department.

My reasons for so removing them are these:

First—The pay-roll of the Department has been burdened with employees maintained in idleness at the public expense, or unfit for the duties assigned to them: and who, by evil lives and ruffianly conduct, have been an occasion for scandal.

Second—A very important book of the records of the Department is missing; and there are no books which correctly show the amount, cost, or value of stock and property on hand.

Third—Apparatus and machines on hand have been discarded and destroyed to be unnecessarily replaced by others, in the sale of which a near relative of one of the Commissioners has had a pecuniary interest.

Fourth—Business at the repair shop has been conducted without discretion or proper system; and no means have been taken or records kept to ascertain the actual cost of repairs in any specific work done there.

Fifth—Under patents, or pretended rights to patents, in and to which one of the Commissioners and one or more other officers of the Department have had or claimed interests, large sums have been exacted, as royalties and otherwise, by which the cost of apparatus and machinery, ordered by the Commissioners to be used in the Department, has been increased to an amount notoriously exorbitant—some of these purchases having been made (as others hereinafter mentioned were) with an utter disregard of regulations and laws for such cases provided.

Sixth—The painting for the Department has been, for nearly a year, done under an arrangement between the Commissioners and a person not a painter or himself of practical acquaintance with the business, who has charged and been paid, for the raw material alone, some twenty-five per cent. above the market rates, and in quantities in excess of what was actually required.

Seventh—The regulations direct each of the several Bureaux and Engine Companies of the Department to make quarterly requisitions in advance upon the Board of Commissioners for three months supplies, as needed by it; which requisition, after passing through the hands of the Commissioners, should be transferred by them to the Superintendent of Supplies, who should thereupon purchase and furnish such of the supplies designated in the requisition as shall have been approved and allowed by the Board.

An examination of the duplicate bills on file with the general Book-keeper of the Department discloses the fact that they are so made out as to appear to show that the purchases of supplies have been made in compliance with the requirements of that system; in fact, however, no regard has been paid to the restrictions and prohibitions of the law, which have been persistently evaded.

For instance, since the present Commissioners have been in office, all the supplies of feed, oats, hay, and straw for the horses of the Department (some two hundred in number), have been purchased of a brother-in-law of one of the Commissioners. There has been no such contract with him as is required by law to be made with the person furnishing supplies to the Department.

In any particular case, an order in writing has been made, specifying the quantity of, whether

feed, oats, hay or straw to be furnished, during the next month, to any Bureau or Engine Company in need of it.

None of these orders which have been brought to my attention, specify that the article required is to be of the best or of any designated quality, or of proper standard as to weight or measure—though it is pretended that it has been always understood that the quality was to be the best, and the weights and measures of full standard.

The article so ordered has been thereupon delivered by the seller, not on a designated day, but on a day and at an hour to suit his own convenience—the person who receives it merely signing a ticket (already prepared and filled up by the seller) for the number of bags of feed or oats, or of pounds of hay or straw, thereby pretending to be delivered—no instructions or authority having been given, and no facilities afforded, to any body, at the place of delivery or elsewhere in the service of the Department, as an inspector or otherwise, to test the accuracy of the pretended measures or weights, or to ascertain the quality of the article supplied.

The result is, that the Department has been furnished with supplies of the articles mentioned of inferior quality, short measure, and light weight, which have, however, been charged and paid for at figures nearly or quite fifteen per cent. in excess of the market rates for supplies of the best quality, and of full measure and weight, which would have been readily furnished by respectable dealers, had a suitable contract been properly offered for fair competition, as is by law required.

By such practices, the efficiency of the Fire Department has been greatly impaired—the public moneys have been wasted, and the City Government itself has been subjected to reproach by good citizens.

I should gladly discriminate between the several persons removed from office, as to the responsibility attaching to each for this very reprehensible condition of affairs. But the facts before me do not exonerate either of them from the charges stated as the cause for removal, and, in the hearings had before me in the matter, all three of the ex-Commissioners have chosen to stand together, without claim by either of exemption from a joint accountability.

I was left, therefore, no alternative but, in the discharge of my own duty, to remove them all from office—as I have done.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. WICKHAM,
Mayor.

The Governor to the Mayor.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, February 5, 1875.

Hon. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Mayor of the City of New York:

SIR—I received last evening the certificate and statement in the case of the removal of E. Delafield Smith as Counsel to the Corporation, and like papers in the case of the removal of Joseph L. Perley, Roswell D. Hatch, and Cornelius Van Cott, as Commissioners "heretofore constituting the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York."

In the first case, I have a newspaper copy of the charges communicated by your Honor to Mr. Smith, and have received from Mr. Smith a printed paper, which I suppose to be his answer. I understood from you that some papers in reply to certain allegations of Mr. Smith had been submitted.

In performing the duty imposed on me by the statute (chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, section 25), it is proper, always prudent and may often be necessary, that I should inspect all the allegations of the parties—the proofs, if any, taken—and documents which may throw light on the case. I therefore request that, at your earliest convenience, you will transmit to me the papers alluded to, and any others which may have been before you.

In the other case, I have nothing before me except the papers the receipt of which is herein acknowledged. I request a copy of the charges communicated to the Commissioners, of their answer, if it was in writing, and, if not, a statement of that fact and of any verbal answer which they may have made, and any other papers which relate to the case.

With much respect,

I have the honor to be,

Very truly, yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

*The Mayor to the Governor.*EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL,

NEW YORK, February 10, 1875.

*To his Excellency SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Governor of the State of New York:*

SIR—Your letter, dated 5th inst., reached me on the 6th. In it, you acknowledge receipt of:

1st. My certificate, dated 3d inst., of removal of E. Delafield Smith, Esq., from office as "Counsel to the Corporation" and Head of the Law Department, of the City of New York—with the accompanying communication to you, in writing, of my reasons for such removal; and of

2d. My certificate, also dated 3d inst., of removal of Messrs. Joseph L. Perley, Roswell D. Hatch, and Cornelius Van Cott, from office as the Commissioners heretofore constituting the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York—with the accompanying communication to you, in writing, of my reasons for such removals.

Your letter informs me that, as to the case first mentioned, you have a newspaper copy of the charges communicated by me to Mr. Smith, and that you have received from him a printed paper, which you suppose to be his answer; but that, as to the second case, you have nothing before you, except the papers received from me. You do not inform me of the contents of either the newspaper which you state to be a copy of the charges communicated by me to Mr. Smith, or the printed paper which you suppose to be his answer; and of the propriety of submission by him to you of any answer addressed to me, and whilst I still held his case under consideration, I need make no observation here.

Your letter proceeds with a request to me to transmit to you all the papers which may have been before me in either of the cases, particularly specifying a copy of the charges communicated by me to the Fire Commissioners, of their answer if it was in writing, and, if not, a statement of that fact and of any verbal answer which they may have made. And you mention that that request is so made because of the apprehension that, in performing the duty in the premises imposed upon you by the statute, "it is proper, always prudent, and may often be necessary, that (you) should inspect all the allegations of the parties—the proofs, if any, taken—and documents which may throw light on the case."

I should feel more hesitation in assuming to controvert that suggestion, were I not quite sure that the apprehension thus expressed is only a first impression, and not the result of mature consideration of the provisions of the statute prescribing the duty of the Governor in such cases as those stated in my communications to you of the 3d instant.

With regard to those cases, I had reached a definite conclusion before receipt of your letter; and my course in reference to the officers removed by me was in strict conformity to the practice now established by precedents in cases where removals were made by Mayor Havemeyer or Mayor Vance, and were approved or disapproved by the then Governor. I am informed that the practice was adopted by my predecessors under advice of counsel, and that it was assented to by Governor Dix after mature consideration.

Since the receipt of your letter, and prompted by respect for any suggestions of yours, I have reviewed the grounds of my own opinion, and have availed myself of the advice of several of the members of this Bar, in whose sound judgment, acquaintance with affairs and thorough knowledge of the law, you and I have heretofore placed reliance.

I am satisfied that, in what I have done, and by transmission to you of the papers now in your hands, I have fulfilled my duty in conformity to both the letter and the spirit of the law. And I am advised that it is not only not your duty to call upon me for anything more than what I have already furnished you, but that, as Governor of the State, you have no power to require more from me as Mayor—no authority to consider anything else: that it is your privilege to be exempted from the labor and responsibility of investigating or deciding the questions of fact in such cases: and that there is now no other obligation resting upon you than, upon the papers forwarded to you by me, and without reference to any other communication, to approve or, in your sound discretion, to disapprove the removals made by me upon my own official responsibility for the causes and reasons stated.

This is said with all proper deference to your own conclusions as to the requirements of the law; and it is stated as the advice of eminent counsel, to me given as a guide for my own conduct, which is here set forth merely as an explanation of my own action, and not at all as anything more to you than information of the grounds upon which I have assumed the position occupied by me.

But, in this matter, the Mayor is certainly something more than a commissioner to take testimony for the consideration of the Governor; he is invested with powers and charged with responsibilities which do not attach to a mere

referee to ascertain and report the facts, with his opinion.

The Mayor is the executive head of the local government of the city, and is accountable for the administration. He has the power of appointment of the heads of Departments and of many other officers, which in some cases, is exercised with, and, in others, without the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen. It is made his duty to keep himself informed of the doings of the several Departments of the local government, and to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced; for that purpose, he may call together for consultation and co-operation all heads of Departments; and, after a "hearing" allowed to any head of Department or other person holding office under the City Government by appointment, the Mayor may remove him for a cause, of the existence and sufficiency of which the Mayor is himself, in the first instance, the judge.

The statute containing those provisions is what is known as the City Charter; and the section conferring that power of removal is in these words:

"The heads of all Departments, including those retained as above, and all other persons whose appointment is in this section provided for, may be removed by the Mayor for cause and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor, expressed in writing. The Mayor shall, in all cases, communicate to the Governor, in writing, his reasons for such removal. Whenever a removal is so effected, the Mayor shall, upon the demand of the officer removed, make, in writing, a public statement of the reasons therefor."

Section 25, chapter 335, Laws of 1873.

Those provisions are, I am told, all new in the legislation of this State, and some of them anomalous. But it is to be observed that the removal is to be made, not by the Governor but by the Mayor, and that the participation of the former is not even by concurrence in or veto of a proceeding which is their joint act, but is merely by approval or disapproval of what has already been done by the latter.

In the cases contemplated, there need be no parties before the Mayor; the statute does not require that charges be preferred against a person so removable by the Mayor, as is by law exacted in the case of removal by the Governor of an officer elected by the people. No accuser is necessary. The cause of removal may grow out of a matter actually known only to the Mayor himself and to the official concerned, until communication to the Governor of the Mayor's reasons for the removal when it is made. And, until the Mayor's statement to the Governor of those reasons for what has been done, it is not required that any part of the proceedings should be reduced to writing. Verbal notice may be given of what is regarded by the Mayor personally as an objection to the officer or to his conduct; and what the officer is thereupon entitled to is a "hearing," which, as I am advised, may be merely an explanation or justification orally stated. The Mayor has no power to refuse to give the officer a "hearing," or to exact of him any statement in writing upon the subject. It is not required that the Mayor shall file, preserve or make any record or memorandum of the matter, or of any proceedings he may have taken in it, other than by afterwards communicating to the Governor his reasons for the removal.

With regard to the several cases now awaiting your action, my course was not in all respects the same. My own direct communications to some of the persons removed were verbal. All of them had before me hearings, in the literal and every sense of the word; and, as to some matters, their attempted explanations or defenses were oral only (as some of the expressions in your letter indicate that you have supposed them to have been), though, as to certain things, they have severally made statements to me in writing. I have made no transcript of those verbal communications; and such writings as have reached me in these matters are regarded as communications intended for my own information only.

Having thus performed my own functions in the premises, I am advised (and, in stating that advise, I must again observe that I do so with all proper deference to your own conclusions) that the powers and duty of the Governor are limited to approval or disapproval of the act of removal, of the reasonableness of the cause assigned by me for it, and of the sufficiency of the reasons I have stated to show the existence of that cause, and which I may be required to publish.

In considering the constitutional aspect of the question, no provision can be found which bears directly upon it; but, referring to the debates in the Conventions which framed the Constitutions of 1821 and 1846, (and in one of which you were yourself a conspicuous figure), it will be seen that where power was there conferred to remove an officer, for a cause required to be published by the authority empowered to make the removal, it was

considered that the responsibility to the people would be a sufficient guarantee against an improper or unreasonable exercise of that power. It does not appear to have been contemplated that any review of its exercise should be had by any other authority.

In the absence of any constitutional provisions to the contrary, it is said to be a well established principle of law that, where a particular discretion or power of a judicial nature has been conferred by statute upon an officer of government, the exercise of that authority will not be in any respect reviewed, but that the judgment by such officer rendered is conclusive and final, unless a right of appeal or review has been expressly reserved by the law; and I am advised that, for that precise reason, and because the exercise of the power of removal for cause is of a discretionary or judicial nature, it has been repeatedly and uniformly by the courts of this State held that a removal for cause, made in the exercise of such a statutory power, is not, in the absence of an express provision of law to the contrary, the subject of examination or review by the courts, or by any other tribunal or authority, in respect either to the existence or to the sufficiency of the cause.

It may be remembered also, that a power of appointment by one, conferred by law in general terms, without restriction as to the approval or concurrence of another, and for the purpose of effecting an object of which appointment is only a part, usually implies an unrestricted power of removal.

This new and singular provision of the law of 1873, requiring that a removal by the Mayor of an officer appointed by him can take effect only upon the approval of the Governor, in writing expressed, and after communication to the Governor by the Mayor of his reasons for the removal, is seen, therefore, to be in derogation of the policy of the Constitution, of the law, and of the tenor of the decisions of the courts, as they existed at the time these provisions were enacted; and as the Legislature must be presumed to have been cognizant of that fact, and to have enacted the innovation in view of it, I am advised that the powers by it conferred and duties imposed upon the Governor, are to be strictly construed: that the Governor must approve or disapprove the removal made by the Mayor: that there is no power anywhere to control or review the exercise of the Governor's discretion in that respect: that, as a basis of his action, he is entitled to receive from the Mayor a statement, in writing, of the reasons which actuated the latter to make the removal: but that it is no part of the Governor's duty to entertain or refer to anything else than that statement.

I am advised that the Governor is not here sitting as a court of review: that he is not here passing upon questions as an appellate tribunal: that he must act in every case, whether the officer removed calls upon him to do so or not: and that it is no part of the Governor's functions either to investigate the facts further than by perusal of them as set forth in the Mayor's statement of his reasons, or to receive or listen to counsel in behalf of, or communications made direct by, the officer removed.

I am informed that the expression "reasons," in this connection, is itself new in our statute-book, and that it was borrowed for us from an old law of Pennsylvania, where the word is said to have received judicial construction in several well-known cases; and that it has always been by the courts held to indicate (what I understand to be the usual acceptance of the expression), not the evidence upon which, or the record of the proceedings in which, a decision has been reached, but only the several logical steps themselves or processes of reasoning by which that decision has been attained.

I am also informed, as a part of the history of this section of the City Charter, that when, in 1873, the provision as it now stands, was under discussion before the Committee of the Senate, it was there objected, by a member of the Committee, that the bill did not require the evidence and the record of the proceedings before the Mayor to be sent to the Governor, and did not afford the officer removed any appeal to the Governor as to the facts of the case upon which the Mayor had acted; but that it was then replied that it was not the intention to impose upon the Governor the burden of investigation of the facts in such cases, or to give him the power of requiring from the Mayor, or of entertaining, anything more than a summary statement in writing of the Mayor's own reasons for the removal. And so the bill became a law.

I have not discussed the propriety of restriction of the power of the Governor in intervention, in these cases, to at least the limits by this provision of the law assigned to it. Nor have I thought it necessary to suggest how unreasonable it would have been to accord to every subordinate officer of the City Government two trials (first by the Mayor and again by the Governor) upon the merits, before his removal from office could be effected—whilst the Mayor himself is entitled to but one

trial in the case of charges preferred looking to his own removal by the Governor.

And I have gone into the discussion, even so far as I have, with the sole object of explaining to you the advice and opinions which have weighed with me in adopting the course I have myself taken, and of suggesting to your own mind considerations which may not have occurred to you in writing your letter of the 5th inst.

I have no desire for controversy, or to tax you with a continued discussion; having said so much, I have said all that I intend to say.

It is now for you to determine upon your own course, subject to your own sense of official duty and of executive responsibility to the people, whose Governor you are. I do not doubt what that determination must be, and I have no apprehensions that you and I will ever be found in antagonism.

As I am reminded by the reference in your letter to information received from me, and not contained in my official communications of the 3d inst., I have, in conversation, conferred freely with you concerning these cases, and the removals made were partly in deference to your own views with regard to the occasion for them.

Our relations are such, and for a long time have been, that misunderstandings are not likely to occur between us. But I conceive it to be my duty to protect the dignity and the rights of my successors in office against encroachments which might well be made upon them by future Governors, were I now, by assenting to the request of your letter, to submit to what I cannot but regard as a dangerous innovation upon what has become the established practice in this matter of the very important power of removals by the Mayor of his subordinates in the local government.

The cases referred to in my communications of the 3d instant have now been for a week awaiting your action; and, meantime, the interests of good government in the City of New York suffer detriment.

If you suppose that I have acted in either of those cases capriciously, or if you are of the opinion that the cause of removal stated by me is frivolous or unreasonable, or that the reasons I have communicated to you for the step I have taken are inadequate, of course you will, in the exercise of your own sound judgment, disapprove of the removal, and so render it inoperative. But if, recognizing the fact that I have been elected by the people of this City to be their local Chief Magistrate, and have become accountable to them for an efficient administration of their local government, you appreciate my official responsibility for the accuracy of my findings of facts, and for the soundness of my conclusions as to the nature of the causes and the adequacy of the reasons for the removals, I shall consider myself entitled to a prompt expression of your approval of what I have done.

The responsibility for whatever depends upon these removals is now yours, and I am sure that you will meet it, and all just expectations, in a manner to satisfy all good citizens.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. WICKHAM.

*The Governor to the Mayor.*STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Feb 17, 1875.*To the Hon. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Mayor of the City of New York.*

SIR,—Your messenger delivered to me the papers in the removal cases, at my house, at about six o'clock in the evening of February 4. As he informed me he should return by the 2:40 train of the next afternoon, I told him if he would call at the Executive Chamber at twelve M. the answer would be ready. In the meantime I looked over the papers, and saw that other information might probably be necessary, and, at the time appointed, gave him my letter of Feb. 5. On the 11th inst. I received a communication from you, setting up the novel theory therein contained, as to my duties. Desiring to reply to it as early a day as my current official engagements would allow, and as was consistent with the necessity of my sending to New York for some papers involved in the discussion, which were yesterday received, I will now state my conclusions. The questions are two: 1. The nature of the removal for cause, as it exists under the constitution and laws of this State. 2. The nature of the duty of the Governor in giving or withholding his approval of a removal under section 25 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873.

CAUSES OF REMOVAL.

Removals for cause are distinguishable from removals which are in the arbitrary will of the officer vested with the power, and which have generally followed the changes of the removing power or of party ascendancy. The system was devised in the Convention of 1821 by Daniel D. Tompkins, Rufus King, and other foremost statesmen of the times, especially for the case of sheriffs, and was applied also to county clerks. The Constitution of 1846 extended it to district attor-

neys and coroners. It has been applied by constitutional provision and by statute to many other cases. Its original object, doubtless, was to reconcile the necessary accountability to the State with a dispersion of the appointing power to the localities. Incidentally it gave the minority a representation in public trusts and exempted the mass of important local offices from change of their incumbents before the expiration of their terms, on every fluctuation of party majorities in the State. The Council of Appointment under the Constitution of 1777, consisting of the Governor and four Senators, had the appointment and removal at will of nearly all the local officers in the State, numbering nearly 15,000, when our population was but one-third of its present magnitude. That council became a public opprobrium, and was abolished by universal consent. To-day the 180 sheriffs, county clerks, and district-attorneys within the State, and at least 250 other officers, are removable by the Governor, subject to no restriction, but "giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence." For 53 years this system has operated successfully in this State. These important officers have felt safe in the performance of their duties and in the tenure of their offices. When the power of removal was in the hands of a political adversary against whom they were waging an active political warfare, they have been free to exercise as fully as other citizens their rights in all party controversies. The rule which binds the conscience of the Governor in the exercise of this vast power has been hitherto respected. I do not intend to impair its authority, or in any other respect to lower the standard of official honor or public morality. The principle on which the whole system rests is that a removal in such cases must be for a substantial, reasonable and just cause. The nature of that cause it is not now necessary to discuss. It is true, as elaborately argued by you, that the judgment in such a case of the officers vested with the power of removal as to the cause alleged, is not subject to review by the courts for the purpose of reversing that judgment or reinstating the person removed. The power therefore exists to give legal effect to a removal without obeying the rule which is binding on the conscience of the functionary making it. But a disregard of that rule would be none the less a violation of right and duty. It would be the immoral power to do wrong, because the law had not disabled the officer having the discretion. In the case of the Governor, such a violation, if committed in evident bad faith, or by a gross abuse implying bad faith, would doubtless render him liable to removal by impeachment. In the case of the Mayor, it would expose him to removal in the manner provided by the statute. But, inasmuch as in many instances removals might be wrong without involving proofs leading to such consequences, a check on the removing power has been frequently established by requiring the concurrence of some other independent body or functionary. In many cases, the concurrent action of the Governor and Senate is required; in others the concurrent action of the Senate and Assembly. I have been thus explicit in stating views on this subject in order to illustrate the grounds of my dissent from a construction of my powers and yours, which would practically convert removal for cause into removal at arbitrary will. These conclusions, the reasons for which are now explained, have been stated to you on several recent occasions.

APPROVAL BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Charter of the City of New York provides that the removal of the heads of departments made by the Mayor shall be "for cause," "after opportunity to be heard," and "subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing." It also provides that "the Mayor shall in all cases communicate to the Governor in writing his reasons for such removal." It also prescribes that after the removal has been effected "the Mayor shall, on demand of the official removed, make in writing a public statement of the reasons therefor." So far as the powers and duties of the Governor are concerned, human language cannot well be more simple and plain. It is the act of removal which is to be judged of by the Governor. That act is to be "approved" or "not approved." The approval is to be expressed "in writing." The Mayor is to contribute whatever means of forming a judgment by the Governor may be contained in "his reasons" expressed "in writing." But there is not one word limiting in any manner the Governor's means or method of arriving at a conclusion whether or not he ought to "approve" a particular removal. He is free to inform himself and to judge, as when he writes "approved" on a bill sent him by the Senate and Assembly. His duty to collect from some source the materials for a judgment, so that when he writes "approved" it may be the truth and not a falsehood, is quite clear. The theory which is supported by the long and elaborate argumentation of your letter is that in forming his judgment the Governor

is limited to such information as the Mayor may choose to give him; that he is shut out from all other knowledge; that he must take every statement of fact made to him by the Mayor as established and indisputable truth; that his own function is confined to the narrow act of deciding whether the thing charged, assuming all the alleged facts to be true, is a sufficient cause of removal. The Governor, if I understand this doctrine aright, is a check upon the logical processes of the Mayor, and upon nothing else. It would result, then, that if the Mayor alleged a fact which the Governor happened to personally know to be untrue—as, for instance, that an officer committed an act known to be done in the City of New York at a time when that officer was before the Governor in the Executive chamber at Albany—it would be the duty of the Governor, if the act alleged would have been sufficient cause of removal, to certify his "approval" of the removal, which he did not in fact approve, and when he knew the accused to be wholly innocent. It may often happen that accusatory allegations are so compounded of fact and inference that no analysis can separate the elements without extraneous aid.

PRECEDENT.

But it is said that this novel theory, which has no support in law, reason or common sense, and is confused by the words of the statute of which it is a construction, is established by a precedent set by Mayors Havemeyer and Vance, and by Governor Dix. You state that the procedure which you insist on is a "practice now established by precedent"; that "the practice was adopted by your predecessors by advice of counsel, and assented to by Gov. Dix after mature consideration." My recollection of the case to which you allude—the removal of Messrs. Bowen and Stern as Commissioners of Charities—did not accord with your view. I have just received from New York, papers in those sufficient to determine their effect as a precedent. Gov. Dix initiated the charges in a letter to Mayor Havemeyer, dated November 27, 1874. In that letter he stated that he had ascertained the facts in regard to the treatment of Tweed, which were alleged as the cause of removal. He then said the facts so alleged were "disgraceful to the State; a criminal violation of duty on the part of those who had granted the indulgences referred to in utter contempt of the law and the determination of juries and courts, and cannot fail to bring lasting discredit on all by whose official interposition this abuse may be permitted."

On the 28th of November, Mayor Havemeyer addressed a letter to Mr. Bowen, the President of the Commission, containing the substance of Gov. Dix's communication, but it does not appear whether the letter was ever delivered. On the 3d of December, Mayor Vance sent a note to the Commissioners, with a copy of Gov. Dix's letter. Mayor Vance's note contained no independent charges. It simply offered the Commissioners an opportunity to be heard on the charges contained in the letter of Gov. Dix, and expressed the opinion that the matter stated therein, if true in fact, was sufficient cause for their removal from office. The defenses of Messrs. Bowen and Stern were forwarded to Gov. Dix, with the charges. Such is the precedent which you cite as authority for the theory that the Governor can lawfully obtain and can lawfully consider no facts except such as are communicated by the Mayor. Every one of the facts contained in the charges of Mayor Vance originated with Gov. Dix, and were ascertained by him to exist.

Equally bad is the precedent in respect to withholding the answer of the accused parties which I requested. Those answers were sent to Gov. Dix as a matter of course, and were before him when he acted. His approval may, indeed, in one sense, have been a mere form. He had found the facts on his own information, acquired in his own way, and made his deductions from them, that they were sufficient cause for removal before the Mayor had touched the subject. Therefore, it appears that the case which you cite is in direct contradiction and condemnation of your theory of my duties.

PROCEDURE.

You are quite correct in saying that the Mayor is something more than a Commissioner to take testimony for the consideration of the Governor. He is doubtless an independent power, whose concurrence is necessary to effect a removal. He is no more. The Governor appoints, with the consent of the Senate in certain instances, and on the recommendation of the Governor the Senate removes. It makes no difference that in the one case the act is nominally of the Governor, and in the other of the Senate. In both cases the act is ineffectual until it has received the concurrence of each authority. In removals by the Mayor it is expressly provided by law that the act shall not take effect until it is approved by the Governor; until then it is inchoate and inoperative. In removals by the Senate and Assembly, either House may originate. There may be two investi-

gations, and under the existing practice the investigations amount almost to two trials. In removals by the Governor and Senate, the initiation is by the Governor, and there may be two investigations. So far as I have observed, the practice is for the functionary who initiates a proceeding for removal, to communicate to the body, which must concur in the act all the information he possesses. That is what my predecessors have done, that is what I should do as a matter of course. It is my opinion that the functionary who initiates a removal in such a case should take care that all important acts and proofs are in writing and of record. I do not now discuss the question whether the reasons which the law requires to be communicated include the material facts and the proofs of their existence, the confession of the accused party, his denial, his excuse or justification.

It is quite clear that every consideration of justice and of public policy favors the more enlarged and liberal construction of the obligation to present all information tending to elicit the truth. Even where the duty of initiating the proceedings for removal is not imposed by law upon one of the functionaries or bodies who must concur in the act, and where their relations are of independent and equal power, comity is exercised between them, and the request of one for information or evidence in the possession of another, is always respected. In seeking for the information necessary to enable me to discharge the duty imposed upon me by statute, courtesy to you required that I should first apply to you for such facts as were in your possession; and I regret that your notions of official dignity would thus oblige you to withhold from me the most satisfactory evidence upon the subject in respect to which I am called upon to act. In expressing my opinion, I desire to abstain from all criticism of yours. I certainly do not wish to detract from the dignity of the great trust you hold—to encroach upon its just powers, or to construct precedents, especially where precedents have no binding force. To do what is according to law and to right in each single case is all I seek. You must do what you think is proper to protect your office and yourself. If your view of duty operates to embarrass and delay my action, I shall, nevertheless, as soon as the current official business, which gives me abundant occupation, allows the leisure, take up the cases for independent consideration.

DECISION.

My decision is, that the Governor is not limited by law to the consideration of such facts as may be communicated to him by the Mayor; but that, on the contrary, it is his right and his duty to accept, and, if needful, to seek all information necessary to enable him to decide whether he ought to give or withhold his approval of an act of removal initiated by the Mayor, under the law which defines their respective powers and obligations in such cases.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The Mayor to the Governor.

NEW YORK, February 22, 1875.

Governor SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

Albany, New York:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 17th instant has been received and carefully considered.

With great deference to your judgment upon any proposition of law, I cannot but adhere to the construction of the Statute of 1873, set forth in my letter of the 10th instant, and which was acted upon by our respective predecessors. It is, that the Statute does not contemplate a new trial upon the merits, by the Governor, of an appointed officer of the City Government, who has been removed by the Mayor, for cause, and after a hearing had. Any other view seems to involve a practical subjection of the Government of the City of New York to the Executive power of the State, more complete than even that for years maintained through the oppressive Commissions formerly appointed in Albany.

And, indeed, I do not understand that your letter indicates any conflict between us as to the rights and duty of the Mayor in the cases mentioned.

It is proper, however, to remind you that my letter referred to a number of precedents for the course pursued; but that your reply seems to assume that I had suggested but one. And, as to that one (the removal of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction) you have been misled as to material facts.

In that case, Mayor Vance forwarded nothing whatever to the Governor, except the two papers published in the CITY RECORD, December 26, 1874—being his certificate of removal for the cause in it stated, accompanied by the Statutory communication in writing of the Mayor's reasons for what he had done. The papers are brief; and, upon reading them, the Governor's approval of the removal made by the Mayor was expressed in writing, as required by the law; it was brought

back to New York by the Mayor's own messenger who had been but a few hours in Albany. I enclose for your information a copy of the number of the CITY RECORD, containing all the documents.

Governor Dix had, a year before that date, determined upon the course in such cases prescribed to him by the statutes.

On the 31st December, 1873, Mayor Havemeyer had removed Alexander S. Toplanyi, a City Marshal, for cause, and after a number of hearings. It is to be observed that the provisions of the statute which you have discussed only in reference to the cases of heads of Departments, apply equally to City Marshals and to all the other inferior appointed officers, who are mentioned in the Charter and not specially excepted from their operation. In Toplanyi's case the testimony and papers, now on file in this office, are voluminous; but nothing was forwarded to the Governor or considered by him, except a brief letter from the Mayor, communicating his reasons for the step, and the certificate of removal made for the cause in it stated. The Governor promptly returned the certificate, with the word "approved" endorsed over his signature. Copies of the papers in that case are enclosed for your information.

The same proceedings were had in the matter of Henry C. Carey, a City Marshal, removed by Mayor Havemeyer; and copies of the papers in that case also are enclosed.

There was no case in which Governor Dix ever asked for or received from the Mayor anything more than a letter and certificate, such as are above mentioned, and which established the forms carefully followed by me in my communications to you of the 3d instant.

As to the supposititious case you suggest, of a removal by the Mayor for a cause supported by allegations one or more of which might chance to be to the Governor personally known to be unfounded, I would remark that, if the Governor, holding meantime the certificate of removal, should communicate that information to the Mayor, it would be entitled to, and would receive from the latter, the most attentive consideration in connection with the other evidence in the case. The Mayor might thereupon be able either to withdraw his act of removal, or to explain to the Governor the relevancy to the other facts in the case to the information communicated by him—as all the evidence might seem to require.

The Mayor would still be the judge of the facts.

In like manner, a removal by the Mayor for cause, might be supported by allegations even better and more intimately known to be true by the Governor who received than by the Mayor who forwarded them. For example, it is not presumed that, in the case of E. Delafield Smith Esq., the present Mayor could add to the knowledge which the present Governor, more than any one except, perhaps, Mr. O'Connor, possesses of the facts which made Mr. Smith's removal necessary.

But, still retaining the opinions heretofore and now stated as to the prerogatives of my office, which it would be unbecoming in me, even towards you, to have held subject to any personal or political considerations or not to have thus reserved for the benefit of my successors in office—I shall not become an obstruction to you in the performance of your duties. The interests of good government shall not be endangered by action of mine. The public service requires concessions from me of whatever can be made consistently with duty, and I have no inclination to withhold them. Certainly to you personally I shall always be ready to accord whatever can be reasonably asked of me.

And I am glad to be at liberty now to regard that comity to which you have referred—and, as I do so, you will understand that, by acceding to your request as to the cases now awaiting your approval, I am but making courteous expression of my deference to your personal wishes in this particular instance.

I take pleasure in sending to you herewith all the papers which were before me in making, on the 3d inst., the certificates of removals and the communications in writing to you of the reasons upon which the removals were based.

The proceedings in reference to the Fire Commissioners were instituted on the 2d ult., by a letter to them by my direction from my Secretary (of which a copy is herewith enclosed), requesting their attendance at my office two days thereafter, in the matter of a report made by the Commissioners of Accounts concerning the Fire Department. That report had been made to my predecessor in office, and had been by him referred to me for action. All three of the Commissioners attended at the time designated, and I had with all of them a conversation in which I delivered to them a copy of the report, and called their attention to the charges against them in it made.

I then told them that they would be heard on a day specified—when one or more of them again appeared and asked for an extension of time in which to prepare their defences. Upon the adjourned day, all three of the Commissioners attended before me, and, in the course of conversa-

sation, handed me their answers, in writing, to the charges preferred by the report.

It will be observed that their defences do not, otherwise than argumentatively, controvert the more material allegations of fact stated in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts. As to the matters which are in the written answers met by direct denials, I have, upon the papers now sent to you, and upon my own inquiries, found the facts to be as stated in my letter to you of the 3d instant, on the subject.

It is proper to remark here that, since the removals were made, I have received from Mr. Hatch a separate communication (which is also sent to you), denying complicity in certain matters charged against the others, but which are said to have been unknown to him—and claiming immunity from responsibility for certain other matters, in which he says that he offered resolutions in the Board which were voted down by Messrs. Perley and Van Cott.

Had that paper been before me when my letter of the 3d was written, I should have then given Mr. Hatch the benefit of such exculpation from moral delinquency as can be fairly based upon it. But, upon the whole case, I consider it obligatory to hold him to an official responsibility for the very reprehensible condition of affairs in the Fire Department during his connection with it.

The papers sent to you are many of them originals, and you are requested to return them all to the files of this office.

Of the proceedings had before me orally in these matters, no minutes were made at the time, and, indeed, as to Mr. Smith's case, they but verified the information independently possessed by you.

Again requesting your prompt action in the cases referred to, and with assurances of my personal regard,

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
WM. H. WICKHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ROOM 19, CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, February 6, 1875.

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

Public Moneys received and deposited with the City Chamberlain.

For Croton water rent.....	\$6,206 13
Penalties on Croton water rent.....	214 50
Tapping Croton pipes.....	14 00
Vault permits.....	1,030 67
Sewer permits.....	70 00
Sewer pipe sold to Contractors.....	103 80
Total.....	\$7,639 10

New-Street Lamps Erected.

Two lamps in Thirty-fourth street, between First avenue and East river.

Old Street Lamps Relighted.

One lamp at N. W. cor. Broadway and Dey street.

Permits Issued.

Two permits to construct vaults under sidewalks.
Five permits to make sewer connections.
Eight permits to repair sewer connections.
Nine permits to place building material on streets.

Discharged on account of reduction of force.

Wm. Simmons, Geo. W. Kelsey, John G. Forbes, Thos. B. Meagher, and John H. Fullerton, Water Policemen.

Chas. A. Lovejoy, Inspector of Culvert Cleaning.

Appointments.

Patrick Kelly and Andrew H. Coe, Water Policemen.

STATEMENT of Laboring Force employed in the Department of Public Works during the week ending February 6, 1875:

NATURE OF WORK.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Teams.	Carts.
Alterations of Aqueduct on Tenth avenue.....	4	243	6	22
Maintenance of Aqueduct and Reservoirs.....	8	90	5	...
Finishing work at Storage Reservoir.....	...	10	2	...
In Pipe Yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth street.....	2	16	...	...
On construction of roads and avenues.....	65	1,241	150	105
Maintenance and sprinkling roads and avenues.....	...	3	1	2
Laying and repairing Croton pipes.....	2	224	1	23
Total.....	81	1,827	165	152
Increase over previous week.....	...	...	...	...
Decrease from previous week.....	...	...	...	...

Requisitions on the Finance Department.

The total amount of requisitions drawn by this Department upon the Finance Department, during the week, is \$102,512.61.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks for the week ending February 20, 1875.

A copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, was received; in which the Board declared, that in the purchase of broken stone preference be given to those broken by hand, provided that the cost be not greater, and the quality not more inferior to those broken by steam power.

A wire gauze urinal was ordered to be erected on the Central Park, at Seventy-ninth street, near the east drive.

The subject of making arrangements for making better accommodations for animals in the Museum building, was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

Requisition was made on the Comptroller for \$100,000 for the purpose of building a bridge over the Harlem river.

Specifications were directed to be prepared for the repairs to the music pavilion on the Mall, Central Park.

Appointments.

Mary T. Barry, Lady's Maid. Pay \$10.50 per week.

Jane Lambert, Lady's Maid. Pay \$10.50 per week.

Bills.

Sent to Finance Department..... none.

Pay-rolls.

Sent to Finance Department..... \$12,593 49

Moneys.

Sent to the Chamberlain..... \$755 48

WM. IRWIN,
Secretary D. P. P.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1875.

The following comprises the operations of the Department of Buildings for the week ending February 20, 1875.

W. W. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Buildings.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

New Buildings.

No. of plans and specifications filed, etc.....	25
No. of buildings embraced in same.....	34
Classified, as follows:	
First-class dwellings.....	4
French-flats.....	3
Tenement houses.....	21
First-class stores.....	2
Manufactories and workshops.....	1
Stables.....	1
Frame buildings in Upper Districts.....	2
Total.....	34

Plans passed upon, including those previously filed.....	31
Approved.....	24
Disapproved.....	3
Pending.....	4
Total.....	31

Altered Buildings.

No. of plans and specifications filed.....	26
No. of buildings embraced in same.....	28
Classified, as follows:	
First-class dwellings.....	2
Second-class dwellings.....	6
Tenement houses.....	3
Hotels and boarding-houses.....	2
First-class stores.....	3
Manufactories and workshops.....	7
Frame buildings.....	5
Total.....	28

Buildings examined and plans relating thereto passed upon, including those previously filed.....	31
Approved.....	14
Amended and approved.....	2
Disapproved.....	2
Pending.....	13
Total.....	31

Special Applications.

Number filed and examinations made.....	14
Approved.....	6
Disapproved.....	3
Pending.....	5
Total.....	14

ROBERT MCGINNIS,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF VIOLATIONS AND APPLICATIONS.

Operations for the week ending Feb. 20, 1875:

Complaints received from outside sources.....	16
Violations of the law reported.....	11
“ “ removed.....	2
Unsafe buildings reported.....	32
“ “ made safe.....	12
“ “ taken down.....	0
Surveys held on unsafe buildings.....	0

Violation cases sent to the attorney for prosecution.....	3
Unsafe building cases sent to the attorney for prosecution.....	0
Violation notices served.....	23
Unsafe building notices served.....	58
Buildings surveyed as to general condition.....	312

The classification of the unsafe buildings reported is as follows:

Unsafe chimneys.....	10
“ floors.....	9
“ walls.....	4
“ gutters.....	2
“ generally.....	2
“ cornice.....	1
“ ceilings.....	1
“ fence wall.....	1
“ balcony.....	1
“ smoke-pipe.....	1
Total.....	32

ANDREW OWENS,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF FIRE-ESCAPES AND IRON WORK.

Abstract of operations during the week ending February 20, 1875:

Buildings reported for fire-escapes.....	38
Fire-escapes provided.....	21
Arch girders tested.....	0
Iron beams tested (approved).....	1
Iron lintels tested.....	0
Notices for fire-escapes served.....	94
Cases sent to the attorney for prosecution.....	8

CHAS. K. HYDE,
Chief of Bureau.

Bills Incurred.

To Henry Dudley, Chairman Com. Ex. Am. Ins. Architects, for surveys on unsafe buildings..... \$25 00

APPROVED PAPERS.

Ordinances, Resolutions, etc., approved by the Mayor during the week ending February 20, 1875, respectively.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-fifth street, commencing about two hundred feet west of Ninth avenue, and running westerly about two hundred feet, be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 4, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 12, 1875.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to re-number Eighty-eighth street, from Fifth avenue to the East river.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 4, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 12, 1875.

Resolved, That a drinking-hydrant, for man and beast, be placed on the Tenth avenue, west side, near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 4, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 12, 1875.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in Sixty-eighth street, from Third to Fourth avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 4, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 12, 1875.

Resolved, That a street-lamp be erected and lighted on the northeast corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, February 18, 1875, without his approval or objection thereto, therefore, under the provisions of section 11 of chapter 335, Laws of 1873, the same became adopted.

Resolved, That Lexington avenue, from One Hundred and Second street to Harlem river, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 4, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 12, 1875.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease the second, third, and fourth floors of the building No. 2 Fourth avenue, for the use and occupation of the Department of Buildings (being the premises now occupied by the said Department, with the addition of the fourth story), for the term of five years from the first day of May, 1874, at the rental heretofore paid for the second and third stories of the same building, viz., \$3,500 per annum, to be paid

quarterly by the Comptroller, from the proper appropriation.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 15, 1875.

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

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw a warrant in favor of L. Delmonico, for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; H. B. Crossett, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars; C. S. Graffula, for one hundred and sixty dollars; M. J. O'Brien, for one hundred and forty-eight dollars; Thomas Canary, for three hundred dollars; N. H. Leadbetter, for seventy-four dollars and twenty-five cents; Martin B. Brown, for seventeen dollars and eighty cents; and Joseph C. Pinckney, by order of the Committee, for the sum of fifty-nine dollars,—to be in full for bills hereto annexed, and to be charged to the appropriation heretofore made for paying the expenses of the reception and entertainment of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and accompanying friends.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Whereas, Some of the City railroad companies habitually violate the ordinance of the Common Council, which prohibits them throwing salt on the tracks laid in the City; therefore be it

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to direct the Police Commissioners to strictly enforce the ordinance of the Common Council, passed February 23, 1860, having reference to the above subject.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a lamp-post and lamps in Abingdon square, similar to the one now at the junction of Broadway and Seventh avenue, at Forty-third street.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is directed to have a lamp-post erected and gas-lamp lighted in front of the entrance to the charitable institution, called the St. Francis Hospital, in Fifth street, between Avenues B and C.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

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

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed, and the same lighted, in front of St. Bernard's Church, situated in Fourteenth street, on the south side, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues; the lamps to be of the Bartlett pattern, the same to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That the Department of Docks of the City of New York be and is hereby authorized to construct a timber crib-work or bulkhead, without the necessity of contracting therefor, in the slip between piers numbers six (6) and seven (7), and in the slip between piers numbers seven (7) and eight (8); said slips being commonly known as Coenties slip, East river, on the line of South street; the object of said bulkhead being to straighten South street, and to allow the Police Department to fill in the inner portion of said slip with ashes and other proper filling, and to prevent such filling from sliding out on the exterior bulkhead line authorized by the organic act of the Legislature of the State of New York creating said Department of Docks.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.

Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That a street-lamp be erected and lighted in front of No. 211 West Eighteenth street, the Lodging-house for Boys, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.
Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That Mercer street, between Grand and Broome streets, and elsewhere, if necessary, be renumbered immediately, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.
Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That William Vail be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Joseph Hartung, who has failed to qualify.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.
Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That Robert L. Waters be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.
Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That Joseph A. Nesseler be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of William L. Findlay, who failed to qualify.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.
Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That Dominick F. Curley be and he is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.
Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That the grade of Sixty-third street, from Avenue A to the East river, be changed so as to conform to the red lines and figures on the accompanying diagram; and the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby directed to give effect to the provisions of this resolution.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 11, 1875.
Approved by the Mayor, February 18, 1875.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Seventy-third street, from Third avenue to the East river, opened according to law.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, January 21, 1875.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, February 4, 1875, with his objections thereto.
Board of Aldermen, February 18, 1875, called up, reconsidered (as provided in section 13, chapter 335 of Laws of 1873), and adopted notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk C. C.

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE Relating to Removing Snow, Ice, etc., from Sidewalks.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Police be and are hereby directed to cause the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of article 2 of chapter 23 of the Revised Ordinances of 1866, to be rigidly enforced. The said sections are as follows:

"§ 15. The owner or occupant, or person having charge of each house or other building, or lot or lots of ground in the City of New York, shall, within the first four hours after every fall of snow, or hail, or rain, which shall freeze on the sidewalks and in the gutters, cause the same to be removed entirely from off the sidewalks opposite such house, building, lot, or land, under the penalty of three dollars for every such neglect, to be paid by the said owner, occupant, or person having charge, severally and respectively."

"§ 16. In case the ice or snow shall be so congealed that it cannot be removed without injury to the pavement, the owner, occupant, or person having charge of any building, lot, or land as aforesaid, shall, within the first four hours after every fall thereof, cause the sidewalks opposite his, her, or their premises to be strewn with ashes or sand, under the penalty of one dollar, to be paid by the owner or occupant, or person having charge thereof, severally and respectively."

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 4, 1875.
Approved by the Mayor, February 11, 1875.

ORDINANCE Relating to Hay and Straw.

[To take effect March 7, 1875.]

AN ORDINANCE to amend Article II. of Chapter XXXVI. of the Revised Ordinances of 1866.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Article II. of Chapter XXXVI. of the Revised Ordinances of 1866, is hereby amended by adding thereto two additional sections, as follows:

SEC. 14. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or offer for sale, within the corporate limits of the City of New York, any hay or

straw by the bale, unless the exact gross and net weight shall be legibly and distinctly marked on every such bale of hay or straw, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bale of hay or straw so sold or offered for sale in contravention of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 16. The Commissioners of Police are hereby directed to cause the provisions of the ordinance hereby amended to be rigidly enforced.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The ordinance shall take effect five months after the date of its adoption.

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

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

Approved by the Mayor, October 7, 1874.

DIRECTORY OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

ROOM NO. 9 CITY HALL.

ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

Samuel A. Lewis, 314 West Fourteenth street.
John W. Guntzer, 36 Second street.
William L. Cole, 218 East Forty-eighth street.
Magna Gross, 317 Third street.
Samuel B. H. Vance, 503 West Twenty-fourth street.
Oliver P. C. Billings, 143 East Thirty-fourth street.

FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Edward J. Shandley, 181 Henry street.
Patrick Lysaght, 27 City Hall place.
John Robinson, 310 Pearl street.

FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.

John J. Morris, 117 West Twenty-first street.
Edward Gilon, 557 Hudson street.
George B. Deane, Jr., 781 Greenwich street.

SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Joseph P. Strack, 179 Third street.
John Reilly, 314 East Fourteenth street.
Chester H. Southworth, 738 Fifth street.

SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Peter Seery, 301 East Thirty-eighth street.
Robert Power, 114 West Fortieth street.
Henry E. Howland, 300 Lexington avenue.

EIGHTH SENATE DISTRICT.

Henry D. Purroy, Fordham.
Andrew Blessing, 126 West Forty-fifth street.
William H. McCarthy, 174 East Eighty-second street.
Stephen N. Simonson, 305 West Forty-eighth street.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, President.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ARTS AND SCIENCES, INCLUDING PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
—Aldermen Gross, Purroy, and Billings.
FERRIES.—Aldermen Powers, Reilly, and Howland.
FINANCE.—Aldermen Gross, Lysaght, Cole, Vance, and Morris.

LANDS AND PLACES.—Aldermen Lysaght, Blessing, and Deane.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Aldermen Purroy, Shandley, and Billings.

MARKETS.—Aldermen Strack, Gilon and Robinson.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.—Aldermen Shandley, Powers, and Simonson.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Aldermen Reilly, Shandley, and Morris.

RAILROADS.—Aldermen Blessing, Guntzer, and Howland.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—Aldermen Gilon, Strack, and Southworth.

ROADS.—Aldermen McCarthy, Reilly, and Deane.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.—Aldermen Cole, Seery, and Robinson.

STREETS.—Aldermen Guntzer, Lysaght, and Simonson.

STREET PAVEMENTS.—Aldermen Seery, McCarthy, and Southworth.

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 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Clerk of the Common Council and of Board of Supervisors, No. 8, City Hall, 9 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, west end.

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

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

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

4. Auditing Bureau, second floor, west end.

5. Bureau of Licenses, first floor, west end.

6. Bureau of Markets, first floor, west end.

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

8. Bureau for the Collection of Assessments: Rotunda, south side.

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, 115 and 117 Nassau 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.

Property Clerk, first floor (rear), " " " " " "

Bureau of Street Cleaning, basement (rear), 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.

Commissioners' Office, No. 19.
Chief Clerk's Office, No. 20.
Contract Clerk's Office, No. 21.
Engineer in charge of Sewers, No. 22.
Boulevards and Avenues, No. 18½.
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 Pipe, 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.
Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Reception Hospital, City Hall Park, northeast corner always open.
Reception Hospital, Ninety-ninth street and Tenth avenue, always open.
Bellevue Hospital, foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, always open.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NOS. 127 AND 129 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 Sq., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Commissioners' Office, 346 and 348 Broadway, corner Leonard street, 9 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.
Surveyor's Bureau, 19 Chatham street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Board of Assessors, " " " "

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

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

BOARD OF EXCISE.

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

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CORNER GRAND AND ELM STREETS.

Office of the Board, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Superintendent of Schools, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Commissioners' Office, Brown-stone building, City Hall Park (basement).

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.

County Clerk's Office, first floor, northeast corner of New County Court-house.

Surrogate's Office, first floor, southeast corner of New County Court-house.

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.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

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

COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

General Term, Special Term, Chambers, Circuit Part I, Circuit Part II, Circuit Part III, second floor, New County Court-house, 10½ A. M. to 3 P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term, Trial Term Part I, Trial Term Part II, third floor, New County Court-house, 11 A. M.

Clerk's Office, third floor, New County Court-house, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term, Equity Term, Trial Term Part I, Trial Term Part II, third floor, New County Court-house, 11 A. M.

Clerk's Office, third floor, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MARINE COURT.

General Term, Trial Term Part I, Trial Term Part II, Trial Term Part III, Chambers, third floor, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Clerk's Office, room 19, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Brown-stone building, third floor.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Brown-stone building, City Hall Park, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Clerk's Office, Brown-stone building, City Hall Park, second floor, room 14, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

OVER AND TERMINER.

General Term, New County Court-house, second floor, southeast corner, room 11, 10:30 A. M.

Clerk's Office, Brown-stone building, City Hall Park, second floor, northwest corner.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

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

Clerk's Office, Tombs.

DISTRICT COURTS.

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Nos. 389 and 391 Fourth avenue.

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

Eighth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, south west corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Ninth District—Twelfth Ward, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street near Fourth avenue, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Tenth District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, northeast corner of Third avenue and Southern Boulevard, Harlem Bridge, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Morrisania.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
NEW YORK, February 17, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,000 TONS OF COAL.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED AS above, will be received from producers, by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the third day of March, 1875, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and delivering two thousand tons of White Ash Coal of the best quality, to be well screened and in good order, and each ton to consist of 2,240 pounds. All of said Coal to be delivered in about the following sizes and quantities, free of all expenses, at the following places, immediately after the award of the contract, in such quantities as may be called for:

At Ward's Island—

For Insane Asylum, 350 tons grate.

For Inebriate Asylum, 175 tons grate.

At foot of East Twenty-sixth street, East river—

For Bellevue Hospital, 350 tons grate.

For steamboats, 150 tons grate.

At Hart's Island—

For Convalescent Hospital, 50 tons grate.

For Industrial School, 50 tons grate.

At Blackwell's Island—

875 tons grate coal.

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

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable 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

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC PARKS.

NEW WOODEN DRAW IN CENTRAL BRIDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
36 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1875.

PROPOSALS, IN SEALED ENVELOPES, WILL be received at the office of the above-named Department, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March, 1875, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the construction and placing in proper position of a new Draw in the Central or Macomb's Dam Bridge, over the Harlem river.

The work to be completed on or before the 30th day of April, 1875, in accordance with the specifications, which can be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction, at the above address.

The approximate estimate of the Engineer, of the quantities of new materials required in the Draw and the supports on fixed spans, and by which the bids will be tested, is as follows:

4,000 feet, board measure, white oak timber.
39,000 " " " pine timber.
26,000 " " " yellow pine timber.
16,000 " " " spruce timber.
5,000 pounds of wrought iron.

Contractors must submit only prices for the above-mentioned materials, which prices are to cover the entire cost of the 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 residences being named, to the effect that they will become bound as sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, should it be awarded upon that proposal.

Each proposal must state the name and place of residence of the person making the same; the 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 or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested therein, 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 before a Judge of a Court of Record in the County of New York.

Forms of proposals may be obtained, and the terms of the contract settled as required by law, seen at the office of the Secretary, as above.

Proposals must be addressed to the President of the Department of Public Parks, and indorsed "Proposals for Draw, Central Bridge."

H. G. STEBBINS, President,
WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
DAVID B. WILLIAMSON,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Commissioners D. P. P.

WM. IRWIN,
Secretary D. P. P.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
President.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk.

OFFICE CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, January 9, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE COMPTROLLER, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel, and the President of each Department of the City Government, pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of chapter 335, Laws of 1873, that the Board of Aldermen have designated Thursday of each week, at 2 o'clock P. M., as the time for holding the regular meetings of the Board.

The Board meets in Room No. 15, City Hall.
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
NEW YORK, February 4, 1875.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES WILL MEET every Monday, at No. 9, City Hall, at 2 o'clock, for the consideration of all subjects referred to the consideration of the Committee.

ROBERT POWER,
JOHN REILLY,
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
Committee on Ferries.

F. J. TWOMEY,
Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
NEW YORK, January 30, 1875.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 9, City Hall, for the transaction of such business as may be referred to the Committee.

J. W. GUNTZER,
PATRICK LYSAGHT,
S. N. SIMONSON,
Committee on Streets.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, January 15, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC Works of the Board of Aldermen will meet every Monday, at 3 P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall, for the consideration of such subjects as may have been referred for its action.

JOHN REILLY,
EDWARD J. SHANDLEY,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
Committee on Public Works.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, January 20, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREET Pavements of the Board of Aldermen will meet hereafter every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall, for the consideration of such subjects as may have been referred to the Committee.

PETER SEERY,
WM. H. MCCARTHY,
CHESTER H. SOUTHWORTH,
Committee on Street Pavements.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk.

THE CITY RECORD.

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

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, February 17, 1875.

EIGHTEENTH AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

AMOS STOOKEY, Auctioneer.

THE EIGHTEENTH SALE OF UNCLAIMED property will take place at 300 Mulberry street, March 2, 1875, at 10 A. M., consisting of miscellaneous articles: boat, rope, lead, furniture, harness, tea, blankets, segars, liquor, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewelry, plated ware, revolvers, pistols, etc.; also, by order Board of Police, a lot of old iron, iron beds, small engine, sash doors, etc.; also, by order of Inspector, several lots of furniture, held for carriage.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Room 39,
NEW YORK, January 25, 1875.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, 300 Mulberry street, Room 39, for the following property, now in his custody without claimants: Two boats, three robes, box soap, box starch, lot silver-plated ware, two bags and contents, eleven revolvers, lot furniture, two pieces cloth, lot rope, seal muffs, silver watch, male and female clothing, and money found in street.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR \$985,600 STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Comptroller's Office, until Thursday, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of \$985,600 of Stocks of the City of New York, to wit:

Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7 of chapter 365 of the Laws of 1865, and as provided by chapter 304 of the Laws of 1874, principal payable November 1, 1910, and interest, at six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November. \$685,600 00

Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of \$100,000, in one, two, and three year, respectively, and interest, at six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November. 300,000 00

Total. \$985,600 00

The proposals will state the amount of Stocks desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
February 19, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, February 18, 1875.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

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

CONFIRMED FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

Regulating, grading, setting curb, gutters and flagging Seventy-fifth street, from Fifth avenue to the East river. All payments made on the above assessment on or before the 19th day of April, 1875, 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.

SPENCER KIRBY,
Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1875.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS

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

CONFIRMED JANUARY 14, 1875.

Forty-third street, paving, between Madison avenue and the Grand Central Railroad Depot, or Vanderbilt avenue. Fifty-seventh street, paving, between Second and Lexington avenues. Eightieth street, paving, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Second avenue, paving, between Sixty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.

Third avenue, curb, gutter, and flagging (west side), between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets. Eighty-sixth street, regulating, grading, setting curb, gutter, and flagging, four feet wide, from Eighth avenue to the River Drive.

All payments made on the above assessments on or before April 10, 1875, 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.

SPENCER KIRBY,
Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, February 5, 1875.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

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

CONFIRMED JANUARY 5, 1875.

Opening a new street, running parallel to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, from Kingsbridge road, across Tenth avenue, to the Boulevard, near the Harlem river.

All payments made on the above assessment on or before the 6th day of April, 1875, 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. until 2 P. M. for the collection of money, and until 4 P. M. for general information.

SPENCER KIRBY,
Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
ROTUNDA, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, February 1, 1875.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS

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

CONFIRMED DECEMBER 2, 1874.

Opening Tenth avenue, from a point 10,353 feet northerly from the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Eleventh avenue.

All payments made on the above assessment on or before the 2d day of April, 1875, 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.

SPENCER KIRBY,
Collector of Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
ROTUNDA, COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, December 30, 1874.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

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

CONFIRMED DECEMBER 10, 1874.

Macadamizing the Sixth avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth street to the Harlem river; also setting curb-stone, and flagging four feet in width through the sidewalks of the same.

All payments made on the above assessment on or before the first day of March, 1875, 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.

SPENCER KIRBY,
Collector of Assessments.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I have received the following Assessment Rolls of unpaid assessments for the erection of lamp-posts in the Twenty-fourth Ward, late Town of West Farms, and that I will be at my office, corner of Mott street and Railroad avenue, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of each week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., until the 27th day of February, 1875, for the purpose of receiving payment of the several amounts due thereon in:

- Sub-Lamp District—In General Lamp District No. 3, Inwood.
- " " In General Lamp District No. 4, Kingsbridge road.
- " " In General Lamp District No. 3, Waverly street.
- " " In General Lamp District No. 2, Centre street.
- " " In General Lamp District No. 4, McComb's Dam road.

January 26, 1875

CHARLES CLARK,
Collector of Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

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

For building Outlet Sewer in Seventeenth street, from the Hudson river to and through Eleventh avenue and Twenty-third street to near Tenth avenue; and Seventeenth street, from Eleventh avenue, to and through Tenth avenue to Fourteenth street, with branches.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on all the property from Twelfth to Forty-first street, and from Broadway and Fourth avenue to Thirtieth avenue.

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

THOMAS B. ASTEN,
JOHN MCHARG,
VALENTINE S. WOODRUFF,
JOHN MULLALLY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1875.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF LANDS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS, appointed by the Comptroller of the City of New York, pursuant to provisions of chapter 613 of the Laws of 1873, that payment is required of the several amounts of assessments, interest, and charges upon the lots, premises, and parcels of land, as hereinafter set forth, within sixty days from the date of this notice, to wit: On or before the twenty-sixth day of February, at the office of said Collector, corner of Mott street and Railroad avenue, Tremont, on the subject of such assessments, as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction, at the hotel of Lewis H. Combes, on Railroad avenue, near Fifth street, Morrisania, present Twenty-third Ward, New York City, on the Twenty-seventh day of February, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the lowest term of years which any person or persons shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the assessments, commissions, interest, charges of notice and advertisement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Assessment Lists have been received by the Board of Assessors from the Commissioner of Public Works for building:

- No. 1. Sewer in Greenwich street, between Charlton and King streets.
- No. 2. Sewer on east side of Hudson street, between Charlton and King streets.
- No. 3. Sewer in Greenwich street, between King and West Houston streets.
- No. 4. Sewer in Washington street, between West Tenth and Charles streets.
- No. 5. Sewer in Lighthouse street, between Varick and Hudson streets.
- No. 6. Regulating, grading, curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Eighth street, from Fifth avenue to the East river.

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

- No. 1. Both sides of Greenwich street, from Charlton to King street.
- No. 2. East side of Hudson street, from Charlton to King street.
- No. 3. Both sides of Greenwich street, from King to West Houston street.
- No. 4. Both sides of Washington street, from West Tenth to Charles street.
- No. 5. Both sides of Lighthouse street, from Varick to Hudson street.
- No. 6. Both sides of One Hundred and Eighth street, from First to the Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,
Chairman.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 19 Chatham street,
NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1875.

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

- No. 1. For building sewer in Ninety-sixth street, between Tenth avenue and the Hudson river.
- No. 2. For building sewers in Sixth avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, and in Seventh avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and in One Hundred and Twenty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with branches.
- No. 3. For building sewers in Sixth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, with branches.
- No. 4. For laying Belgian pavement in Eighty-fourth street, from Avenue A to Third avenue, and from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
- No. 5. For laying Belgian pavement in Eighty-first street, between Second and Fourth avenues.
- No. 6. For laying Belgian pavement in First avenue, from Sixty-first to Ninety-second street.
- No. 7. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter and flagging Madison avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street to Harlem river.
- No. 8. For building basin on northeast corner of Thirty-third street and First avenue.
- No. 9. For building basin on southeast corner of Thirty-third street and First avenue.
- No. 10. For building sewer in Spring street, between Broadway and Crosby street.

The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, Vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on:

- No. 1. All the property from Ninety-first street to One Hundred and Sixth street, between Eighth avenue and the Hudson river, and from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues.
- No. 2. All the property from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, from New avenue west to the Eighth avenue.
- No. 3. All the property from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, from a point seventy-five feet east of Sixth avenue to the westerly line of the Seventh avenue.

No. 4. Both sides of Eighty-fourth street, from Avenue A to Third avenue, and from Fourth to Fifth avenue to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 5. Both sides of Eighty-first street, from Second to Fourth avenue, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 6. Both sides of First avenue, from Sixty-first to Ninety-second street, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 7. Both sides of Madison avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

No. 8. All the property on the northerly side of Thirty-third street, between First avenue and the East river, to the extent of half the block.

No. 9. All the property on the southerly side of Thirty-third street, between First avenue and the East river, and on the east side of First avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

No. 10. Both sides of Spring street, between Broadway and Crosby street.

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

THOMAS B. ASTEN,
JOHN MCHARG,
VALENTINE S. WOODRUFF,
JOHN MULLALLY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1875.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Commissioner's Office, Room 19, City Hall,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1875.

THE BUILDINGS, PARTS OF BUILDINGS, fences, etc., now standing between the lines of the Riverside Drive; the Boulevard, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Inwood street; Ninety-second street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson river; and Eleventh avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Seventh street, as lately opened, and now incumbering said streets and avenues, will be sold at public auction, on the ground, on Wednesday, February 24, 1875, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., with the premises on the Riverside Drive, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

For catalogues and further particulars apply to

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

and all other costs and charges of said sale accrued thereon. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Dated December 24, 1874.

CHARLES CLARK,
Collector of Assessment

Assessment for the Expense of Opening, Widening, and Straightening Third Avenue, in the Town of Morrisania.

(INTEREST FROM APRIL 1, 1874.)

SOUTH MELROSE.

STREET.	NO. OF VILLAGE MAP.	SIZE OF LOT.	NO. OF ASSESSMENT MAP.	SIDE OF STREET.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
Mott street.....	36	1,072.50	1	South....	John H. Smith.....	\$15 94
Benson street.....	114	1,354.50	13	do	M. Hoppel.....	22 97
Third avenue.....	118	2,162.50	26	West.....	John Rogge.....	154 98
do	119 A	1,674.47	27	do	do	105 91
Benson street.....	120	3,770	25	North....	do	112 36
do	121	580	24	do	do	9 78
Third avenue.....	285 B	2,456.80	40	West.....	Thomas Rae.....	113 91
do	732	5,150	68	do	do	207 49
do	736 A	3,152	62	do	John Reynolds.....	189 21
do	736 B	2,890	63	do	Patrick Keenan.....	146 60
Elton avenue.....	731 A	3,800	69	East.....	Benj. Timms.....	85 04
Third avenue.....	731 C	1,562	18	West.....	Hartung.....	80 99
do	731 D	1,687.50	19	do	Unknown.....	83 55

NORTH NEW YORK.

Third avenue.....	1	1,594.29	75	East.....	Daniel Malone.....	\$0 45
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MELROSE.

Third avenue.....	280 A	2,500	173	West....	John Pettigrew.....	\$103 74
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NORTH MELROSE.

Third avenue.....	5	396	181	West....	Wm. Hays.....	\$27 22
do	7	4,976	179	do	Caspar Werner.....	206 23
do	95	4,991.63	182	do	Town of Morrisania.....	194 73
do	Gore.	4,841	185	do	Town of Morrisania.....	207 07
do	do	6,060.90	308 A	East....	do	252 14
do	do	2,250	329 B	do	do	93 11
do	1 A	406.72	186	do	Sophia Malain.....	15 31
do	1 B	1,169.32	187	do	do	43 63
do	1 C	5,246.50	188	do	do	195 90
do	2 A	2,500	194	do	John Fogel.....	93 38
do	2 B	2,500	195	do	do	93 38
do	3 H	2,450.87	206	West....	Wm. Hoeland.....	101 19
do	3 I	2,467.08	207	do	do	101 19
do	6 D	1,875	211	do	John P. Schunard.....	87 59
do	6 E	1,869.87	212	do	do	86 26

EAST MELROSE.

Third avenue.....	S P	23,000	261	East....	Public School No. 4.....	\$219 73
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BENSONIA.

Burk avenue.....	D E	6,864	263	East....	Est. of Mrs. Davis.....	\$58 68
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GROVE HILL.

163d street.....	234	2,000	298	North....	J. M. & E. C. Boyd.....	\$5 82
Third avenue.....	284	2,000	290	East....	do	24 75
do	285	2,000	291	do	do	24 75
do	286	2,000	292	do	do	24 75
do	287	2,000	293	do	do	24 75

MORRISANIA.

Third avenue.....	149 I	5,605	316	East....	George Horn.....	\$236 83
do	148 B	6,100.50	318	do	Wm. Rumble.....	252 88
do	142 G	2,500	336	do	Philip Bender.....	103 74
do	142 K	2,800	339	do	M. Schoeffler.....	135 51
do	142 L	2,450	340	do	do	116 92
168th street.....	51 F	1,439.62	384	North....	B. M. Chave.....	24 20
Third avenue.....	140 A	2,733.33	462	East....	do	106 74
do	140 B	2,733.33	463	do	do	106 74
do	140 C	2,966.66	464	do	do	114 16
do	140 D	2,500	465	do	do	95 40
Washington avenue.....	S pt. 38 A	117.47	409	do	Ph. Schureman.....	2 76
do	N pt. 38 A	110	409	do	do	2 55
Third avenue.....	63 I	2,500	424	West....	Wm. Turner.....	12 50
do	63 B	2,500	424	do	do	9 84
do	63 M	2,500	425	do	do	8 47
do	130 F	2,500	478	East....	Ph. Weyand.....	66 16
do	P S	20,000	507	do	Public School No. 3.....	551 42
do	96 A	2,913.50	508	do	Eliz. Franklin.....	88 72
do	96 B	2,918.70	509	do	do	103 10
do	96 C	3,900	510	do	do	141 08
do	96 D	2,442.50	511	do	do	88 77
do	96 E	2,446.37	512	do	do	89 77
do	96 F	2,450.12	513	do	do	90 75
do	96 G	2,453.87	514	do	do	91 73
do	96 H	476	514 B	do	do	2 13

Assessment for Laying out and opening Broadway and Franklin Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, in the Town of West Farms.

(CONFIRMED SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.)

STREET.	LAND MAP NO.	PLOT NO.	NAME OF OWNERS.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.
Franklin avenue.....	....	4	C. & A. Bathgate.....	\$88 00
Broadway	4	15	Unknown.....	183 95
Fairmount avenue.....	3	16	do	58 12
Woodruff avenue.....	48	23	do	73 49
do	76	31	do	27 58
Waverly street.....	108	32	do	16 56
Locust avenue.....	123	33	do	16 56
Waverly place.....	99	42	do	59 72
Broadway	97	44	do	183 77
Locust avenue.....	91	50	do	91 88

RYER FARM.

Locust avenue.....	6	51	Unknown.....	\$13 82
do	5	52	do	13 82
do	4	53	do	22 98
do	3	54	do	25 42
do	1	56	do	27 58
Broadway	95	57	do	27 58
Cedar street.....	178	67	do	4 62
do	179	68	do	5 54
do	180	69	do	5 54
do	181	70	do	6 46
do	182	71	do	6 46
do	183	72	do	7 37
do	184	73	do	7 37
do	185	74	do	8 28
do	186	75	do	8 28
do	187	76	do	9 20
do	189	78	do	11 03
do	190	79	do	11 03
do	191	80	do	11 96
do	192	81	do	11 96
do	194	83	do	13 82
do	195	84	do	13 82

EAST TREMONT

Samuel street.....	26	118	Unknown.....	\$160 74
Cedar street.....	127A	...	do	4 62
Samuel street.....	23	136	do	36 75
do	24	137	do	160 74

EAST TREMONT—(Continued).

STREET.	LAND MAP NO.	PLOT NO.	NAME OF OWNERS.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.
Samuel street.....	20	139	Unknown.....	\$36 75
do	21	140	do	55 12
do	22	141	do	128 59
do	41	143	do	32 15
do	40	144	do	13 82
John street.....	17	145	do	4 62
do	16	146	do	30 75
do	15	147	do	55 12
Broadway	14	148	do	28 59
John street.....	44	150	do	32 15
do	45	151	do	13 82
do	7	152	do	4 62
do	6	153	do	9 20
do	5	154	do	5 54
do	4	155	do	1 85
Broadway	13	156	do	110 21
do	12	157	do	73 49
do	11	158	do	91 88
do	10	159	do	101 07
do	8	161	do	110 21
John street.....	63	163	do	16 56
do	62	164	do	18 39
do	61	166	do	22 98
do	60	168	do	27 58
do	59	170	do	38 75
do	58	172	do	45 94
Broadway .....	..	173A	John B. Haskin.....	106 18

SOUTH BELMONT.

Broadway .....	....	173b	John C. Kayser.....	29 94
do	114, 113	174, 175	F. Grote.....	63 32
do	111	176	do	18 90
Elm avenue.....	26	178	John C. Kayser.....	64 30
do	25	179	Unknown.....	32 15
do	24	180	do	18 39
do	23	181	do	9 20
do	32	182	do	13 82
do	31	183	do	18 39
do	30	184	John C. Kayser.....	32 15
do	29	185	do	64 30
Garden avenue.....	74	188	do	64 30
do	73	189	do	32 15
do	72	190	do	18 39
do	71	191	do	14 71
do	81	192	do	3 68
do	80	193	do	18 39
do	79	194	do	18 39
do	78	195	do	32 15
do	77	196	do	54 30
do	106	201	Bernard Quinn.....	73 49
do	107	202	do	73 49
do	108	203	F. Grote.....	68 90
do	109	204	do	68 90
do	110	205	do	41 18
Broadway	112	207	do	13 82

BELMONT.

Broadway	94	209	Unknown.....	\$42 28
do	93	210	David Dugdale.....	42 28
do	92	211	do	42 28
do	91	212	John C. Kayser.....	42 28
do	90	213	Unknown.....	42 28
do	89	214	do	42 28
do	88	215	do	42 28
do	137	224	do	128 59
do	136	225	John C. Kayser.....	128 59
do	135	226	S. F. Simpson.....	128 59
do	134	227	Unknown.....	128 59
do	133	228	do	128 59
do	131	230	do	128 59
do	143	232	O. Messing.....	45 94
do	1/2 of 144	233	do	21 14
do	1/2 of 144	233	Henry Bausch.....	21 14
do	145	234	S. T. Simpson.....	42 28
do	146	235	Unknown.....	42 28
do	147	236	do	42 28
do	148	237	do	42 28
do	149	238	do	42 28
do	150	239	Conrad.....	45 94
do	151	240	Unknown.....	45 94
do	152	241	Emily Wood.....	42 28
do	153	242	John C. Kayser.....	42 28
do	154	243	do	42 28
do	156	245	Unknown.....	42 28
do	124	250	John C. Kayser.....	101 07
do	126	252	do	101 07
do	127	253	do	101 07
do	128	254	Unknown.....	101 07
do	129	255	do	101 07
do	84	265	Edward Barnard.....	42 28
do	83	266	do	42 28
do	85	267	John C. Kayser.....	42 28
do	86	268	Jesse Lyon.....	42 28
do	87	269	Michael Dowling.....	45 94
do	31	270	Unknown.....	18 39
do	32	271	do	293 91
do	271A	271A	William Driscoll.....	22 48
do	121	273	James Pierson.....	101 07
do	159	274	do	45 94
do	120	275	do	128 59
do	36	276	Unknown.....	27 58
do	35	277	do	160 74
do	14	283	do	200 42
do	13	284	do	36 75
do	12	285	do	9 20
do .....	..	286	do	36 75
do .....	..	287	do	26 60
do	119	288	do	5 26

Assessment for Laying Out and Opening Central Avenue.

(CONFIRMED JULY 6, 1868.)

NAME.	COMMISSIONERS' MAP.	TOWN MAP.	ASSESSMENT.
C. Berrian.....	228	53	\$40 00
do	229	94	35 00
do	230	52	40 00
do	231	95	35 00
do	238	48	40 00
do	240	47	40 00
do	242	40	40 00
do	244	45	40 00
do	246	44	40 00
do	247	103	35 00
do	248	43	40 00
do	249	104	35 00
do	250	42	40 00
do	251	105	35 00

Assessment for Laying Out and Opening Central Avenue—(Continued).

NAME.	COMMISSIONERS' MAP.	TOWN MAP.	ASSESSMENT.
Unknown	190	72	\$60 00
do	191	75	35 00
do	192	71	60 00
do	193	76	35 00
do	194	70	60 00
do	195	77	35 00
do	196	78	60 00
do	197	78	35 00
do	198	08	60 00
do	199	70	35 00
do	200	07	60 00
do	201	80	35 00
do	220	57	60 00
do	222	56	60 00
do	243	101	35 00
do	245	102	35 00
Charles Berrian	327	...	487 26
Charles Laird	323	91	35 00
do	225	92	35 00
Patrick Hays	308	13	60 00
do	309	134	35 00
do	310	12	60 00
do	311	135	35 00
Philip H. Berrian	304	15	60 00
do	305	132	45 00
do	306	14	60 00
do	307	133	45 00
Alexander Robertson	295	127	35 00
do	297	128	35 00
do	299	129	35 00
Charles Kean	272	31	35 00
do	273	116	60 00
David Cassidy	258	38	60 00
do	260	37	60 00
do	262	36	60 00
Daniel King	234	50	60 00
do	235	97	35 00
George Martin	224	55	60 00
do	226	54	60 00
William Gordon	227	03	35 00
William Ingall	209	84	35 00
do	211	85	35 00
Patrick McEvoy	216	59	60 00
do	218	58	60 00
Alexander Gordon	221	90	35 00
Benjamin Odell	288	23	60 00
Unknown	234	...	265 44
do	168	113	83 75
Carl Waller	116	9	26 80
Emily Hannan	119	30	16 75
William Hockland	120	28	67 00
R. L. Anderton	127	17	33 50
Libenun Libenan	138	18	26 80
Van Roth	135	21	67 00
C. Berrian's Farm	150	54	13 40
Unknown	151	53	33 50

Assessment for Straightening Central Avenue.
(CONFIRMED MAY 16, 1870.)

NAME.	COMMISSIONERS' MAP.	TOWN MAP.	ASSESSMENT.
Mrs. McCreery	4	87	\$4 31
Unknown	9	1	30 66
do	10	1	22
Heirs of Dr. Anderson	18	6	\$4 99
William H. Racey	49	2	42 09
George Buchanan	50	1	25 20
George Hettrick	52	12	22 70
George Arcularius	53	...	316 81
Michael Burns	114	252	12 67
do	115	259	8 40
do	116	268	8 40
do	117	253	12 67
Michael Nagle	118	254	12 67
do	119	267	8 40
do	120	266	8 40
Rev. George R. Crook	121	255	12 67
do	122	256	12 67
do	123	265	8 40
George W. Archer	124	261	8 40
do	125	257	49 51
do	126	258	12 67
do	127	263	8 40
Heirs of William C. Higgins	132	282	35 80
Richard Goodfellow	174	...	61 31
Theodore M. Squires	175	107	1 03
do	176	47	2 06
do	177	46	8 40
do	178	45	8 40
do	179	44	8 40
do	180	43	9 13
do	181	41	11 64
do	182	42	14 00
do	183	43	8 70
Mary McLean	236	306	2 50
do	237	301	9 43
do	238	302	9 43
do	239	335	2 21
do	240	334	1 71
do	241	303	9 43
do	242	304	9 43
do	243	333	1 47
do	263	320	6 78
David Gaffney	272	14	14 70
Mrs. Fredrika Conrad	276	10	9 54
Emily Ulman	277	9	4 39
C. Waller	278	8	25
S. Tuck	279	17	15 48
R. L. Anderton	279A	43	25
Unknown	279B	29	7 33
William Brummer	279C	28	14 44
William Hoeland	279D	30	3 36
Emily Hammon	281	27	14 70
Isaac Kahn	289	23	14 08
Frederick Woolf	290	22	10 50
J. Mabie	291	49	19 39
H. Duplane	298	51	14 70
A. Meitzenheimer	301	53	8 77
do	302	54	3 21
do	303	55	11
Unknown	306	21	14 70
L. Libmann	308	2A	19 72
A. Strumwold	309	19	17 54
Jacob Muller	311	3	14 70
George Roll	312	18	11 08
R. L. Anderton	313	16	7 78
do	318	...	132 62
Joseph Conrad	318A	...	297 99
William L. Fisher	321	...	328 04
Theodore M. Squires	324	115	16 50
Unknown	325	7D	16 50
Theodore M. Squires	328	31	61
do	330	68A	24 76
do	331	86	9 43
do	332	85	31 84
David Sellig	333	D	22 19
Theodore M. Squires	337	56	24 76
do	338	84	1 18
do	339	87	9 43
Charles Heinzel	342	...	24 00
J. H. V. Cockroft	347	...	84 48
do	348	...	43 54
P. H. and C. E. Berrian	409	73	5 90
do	410	74	5 90
do	411	75	5 90
do	412	72	8 88
do	413	71	8 88
do	414	76	5 90

Assessment for Straightening Central Avenue—(Continued).

NAME.	COMMISSIONERS' MAP.	TOWN MAP.	ASSESSMENT.
P. H. and C. E. Berrian	415	77	\$5 00
do	416	70	8 88
do	417	69	8 88
do	418	78	5 90
do	419	79	5 90
do	420	68	8 88
do	421	67	8 88
do	422	80	5 90
William Ingall	430	84	5 90
do	431	85	5 90
James Wood	434	86	5 90
do	435	87	5 90
Patrick McEvoy	437	59	8 88
Owen McGann	438	88	5 90
do	439	89	5 90
Patrick McEvoy	440	58	8 88
Charles Berrian	441	57	8 88
Alexander Gordon	442	90	5 90
Charles Laird	443	91	5 90
Charles Berrian	444	56	8 88
George Martin	445	55	8 88
Charles Laird	446	92	5 90
William Gordon	447	93	8 88
George Martin	448	54	8 88
P. H. Berrian and S. E. Timpson	449	53	5 90
do	450	94	5 90
do	451	95	5 90
do	452	52	8 88
John McCormick	453	51	8 88
do	454	96	5 90
David King	455	97	5 90
do	456	54	8 88
John Graham	457	49	8 88
do	458	98	5 90
John Lee	459	99	11 42
C. Lowerre, Jr.	460	48	8 88
do	461	47	8 88
John Lee	462	100	11 42
P. H. & C. E. Berrian	463	101	5 90
C. Lowerre, Jr.	464	46	8 88
do	465	45	8 88
P. H. & C. E. Berrian	466	102	5 90
do	467	103	5 90
C. Lowerre, Jr.	468	44	8 88
do	469	43	8 88
P. H. & C. E. Berrian	470	104	5 90
do	471	105	5 90
C. Lowerre, Jr.	472	42	8 88
do	473	41	8 88
P. H. & C. E. Berrian	474	106	5 90
do	475	107	5 90
C. Lowerre, Jr.	476	40	8 88
do	477	39	8 88
P. H. & C. E. Berrian	478	108	5 90
do	479	109	5 90
do	480	30	8 88
Pohle	481	31	8 88
P. H. & C. E. Berrian	482	110	5 90
do	483	111	5 90
do	484	36	8 88
Charles Kean	493	31	8 88
do	494	116	5 00
Philip Rodenback	495	117	5 00
C. E. Berrian and S. E. Timpson	496	30	8 88
do	497	29	8 88
Philip Rodenback	498	118	5 90
Theodore Smulley	499	119	5 90
do	500	28	8 88
S. E. Timpson	501	27	8 88
William Kearney	502	120	5 90
do	503	121	5 90
S. E. Timpson	504	26	8 88
do	505	25	8 88
James Hannan	506	122	5 90
do	507	123	5 90
S. E. Timpson	508	24	8 88
John S. Jennings	510	124	5 90
George Thorn	511	125	5 90
S. E. Timpson	512	22	8 88
do	513	21	8 88
George Thorn	514	126	5 90
Alex. Robertson	515	127	5 90
S. E. Timpson	516	20	8 88
do	517	19	8 88
Alex. Robertson	518	128	5 90
do	519	129	5 90
S. E. Timpson	520	18	8 88
William Smulley	533	11	8 88
do	534	136	5 90
do	535	137	5 90
do	536	10	8 88
do	537	9	8 88
do	538	138	5 90
do	539	139	5 90
do	540	8	8 88
Charles Berrian	541	1	12 67
do	542	2	4 12
do	543	3	4 12
do	544	4	4 12
do	545	7	5 90
do	546	6	5 90
do	547	5	5 90
S. E. & C. E. Timpson	548	...	300 31
John B. Haskin and John Bussing	553	...	217 86
Dennis Valentine	557	...	50 54
John B. Haskin	558	...	197 01
do	559	...	59 02
Unknown	568	3	21 22
Henry W. Law	570	...	96 01

Assessment for Grading Willis Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets.

(CONFIRMED SEPTEMBER 17, 1872.)

NAME OF STREET.	SIDE.	NO. OF LOT.	SIZE.	NAME OF OWNER.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.
Willis Avenue—		Block 2.			
Between 138th and 139th streets..	West..	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28	200x100	H. P. Whitney.....	\$1,280 00
		Block 4.			
Between 139th and 140th streets..	East....	3 and 4	50 x 100	Spellman & Griffin ...	312 00
		Block 8.			
Between 140th and 141st streets..	West....	26	25 x 100	Mrs. Mulligan	152 00
do do	do	27 and 28	50 x 100	Mary L. Wallace.....	304 00
		Block 15.			
Between 142d and 143d streets....	East....	49 and 50	50 x 100	T. Lawrence.....	288 00
		Block 14.			
do do	West....	21 and 22	50 x 100	Thomas Graham	288 00
do do	do	25	25 x 100	Estate of James Kelly....	144 00
do do	do	27 and 28	50 x 100	do	288 00
		Block 19.			
Between 144th and 145th streets..	East....	1, 2, 45 and 46	100 x 100	Andrew Duryea.....	544 00
do do	West....	18, 19, 20 and 21	100 x 100	do	544 00
do do	do	22	25 x 100	Patrick Hartigan.....	136 00
		Block 21.			
Between 145th and 146th streets..	do	12 and 13	50 x 100	Andrew Duryea.....	264 00
do do	do	14, 15, and 16	75 x 100	Thomas Rae.....	396 00
do do	do	17 and 18	50 x 100	Theodore Schmidt.....	264 00
		Block 20.			
do do	do	1 and 39	50 x 100	Andrew Duryea	264 00

Dated December 24 1874

CHARLES CLARK, Collector of Assessments.