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NUMBER 26.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS-CONDENSED STATEMENT OF MORTALITY-METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, ETC.

REGISTERED MORTALITY (week ending July 19th), AND THE ACTUAL MORTALITY (each day in the week, ending at noon, July 12th, 1873), WITH

E. HARRIS, M. D., Registrar.

AN ENUMERATION OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Saturday 19	Friday 18	Thursday 17	Wednesday 16	Tuesday 15		Monday 14	Sunday 13		DATE				Average Deaths in corresp week for the past 5 years.		Deaths in corresponding week of 1872. Deaths in corresponding		Total actual Mortality each day during the Week ending July 12.	fuly 12	July 11	July 10	July 9				July 6	c	AUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths Reported and Registered																						
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 MOTT ST., New York, July 22, 1873.

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report on the sanitary regulations on the business of hog slaughtering:

The Committee invited those engaged in the business to a conference on the 27th day of June.

Dusiness to a conference on the 27th day of June. A large number of persons were present, and a general discussion of the subject was had. The butchers complained that they had not had sufficient time to prepare a statement of their views, and, accordingly, the Committee sent the following circular to each person engaged in the the business, inviting him to communicate his the business, inviting him to communicate his opinion in writing:

HEALTH DEP'T, No. 301 MOTT ST., NEW YORK, July 8th, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 8th day of July inst., the Sanitary Commit-tee was instructed to prepare and present, for the action of the Board, a report in regard to the action of the Board, a report in regard to the business of hog slaughtering with a view to the adoption of such regulation and control of the same as will effectually obviate its present objectionable features. During the preparation of such report, an opportunity will be afforded to the parties interested in such business, to present their views in writing, addressed to this Board, as to the best practicable method of securing thorough sanitary reform in this branch of commercial enterprise. Should you desire to avail yourself of the opportunity, you are requested to present your communication on before the 12th inst.

STEPHEN SMITH,

STEPHEN SMITH,

The following communication was received on

the 18th inst. Stephen Smith, M.D., Chairman of Sanitary

Comm t e, &: SIR-In reply to your communication of July 9th, we would most respectfully submit the fol-

First—The entire suppression of the business of hog slaughtering in the city limits.

We answer that the business is a legitimate business, and, therefore, entitled to the protection of the law when we do not interfere with the

welfare of others.

That we have availed ourselves of all the

modern improvements introduced into the business, as far as they have been presented to our notice; and we are willing and ready to make any further improvements that your Honorable

The removal of our business outside the city limits would entail a heavy expense, which would fall on the consumer in the enhanced value of the

The carting of hogs any great distance, especially during the warm weather, causes them to become sour and unfit for food, which would be the destruction of our business.

Our immediate branch is a small part of the business to be effected by this suppression.
There are at least two hundred to three hundred firms engaged in the cutting of hogs, who emfirms who give employment to five hundred men.

Our carting employs about one hundred double trucks at an annual expense of \$100,000

The receipts of live hogs in this city for the

year 1872, were 1,270,263; value, about \$15,000,000, which is exclusive of receipts at Communipaw, which find a sale in this market.

The territory we occupy was designated by the
Legislature at the request of a previous Board of

Health.

The live stock is all landed on the immediate premises, thereby doing away with all driving through the street, and the location seems better adapted to the business than any other on the

Second-Objectionable features of the business

as it exists at present. We feel that we labor under great disadvan-tage in making answer, from the fact that the objectionable features have never been specified

We would suggest as one method of securing sanitary reform that permission be granted us to handle our blood and offal on our own premises, while in a fresh state, converting it into a fer-tilizer without producing any stench therefrom. By a recent invention, successfully adopted in

Boston, Chicago, and other cities, we are satisfied we can attain the above result. would do away with any necessity for an offal dock, as far as our business is concerned, and obviate the necessity of carting offensive matter through the streets in a decomposed state; as by this process we are able to handle all this matter as fast as it comes from the animal.

In regard to the herding of live hogs, we think your Honorable Board will sustain us in the opinion that there can be no smell arising from any live animal detrimental to the public health. If your Board prefer concrete to plank flooring, in order to better their flushing and removal

of secretions, we stand ready to do our part to-wards this improvement, or any other your Board may suggest.

Third—In relation to the concentration of this

important branch of commercial enterprise in an abattoir—

We submit that no improvement could be in-troduced in an abattoir that could not be just as well adopted in our present buildings, which are good, substantial brick buildings, have been erected at a great expense, and are located in close proximity to each other, being only 40 feet in one direction and 160 feet in another, from actual contact.

The building of an abattoir sufficient to ac-commodate this business would require extensive grounds and a large outlay of funds, more than would be warranted, without a guarantee that after it was completed, the location would not be objected to by some future Board of Health.

That the abattoir system, as suggested by your Honorable Board, covers a great many abuses connected with our present system, we treely admit; and, if, after a full consideration of this matter, your Board decides that this business should be so concentrated, we are ready and willing to meet your requirements so far as

and willing to meet your requirements so far lies in our power.
Charles White & Co., foot W. 40th street.
Spring & Haynes, foot W. 40th street.
W. M. Tilden & Co., foot W. 40th street.
O. Stahlnecker & Son, foot W. 41st street.
Metcalf & Gibbs, foot W. 39th street.
Munroe Crane, foot W. 39th street.
Davis & Atwood, foot W. 39th street.
Rood & Martin, foot W. 39th street.
James McBride, foot W. 40th street.
Tobey & Booth, foot W. 39th street.
It is apparent, from the preceding commu

It is apparent, from the preceding communi-cation, that while the butchers do not recognize, as we had anticipated, any material defects in the methods of conducting their business, they nevertheless manifest a commendable disposition to comply with all needful sanitary requirements. They claim to have availed themselves of all the modern improvements, as far as they have knowledge, and "are willing and ready to make "any further improvements" which this Board

information which the Committee obtained from the hearing given to the slaughter-ers, from their written communications, and ers, from their written communications, and from other sources, confirms our opinion that the business may and should be brought under the most rigid sanitary control, or be excluded from the city. As at present conducted, nearly every branch of the business is offensive. The herding of the hogs in il "constructed and dilapidated wooden sheds, the slaughtering in imperfectly appointed buildings, the disposition of offal, blood and other refuse, &c., are features of the trade which demand radical reform. And it is apparent that the business commands an amount apparent that the business commands an amount of capital which will enable the proprietors to make any necessary changes without other in-convenience than what will arise from the readjustment of their methods of work. The Committee have maturely considered the

following propositions:

I. The entire suppression of the business within the city limits.

II. The regulation of the business in existing slaughter houses.

III. The concentration of the business in ar

I. The most effectual method of relieving the 1. The most effectual method of relieving the city from the nuisance which hog slaughtering creates, is, of course, its entire suppression within the city limits. And such action on the part of the Board as would suppress the business would, in our opinion, be justified, if it were not possible otherwise to remedy existing evils. The alleged inconveniences and difficulties attending conducting the business outside of the city—such as the perishable nature of the meats, difficulties of transportation, the deprivations of the poor as the perishable nature of the meats, difficulties of transportation, the deprivations of the poor who purchase of the packing houses, &c., &c., have no real existence. The hog slaughterers at Communipaw, who largely supply our markets, do not attach any importance to the obligations. And we are convinced, after much inquiry, that if this business were concentrated at some accessible point on the river beyond the some accessible point on the river beyond the city limits, it could be carried on not only much more economically than at present, but the facilities for the distribution of the meats in the city, the disposition of refuse, &c., &c., would be greatly facilitated. The transportation of meats in properly prepared barges would greatly tend to their preservation, and the refuse could all be utilized by proper apparatus on the

II. The regulation of the business in existing slaughter houses, a measure thoroughly advocated by the butchers, cannot in the opinion of the Committee be so ordered as to obviate some of the most objectionable features of the trade. The same territory now occupied, would be required the herding of hogs would be distributed over the same area: the care of refuse would be very im-perfect, and that negligent and imperfect manperfect, and that negligent and imperfect management which always characterizes small dealers and tradesmen, would render the business under the most rigid supervision objectionable, especially during the summer months. If they are allowed to remain in their present buildings they should be required to receive the hogs directly from the river into yards within the building or its immediate inclosure, having cemented floors and such drainage as will secure free escape of all liquid filth into the river low tide. The slaughter houses should be so improved as to secure the immediate removal of all liquid filth into the river beyond low tide, better care and into the river beyond low tide, better care and disposition of all offal and refuse, the removal of the sheds now used for yarding hogs, etc. And even after these improvements are made, the Committee doubt the propriety of allowing the work to be continued during the hot months of the year in these several establishments:

III. The concentration of the business in a

single building or abattoir within the city limits is the last method considered by the Committee. This method considered by the Committee.

This method contemplates the concentration of the entire business, yarding, slaughtering, rendering, etc., in a single building. Such a structure to meet sanitary requirements must be located on the river front, must be of such dimensions as to accommodate the entire business in all its de tails and of such material and construction as to prevent all nuisances. That such construction in New York, is practicable is evident from the success of the abattoir system in other cities, and from the testimony of those familiar with all the details of the business.

details of the business.

In regard to these several plans the Committee are of the opinion that if the second is adopted hog slaughtering should be prohibited during the months of June, July, August and September, and the most radical improvements of the several establishments should be required. But this course would only be temporizing with an evil which sooner or later must be remedied effectively.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the Board should adopt the first or third method. Of these, the first would undoubtedly most effectually remove for all time the offense which the business creates. Nor do the objections which the butchers allege, appear to have any just weight. Ample facilities for the business can be weight. Ample facilities for the business can be obtained near the city on the water front, and transportation of meats by water to various points, would be a great improvement upon the present carriage by trucks. Yet we do not believe that any business should be driven from the city which can, by proper regulation, be rendered practically inoffensive. And we are of the opinion that this business can, by the adoption of the third plan, be rendered inoffensive. If the parties interested in this business would unite, and in good faith, provide a suitable building, with in good faith, provide a suitable building, with all the appliances and appointments of a modern abattoir, this trade, in all its details, now so offensive, could be rendered an ornament to the

In order to carry into effect this measure, time will be required in which to make the necessary will be required in which to make the necessary arrangements and erect the required building. As little time, however, should be allowed by the Board as possible, and the Committee are of the opinion, after much inquiry, that not more than one year should be allowed. But, meantime, it will not be proper to tolerate the nuisances which the business creates during the remaining hot months of the summer. The steady progress of cholera in the West is a standing menace against all sources and forms of local filth, and this Board should use every means at filth, and this Board should use every means at filth, and this Board should use every means at its command to secure the utmost degree of cleanliness throughout the city. In the opinion of the Committee the immediate remedy for the nuisance created by hog slaughtering, is the discontinuance of yarding, in sheds at present used; the cementing of the floors of the yards in the buildings; the thorough cleansing, whitewashing

buildings; the thorough cleansing, whitewashing and disinfection of the slaughter houses, yards, pens, grounds, &c., &c.

The Committee recommend the adoption of such measures as will carry into effect the methods of regulating slaughtering, expressed in the pre- ceding report.

STEPHEN SMITH,

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF DR. JOHN C. PETERS ON THE CHOLERA OF THE WEST AND SOUTH.

In advance of a more full report I can state that, to my personal knowledge, cholera was conveyed from New Orieans and Memphis by steamboats to Louisville and Cincinnati. The Health officer of Evansville also reports that the first three cases or more were landed there from steamboats below; the same has happened at St.

I also have very positive information that cases were brought by railroad to Nashville and died

In Gallatin, Woodburn, and Bowling Green, the first cases, sometimes three in number, were imported ones.

But the momentous fact stands out very strongly that, however the disease may have been brought to or have or ginated in Murfreesboro', Nashville, and Bowling Green, and many other places, the pestilence quickly and almost exclusively local-ized itself in the filthiest parts of these towns; while the cleanest portions almost entirely es-

In Murfreesboro', no direct importation of the In Murfreesboro', no direct importation of the disease is yet acknowledged, but it is well known that, among the earliest cases in the neighborhood, was that of a negro who arrived from Nashville and died in a house near the town; the woman who nursed him, washed his clothes, died, and two others in the same house. In Murfreseboro', the physicians generally admitted that the disease was true Asiatic cholera, like that of 1866, but were also fully impressed with the Southern theory—viz., that a long severe winter, changing suddenly to a very warm summer, had produced such a rapid growth of vegetation that all the grasses and vegetables were very watery and unwholesome. The filth acvery watery and unwholesome. The filth ac-cumulated during the winter was suddenly ex posed to a very hot sun, and bred a peculiar in-digenous malaria. That the drinking water became affected, especially in the lower portions of the town, which received sewage and drainage from above; that the disease crept along the creek and water courses, wherever drai mists and malaria most prevailed, and affected principally, or almost exclusively the blacks and low-class whites who lived in such places.

These localizing influences were so great and manifest that importation was not thought of or looked for, especially as almost all the better and higher parts of Murfreesboro', and the more cleanly and comfortable inhabitants almost entirely experience.

cipitated and modified by malarious and bad

cipitated and modified by malarious and bad dietetic influences. They used cleanliness, and disinfection of persons and clothes vigorously; forbade the nightly assemblage of negroes; and s amped the disease out quickly.

At Nashville the localizing causes of cholera were so extended and apparent, that no importation of the disease was looked for, or generally believed in. Nor are the Nashville physicians much to blame for tastening their attention almost exclusively upon these secondary and localizing causes of the disease. They are so patent in Nashville that they force themselves upon every one's attention. Comparatively ary and localising classes of the disease. They are so patent in Nashville that they force themselves upon every one's attention. Comparatively few deaths occurred in the highest, cleanest, best ventilated, best drained, and best paved portions of the city. The best residence and business portion of Nashville during the whole of the terrible epidemic which raged on its outskirts, was almost perfectly safe to live in. The cholera was almost exclusively confined to the outer limits and low portions of the city, and carried off hundreds of those living near the small streams, or so-called branches, licks and runs of water, especially the Lick Branch on one side, and Wilson's Spring Branch upon the other, along which, says Dr. Jones, there has been "a "rapid and progressive crowding of houses, or "rather huts and shanties, either clustered to-"gether in narrow streets and alleys, or more "frequently huddled together without system, "and crowded with a careless and filthy population, wholly deficient in ventilation, without them for the enforcement of hydrenic "lation, wholly deficient in ventilation, without any facilities for the enforcement of hygienic regulations, forming a most favorable field for the lodgment and spread of diseases like chotlera, and rendering it difficult, if not wholly the control of the cont "impossible, to devise any efficient measures for the arrest of communicable diseases in

In these places the cholera prevailed both in 1866 and this year. In 1866 the disease came from the East and North, and in fact was brought down from Cincinnati. This year it came up from the Southwest, and Nashville has doubtless sent cases up to Cincinnati, as she has to many other places.

Dr. Jones feared in 1866 that cholera might appear and prevail amongst the blacks and ill-fed and poorly cared-for whites in the suburbs of the city for days before its presence could ever be suspected. But it did not: on the 9th of August, 1866, he noticed the arrival of a negro woman from Cincinnati, where cholera was rag-August, 1866, he noticed the arrival of a negro woman from Cincinnati, where cholera was raging, and who was suffering with the disease. In 1873 cholera really appeared and prevailed sometime before its presence was discovered. On June 2d, the City Physician published a card, as there was "quite an excited condition of the public mind upon the subject of cholera, because within the past few days some deaths had occurred so suddenly that some physicians and many good citizens feared the existence of epidemic or asiatic cholera." That they were produced by cholera morbus, or sporadic cholera he asserts there is not a doubt. The list of deaths was not published till June 9th, on which day they amounted to 21. The disease had been progressing among this vast and careless population, unheeded and uncontrolled, for 10 or 14 days, when on June 7th the deaths amounted to 21 per day and notwithstanding the assurance of the city authorities that it was only mild American or African cholera an enormous pants of the country.

At Edgefold just across the Cumberland river parts of the country.

At Edgefield, just across the Cumberland river and scarcely one half mile distant from Nashville, there were only 15 or 20 deaths. It lies on a low sandy plain, is supplied with good cistern water; and has broad, well ventilated streets. It immunity was so remarkable that a public thanksgiving was held "for being only partially visited giving was held "for being only partially visited by the epidemic." Similar cases are very com-mon: in 1849 it did not spread from St. Louis to Altona for more than a month.

At Gallatin, Woodburn, and Bowling Green, the first cases were all imported; some of the Nas-ville fugitives died in the hotels followed by more the first cases were all imported; some of the Nas-ville fugitives died in the hotels followed by more deaths among the inmates, and another general scattering to more distant places with the same general result at Bowling Green almost the same condition of things prevailed as in Murfreesboro' and Nashville, viz: the higher, cleaner and better parts of the town remained free from disease, while the course of a filthy stream, and the low marshy land below, which were defiled with sewage from above were ravaged by it. Louis-ville a very clean city built on sandy, gravelly soil, with broad well paved streets, widely separ-ated houses, clean courts, alleys, yards and stables has again for the fifth time escaped cholera. It has had little or none in 1832 and 1833, 1848 and 1849, 1854, 1866 or 1873, the disease has been repeatedly landed there from steamboats and railroads to my own knowledge, but has never taken root, although it lies in the direct line of travel both by river and rail, between Nashville taken root, although it lies in the direct travel both by river and rail, between Nashville and Cincinnati, and Mobile always enjoys nearly the same immunity. Cincinnati is not as clean as Louisville nor as foul as Nashville, and cholera has pursued an intermediate course. It was first reported as far back as May 22d, by a steamboat from New Orleans, and the first cases oc-curred on a contagious boat, at least one hundred and seventy passengers and crew were landed from this boat. I visited another infected vessel from Memphis, with about sixty passengers and crew which had previously landed dead and dying at Louisville and still had infected clothes on board. The disease has pursued a slow but relentless course These localizing influences were so great and nanifest that importation was not thought of or ooked for, especially as almost all the better and igher parts of Murfreesboro', and the more leanly and comfortable inhabitants almost enirely escaped.

Still, the Murfreesboro' physicians regarded he disease as true Asiatic cholera, merely preto give me a list of deaths from June 16th only; and, of course, it was impossible to trace the history of the cases which occurred from May 22d to June 16th; but, from the latter date, I beheve that the majority of cases were recorded at the Health office, with name, age, date, residence, and duration of attack. Of these one died in one hour, one in two, one in four, one in five, ten is six one in seven, seven in eight, six in nine. in six, one in seven, seven in eight, six in nine, six in ten, one in eleven, twenty-five in twelve, two in thirteen, five in fourteen, two in fifteen, eight in sixteen, eleven in eighteen, six in twenty, two in twenty-two, twenty in twenty-six, twelve in twenty-eight, one in thirty, nine in thirty-six, thirteen in forty-eight—viz., one hundred and sixteen cases in less than twenty-four hours, and sixteen cases in less than twenty-four hours, and twenty-five cases in between twenty-four hours and forty-eight hours. The disease has been scattered over the whole city. But Cincinnati is a standing menace and danger to the rest of the country, more dangerous perhaps to other cities and towns than it is to itself and its own residents and visitors. The type of cholera which I have seen at the West is of the most virulent and malignant type of Asiatic cholera: which I have seen at the West is of the most virulent and malignant type of Asiatic cholera; marked by suddeness of attack, rapidity of fatal result by rice water discharges, cramps, blueness, coldness of the surface, nose, and breath; pulselessness; absence of elasticity of the skin; sunken eyes; pinched features; suppression of urine, &c. In short scarcely any disease more virulent and malignant can be conceived of.

It has perhaps advanced North more slowly because the emigration from New Orleans upwards is far less than it used to be.

Respectfully submitted.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN C. PETERS, M.D.

BUREAU OF VITAL STAT'STICS HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, July 22d, 1873.

In the week ending on Saturday the 19th inst., there were 895 deaths reported in this city, and in the previous week the actual number of deaths was ascertained to be 667. The increase of mortality was large and significant. The records herewith submitted show that of this increase there were 137 more deaths than in the previous week attributed to diarrhoeal diseases, and that the residue of that increase was charged mostly to the residue of that increase was charged mostly to the various constitutional and local maladies that have their greatest fatality when any general cause of vital depression occurs. No epidemic or unusual diseases were concerned in this increase of mortality. The weather seemed as favorable to health as in previous years, and it is chiefly because there was so great an increase in diarrhoeal ma-ladies, and that mostly in the over crowded quar-ters of the city were uncleanliness and faulty food do much harm. The following table shows how the records of certain causes of deaths compare for the past eight years:

Weeks Ending	Year:	Deaths fr'm Zymotic Dis-	Deaths from Diarrhocal Diseases at all ages	Diarrhoeal Diseases chil- dren under 5 years of age.	Deaths from direct effect of Solar Heat	Total Deaths from all	Mean Temperature for Week	Average Humidity for week, [saturaton 100°.]
July 21	1866	545	195	307	246	1362	68.	65.40
July 20	1868	489	416	396	155	1142	88.	60.
July 17	1369	373	284	202	1	726		62.33
July 16	1870	386	327	301	1	757	70.60	56.53
July 22	1871	319				640	70.32	57.90
July 19	1872	530		282		894 895	79.85	81.18 66.

The extreme readiness with which crude foods, a foul atmosphere, fatigue and irregularities in diet now induce bowel complaints, requires that all classes should adopt special precautions in cleansing, personal care and food. And there are numerous great sources of defilement of crowded streets and of the city atmosphere which will need to be promptly suppressed for the saving of life. The disease that is decimating towns in some of the south-western states has not yet gained a foothold east of the Alleghanies; and in order to become thoroughly defended against it, there will need to be cleansing so effectual and universal in this city that the mortality by diarrhoeal maladies vastly decreases. The death rate in this city was equal to 46.54 per 1000 inhabitants yearly. The rate in London, the first week in July, was 19 per 1000, and in 21 British cities, was 21 per 1000. In Berlin, the last week in June, the rate was 47 per 1000, in Vienna 26, and in Rome 33 per 1000. In the three cities last mentioned the atmospheric conditions most nearly corresponded with those in New York the past three weeks. The extreme readiness with which crude foods, atmospheric conditions most nearly corresponded with those in New York the past three weeks. ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police met on the 22d day of July, 1873. Present—Messrs. Charlick, Gardner, Duryee and Russell, Commissioners.

Fines imposed.

Patrolman Peter Reilley, Second precinct, ten days Patrolman Patrick Donovan, Second precinct, two days pay.
Patrolman Charles Dunleavy, Second precinct, two days pay.
Patrolman Patrick J. Fitch, Fourth precinct, two

days pay.
Patrolman James Quinn, Sixth precinct, two days pay.
Patrolman Thomas Stapleton, Seventh precinct, two days pay.
Patrolman Marcus J. O'Sullivan, Seventh precinct,

Fatrolman Patrick F. Calhoun, Seventh precinct, three days pay.
Patrolman Jos. V. McMullin, Seventh precinct, three

days pay.
Patrolman John Rakielewitz, Tenth precinct, three days pay.

Patrolman Daniel J. Fagan, Thirteenth precinct, five

days pay. Patrolman James P. Geraghty, Thirteenth precinct, days pay. trolman Francis Seaver, Thirteenth precinct, three

Patrolman Leopold F. Zorkill, Fifteenth precinct, two Patrolman William Cairns, Sixteenth precinct, one

Patrolman Bernard J. Collum, Sixteenth precinct, five ays pay. Patrolman John Delaney, Eighteenth precinct, three

days pay.
Patrolman Elliott H. Lee, Eighteenth precinct, two days pay.
Patrolman Michael Bolster, Eighteenth precinct, two

days pay. Patrolman Henry Ostrom, Twentieth precinct, two days pay.
Patrolman Peter Quinn, Twentienth precinct, three

days pay.
Patrolman B. M. Thompson, Twenty-eighth precinct, two days ray.

Patrolman John M. O'Keefe, Twenty-eighth pre-cinct, two days pay.

Patrolman Robert Stevenson, Twenty-ninth precinct,

Patrolman Daniel Archibald, Twenty-ninth precinct,

Patrolman Hiram Cole, San. Co., three days pay.
Patrolman Hiram Cole, San. Co., three days pay.
Patrolman Jeremiah Murray, Twenty-seventh precinct, two days pay.

Complaints Dismissed.

Complaints Dismissed.

Patrolman John Canavan, Second precinct.
Patrolman Peter Reilley, Second precinct.
Patrolman Peter Reilley, Second precinct.
Patrolman Peter Reilley, Second precinct.
Patrolman Ed. J. McGloin, Third precinct.
Patrolman Ed. J. McGloin, Third precinct.
Patrolman Harrison Curry, Fourth precinct.
Patrolman Michael Savage, Fourth precinct.
Patrolman Roger O'Halloran, Sixth precinct.
Patrolman Chas. Watson, Eighth precinct.
Patrolman Chas Watson, Eighth precinct.
Patrolman Chaston Complete Peters of the Patrolman Chaston, Patrolman Precinct.
Patrolman Distopher Smith, Tenth precinct.
Patrolman John E. Dougherty, Eleventh precinct.
Patrolman Michael Coleman, Thirteenth precinct.
Patrolman Those. Willard, Eighteenth precinct.
Patrolman Thomas Maguire, Nineteenth precinct.
Patrolman Thomas Maguire, Nineteenth precinct.
Patrolman William Keeley, Twenty-first precinct.
Patrolman William Keeley, Twenty-first precinct.
Patrolman William Reeley, Twenty-first precinct.
Patrolman Cass. V. Munier, Twenty-sixth precinct.
Patrolman Geo, W. Decker, Twenty-eighth precinct.
Patrolman Wm. Wright, Twenty-ninth precinct.
Patrolman Wm. Kelly, Twenty-ninth precinct.

Leaves of Absence granted.

Captain T. J. Kennedy, Sixth precinct, half day.
Captain Thos. Byrnes, Fifteenth, ten days
Sergeant F. Weith, Second precinct, half day.
Sergeant Coombs, Tenth precinct, one day.
Patrolman J. B. Henderson, Twenty-eighth precinct, half day without pay.
Patrolman R. Rynders, Twenty-eighth precinct, half day without pay.

day without pay.
Patrolman E. O. Tyler, Twenty-fifth precinct, half day without pay.
Patrolman J. M. Tully, Second court, half day without

pay. Patrolman J. Kennedy, Twenty-seventh precinct, half day without pay, Patrolman J. Brady, Fifteenth precinct, one day with-

Patrolman H. Heaviside, Fourth precinct, one day without pay. Patrolman Bernard Dunn, Fifth precinct, half day with-

Parades Allowed.

Joseph Lodge, No. 14—funeral.
York Lodge, No. 197, F. & A. M—funeral.
Concordia Bund—funeral.
Bloomingdale Association—funeral.
Washington Council, No. U. A. M—funeral.
Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 14—funeral.
Columbia Sharp Shooters—target excursion.
Warren Association—excursion.

Bills referred to Finance Committee.

K. Krenkel			\$90 4
K Krenkel			7
K Krenkel			1 2
A M Burroughs			45 0
Ino. McDonald			72 3
M. B. Brown			30 0
Monthly report of the Chief Clerk of consumption of gas in the several station	of	re	lativ ouse:

was referred to the Committee on Station Houses.

Transfers Ordered.

Acting Sergeant S. E. Brown, from Twenty-first to Eighth precinct. Sergeant Wm. Schultz, from Eighth to Twenty-ninth

Patrolman Francis McGann, from Eighth to Twentyninth precinct.
Patrolman Patrick Fullem, from Twenty-ninth to

fifth precinct.
Street lamp reports for the week ending July
20th, were ordered to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Public Works.
Resolved, That leave of absence for three

days, with pay, be granted to the doormen of the Department, under the conditions expressed in resolution of July 8th.

Requisition was made upon the Comptroller for the following sums of money:

\$345,122 22

Leave was granted to Patrolman M. Savage, Fourth precinct, to receive \$21 for da nage to his uniform, from the person who caused the damage.

mas Allman and James P. Florence were denied leave to apply for re-appointment.

Resolved. That honorable mention be made

of Patrolman Patrick F. Byrnes, Eighth precinct, for brave and officer-like conduct displayed in making an arrest on the 16th inst.

Bills Referred to Finance Committee.

Communication trom Superintendent Thorne to the effect that he suspended, on the 17th inst., Geo. Mellen, Inspector of Dumping, foot of Thirty-seventh street, North River, and temporarily placed Joseph Madden in charge. Referred to Committee on Street Cleaning.

Communication from the Superintendent of Stables, recommending the sale of 8 useless horses. Referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning

with power.

A statement was presented from Superintendent Thorne of the cost of removing rubbish at

Twenty-third and Thirty-third streets, as directed by resolution of June 23d last, as follows:

Whereupon it was
Resolved, That the Chief Clerk prepare in
proper form the detailed vouchers for expenses
incurred in removing rubbish at Twenty-third
and Thirty-third streets, and forward the same
to the Counsel of the Corporation, to take measures to collect the amount of the parties liable therefor. Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS Commissioners Office, Room 19, City Hall, New York, July 19, 1873.

In accordance with sec. 110, chap. 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	03
For penalties on water rent 147	60
For tapping croton pipes 132	00
For vault permits 1,734	75
For sewer permits 330	
For sewer pipe sold to contractors 253	56
m 1	. 04

Certificates of the cost of the following improvements were transmitted to the Board of Assessors: Sewer in Frankfort street, between Cliff and John streets. Sewer in Tenth avenue, east side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Sewer in Pearl street, between Old Slip and a point one hundred and eighty feet south of Old Slip. Sewer in Tenth avenue, west side, between Slip. Sewer in Tenth avenue, west side, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Receiving basin at southeast corner Forty-fourth street and Broadway. Receiving basin at northeast corner Forty-third street and Broadway. Receiving basin northeast corner Fleventh street Receiving basin northeast corner Eleventh street

and Thirteenth avenue.

Croton water has been introduced in Seventy second street, between Lexington and Third

One new lamp was ordered to be fitted np at northwest corner First avenue and One hundred and fifteenth street.

Three hundred and forty-three Receiving Bawere cleaned.

The laying of Belgian pavement in the following streets has been completed: Sixtieth street, between First and Third avenues; Seventieth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Fifty-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Fifty-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Fifty-

third street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues.

Fourteen complaints as to obstruction in streets

Twenty-six permits to place building materials on streets were issued; also three permits to erect awnings, and seven permits for flagging sidewalks

awnings, and seven perints of nagging sactivation and setting curb and gutter stones.

Three Inspectors of Street pavements and one Inspector of Sewers were discharged on account of completion of the works on which they were

There is an aggregate increase of nine men and one cart in the laboring force of the Depart-ment and a decrease of one team.

The total number of requisitions drawn by the Department on the Comptroller during the week is \$170,537.06.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Patrolman Patrick Fullem, from Twenty-Indian Fatrolman Francis D. Webber, from Fifth to Twenty-Patrolman Francis D. Webber, from Fifth to Twenty-Moore.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Statement of the hours during which all 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

EXECUT	IVE DEPART	MEN1.
OFFICES.	LOCATION.	HOURS.
Mayor's Office No	o. 6, City Hall.	10 a.m.—3 p.m.
Mayor's Marshall. No	o. 5, City Hall.	10 a.m.—3 p.m.
Permit BureauN	o. r, City Hall.	10 a.m.—2 p.m.
License BureauNo	o. I, City Hall.	10 a.m.—2 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. Cl'k of the Common Council and of B'd of Supervisors. Clerk of B'd of Assist-tant Aldermen.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Comptroller's Office, West end, New County Court
House.

-Bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing
from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and
revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the City—
Ground floor, West end, New County Court House.
-Brown-stone building, City Hall Park.
-Bureau for the collection of Taxes—
Brown-stone building, City Hall Park.
-Bureau for the collection of arrear of taxes and
assessments and of water rents—
Ground floor, West end, New County Court House.
-Auditing Bureau—

3-Bureau
assessments and of water react
Ground floor, West end, New County Court House.
4-Auditing Bureau—
Main floor, west end, New County Court House.
5-Bureau of Licenses. } Ground floor, west end, New
6-Bureau of Licenses. } Ground floor, west end, New
6-Bureau of Markets—} County Court House.
7-Bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into
the Treasury, in the City and for the payment of money
om warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor—
(Office of Chamberlain and County Treasurer.)
Main floor west end, New County Court House.
8-Bureau for the Collection of Assessments—
Governor's room, City Hall (temporarily.)
LAW DEPARTMENT

Counsel to the Corporation, 82 Nassau st., 9 a. m., 5 p.m. Public Administrator, 115 and 117 " 10 a.m., 4 p.m. Corporation Atty, " 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.n. Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes 265 Broadway, Room 13, 9 a. m., 4 p. m.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Central Office, 300
Com's Office, 50pt's Office, 61pt's Office, 71pt's Office, 71

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioners' Office, 19 City Hall, 9 a. m., 4 p. m. Chief Clerk, 20

Contract Clerk, 21

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Engineer in charge of sewers, 21 City Hall, ""

Engineer in charge of Boulevards and avenues, 18 ½ City Hall, ""

Bureau of repairs and supplies, 18 City Hall, ""

Bureau of Imeumbrances, 13 City Hall, ""

Bureau of Imeumbrances, 13 City Hall, ""

Bureau of Street Improvements, 11 City Hall "Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton aqueduct, 17 ½ City Hall, ""

Bureau of Water Register, 10 City Hall, ""

Bureau of Water Register, 10 City Hall, ""

Bureau of Streets and Roads, 13 City Hall, ""

Bureau of Streets and Roads, 13 City Hall, ""

Bureau of Streets and Roads, 13 City Hall, ""

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Central Office, 66 Third av. 8 a. m., to 5 p. m.
Out Door Poor Dep't, 66 Third av., always open.
Entrance on 11th Street.
Free Labor Bureau, 8 and 10 Clinton pl. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Reception Hospital, City Hall Park, N. E. Corner, al-

ways open.
Reception Hospital, 99th street and 10th av. always open.
Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th street, E. R.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ssioner's Office, 127 and 129 Mercer St., 9 a. m. to

4 p. m. Chief of Department, 127 and 129 Mercer St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Inspectors of Combustibles, 127 and 129 Mercer St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Fire Marshal, 127 and 129 Mercer St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, 301 Mott St. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Sanitary Superintendent, 301 Mott St. always open.
Register of Records, 301 Mott St., for granting burial
permits, on all days of the week except Sundays from
7 a. m. to 6 o'lock p. m., and on Sundays from 8 a. m.
to 5 o'clock p. m.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Commissioners' Office, 36 Union Square, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Commissioners' Office, 346 and 348 Broadway, corner. Leonard St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS. commissioners' Office, Brown Stone Building, City Hall Park, 32 Chambers St., 9 a. m. 4 p. m., on Saturday, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Surveyor's Bureau, 19 Chatham St., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Board of Assessors,

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS. Superiatendent's Office, a Fourth av., 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

BOARD OF EXCISE. Commissioners Office, 299 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. 4 P. M. BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Office of the Board, cor Grand and Elm sts, 9 A. M. 5 P. M. Supt. of Schools, " 9 A. M. 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. nmissioners, Office, Castle Garden, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m erintendents, Office, Castle Garden, 9 a. m. to 5 p. n THE CITY RECORD Office, No. 2 City Hall, N. W. corner (basement, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES.

Coroner's Office, 40 E. Houston st.
Sheriff's "first floor, S. W. cor.
New Court House.
County Clerk's Office, first floor, N. E.
cor. New Court House.
Surrogate's Office, first floor, S. E. cor.
New Court House.
District Attorney's Office, second floor
Old Court House, 82 Chambers
Street.

COURTS.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Special Sessions, Tombs, corner Franklin and Centre streets, Tuesdays, Thurs-days and Saturdays, POLICE COURTS

First District, 14th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and portion of Sanitary Pre-Tombs, cor, Frank-lin and Centre streets. 7 a. m., 3 p. cinct. Second District, 8th Second District, 8th
9th, 15th, 16th,
2oth, 25th, 33d,
28th, and 29th
Precincts.
Third District, 7th,
10th, 18th, and
portion of Sanitary Precinct.
Fourth District,
19th, 21st, 22d,
23d, and 19th
sub station.
Fifth District, 12th
Avenue (Harlem.)

Greenwich ave.,
9a. m., 6p. m.
9a. m., 6p. m.

8a. m., 4p. m.

8a. m., 4p. m.

8a. m., 4p. m.

8a. m., 4p. m.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

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 regulating, grading, setting curb, gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-third street, from Fourth avenue to Eight avenue.

Fourth avenue to Eight avenue.

No. 2—For regulating, grading, setting curb, gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third street, from Mount Morris square to Eighth avenue.

No. 3—For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-second street, from Ninth avenue to Mount Morris square.

No. 4—For regulating and grading One Hundred and Street, from Ninth avenue to Mount Norris square.

Twenty-second street, from Ninth avenue to Mount Morris square.

No. 4—For regulating and grading Thirty-eighth street, from First avenue to East River.

No. 5—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first street, from Seventh avenue to Eighth avenue.

No. 6—For laying Belgian pavement in Fortieth street, from Madison avenue to Third avenue.

No. 7—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first street, from Second avenue to East River.

No. 8—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first street, from Second avenue to East River.

No. 9—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.

No. 10—For laying Belgian pavement in Twenty-first street, from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue.

No. 11—For granite pavement in Twenty-fourth street.

No. 12—For flagging Eighth avenue, west side, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets.

No. 13—For flagging Eighth avenue, west side, twenty-five teet south of Fifty-sixth street, running southerly seventy-five feet.

No. 14—For underground drains, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, and between First and Second avenues.

No. 15—For fencing vacant lots on Eighth avenue, west side, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.

No. 16—For fencing vacant lots on Ninetieth street, south side, between Third avenue and Lexington avenue. No. 17—For building sewer on Third avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

No. 18—For building sewer on Sixty-fifth street, between First and Third avenues.

No. 19—For building sewer on Second avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, and in One Hundred and Fifteenth street between First and Third avenues, and in One Hundred and Thundred and Thermal Processing of the P

teenth streets, and in One Hundred and Fifteenth street between First and Third avenues, and in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues.

No. 20—For building sewer in Eleventh street, between Dry Dock street and East River.

No. 21—For building sewer in Fifty-fifth street, between Avenue A and First avenue.

No. 22—For building sewer in Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

No. 23—For building sewer in Sixty-sixth street, between Avenue A and First avenue, and between Second and Third avenues.

No. 24—For building basin on south-east corner of Fourteenth street and Eleventh avenues.

No. 25—For building basin on northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Eleventh avenue.

No. 25—For building basin on northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

No. 27—For building basin on northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Thirteenth avenue.

No. 30—For building basin on southeast corner of Sixty-fifth street and Thirteenth avenue.

No. 30—For building basin on northeast corner of Sixty-fifth street and First avenue.

No. 30—For building basin on northeast corner of Chrystie and Grand streets.

No. 30—For building basin on northeast corner of Chrystie and Grand streets.

No. 33—For building basin on northeast corner of Chrystie and Grand streets.

No. 33—For building basin on northeast corner of Chrystie and Grand streets.

No. 33—For building basin on northeast corner of Chrystie and Grand streets.

No. 33—For building basin on heath corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.

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No. 33—For building basin on heath corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.

No. 33—For building basin on heath corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.

No. 33—For building basin on heath corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.

No. 33—For building basin on heath of the line several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

No. 1—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-third

No. 7—Both sides of Thirty-first street, from Second wenue to East River, to the extent of one half the block

avenue to East River, to the extent of one half the block on the intersecting streets.

No. 8—Both sides of Thirty-second street, from Second avenue to East River, to the extent of one-half the block on the intersecting streets.

No. 9—Both sides of Thirty-first street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of one-half the block on the

Fifth avenues, to the extent of one-hair the block on the intersecting streets.

No. 10—Both sides of Second avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, to the extent of one-half the block on the intersecting streets.

No. 11—Both sides of Twenty-fourth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, to the extent of one-half the block on the intersecting streets.

No. 12—West side of Eighth avenue, the property known by Ward Nos. 32 to 36 inclusive.

No. 13—West side of Eighth avenue, the property known by Ward Nos. 33, 34 and 35.

No. 14—The block bounded by Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets and First and Second avenues.

No. 25—The property known as Ward Nos. 33, 34 and 35.

No. 16-The property known as Ward Nos. 49, 52 and No. 17—West side of Third avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, except two lots jnext Twelfth

and Twelfth streets, except two lots inext Twelfth street.

No. 18—Both sides of Sixty-fifth street, between First and Third avenues.

No. 19—Both sides of Second avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, between First and Third avenues and one-half the block of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, between Third and Second avenues.

No. 20—Both sides of Eleventh street, between Dry Dock street and East River to the extent of one-half the block on the intersecting streets.

No. 21—Both sides of Fifty-fifth street, between Avenue A and First avenue.

No. 22—Both sides of Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to the extent of half the block.

No. 23—Both sides of Sixty-sixth street, between Avenue A and Firstsavenue and between Second and Third avenues.

nue A and Firstavenue and between Second and Third avenues.

No. 24—South side of Fourteenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

No. 25—North side of Fourteenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

No. 26—West side of Fourth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

No. 27—North side of Twenty-third street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues.

No. 28—South side of Twenty-third street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues.

No. 29—East side of First avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, and north side of Sixty-fifth street, between First avenue and Avenue A, to the extent of half the block.

No. 30—West side of Mott street, between Worth and Park streets.

No. 30—West side of Street, between Grand No. 31—West side of Chrystie street, between Grand

Park streets.

No. 31—West side of Chrystie street, between Grand and Broome streets.

No. 32—The property known as Ward Nos. 292 F, 292 G, 292 H, 292 I, and 160.

No. 33—Both sides of One Hundred and Ninth street, No. 33—Both sides of One Hundred and Ninth street, street on northwest side of Second avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, and the northeast side of Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed 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 day from the date of this notice.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, IOHN MCHARG, MUNSON H. TREADWELL, VALENTINE S. WOODRUSF, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW YORK, July 7, 1873.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the
City of New York, relative to the opening and extending
of Desbrosses street in an easterly direction, from its
present termination at Hudson street, to Varick street,
in the City of New York.

Pursuant to the statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the
City of New York, hereby give notice, that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the State of
New York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of
the City of New York, by extending Desbrosses street,"
passed May 20th, 1873, three-fifths being present, the
Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York, for

and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the Court House in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of August, 1873, at 10½ olclock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Desbrosses street, in an easterly direction, from its present termination at Hudson street, to Varick street, in the City of New York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature. tion at Hud New York, i Legislature.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation
Dated New York, July 9, 1873.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, (127 and 129 Mercer street.) Office Board of Commissioners, New York, July 11th, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEVEN condemned horses will be sold at aux tion, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday, July 29th, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Hospital Stables of this Department, No. 199 Chrystie street.

JOSEPH L. PERLEY, ROSWELL D. HATCH, CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Commissioners.

Headquarters Fire Department,
City of New York,
127 and 129 Mercer Street,
OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
New York, July 7, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
these headquarters until 12 o'clock, noon, of Friday, July 25, 1873, for building an Engine House in
Carmansville.
Two responsible and

day, July 25, 1873, for binding an Englice
Carmansville.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and proposals will not
be considered unless sureties are named.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or
all of the proposals offered.

Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained on application at this office.

JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
ROSWELL D. HATCH,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT,
Commissioners.

HRADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, (127 and 129 Mercer street,) Office Board of Commissioners, New York, July 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT these headquarters until 12 o'clock noon, of Friday, July 25th, 1873, for furnishing 2,000 feet, in 50 felengths, 2½ inch Rubber Lined Linen Hose, Allen's couplings, with New York thread.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Samples can be seen and all information obtained on application at this office.

JOSEPH L. PERLEY. ROSWELL D. HATCH, CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Commissioner

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, (127 and 129 Mercer street,) Office Board of Commissioners, New York, July 11, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE SECOND on thand Steam Fire Engines will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday, July 28th, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Repair Shops of this Department, No. 21, Elizabeth street.

The purchaser or purchasers required to remove the same within five days after the purchase.

JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
ROSWELL D. HATCH,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION, No. 66 Third Avenue,
New York, July 23, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities
and Correction, until Saturday August 2d, at 2 o'clock,
P. M., for the following articles:
3/co bushel oats.
5/co bushel oats.
6/co deet to know the following articles:
6/co deet to know the following articles:
6/co deet to know the following the follow

Goods to be delivered free of charge.

WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
JAMES BOWEN,
MYER STERN,
Commissioners.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Department, Bureau of Street Cleaning, No. 300 Mulberry Street, New York, July 22d, 1873.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

(By E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.)

VILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON Saturday, 26th July, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Nos. 224 and 226, E. 24th st., stables, EIGHT HORSES.

Note.—The Horses can be seen at the above stated lace before the day of the sale.

HENRY SMITH,
Pres't Dep't Police.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, NO. 300 Mulberry St., PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE,

New York, July 21, 1873.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, 300 Mulberry street, for the following property now in his custody without claimants: Silver watch, one wagon, one chest, &c., property of man drowned July 13, 1873, five barrels and bag raw sugar, money taken from body of man killed April 5, 1873, money, watch &c., taken from man supposed to be insane, box of club sauce, &c.

C. A. St. JOHN, Property Clerk.

C. A. St. JOHN, Property Clerk.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL POLICE,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE, 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, July 19, 1873.
THIRTEENTH AUCTION SALE UNCLAIMED
PROPERTY, THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1873,
AT 10 A. M.

AMOS STOOKEY, AUCTIONEER.

13th sale unclaimed property will take place July 31st,
1875, 10 A. M., at 300 Mulberry street, Police Headquarters, consisting of miscellaneous articles: Pig iron,
old rope, lead, glass, boat, wool, men's and women's
clothing, four gold watchies, six silver watches, chains,
&c. Revolvers, pistols, liquor, robes, iron-beds, segars,
and property of the Police Department, consisting of old
iron-beds, scrap iron, closets, &c.

C. A. ST. IOHN.

C. A. ST. JOHN, Property Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, 36 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, July 21St, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of August 4th, 1873, for the construction of about 4900 lineal feet of the enclosing wall of the Central Park on the line of Eighth avenue.

closing wall of the Central Park on the line of Eight.

avenue.

Sections and specifications for this work may now be seen at the Office of Design and Superintendence (Chief Engineer's room) as above.

The material is to be Ohio sand-stone or New Brunswick free-stone of the best quality.

Samples of the stone proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal.

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

that proposal.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all

proposals.

Proposals will be addressed to the Department of Public Parks and endorsed "Proposals for Enclosing Wall—Central Park."

HENDY G. STERRINS.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, S. H. WALES, PH. BISSINGER, D. B. WILLIAMSON, S. HALL, Commissioners

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, 36 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, July 21st, 1873

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until r2 o'clock of August 4th, 1873, for about 275 feet of light iron railing.

The railing is to be delivered and set in Union Square. Plans and specifications may now be seen at the Office of Design and Superintendence (architect's room), as above.

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

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

all proposals.

Proposals will be addressed to the Department of Public Parks, and endorsed "Proposals for Iron Railing at Union Square."

H. G. STERBINS.

H. G. STEBBINS, S. H. WALES, PH. BISSINGER, D. B. WILLIAMSON, S. HALL, Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, 36 UNION SQUARE, New YORK, July 21st, 1873.

NEW YORK, July 2181, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of August 4th, 1873, for the delivery of about 3,050 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with two faces, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with one face, for the park enclosing wall.

Specifications may now be seen at the Office of Design and Superintendence (chief engineer's room), as above. The stone is to be either Mountain Greywacke, or granite of approved quality and color, and is to be delivered on such docks, or upon trucks, if provided, as shall be directed.

Samples of the stone proposed to be furnished must

invered on such docks, or upon trucks, if provided, as shall be directed.

Samples of the stone proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal.

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

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals will be addressed to the Department of Public Parks, and endorsed "Proposals for Base Stone."

HENRY G. STEBBINS, S. H. WALES, D. B. WILLIAMSON, S. HALL, Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, 36 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, 31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, 31 University 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of August 4th, 1873, for the delivery of about 1,925 superficial feet face measurement of dressed Ashlar, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed coping for Park enclosing wall.

Specifications may now be seen at the Office of Design and Superintendence (Chief Engineer's room) as above.

The material is to be Objective 1988 and 1988

sign and Superintendence (Chief Engineer's room) as above.

The material is to be Ohio sand-stone or New Brunswick free-stone of the best quality. The Ashlar stones will be of equal heighth, between nine and ten inches, and generally from eight to twelve inches wide, with draft around face and well-dressed beds and ends. The coping will be between eight and nine inches in heighth, with chisel draft on top and with one bevel edge.

The stone is to be delivered on such docks or on trucks if provided as shall be directed.

Samples of the stone proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal.

The proposals will give the price per cubic foot for ashlar and per lineal foot for coping, each delivered in accordance with specifications.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by an obligation in writing of two responsible householders or frecholders of the City of New York, their respective places of business or residence being named, to the effect that they will become bound as sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, should it be awarded upon that proposal.

The December of the contract, the right to reject any or all

performance of the contract, should it be awarded upon that proposal.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all

proposals.
Proposals will be addressed to the Department of Public Parks, and endorsed "Proposals for Ashlar and coping for Park wall."

HENRY G. STEBBINS,

HENRY G. STEBBINS, S. H. WALES, PH. BISSINGER, D. B. WILLIAMSON, S. HALL,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, 36 Union Square, New York, July 14, 1873.)

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS OF THE TOWN OF KINGSBRIDGE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Department of Public Parks, until Monday, the twenty-eighth day of July 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the whole or any part of the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF BONDS of the Town of Kingsbridge, authorised by chapter 89, section 3 of the laws of 1873.

Kingsbridge, authorised by Jaws of 1873.

Said bonds are in sums of Five hundred Dollars (500)

Said bonds are in sums of Five hundred Dollars (500)

dated May 1, 1873, and payable at the office of the clerk
of the town of Kingsbridge, on the first day of May 1874.

of the town of Kingsbridge, on the first day of May 1874.

annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, upon
the presentation and surrender of the coupons thereto an-

nexed, as they severally shall become due—viz., November, 1, 1873, and May 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof which shall not be below par as required by law. Each proposal should be properly endorsed, and addressed to H. G. Stebbins, President.

19.

H. G. STEBBINS, S. H. WALES, PH. BISSINGER, S. HALL, D. B. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, 36 Union Square, New York, July 17, 1873.

New York, July 17, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks at their office, until twelve o'clock, noon, of the thirtieth day of July, 1873, for FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF GRATE COAL. Said coal will be delivered on dock foot of 79th street, East River.

Proposals to state the particular description, endorsed as above and addressed to H. G. Stebbins, President.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

H. G. STEBBINS, S. H. WALES, PH. BISSINGER, S. HALL, D. B. WILLIAMSON,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, 36 Union Square New York, July 15, 1873.

New York, July 15, 1873.)

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY

the Commissioners of the Departmens of
Public Parks, at their office until 12 o'clock
noon of the twenty-ninth day of July 1873
for furnishing for four months from this date, SCREENED GRAVEL for walks and roads, to be delivered in
such quantities and at such times and places as may be
required.

Proposals endersed as above.

required.
Proposals endorsed as above to be addressed to H. G
Stebbins, President.
This Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

H. G. STERBINS.

H. G. STEBBINS, S. H. WALES, PH. BISSINGER, S. HALL, D. B. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 17, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR \$500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, July 30, 1873, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New York, authorized by Chapter 505, Section 7, Laws of 1865.

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November 1903.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the prince 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.

awarded to them respectively, together the receipts of 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

of the sums awarded to them, bearing interests of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New York," and enclosed 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,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
July 2, 1873.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST
on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New York,
due August 1st, 1873, will be paid on that day, by the
Chamberlain, at his office in the new Court House.
The transfer books will be closed from July 7th to August 1st, 1873.

gust 1st, 1873.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller

INDICES OF RECORDS.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 14, 1873.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF COMPLETE SETS OF the INDICES OF RECORDS are offered for sale, full bound in sheep, as follows:

Grantors, 28 volumes.

Grantees, 24 "

Notices of Suits in Equity, 8 "

Insolvents, &c., 1"

Total,..61

mications in relation to the Records should be "Superintendent of Records, Comptroller's

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, July 30th, 1873, and until 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day, for the Desks, Seats and other Furniture required for Grammar School No. 19, on East Fourteenth street near First Avenue. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required

third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

med. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ.

HENRY MERZ, WM. BALSER, M. D., ADAM WEBER, OWEN MURPHY, FRED'K C. WAGNER, School Trustees, 17th Ward.

Dated, New York, July 17th, 1873.