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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

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 AN ENUMERATION OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH. E. HARRIS, M. D., Registrar.

DATE.	BAROMETER.		MEAN.		THERMOMETER AND HYGROMETER.		HUMIDITY.		WINDS.		RAINFALL.	
	Mean.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Saturation 100.	Direction.	Distance in 24 hours.	Depths in inches.	
Sunday 13.....	30.169	72.8	63.4	80.2	67.	6 P.M.	64.5	70.	S; SSE; S.	145	..	
Monday 14.....	29.976	77.4	69.8	89.	77.	2 P.M.	67.5	65	SW; SSW; W.	103	..	
Tuesday 15.....	29.825	80.5	70.6	90.	76.	4 P.M.	72.5	68	WNW; WNW; WNW.	172	.02	
Wednesday 16.....	29.889	77.6	65.4	83.	68.	2 P.M.	70.	65	N; SSW; SSW.	136	..	
Thursday 17.....	29.768	70.7	65.	74.	67.5	4 P.M.	69.	68	ENE; E; E.	108	.63	
Friday 18.....	29.778	65.5	63.3	74.2	69.	5 A.M.	62.	81	ENE; ENE; E.	215	.26	
Saturday 19.....	29.809	65.0	60.8	69.5	60.	M.	62.	77	NE; ENE; SE.	151	.01	
Mean for week.....	29.886	72.8	63.4	80.5	69.5	M.	62.	70.		1170	.81	
AVERAGE FOR WEEK, 66.												

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS REPORTED AND REGISTERED DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19.	
	1873.	1872.
Total Deaths from all Causes.	895	895
Total Zymotic Diseases.	514	514
Total Constitutional Diseases.	122	122
Total Local Diseases.	206	206
Total Developmental Diseases.	33	33
Deaths by Violence.	20	20
Small Pox.	1	1
Measles.	11	11
Scarlatina.	24	24
Diphtheria.	24	24
Memb. Croup.	8	8
Whooping Cough.	4	4
Typhus Fever.
Typhoid Fever.	3	3
Under 5 years.	282	282
All Ages.	405	405
Diarrhæal Diseases.
Alcoholism.	11	11
Cancer.	67	67
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	21	21
Marasmus—Tubes Mesent. and Scrofula.	17	17
Hydrocephalus and Tuberc. Meningitis.	19	19
Convulsions.	3	3
Direct Effect of Solar Heat.	65	65
All Diseases of Nervous System.	17	17
Heart Diseases.	33	33
Pneumonia.	15	15
Bronchitis.	17	17
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.
Deaths by Suicide.	8	8
Puerperal Diseases.	95	95
Deaths in Institutions.	32	32
All Deaths of Persons 70 years old or more.	373	373
Under 1 year.	475	475
Under 2 years.	530	530
Under 5 years.	530	530
Total Deaths in Children.	530	530

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FROM NEW YORK METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, CENTRAL PARK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19th, 1873. DANIEL DRAPER, DIRECTOR.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 during week (Population estimated at 1,000,000).....		Deaths in corresponding week of 1872.....		Average Deaths in corresponding week for the past 9 years.....	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Total actual Mortality each day during the week ending July 12.....	607	380	110	149	22	26
Annual Death-rate per 1,000 during week (Population estimated at 1,000,000).....	34.68	18.72	5.72	7.75	1.14	1.35
Deaths in corresponding week of 1872.....	1022	685	150	216	41	30
Average Deaths in corresponding week for the past 9 years.....	748.2	371.2	128.2	179.0	32.6	37.2
July 6.....	81	42	15	16	4	4
July 7.....	87	49	16	17	2	3
July 8.....	98	46	22	23	5	2
July 9.....	96	59	9	18	3	7
July 10.....	105	59	15	25	1	5
July 11.....	105	55	18	26	3	3
July 12.....	95	50	15	24	4	2
Total actual Mortality each day during the week ending July 12.....	607	380	110	149	22	26
Annual Death-rate per 1,000 during week (Population estimated at 1,000,000).....	34.68	18.72	5.72	7.75	1.14	1.35
Deaths in corresponding week of 1872.....	1022	685	150	216	41	30
Average Deaths in corresponding week for the past 9 years.....	748.2	371.2	128.2	179.0	32.6	37.2



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. 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 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 Committee was instructed to prepare and present, for the action of the Board, a report in regard to the adoption of such regulation and control of the business of hog slaughtering with a view to 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,
Chairman.

The following communication was received on the 18th inst.

Stephen Smith, M.D., Chairman of Sanitary Committee, &c.

SIR—In reply to your communication of July 9th, we would most respectfully submit the following views:

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 Board may suggest.

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 product.

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 employ not less three thousand men, beside our ten firms 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 island.

Second—Objectionable features of the business as it exists at present.

We feel that we labor under great disadvantage in making answer, from the fact that the objectionable features have never been specified to us.

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 fertilizer without producing any stench therefrom.

By a recent invention, successfully adopted in Boston, Chicago, and other cities, we are fully satisfied we can attain the above result. This 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 towards 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 introduced 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 accommodate 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 freely 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 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. 41st 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 communication, 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 may suggest.

The information which the Committee obtained from the hearing given to the slaughterers, 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 ill-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 of capital which will enable the proprietors to make any necessary changes without other inconvenience 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 an abattoir.

I. 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 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 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 premises.

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 imperfect, 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 at 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 disposition of all offal and refuse, the removal of the sheds now used for yarding hogs, &c. 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 contemplates the concentration of the entire business, yarding, slaughtering, rendering, &c., 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 details 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.

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 effectually.

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 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 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 city.

In order to carry into effect this measure, time 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 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 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 preceding report.

STEPHEN SMITH,
Chairman.

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 Orleans 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 from below; the same has happened at St. Louis.

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

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 originated in Murfreesboro', Nashville, and Bowling Green, and many other places, the pestilence quickly and almost exclusively localized itself in the filthiest parts of these towns; while the cleanest portions almost entirely escaped.

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 Murfreesboro', 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 accumulated during the winter was suddenly exposed to a very hot sun, and bred a peculiar indigenous 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 drainage, 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 escaped.

Still, the Murfreesboro' physicians regarded the disease as true Asiatic cholera, merely pre-

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 stamped 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 fastening 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 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 together 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 any facilities for the enforcement of hygienic regulations, forming a most favorable field for the lodgment and spread of diseases like cholera, and rendering it difficult, if not wholly impossible, to devise any efficient measures for the arrest of communicable diseases in them."

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 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 panic and stampede of the citizens took place; some of them carrying the disease to various 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. Its immunity was so remarkable that a public thanksgiving was held "for being only partially visited by the epidemic." Similar cases are very common: 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 Nashville 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. Louisville a very clean city built on sandy, gravelly soil, with broad well paved streets, widely separated 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 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 occurred 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 in Cincinnati, creeping from person to person, and from house to house, with unmistakable marks of communication among relations, friends, &c. of the sick, as the drinking water is good. No general outbreak of the disease has occurred and it has always been perfectly safe to visit and live in the best parts of the business and residence quarters. The Cincinnati authorities preferred

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 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. 26—For building basin on southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.
 No. 27—For building basin on northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Thirteenth avenue.
 No. 28—For building basin on southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Thirteenth avenue.
 No. 29—For building basin on northeast corner of Sixty-fifth street and First avenue.
 No. 30—For building basin on west side of Mott street, forty feet north of Chatham square.
 No. 31—For building basin on northwest corner of Chrystie and Grand streets.
 No. 32—For building basin on northeast corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.
 No. 33—For building sewer in One Hundred and Ninth street, between Fourth avenue and Harlem River.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
 No. 1—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, from Fourth to Eighth avenues, to the extent of one-half the block at intersection of Madison avenue.
 No. 2—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, from New avenue to Eighth avenue.
 No. 3—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, from Ninth avenue to Mount Morris square, to the extent of one-half the block, at intersection of Avenue St. Nicholas.
 No. 4—Both sides of Thirty-eighth street, from First avenue to East River.
 No. 5—Both sides of Thirty-first street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues, to the extent of one-half the block on the intersecting streets.
 No. 6—Both sides of Fortieth street, from Madison to Third avenue, to the extent of one-half the block on the intersecting streets.
 No. 7—Both sides of Thirty-first street, from Second 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 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 35 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. 15—The property known as Ward Nos. 33, 34 and 35.
 No. 16—The property known as Ward Nos. 49, 52 and 54 1/2.
 No. 17—West side of Third avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, except two lots next 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 First avenue 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. 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 300.
 No. 33—Both sides of One Hundred and Ninth street, from Fourth avenue to Harlem River, sixty feet 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 above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Thomas B. Asten, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

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

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
 NEW YORK, 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 29th, 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 10 1/2 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be had thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners to estimate and assess 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.

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 auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday, July 23rd, 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 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.

HEADQUARTERS 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 feet lengths, 2 1/2 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,
 Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS 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 feet lengths, 2 1/2 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,
 Commissioners.

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 SEC-ond hand 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,
 Commissioners.

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:

- 3,000 bushel oats.
- 25 Barrels vinegar.
- 50 bales of straw.
- 75,000 feet box boards.
- 20,000 feet wood boards.
- 1000 feet 1 1/2 inch spruce plank.
- 500 feet 2 inch spruce plank.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed advantageous to the interests of this Department.

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.)

WILL 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 place 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.

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, 1873, 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 watches, six silver watches, chains, &c. Revolvers, pistols, liquor, robes, iron-beds, segars, &c. and property of the Police Department, consisting of old iron-beds, scrap iron, closets, &c.

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 4,900 lineal feet of the enclosing wall of the Central Park on the line of Eighth 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.

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."

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 12 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.

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

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.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of August 4th, 1873, for the delivery of about 3,000 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 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.

Proposals will be addressed to the Department of Public Parks, and endorsed "Proposals for Base Stone."

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.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of August 4th, 1873, for the delivery of about 1,025 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 Ohio sand-stone or New Brunswick free-stone of the best quality. The Ashlar stones will be of equal height, 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 height, 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 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.

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

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 12 o'clock, noon, of August 4th, 1873, for the delivery of about 1,025 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 Ohio sand-stone or New Brunswick free-stone of the best quality. The Ashlar stones will be of equal height, 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 height, 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 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.

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

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 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, authorized by chapter 89, section 3 of the laws of 1873.

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, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, upon the presentation and surrender of the coupons thereto annexed, 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.

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

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.

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

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

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, authorized by chapter 89, section 3 of the laws of 1873.

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, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, upon the presentation and surrender of the coupons thereto annexed, 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.

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

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.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, 36 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, July 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Commissioners of the Department 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 endorsed as above to be addressed to H. G. Stebbins, President.

This Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

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

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.

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.

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,
 Commissioners.