

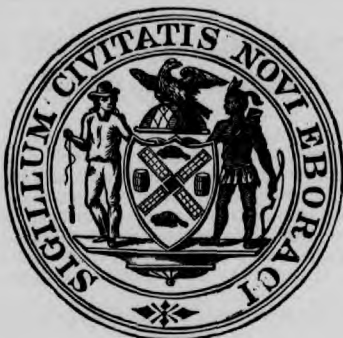
THE CITY RECORD.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

TUESDAY, February 20, 1883,
12 o'clock, M.

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

PRESENT:

Hon. John Reilly, President;

ALDERMEN

Thomas Carroll,
John Cochrane,
Robert E. De Lacy,
Edward Duffy,
Michael Duffy,
Patrick Farley,
Frederick Finck,
Edward T. Fitzpatrick,
August Fleischbein,
Thomas Foley,
Hugh J. Grant,
Henry W. Jaehne,
Patrick Kenney,
William P. Kirk,
Michael F. McLoughlin,
John C. O'Connor, Jr.,
John O'Neil,
Wm. P. Rinckhoff,
John H. Seaman,
Edward C. Sheehy,
Charles B. Waite,
James L. Wells.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, February 17, 1883.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted February 6, 1883, to regulate, grade, curb and flag One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Broadway to a line one hundred and twenty feet west of Twelfth avenue.

I have received communications from property owners on this part of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, which I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body, claiming that the work contemplated in the resolution would be injurious and damaging to their property. The opinions of those whose interests are affected should, in my view, have consideration before the proposed change is made, and I therefore suggest that an opportunity be given to the property-owners on both sides of the street to be heard in relation to the matter.

FRANKLIN EDSON, Mayor.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Broadway to a line one hundred and twenty feet west of and parallel with the west line of Twelfth avenue, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set and reset, and flagging laid and relaid a space four feet wide, where not already done, or where not now on the established grade, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over, ordered to be printed in the minutes and published in full in the City Record.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of builders for amendment to section 200 of article X., chapter 6 of the Revised Ordinances of 1880. Also to amend section 36 of article 4 of chapter 6 of the Revised Ordinances of 1880.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR RESUMED.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, February 17, 1883.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Board of Police relating to the old "Franklin Market."

The amendment asked for by them has my approval.

FRANKLIN EDSON, Mayor.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, February 13, 1883.

The Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Board of Police held this day, it was Resolved, That the Common Council be and are hereby respectfully requested to amend resolution adopted February 6, 1883, relative to the removal of old buildings, walls, and other materials, known as "Franklin Market," so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the said Board of Police be and is hereby authorized to cause the old buildings, walls, and other materials now on the lot and premises known as "Franklin Market" in Old Slip, to be sold at public auction, as provided in section 92, article XVI., chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. KIPP, First Deputy Clerk.

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

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, February 17, 1883.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted February 6, 1883, permitting Harrington & Goodman to retain a storm-door in front of their premises, No. 82 University place.

I am informed that the structure contemplated in the resolution is, in reality, an enclosed portico, 12 feet high, 9½ feet wide; projecting 6 feet from the building, and having a door 4 feet wide in the centre. The occupants of the adjoining property strongly protest against it as depriving them of light, as contracting their view, and otherwise interfering with their interests.

Under these circumstances I think that permission to retain the structure should not be granted.

FRANKLIN EDSON, Mayor.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Harrington & Goodman to retain a storm-door in front of their premises, No. 82 University place; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over, ordered to be printed in the minutes and published in full in the City Record.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman E. Duffy—

Petition to regulate, grade, etc., Avenue A, in South Fordham, with an ordinance therefor.

NEW YORK, February, 1883.

To the Honorable Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, residents and tax-payers of South Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, respectfully request from your Honorable Board, that Avenue A be graded, curbed, and sidewalked, between Berrian Landing Road, Fordham and Waverly street, Tremont, the same being the only thoroughfare to church and market in this locality.

Its present condition being dangerous to life and limb, of both man and beast, and there being no lamps on same, it is very unsafe, especially for women and children.

Yours, very respectfully,

Philip H. Berrian, Avenue A.
James D. McKillop, Berrian ave.
Edward E. France, Waverly st.
George G. Webb, Waverly st. and Myrtle.
George F. Canfield, Jerome ave.
Thomas Wallace, Fordham.
George Becker, South Fordham.
John Gebhard, Fordham.
Denis Delany, Avenue A.
Edward Dargan, Berrian ave.
Francis Canfield, Jerome ave.
Stephen T. Ray, cor. Avenue A and 3d st.
James Murphy, Avenue C.
C. Westerfield, Ludlow st.
John Clar, Avenue A.
William Reinen, Avenue C.
Daniel Delaney, Avenue A.
Jerry Doran, Avenue C.
Michael Conlon, Avenue A.
Michael Crotty, Valentine ave.
Michael Deleany, Avenue A.
James Harrison, 1st st. and Avenue B.
John Mohr, 1st st and Avenue B.
John Trainor, Avenue B.
Thomas Trainor, Avenue B.
Charles Dunlop, Avenue A.

A. W. Foster, Avenue A.
Peter Dooly, Tiebout ave.
Franklin Edson, Sedgwick ave.
William H. Walter, Avenue C.
William J. Valentine, Kingsbridge road.
Henry W. French, McComb's Dam road.
Robert Nugent, Avenue A.
Thomas Hannigan, Avenue B.
William Clinton, Tiebout ave.
J. K. Sharkey, Avenue A.
Joseph J. Marrin, 206th st. and Sedgwick ave.
Ernst Sanhmoohar, Avenue A.
E. L. Studwell, Kingsbridge road.
H. Maynard, Kingsbridge road.
Charles E. Berrein, McComb's Dam road.
H. James Anderson.
William Foster, Avenue A.
Otto Schuhmacher, Avenue A.
Augustus Sparkuhl, Avenue A.
Heinrich Schuler, Valentine ave.
John Lee, Avenue C.
Patrick Brennan, Avenue A.
Franz Nagel, Avenue A.
Lawrence McCarroll, Avenue B.
Jacob Fritz, Berrian ave.
William Coogan, Avenue C.

Resolved, That Avenue A, between Berrian Landing road, Fordham, and Waverly street, Tremont, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Parks; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman Carroll—

Petition for change of grade of Fifty-second street, between Avenue A and First avenue.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, owners of property on Fifty-second street, between First avenue and Avenue A, respectfully request your Honorable Body to change the grade of said street between said avenues according and to conform with the red line on the accompanying diagram.

And as in duty bound they will ever pray, etc.

New York, February 9, 1883.

Edward W. Candee, 52d street and Avenue A.
Mitchell Valentine, No. 411 52d street, bet. 1st avenue and Avenue A.
John Motzer and Mary Motzer, 433.
Barbara Baumann and G. Baumann, 431.
John Murray, No. 413 East 52d street.
Dietrich Mindermann, 397 East 52d street.
Julia T. Schilp, 402 East 52d street.
Alexandrine Spor, 404 East 52d street.
J. W. Weingartner, 427 East 52d street.
Frederick Edgner, 427½ East 52d street.
Christian Breithaupt, 425 East 52d street.
Rosalin Assenheimer, 429 East 52d street.
M. Guber, 407 East 52d street.
H. K. Thurber, Nos. 399, 401, 403, 418 and 420 East 52d street.
E. B. Middlebrook, 410 East 52d street.
John Spenkuch, No. 400 East 52d street.
Michael Mulligan, 414 East 52d street.
Dennis Loonie, 419, 421 and 423 East 52d street.
Mrs. Mary Loonie, 405 East 52d street.
Andrew Heutze, 416 East 52d street.
Julia Mahony, 406 East 52d street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman O'Connor—

Remonstrance against regulating Sixty-seventh street, from Third avenue to East river.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Subsequently the above reference was reconsidered, and the paper referred to the Committee on Public Works.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Wells—

Resolved, That Avenue A, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, be regulated and graded upon the established grade, the curb and gutter stones set, and the flag-stones laid a space four feet wide along each sidewalk, between the Berrian Landing road and Waverly street, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman Kirk—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Christopher C. Ellis, for the sum of fifty dollars, for services rendered to the Board of County Canvassers, and charge the same to the appropriation for "Election Expenses," his name having been accidentally omitted from the resolution adopted December 30, 1882.

Which was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Jaehne—

Petition of citizens on the west side of the city, remonstrating against obstructions in the streets, caused by the freight trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Jaehne—

Resolved, That One Hundred and First street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Eighty-second street, from the Boulevard to Riverside Drive, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, from Seventh avenue to New avenue, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman Wells—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street-lamps lighted in Railroad avenue, from Talmadge street to Fletcher street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton water-mains be laid in Railroad avenue, from Talmadge street to Fletcher street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, as provided in chapter 381 of the Laws of 1879.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, between the easterly curb-line of the Southern Boulevard and the westerly curb-line of Willow avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb, gutter and flag stones, where not on the established grade or line, be taken up, the curb and gutter stones reset, and the flag-stones relaid four feet in width, new curb and gutter stones be set, and new flag-stones four feet in width be laid on each sidewalk, where not heretofore set or laid, and crosswalks be laid across said street at or near its intersections with the Southern Boulevard and Willow avenue, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That Harry Overington be and he hereby is reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Harry Overington, whose present term of office expires March 10, 1883.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That Tremont street (formerly Westchester avenue), from the easterly curb-line of the Boston road to the Bronx river, be regulated and graded upon the established grade, that curb, gutter and flag stones four feet wide be laid along and on each sidewalk, and that a crosswalk be laid across said street at or near its intersection with the easterly side of said Boston road, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That One Hundredth street, from the Boulevard to Riverside Drive, be regulated, graded, curb-stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, from Tenth avenue to the Boulevard, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman De Lacy—

Resolved, That One Hundredth street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, be regulated, graded, curb-stones set and sidewalks flagged four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman Finck—

Resolved, That Charles Schleuning be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman M. Duffy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John W. Hamilton, proprietor or manager of the Mount Morris theatre, at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue, to retain the bill-boards now encasing the lamp-posts in front of said theatre; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman Fitzpatrick—

Resolved, That Gustavus Adolphus Schanze be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Cochrane—

Resolved, That Lewis S. Goebel be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman E. Duffy—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, from New avenue to Sixth avenue, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Sixteenth street, from the Boulevard to Riverside drive, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That Seventy-eighth street, from the Boulevard to Riverside drive, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Whereas, The accommodation for passengers and teams afforded by the lessee or lessees of the ferry at the foot of West Forty-second street is insufficient and unsuitable; therefore be it

Resolved, That the lessee or lessees of said ferry franchise be directed and commanded hereby to repair and put in thorough order the ferry-house at said ferry, and further to provide ample accommodations thereat for the comfort and convenience of all the passengers and teams using said ferry.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries and Franchises.

By Alderman Jaehne—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Nineteenth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue, be regulated and graded, curb-stones set and sidewalks flagged four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the President—

Resolved, That this Common Council approves of the provisions of Assembly bill No. 227, introduced by Mr. Quinn, and entitled "An act in relation to the use of cut and dressed stone in the construction or repairing of public structures, by or on behalf of municipal corporations," and respectfully requests the representatives from this city in the State Legislature to use every honorable effort to secure the passage of said law; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each member of Assembly and Senator from this city in the Legislature of this State.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolutions.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman Finck—

Resolved, That D. H. Lazarus be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Grant—

Resolved, That the vacant lots Nos. 285 and 287 West Sixtieth street be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the President—

Resolved, That Henry M. Blaskopf be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—

Resolved, That Daniel A. Warren be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Albert J. Elias be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Fitzpatrick—

Resolved, That Louis B. Allen be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Carroll—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Graham & Sons to erect four bay-windows on house northeast corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-fifth street, the same to be fifteen feet six inches wide and to extend from the house-line three feet six inches; also four bay-windows on house to be erected, commencing sixty-one feet east from Lexington avenue, the said bay-windows to be eleven feet six inches wide, and to extend from the house-line three feet six inches, according to diagram annexed, the consent of the adjoining property-owners having been obtained and is hereto annexed; the work to be done at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Fire Department; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Building Departments.

By Alderman Finck—

Resolved, That Henry O. Koenig be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Cochrane—

Resolved, That the Department of Police is requested to communicate to this Board whether the ice and snow have been in whole or in any part removed or attempted to be removed from the sidewalks of the city in front of vacant houses and unoccupied lots in said city, and if not, to accompany their answer with the reasons why it has not executed its duty as enjoined in article 35, section 321 of the Revised Ordinances of 1880, of this Board of Aldermen.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

PETITIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Sheehy—

Petition to change grade of Sixty-fourth street, from Avenue A to First avenue.

December 22, 1882.

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

We, the undersigned, owners of lots of land fronting on Sixty-fourth street, between First avenue and Avenue A, respectfully petition your Honorable Body for the alteration of the grade of said Sixty-fourth street, between the said First avenue and Avenue A, to conform to the survey and profile herewith forwarded. The said street is not regulated or graded, and the lines are made to conform to dwellings now erected on said street.

BENJAMIN DAVIS,
PHILIP BRAENDER,
JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
JOHN N. BEEKMAN, Executor,

With the understanding that the survey profile alluded to is that made by "Geo. C. Hollerith, City Surveyor," dated "New York, December 18, 1882."

WM. C. SCHERMERHORN.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Wells—

Resolved, That Matthew T. Wallace be and he hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of M. Thornton Wallace, deceased.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, Cochrane, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Farley, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleischbein, Foley, Grant, Jaehne, Kenney, Kirk, McLoughlin, O'Connor, O'Neil, Rinckhoff, Seaman, Sheehy, Waite, and Wells—23.

PETITIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman Fitzpatrick—

Petition of employees of Street Cleaning Contractor Walton, relative to increase of wages.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

By Alderman Waite—

Petition of Herman Mertens for permission to keep a storm-door at No. 137 East Eighth street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Matilda Mayer to erect a show-window on the house No. 36 West Fourteenth street, to extend from the house-line to the stoop-line; the work to be done at her own expense, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Fire Department; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the owners of property Nos. 173 and 175 Washington street to extend the vault into the street in front of their premises, a distance of not more than thirteen feet beyond the curb-line, upon payment of the usual fee, provided the work be done in a durable and substantial manner, and that the said owners of property Nos. 173 and 175 Washington street shall stipulate with the Commissioner of Public Works to save the city harmless from any loss or damage that may occur in consequence of the building or extension of said vault during the progress of or subsequent to the completion thereof, the work to be done at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Carroll—

Resolved, That John D. Quincy be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of John D. Quincy, whose term expires March 3, 1883.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, Cochrane, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Farley, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleischbein, Foley, Grant, Jaehne, Kenney, Kirk, McLoughlin, O'Connor, O'Neil, Rinckhoff, Seaman, Sheehy, Smith, and Wells—23.

By Alderman Jaehne—

Resolved, That Isidore S. Korn be and he is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, whose term of office expires March 10, 1883.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman McLoughlin—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-fifth street, from Eleventh to Twelfth avenue, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman Waite—

Resolved, That Max Danziger and Charles F. Willis be appointed Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REPORTS.

Alderman Grant, on behalf of the Committee on Law Department, reported verbally, that, as instructed by the Board, the Committee appeared before the Assembly Committee on Cities, and presented the views of this Board, in reference to the proposed amendments to the City Charter suggested by Mayor Edson. Gen. John Cochrane acted as spokesman, by request of the Committee, and, in behalf of the Board, addressed the Committee of the Assembly, as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—It is my privilege to appear before you in a representative capacity when addressing the delegates of the Assembly that empowered them to hear the representations and arguments

upon the question of amendments to the Charter of the City of New York. I am not here, sir, to employ vituperation in derogation of opponents. I am not here, sir, to discuss the relative capacities and reputes of various classes of citizens in this our City of New York.

The Chairman—General, if you will be kind enough, allow me to make a suggestion. I can hear you very well, but the gentlemen of the press informed me that they could not hear, and if you would kindly turn your voice in their direction, they will hear better.

Mr. Cochrane—I will do so.

I say I am not here to discuss the qualities, the future or the present aspirations of gentlemen of any factionary interest, for office, emolument or preferment in this good city of Gotham, but I am here under the delegated authority of its local legislature to discuss moderately and temperately our reasons for the faith which we have that the amendments proposed by the Mayor are not fit or proper to be enacted by the Legislature at Albany into law.

I am not of that class, sir, that professes to understand the intricacies of constitutional government; neither am I one of the charter-mongers or constitutional tinkers of the modern day. I have given some little attention to the science of affairs, inclusive of that of politics, and I have learned that in all this Western Continent—whatever may have been the experience of the past in other climes—this world of man is absorbed in and devoted to popular rights. Upon their basis we take our stand. And, as we look the field over, we discover how futile are the suggestions that have been made—that bear upon the great question which your committee has in charge—whether these amendments are offensive to the body of constitutional law and popular right. If they are, he must be a rash man, sir, who would stand before this or any other community, and affirm that they should be adopted, thus violating the most intimate and valuable rights of the people. This brings me, sir, to that first consideration, namely, the initiate of the argument which we intend to prefer.

The Board of Aldermen—that much abused Board, that has been derided by gentlemen—that Board of Aldermen, consisting of the representatives of the popular vote of the City of New York, and therefore in itself entitled to consideration beyond all of those who speak upon their unassisted reputations—that Board of Aldermen, duly organized under the charter of the city, appear by its Law Committee here before you and state as the initiate of the argument which I am deputed to submit, their resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the right of local self-government inheres in and emanates from the people; that it can be preserved only by separating from each other the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary departments of government, the accumulation of whose respective powers in the same hands would be the consummation of an insufferable tyranny; that the amendments to the Charter recommended and proposed by his Honor the Mayor would deprive the legislative department of the municipality of New York City of the faint vestige of power which a series of usurpations has left it, and dangerously tend to combine in one the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary departments of its government;

Therefore the Common Council are of the opinion that the proposed amendments would impair the right and destroy the functions of local free government, and they do hereby protest against the enactment of the same into a law.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution, duly certified, be transmitted to the Honorable the Senate and Assembly in Albany, and to each of the representatives therein from the City of New York.

That, sir, is the staple of the thesis which I am called on to discuss. I shall not engage your attention for an unreasonable time. The circuit of the argument lies within narrow compass. No labored exposition is necessary for the body of the county, however humble or lowly the individual may be, for the knowledge of popular rights and of popular government is the inheritance of every American.

Then, sir, to define our position upon its plain and simple statement, I am certain that the conclusion must inevitably follow that these amendments are unconstitutional and should be rejected.

The charter under which we are acting has recognized to a very large extent the rights of citizens and the respective powers of the Common Council. [Reading] "The legislative power of the said Corporation shall continue to be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen. They shall alone constitute the Common Council and shall exercise the entire legislative powers of said City." This was the original investiture of the Board of Aldermen. Nor was the power a derivative power. It is a power inherent, compared with which Time itself sinks away; a power which, dating in mediæval Europe, has descended to us, and which, in its origin and amplification, constituted the seed of constitutional liberty. Sir, the liberties which we enjoy, the presence of your Committee, the freedom of speech with which we are indulged, and the representation of our argument are but the outflow and the fruits of that great principle established many years ago—that in the people inhere and from the people emanate all the powers of government. Let me, by a brief and rapid sketch, enforce this position. It is not egotism, it is not the vanity of the pedagogue that prompts; it is simply the desire that we may establish ourselves in the fixed track—that of popular right.

It was in mediæval Europe, under the impulse of the Crusades and the necessities of the barons, that Venice and Verona and Genoa—those three great representatives of commercial Europe—rose to power by the purchase of rights from the leaders of the hosts to whom money was necessary for their Crusade to the Orient. Afterwards the cities of Lombardy rose to power. Subsequently Dantzic and Cologne, Lubec and Brunswick, with other eighty cities, joined in the Hanseatic League that extended a commercial republic throughout Europe. This republic and these cities were constructed with the strength and demonstrated the amplification of popular rights. The instrumentalities through which they acquired, through which they secured their liberties, were simply the rights of legislating by ordinance and the right of self-taxation. These organizations passed into Holland, and the whole of Holland, that waged furious war against Philip of Spain was but the effort of the combined republicanism, of free local governments established under the charters of free cities. Such was the Holland from which our island of Manhattan took its government. Such was the Holland upon which our rights of self-government were framed, the right of state sovereignty and of local self-government. From Holland this principle emigrated to Great Britain. In 1811 originated the charter of London. A charter based upon popular rights, wrung by the guilds and the train bands of that city from the iron despotism of the baron and the lord.

The history of constitutional liberty in its struggle against prerogative and kingly oppression demonstrates this: that whenever a blow was to be struck at the rights of the people, an attack was organized against the chartered governments of the cities. So under the reigns of James II. and Charles II. (who in their struggle to assert prerogative resorted to the extremest means), was it that the charter of London was confiscated; though about the same time a charter was granted to New York, which, as the Dongan Charter, secured to us rights as broad and affluent as the air; rights which have never been compromised nor surrendered, and which, God willing, in our day never will be compromised. Sir, their loss involves the question of revolution! Respect is due to gentlemen who stand before you, though with schemes and visionary projects. They represent but the murmuring rivulet compared with the rage of the sounding sea, when contrasted with that great ocean of popular rights represented by the people; rights established by our forefathers, and which, pray God, we, their descendants, will never surrender.

Sir, is it a question between A and B, and the Board of Aldermen, that we are discussing? Or is it the question upon which our ancestors stood and fought for representation, without which they declared there should be no taxation. These are principles that have been cradled with us; they are rights imported from no foreign soil. They are our inheritance and we will protect them.

Now then, sir, this then, sir, is a voice that proceeds from no common level. It is not croaked from the quagmire of a Board of Aldermen. It comes, sir, from the impregnable heights of the popular will. It asserts itself as the free winds assert themselves. It proclaims to this people the right under which they are organized a government, and defies the man who would interfere with it or lower the standard of the liberty they enjoy.

Let me proceed with the discussion of the question. This bill contains very pregnant clauses. They seem to have been drawn in the aberration of error. They dwell upon no firm foundation; they rest upon no sure basis.

I speak with great respect of our Mayor; no man should deliberately rivet upon a free people such an incongruity. The Mayor was invited to inform the Assembly at Albany what legislation he considered necessary to economize, simplify, and improve the local government of the City of New York. Please to observe that this invitation contains a very strong negative pregnant. From it is to be inferred the admission that we possess a local government. That concession is all important. Upon it we take our position; and we shall ask whether the amendments proposed by the Mayor are necessary or competent to a free people and to a free local government. I am not called upon to argue whether ours is a local government. I am not called upon to debate the question whether our local government is simply a partnership of the people—for the gentlemen who have addressed you seem to be of the opinion that we are but an association gathered from far geographical extremes, and who, in respect to our mutual relations, should adopt, now one expedient and now another, as the variety of our position requires. Is this our local government of New York? If it is, then those gentlemen are right; if not, then they are wrong; and for the simple reason that the local free government of the City of New York is not the government of a partnership, nor the government of an individual, but a government that should secure the natural rights of every man, woman, and child within its precincts.

Now, sir, what says the Mayor, in respect to the amendment by which he proposes to improve, economize, and simplify this local government of New York? [Reading.]

"Responding to the invitation of your Honorable Body, thus extended to me, I have to say that, in my opinion, economy and simplicity in the local government of the City of New York can be secured only through the responsibility, to the people, of the Chief Executive, for the proper conduct of the business of the necessary departments of the municipal government, and I know of no way to secure such responsibility other than to entrust the Mayor with the power to appoint and to remove the heads of such departments without the intervention of any other authority."

There is the substance of this controversy. To it I shall devote myself. It is the question of the autonomy of the people, or self-government by the people, against the autocracy of a man. There is nothing beyond; and that I should waste the hours in argument to show the futility of this position seems to be unnecessary in this the two hundred and sixty-ninth year *ab urbe condita*.

Let me, at this point, sir, direct your attention to a few incidental considerations.

Charters, in modern days, grow with the celerity and the substantiality of mushrooms. To-day, they spring up and flourish, and to-morrow they are cast into the oven. One succeeds another with a rapidity that destroys the equilibrium of reason; and we ask—though in vain the answer comes—why this frequency, and why this change? Faction is venomous. The competition of variously combined human interests are energetic and exasperating; and the men who are in to-day are sought to be dragged forth by the outs to-morrow; and the battle of the mice and the frogs seems to be repeated in our daily experience. How miserably does this compare with the experience of the past, when, from 1614 to 1657, a period of forty-three years, this city lived, reposed, and prospered in quietude and peace. From 1657 down, for eight years, it lived quietly and peacefully under the charter given to it by the Dutch government of Schout Burgomasters and Schepens. After that period, and for twenty-one years, from 1665 to 1686, it lived under the Nichols Charter; for twenty-two years thereafter, under that of Dongan; then for twenty-two years under that of Queen Anne, and thereafter under the charter of Montgomery, from 1730 down to 1777, continuously, until after the adoption of our Constitution in 1821, and so on to 1834, before, in any important particular, its charter was amended. A period of one hundred years, during which the rights of the people, as fixed and located by the Charter of 1665, reposed in quietude and were respected by all.

Then came the throes of revolution. Then came the various strife of competing politicians. Then was it that, in order to serve the necessities which a fancied or real emergency laid upon this party or that, this or that amendment was proposed and adopted; until this afflicted charter of ours, torn into a thing of shreds and patches, became a prey to factions and inconsiderate men. Sir, I remember that it was but a few years ago it was proposed that all appointments should be vested in the hands of the Aldermen, that much-abused body of men. Then they were withdrawn from the Aldermen and reposed entirely in the hands of the Mayor. Such was the Charter of 1870. Out of that charter grew what? The appointment of Tweed; of Sweeney; and the construction and dilation of the Tweed Ring of plunder!

So much for an unconditional and unrestricted appointing power to be vested in the Mayor's hands.

Why, sir, here we are under the Charter of 1873, that confers unrestricted legislative power upon the Board of Aldermen. And yet, there goes into effect, on the first of this coming month of March, this other charter: "The Board of Aldermen shall constitute the Common Council, and except as otherwise specially provided shall exercise the legislative powers of the said city. Whence comes this exception? How has it been foisted into the existing charter? Yet, even before that alteration can take effect on the coming first of March, comes another group of amendments, still further to divide and distract the charter of New York. Sir, it is clear to me that these amendments are fraught with great mischief, and should inflict dismay upon all reasoning men. Government is no simple act, though a machine regularly and orderly constituted, its work is that of simplicity. It resolves itself, as shown here to-day, into three great departments, either one of which, disturbed in its integrity, threatens and menaces and may destroy the liberties of the people which are governed. There is the legislative—and I must say that the greatest danger of a concentration of the power of these departments is that their powers may fall into the hands of the Legislature—next, the executive; and next, the judiciary. Whenever either one of these is confounded with the other, or when the measure proposed betrays the dangerous tendency to mix their powers, that moment should the people, the sentinels upon the city's walls, cry a halt to those who would attempt it, and invoke protection. That I am right in this position, allow me but for a single moment—for I will not detain you long with further argument or remarks—let me, for a brief moment, direct your attention to the accepted well-known and authentic utterances by statesmen of our land.

"This government is identified with local self-government; popular rights are implicitly confided to its control," says James Madison; and you will find no wiser, nor weightier authority in all the realm of statesmanship.

He says also: "There can be no bribery where the legislative and executive powers are in the same person or body of magistrates."

Bear, gentlemen, these precepts and maxims in mind, and apply them (a child can apply them) to the statement of the case which I have proven and which I shall submit to you in a moment.

Montesquien also says: "When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person or body, there can be no liberty, because the branches of the senate could enact tyrannical laws and execute them in a tyrannical manner."

"Again," says James Madison, "when the whole power of one department is exercised by the same hands which possess the whole power of another department, the fundamental principles of our free constitution are subverted."

Now, I ask no further authority. I will consent to no further discussion upon that exemplified and conspicuous point, that the liberties of a people and the freedom of its local government depend entirely upon the distinctness of its three great departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary.

In this connection, allow me once more to allude to the recommendation of the Mayor, that the chief executive should be entrusted with the power to appoint and remove the heads of departments without the intervention of other authority. He, therefore, is the one man whose will alone is to be consulted in the appointment, the suspension, and the removal of the heads of all the departments of the city. Let us see, then, sir, what those departments are. Now, we have had various commissions. They are the creatures, the hybrid creation of political necessity. I speak as a citizen and not as a partisan. Both parties have been engaged in this wild hunt, and prey upon the rights of the people. First came your Police Commission, forming a metropolitan district. It was proclaimed by our Court of Appeals to be a legal and constitutional creation. Presto! and the same court in another year determined in the case of the Troy metropolitan district that it was unconstitutional, and the metropolitan districts of New York and of Troy both fell. Then came other various commissions; your Police Department for the City and County of New York; your Law Department; your Department of Public Works; of Health, and various other departments, and not a single commission denominated departments that did not strip legislative power from the Board of Aldermen.

Take the Department of Public Works, who grasps and controls that large segment of the government of the local legislature of the City of New York? Take the Health Department, the same thing may be said of that. Go through the entire catalogue, and I say to you that they are based in substantive usurpation of the powers of the local legislation of the City of New York. Well, then, if the Mayor have, or assumes to have, the power of appointment of the heads of these departments, he becomes virtually the representative of the portion of the legislative power that they have usurped from the local legislature, and in this way plainly the Mayor proposes, by his appointments, to place himself to that extent in the shoes of the local legislature, and to unite, in his own hands, the legislative and executive power.

But I have more to say. Among these executive departments is the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Now, sir, it is strange that gentlemen learned in their profession, and who have burned the mid-night oil in incubating upon this question of local self-government, have not extended their vision so far as to know that the power of taxation is no part of the power of legislation. Taxes are a gift from the people, a gift from the commons to those who represent the government, to carry on the very government which is executed by legislation. Have they never read those crushing speeches of Pitt, the great Commoner, to the effect that taxation without representation was despotism. Why, it was for this principle that was severed the Colonial government from that of the parent country. It is the basis, the very ground-work, of our liberties. Yet gentlemen confound the two with great ease and complacency, claiming and asserting that taxation is legislation. Taxation comes from the people. No bill for taxes or assessments can emanate from other than the House which represents the people. In Great Britain it cannot. In the Senate of the United States, nor in the Senate of the States, can such a bill emanate. It must come from the popular House; for it is a gift from the representatives of the people to the officers and magistrates of their government.

Now let us see, under these circumstances, what is proposed in respect to this much abused and persecuted free government of the City of New York. You have then a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, composed of the President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, of the Mayor, of the President of the Common Council, and the Comptroller. These men determine what they think shall be the public expenses of the various departments of the City and County of New York. They are bid, with an irony which is unsurpassed—and which, if proceeding from another source, should be subjected to rebuke—to submit their estimate to the local legislature. Why? That they may look upon it, and whether satisfied or discontented, to return it, but with no power of alteration, of modification, or rejection. Returned to the body from which it originated, that body determines the amount of our taxes. The comptroller certifies to the Board of Aldermen the amount which they have determined, and at their annual meeting, the Board of Aldermen is bid by the legislature to inscribe, by ordinance, their approval of the tax levy of the year. Is that self-taxation? No, a thousand times, no! And yet because these colonies were not represented in the Parliament that taxed them our ancestors found cause for rebellion, and achieved their independence. There is cause for rebellion here. But we are a forbearing and patient people, and we submit until forbearance is no longer a virtue, and when the last feather shall break the camel's back, it will be here, as it has been always elsewhere, that the people will rise and cast off their bonds, and assert and vindicate their rights. Yet, what does the Mayor propose? No alleviation or relief for us, but on the contrary that the President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments and the Comptroller shall be unconditionally the creatures of his appointment—three voices in the Board of Estimate against one, and that one, the President of the Board of Aldermen. Thus we, the people of New York, are to be taxed of our substance, not by those who represent us in local self-government, but by the creatures of the Mayor. There needs no other statement to show the anomaly of these amendments, and how, by quiet, well contrived, but insidious approaches, it is that the citadel of liberty is approached, attacked, and at last overcome. Gentlemen, see to it that the free government of the City of New York takes no detriment at your hands. Well, but I am answered: "Grant that the Mayor has the power; grant there is no appeal from him; grant that our rights are trampled upon; how are you

to remedy it?" By making his appointments dependent upon the advice and consent of the Aldermen. Well, the Aldermen are the local legislators; the Mayor is but the executive of their laws, the judiciary is the expounder of them. The principle, therefore, without reference to the man, is that the people shall make their laws, that their executive shall administer them, and their judiciary shall construe them. But, I am answered: "The principle, to be sure, is integral, is irrefutable, but look you at the composition of this local legislature of yours—the personnel of the Board of Aldermen." Now, gentlemen, there is a very close pinch, it seems to me, in the attitude of an opponent, when he is obliged to turn from the discussion of a principle to the argumentum ad hominem. It is generally conceded in polemics that whenever that occurs there is an abandonment of the argument, a surrender of the position; and I take it to be so here. But I will dwell for a moment upon the new position which my friends have taken up. In the olden time, the Board of Aldermen ranked among its inmates such men as DeWitt Clinton and J. Peter A. Jay, and other men of that complexion, and the Peter A. Jays and DeWitt Clintons of those days were, in their sparse population, as familiar with the wants and necessities of their fellow citizens as the Aldermen of the present day are with the wants and necessities of theirs. It was but a village then, and the farmer who met his fellow greeted him with the cognizance of an intimate acquaintance; but now, among our millions, you may pass the entire length and breadth of the city, during the circuit of a sun, nor know a countenance you meet. The men of that day represented property, by their knowledge, by their intimacy with the facts, and their acquaintance with their fellow-citizens, the wants and needs of their constituents, they were known and confided in. So, also, is it with the Aldermen of the present day. Do either of the gentlemen who have addressed you know one smallest part of the men who cast their suffrages for aldermen? No! they sojourn with luxury, and they draw up extended schemes of reform and improvement. Those who are of the people, and are the people, and from the people, live in harsher and unseemly habitations. They are acquainted with the people and mingle in the circles about them, and they understand the wants and the necessities of the community in which they live, while the Jays and the Clintons of the former time would be utterly incapable of government; it is because of the moderate, social position, because of the inconspicuous attitude of these men before the great ones of the earth, that sneers and mockery and derision are visited upon them.

Sir, you cannot separate the government of the people from the people; and that will be the effect of these gentlemen. They would appoint this body, they would nominate that body, they would increase this salary, and they would ponder this idea and that idea until they had made a puddle of their scheme. But, sir, this city government of ours must repose directly upon the people. The moment you separate it from the people, that moment it becomes an oligarchy or an autocracy. Are we to be elevated in mid-air like Mohammed's coffin live there without base or substantial support, by the power of faith alone? I have not that faith which the gentlemen who have addressed you seemed to have, and I believe that any government in this city resting upon any other than the people of New York must and will be shaken to pieces.

Well, sir, I am reminded at the last, that the Mayor asserts that this will simplify the government. Aye, will it simplify the government! The quarrel that has been brooding between two pugnacious gentlemen culminates at last in the knock-down blow. It is a very simple solution of the quarrel. Yet it is a violation of the law, and the magistrate condemns the fifty-cuff gentleman to the Penitentiary. It is not simplicity, sir, that we are seeking for. First give us constitutionality; prescribe the bounds within which the government may act, and then I am with you to any extent in embracing and accepting expedients. But do not overleap the fence of constitutionality. The moment you do you are in revolution, and you will be bayoneted for it. Simplicity! It is not every alteration that is an amendment, nor is it every innovation that is a reform. Why, I remember, sir, that when Rome was burning, and Nero, who was the imputed author of the conflagration, was fiddling, he wished that the necks of the Roman people could be united in one, that he might sever it at a blow. Surely a very simple process. And so do these gentlemen propose a very simple process, and yet a very irregular, unconstitutional, and a very implacable one. No, sir, it will not answer. It will not abide the dint of reason. Am I answered there may be the peril of a dead-lock if the Board of Aldermen have the power of confirmation. Yes, there may be a dead-lock, and I invoke a dead-lock, and a thousand dead-locks, rather than the absolute and unlimited power of appointment of officers enjoying a part of the legislative government of New York by one man, the Mayor of New York. If there be an evil on the one side, it is far less than the evil on the other. But it is no evil. It is just and proper, under the scheme of government which we have asserted, adopted, and decided upon, that the power of confirmation shall rest in a body different from the one that appoints, in order that the balance and checks of safety may be preserved.

But I will direct your attention to one further consideration, and will then leave the question with the honorable committee. Says the Mayor, "I have to say, that in my opinion, economy and simplicity in the local government of New York can be secured only through the responsibility to people of the Chief Executive." And is that the ultimate aim and end of government in the City of New York—that the Executive shall be responsible to the people? Why, sir, I had supposed that it was security to the rights of the people that was the object of government, and not the responsibility of the Mayor to the people. But let us concede his postulate to the Mayor—how will the question stand then? When the Mayor nominates; and, sir, when the nomination is made, I care not who has the power of confirmation, the responsibility is complete with the nomination, and has no regard whatever to the confirmation. The confirmation is a check; it is that which produces the balance of power, and consequent safety to the people. The moment that the Mayor makes his appointment, he is responsible for it, and if it is confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, he will be none the less responsible for it; if rejected by them, it is not the loss of the rights of the people, but it returns to him the power of the same appointment, which he may repeat, and so to the end. Dead-locks in the confirmation, what is their effect? There are the incumbents in office; there is an interval of time in which the opinions of the local legislature are to be made accordant with those of the Mayor. Nothing is suffered in the interval, when at length the desirable nomination is made, and, by accord confirmed. Contrast that process with the power of nomination and appointment in the Mayor alone. Though you may have a Gabriel for Mayor now, you may, at the next, have a Lucifer as his successor. It is to guard against this possibility of danger to the people, that the legislature is invoked, and when you shall have accomplished this, and shall have equally divided among all departments of this government the power which belongs to the people, you will have done your duty and will have done it well.

The Chairman—Before you take your seat I desire to ask a question of you and the other gentleman who has preceded you: Do you think that if this charter was so amended that the heads of departments referred to here were submitted to the people for an election, say next November, it would meet the approval of the citizens of New York?

General Cochrane—I think not.

The Chairman—Then you object to the charter as an entirety?

General Cochrane—As an entirety, I object to it that it invades popular rights.

The Chairman—There is another question. There is one subject connected with the charter that has not been touched on to-day—that it proposes to amend an act that is not in existence. I want your opinion as to the effect of an amendment to this proposed act, even if it does not go into effect until March.

General Cochrane—I think the amendment would be legal if adopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor; I think it would be a legal act.

Alderman Grant moved that the foregoing be printed in full in the minutes, and that five hundred copies be printed in document form.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

(For which see Document No. 2.)

Alderman Wells, in seconding the motion of Alderman Grant, read, as part of his address, an extract from "Washington's Farewell Address," as follows:

It is important likewise that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. But let there be no change by usurpation, for though this, in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.

Alderman Grant moved that the extract be printed, in connection with the address of Alderman John Cochrane.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman M. Duffy moved that his Honor the Mayor be requested to return a resolution and ordinance for regulating, etc., Seventy-eighth street, from Avenue A to the East river (being G. O. 18 of the Board).

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Law Department, to whom was referred the annexed petition of Patrick McIntyre and others, asking permission to drive cattle and sheep from the railroad depot, at or near Sixtieth street, along the Eleventh avenue to Fortieth street, during the night time, etc., respectfully

REPORT:

That, upon inquiry, your Committee learn the petitioners are engaged in the business of slaughtering cattle at the foot of Fortieth street, and the animals, or the greater number of them, are brought to this city by the Hudson River Railroad Company, and deposited at its depot at Sixtieth street. From thence they are conveyed by water, to the slaughter-houses at Fortieth street, and it not unfrequently happens, that owing to delays, occasioned by fog, ice, and other causes beyond human control, delays occur, the animals are not promptly delivered, a scarcity occurs, and the inevitable consequence is increased cost to the consumer of meat. In addition, the petitioners are compelled to pay a per capita price for each animal delivered at their establishments, which goes to increase the price of meat to the consumer, which would be avoided did the petitioners have the privilege asked for in this petition.

The petitioners also have informed your Committee, that they have made application to the Board of Health, to be granted the privilege they ask, presuming that Board had authority to grant their request, but the application was denied, peremptorily, and in consequence, they have petitioned the Common Council to afford them this facility for the transaction of their business.

An examination of the laws relating to the case, and a careful study of the powers of the Common Council, under existing laws, has satisfied your Committee that it is in the power of your Honorable Body to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and as it will be in the interest of the public, or that portion of it that use meat as an article of food, your Committee respectfully recommend your Honorable Body to adopt the accompanying resolution.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to butchers, to drive cattle in the Eleventh avenue, from Sixtieth to Fortieth street, between the hours of 12 M. and 5 A. M. every morning; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

HUGH J. GRANT, } Committee
HENRY W. JAEHNE, } on
JOHN COCHRANE, } Law Department.
M. F. McLOUGHLIN, }

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

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the owners of property on Seventy-eighth street, from the east curb of Avenue A to line seven hundred and eighty feet east of and parallel with the east line of Avenue A, to regulate, grade, curb and flag a space four feet wide, where not already done; the work to be done at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

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

REPORTS RESUMED.

(G. O. 41.)

The Committee on Fire and Building Departments, to whom was referred the annexed resolution in favor of permitting O'Brien & Long to erect an awning at No. 674 Third avenue, respectfully

REPORT

for your adoption the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to O'Brien & Long to place and keep an awning, of tin, iron, or other light metal, in front of No. 674 Third avenue; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

EDWARD DUFFY, } Committee
C. B. WAITE, } on
EDW. C. SHEEHY, } Fire and Building Departments.
THOMAS FOLEY, }
PATRICK FARLEY, }

Which was laid over.

(G. O. 42.)

The Committee on Public Works, to whom were referred the annexed resolution and ordinance in favor of flagging full width both sides of Ninth avenue, from Seventy-second to Seventy-third street, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they believe the proposed improvement to be necessary. They therefore recommend that the said resolution and ordinance be adopted.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of the Ninth avenue, from the northerly curb-line of Seventy-third street to the southerly curb-line of Seventy-third street, be flagged full width, where not already so flagged, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

W. P. KIRK, } Committee
EDWARD DUFFY, } on
JAMES L. WELLS, } Public Works.
THOMAS CARROLL, }

Which was laid over.

(G. O. 43.)

The Committee on Streets, to whom were referred the annexed resolution and ordinance in favor of fencing vacant lots on south side of Eighty-fourth street, from Third to Lexington avenue, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they believe the proposed improvement to be necessary. They therefore recommend that the said resolution and ordinance be adopted.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Eighty-fourth street, from Third to Lexington avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

EDWARD C. SHEEHY, } Committee
THOMAS FOLEY, } on
ALEXANDER B. SMITH, } Streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the annexed resolution in favor of permitting Ellen Corcoran to sell newspapers at the entrance to the Fulton Ferry, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they therefore recommend that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Miss Ellen Corcoran to sell newspapers in South street, at the entrance to the ferry-house of the Union Ferry Co., at the foot of Fulton street; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

EDW'D C. SHEEHY, } Committee
MICHAEL DUFFY, } on
AUGUST FLEISCHBEIN, } Streets.
THOMAS FOLEY, }

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

PAPERS RETURNED FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

By request of the Board, his Honor the Mayor returned the following:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Ronan to place and keep a storm-door within the stoop-line in front of his premises, No. 589 Broadway; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman McLoughlin moved that his Honor the Mayor be requested to return to this Board a resolution passed February 6, 1883, permitting S. Richardson to place a stand at the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS AND CORPORATION OFFICERS.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Public Works:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 31 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, February 19, 1883.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by your Board on the 16th ult., and approved by the Mayor on the 17th ult., requesting me to communicate to you "the condition of the water provided for the use of the city; its source and quantity; its storage and distribution; the dimensions and condition of the reservoirs which contain it, and of the ducts which convey it to

them; the quantity of water they are capable of conveying and storing, and the adequacy thereof to the wants of the city; the quantity of water they actually convey and store, and whether the city is thereby sufficiently supplied, and if not, the initiate period, the causes and extent, and the probable duration of said defective supply, together with any other information in possession of the Department touching the water problem of the City of New York."

In reply, I respectfully submit the following:

The water provided for the city has been chemically analyzed at different periods since its introduction, and the fact that it is of excellent quality is established on high scientific authority.

The source of supply is the water-shed of the Croton river, having an area of 338 square miles. The drainage or outflow from this water-shed at the Croton dam averaged for the twelve years from 1866 to 1877, inclusive, 419,000,000 gallons per day. The lowest average in any one of the twelve years (1877) was 307,000,000 gallons per day, and the highest (in 1868) 601,000,000 gallons per day.

The quantity now delivered in the city by the aqueduct is about 95,000,000 gallons per day.

The dimensions and conditions of the reservoirs and ducts which contain and convey the water supply are as follows:

Storage in the Croton Basin.

	Gallons.
Southeast Reservoir, on Middle branch of the Croton river, now full, contains.....	4,004,000,000
Boyd's Corners Reservoir, on West branch of Croton river, now full, contains.....	2,727,000,000
Lake Mahopac, capacity 575,000,000 gallons, now contains.....	493,000,000
Lake Kirk, capacity 565,000,000 gallons, now contains.....	471,000,000
Lake Gleneida, now full, contains.....	165,000,000
Lake Gilead, capacity 380,000,000 gallons, now contains.....	250,000,000
Barrett Pond, capacity 170,000,000 gallons, now contains.....	80,000,000
Other lakes and ponds, the waters of which can be bought when required, contain available storage of.....	900,000,000
Total available storage about.....	9,000,000,000

City Reservoirs.

	Gallons.
High Bridge Reservoir, area 4 acres, capacity 10,000,000 gallons, now contains....	10,000,000
New Central Park Reservoir, area 100 acres, capacity 1,000,000,000 gallons, now contains.....	760,000,000
Old Central Park Reservoir, area 30 acres, capacity 150,000,000 gallons, now contains.....	90,000,000
Forty-second Street Reservoir, area 4 acres, capacity 20,000,000 gallons, now contains.....	8,000,000

In pursuance of chap. 456, Laws of 1881, directing the discontinuance and removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir, the easterly 36-inch main on Fifth avenue, and a 36-inch branch leading to the 48-inch main in Madison avenue, were disconnected from the reservoir. Under an injunction granted by the courts, all work on this reservoir and connections is suspended.

Ducts or Conduits.

The aqueduct which conveys the water from the Croton dam to the city reservoir has a sectional area of 53 3/4-100 square feet, and was built to convey 60,000,000 gallons of water per day, but to meet the demands of the population the supply passed through the aqueduct had to be gradually increased, and since 1873 it is delivering about 95,000,000 gallons per day. The strain of forcing through this increased quantity of water has developed a number of serious defects in the structure, for the correction of which a large amount of money has been expended during the past five years, and further large expenditure is necessary. The water is distributed in the city through 531 miles of pipes, of from four to forty-eight inches diameter.

As to the Sufficiency of the Supply.

In 1865, with a population of 725,000, the city was using 66,000,000 gallons of water per day, or 91 gallons per capita. To-day, with a population of at least 1,300,000, we are limited to a supply of 95,000,000 gallons per day, or 73 gallons per capita. The demands upon the water service caused by increase in population, commerce, manufactures and modern improvements and conveniences, exceed this supply. To mention only two among the many new demands upon the service—the elevated railroads, which have come into operation within the past three years, consume 800,000 gallons per day, and the steam companies use 180,000 gallons per day.

The deficiency of the supply manifests itself in decreased head or pressure of water in the distributing pipes. In many buildings in the lower part of the city the water does not rise in the day time to the ground floor, and the supply has to be pumped out of the mains. In a majority of all the buildings in the city the water does not rise to the second floors in the day time, even including the high service district.

As the city grows, and the water service is extended, the pressure will be further diminished. The additional demands on the service will be many times greater than the amount of water which can by any possibility be saved from existing methods or habits of waste.

Your resolution requests me to state the initiate period and probable duration of deficiency in the water supply.

The period when the supply first became deficient must be placed back to the date when it became necessary to force more water through the aqueduct than it was built to carry, and subjecting it to a strain which its designers and constructors did not anticipate. This occurred about 1862 or 1863. While the additional demands on the service were fully supplied for a number of years after that by increasing the volume of water passed through the aqueduct, it was done at a risk of injury to the only conduit of supply which should never have been incurred, but should have been avoided by building an additional conduit. In 1873 the utmost limit of the capacity of the aqueduct was reached, and since that time the pressure in the mains has steadily decreased.

As to the duration of the deficiency, it will not terminate until a large additional supply is brought in by a new aqueduct.

The fifteen to twenty million gallons per day, which can be drawn from the Bronx and Byram rivers when the conduit line and reservoirs are completed, will be more than anticipated and absorbed by the growth of the city and the proportionate increase in the consumption of water.

Very respectfully,

HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Public Works:

(G. O. 44.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, February 19, 1883.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provisions of section 1, chapter 476, Laws of 1875, I hereby certify and report to your Honorable Board that the safety, health and convenience of the public require that the following-named streets be repaved:

Granite-block.

Oliver street, from Chatham street to South street.
James street, from Chatham street to Cherry street.
Henry street, from Oliver street to Grand street.
King street, from Macdougall street to West street.
Prince street, from Macdougall street to Broadway.
Morton street, from Bleeker street to West street.
West Twelfth street, from Fourth street to Thirteenth avenue.
Jane street, from Hudson street to Thirteenth avenue.
Watts street, from Sullivan street to Hudson street.
Mulberry street, from Canal street to Spring street.
Tenth avenue, from Fourteenth street to Twenty-second street.
University place, from Fourth street to Waverley place.
Avenue A, from Fourteenth street to Twenty-third street.
Eleventh avenue, from Thirty-fifth street to Forty-second street.
Thirty-seventh street, from Madison avenue to Park avenue.
Fifty-seventh street, from Madison avenue to Fourth avenue.

Trap-block.

Cherry street, from Franklin Square to Catharine street.
Norfolk street, from Division street to Houston street.
East street, from Grand street to Rivington street.
Sheriff street, from Grand street to Delancey street.
Allen street, from Houston street to Grand street.
Christie street, from Grand street to Houston street.
West Eleventh street, from West street to Thirteenth avenue.
Thirteenth street, from Sixth avenue to Greenwich avenue.
Seventeenth street, from Eighth avenue to Thirteenth avenue.
Eighteenth street, from Irving place to Third avenue.
Eleventh street, from Second avenue to Avenue B.
Manhattan street, from Second street to Third street.
Twenty-seventh street, from Eighth avenue to Ninth avenue.

Twenty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to Eleventh avenue.
Thirty-fifth street, from Seventh avenue to Eighth avenue.
Thirty-fifth street, from Tenth avenue to Eleventh avenue.
Thirty-ninth street, from Ninth avenue to Tenth avenue.
Forty-first street, from Tenth avenue to Eleventh avenue.

Macadam.

Fifth avenue, from Fifty-eighth street to Fifty-ninth street.

The work to be done by contract, publicly let, to the lowest bidder.

Very respectfully,

HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Public Works.

Alderman O'Connor moved to refer to the Committee on Street Pavements.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion of Alderman O'Connor.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Cochrane, Finck, Grant, O'Connor, Rinckhoff, and Wells—6.
Negative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Farley, Fitzpatrick, Fleischbein, Foley, Jaehne, Kenney, Kirk, O'Neil, Seaman, Sheehy, and Waite—16.

Alderman Fitzpatrick offered the following:

Resolved, That the communication received from the Commissioner of Public Works, relative to paving certain streets in the City of New York, be adopted.
Which was laid over.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Docks:

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NEW YORK, February 15, 1883.

Hon. Board of Aldermen, City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—By direction of the Board governing this Department, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the preamble and resolutions adopted by your Honorable Board on the 6th instant, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the 7th instant, in reference to the improvement of the water-front on the East river, from Grand to Eighty-sixth street, etc., and to advise that the subject is now before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and awaiting their action in the matter.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. CUMING, Secretary.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Department of Docks:

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NEW YORK, February 15, 1883.

Honorable Board of Aldermen, City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—By direction of the Board governing this Department, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of petition of citizens of the Twenty-third Ward in relation to a public dock at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, etc., and to advise that the matter has been referred to the Engineer-in-Chief of this Department for examination and report as to the most suitable location for a dock at or near the above-mentioned premises, and is now under consideration by this Board.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. CUMING, Secretary.

Which was ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Clerk of the Assembly:

STATE OF NEW YORK—IN ASSEMBLY,
ALBANY, February 12, 1883.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be returned to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of New York City, for the offer of their rooms in the City Hall, for Legislative Committee meetings.

By order,

WALTER H. BUNN, Clerk.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.,
POUGHKEEPSIE, December 12, 1882.

SIR—The accompanying preambles and resolutions were this day adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County:

Will you please lay this communication before the Board of Supervisors of your county, at your earliest convenience, for such action as they may be disposed to take in the premises.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. BEATTYS,

Clerk Supervisors Dutchess County.

To Hon. JOHN REILLY, President Board of Aldermen, New York:

Whereas, The expenses connected with the support of the chronic insane poor are becoming, every year, more and more burdensome to the counties in this part of the State, because the existing asylums for such chronic insane are located in Western New York, and are so distant and so difficult to reach that their use by the eastern counties of the State involves inordinate and excessive expenses for the transportation of patients; and,

Whereas, Because of their straitened circumstances, hundreds of families of the chronic insane cannot undertake the long journey to these distant asylums, and are compelled therefore to abandon all hopes of ever again seeing their afflicted members; and,

Whereas, The Willard Asylum, in reducing the weekly cost of board from \$3.50 per week, when its patients numbered a few hundred only, to \$2.65, with its present population of 1,800, has demonstrated that the greater the increase in the number of patients under one arrangement and control the greater is the decrease in the per capita of support; and,

Whereas, The Hudson River State Hospital is centrally located upon a river and a road which may be said to bring a population of nearly two millions within a half-day's easy and inexpensive travel; therefore

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Board, there is great need of a state asylum at some accessible point on the Hudson river making special provision for the chronic insane poor of the eastern counties of the State.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the interests of the public would be best served by making such asylum a department or branch of the Hudson River State Hospital, and sufficiently ample to provide for all the chronic insane poor of the eastern portion of the State.

Resolved, That the Senator from this district, and members of Assembly representing this county, are hereby requested to use their efforts and influence to procure such legislation as may be requisite to give practical effect to securing an appropriation for the purpose before named.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board transmit copies of these resolutions to the Boards of Supervisors of the following-named counties, and also to the Senator representing this district, and the members of Assembly from this county: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, Washington, Saratoga, Albany, Rensselaer, Greene, Columbia, Ulster, Putnam, Westchester, New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, and Rockland. And the Boards of the above-named counties are respectfully requested to co-operate with this Board in obtaining through their representatives in Senate and Assembly such legislation as may accomplish the object herein named.

Which was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from Mr. John McClave:

NEW YORK, February 15, 1883.

To the Board of Aldermen, City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—I understand that the resolution passed by your Honorable Body changing the name of Eighth avenue, from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Tenth street, to "Central Park West," has been signed by the Mayor, and as you are supposed to be the representatives of the many, and not of the few, so far as this city is concerned, I ask, why you say "Central Park West," for Eighth avenue. You do not tell the people where "Central Park East," "Central Park South," and "Central Park North" are located. If this snobbish name is given in the interest of a handful of stupid speculators, let us know it, but if it is for the purpose of distinguishing the boundaries of the park, let us have it, so that the people whom you represent may know what you mean.

As you have named Eighth avenue side, "Central Park West," let us have Fifth avenue side called "Central Park East," Fifty-ninth street "Central Park South," and One Hundred and Tenth street "Central Park North."

Perhaps the alteration was not made in the interest of the people, but in that of aristocrats, who have made bad investments, or you would have named all the side as above. They who asked for this change of name of the west side generally reside on the east side, and might be very much shocked should you resolve to call Fifth avenue "Central Park East," but what is "saucy" for the gander should be also saucy for the goose." Let us have it, and let the people of this city, and the many who visit it, know that the surroundings of Central Park are "places," named according to the points of the compass.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN MCCLAVE, 39 Nassau street.

Which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Law Department.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Alderman O'Neil called up G. O. 19, being a resolution and ordinance, as follows:

Resolved, That the roadway of Ninety-seventh street, from Second to Third avenue, be paved with granite-block pavement, and that crosswalks be laid where required at the terminating avenues, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, Cochrane, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Farley, Farley, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleischbein, Foley, Grant, Jaehne, Kenney, Kirk, O'Connor, O'Neil, Rinckhoff, Seaman, Sheehy, Waite, and Wells—22.

Alderman Farley called up G. O. 33, being a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sheriff be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an engineer and assistant engineer to take charge of the engine in the County Jail; the salary of the engineer not to exceed one thousand dollars, and that of the assistant engineer not to exceed eight hundred dollars per annum, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation for "Support of Prisoners in County Jail."

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, Cochrane, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Farley, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleischbein, Foley, Grant, Jaehne, Kenney, Kirk, O'Connor, O'Neil, Rinckhoff, Seaman, Sheehy, Waite, and Wells—22.

Alderman Carroll called up G. O. 38, being a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street-lamps lighted in Forty-third street, from Second to Third avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, Cochrane, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Finck, Fleischbein, Foley, Grant, Jaehne, Kirk, O'Connor, O'Neil, Rinckhoff, Seaman, Sheehy, Waite, and Wells—19.

Alderman Seaman called up G. O. 12, being a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That an improved iron drinking-fountain (for man and beast) be placed in Varick street, near the northeast corner of Houston street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, Cochrane, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Farley, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleischbein, Grant, Jaehne, Kenney, Kirk, O'Connor, O'Neil, Rinckhoff, Seaman, Sheehy, Waite, and Wells—21.

Alderman M. Duffy called up G. O. 34, being a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That two lamp-posts be erected, and two lamps placed thereon and lighted, in front of the main entrance to the Church of All Saints, on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, and one lamp-post and lamp in front of each of the two side entrances on Madison avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, Cochrane, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Farley, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleischbein, Foley, Grant, Jaehne, Kenney, Kirk, O'Connor, O'Neil, Rinckhoff, Seaman, Waite, and Wells—21.

Alderman Kenney called up veto message of his Honor the Mayor (No. 8), being a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael D. Fitzpatrick to erect a stand for the sale of oysters in front of premises No. 507 Third avenue, he, the said Michael D. Fitzpatrick, having obtained the consent of the owner of the property known as No. 507 Third avenue, as also the lessee William Stacom, said privilege to exist during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The Board then, as provided in section 13, chapter 335, Laws of 1873, proceeded to reconsider the same, and upon a vote being taken thereon, was finally lost, as follows, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Carroll, De Lacy, E. Duffy, M. Duffy, Farley, Fitzpatrick, Grant, Jaehne, Kenney, Rinckhoff, Sheehy, and Wells—13.

Negative—Aldermen Cochrane, Finck, Fleischbein, Foley, Kirk, O'Connor, O'Neil, Seaman, and Waite—9.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Alderman M. Duffy—

Whereas, In the demise of one so eminent in the history of National, State and Municipal politics as Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator, Governor and Alderman, it is but fitting that the representatives of the metropolis of the Empire State should make record of the fact and give attestation to his many virtues, whilst expressing earnest sympathy for relatives and friends; therefore

Resolved, That recognizing with unflinching faith the inscrutable wisdom of the "Great Ruler of the Universe" in that it is declared to us "He doeth all things well," we cannot but deplore the fiat, which has removed from his earthly labors of love and charity the lamented Edwin D. Morgan, one so kind and generous by nature so eminent in national council, and we record herewith our recognition that he was faithful to the trusts confided to him by the State as Governor in the trying period of a nation's peril, and earnest in the performance of his duties as representative in the legislative councils of this municipality. His unbounded generosity and open-handed charity are endearing to memory, and we sorrow at his death, but glory in the hope of his higher attainments.

Resolved, That we realize that no panegyric, however eloquent, can add lustre to his fame, which is already historic, yet we may testify our appreciation thereof, and of the fact that his record thus attained will remain as imperishable as that of National, State, or Municipal government.

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends of the lamented Senator, Governor, and Alderman our sincere condolence in their bereavement; that the Clerk be directed to appropriately transmit the same to his family, and that in respect to his memory this Board do now adjourn.

In seconding the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, Aldermen Fitzpatrick and Cochrane presented glowing tributes to the private and public worth and services of the deceased.

The President then put the question on the preamble and all but the last resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative, unanimously.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with the last resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

MEETINGS, FEBRUARY 5 TO 10, 1883.

Communications Received.

From Penitentiary. List of prisoners received during week ending February 3, 1883. Males, 43; females, 6. On file.

List of 43 prisoners to be discharged from February 11 to 18, 1883. Transmitted to Prison Association.

From Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island. History of 13 patients received during week ending February 3, 1883. On file.

From New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's Island. History of 8 patients received during week ending February 5, 1883. On file.

From City Prison. Amount of fines received during week ending February 3, 1883, \$237. On file.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Board having received a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, accompanied by a copy of the decision of his Honor Judge Ingraham, directing us to award the contract for the supply of meats for the year 1883, to D. P. Arnold, that the Secretary be directed to transmit such awards with a copy of these papers to the Comptroller for his action.

Adopted.

Resolved, That the following salaries be adopted for the year 1883 for the following named officers of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island. To commence February 1, 1883:

Dr. T. M. Franklin, Medical Superintendent	\$2,200 00
Dr. Dent, Assistant Medical Superintendent	1,000 00
First Assistant Physician	600 00
Second Assistant Physician	500 00
Third Assistant Physician	350 00
Fourth Assistant Physician	300 00
Fifth Assistant Physician	250 00
Mrs. Goodwin, Matron	500 00
And each Attendant, Nurse, Laundress, and Instructress to receive	the sum of twelve dollars per annum in addition to the salaries at present paid.

Adopted.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Assistant Physicians at Insane Asylum, Ward's Island, be as follows, from February 1, 1883:

Assistant Medical Superintendent	\$1,200 00
First Assistant Physician	750 00
Second Assistant Physician	500 00
Third Assistant Physician	400 00
Fourth Assistant Physician	300 00
Fifth Assistant Physician	250 00

—and the salaries of attendants when appointed shall be at the rate of twenty dollars per month, for the first three months, then be at the rate of twenty-two dollars per month, subject to an increase to twenty-five dollars per month at the end of six months' service, on the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent. Adopted.

Resolved, That the proposal of Henry E. Bowns to furnish 920 tons white ash coal at \$4.68 per ton; be accepted, and the award made to him, the sureties having been approved by the Comptroller. Adopted.

Appointments.

February 5. Thomas Hynes, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane. Salary, \$216 per annum.
9. Moritz Hirsch, Guard, Penitentiary. Salary, \$600 per annum.
10. John Bracken, Orderly, Charity Hospital. Salary, \$240 per annum.
10. Arthur Quigg, Orderly, Randall's Island Hospital. Salary, \$240 per annum.
10. Bridget McKee, Nurse, Randall's Island Hospital. Salary, \$120 per annum.

Dismissals.

February 6. Michael Duane, Fireman, Lunatic Asylum.
7. William Cronin, Attendant, N. Y. City Asylum for Insane.

G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police met on the 19th day of February, 1883.

Present—Commissioners French, Nichols, Mason and Matthews.

Deaths Reported.

Samuel Pabor, pensioner, on the 14th inst.

Mask Balls Allowed.

N. Y. Mondschein Club, at 152 Third avenue. February 20.
Yorkville F. K. U. Verein, at Fourth avenue and Eighty-seventh street. February 26.
Bohemian Boat Club, at Irving Hall. February 24.
N. I. S. F. Association, at Irving Hall. March 3.

Disraeli Literary Society, at Tammany Hall. March 22.

Application of the American Chamber of Commerce for copy of annual report, was referred to the Chief Clerk to answer.

Application of Sergeant Josiah A. Westervelt, Twenty-ninth Precinct, for permission to employ counsel, was granted.

Communication from John D. Townsend, relative to back sick pay of Thomas F. Dooley, was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation for advice.

Communication from John D. Townsend, giving order and authority to pay to W. H. Church the sum of \$2,823.50 of the claim of John Ryan, was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation for advice.

Resolved, That the affidavits of Patrolman Hiram Levy, Twelfth Precinct, and Patrolman James McVay, Twenty-ninth Precinct, to the effect that they had not authorized any person to commence suit in their names against the Department for back pay, be referred to the Counsel to the Corporation.

Resolved, That requisition be and is hereby made upon the Comptroller, in pursuance of section 7, chapter 755, Laws of 1873, for the following sums of money for the month of February, 1883, being one-twelfth part of the amounts estimated, levied, raised and appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Police Department and force for the current year, to wit:

Police Fund—Salaries of Commissioners, Superintendent, Surgeons, and all uniformed force	\$267,070 83
Police Fund—Salaries of Clerical Force	\$3,750 00
“ “ Telegraph Bureau	758 33
“ “ and wages of Employees	1,183 33
	5,691 66

Supplies for Police	5,833 33
Expenses of Detectives, Criminal Process, and Contingent Expenses	833 33
Alterations, fitting up, etc., Station-houses	1,333 33
Salaries Chief Bureau of Election and Chief Clerk	583 33

Total.....\$281,345 81

Resolved, That the following applications for full pay while sick, be and are hereby granted:

Patrolman James Quinn, Sixteenth Precinct, from November 21, 1882, to February 1, 1883.

Patrolman William Collins, Twenty-eighth Precinct, from August 12, 1882, to September 25, 1882.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

Salma Morse	{	Notice of motion.
agst.		
The Board of Police.	{	Writ of mandamus.
John Ryan		
agst.	{	Affidavit and order to show cause.
S. B. French et al.		
Patrick Rooney	{	Affidavit and order to show cause.
agst.		

The Board of Police.

Resolved, That the above cases be referred to the Counsel to the Corporation for proper action.

Resolved, That the following transfers, detail, and remand to patrol duty be and are hereby ordered:

Patrolman John McConnell, from Sixth Precinct to Sixteenth Precinct.
“ James Quinn, from Sixteenth Precinct to Sixth Precinct.
“ Bernard Pettit, from Eighth Precinct to Twelfth Precinct.
“ Henry Jacoby, from Twelfth Precinct to Eighth Precinct.
“ Edward Hogan, Twenty-ninth Precinct, remand to patrol duty.
“ John Neylan, Twenty-ninth Precinct, detail to Violation of Corporation Ordinances.

Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

LAWS OF NEW YORK, 1883.

CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT to change the name of the marine court of the city of New York to the "city court of New York."

Passed February 9, 1883; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The marine court of the city of New York shall, on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be designated as the "city court of New York," and the justices of said court are continued in office for the balance of the terms for which they have been elected; and shall, on and after said first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be known as the "justices of the city court of New York;" and the clerk of said court shall, in like manner, be known as the "clerk of the city court of New York."

Sec. 2. All actions and proceedings pending in said marine court on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall, without any order to that effect, be continued under the title of said court as amended by this act, and the seal of said court shall be made to conform thereto.

Sec. 3. All transcripts of judgments recovered, papers used or proceedings had in said marine court on and prior to said thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall be certified by the clerk of said city court, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed; but all subsequent proceedings had upon said judgments shall be prosecuted under the title of the "city court of New York," but the fact that the judgment was recovered in the said tribunal under the title of the "marine court" may be recited therein.

Sec. 4. Except as hereinbefore provided, all laws now in force relating to the said marine court of the city of New York, the justices, clerks, and attaches thereof, shall continue in full force and effect, and shall apply to the said city court.

REPORTED MORTALITY* for the week ending February 10, 1983, together with the ACTUAL MORTALITY for the week ending February 3, 1983.

SIR—There were 618 deaths reported to have occurred in this city during the week ending Saturday, February 10, 1883, which is an increase of 29, as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 221 less than were reported during the corresponding week of the year 1882. The actual mortality for the week ending February 3, 1883, was 597, which is 45.8 below the average for the corresponding week for the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 23.84 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,302,221.

Table showing the Reported Mortality for the week ending February 10, 1883, and the Actual Number of Deaths each day, from the Principal Causes, with the Ages of Decedents, for the week ending February 3, 1883.

[illegible]

* Refers to the number of death certificates received.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																							
NEW YORK.—DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX, MEASLES, SCARLATINA, DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, TYPHOID FEVER, TYPHUS FEVER, MALARIAL FEVERS, PUERPERAL FEVER, DIARRHOEAL MALADIES, CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, AND OTHER ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																							
Actual Mortality during the Week ending February 3, 1883.																							
WARDS.	AREA IN ACRES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Malarial Fevers.	Puerperal Fever.	All Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths, exclusive of those in Public Institutions.	Total Population (in Wards), Census of 1880.	REMARKS.	Total in Institutions.			
First.....	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8	7	1,030	Castle Garden and Emigrant Depot, -; U. S. Marine Hospital (Bedloe's Island), 1; First Precinct Station, -	1
Second.....	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1,608	Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, -; House of Relief, 160 Chambers street, 2, Newsboys' Lodgings, -	2
Third.....	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3,582	Fourth Precinct Station, -; Mission Home, -; St. James' Home, -	2
Fourth.....	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	21,015	Fifth Precinct Station, 1; Trinity Infirmary, 50 Varick street, 1	2
Fifth.....	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	16,134	City Prison, -; Home of Industry, -; Centre Street Dispensary, -; Sixth Precinct Station, -	2
Sixth.....	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	20,193	Seventh Precinct Station, -; Deborah Day Nursery, -; Nursery and Child's Protectory, East Broadway, -	2
Seventh.....	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	50,666	Eighth Precinct Station, -	2
Eighth.....	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	35,880	St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; Home of the Holy Comforter, -; St. Vincent's Hospital Ambulance, -	2
Ninth.....	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	51,593	Essex Street Prison, -; Tenth Precinct Station, -; Ludlow Street Jail, -	3
Tenth.....	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	47,553	St. Francis' Hospital, 5; Eleventh Precinct Station, -	3
Eleventh.....	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	33	68,779	Reception Hospital, 99th street, -; Infants' Hospital, 6; Soldiers' Retreat, -; N. Y. City Asylum for the Insane, 3; Colored Orphan Asylum, -; Ward's Island, 15; Randall's Island, 1; Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, -; St. Joseph's Hospital, 4; House of Refuge, -; House of Mercy, -; Idiot Asylum, Randall's Island, -; Union Home and School, -; House of Good Shepherd, 1; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, -; N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, -; Homeopathic Hospital, 8; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, -; Leake and Watts' Orphan Home, -; on board of Barge of Commissioners of Emigration, -; St. Luke's Home, -	5
Twelfth.....	5,504.13	9	16	71	33	81,802	Thirteenth Precinct Station, -; R. C. Orphan Asylum, -; Lying-in-Asylum, -; Fourteenth Precinct Station, -; House of Mercy, -	38		
Thirteenth.....	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	49	49	37,797	Midnight Mission, -; N. Y. Infant Asylum, -; St. Joseph's Home, 3; Home for Incurables, -	2
Fourteenth.....	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	19	30,172	St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 1; Samaritan Home for the Aged, -; French Hospital, -; St. Ann's Home, -	3
Fifteenth.....	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	13	31,873	Commissioners of Charities and Correction, -; Eye and Ear Infirmary, -; House of the Holy Family, -	2
Sixteenth.....	348.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26	26	52,186	Home for Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, -; New York Hospital, 3; New York Infirmary for Women and Children, -; Reception Hospital, -; St. Stephen's Home, -; Eighteenth Precinct Station, -	3
Seventeenth.....	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	24	104,895	Presbyterian Home, -; Presbyterian Hospital, 1; German Hospital, 1; Mt. Sinai Hospital, 5; Foundling Hospital, 4; Women's Hospital, 2; City Lunatic Asylum, 2; Almshouse, 7; Penitentiary, 7; Small-pox Hospital, 1; Charity Hospital, 6; Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, -; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 3; St. Luke's Hospital, 2; Workhouse, 3; Fever Hospital, -; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, -; Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, -; Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 1; Chapin Home for the Aged, -; Hahnemann's Hospital, 1; Orphans' Home and Asylum (Protestant Episcopal), 49th street and Lexington avenue, -; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, -	45
Nineteenth.....	1,480.60	1	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	14	84	39	158,108	N. Y. Magdalene Asylum, -; St. Joseph's Infirmary, 2; Dominican Convent, -; Baptist Home, 1	12	
Twentieth.....	444	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	11	33	33	86,023	St. Elizabeth's Hospital, -; St. Mary's Hospital, -; Trinity Home, -; Institution for the Blind, -	6
Twenty-first.....	421	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	33	21	66,538	Bellevue Hospital, 12; in Ambulances, -; Ophthalmic Hospital, -; Peabody Home for the Aged, -; St. Stephen's Home, -; Twenty-first Precinct Station, -; Home of the Friendless, -; Emergency Hospital, -	12
Twenty-second.....	1,529.42	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	12	46	40	111,605	Roosevelt Hospital, 4; Old Ladies' Home, 1; New York Infant Asylum, 1; Twenty-second Precinct Station, -	6
Twenty-third.....	4,267.023	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	28,338	New York Orphan Asylum, -; N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women, -; St. Joseph's Asylum, -	6
Twenty-fourth.....	8,050.323	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	7	13,288	Thirty-third Precinct Station, -; Old Gentlemen's Unsectarian Home, -; St. Joseph's Hospital, -	..
Total.....	14,893.156	1	10	14	18	15	14	..	5	8	1	10	1	24	121	597	475	1,206,577	House of Rest for Consumptives, -; Home for Incurables, -; Thirty-fourth Precinct Station, -; Thirty-fifth Precinct Station, -; Peabody Home, -; St. Stephen's Home, -; St. Joseph's Institution for Deaf Mutes, -	123			
Total mortality in Public Institutions.....																			123				

JOHN T. NAGLE, M. D., Deputy Register of Records.

Births * reported during the week ending February 10, 1883.

TOTAL.	COLOR.		SEX.		NATIVITY OF PARENTS.								NAME OF CHILD.	
	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign Father only.	Foreign Mother only.	NATIVITY OF FATHER STATED ONLY.	NATIVITY OF MOTHER STATED ONLY.	Not stated.	Stated.	Not stated.
564	560	4	300	264	..	332	125	72	29	..	..	6	485	79

Marriages * reported during the week ending February 10, 1883.

TOTAL.	COLOR.				NATIVITY.						CONDITION.											
	WHITE.		COLORED.		FOREIGN.		NATIVE.		BORN AT SEA.	NOT STATED.	FIRST MARRIAGE.		SECOND MARRIAGE.		THIRD MARRIAGE.		FOURTH MARRIAGE.		NOT STATED.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
241	239	239	2	2	143	128	98	113	119	213	41	27	1	1

* The returns of births, marriages, and still-births are incomplete.

Nativity of those who were Married, and the Parents of the Births and Still-Births, for the week ending February 10, 1883, and those who Died (actual mortality), week ending February 3, 1883.

NATIVITY OF DECEASED.	COUNTRY.	DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		MARRIAGES.		STILL-BIRTHS.	
		Nativity of Father.	Nativity of Mother.	Nativity of Father.	Nativity of Mother.	Nativity of Groom.	Nativity of Bride.	Nativity of Father.	Nativity of Mother.
7	Austria	18	18	11	8	11	14	1	..
2	British America	1	2	4	4	1	2	..	..
15	England	22	19	11	17	12	9	..	..
5	France	10	5	5	5	..	2	1	1
62	Germany	120	101	191	158	70	55	13	16
120	Ireland	194	198	81	86	26	24	6	8
12	Italy	20	19	25	22	1	1	1	1
4	Poland	5	5	15	16	..	1	..	..
4	Scotland	11	9	5	5	..	2	..	..
3	Switzerland	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
353	United States	142	165	154	197	98	113	17	14
1	Unknown or not stated	39	41	6	..	..	..	3	3
..	West Indies .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
13	Other countries	14	14	52	51	21	16	2	1

Still-Births reported during the week ending February 10, 1883.

TOTAL.	SEX.		COLOR.		NATIVITY OF				PERIOD OF UTERO-GESTATION.									
	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	FATHER.	MOTHER.	Not stated.	Not stated.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44	23	17	43	1	17	24	3	14	27	3	..	2	..	1	4	11	4	22

Deaths reported during the week ending February 10, 1883.

TOTAL.	PLACE OF DEATH.										RESIDENCE.	CONDITION.	
	Institutions.	Tenement-houses (four families or more.)	Houses containing three families or less.	Hotels and Boarding-houses.	In Rivers, Streets, Boats, etc.	Not stated.	Basement.	First.	Second.	Third.		Stated.	Not stated.
618	139	321	144	5	8	1	12	123	157	93	56	27	2

† Principally children and deaths in institutions.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING WHICH all the Public Offices in the City are open for business, and at which each Court regularly opens and adjourns, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held; together with the heads of Departments and Courts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor's Office.
No. 6 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
FRANKLIN EDSON, Mayor; S. HASTINGS GRANT, Secretary and Chief Clerk.

Mayor's Marshal's Office.

No. 1 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, First Marshal.

Permit Bureau Office.

No. 13 1/2 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
HENRY WOLTMAN, Registrar.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

No. 1 County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. PITT SHEARMAN, JOHN W. BARROW.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Office of Clerk of Common Council.

No. 8 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOHN REILLY, President Board of Aldermen.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk Common Council.
City Library.

No. 12 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner's Office.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Commissioner; FREDERICK H. HAMLIN, Deputy Commissioner.

Bureau of Water Register.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOHN H. CHAMBERS, Register.

Bureau of Incumbrances.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, Superintendent.

Bureau of Lamps and Gas.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
STEPHEN MCCORMICK, Superintendent.

Bureau of Streets.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JAMES J. MOONEY, Superintendent.

Engineer in Charge of Sewers.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
STEPHENSON TOWLE, Engineer-in-Charge.

Bureau of Chief Engineer.

No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ISAAC NEWTON, Chief Engineer.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller's Office.

Nos. 19 and 20 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Comptroller; RICHARD A. STORRS, Deputy Comptroller.

Auditing Bureau.

No. 19 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
DANIEL JACKSON, Auditor of Accounts.

Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents.

No. 5 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ARTEMAS CADDY, Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears.

Bureau for the Collection of City Revenues and of Markets.

No. 6 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THOMAS F. DEVOE, Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.

Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

First floor Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park.
MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes; ALFRED VREDENBURG, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Bureau of the City Chamberlain.

No. 18 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, City Chamberlain.

Office of the City Paymaster.

Room 1, New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
MOOR FALLS, City Paymaster.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Counsel to the Corporation.

Staats Zeitung Building, third floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, Counsel to the Corporation;
ANDREW T. CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk.

Office of the Public Administrator.

No. 49 Beekman street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Public Administrator.

Office of the Corporation Attorney.

No. 49 Beekman street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Corporation Attorney.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Central Office.

No. 300 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
STEPHEN B. FRENCH, President; SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk; JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Chief Bureau of Elections.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Central Office.

No. 66 Third avenue, corner Eleventh street, 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
H. H. PORTER, President; GEORGE F. BRITTON, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters.

Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street.
JOHN J. GORMAN, President; CARL JUSSSEN, Secretary.

Bureau of Chief of Department.

ELI BATES, Chief of Department.

Bureau of Inspector of Combustibles.

PETER SEERY, Inspector of Combustibles.

Bureau of Fire Marshal.

GEORGE H. SHELTON, Fire Marshal.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

No. 301 Mott street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, President; EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

No. 36 Union Square, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
EDWARD P. BARKER, Secretary.

Civil and Topographical Office.

Arsenal, 64th street and 5th avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Office of Superintendent of 23d and 24th Wards.
146th street and 3d avenue, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Nos. 117 and 119 Duane street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM LAIMREER, President; JOHN T. CUMING, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Staats Zeitung Building, Tryon Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THOMAS B. ASTEN, President; J. C. REEB, Secretary.

Office Bureau Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes
No.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

51 Chambers street, Rooms 10, 11 and 12, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES S. COLEMAN, Commissioner; M. J. MORRISON, Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING,
New York, January 8, 1883.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 9, CHAPTER 302, LAWS OF 1882, it is hereby advertised that the books of "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuations of Real and Personal Estate" of the City and County of New York, for the year 1883, are now open for examination and correction from the second Monday of January, 1883, until the first day of May, 1883.

All persons believing themselves aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, at this office, during the period said books are open, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

Applications for correction of assessed valuations on personal estate must be made by the person assessed, to the said Commissioners, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at this office during the same period.

THOMAS B. ASTEN,
GEORGE B. VANDERPOEL,
EDWARD C. DONNELLY,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 and 157 MERCER STREET,
New York, February 14, 1883.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THIS

Department with

FIFTEEN THOUSAND (15,000) FEET OF HOSE

will be received by the Board of Commissioners at the head of the Fire Department, at the office of said Department, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street, in the City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, February 28, 1883, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read.

The hose is to be of seamless patent improved cartolized steam fire engine rubber-lined hose, made of best Gulf cotton and best Para rubber, Maltese Cross brand; to be not less than four (4) ply, with five (5) ply and capped ends; of two and one-half (2 1/2) inches internal diameter; in lengths of fifty (50) feet each, with New York Fire Department standard couplings attached. Each and every length of the hose with the couplings attached is to be capable of resisting a pressure test of three hundred (300) pounds to the square inch without twisting or turning more than one revolution, or elongating more than thirty-six (36) inches, or increasing in exterior diameter more than one-fourth (1/4) of an inch at any point, and is to weigh not more than seventy-five (75) pounds including the couplings.

The contractor will be required to give a guarantee that the hose with couplings attached which shall be delivered, and each and every length, part and parcel thereof, shall and will, well and sufficiently bear and stand for and during the full end and term of three (3) years from the time the same shall be put in use, a pressure test of three hundred (300) pounds to the square inch, and the wear and tear of use by the Fire Department, its officers, agents, and servants; it being agreed that such wear and tear shall be understood to include all damage to the hose or couplings caused by being run over by vehicles or stepped upon by horses, and all other damage, except that which may be caused by fire or acids. And should any part, parcel, or length of hose or couplings which shall be delivered fail to well and sufficiently bear and stand, for and during the full end and term of three years from the time the same shall be put in use, a pressure test of three hundred (300) pounds to the square inch, and such wear and tear of use by the Fire Department, its officers, agents, and servants, then, and in every such case, the same shall be replaced, length for length with hose, and piece for piece with couplings, by the contractor, upon the demand in writing and without expense to said Fire Department.

All of the hose is to be delivered at the Repair Shops of the Fire Department, Nos. 130 and 132 West Third street, on or before the sixtieth day after the execution of the contract.

The damages to be paid by the contractor for each day that the contract may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired, are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at twenty-five (\$25) dollars per day.

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

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Any person making an estimate for the articles shall present the same in a sealed envelope, to said Board, at said office, on or before the day and hour above named, which envelope shall be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and a statement of the kind of hose to which it relates.

The Fire Department reserves the right to decline any and all bids or estimates if deemed to be for the public interest. No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000); and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, that they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion and that which the Corporation may

be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York before the award is made, and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of four hundred dollars (\$400). Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk, and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York, as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to his or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet, as provided by law.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures. The form of the agreement and specifications, showing the manner of payment for the work, may be seen and forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN J. GORMAN,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT,
HENRY D. PURROY,
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, February 14, 1883.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THIS Department with Four (4) Steam Fire Engines will be received by the Board of Commissioners at the head of the Fire Department, at the office of said Department, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street, in the City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, 28th instant, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read.

Three of the Hook and Ladder Trucks are to be of the regulation size, and the remaining two are to be of a lighter pattern, similar to the truck now in use by Engine Co. No. 50 of this Department. All to be as per specifications.

Bidders will state the price per truck of each of the two sizes, as well as the gross amount of the proposal.

For full information as to the amount and kind of work to be done and time of delivery, bidders are referred to the specifications which form part of these proposals.

The damages to be paid by the contractor for each day that the contract may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired, are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at twenty-five (\$25) dollars per day.

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

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Any person making an estimate for the work shall present the same in a sealed envelope, to said Board, at said office, on or before the day and hour above named, which envelope shall be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and a statement of the work to which it relates.

The Fire Department reserves the right to decline any and all bids or estimates if deemed to be for the public interest. No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, or, if being so awarded become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, in the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500); and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York before the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the national banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$325). Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the per-

sons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York, as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but, if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to his or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet as provided by law.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate in addition to inserting the same in figures.

The form of the agreement and specifications, and showing the manner of payment for the work, may be seen and forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN J. GORMAN,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT,
HENRY D. PURROY,
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, February 14, 1883.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THIS Department with EIGHT 4-WHEEL HOSE TENDERS

will be received by the Board of Commissioners at the head of the Fire Department, at the office of said Department, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street, in the City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., 28th instant, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read.

Three of the tenders are to be "crane neck," and to weigh not more than two thousand three hundred (2,300) pounds each; the remaining five are to be of a pattern similar to that now in use by Engine Co. No. 1, of this Department, all to be as per drawings and specifications.

Bidders will state the price per tender of each of the two sizes, as well as the gross amount of the proposal.

For full information as to the amount and kind of work to be done and time of delivery, bidders are referred to the specifications and drawings which form part of these proposals.

The damages to be paid by the contractor for each day that the contract may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired, are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at twenty-five (\$25) dollars per day.

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

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Any person making an estimate for the work shall present the same in a sealed envelope, to said Board, at said office, on or before the day and hour above named, which envelope shall be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and a statement of the work to which it relates.

The Fire Department reserves the right to decline any and all bids or estimates if deemed to be for the public interest. No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; that it is made without any connection with any person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, or, if being so awarded become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance in the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000); and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities, as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York before the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of two hundred dollars (\$200). Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York, as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but, if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to his or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet, as provided by law.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures. The form of the agreement and specifications, and drawings, and showing the manner of payment for the work, may be seen and forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN J. GORMAN,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT,
HENRY D. PURROY,
Fire Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, February 14, 1883.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THIS Department with four (4) Steam Fire Engines will be received by the Board of Commissioners at the head of the Fire Department, at the office of said Department, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street, in the City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, 28th instant, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read.

Two of the engines are each to have a boiler thirty (30) inches in diameter, with one steam cylinder at least eight (8) inches in diameter and seven (7) inches stroke, and a single plunger vertical pump not less than five (5) inches in diameter; each engine to weigh not more than four thousand seven hundred (4,700) pounds when fully equipped with and carrying all the tools, implements and appurtenances called for in the specifications, forming part of the contract herein referred to, and with the boiler and coil filled with water to the second gauge cock. They are each to have an air-pump of the latest improved pattern. Two of the engines are each to have a boiler not less than thirty-two and one-half (32½) inches in diameter with two (2) steam cylinders, at least six and three-quarter (6¾) inches in diameter, and eight (8) inches stroke, and two (2) plunger vertical pumps, not less than four (4) inches in diameter; each engine to weigh not more than six thousand three hundred (6,300) pounds when fully equipped with and carrying all the tools, implements and appurtenances called for in the specifications forming part of the contract herein referred to, and with the boiler and coil filled with water to the second gauge cock.

The boilers of all the engines are to be what is known as the Latta boiler with Ahren's improvements, made of the best materials, of sufficient strength to bear twice the pressure ever required in fire duty, and they must have ample steaming capacity to keep up a full head of steam while doing the heaviest work. They are to be covered with Russia iron jackets, and surmounted with brass domes.

The steam cylinders and pumps are to be placed perpendicular to the boiler, and the steam cylinders are to be cased in German silver.

The forcing pumps are to be double acting, made entirely of composition, and so constructed that they can be taken apart and put together again should repairs be required. They are to have two discharge gates and a circulating or churn valve for the purpose of feeding the boiler when the steam is cut off. They are also to be fitted with a Prunty relief valve.

The engines are to be made complete of the best materials in the most workmanlike manner with all recent improvements, improved safety valves without scale, two nickel-plated steam gauges, one nickel-plated water pressure gauge, one glass water gauge, eight gauge cocks, two blow cocks for steam—one up and one down, one surface blow cock, and attachment for thaw hose, one signal whistle, one variable exhaust nozzle and steam jet, one large copper air chamber with ornament, twenty-two (22) feet of rubber suction hose to be carried in brackets around the engine ready for immediate service, copper suction strainer, a full set of discharge pipes, five (5) nozzles of various sizes, foot brake, number plate, which together with the glass in the lamp is to be engraved with the number; also all the tools and wrenches, etc., to work the engines, oil cans, fire shovel, poker, and a box for tools.

The engines are to be handsomely finished and painted with gold striping and ornamental work. The wheels are to be what is known as Archibald, of the latest improved pattern.

The fuel-box on the back of the boiler must be large enough to carry coal enough for not less than one hour's running, to be painted the same as the wheels.

The working parts of the engine are in all cases to be perfectly fitted and polished. All of the steel and iron work is to be finished in first-class style.

The throttle-valve, feed pump, eccentric strap, pipe-holders and other parts are to be of fine composition.

The engines are to be fitted to be drawn by two horses, with a pole and whiffletrees and seat for the driver.

The engines are to be delivered at the Repair Shops of this Department, Nos. 130 and 132 West Third street, as follows:

Two in one hundred and twenty (120) and two in one hundred and fifty (150) days after the execution of the contract, in complete working order, with a guarantee that the material and workmanship are of the best character, and that the contractor will replace, at his own expense, such parts, if any, as may fail, provided that such failure is properly attributable to defective material or inferior workmanship.

Each of such engines is to have a full and thorough trial of its working powers, in the City of New York, under a competent engineer, before its acceptance.

Bidders will state the price per engine of each of the two sizes, as well as the gross amount of the proposal.

For full information as to the amount and kind of work to be done and time of delivery, bidders are referred to the specifications which form part of these proposals.

The damages to be paid by the contractor for each day that the contract may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired, are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at twenty-five (\$25) dollars per day.

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

The award of the contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of the bids.

Any person making an estimate for the work shall present the same in a sealed envelope, to said Board, at said office, on or before the day and hour above named, which envelope shall be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and a statement of the work to which it relates.

The Fire Department reserves the right to decline any and all bids or estimates if deemed to be for the public interest. No bid or estimate will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same; the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and that no member of the Common Council, Head of a Department, Chief of a Bureau, Deputy thereof or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, or, if being so awarded become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000); and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled on its completion and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of this contract, over and

above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities, as bail, surety, or otherwise; and that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith and with the intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York before the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of four hundred dollars (\$400). Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but, if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Should the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded neglect or refuse to accept the contract within five days after written notice that the same has been awarded to his or their bid or proposal, or if he or they accept but do not execute the contract and give the proper security, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it and as in default to the Corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet, as provided by law.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

The form of the agreement and specifications, and showing the manner of payment for the work, may be seen and forms of proposals may be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN J. GORMAN,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT,
HENRY D. PURROY,
Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, February 14, 1883.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THIS Department with Four (4) Steam Fire Engines, will be received by the Board of Commissioners at the head of the Fire Department, at the office of said Department, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street, in the City of New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, 28th instant, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read.

Two of the engines are each to conform to the following specifications:

The engines to be what are known as Fifth (5th) Size Single Pump and Cylinder Steam Fire Engines, and are each to weigh not more than four thousand seven hundred (4,700) pounds when fully equipped with and carrying all the tools, implements, and appurtenances called for in these specifications, and with the boiler and coil filled with water to the second gauge cock.

The boilers to be vertical, 30 inches in diameter and 62 inches high, to be made of best steel boiler plate, having copper smoke flues and hanging tubes of lap-welded iron; each hanging tube having circulating strips.

To be of sufficient strength to bear twice the pressure ever required in doing fire duty and to have ample steaming capacity to keep up a full head of steam while doing the heaviest work. To be covered with Russia iron, properly banded with brass bands, nickel plated.

To have one safety valve made of composition metal.

The boilers to be in all respects as to form and construction exactly similar to that now on Engine No. 14 of this Department being M. R. Clapp's Circulating Tubular Boiler Patent of 1878.

The boilers to be surmounted with a dome of brass nickel plated and to be hung on one-half elliptic springs.

The main pump to be vertical, double acting, made entirely of composition, with cylinder 5½ inches diameter, and having a stroke of six (6) inches; to have two (2) discharge gates and an automatic relief valve.

The steam cylinder to be 6½ inches in diameter and having a stroke of six (6) inches; and to be fitted to a bed plate containing the steam passages.

The steam cylinder, steam chest and bed plate to be cased in brass, nickel plated.

The air chamber to be made of copper, nickel plated.

There is to be a fresh-water tank to connect with feed pump.

The wheels to be made of selected timber prepared in the best manner, painted with the best English vermilion and striped with gold leaf.

The tires to be 2½ inches wide.

The coal bunker to be of strong iron and to have a step, and to be painted same as wheels.

The axle frames, braces, etc., to be of Bessemer steel.

The brake to be arranged to bear upon the rear wheels, and so constructed as to be controlled by the driver.

The drawing-rod to be such that the engines may be drawn by two horses, having pole and whiffletrees.

There is to be a driver's seat on the forward part of the engines, fitted with cushions and whip socket.

All stuffing-boxes to be so constructed as to take up while engine is running.

Each engine to be supplied with

One nickel-plated steam gauge.

One water pressure gauge.

One glass water gauge.

Four gauge cocks.

One surface blow-cock and attachment for thaw hose.

Two heater connection pipes.

One nickel-plated signal whistle.

One variable exhaust nozzle and steam jet.

Two number plates.

One length (18 feet) thaw hose.

One ball.

Two lanterns.

One chipping hammer.

One oil feeder and all necessary wrenches, suction, brass pipes, nozzles, etc.

The safety and throttle valves, feed pumps, eccentric straps and connecting rod bearings to be of composition.

All parts of the apparatus to be painted with English vermilion and striped with gold leaf, except air chamber, steam cylinder, dome and working parts.

The remaining two engines to conform to the following specifications:

The engines to be what is known as Third-Class Double-pump and Cylinder, Vertical Crane-neck Steam Fire Engines, and are each to weigh not more than six thousand three hundred (6,300) pounds when fully equipped with and carrying all the tools, implements and appurtenances called for in these specifications, and with the boiler filled with water to the second gauge cock.

The boilers to be vertical, 35 inches in diameter, and 62 inches high; to be made of best steel boiler plate, having copper smoke flues, and hanging tubes of lap-welded iron, each hanging tube having circulating strips. To be of sufficient strength to bear twice the pressure ever required in doing fire duty, and to have ample steaming capacity to keep up a full head of steam while doing the heaviest work. To be covered with Russia iron, properly banded with brass bands, nickel plated.

To have one safety valve made of composition metal. The boilers to be in all respects as to form and construction, exactly similar to that now on Engine Company No. 14 of this Department, being M. R. Clapp's Circulating Tubular Boiler, patent 1878. The boiler to be surmounted with a dome of brass, nickel plated, and to be hung on half (½) elliptic springs.

The main pumps to be vertical double-acting, made entirely of composition, with cylinders each 4½ inches in diameter, and having a stroke of seven (7) inches. To have three (3) discharge gates and an automatic relief valve.

son be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact. That it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud. That no member of the Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation is directly or indirectly interested in the estimate or in the work to which it relates or in the profits thereof.

Each estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the same, that the several matters therein stated are true, and must be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in the City of New York to the effect that if the contract is awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall refuse or neglect to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract shall be awarded at any subsequent letting; the amount to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work by which the bids are tested.

The consent last above mentioned must be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, or otherwise, and that he has offered himself as surety in good faith, with the intention to execute the bond required by law.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the national banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money, to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the Estimate-book, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall neglect or refuse, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York, as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal; but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

Blank forms of bid or estimate, the proper envelopes in which to inclose the same, the specifications and agreements, and any further information desired, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room 10, No. 31 Chambers street.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Forty-third street, from Eighth avenue to the Harlem river, in the City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BILL of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Chambers thereof in the County Court House at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of February, 1883, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, there to remain for and during the space of ten days.

Dated New York, February 7, 1883.

JAMES MOORE,
HORACE P. WHITNEY,
JOHN SCOTT,
Commissioners.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fourth street, from Third avenue to the East river, in the City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BILL of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Chambers thereof in the County Court House at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of February, 1883, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, there to remain for and during the space of ten days.

Dated New York, February 7, 1883.

EDMOND CONNELLY,
LUKE F. COZANS,
JOSEPH MEKES,
Commissioners.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Forty-second street, from Eighth avenue to the Harlem river, in the City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BILL of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Chambers thereof in the County Court House at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of February, 1883, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, there to remain for and during the space of ten days.

Dated New York, February 7, 1883.

PETER TRAINER,
HENRY M. GARVIN,
JAMES F. PIERCE,
Commissioners.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, from Eighth avenue to the Harlem river, in the City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BILL of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Chambers thereof in the County Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of February, 1883, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, there to remain for and during the space of ten days.

Dated, New York, February 7, 1883.

THOMAS J. CREAMER,
CHARLES PRICE,
EDMOND CONNELLY,
Commissioners.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of Pleasant avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, in the City of New York.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTES IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made 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 County Court-house, in the City of New York, on Friday, the second day of March, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, to all the lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, required for the opening of Pleasant avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, in the City of New York, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighteenth street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Eighteenth street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-first street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-first street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-third street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, distant six hundred and thirteen (613) feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street; thence easterly and along said line one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly two hundred and one foot ten inches (201.10) to the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-third street; thence westerly and along said line one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, January 30, 1883.
GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Tryon Row, New York.

In the matter of the Application of the Department of Public Works for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twentieth street from Eighth avenue to Ninth avenue, in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their

office, No. 73 William street, 3d floor, in the said city, on or before the 13th day of March, 1883, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 13th day of March, 1883, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New York, there to remain until the 16th day of March, 1883.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being within the following described area: Beginning at a point in the easterly line or side of Ninth avenue, distant 100 feet and 11 inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Twentieth street with the easterly line or side of Ninth avenue; running thence easterly through the centre of the blocks between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets to the westerly line or side of Eighth avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line or side of Eighth avenue, to a point 100 feet and 11 inches southerly from the intersection of the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Twentieth street with the westerly line or side of Eighth avenue; thence westerly, through the centre of the blocks between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the easterly line or side of Ninth avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly line or side of Ninth avenue, to the point or place of beginning, excepting therefrom all the lands within the lines of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the County Court-house at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, January 31, 1883.
GEORGE W. MCLEAN,
NATHANIEL JARVIS,
FRANCIS BLESSING,
Commissioners.

ARTHUR BERRY, Clerk.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, from Seventh avenue to New avenue, west of Eighth avenue, in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 73 William street, third floor, in the said city, on or before the thirteenth day of March, 1883, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said thirteenth day of March, 1883, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at two o'clock P.M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New York, there to remain until the sixteenth day of March, 1883.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being within the following described area: Beginning at a point in the easterly line or side of New avenue, distant 100 feet 6 1/4 inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, with the easterly line or side of New avenue; running thence easterly through the centre of the blocks between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth streets, to the westerly line or side of Seventh avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Seventh avenue, to a point distant 99 feet and 11 inches southerly from the intersection of the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street with the westerly line or side of Seventh avenue; thence westerly through the centre of the blocks between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth streets, to the easterly line or side of New avenue; thence northerly and along the easterly line or side of New avenue, to the point or place of beginning, excepting therefrom all the land within the lines of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the County Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated, New York, January 31, 1883.
GEORGE W. MCLEAN,
CECIL CAMPBELL HIGGINS,
CHARLES PRICE,
Commissioners.

ARTHUR BERRY, Clerk.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Eighth avenue to Avenue St. Nicholas, in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 73 William street, third floor, in the said city, on or before the 13th day of March, 1883, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 13th day of March, 1883, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, in the City of New York, there to remain until the 16th day of March, 1883.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being within the following described area: Beginning at a point in the easterly line or side of Avenue St. Nicholas, distant 99 feet and 11 inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street with the easterly line or side of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence easterly through the centre of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, to the westerly line or side of Eighth avenue; thence southerly and along the westerly line or side of Eighth avenue, to a point distant 99 feet and 11 inches southerly from the intersection of the southerly line or

side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street with the westerly line or side of Eighth avenue; thence westerly and through the centre of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, to the easterly line or side of the Avenue St. Nicholas; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly line or side of Avenue St. Nicholas, to the point or place of beginning, excepting therefrom all the land within the lines of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the County Court-house at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated, New York, January 31, 1883.
GEORGE W. MCLEAN,
DE WITT C. GRAHAM,
CHARLES W. WEST,
Commissioners.

ARTHUR BERRY, Clerk.

In the matter of the Application of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to that part of a certain street or avenue known as Bailey avenue, although not yet named by proper authority, commencing at Sedgwick avenue, and running to its junction with the north line of Boston avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out and designated as a first-class street or road by said Department.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTES IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made 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 County Court-house, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 23d day of February, 1883, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, with the buildings thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, required for the opening of a certain street or avenue, known as Bailey avenue, although not yet named by proper authority, from Sedgwick avenue to the north line of Boston avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out and designated as a first-class street or road by the Department of Public Parks, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the west side of Sedgwick avenue, 15,420 1/2 feet northerly from the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, measured on a line at right angles to the same;

(1.) Thence northerly on the arc of a circle of 154 feet radius, whose radius through the initial point forms an angle of 88° 29' 47" to the west of a line parallel with the eastern line of Tenth avenue, and passing through said initial point for 115 82-100 feet to a point of reverse curve;

(2.) Thence to the right on the arc of a circle of 1,205 feet radius for 671 90-100 feet to a point of tangency;

(3.) Thence northeasterly on a tangent to the last described curve for 2,172 79-100 feet to a point of curve;

(4.) Thence to the left on the arc of a circle tangent to the last described curve and of 25 feet radius for 41 587-1000 feet;

(5.) Thence to the right northeasterly on the prolongation of that radius of the last described curve which passes through the western extremity thereof for 60 feet;

(6.) Thence to the right on the arc of a circle of 35 137-1000 feet radius whose centre lies on the northerly prolongation of the last described curve for 44 309-1000 feet to a point of tangency;

(7.) Thence on a tangent to the last described curve for 245 536-1000 feet to a point of curve;

(8.) Thence to the left on the arc of a circle tangent to the last described curve and of 2,040 feet radius for 585 101-100 feet to a point of tangency;

(9.) Thence on a tangent to the last described curve northeasterly for 314 244-1000 feet;

(10.) Thence deflecting 100° 12' 27" to the right for 25 881-1000 feet;

(11.) Thence deflecting 83° 44' 29" to the left for 60 365-100 feet;

(12.) Thence deflecting 96° 15' 31" to the left for 11 677-1000 feet;

(13.) Thence deflecting 95° 54' 30" to the right for 265 211-1000 feet;

(14.) Thence deflecting 112° 00' 50" to the right for 64 718-1000 feet;

(15.) Thence deflecting 67° 59' 10" to the right for 344 443-1000 feet;

(16.) Thence deflecting 16° 06' 57" to the left for 253 534-1000 feet to a point of curve;

(17.) Thence to the right on the arc of a circle tangent to the preceding curve of 2,100 feet radius southwesterly for 602 21-1000 feet to a point of tangency;

(18.) Thence on a tangent to the preceding curve southwesterly for 212 386-1000 feet to a point of curve;

(19.) Thence southeasterly to the left on the arc of a circle tangent to the last described curve of 75 687-1000 feet radius for 100 348-1000 feet;

(20.) Thence southwesterly on the prolongation of that radius of the preceding curve, which passes through the eastern extremity thereof for 60 feet;

(21.) Thence to the right southwesterly on the arc of a circle of 12 feet radius whose centre lies in the prolongation southwesterly of the preceding curve for 24 394-1000 feet to a point of tangency;

(22.) Thence southwesterly on a tangent to the preceding curve for 2,155 80-100 feet to a point of curve;

(23.) Thence to the left on the arc of a circle tangent to the preceding curve of 1,145 feet radius for 505 8-100 feet;

(24.) Thence easterly on a line forming an angle of 13° 40' 38.6" to the right with the radius passing through the southern extremity of the preceding curve for 85 8-100 feet;

(25.) Thence to the right southerly on the arc of a circle of 1,220 feet radius, whose centre lies to the westward, and whose radius passing through the eastern extremity of the preceding curve forms an angle with said curve of 15° 54' 35.5" to the north thereof for 219 86-100 feet to a point of reverse curve;

(26.) Thence southerly to the left on an arc of a circle tangent to the preceding curve of 1,018 feet radius for 62 12-100 feet to the point of beginning.

Said lots, pieces or parcels of land above described, are shown on certain maps, made by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks under authority of chapter 604 of the Laws of 1874, and chapter 436 of the Laws of 1876, and filed in the Department of Public Parks, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, January 17, 1883.
GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Tryon Row, New York City.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, from Eighth avenue to the Harlem river, in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Charles Price, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street (Room No. 24), in the said city, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1883, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said twenty-eighth day of February, 1883, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New York, there to remain until the 5th day of March, 1883.

Third. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundred and Forty-eighth street in the City of New York, between a point distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the Avenue St. Nicholas and the Harlem river, and extending on either side of said One Hundred and Forty-eighth street half the distance to the next street thereto.

Fourth. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, January 20, 1883.

CHARLES PRICE,
T. J. CREAMER,
EDMUND CONNELLY
Commissioners.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Forty-second street, from Eighth avenue to the Harlem river, in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to James F. Pierce, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street (Room No. 24) in the said city, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1883, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said twenty-eighth day of February, 1883, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New York, there to remain until the 5th day of March, 1883.

Third. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded, described and contained as follows: That is to say: Beginning at a point on the easterly line or side of Tenth avenue equidistant between the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Forty-second street, and the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Forty-third street, and running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second street, to the established bulkhead line on the Harlem river; thence southerly along said bulkhead line, to a point where a line drawn at right angles to Fifth avenue, and equidistant between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets, if produced, would intersect said bulkhead line; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second street, to the easterly line or side of Tenth avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line or side of Tenth avenue two hundred and fifty-nine feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, January 20, 1883.

JAMES F. PIERCE,
HENRY M. GARVIN,
PETER TRAINOR,
Commissioners.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Forty-third street, from Eighth avenue to the Harlem river in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street (Room No. 24) in the said city, on or before the 28th day of February, 1883, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 28th day of February, 1883, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New York, there to remain until the fifth day of March, 1883.

Third. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being within the following described area, commencing at a point in the easterly line or side of the Public Drive, distant 99 feet and 11 inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line or side of One Hundred and Forty-third street with the easterly line or side of the Public Drive, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-third street, through the centre of the blocks, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets to the westerly side of the exterior street and Fifth avenue; thence southeasterly and southerly along the westerly side of the exterior street and Fifth avenue to a point 99 feet and 11 inches southerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third street with the westerly side of Fifth avenue; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-third street through the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets to the easterly line or side of the Public Drive; thence northerly and along the easterly line or side of the Public Drive to the point or place of beginning, excepting therefrom all the lands embraced within the streets and avenues within said area.

Fourth. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the ninth day of March, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, January 20, 1883.

J. SCOTT,
H. P. WHITNEY,
J. MOORE,
Commissioners.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, from First avenue to Second avenue, in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections, in writing, duly verified to us, at our office No. 73 William street (third floor), in the said city, on or before the 9th day of February, 1883, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 9th day of February, 1883, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works, in the City of New York, there to remain until the sixteenth day of February, 1883.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being within the following described bounds: beginning at a point in the westerly line of First avenue, distant 99 feet and 11 inches southerly from the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, running thence westerly through the center of the block, to the easterly line of Second avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Second avenue to and across One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, to a point in said easterly line of Second avenue, distant 99 feet and 11 inches north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly through the center of the block, to the westerly line of First avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of First avenue, to and across One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street to the point or place of beginning; excepting therefrom, all the land within the lines of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the County Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, January 21, 1883.

NATHANIEL JARVIS,
FRANCIS BLESSING,
GEORGE W. MCLEAN,
Commissioners.

ARTHUR BERRY, Clerk.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, from Eighth avenue to Avenue St. Nicholas, in the City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to us, at our office, No. 73 William street (third floor), in the said city, on or before the 9th day of February, 1883, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 9th day of February, 1883, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at two o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New York, there to remain until the 16th day of February, 1883.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being within the following described bounds, viz.: beginning at a point in the westerly side of Eighth avenue, distant ninety-nine feet and eleven inches south of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, running thence westerly through the center of the block to the easterly side of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence northerly along the easterly side of Avenue St. Nicholas to and across One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to a point in the easterly side of Avenue St. Nicholas, distant one hundred and one feet and one-fourth of an inch north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street; thence easterly through the center of the block to the westerly side of Eighth avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Eighth avenue to and across One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to the point or place of beginning; excepting therefrom all the land within the lines of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1883, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, January 21, 1883.

GEORGE W. MCLEAN,
DE WITT C. GRAHAM
C. W. WEST,
Commissioners.

ARTHUR BERRY, Clerk.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
February 7, 1883.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 4 OF CHAPTER 33 of the Laws of 1881, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to property-owners that the following lists of assessments for local improvements in said city were confirmed by the "Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments" on the 5th day of February, 1883, and, on the same date, were entered in the Record of Titles of Assessments kept in the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," viz.:

Front street sewer, between Broad street and Old Slip.

Mangin street sewer, between Broome and Delancey streets, etc.

Section 5 of the said act provides that, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said record of titles of assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect, and receive legal interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of such entry to the date of payment."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, at the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and all payments made thereon, on or before April 8, 1883, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of entry in the Record of Titles of Assessments in said Bureau.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
January 18, 1883.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 4 OF CHAPTER 33 of the Laws of 1881, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to property owners that the following lists of assessments for local improvements in said city were confirmed by the "Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments" on the 6th day of January, 1883, and, on the same date, were entered in the Record of Titles of Assessments kept in the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," viz.:

Eighty-seventh street regulating, etc., between Tenth avenue and Boulevard.

Ninety-third street regulating, etc., between Boulevard and West End avenue.

Ninety-fourth street regulating, etc., between Eighth avenue and Boulevard.

Ninety-eighth street regulating, etc., between Third and Fourth avenues.

One Hundred and First street regulating, etc., between Ninth and New avenues.

One Hundred and First street regulating, etc., between Second and Third avenues.

One Hundred and Fifth street regulating, etc., between Third and Fourth avenues.

Fifth avenue regulating, grading, etc., sidewalks, between Sixth and Sixth streets.

Forty-third street regulating, grading, etc., sidewalks, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

One Hundred and Sixth street regulating, grading, etc., sidewalks, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

One Hundred and Nineteenth street flagging sidewalks, between Fourth and Sixth avenues.

Eighty-third street flagging sidewalks, between Eighth avenue and Boulevard.

First avenue flagging sidewalks (west side), between Forty-first and Forty-fourth streets.

One Hundred and Thirteenth street flagging sidewalks, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

One Hundred and Seventeenth street flagging sidewalks, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Mott avenue crosswalks, at East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

Seventy-sixth street regulating and paving, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Tenth avenue paving, from Seventy-second to Seventy-fourth street.

Tenth avenue paving, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.

Twelfth avenue paving, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-third street.

Seventy-fifth street paving, from First avenue to Avenue A.

Eighty-second street paving, from First to Second avenue.

Eighty-eighth street paving, from First avenue to Avenue A.

Ninety-fourth street paving, from Fourth to Madison avenue.

One Hundred and Thirteenth street paving, from Second to Third avenue.

One Hundred and Fifteenth street paving, from Third avenue to Avenue A.

One Hundred and Twenty-third street paving, from First to Pleasant avenue.

One Hundred and Thirty-third street paving, from Fourth to Sixth avenue.

Montgomery street sewer, between Cherry and Water streets.

Madison avenue sewer, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, etc.

Fourth avenue sewer, east side, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets.

Seventy-eighth street sewer, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Eighty-first street sewer, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Eighty-third street sewer, between Riverside and West End avenues.

One Hundred and Sixth street sewer, between summit east of Tenth avenue and New avenue, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

One Hundred and Twelfth street sewer, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Eighty-sixth street basin, northeast corner of Madison avenue.

One Hundred and Sixth street basin, northwest corner Third avenue.

One Hundred and Eighth street basin, southwest corner Fourth avenue.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street basin, northeast corner Madison avenue.

One Hundred and Fifty-third street basin, northwest corner Ninth avenue.

Seventy-ninth street fencing, south side, between Lexington and Third avenues.

One Hundred and Eleventh street fencing, southwest corner of Lexington avenue.

One Hundred and Twenty-first street fencing, southeast corner of Lexington avenue.

One Hundred and Twenty-third street fencing, north side, between First and Second avenues.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street fencing, southeast corner of First avenue.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street fencing, southwest corner of Sixth avenue.

One Hundred and Thirty-second street fencing, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, fencing (north side), east of Alexander avenue.

Belvedere tree planting, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.

Section 5 of the said act provides that, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect, and receive legal interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of such entry to the date of payment."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, at the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and all payments made thereon, on or before March 19, 1883, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of entry in the Record of Titles of Assessments in said Bureau.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU FOR COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS, AND OF
ARREARS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
AND OF CROTON WATER RENTS,
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS
AND CLERK OF ARREARS,
November 15, 1882.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS for unpaid taxes of 1877, 1878, and 1879, and Croton-water rents of 1876, 1877, and 1878, under the direction of Allan Campbell, Comptroller of the City of New York.

The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents in the City of New York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871.

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton water rents have been laid for the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the new Court-house, with the interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, as provided by chapter 33 of the Laws of 1881, from the time when the same became due to the time of payment, together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction, at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 5, 1883, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of sale, together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements so advertised for sale shall be sold.

Notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton water rents, the ownership of the property on which taxes and Croton water rents remain unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the said pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY,
Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears.

REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

THE ATTENTION OF LAWYERS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS, Monetary Institutions engaged in making loans upon real estate, and all who are interested in providing themselves with facilities for reducing the cost of examinations and searches, is invited to these Official Indices of Records, containing all recorded transfers of real estate in the City of New York from 1653 to 1882, prepared under the direction of the Commissioners of Records.

Grantors, grantees, suits in equity, insolvents' and Sheriff's sales, in 61 volumes, full bound, price, \$100 00.

The same, in 25 volumes, half bound, price, 50 00.

Complete sets, folded, ready for binding, price, 15 00.

Records of Judgments, 25 volumes, bound, price, 10 00.

Orders should be addressed to "Mr. Stephen Angell, Comptroller's Office, New County Court-house."

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CLERK (Room No. 39),
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, January 20, 1883.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of the City of New York, No. 300 Mulberry street, Room No. 39, for the following property, now in his custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc., also small amount money taken from prisoners and found by patrolmen of this Department.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
36 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, February 12, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MAP or plan showing a revised system of streets and avenues in the Highbridge District of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York, will be on exhibition at the office of the Topographical Engineer, of the Department of Public Parks, at the Arsenal building, Central Park, from and after this date and until March 1, next, for the purpose of allowing persons interested to examine the same, and to file their objections thereto before said map or plan is finally acted upon by the Department of Public Parks.

By order,
E. P. BARKER,
Secretary.

JURORS.

NOTICE
IN RELATION TO JURORS FOR STATE COURTS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1881.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS WILL BE heard here, from 10 to 3 daily, from all persons hitherto liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all needed information will be given.

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

Persons "enrolled" as liable must serve when called or pay their fines. No mere excuse will be allowed or interference permitted. The fines if unpaid will be entered as judgments upon the property of the delinquents.

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

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

GEORGE CAULFIELD,
Commissioner of Jurors,
Room 17, New County Court-house.