

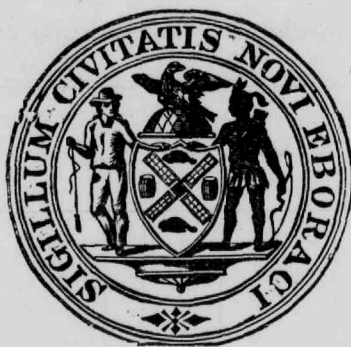
THE CITY RECORD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 1882.

NUMBER 2,838.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of transactions of the Finance Department for the week ending September 23, 1882:

Deposits in the Treasury.

To the Credit of the Sinking Fund	\$34,978 26
City Treasury	142,853 35
Total	\$177,831 61

Bonds and Stocks Issued.

Three and one-half per cent. Bonds	\$44,500 00
Four per cent. Bonds	60,000 00
Four per cent. Stock	50,000 00
Total	\$154,500 00

Warrants Registered and Ready for Payment.

Advertising	\$275 30
Aqueduct—Repairs, Maintenance, and Strengthening	3,186 66
Assessment Commission—Awards	2,738 82
Assessment Fund—After June 9, 1880	6,152 00
Boulevards, Roads and Avenues, Maintenance of	2,622 25
Bronx River Bridges—Rebuilding, etc.	3,477 89
Cleaning Streets—Department of Street Cleaning	19,597 83
Contingencies—Department of Public Works	100 00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	46 80
Croton Water Fund	49,869 34
Croton Water Rent—Refunding Account	148 57
Dock Fund	58,239 49
Dog License Fund	300 00
Election Expenses	525 00
Expenses of Detectives	833 33
Fire Department Fund	2,120 17
Harlem River Bridges—Repairs, Improvement and Maintenance	57 17
Health Fund	177 40
Hospital for Care of Contagious Diseases	368 85
Interest on City Debt	1,552 50
Judgments	258 24
Jefferson Market—Alterations and Repairs	488 27
Lamps and Gas, and Electric Lighting	12,561 44
Laying Croton Pipes	1,565 35
Maintenance—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	13 45
Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places	2,098 10
Manhattan Square, Improvement of	689 85
Music—Central Park and City Parks	1,890 00
Police Fund	270,787 49
Police Station-houses—Alterations, etc.	1,916 66
Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs	2,357 34
Public Charities and Correction	35,102 71
Public Instruction	43,002 60
Publication of CITY RECORD	3,705 87
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	2,932 25
Rents—Department Public Parks	56 00
Repaving Streets and Avenues—Chapter 476, Laws 1875	4,542 83
Refunding Assessments Paid in Error	2,212 41
Refunding Taxes Paid in Error	39 30
Repairs and Renewal of Pavements and Regrading	13,865 56
Repairs and Renewal of Pipes, Stop-cocks, etc.	2,828 09
Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund—Department of Public Works	915 00
Roads, Streets and Avenues, Unpaved, etc.	2,850 75
Removing Obstructions in Streets and Avenues	492 85
Riverside Park and Avenue	70 00
Salaries—Department of Public Works	208 00
Judiciary	280 00
Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning	1,259 25
Street Improvement Fund—June 9, 1880	486 77
Street Improvements Authorized after June 9, 1880	5,789 77
Street Improvement Fund—Riverside Awards, etc.	350 00
Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices	718 29
Supplies for Police	5,666 66
Supplies, Maps and Plans, etc.	7 00
Surveying, Laying out, etc.	225 00
Total	\$574,565 92

CONTRACTS REGISTERED FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1882.

NO.	DATE OF CONTRACT.	DEPARTMENT.	NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
5828	Sept. 14, 1882	Public Parks	Thomas Murray	Curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, between Willis and St. Ann's avenues. Estimate, \$5,934.25.
5829	" 14, "	"	"	Laying crosswalks in Alexander avenue, at intersections of One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets. Estimate, \$1,866.60.
5830	" 14, "	"	Bernard C. Murray	Sewer and appurtenances in Washington avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets. Estimate, \$5,223.15.
5831	" 8, "	Charities & Correc'n	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	Furnishing barley, hominy, and beans. Estimate, \$1,243.50.
5832	Aug. 26, "	"	"	Furnishing sugar. Estimate, \$4,106.25.
5833	" 22, "	"	George H. Kitchen & Co. ...	Steam-heating work in east wing of Insane Asylum, Ward's Island. Total, \$8,700.
5834	" 28, "	"	George Boyce	Plumbing work in east wing of Insane Asylum, Ward's Island. Total, \$2,550.
5835	" 26, "	"	Rowland A. Robbins	Twenty bales bandage muslin. Estimate, \$1,758.46.
5836	June 12, "	"	Hicinbotham Bros.	Heating and ventilating pipes in Fire Engine-house, Blackwell's Island. Total, \$784.

SUITS, ORDERS OF COURT, JUDGMENTS, ETC.

COURT.	NAME OF PLAINTIFF.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF ACTION.	ATTORNEY.
Com. Pleas	Daniel W. Welton ... Lewis Lewis	\$55 92 142 64	Transcripts of judgments	R. D. Hatch.
	D. S. McBrien	78 93		
	Michael N. Salomon	87 04		
	David R. Budd	60 39		
	Andrew Kuhner	57 49		
	J. McGirl	49 31		
	Jno. G. McMurray	44 48		
	Jno. Riley	127 67		
	Daniel E. Kenny	49 26		
	Timothy L. West	40 70		
	Jno. R. Lawrence	92 11	For payment into Court of amount awarded to Map No. 98, in matter of opening Boston Road, etc.	S. P. Storrs.
	Jno. W. Browning	46 01		
	Alfred August	124 31		
	Jno. McDonald	50 19		
Supreme.	Edward M. Cary, Chas. P. Curtis and Wm. P. Montague, Trustees	803 00		
Superior.	Jno. Gibson	936 08		
Ass't Com. mission.	Napoleon B. Kukuck, Benjamin A. Willis, Matthew Byrnes			
Supreme	Mary McGay, ad- ministratrix			
Com. Pleas	Jno. Spence	500 00	Amended complaint for foreclosure of lien on contract of Edward Gustavson for building an addition to Grammar School No. 72.	Jno. B. Mayo.
Superior.	Mary Mount	41 44		
	Francis M. Attinelli ..	20 72		
	Matthew Horan	20 72		

CLAIMS FILED.

CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	ATTORNEY.
M. B. Smith	\$1,385 92	For repayment of amount paid on assessment for regulating and grading Seventy-fifth street, from Fifth avenue to East river, and for Sixty-seventh street, regulating, etc.	A. B. Johnson.
Frederick Kauffman	61 64	For overcharge for assessment for grading, etc., One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, between Third and St. Ann's avenues	
Anna E. Bliel	43 82	For overcharge on assessment for grading, etc., One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, between Third and St. Ann's avenues	"
Andrew Dettinger	497 77	For refund of amount of rent paid to Department of Docks, under protest, for pier at foot of Fifty-first street, North river, during period of repair ..	Lindsay & Flammer

Approval of Sureties.

The Comptroller approved of the adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties on the following proposal:
September 19. For paving One Hundred and Fourteenth street, from First to Second avenue, and for paving One Hundred and Fourteenth street, from First to Pleasant avenue.
Thos. Gearty, 415 East Eighty-third street, Principal.
P. H. McCullagh, 240 East Thirty-second street, } Sureties.
Timothy Dwyer, 406 East Sixty-sixth street, }
RICHARD A. STORRS, Deputy Comptroller.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORTED MORTALITY* for the week ending September 23, 1882, together with the ACTUAL MORTALITY for the week ending September 16, 1882.

W. DE F. DAY, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent and Register.

SIR—There were 635 deaths reported to have occurred in this city during the week ending Saturday, September 23, 1882, which is an increase of 22, as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 70 less than were reported during the corresponding week of the year 1881. The actual mortality for the week ending September 16, 1882, was 585, which is 50.8 above the average for the corresponding week for the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 23.63 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,287,364.

Table showing the Reported Mortality for the week ending September 23, 1882, and the Actual Number of Deaths each day, from the Principal Causes, with the Ages of Decedents, for the week ending September 16, 1882.

METEOROLOGY.	Week ending Sept. 23.	Week ending Sept. 16.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS EACH DAY DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.							AGE BY YEARS.															SEX.											
	70.1	66.0																																		
	29.922	29.822																																		
CAUSES OF DEATH.	1.291	1.625																							COLORED.											
	12.12	3.32																							Male.											
																									Female.											
			DATE.																						Total.											
			Sept. 10.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 16.	Total Actual Mortality during the week ending September 16, 1882.	Actual number of Deaths for the corresponding week of 1881.	Average number of Deaths in the corresponding week of the past five years.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000, during week (population estimated at 1,286,654).												Under 1 year.											
																									Total under 5 years.											
																									5 to 10.											
																									10 to 15.											
																									15 to 20.											
																									20 to 25.											
																									25 to 30.											
																									30 to 35.											
																									35 to 40.											
																									40 to 45.											
																									45 to 50.											
																									50 to 55.											
																									55 to 60.											
																									60 to 65.											
																									65 to 70.											
																									70 and over.											
																									Male.											
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Births * reported during the week ending September 23, 1882.

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.	Not stated.	
										Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.			
514	511	3	268	246	..	278	128	77	26	3	2	..	412	102

Marriages * reported during the week ending September 23, 1882.

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.	Male.	Female.
204	201	201	3	3	128	124	76	80	..	..	..	..	165	169	38	31	..	..	..	..	1	4

* 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 September 23, 1882, and those who Died (actual mortality), week ending September 16, 1882.

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.
16	Austria	30	31	6	6	4	4	1	2
7	British America	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	England	16	16	19	16	8	9	..	1
4	France	6	6	3	5	3	3	..	1
24	Germany	120	121	169	129	50	47	12	7
104	Ireland	186	183	85	80	9	14	13	13
6	Italy	15	15	13	13	31	30	4	4
1	Poland	7	6	8	7	3	2	1	1
1	Scotland	8	5	7	5	1	3	..	4
2	Switzerland	4	3	4	4	3	2	..	..
374	United States	118	139	154	208	76	80	16	23
1	Unknown or not stated	52	44	5	..	..	..	5	4
1	West Indies	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Other countries	11	13	40	40	10	9	2	1

Still-Births reported during the week ending September 23, 1882.

TOTAL.	SEX.			COLOR.		NATIVITY OF						PERIOD OF UTERO-GESTATION.										
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	White.	Colored.	FATHER.			MOTHER.			MONTH.										Unknown or not stated.
						Native.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Native.	Foreign.	Not stated.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
56	36	20	..	53	3	17	34	5	23	39	4	..	..	1	4	3	7	6	12	23	..	..

Deaths reported during the week ending September 23, 1882.

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.	FLOORS.						New York City.	Outside New York City.	Not stated. †	STATED.						
							Basement.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.				Sixth.	Top.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not stated. ‡
635	125	336	160	6	8	..	7	113	162	120	80	20	..	..	..	634	1	..	56	123	77	379

† Principally children and deaths in institutions.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

Presentment of the Grand Jury at the Close of May Term, 1882.

To the Honorable FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder :

HALL OF RECORDS.

The Grand Jury had its attention called to the unsafe condition of the Hall of Records, and as an inconvenient depository of the records of real estate titles in the City and County of New York, and of bonds, mortgages, assignments, leases, chattel mortgages, powers of attorney, etc., etc., etc., etc.

We made a personal inspection of the building, accompanied by the District Attorney, the Mayor, the Recorder, Mr. Justice Donohue, the Register, and other officials. We found the building to be wholly inadequate, unsafe and inconvenient for the purposes of a "Hall of Records," is illy lighted and ventilated, and is badly calculated for the proper transaction of business.

The building was erected in 1756, as a Debtors' Prison, from the proceeds of a lottery, and was used as such until 1830, when the prisoners were transferred to Bridewell, then standing between the City Hall and Broadway, and this building was ordered to be prepared for a "Hall of Records." Its first use after the alterations were made, was a Cholera Hospital, in the year 1832, and afterwards as a "Hall of Records." It afforded protection, under command of Baron Steuben, to the doctors in the celebrated "Doctors' Riot."

The assessed valuation of the taxable real estate in the City and County of New York is \$976,000,000, probably about two-thirds of its average market value. This does not include the parks, the public buildings and the piers and wharves belonging to the Corporation, nor the market houses, school houses, engine houses, asylums, hospitals, prisons, and so forth. It is estimated that there are mortgages upon real estate recorded to the extent of \$500,000,000, and chattel mortgages, assignments, leases, powers of attorney, releases and other valuable papers representing fully \$500,000,000 more, making a total in valuation of, say, (\$3,000,000,000) three thousand million dollars.

These records and files are of the most valuable character, their mutilation or destruction in whole or in part would entail a loss upon the City and individual citizens, corporations and monied institutions of an incalculable amount; we find therefore, and present it as for the best interests of the City and every citizen, that these records and papers shall be placed in an absolute fire-proof building, built of granite and iron, in the most substantial manner on the most approved plan, with all modern improvements, safeguards and conveniences for those who have the custody or charge of, or have occasion to examine, the records.

The old Hall of Records, besides being unsafe and inadequate in size, and inconvenient as to arrangements, stands directly opposite the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge—for that reason alone it should be removed and the angle of the street there might be cut off and widened about thirty feet, and allow a straight and wide foot-path to be made from Broadway to the bridge, passing between the City Hall and the new Court-house.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are the official representatives and custodians of the property of the Corporation of the City and County of New York, and it is one of their duties to provide adequately, not only for its safety and protection, but among other things to provide suitable buildings and accommodations for the several courts authorized by law, and the means whereby their records may be securely and conveniently kept; to provide offices, buildings or quarters for all the public officers of the several departments of the City and County of New York, and for their records; and to provide for the keeping of all the public records of the City and County of New York.

In the exercise of these functions from time to time, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have rented from private parties and repaired and fitted up for temporary use old buildings or quarters in different parts of the City for several of the departments, instead of capitalizing such rentals and with the proceeds build a new building in City Hall Park, suitable for the purposes desired. At the present time the Comptroller is paying \$40,750 to private parties for offices illy adapted to the wants of the several departments, as follows, viz.:

For—1st. Department of Public Works, 31 Chambers street	\$12,500
2d. Counsel to the Corporation, Staats Zeitung Building	7,500
3d. Department of Taxes and Assessments, Staats Zeitung Building	8,000
4th. Department of Taxes and Assessments, 27 Chambers street	850
5th. Department of Public Parks, 36 Union Square	2,500
6th. Department of Docks, 117 and 119 Duane street	6,000
7th. Board of Excise, 330 Bowery	2,100
8th. Department of Street Cleaning	1,300
Total	\$40,750

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have acted upon the theory that they have not the power to erect a new building to meet even the actual wants and necessities of the City, and therefore have rented or leased private property and fitted it up at considerable expense for the purposes required. This theory is wrong in fact and in economy. We find and present, that the amount now paid for outside rentals above named, if capitalized at four per cent., would be \$1,000,000, a sum estimated by Mr. Comptroller Campbell to be sufficient to construct a municipal fire-proof building of granite and iron, on the south side of Chambers street, between the new Court-house and Centre street, 200 feet long by 150 feet wide, four stories high, with a basement and cellar, which would not only furnish ample quarters for those several departments now accommodated in private buildings, but would give, free from additional cost, commodious accommodations for the Hall of Records, and all branches of the Finance Department of the City and County of New York now occupying a considerable portion of the new Court House and depriving some of the Courts of necessary quarters, and excluding the County Clerk from rooms and offices on the first floor of the building, so necessary to him for the safe and convenient keeping of the early and current records and files of the Courts.

The Surrogate's office is also too cramped for its valuable records, and can only be relieved when the Comptroller vacates the rooms now occupied by him, which were originally intended for such records and offices. The same may be said of the unsafe condition of the records of the General Sessions, the old Mayor's Court and the Recorder's office.

We find and present, that the Sinking Fund Commissioners do capitalize the said outside rentals heretofore specified, viz.: \$40,750 into 4 per cent bonds of the City and County of New York, and from the proceeds thereof cause to be constructed forthwith a fire-proof building, to be built of iron and granite, four stories high, with a basement and cellar, 200 feet long by 150 feet wide, on the south side of Chambers, between the new Court-house and Centre street, to be known as "Municipal Hall," which shall properly accommodate the Hall of Records, the Finance Department and all its branches, and the several public offices now accommodated by rentals of private property, and we recommend that its extreme cost shall be limited to the proceeds of the sale of said bonds exclusive of the ground, as that already belongs to the City, and when said "Municipal Hall" shall be completed, the Comptroller shall withdraw from the new Court-house, and the rooms and offices now occupied by the Finance Department shall be refitted for the Courts as originally intended, and the Clerk of the County, the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, the Recorder's, City Judges, and the Judge of the Court and General Sessions Chambers, and the District Attorney's office.

The following named witnesses were called before the Grand Jury, their testimony as to the unsafe condition of the Hall of Records, and its inadequacy for the prompt transaction of business, and as to the unsafe condition of the records and files in the County Clerk's, Surrogate's, and the Court of General Sessions offices, has been reduced to writing, and is herewith submitted and forms a part of this presentment and we recommend that permission be given for its publication.

Charles Donohue, Judge of the Supreme Court; W. R. Grace, Mayor of New York; Allan Campbell, Comptroller of New York; H. O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works; Augustus T. Docharty, Register; Wm. A. Butler, County Clerk; Geo. H. Sheldon, Fire Marshal; Wm. P. Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings; Thos. H. McAvoy, Superintendent Repairs and Supplies; John McClave, Chairman Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen; John J. Gorman, President Fire Department; M. B. Wilson, Superintendent Fire Insurance Patrol; Jas. Harrison, Superintendent of Surveys, Board of Underwriters; W. G. Steinmetz, Architect and Engineer; R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Wm. H. Beers, Vice President New York Life Insurance Company; H. B. Hyde, President Equitable Life Insurance Company; O. H. Palmer, Law Officer of Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry Parish, President New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Edward Wood, President Bowery Savings Bank; J. Nelson Tappan, City Chamberlain; D. G. Rollins, Surrogate; John A. Stewart, President United States Trust Company; Frederick Smyth, Recorder of the City of New York; R. B. Cowing, City Judge; Henry A. Gilder-sleeve, Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

With thanks to the District Attorney for his attention, and the Court for its indulgences, Respectfully presented,
SIMON STEVENS, Foreman.

New York, June 1, 1882.

CHARLES DONOHUE, being duly sworn and asked as to the condition of the Hall of Records, and the necessity of any provision for the records or their present safety, says:
The building now used is wholly inadequate for that purpose. The records are no way safe

against fire; the walls of the building are strong and fire-proof, but the rooms are badly calculated for the proper transaction of business; being ill ventilated and lighted, making it necessary to use artificial light, and the cases in which the records are placed being wooden and easily combustible, and the room for the records giving no means of examination to the lawyers or protection in their use against mutilation or destruction.

A building calculated for that purpose should be large, well ventilated and well lighted, so that all books when in use, either by employees or those examining the records, should be under proper surveillance of persons who should see that they are not tampered with, there being neither room nor the character of rooms in the present building sufficient for that purpose.

The building was originally erected as a debtor's prison, about 1756, on the proceeds of a lottery, and was used as a debtor's prison until about 1830, when prisoners were transferred to the Bridewell, then standing between the City Hall and Broadway, and this building ordered to be prepared for a Hall of Records. Its first use in 1832 after such change was as a cholera hospital, and then as a Hall of Records. Its history may be found in the manual of the Corporation for 1855, pages 434 and 473; in Booth's History of New York, pages 425 and 624; Stone's History of New York, page 468 and appendix; also, Blunt's Strangers' Guide, 1817, page 119; Hardy's Description of New York, 1827, page 189, and Goodrich's Picture of New York, page 451. It also afforded protection under the command of Baron Steuben to the doctors in the celebrated Doctors' Riot.

In regard to the County Clerk's office, here is no room now at the command of the County Clerk for the proper preservation of the records of that office. For the want of such room records have to be placed in ill-lighted and ill-ventilated rooms where artificial light has to be used that brings it within a few inches of the papers. Almost all of the records are within the reach of fire and in combustible cases. It is important both with regard to this and the Register's office that ample room for the keeping and safe use of the records should be provided. The entire titles of all the real estate in the City and County of New York, and much of the personal property, indeed a large part of it, depends on the safety and security of these two offices.

It is impossible to estimate the damage that the loss and destruction of the whole or any considerable of these records would occasion. It would leave parties whose titles are dependent on these offices at the mercy of any one who fraudulently desired to injure or destroy such title.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 22, 1882.

SIMON STEVENS, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury.

SIR—Having been subpoenaed by the Grand Jury to testify relative to the Hall of Records or Register's office in this City and having been requested by you to reduce to writing the substance of the testimony which I then gave, I herewith comply with your request.

In company with the Grand Jury I made a personal inspection of the Register's office and am satisfied that the old Hall of Records is neither sufficiently safe for the purpose for which it is used nor adequate in point of size. This has for a long time been my opinion, such opinion having been formed, however, by consultation with various persons, City officers and others, who had made an examination of the building and were better qualified than I to judge of its safety. In 1881 the estimated valuation of the real estate in this City was over \$976,000,000, and in the present Hall of Records there is kept a complete register of the titles and transfers of this vast amount of realty. The papers are of the most valuable character and their destruction in whole or in part would entail a loss upon the City and the citizens which would be simply incalculable. It is for the best interests of every citizen that these papers should be placed absolutely beyond danger from fire or otherwise, and that the building in which they are kept should be one of the most substantial which can be constructed. I regard the present building as seriously unfit for its purpose, and am in favor of a new one in its stead. In addition to this the Hall of Records stands directly opposite the approach to the Brooklyn bridge and occupies land which can be devoted, in my opinion, to better uses. The brown-stone building now occupied as the First Judicial District Court-house, and for the accommodation of Fire Engine Company No. 7, upon the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, could be removed to advantage and in its place a structure erected which should finally accommodate not only the records of real estate transfer and other papers in the custody of the Register, but supply offices for several of the city departments which are now dependent for office room upon leased apartments scattered about the City. It would be advisable to erect so much of this building as should be occupied by these records at once, and the remainder when it was thought to be for the best financial interests of the City. I am opposed to the expenditure unnecessarily of any of the City's money in new structures, but believe the matter concerning which you interrogated me to be one of pressing importance, and that a structure of the kind described is absolutely necessary if our records are to be placed beyond risk. The removal of the old building and the utilization of a part of its room as an approach to the bridge I should also regard as a substantial benefit. In undertaking the work of building, however, great care should be had in reducing the cost to a minimum figure. These matters are now before our Legislature, and one House has passed a bill for the safe keeping of our records. If such a building is constructed it will remove all danger of harm to these valuable papers and will save the City a large annual expenditure for rents for several of the departments, and will clear space for the accommodation of travel over the bridge. I am therefore heartily in favor of it, provided the work be done economically and well.

Yours respectfully,

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

CITY OF NEW YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 22, 1882.

SIMON STEVENS, Esq., Foreman of Grand Jury:

DEAR SIR—I gave a day or two since to the Grand Jury my views in reference to the matter of a new building for the Register's office and the preservation of the valuable records under charge of the Register, and now, according to your request, present a written statement on the subject.

My opinion is that the new Hall of Records may be advantageously located at the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, on the present site of the fire-engine house; some other place for the engine-house can be selected, which will answer the purpose quite as well.

Some time since I caused a sketch to be made of a public building to accommodate the Register's office and other departments of the City Government. This plan contemplates the removal of the brown-stone Court-house and engine house, and the occupancy of the space thus vacated by a building about 200 feet by 150 feet (at a cost not exceeding \$1,000,000), constructed of granite and made fire-proof.

As there is objection to increase of debt or taxation for buildings not absolutely and immediately necessary, it might be deemed expedient at present to build only the eastern portion of the proposed large building for a Hall of Records, leaving the remainder of the plan to be carried out at some future time. But the first part erected should be built with a view to the completion of the whole according to the general design.

The old Hall of Records, besides being unsafe and inadequate in size, stands directly opposite the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge. It should be removed so that the angle of the street may be cut off about thirty feet, thus widening the street in front of the bridge entrance, it being now quite narrow at that point. This increased width will be necessary to accommodate the traffic to and from the bridge. The removal of the Hall of Records would also leave open a straight and wide walk between the City Hall and new Court-house, from the bridge to Broadway. This should not be used for vehicles, but for pedestrians only.

In every view of the case, therefore, it seems advisable to erect a new building for a Hall of Records, and to remove the present one.

A bill has just passed one branch of the Legislature, and will probably become a law, which constitutes a Commission to erect a new Hall of Records. This Commission is empowered to select a site, and to erect the building. I propose to present my views to them as above set forth.

I present herewith a plan and estimate of the Municipal building to which I have referred. The estimated cost is \$750,000, but I would enlarge it somewhat, and making allowance for such increased size, as well as for some advance in cost of labor and materials, I would make the estimate \$1,000,000. After consulting the architect, Mr. Smyth, who was employed by me in the Public Works Department, and who has so well and economically constructed the new Fulton Market, I think that \$1,000,000, with skillful and honest management, would complete the building. That part to be used for the Register's office only may be built for \$200,000. The building in appearance should be in keeping with the City Hall and new Court-house, and being built of granite, would be even more durable. A cheaper structure of brick might be put up, but I think all the buildings within the Park should be made to conform in appearance and character.

The City now pays rent for several Departments. Some of these would be accommodated in the proposed new building, and probably, even financially considered, not much, if any, extra cost would be imposed upon the City.

The following statement shows the rents now paid by the City for premises occupied by several Departments and offices:

	Annual Rent.
Department of Public Works, No. 31 Chambers street.....	\$12,500
Counsel to the Corporation, Staats Zeitung Building, Tryon row.....	7,500
Department of Taxes and Assessments, Staats Zeitung Building, Tryon row.....	8,000
Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 27 Chambers street.....	850
Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union square.....	2,500
Department of Docks, Nos. 117 and 119 Duane street.....	6,000
Board of Excise, No. 330 Bowery.....	2,100
Street Cleaning Department, No. 51 Chambers street.....	1,300
Total.....	\$40,750

The Register's Office, County Clerk's Office and the Finance Department, all of which contain records of great value, might, on the score of safety and convenience, be located in the new building. Other Departments could also be accommodated therein, while the rooms vacated in the new Court-house by the County Clerk and Finance Department could be used for Court purposes and by other Departments. The City has suffered so much in past years by fraud and extravagance in the erection of some of its public buildings, that I have not felt disposed to recommend any considerable outlay for additional buildings, until our large debt and high rate of taxation should be reduced. At the call of the Grand Jury, however, I have presented the facts in relation to an additional building for municipal purposes, which would certainly afford increased accommodation and secure safety to the public records, at a cost which would in great measure be reimbursed in the saving of rents paid for private buildings. My estimates are, of course, based upon faithful, economical and honest administration, by those who should be charged with the erection of the building.

Yours respectfully,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

It must be understood that the plan of a building herewith presented, would be subject to improvement and alterations in the arrangement of rooms and offices, and other matters of detail; but these would not affect the estimated cost.

A. C.

DECEMBER 27, 1881.

Estimate for a Proposed Public Building.

The building sketched is to be of fire-proof construction, faced with stone. It is four stories high, 200 x 135 feet, with two wings, each 40 x 54. The total area of each floor is about 30,000 square feet. The office room on each floor, after deducting court and halls, is about 22,000 square feet. The total cost is estimated at \$750,000. The Department of Public Works occupies about 22,000 square feet over all, or about 19,000 square feet after deducting halls and well.

Approximate Estimate.

Doors, windows and joiner work.....	\$55,000	Plastering.....	\$18,000
Glass and iron skylights.....	5,000	Roofing and leaders.....	5,000
Stairs.....	6,000	Concrete and drains.....	7,000
Fire-proof partitions.....	10,000	Painting.....	15,000
Gas and fixtures.....	10,000	Plumbing.....	15,000
Mantels and grates.....	6,000	Tiling, paving.....	8,000
Ventilation.....	5,000	Vaults.....	10,000
Heating.....	22,000	Electric bells.....	4,000
Elevators.....	20,000	Shutters and guards.....	10,000
Brick.....	100,000	Enameled brick.....	10,000
Stone.....	250,000	Contingencies.....	54,000
Foundations.....	15,000	Total.....	\$750,000
Floors and roof.....	75,000		
Flooring.....	15,000		

(Signed)

DOUGLAS SMYTH.

[Copy.]

48 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK, May 17, 1882.

Dear Mr. CAMPBELL,

Since leaving you it occurred to me that if the project of a building such as you proposed could not be carried through immediately, a portion might be done; that is, that the Hall of Records might be taken down, and a new Hall built as a wing or portion of the proposed main building, making the same fire-proof, but not stone-faced on the sides where it would adjoin the main building. To do this it might be necessary to condemn the Engine-house, but perhaps it could be contrived even without this—probable expense \$200,000.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

DOUGLAS SMYTH.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, May 25, 1882.

SIMON STEVENS, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury:

SIR—Agreeable to your request that I should put in writing my testimony in regard to your recent investigation of the Hall of Records and the County Clerk's office, I have the honor to say: That in my judgment the Hall of Records, now occupied by the Register, who is personally responsible for the very valuable records therein, the building being under my charge, is an improper and unsafe place for the purposes for which it is used. During several years' connection with this Department, formerly as a subordinate, afterwards as Deputy Commissioner, and more recently as Commissioner of Public Works, my experience has led me to believe that it is very important that a new fire-proof building should be constructed, in which all valuable records of the city which are in the custody of the Register and the County Clerk could be safely cared for. Having served for a portion of a year as County Clerk, I naturally have still more intimate knowledge in connection with that office, and I do not hesitate to state most emphatically that there is inadequate accommodation for lawyers and searchers and other employees in both the County Clerk's office and the Hall of Records occupied by the Register. In both offices valuable records, which it would be impossible to replace, are kept on wooden shelves, without the slightest protection from fire or theft. I have carefully considered all methods, as suggested by one or two members of your honorable body, for improving the safety and convenience of both these offices, without going to the extreme of erecting a new building, and I regard any such action as being merely a false economy and one that would fail to result in anything satisfactory to those having the best interests of the city at heart. The matter, so earnestly considered by yourself and your colleagues on the Grand Jury, has been heretofore a source of much discussion between the present and previous Mayors, the Comptroller and other prominent city officials and myself; and as Custodian of the Public Buildings, I earnestly urge such action on your part as may tend to assist in causing the erection of an absolutely new building. In addition to the custody of public buildings, the repairs of these buildings come under my charge; and in due accordance with law, in the fall of every year I make an estimate to the Board of Apportionment, stating the amount which, in my best judgment, would be required for the various expenditures in my Department for the ensuing year. This estimate, after full discussion, is finally passed on at the end of the year, and I have no power (except so far as persuasion may be) to increase or decrease the amount given me. Inasmuch as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is always anxious to reduce the expenses of the city to the lowest possible amount, it has not been my habit to ask from them larger amounts for the various requirements of the Department than I felt were absolutely necessary, and even then I frequently failed to obtain what, in the judgment of my engineers, bureau officers and myself, is absolutely required. For this reason I have not heretofore asked for anything to make any very considerable repairs to the Hall of Records, as I did not consider that anything short of such extensive repairs as would amount to a virtual rebuilding of the Hall of Records would be a real economy, and I have not asked for an appropriation for the rebuilding of the Hall, as that could not be allowed me according to law—repairs to buildings only being within my jurisdiction. It seems to me that all such valuable records as are in the custody of the Register and the County Clerk cannot be too safely guarded, and should be kept in iron safes or closets, with iron doors protected by lock and key; and, as I have already said, the space in both offices is entirely inadequate for the proper transaction of business, in this, our immensely enlarged city. With great respect, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Public Works.

HALL OF RECORDS, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
FRIDAY, May 19, 1882.

To the Honorable the Grand Jury of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—Agreeable to your request the undersigned, Register of the City and County of New York, respectfully submits to your Honorable Body written replies to the questions orally asked and answered on the occasion of his examination.

"Do you consider the records, as now deposited in the Hall of Records, safe?"

"In my opinion the records of the city in that building are as safe now as they have at any time been in the history of the city."

"What precautions have you taken to avoid fire?"

"I employ watchmen by day and night, thus providing an uninterrupted guard over the building; also communication with the fire engine in the City Hall park, by means of a fire alarm, and, in addition, several of Babcock's fire extinguishers are in the building."

"In what part of the building is the greatest danger to be apprehended of a fire?"

"The south end of the building is built of wood, in the upper part of which the book-binders are located; for that reason I consider that part of the building more liable to risks from fire than any other portion of the Hall of Records."

"Is it absolutely necessary to have the book-binders in your building?"

"It is; the Libers cannot be taken out of the building, except in answer to a subpoena—duces tecum—to produce them before the Court, and then to be returned in the shortest possible time."

"The roof of the Hall of Records is wood; if it were replaced by an iron one would it, in your judgment, render the building fire-proof?"

"I consider the building, as it now stands, practically fire-proof; the addition of an iron roof would make it more secure."

"Are you in favor of the city building a new Hall of Records?"

"I am."

The foregoing are, as near as I can now remember, the principal questions asked me by your Honorable Chairman, and with the answers as above, I subscribe myself,

Yours very respectfully,

AUGUSTUS T. DOCHARTY.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW YORK, May 24, 1882.

Mr. SIMON STEVENS, Foreman Grand Jury:

DEAR SIR—In connection with the question of providing a suitable building for keeping public records, which the Grand Jury have under consideration, I beg leave to state that the County Clerk's Office is located on the ground floor and part of the basement of the New Court-house, and contains many valuable records involving the title to real property in the County of New York, and records of historical value, which, if destroyed, could not be replaced.

Among the different kinds might be mentioned the Records of the Old Mayor's Court, which passed out of existence some years since; the Chancellor's and Vice-Chancellor's judgments and records; proceedings to acquire lands for streets and public uses; Supreme Court and County Records. The records are for the most part in constant use, conveyancers examining them upon every transfer of real property in this County. Without such examination, titles would be in doubt.

Many of the important records have become partly obliterated and torn from constant use, and no provision is made by law for the substitution of copies in their place, though an act has been introduced in the present Legislature to remedy this defect.

Although the rooms are considered as partly fire-proof, a fire once started therein would possibly destroy the records and papers, which are kept in wooden cases and, being dry and inflammable, require but a spark to ignite them.

So far as the Register's Office is concerned, a visit is sufficient to convince one of the necessity of precautions being taken to prevent the destruction of the valuable records therein stored, commencing with the Grants of Kings down to the present day.

The present Hall of Records was, as I am informed, constructed and used as a jail from about the year 1758 until about the year 1830.

Alterations have been made in the building from time to time, the last about 1870, when an additional story, constructed almost entirely of wood, was added.

The Records or Libers of Conveyances and Mortgages are kept in wooden shelving without doors; a narrow stairway connects the first and second floors, and being frequented alike by attaches and others, is oft times crowded, rendering it very uncomfortable and even dangerous.

The building is unfit for a public office and should be replaced by one more suitable for the purposes intended.

It may not be inappropriate to add a few words respecting the Comptroller's Office, where many valuable papers and accounts are stored whose destruction by fire would entail endless litigation upon the City, and in that connection suggest, that in all the public offices where public records are kept, that fire extinguishers be supplied in sufficient number to provide for ordinary emergencies.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. BUTLER.

OFFICE OF FIRE MARSHAL, 155 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, May 22, 1882.

To the Honorable the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your request I have made an examination of the building known as the Hall of Records. I consider it utterly unfit for the purposes for which it is used. Such a building should be as nearly fire-proof as it is possible to make it. I find that a large part of the floors are of wood, the roof is of wood, the frames and pigeon-holes containing valuable papers are of wood, old and very dry; almost all the book-racks are of wood. Wooden stairways, wooden closets for clothing, and a book-bindery in the building, all tend to increase the danger from fire. In the cellar is a large quantity of wood and an accumulation of rubbish about the windows. It is but a few years since some rubbish about one of these cellar windows ignited and set fire to one of the wooden air-boxes, the fire was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any damage being done. There are five Babcock fire extinguishers kept in the building, and I am informed that smoking is not allowed and that a watchman is on duty day and nights.

GEO. H. SHELDON, Fire Marshal.

Subscribed and sworn before me,
this 22d May, 1882.

WM. P. ALLEN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

To the Hon. Members of the Grand Jury in and for the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—At your request I herein respectfully give you my opinion of the condition and fitness of the building known as the "Hall of Records," for the safe keeping and preservation of the public records.

The outside walls of the building proper, to the top of the second story, are safe and sound, and although the material and workmanship is not first class, will last many years. Above this part there has been an additional story erected, with iron truss rafters, covered with pine plank and tin. One end of the upper story is cut off by a lath and plaster partition, and which is much dilapidated; the floor is wood, laid on iron beams and brick arches; the ceiling of the first story is groined arches.

The southerly end is constructed of wood between the columns; all the sash and window-frames are of wood, portions of the floor of the first story are of wood, laid on the tiling, and there are partitions of wood enclosing desks of the Register and clerks; nearly all the pigeon-holes and book-racks are of wood, and a large number of them are in the most dilapidated condition, and are so constructed as to facilitate their destruction by fire.

The plan of the building is bad, as the centre part is badly lighted and cannot well be utilized. Should fire occur, there is so much wood-work that great damage would be done to the books and papers, both by the fire, smoke and water. From the construction, condition and arrangement of the work of the southerly and upper part of the building and the fixtures, it could be readily set on fire by an evil-disposed person.

Besides this, the windows are fitted with inside iron shutters, closed at night, and which would not only prevent for some time the discovery of a fire, but also prevent the firemen from gaining access thereto until great damage was done. Experience has shown that iron shutters have caused greater losses by fire than they have ever prevented. The only proper use of iron shutters is to prevent fire from entering a building, not to keep it from coming out.

The above, I believe, answer the questions which you put to me.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Inspector of Buildings.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1882.

A General Description of Materials used, etc., in the construction of building known as the "Hall of Records," in City Hall Park, New York City.

The dimensions of building are as follows, viz.: 60 feet by 100 feet on plan including the north and south porches. There is a cellar, used for storing fuel, and where is also located two hot-air furnaces. In first and second story the records are kept; the attic is not used.

The general construction is of brick and plaster.

The roof cornices and gables are built of wood.

The extension on south end of building, enclosing the porch and two stories in height, is built of wood.

Roof is of wood, on iron rafters, and covered with tin.

The third (or attic) floor is constructed with wooden beams and flooring.

The book shelves throughout are of wood.

The furniture including all desks is of wood.

Stairways up to the second floor are of iron, and from second to third floor are of wood.

The building is heated by the hot-air system.

The book shelves now in building, are almost entirely filled, and there now remains no unoccupied floor space on which to put up cases for new records.

THOMAS H. MCAVOY,

Superintendent Repairs and Supplies, Department Public Works, New York City.
May 24, 1882.

To the Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN—As requested by you, I have made a personal examination of the building in the City Hall Park, known as the "Hall of Records," with a view of ascertaining if it is a proper and safe place of deposit for the invaluable records it now contains, and I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion a more insecure receptacle cannot well be imagined; the accommodations are also insufficient, by reason of its over-crowded condition, and I am clearly of opinion that a new,

safe, and commodious building should be erected without delay, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Register, and that in its construction ample space should be afforded, every precaution should be taken, and every appliance that modern science has invented should be used to render safe from destruction by fire, or from any other cause, the records of the office, which contain copies of the conveyances, mortgages, etc., of all the property within the corporate limits of this city.

The present building I find, much to my surprise, to be not only not fire-proof, but that it is peculiarly liable to damage from fire, by reason of the highly inflammable nature of the shelves, book-cases, stairways, floorings, etc., etc. It is an undeniable fact, that these invaluable records in which every owner of property in this city has a direct and personal interest, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of millions of dollars are kept in a building liable at any time to destruction by fire, and one in which no merchant of ordinary prudence, would keep his books or accounts with any certainty of exemption from destruction from day to day. This should not be; and I am clearly of opinion that it is the imperative duty of those in authority to provide a place of deposit for these real estate records, that will be absolutely safe, so far as it is possible for human skill to render it so, from destruction by fire or from other causes. Did our citizens generally know the present unsafe condition of the Hall of Records, and the liability to destruction that daily threatens the valuable documents it contains, the apathy of our government in permitting this condition of things to exist would be universally condemned, and it would be forced to correct or remedy the evil.

In my judgment, the proposed new building should contain ample rooms in which to store such records of the Common Council and the Departments as are not in daily or ordinary use. Our citizens would then have an assurance that not only their records of real estate transactions, but of the transactions of the municipal government would be safely stored and preserved. The building should be constructed with a view to enlargement from time to time, as the necessities of public service may require.

The proposed building, in my judgment, should be located on the east side of the City Hall Park, between the present Hall of Records and the building on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN MCCLAVE, Chairman Finance Committee,
Board of Aldermen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, May 20, 1882.

To the Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN—At your request I visited building occupied by the Register of this County, with a view to learn and report to you its condition and the security of its valuable contents from loss or damage by fire.

I examined the building on the 19th instant, from cellar to roof, and am of opinion that the building and contents are liable to, and in great danger of, destruction by fire.

The roof is wood, covered with tin; in the upper story I found one of the sashes open by reason of the sash cord being broken, a pane of glass broken out of another sash and several windows slightly down from the top, so that if a large fire should occur in the vicinity the burning embers could enter the windows and fire the building. I found on upper floor rosin and charcoal, no doubt left by persons who had been repairing the tin roof; I also found a lot of old papers and other combustible material. The book-binders employed in the building heat glue, and have scrap paper lying about. It is possible for the building to be fired from within and from without. If fire had occurred in said building on any of the following dates, the Fire Department being fully occupied elsewhere, the contents of the building might have been destroyed.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. GORMAN, President Fire Department,
City of New York.

July 30, 1873—Fire No. 115 to 123 Greenwich street. All the companies located south of Delancey and Spring streets on duty at this fire.

Dec. 9, 1873—Fire No. 132 Church street. All the companies located between Stone and Spring streets on duty at this fire.

Oct. 7, 1874—Fire No. 214 Washington street. All the companies located south of Spring street on duty at this fire.

April 11, 1875—Fire Nos. 57 and 59 Worth st. All the companies located between Stone and Spring streets on duty at this fire.

April 21, 1875—Fire Nos. 18 and 20 Worth street. All the companies located between Stone and Spring streets on duty at this fire.

December 9, 1875—Fire Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Mission Place. All the companies located between Stone and Spring streets on duty at this fire.

Feb. 8, 1876—Fire No. 444 to 452 Broadway. All the companies (except two) located south of Twenty-third street on duty at this fire.

May 2, 1876—Fire Nos. 178 and 180 Pearl street. All the companies located south of Spring street on duty at this fire.

July 9, 1876—Fire in Castle Garden. All the companies located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

March 13, 1877—Fire No. 90 to 94 Franklin street. All the companies located between Stone and Delancey street on duty at this fire.

November 21, 1877—Fire Nos. 76 and 78 Leonard street. All the companies located between Stone and Broome streets on duty at this fire.

December 20, 1877—Fire No. 55 to 69 Barclay street and No. 1 College place. All the companies (except two) located south of Eighteenth street on duty at this fire.

March 12, 1878—Fire No. 174 Fulton street. All the companies (but one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

March 26, 1878—Fire No. 261 to 267 Canal street. All the companies (except one) located south of Twenty-fifth street on duty at this fire.

January 7, 1879—Fire No. 75 Vesey street. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

January 14, 1879—Fire No. 462 to 468 Broadway. All the companies (except one) located south of Fourteenth street on duty at this fire.

January 17, 1879—Fire No. 58 to 66 Worth street. All the companies (except one) located south of Fourteenth street on duty at this fire.

March 7, 1879—Fire No. 33 Pearl street. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

May 26, 1879—Fire No. 15 State street. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

February 15, 1880—Fire No. 115 Maiden lane. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

February 20, 1880—Fire No. 384 and 386 Broadway. All the companies (except two) located south of Fourteenth street on duty at this fire.

February 25, 1880—Fire No. 436 Pearl street. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

April 18, 1880—Fire Nos. 132 and 134 William street. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

July 28, 1880—Fire Nos. 48 Water and 58 Barclay streets, two fires burning at the same time. All the companies (except two) located south of Spring street on duty at these fires.

September 3, 1880—Fire No. 9 to 11 Hague street. All the companies (except one) south of Spring street on duty at this fire.

February 9, 1881—Fire No. 62 to 68 Church street. All the companies (except one) south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

February 25, 1881—Fire No. 13 Front street. All the companies (except one) south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

August 1, 1881—Fire No. 13 and 14 West street. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

November 13, 1881—Fire Nos. 56 and 58 Murray street. All the companies (except one) located south of Broome street on duty at this fire.

November 26, 1881—Fire Nos. 228 and 230 Front street. All the companies (except one) located south of Broome street on duty at this fire.

December 17, 1881—Fire No. 14 to 18 Crosby street and No. 452 Broadway. All the companies (except one) located south of Houston street on duty at this fire.

December 24, 1881—Fires No. 359 Broadway and No. 71 to 74 South street, two fires burning at the same time. All companies located south of Eighteenth street on duty at this fire.

December 27, 1881—Fire No. 47 Barclay street. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

January 7, 1882—Fire No. 370 Broadway. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

January 31, 1882—Fire Nassau and Beekman streets and Park Row. All the companies located south of Fifth street on duty at this fire.

February 18, 1882—Fire No. 1 to 9 Hague street. All the companies (except one) located south of Spring street on duty at this fire.

April 2, 1882—Fire No. 156 William street. All the companies (except one) located south of Grand street on duty at this fire.

City and County of New York, ss.

MONMOUTH B. WILSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the Superintendent of the Fire Insurance Patrol of the City of New York, and has been so for more than eleven (11) years, and

that by the direction of the Grand Jury of said city he made a careful examination of the building known as the "Hall of Records," situated in the City Hall park, and occupied by the Register of the said city, and finds the danger to the records in said premises by fire is very great, for the reason that a part of the flooring is of wood, and most of the cases where the books are kept are of the same material, and a slight fire would do the books an irreparable injury.

M. B. WILSON.

Sworn to before me, this
22d day of June, 1882.

A. G. QUACKENBUSH, Notary Public,
City and Co. N. Y.

I, JAMES HARRISON, Superintendent of Surveys of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, being duly sworn, do depose and say: that I have examined the building situate in the City park, on City Hall place, in this city, and known as the "Hall of Records."

The building is of brick and stone, three stories in height, with frame roof covered with metal. The first and second stories are brick arched. The building has heavy wood cornices entirely surrounding it. The northern porch is partly enclosed with wood. The southern porch is enclosed with wood to the second story, and occupied in part as a bindery, with the use of one gas stove. There are eighteen windows on each side, east and west, and twelve on the southerly end. The windows and doors of the building proper, on the first story, have inside iron shutters, but the remaining openings are entirely unprotected. In my judgment, the building, crowded and dirty, with its frame cornices and enclosures and interior fittings of wood, in a dilapidated condition; also referring to the unsafe condition of the furnaces and stoves, as per Inspector Gim's Report, together with the exposure on the south, if a fire should occur at French's Hotel or the surrounding buildings, render the said building unfit for use as a repository of valuable records.

JAS. HARRISON,
Supt. of Surveys of N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.

Sworn before me, this
23d May, 1882.

CHARLES NETTLETON,
Notary Public for N. Y. County.

W. G. STEINMETZ, ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 22, 1882.

To the Honorable Body, the Grand Jury of the County of New York:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your instructions to examine carefully into the matter concerning the Hall of Records of this city—

- 1st. Its present condition.
 - 2d. The possibility to extend the same, and
 - 3d. The necessity for a larger building with the requirements—
- I most respectfully submit the following report:

1st. Present conditions:

The building originally consisted of a cellar, first and second story, which, when built, may have been termed fire-proof. The foundations and outer walls are of solid masonry, four large interior piers with the outer wall piers carry the heavy groin arches of the first and second floor; an open portico was erected at the north and south end, constructed of stone pilasters and columns, set in courses. The heavy groin arches have caused a settlement in the wall piers, which is visible on the outside face of the same; stone partitions, unnecessarily heavy, have been erected between the piers, thus completely cutting up the floor space on the first story into small compartments, leaving little or no room for clerical work or record cases.

The second story consists of one large and some small rooms, arranged for record and file cases, clerks and searchers. Almost every available space in the building has been utilized as far as practicable.

"Modern improvements" have been made on the building, rendering it totally unfit for the purpose it is now used.

A wooden enclosure has been put on the south portico extending to the second story, forming a vestibule and small offices and record rooms; an iron staircase leading from first to second floor has been encased with wood on its landing, and an attic was added to the building which has been crowned with a roof constructed of wooden planks; the access to this floor consists of a very narrow stairs or rather ladder, making it altogether useless. Taking the combustible material, such as old desks, chairs, record cases, wooden enclosures, roof planks and the great quantity of paper into consideration, there is no telling when a conflagration may occur with the present habit of smoking inside the building, burning of gas light during the office hours, or any other danger of fire which is liable to happen to the building under the present circumstances.

The building in the whole is on the brink of decay, not adequate for the purpose it is used, poorly ventilated and lighted, and not safe against danger of fire.

2d. Extension of the present building.

The outer walls will not admit the additional weight of more stories, neither will the iron columns in the second story. An extension outside the building will require the cutting through the main walls, to connect the old building with the extensions, which will not now be safe, and the cost of such alterations, with the necessary construction to make it safe, will amount to more than the erection of a new building.

Other alterations, such as changing the roof, constructing new stairs, substituting a fire-proof enclosure on south portico for the wooden one, a better provision of light and ventilation, and many more improvements—will be required; which will not give the satisfaction looked for.

3d. The necessity for a new building of sufficient size to accommodate the Department of Records for a long series of years.

In this connection I desire to state that, a new building being required, it would be desirable to make it large enough for the Register's office, Department of Finance, Auditor's office, Tax Department, Assessor's Department and other offices now occupying rooms in hired buildings. A building of about 150 x 200 feet should be erected on some convenient, available place in City Hall Park. The architectural appearance to conform in a suitable manner to the character of the present City Hall, built of granite or marble, lined with brick, the inside walls and floors to be also of brick, (burnt clay and no patent article,) the roof to be of iron, covered with slate, which should also be underlined with fire-proof material. The main rooms should be as large as they could be obtained, not subdivided into smaller "cells" with partitions, and the necessary special office arrangements should be obtained with the aid of counters, screens and pigeon-hole cases, thus supplying the furniture on the one side and providing for ample light and ventilation on the other.

The whole structure to be four stories with cellar, and perhaps basement. The cellar to be used for the proper machinery required, and heating apparatus and storing of fuel, etc., etc.

The entrance, second and third stories to be used by the Department of Finance, Taxes, Assessors, Auditor, District Attorney and other various offices. The fourth story to be used by the Register's Department only. This floor can be arranged in a most suitable manner for that purpose, in leaving out some of the main partition walls, and providing thus for a large room to place the records in a most convenient manner, easy, accessible and convenient for the searchers and professional men.

A building of the above description with a cellar, say twelve feet, entrance story twenty feet, second and third stories respectively fifteen feet, all from floor to floor; and fourth story eighteen feet from floor to ceiling, having a suitable sized court yard in the centre, ornamental exterior with suitable approaches, good heating and ventilation, not less than four spacious elevators properly located in the building, and the whole to be thoroughly fire-proof, will cost about \$1,250,000.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. STEINMETZ, Architect and Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, May 22, 1882.

SIMON STEVENS, Esq., Foreman Grand Jury:

DEAR SIR—In appearing before your honorable body on Friday I was, as I then stated, greatly astonished at the suggestion that the records of the real estate of this city were so kept as to be insecure against fire or damage incident thereto. After leaving the Grand Jury Room, I, in company with Mr. Henry Parish, President of the New York Life and Trust Company, visited the premises. Our visit resulted in the conclusion that the books and papers of the Register's Office were very insecurely kept. A fire would result in the destruction or injury of the valuable contents of that building. The upper story of the building is in a very dilapidated condition, and in places exposed to the action of the weather. The books of record should be kept in iron compartments and the building should be fire-proof. Fire-proof safes should also be furnished for keeping original deeds and mortgages during the process of record.

The present accommodations are not only insecure but inadequate.

With great respect, I am yours very truly,
R. G. ROLSTON.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 24, 1882.

DEAR SIR—An examination of and enquiry concerning the Hall of Records of this city, at the instance of the Grand Jury, of which you are foreman, in the interest of the New York Life Insurance Company, which has some sixteen millions of dollars loaned upon the security of real estate,

the records of which are kept in this building—as to the adaptability of the building for the purposes for which it was built and is used, lead us to the following conclusions—

1st. That the building, while nominally fire-proof, is apparently much safer by its isolation than by any security from its methods of construction. The book racks and all the interior fittings of the building, with slight exceptions, are made of wood, so that a fire started by accident or through malice, unless quickly discovered and extinguished, would not be likely to die out from lack of combustible material.

2d. That the capacity of the building is grossly inadequate now, not only for any such arrangement of the records as will give reasonable facility of access to them, but also for the comfortable accommodation of the Register and his employees; and that consequently, from the large volume of transfers constantly being made, more room will be an imperative necessity soon. As the third story of the building seems to be practically useless from lack of convenient access, there appears no way in which this room can be arranged for in this building.

As the loss by the destruction of the records would be clearly irreparable, it follows as a natural consequence from these conclusions that the magnitude of the interests involved would seem to imperatively require that immediate steps should be taken for the erection of a building, not only fire-proof in itself and its interior fittings so far as the latest appliances can make them, but also of sufficient capacity to meet future as well as present requirements.

Yours truly,
WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-President anduary.

SIMON STEVENS, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
120 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 23, 1882.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, GEORGE D. MORGAN, of Irvington, Westchester County, New York, under oath do state that I am not engaged in any business pursuits; and that I am a member of the Finance Committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and at present its Chairman.

The said society has interests in real estate in the City and County of New York to the amount of some eleven and a half millions of dollars, in mortgages and conveyances, which are recorded in the Hall of Records, near the City Hall. The accommodations of that building are not in my opinion adequate to the present and prospective wants of the city and county, nor its security against fire sufficient.

GEORGE D. MORGAN.

Sworn to before me, this 23d
day of May, 1882.

ABRM. T. HILLYN, Notary Public,
For the City and County of New York, No. 153.

I concur in the above.
H. B. HYDE.

Statement of O. H. Palmer, in respect to the Hall of Records, before the Grand Jury, May 19, 1882, in answer to questions asked him.

I am a lawyer by profession, and reside in the City of New York, and have resided in such City for over fifteen years last past.

I am the law officer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and have charge of its legal business, including the examination of titles to real estate on which investments are made.

We are constantly investing large amounts on bond and mortgage in the City of New York. I think the existing investments of the Company on bond and mortgage in said City are at least \$25,000,000.

I am somewhat familiar with the Hall of Records of the City of New York, which is the depository of the records of titles to real estate in said City of the value of several thousands of millions of dollars. The importance of a convenient and safe place for the keeping and preservation of the records representing such immense values, is too evident to need discussion. The present building where such records are kept is not, and never was adapted for the purpose for which it is used; although it might have been sufficient in the early days of the City, it has outlived its usefulness. It has become entirely inadequate for the purpose. Every real estate owner in the City of New York is deeply interested in the preservation of the records of his titles, and in case he desires to purchase or convey real estate, in having the proper facilities for a reliable and speedy examination of such titles. The present building is not only too small and totally inadequate, but is not convenient or safe. The record books and maps, which are invaluable, are in wooden cases and do not have the protection required for their safety. The rooms are ill adjusted, the ventilation bad and the heating defective. The arrangement for the books is seriously inconvenienced, and without a better building and better rooms it seems to me impossible to remedy the difficulty.

If a person wishes to examine a title now, he will find a portion of the records are in one room on one floor, and another portion in another room on another floor, and in different parts of the building. Even the indices are in different rooms. As it is now, the indices, when in use by index clerks or searchers, instead of being in a single room and accessible, are in different rooms and on different floors, upstairs and downstairs, whereas they ought to be in a single apartment. The records of mortgages and discharges should be in one room and on one floor instead of being, as at present, scattered in different rooms and on different floors.

Copyists should have a room to themselves instead of being scattered through the record rooms.

I never go into the Hall, and examine the arrangements for keeping these invaluable records and maps, and the miserably cramped and cluttered condition of the rooms where they are kept, without amazement that the City of New York with all its ability and wealth should permit treasures so important and of such immense value to be thus kept. It seems like a temptation of Providence to challenge destruction. There should be a building built for and adapted to the preservation and use of these records, and so constructed as to be as absolutely fire-proof as science can make it.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, May 22, 1882.

SIMON STEVENS, Esq., Foreman of Grand Jury, New York City:

DEAR SIR—As requested by you I have visited the Register's Office in this city, and find the same, in my judgment, very ill-adapted for the preservation of the valuable papers that are kept there, from its insufficient size, and its liability to damage by either fire or water, especially in the upper portion immediately under the roof. In regard to the loss and inconvenience which, in my opinion, would ensue from any damage to the records, I beg leave to refer you to the testimony given by me on the 19th instant.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY PARISH, President.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW YORK, May 24, 1882.

To the Foreman of the Grand Jury.

DEAR SIR—I called at and examined the Hall of Records, as you requested yesterday, and may report, as the result, that it does not appear to be well calculated for the uses it is intended for, and it seems to me that the City and County of New York should have a Hall of Records in every way adapted to its needs, and not used for any other purpose. It should be positively fire-proof, well lighted and ventilated, and instead of a number of small rooms there should be one large hall, so that all parts would be in view of those having charge of the building.

Smoking or the use of matches should be prohibited. I would suggest that our counsel, Messrs. Norwood & Coggeshall, of No. 140 Nassau street, may be able to make more practical suggestions than I can; and remain,

Very respectfully,
EDWARD WOOD, President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN,
NEW YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
NEW YORK, May 25, 1882.

To the Honorable the Grand Jury of the City and County of New York:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with a request of your foreman, desiring my opinion in regard to the Hall of Records, I have the pleasure to state that I am satisfied that the present building has become, by natural increase in the business therein conducted, insufficient in size and by age unsafe for the custody and care of the records and valuable papers therein deposited.

In my opinion, it would be judicious, and in the end economical, to remove the old building, now occupied by the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and the Engine-house, at the corner of Chambers and Center streets, and to erect on its site a substantial structure, to contain the Hall of Records and also to accommodate more than one department of the City Government, such as the Finance Department and the County Clerk's Department, where valuable and important papers are likewise in jeopardy; the part occupied by the Register's office to be so thoroughly fire-proof that owners of valuable records and papers there held would feel perfect assurance of safety in the event of a sweeping conflagration.

Yours respectfully,
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Chamberlain.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE,
May 27, 1882.

SIMON STEVENS, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury:

SIR—It goes without saying that the destruction by fire of the valuable books and papers which are contained in the Hall of Records of this City would be a great public and private misfortune. In all literalness the damage would be simply beyond calculation.

In view of this indisputable fact, it seems little short of scandalous that the records now stored in that building are scarcely more secure than they would be in any private dwelling house in the City. The building which holds them is largely built of wood, a portion even of its outside being of that material. Its roof is wooden, so are its floors, its stair-cases, its book-racks, its shelves, its pigeon-holes. An industrious and persevering fire might easily consume the contents of the whole building, except such as were destroyed by water in the efforts to subdue the flames.

And besides the building is badly lighted, badly ventilated and badly arranged. It seems to me that there can be but one intelligent opinion as to the propriety of constructing another safe and convenient structure large enough to contain all the valuable public records of the City.

Yours truly,
DANIEL G. ROLLINS, Surrogate.

I concur fully in what Mr. Rollins says in reference to the need of constructing a new and proper building for the Hall of Records. The old building, in my judgment, is in no sense sufficient.

RUFUS B. COWING, City Judge.

CITY OF NEW YORK, RECORDER'S CHAMBERS,
NEW YORK, May 31, 1882.

S. STEVENS, Esq., Foreman, etc.

DEAR SIR—The Grand Jury of which you are Foreman having requested me to answer certain questions, in writing, which were put to me on the occasion of my appearing as a witness before that body, in the matter of the investigation into the condition of the Hall of Records, the County Clerk's office, and the building occupied in part by the Court of General Sessions—I respectfully submit the following as my answers:

1st. As to the "Hall of Records." It is generally conceded that this building is wholly unfitted for the purposes for which it is used.

There is not sufficient space for the safe and convenient keeping of the large and constantly increasing number of the public records, which the laws of this State require to be kept in this office.

It is unsafe as a place of deposit for records involving the title to all of the *Real* property within this County. The shelves, desks and furniture of the office being of wood, the roof and a large portion of the floor, and additions to the building being of the same material, in the event of a fire occurring in the building or in its immediate neighborhood, the records therein contained would necessarily be rendered useless, if they were not wholly destroyed.

The Grand Jury are in the possession of information showing the large number of conveyances and mortgages which are recorded, and which are being daily recorded by the Register of this county.

These instruments are deemed by law to be recorded from the moment they are received by the Register for that purpose; but it is nevertheless a fact that they are not written into the "Liber" or books kept for that purpose for weeks and sometimes for months after they are received by the Register, and in the meantime they are kept in the office at very great risk of fire.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the danger, trouble and inconvenience to which the owners of real property may be put, resulting from the effects of fire in this building. It may be safely said that the title of many persons to the real property owned by them would at least be seriously jeopardized, and that the holders of mortgages would, in many instances, be unable to enforce their lien upon the property mortgaged to them as security for debts justly due by the mortgagors.

The condition of the building renders it almost impossible for lawyers and conveyancers to perform their duties to their clients in making the necessary examination of the records of this office to enable them to certify as to the title of those who desire to convey their property, or mortgage it as security for loans to be made to them.

The building does not furnish sufficient room for the members of the Bar or the employees of the Register. In my opinion it is absolutely essential to the safety of the records of this office that another building should be erected for the purpose of preserving them, and I fully concur with the Comptroller in his views upon this subject.

2d. As to the County Clerk's office. The County Clerk as Clerk of the Supreme Court is the legal custodian of all the records of that Court, many of which affect the title to real property situated within this county, among which it may be stated:

Judgments recovered in this and other counties of the State in the Supreme and other Courts, which by docketing in his office become liens upon real property situated in this county.

Notices of the pendency of actions affecting real property.

Certificates of Sheriff's sales of real property.

Decrees and judgments in foreclosure, partition and ejectment.

The law also requires that the bonds of guardians of minors, of receivers, of sheriffs, and other public officers, shall be filed in his office.

Election returns, oaths of office, and a number of other equally important papers and documents, are required by law to be filed in this office.

He is also the custodian of a part of the records of the late Court of Chancery and of other Courts which have either been abolished by the Legislature of this State or which have ceased to exist.

He is also the custodian of certificates of incorporation of various corporations, and of other papers and documents of great value to the community.

At the request of the Grand Jury, I accompanied them on the occasion of their visit to this office. From the inspection then made, it was very evident that the records of this office were in a perilous condition from the danger of fire, and that it was absolutely necessary that prompt and efficient means should be taken to protect them.

The same objection also applies to this office, as, then, does to the Register's, viz.: want of room for the proper preservation and protection of the public records, and accommodation of lawyers and conveyancers who are constantly engaged in the examination of the records, etc.

3d. As to the building which is partially occupied by the Court of General Sessions.

The basement and the westerly side of this building is occupied by the Department of Taxes and the Receiver of Taxes, and, until very recently, by the Board of Assessors.

The easterly side of the first, second and third floors is occupied by the District Attorney.

The westerly side of the second floor is occupied by Part One of the Court of General Sessions, and by the office of the Clerk of that Court.

The third floor is occupied by Part Two of the Court of General Sessions, the Grand Jury, a room for witnesses attending the Grand Jury, and the Chambers of the Recorder, City Judge and Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

It is only necessary to invite the attention of the Grand Jury to a few of the many objections which might be urged against this building being used for the present purposes to which it is applied:

1st. The court rooms are located upon the second and third floors of the building, thus rendering it necessary to convey all persons charged with crime for arraignment and trial, up three flights of stairs.

Hundreds of the very worst and most dangerous criminals are brought in contact monthly with the taxpayers of this city, who are compelled to attend in large numbers, at certain periods, at the offices of the Commissioner and Receiver of Taxes, which are located upon the lower floors of the building.

Until very recently the Grand and Petit Jurors, witnesses, the Judges and the District Attorney and his assistants, and the clerks and attendants upon the Courts, and all other persons having business in the building were compelled to use the same stairway as that which was used to convey prisoners to and from the two branches of the Court.

The danger of escape was thereby incurred, and the attempt to escape rendered it extremely probable that innocent persons would sustain injuries in the efforts of the officers to prevent prisoners escaping.

The law requires that there shall be twelve Grand Juries empanelled every year, and that there shall be two branches of the Court held every month, excepting the months of July and August, and that in July and August one branch of the Court shall be held.

The room set apart for the use of the Grand Jury, it is useless to say, is wholly unfit for that purpose. It is on the third floor and until recently it was almost inaccessible. The various Grand Juries who have been compelled to use it have complained of the unfitness of the room, and most justly so, in my judgment. It is a disgrace to this city that a body of citizens of the character and standing of the persons who compose that body should be compelled to transact the important business imposed upon them in such a room.

The Judges' chambers are upon the same floor as the Grand Jury room, and are of the same character as the accommodations furnished by this county to the Grand Jury. They are wholly unfit for the purposes for which they are intended, and all other Courts of Record in this county are at least furnished with decent accommodation for their Judges; this Court has not been furnished with either suitable or even ordinarily decent accommodation for its Judges.

The Court rooms, in addition to their being improperly located are badly ventilated, the principal means of ventilation being a hole cut in the roof of the building.

The prisoners awaiting trial are confined in pens in each of the Court rooms, as many as fifteen to thirty being shut up in these pens daily, during the session of the Court.

These pens are not only a nuisance, but the prisoners who are there confined, by their talking together, interrupt the business of the Court. These pens are simply a disgrace to a civilized community.

The records of this, one of the oldest Courts in this State, are kept in the same way that the records of the County Clerk and Register are kept.

In addition to the criminal records, there are others, valuable in a historical view, and some them affecting the title to real property. All these are kept in wooden cases, with few exceptions, and are all liable to destruction by fire.

Many of the Departments of the City Government occupy premises which have been leased from private persons for the use of these Departments, and the Departments, although in constant need of communication, are located in different streets. In the City of Brooklyn, I am informed that all the Departments of the City Government are in a building erected for that purpose by the City, and it has frequently occurred to me, as a member of "The Sinking Fund Commission," that the land owned by the City of New York should be used for the purpose of supplying its Departments with the necessary accommodations for the performance of the public business, instead of hiring premises for that purpose from private persons. The land belonging to the City upon which the Court of Sessions building and the engine house now stands should be used for the purpose of supplying a place to erect a building for the Register's Office, the Sheriff's Office, the Comptroller's Department and as many of the other Departments as it will contain, which are now occupying premises leased by the City for their accommodation. It may, however, be urged in opposition to these views that the expense of erecting suitable buildings will increase the burden of taxation. A careful examination of the Comptroller's communication to you, in which I concur, has led me to believe that the taxpayers of this City will save money by the adoption of his views.

I am, very respectfully,
F. SMYTH, Recorder.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
May 22, 1882.

The undersigned having, in compliance with the request of the Grand Jury, visited and examined the Hall of Records in this city, respectfully begs leave to state that in his opinion the principal portions of that building are as nearly fire-proof as most of the buildings so considered, but that the wooden counters and shelves ought to be forthwith removed and iron or other incombustible material substituted, if the present use of the building is to be continued, for which it is illy adapted.

Having been informed that the City now pays about forty thousand dollars annually for rent of premises occupied by the Department of Public Works, the Dock Department and other public offices, and that a suitable fire-proof building to accommodate all these Departments, together with the Register's office and the Finance Department, can be erected for one million dollars, on the south side of Chambers street, corner of Centre street, the undersigned is of the opinion that, provided that can be accomplished by the present Comptroller, it ought to be done.

JOHN A. STEWART.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
JUDGE'S CHAMBERS, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK, May 29, 1882.

SIMON STEVENS, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury:

SIR—Replying to your request asking me to reduce to writing my evidence before the Grand Jury, given on the 22d instant, I beg to submit the following as the substance of my testimony:

I have been in the habit of visiting the Hall of Records more or less since 1866, and very frequently until within the last six years, and have a fair knowledge of the character of the structure and its condition. I do not consider it a suitable or safe building for the keeping of the deeds, mortgages and other instruments that the law requires to be recorded there. I regard the titles to real estate there recorded as of great importance, and of a value to the property owners of this city not easily estimated. The records of real-estate transactions, liens of all kinds, and matters of record now on file in the office of the County Clerk, should, in my judgment, be kept in one building, in separate departments, accessible to each other. *This building should be constructed in the best manner that money and modern science could secure.* I have cursorily examined the plan for the construction of a large building where the brown-stone Court-house now stands, intended for the occupation of our Court, the District Attorney's office, and other departments of the City Government, and without speaking definitely of the particular merits of the plan submitted, I think it would be to the interests of the city to construct a building of the character proposed. Our own Court is not accommodated as it should be, considering the importance and the amount of business transacted in it. In my judgment the location of the proposed building should be on the site of the present brown-stone Court-house.

I do not think it would be well to have a Hall of Records far removed from the City Hall park. The Hall of Records, the Surrogate's office, and the County Clerk's office are visited principally by lawyers. Their business is in or about the City Hall park, and the records can be most conveniently consulted in a building located there.

Yours respectfully,
H. A. GILDERSLEEVE, Judge General Sessions.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
FRIDAY, September 29, 1882—11 o'clock A. M.

The Board met in pursuance of the following call:

OFFICE OF THE MAYORALTY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, September 26, 1882.

In pursuance of the authority contained in the 112th section of chapter 335, being an act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York," passed April 30, 1873; and section 1 of chapter 779, being an act entitled "An act in relation to raising money by taxation in the County of New York, for county purposes," passed June 14, 1873; and chapter 304, being an act entitled "An act to consolidate the government of the City and County of New York, and further to regulate the same," passed April 30, 1874; and chapter 303, being an act entitled "An act in relation to the estimates and apportionment for the support of the government of the County of New York," passed April 30, 1874; and chapter 308, being an act entitled "An act in relation to the estimates and apportionment for the support of the government of the City of New York," passed May 1, 1874—a meeting is hereby called of the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, constituting a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to be held at the office of the Mayor, on Friday, September 29, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes specified in the request of the Comptroller, dated September 26, 1882.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

CITY OF NEW YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, September 26, 1882.

Hon. WILLIAM R. GRACE, Mayor:

SIR—You are requested to call a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for Friday, September 29, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of authorizing the issue of "Assessment Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, (\$200,000) under chapter 397, Laws of 1852, and chapter 580, Laws of 1872, to meet the cost of street improvements in progress; and for the issue of "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$250,000) under chapters 56 and 328, Laws of 1871; chapter 477, Laws of 1875; chapter 445, Laws of 1877, and chapter 516, Laws of 1879; to provide for the further supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of the City of New York, upon the requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works, dated September 7, 1882; and also for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the Board.

Respectfully,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

INDORSED:
Admission of a copy of the within, as served upon us this 26th day of September, 1882.

W. R. GRACE,
Mayor.
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller;
WM. SAUER,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Present, the following members, viz.:
Wm. R. Grace, the Mayor; Allan Campbell, the Comptroller; Wm. Sauer, the President of the Board of Aldermen.

Absent, Thos. B. Asten, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The minutes of the meeting held August 24, 1882, were read and approved.

The Comptroller moved that the President of the Board of Aldermen act as Secretary pro tem. Which was agreed to.

The Comptroller presented the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 31 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, September 7, 1882.

Hon. WILLIAM R. GRACE, Mayor and Chairman Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

SIR—By the provisions of chapters 56 and 328 of the Laws of 1871, chapter 477 of the Laws of 1875, chapter 445 of the Laws of 1877, and chapter 516 of the Laws of 1879, authority is given for the further issue of additional "Croton Water Stock," to provide for the further supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of the City of New York. The amount heretofore called for having been nearly exhausted for work done, material furnished, lands purchased, etc., requisition is hereby made for the further issue of such stock to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for the use of this Department.

Very respectfully,

HUBERT O. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Public Works.

And offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue from time to time, as may be required, and at such rates of interest as he may determine, not exceeding four per centum per annum, "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), under the provisions of chapters 56 and 328, Laws of 1871; chapter 477, Laws of 1875; chapter 445, Laws of 1877; chapter 516, Laws of 1879; and in full of requisition of the Department of Public Works, dated September 7, 1882.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen—3.

The Comptroller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue, from time to time, as may be required, and at such rates of interest, not exceeding four per centum per annum, and for such period, conformable to law, as he may determine, "Assessment Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, (\$200,000) as authorized by chapter 397, Laws of 1852, and chapter 580, Laws of 1872.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen—3.

The Comptroller presented the following:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS—36 UNION SQUARE,
September 27, 1882.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Board governing this Department, held this day, it was Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby requested to transfer from the appropriations for 1881, for which they are not required, the following sums:

"Salaries".....	\$1,870 05
"Police".....	2,551 47
"Labor, Maintenance and Supplies".....	3,500 00
"Maintenance Zoological Department".....	1,353 03
"Maintenance, etc., Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards".....	277 81
"Broadway, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Maintenance of".....	19 43
"Sedgwick Avenue, Maintenance and Improvement of".....	416 78
"Southern Boulevard, Maintenance and Improvement of".....	181 31
Total.....	\$10,169 88

—to the appropriation "Maintenance, etc., Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, 1882."

Respectfully,

E. P. BARKER, Secretary D. P. P.

And offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents be and the same is hereby transferred from the appropriations, as follows:

Salaries, Department of Public Parks, 1881.....	\$1,870 05
Police, ".....	2,551 47
Labor, Maintenance and Supplies, Department of Public Parks, 1881.....	3,500 00
Maintenance Zoological Department, Department of Public Parks, 1881.....	1,353 03
Maintenance Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, 1881.....	277 81
Broadway, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Maintenance of, 1881.....	19 43
Sedgwick Avenue, Maintenance of, etc., 1881.....	416 78
Southern Boulevard, ".....	181 31
Total.....	\$10,169 88

—the same being in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof, to the appropriation, "Maintenance, etc., Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, 1882," the amount of said appropriation being insufficient.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen—3.

The Comptroller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the amounts following be and are hereby appropriated from the Excise Fund, for the support of children, in the month of August, 1882, committed to the institutions herein named by Police Magistrates, pursuant to law:

NAME.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.	DAYS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
Institution of Mercy.....	1,004	29,984	\$2 per week.	\$8,551.86
St. Stephen's Home for Children.....	335	9,994	" "	2,855.43
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	269	8,248	" "	2,356.57
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	173	5,490	" "	1,568.57
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.....	271	7,825	" "	2,235.71
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.....	390	11,312	" "	3,232.00
Asylum Sisters of St. Dominic.....	287	9,140	" "	2,611.43
Ladies Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory..	185	5,649	" "	1,614.00
Asylum of Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.....	119	3,438	" "	982.28
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans...	89	2,702	" "	772.00
St. James Home.....	58	1,776	" "	507.43
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls.....	23	684	" "	195.43
St. Ann's Home.....	39	1,181	" "	337.43
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	101	2,667	" "	762.00
Asylum of St. Vincent De Paul.....	60	1,846	" "	527.43
Total.....				\$29,109.57

The appropriations are made in accordance with the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, dated January 16, 1877.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen—3.

The Comptroller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and ten dollars and twenty-six cents (\$310.26) be and is hereby appropriated from the Excise Fund to the "Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls," for the support of 20 inmates for the months of July and August, 1882, aggregating 755 days, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) each per annum, pursuant to chapter 808, Laws of 1873.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen—3.

The Comptroller presented the following:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1882.

Hon. ALLAN CAMPBELL, Comptroller:

SIR:—At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars from the appropriation made to

the Police Department for the year 1880, entitled "Alterations, fitting up, additions to, and repair of Station-houses," which is in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof, to the appropriation made to the same department for the year 1881, entitled "Construction or purchase of a Steamboat for Harbor Police," which is insufficient to enable the department to furnish the said boat with a life raft, an additional hand fire pump, and twenty-four galvanized-iron buckets, in accordance with estimates received of the amount required to furnish the said articles, and the recommendation of Captain William H. Hooker, the superintendent of the construction of said boat.

Very Respectfully,

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
Foot of Hudson Street, Jersey City.
JERSEY CITY, August 30, 1882.

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

In addition to what specifications call for in "Patrol," the Steamboat Inspectors require a boat to carry twenty-four persons, or life raft; an additional hand fire pump aft, and twenty-four galvanized-iron buckets. I would recommend a life raft, as it will cost less than a boat, and last longer; the probabilities are that it will never be used.

Enclosed please find estimate for above articles.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. HOOKER, Superintendent.

And offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars (\$320.00) be and is hereby transferred from the appropriation made to the Police Department, for the year 1880, for "Police Station-houses, alterations, fitting up, additions to, and repairs of Station-houses, etc.," which is in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof, to the appropriation made to the same Department for 1881, for construction or purchase of a steamboat for Harbor Police, which is insufficient.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen—3.

The Comptroller presented the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 66 THIRD AVENUE,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1882.

Hon. WILLIAM R. GRACE, Mayor, and Chairman Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

SIR—I transmit the following proceedings of the Board of Public Charities and Correction, at a meeting held this day:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be respectfully requested to transfer the sum of Six Thousand Dollars (\$6,000) from the appropriation made to this Department in 1882, entitled, "Repairs to Buildings and Apparatus," which is in excess of the amount required, to the appropriation entitled, "Additions and Alterations to Retreat Building, Blackwell's Island," which is insufficient.

By order.

G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller presented the following:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, September 13, 1882.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Board of Police, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be, and is hereby requested to transfer the sum of six hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty cents from the appropriation made to the Police Department for the year 1880, entitled, "Alterations, Fitting up, Additions to, and Repairs of Station Houses," which is in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof, to the same department for the year 1880, entitled, "Police Funds—Salaries of Patrolmen," which is insufficient, to enable the Treasurer of the Board of Police to pay Douglass A. Levien, Attorney of John Mohr, salary from June 24, 1880, to December 31, 1880, inclusive, said John Mohr having been reinstated on the Police Force by orders of the Supreme Court, dated June 24, 1880.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. KIPP, First Deputy Clerk.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

WILLIAM SAUER, Secretary pro tem.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Police met on the 23d day of September, 1882.

Present—Commissioners French, Nichols, and Matthews.

Leaves of Absence Granted.

Patrolman George Connor, First District, 6 days.

Patrolman Wm. Fitch, S. B. Squad, 5 days.

Weekly statement of the Comptroller showing condition of the several accounts of the Police Department, was referred to the Treasurer.

Death Reported.

Patrolman David Golden, Twelfth Precinct, at 1.15 A.M., 23d inst.

Application of Patrolman Maurice McNamara, Eighth Precinct, for full pay while sick, was referred to the Superintendent and Board of Surgeons for report.

The following applications for promotion to Second Grade were referred to the Superintendent for report as to conduct, efficiency, etc.:

Patrolman Michael Behan, Eighteenth Precinct; Patrolman George F. Darcy, Twenty-second Precinct.

The following communications were referred to the Superintendent:

From Charles B. Smith, 47 Cherry street, complaint against disorderly persons.

"James Bulger, Jr., 25 Center street, complaint against boys, and damage to window glass.

The following communications, transmitted from Mayor's Office, were referred to the Superintendent:

From M. A. Danks, asking whereabouts of her husband, Charles Danks.

"H. H. Cox, Sheriff Jackson Co., Ill., asking whereabouts of Henry Selgar.

"Charlotte Martin, asking information concerning her son, John Pollard.

"John A. Freece, complaint against confidence men.

Communication from Thomas Walter, Philadelphia, asking information relative to Police Department, was referred to the Chief Clerk to answer.

Communication from the Comptroller, relative to water rents Seventh Precinct Station House, was ordered on file.

Communication from Frederick Reed, claiming damages to premises No. 181 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, by Patrolman Rome Volk, Twelfth Precinct, was referred to the Chief Clerk to answer that the remedy is by civil suit.

Communication from the Counsel to the Corporation relative to date when John J. McCarthy was restored, and payment of his salary, was referred to the Treasurer.

Transfer Ordered.

Patrolman David Davis from Nineteenth Precinct to Thirty-second Precinct.

Resignation Accepted.

Patrolman Timothy Delany, Sixth Precinct.

Resolved, That upon application of F. M. Lawrence, President Queens County Fair, leave of absence for September 26th, 27th and 28th, be and is hereby granted to Patrolman James Foster, Twenty-fifth Precinct, and Patrolman Terrence Gallagher, Twenty-first Precinct, for the purpose of attending said Fair, and upon condition that their salary be paid by applicant.

Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

The Board of Police met on the 27th day of September, 1882.
Present—Commissioners French, Nichols, Mason and Matthews.

Leaves of Absence Granted under Rule 564—Approved.

September 11. Patrolman A. W. Manchester, Fifth Precinct, three days.

" 15. " Charles Floyd, Fifth Precinct, three days.

" 18. " Thomas Fay, Twenty-seventh Precinct, three days.

September 19, Patrolman Daniel J. Callahan, Fourth Precinct, three days.
 " 20. " James Malley, Twenty-seventh Precinct, three days.
 " 21. " Timothy Murray, Eighteenth Precinct, two days.
 " 22. " Jacob Wiehl, Seventeenth Precinct, half a day.
 " 23. " Ed. C. Taylor, Steamboat Squad, half a day.
 " 24. " James Maloney, Nineteenth Precinct, three days.
 " 25. " Michael Monaghan, Sixth Precinct, one day.
 " 26. " John Sweeny, Twenty-ninth Precinct, three days.
 " 27. " William Goodwin, Fourth Precinct, three days.

New York Supreme Court.
 The People ex rel. Eugene Reilly against
 The Board of Police.
 Referred to the Corporation Counsel.
 Weekly statement of the Comptroller, showing condition of the several accounts of the Police Department, was referred to the Treasurer.
 Application of William Delameter for increase of pension, was referred to the Trustees of the Police Pension Fund.
 Application of Patrolman Thomas Lancer, Fourth Precinct, for full pay while sick, was referred to the Superintendent and Board of Surgeons for report.
 Application of Patrolman Henry Frers, Eleventh Precinct, for promotion to the Second Grade, was referred to the Superintendent for report as to conduct and efficiency.
 Application of Patrolman Daniel J. Hogan, Eleventh Precinct, for permission to employ counsel, was granted.
 Resolved, That Detective-Sergeant Wm. F. McGrann be and he is hereby reduced to the grade of Patrolman, and transferred to the Second Precinct for duty.

Leave of Absence was granted to—
 Sergeant John T. Gay, Twenty-fifth Precinct, fifteen days.
 " Nelson Haradan, Thirty-fourth Precinct, fifteen days.
 Roundsman Lester Lewis, Twenty-fifth Precinct, three days, without pay.
 " William N. Nevin, Mounted Squad, three days, without pay.
 " Wm. F. McGrann, Twenty-first Precinct, six months, without pay.

Resolved, That the following transfers, details and remands to patrol, be and are hereby ordered:
 Patrolman George Andrews, from Thirty-first Precinct to Thirty-second Precinct.
 " Patrick Whelan, from Eighth Precinct to Fifteenth Precinct.
 " Kerin Finnerty, from Fifteenth Precinct to Eighth Precinct.
 " Hanford Horton, from Sanitary Corps to Twenty-fourth Precinct, as Engineer Steamer Patrol.
 Patrolman George E. Smith, from Twenty-fourth Precinct to Sanitary Corps, Examining Engineer.
 Patrolman Edward Wood, Twenty-ninth Precinct, detail at American Institute Fair.
 " Patrick Flanagan, Eighteenth Precinct, detail at East Twenty-third street ferry, in place of John Healy, Eighteenth Precinct, remanded.

Resignation Accepted.
 Patrolman Thomas J. Healy, Ninth Precinct.

Appointment—Patrolman.
 Charles R. Breen, Eighth Precinct.
 Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The following schedules form a report of the transactions of the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, for the week ending September 23, 1882.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York are defendants, unless otherwise mentioned.

SCHEDULE "A."

SUITS AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

SUPREME COURT.

Matter of opening Boston road, petition of E. M. Cary et al.—Application for award made to unknown owners.
 People, Wm. P. Douglas, re Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, Joseph Blumenthal, Superintendent of Incumbrances in the City of New York, and the Mayor, etc., New York—Mandamus to compel removal of news-stand kept by John McKernon on sidewalk in front of Nos. 26 and 28 Park Place.
 People, ex rel. Joshua Aldrich, against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction—Habeas corpus, to be released from lunatic asylum.

SUPERIOR COURT.

John Gibson—Damages for alleged injuries to scow "Arthur Cull," hired by Department of Street Cleaning, \$936.08.
 Francis M. Attinelli—Alleged over-payment of assessment for One Hundred and Forty-fifth street regulating, etc., \$20.72.
 Matthew Horan—Alleged over-payment of assessment for One Hundred and Forty-fifth street regulating, etc., \$20.72.
 Mary Mount—Alleged over-payment of assessment for One Hundred and Forty-fifth street regulating, etc., \$41.44.

BEFORE THE ASSESSMENT COMMISSION APPOINTED UNDER CHAPTER 550 OF THE LAWS OF 1880.

In re Theodore A. Havemeyer—For the refunding of an assessment for regulating, etc., Eighty-eighth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
 In re John Nicholson—For the refunding of an assessment for regulating, etc., Eighty-eighth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
 In re Aaron D. Shattuck—For the refunding of an assessment for regulating, etc., Eighty-eighth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
 In re Jacob Vanderpool—For the refunding of an assessment for regulating, etc., Eighty-eighth street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

In re petition of Henry J. Beers } To vacate, modify or revise an assessment for Madison avenue regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Twentieth street. Confirmed April 6, 1876.

In re petition of Kate E. Beers,	do	do	do
In re petition of John H. V. Cockroft,	do	do	do
In re petition of Clarkson Crolius,	do	do	do
In re petition of Mary E. Dwinelle,	do	do	do
In re petition of David L. Eigenbrodt, et al.,	do	do	do
In re petition of James A. Flack,	do	do	do
In re petition of Anderson Fowler,	do	do	do
In re petition of A. Morton Ferris, and another,	do	do	do
In re petition of Levi Goldenberg,	do	do	do
In re petition of Benj. H. Hutton,	do	do	do
In re petition of Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.,	do	do	do
In re petition of Wm. Lintz,	do	do	do
In re petition of John Matthews,	do	do	do
In re petition of Merchants and Traders' Nat. Bank,	do	do	do
In re petition of Mary F. McNulty,	do	do	do
In re petition of P. McBride, executor, etc.,	do	do	do
In re petition of Mary O'Connor, executrix,	do	do	do
In re petition of Martha M. Reed,	do	do	do
In re petition of St. Luke's Home for Indigent	do	do	do

Christian Females,	do	do	do
In re petition of Jacob Scholle, et al.,	do	do	do
In re petition of Mary N. Townsend,	do	do	do
In re petition of Temple Beth-el,	do	do	do
In re petition of Wm. Austin for an award—Assessment for Boulevard regulating, etc.	do	do	do
In re petition of Union Dime Savings Institution—Assessment for Boulevard regulating, etc.	do	do	do
In re petition of Chas. G. Corley for an award—Assessment for Seventh avenue sewers, from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street.	do	do	do
In re petition of John I. Brooks for an award—Assessment for Seventh avenue sewers, from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street.	do	do	do
In re petition of Henry J. Davidson—To vacate assessment for Seventy-second street regulating, grading, etc., from Avenue A to Sixth avenue.	do	do	do
In re petition of Wm. Hayes—To vacate assessment for sewers in Sixth, Seventh and St. Nicholas avenues between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets.	do	do	do

In re petition of William H. Hayes—To vacate assessment for Seventh avenue regulating and grading, from One Hundred and Tenth street to Harlem river.
 In re petition of David Millikin—To vacate assessment for Seventh avenue regulating and grading, from One Hundred and Tenth street to Harlem river.
 In re petition of David Millikin—To vacate assessment for Seventh avenue paving, etc., from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street.
 In re petition of Wm. H. Hayes—To vacate assessment for Seventh avenue paving, etc., from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street.
 In re petition of Geo. F. Gantz—To vacate assessment for regulating, etc., St. Nicholas avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street.
 In re petition of Erastus Littlefield—To vacate assessment for regulating, etc., St. Nicholas avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street.
 In re petition of Chas. Landon—To vacate assessment for regulating, etc., St. Nicholas avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street.
 In re petition of Michael A. Cashman—To vacate assessment for regulating, etc., Ninth avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street.
 In re petition of John B. Stevens, executor—For refund of assessment for regulating, etc., Eighty-eighth street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue.

SCHEDULE "B."

JUDGMENTS ENTERED AND ORDERS OF THE GENERAL AND SPECIAL TERMS.

Matter of John Brueckner, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street award—Order entered confirming referee's report.
 John Browning—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff (by consent) for \$46 01
 Alfred Nugent do do 124 31
 David R. Budd do do 66 39
 Andrew Kuhner do do 57 49
 Daniel E. Kennedy do do 49 26
 John R. Lawrence do do 92 11
 Lewes Lewis do do 142 64
 John McDonald do do 50 19
 J. McGill do do 49 31
 John G. McMurray do do 44 48
 D. S. McBrien do do 78 93
 Michael N. Salmon do do 87 04
 John Kiley do do 127 67
 Daniel W. Welton do do 55 92
 Timothy L. West do do 40 70

Joshua D. Miner—Order entered discontinuing action without costs.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Samuel R. Platt—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$1,644.34, taxes 1871.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Samuel R. Platt—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$1,569.83, taxes 1879.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Samuel R. Platt—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$1,451.76, taxes 1880.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Isaac S. Platt—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$831.14, taxes 1878.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Isaac S. Platt—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$793.94, taxes 1879.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Isaac R. Platt—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$734.29.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Thomas Williams—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$878.39, taxes 1880.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Henry E. Merriam—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$266.39, taxes 1879.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Benjamin W. Merriam—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$448.26, taxes 1880.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Henry E. Merriam—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$304.85, taxes 1880.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Benjamin Merriam—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$483.64, taxes 1879.
 Martin T. McMahon, as receiver, etc., against Ichabod T. Williams—Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for \$1,222.54, taxes 1880.
 In re Mary McGay, administratrix, One Hundred and Fourth street regulating—Order to reduce assessment entered.
 J. G. K. Lawrence—Decree entered dismissing bill of complaint, with costs.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Counsel to the Corporation.

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.
 WILLIAM R. GRACE, Mayor; WILLIAM M. IVINS, Secretary and Chief Clerk.

Mayor's Marshal's Office.
 No. 1 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, First Marshal.

Permit Bureau Office.
 No. 13½ City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 HENRY WOLTMAN, Register.

Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

No. 7 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 WILLIAM EYERS, Sealer First District; CHRISTOPHER BARRY, Sealer Second District; JOHN MURRAY, Inspector First District; JOSEPH SHANNON, Inspector Second District.

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.
 WILLIAM SAUER, President Board of Aldermen.
 FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk Common Council.

City Library.
 No. 12 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 THOS. J. O'CONNELL, Librarian.

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.

Bureau of Street Improvements.
 No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, Superintendent.

Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.
 No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 THOMAS H. McAVOY, Superintendent.

Bureau of Water Purveyor.
 No. 31 Chambers street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 DANIEL O'REILLY, Water Purveyor.

Keeper of Buildings in City Hall Park.
 MARTIN J. KEENE, City Hall.

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 CADY, 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.
 WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, 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.
 THOMAS S. BRENNAN, President; GEORGE F. BRITTON, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters.

Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street.
 JOHN J. GORMAN, President; CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.
 ELI BATES, Chief of Department.

Bureau of Chief of Department.

Bureau of Inspector of Combustibles.
 PETER SEERY, Inspector of Combustibles.

Bureau of Fire Marshal.

GEORGE H. SHELTON, Fire Marshal.

Bureau of Inspection of Buildings.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Inspector of Buildings.
 Office hours, Headquarters and Bureaus, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.

Attorney to Department.

WM. L. FINDLEY, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street and No. 120 Broadway.

Fire Alarm Telegraph.

J. ELLIOT SMITH, Superintendent of Telegraph, Nos. 155 and 157 Mercer street.

Repair Shops.

Nos. 128 and 130 West Third street.
 JOHN McCABE, Chief of Battalion-in-Charge, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Hospital Stables.

No. 199 Chrystie street.
 DEDERICK G. GALE, Superintendent of Horses.

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 LAMBEER, President; JOHN T. CUMING, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 THOMAS B. ASTEN, President; J. C. REED, 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.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Office, City Hall, Room No. 114, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 JOHN R. LYDECKER, Chairman; WM. H. JASPER, Secretary.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Corner Bond street and Bowers, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 WILLIAM P. MITCHELL, President; ANTHONY HARTMAN, Chief Clerk.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Nos. 3 and 4 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 PETER BOWE, Sheriff; JOEL O. STEVENS, Under Sheriff
 ALEX. V. DAVIDSON, Order Arrest Clerk.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

East side City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 AUGUSTUS T. DOCHARTY, Register; J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Deputy Register.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

No. 17 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 GEORGE CAULFIELD, Commissioner; ALFRED J. KEGAN, Deputy Commissioner.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Nos. 7 and 8 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 WILLIAM A. BUTLER, County Clerk; CHAS. S. BEARDSLEY, Deputy County Clerk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Second floor, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 JOHN McKEON, District Attorney; HUGH DONNELLY, Chief Clerk.

THE CITY RECORD OFFICE.

And Bureau of Printing, Stationery, and Blank Books.
 No. 2 City Hall, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, on which days 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 THOMAS COSTIGAN, Supervisor; R. P. H. ABELL, Book-keeper.

CORONERS' OFFICE.

Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham street.
 PHILIP MERKLE, THOMAS C. KNOX, GERSON N. HERRMAN, JOHN H. BRADY, Coroners; JOHN D. COUGHLIN, Clerk of the Board of Coroners.

SUPREME COURT.

Second floor, New County Court-house, 10 1/4 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 General Term, Room No. 9.
 Special Term, Room No. 10.
 Chambers, Room No. 11.
 Circuit, Part I., Room No. 12.
 Circuit, Part II., Room No. 13.
 Circuit, Part III., Room No. 14.
 Judges' Private Chambers, Room No. 15.
 NOAH DAVIS, Chief Justice; WILLIAM A. BUTLER, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Third floor, New County Court-house, 11 A. M.
 General Term, Room No. 29.
 Special Term, Room No. 33.
 Chambers, Room No. 34.
 Part I., Room No. 31.
 Part II., Room No. 32.
 Part III., Room No. 36.
 Judges' Private Chambers, Room No. 30.
 Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 32.
 Clerk's Office, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Room No. 31.
 JOHN SEDGWICK, Chief Judge; THOMAS BOESE, Chief Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Third floor, New County Court-house, 11 A. M.
 Clerk's Office, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Room No. 22.
 General Term, Room No. 24.
 Special Term, Room No. 21.
 Chambers, Room No. 21.
 Part I., Room No. 25.
 Part II., Room No. 26.
 Part III., Room No. 27.
 Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 23.
 CHARLES P. DALY, Chief Justice; NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Chief Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

No. 32 Chambers street. Parts I. and II.
 FREDERICK SMYTH, Recorder, Presiding Judge of the General Sessions; HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE and RUFUS B. COWING, Judges.
 Terms first Monday each month.
 JOHN SPARKS, Clerk.

MARINE COURT.

General Term, Room No. 15, City Hall.
 Trial Term, Parts I., II., and III., second floor, City Hall.
 Special Term, Chambers, Room No. 21, City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 Clerk's Office, Room No. 10, City Hall.
 GEORGE SHEA, Chief Justice; JOHN SAVAGE, Clerk.

OVER AND TERMINER COURT.

General Term, New County Court-house, second floor, southeast corner, Room No. 13, 10:30 A. M.
 Clerk's Office, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, second floor, northwest corner.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

At Tombs, corner Franklin and Centre streets, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 A. M.
 Clerk's Office, Tombs.

POLICE COURTS.

Judges—BUTLER H. BIRBY, MAURICE J. POWER, J. HENRY FORD, JACOB PATTERSON, JR., JAMES T. KILBRETH, BANKSON T. MORGAN, HENRY MURRAY, MARCUS OTTERBOURNE, SOLON B. SMITH, ANDREW J. WHITE, HUGH GARDINER.
 GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.
 Office of Secretary, Fifth District Police Court, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue.
 First District—Tombs, Centre street.
 Second District—Jefferson Market.
 Third District—No. 69 Essex street.
 Fourth District—Fifty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue.
 Fifth District—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue.
 Sixth District—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.

ASSESSMENT COMMISSION.

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY CHAPTER 550 of the Laws of 1880, to revise, vacate, or modify assessments for local improvements in the City of New York, in pursuance of said act and the amendatory thereof, give notice to all persons affected thereby that the notices required by the said act must be filed with the Comptroller of said city and a duplicate thereof with the Counsel to the Corporation, as follows:
 As to all assessments for local improvements confirmed before June 9, 1880, on or before November 1, 1882. As to all assessments for local improvements completed before June 9, 1880, and since confirmed, on or before November 1, 1882. As to any assessment for local improvements known as Morningside avenues, within two months after the dates upon which such assessments may be respectively confirmed.
 The notice must specify the particular assessment complained of, the date of the confirmation of the same, the property affected thereby, and in a brief and concise manner the objections thereto, showing, or tending to show, that the assessment was unfair or unjust in respect to said real estate.
 Dated, No. 27 CHAMBERS STREET, June 6, 1882.
 EDWARD COOPER,
 JOHN KELLY,
 ALLAN CAMPBELL,
 GEORGE H. ANDREWS,
 DANIEL LORD, JR.,
 Commissioners under the Act.

JAMES J. MARTIN,
 Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
 36 UNION SQUARE,
 NEW YORK, September 25, 1882.

POLICE UNIFORMS.

PROPOSALS, IN SEALED ENVELOPES, WILL be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union Square, New York City, until Wednesday, the 11th day of October, 1882, at the hour of half-past nine o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened and read, for furnishing uniforms for the Police Force of the Department.

The number and kind of uniforms required is as follows:

83 uniform overcoats for winter wear.

83 pairs of uniform pants for winter wear.

The material to be of the best quality heavy weight West Point Cadet grey mixed cloth.

The time for the completion of the work of furnishing said uniforms will be thirty days (30) after the date of the contract.

The amount of security required is \$1,000.

Each proposal must state, both in figures and in writing, a price for each article of uniform, and must be accompanied by two samples of the cloth proposed to be furnished.

Bidders are required to state in their proposals their several names and places of residence, the names of all persons interested with him or them therein; and if no other person be so interested, they shall distinctly state that fact; also that the bid is made without any connection with any other person making any estimate for the same purpose, and that it is in a respects fair, and without collusion or fraud; and also 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 said proposal or estimate, or in the work or supplies to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof; which proposals 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 proposal 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; 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 section 27 of chapter 8 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New York, if the contract shall be awarded to the person or persons for whom he consents to become surety. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New York.

No bid or 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 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 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.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the interest of the city.

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

The envelope inclosing the proposal must be addressed to the Department of Public Parks, and indorsed "Proposals for Police Uniforms," and shall also be indorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same and the date of presentation.

SMITH E. LANE,
 SALEM H. WALES,
 CHARLES F. MACLEAN,
 WILLIAM M. OLLIFFE,
 Commissioners Department Public Parks.

E. P. BARKER,
 Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

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

No. 1. Planting elm trees on the Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.

No. 2. Basins on the northwest and southwest corners of Seventy-third street and Eighth avenue.

No. 3. Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, on Ninety-seventh street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard.

No. 4. Sewer in Fifteenth street, between Irving place and Fourth avenue, from end of present sewer in Fifteenth street.

No. 5. Regulating and grading One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street, from Tenth avenue to Kingsbridge road.

No. 6. Regulating and paving with macadamized pavement, Fifth avenue, from Ninetieth to One Hundred and Tenth street.

No. 7. Sewer in Broadway, east side, between Liberty street and Maiden Lane.

No. 8. Sewers in Tenth avenue, east side, between Eighty-third and Ninety-second streets; in Eighty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Ninth avenue, west side, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets.

No. 9. Extension of sewer in Eighth-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, from end of present sewer west of Fourth avenue.

No. 10. Filling in and fencing sunken lots on the northeasterly corner of Fulton avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street.

No. 11. Sewer in Second avenue, west side, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, with branch in Ninety-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues.

No. 12. Regulating and grading One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, and in Ninth avenue, west side, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets.

No. 13. Sewer in sixty-eighth street, between Eighth avenue and Boulevard.

No. 14. Sewer in Cherry street, between Jackson and Corleais streets.

No. 15. Regulating and grading, setting curb stones and flagging, Ninety-eighth street, Third to Fourth avenues.

No. 16. Regulating and grading, setting curb and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second street, Sixth to Seventh avenues.

No. 17. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging One Hundred and Sixth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

No. 18. Paving Sixty-second street, from Tenth avenue to Boulevard.

No. 19. Flagging south side of Thirty-fourth street, from Eleventh to Twelfth avenue.

No. 20. Paving One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.

No. 21. Paving One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, Sixth to Seventh avenue.

No. 22. Sewer in Seventieth street, between Boulevard and Ninth avenue.

No. 23. Sewer in Front street, between Old Slip and Cuyler's alley.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

No. 1. Both sides of Avenue St. Nicholas, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

No. 2. Both sides of One Hundred and Twelfth street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 3. Both sides of Eighty-third street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 4. Both sides of Seventy-sixth street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 5. Both sides of Ninety-fourth street, from Third to Lexington avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 6. Both sides of Seventieth street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 7. The four corners at the intersection of Montgomery and Monroe streets, and both sides of Montgomery street, between Madison and Monroe streets.

No. 8. Both sides of Fifty-fifth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 9. Both sides of One Hundred and Eighth street, from Third to Fifth avenues, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 10. Both sides of Willis avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to One Hundred and Fortieth streets, and both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets, extending five hundred and fifty feet easterly, and three hundred and seven feet westerly from Willis avenue.

No. 11. Both sides of Courtland avenue, from Third avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, and to the extent of half the block at each intersecting street.

No. 12. Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, from Third avenue to Avenue A, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 13. Both sides of Forty-fourth street, from First to Second avenues and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 14. Both sides of Seventy-fifth street, from Third to Fourth avenue, and to the extent of half the block, at the intersecting avenues.

No. 15. West side of Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; both sides of One Hundred and Ninth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and both sides of Madison avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Tenth street.

No. 16. Both sides of Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, from Third to Lexington avenues.

No. 15. Both sides of Ninety-eighth street, from Third to Fourth avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 16. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue.

No. 17. South side of One Hundred and Sixth street, from Madison to Fifth avenue.

No. 18. Both sides of Sixty-second street, from Tenth avenue to the Boulevard, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 19. South side Thirty-fourth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

No. 20. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 21. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

No. 22. Both sides of Seventieth street, from Boulevard to Ninth avenue.

No. 23. Both sides of Front street, between Old Slip and Cuyler's alley.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 11 1/2 City Hall, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

The above-described lists will be transmitted as provided by law to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments for confirmation, on the 1st day of November ensuing.

JOHN R. LYDECKER,
 DANIEL STANBURY,
 JOHN W. JACOBUS,
 JOHN MULLALLY,
 Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
 No. 11 1/2 CITY HALL,
 NEW YORK, SEPT. 29, 1882.)

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

No. 1. Tree planting on Avenue St. Nicholas, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.

No. 2. Paving One Hundred and Twelfth street, from the westerly crosswalk of Third avenue to the easterly crosswalk of Fourth avenue.

No. 3. Paving Eighty-third street, from the west crosswalk of Eighth avenue to the Boulevard.

No. 4. Regulating and paving Seventy-sixth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

No. 5. Paving Ninety-fourth street, from Third to Lexington avenue.

No. 6. Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones in Seventieth street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenue.

No. 7. Sewer in Montgomery street, between Madison and Monroe streets.

No. 8. Paving Fifty-fifth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue.

No. 9. Paving One Hundred and Eighth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

No. 10. Laying crosswalks across Willis avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets, and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, between Willis and Alexander avenues.

No. 11. Laying crosswalks in Courtland avenue and in each street intersecting said avenue, from Third avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street.

No. 12. Paving One Hundred and Fifteenth street, from Third avenue to Avenue A.

No. 13. Paving Forty-fourth street, from First to Second avenue, and laying crosswalk, etc.

No. 14. Paving Seventy-fifth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

No. 15. Sewers in Fourth avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; in One Hundred and Ninth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and in Madison avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

No. 16. Sewers in Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 17. Sewer in One Hundred and Fifty-third street, between Tenth avenue and Avenue St. Nicholas.

No. 18. Sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, from end of present sewer west of Fourth avenue.

No. 19. Sewer in Fourth or Park avenue, east side, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, from end of present sewer.

No. 20. Sewer in Twenty-third street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, with branch in Thirteenth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

No. 21. Basins west side of Fifth avenue, opposite One Hundred and Second street.

No. 22. Sewer in One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between Sixth avenue and Summit, east of Sixth avenue.

No. 23. Sewer in Eighty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

No. 24. Sewer in Fourth avenue, east side, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

No. 17. Both sides of One Hundred and Fifty-third street, between Tenth avenue and Avenue St. Nicholas.
No. 18. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, from Fourth to Madison avenue (from end of present sewer).
No. 19. East side of Fourth or Park avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth street, (from end of present sewer).
No. 20. Both sides of Twenty-third street, from Eleventh to Thirteenth avenue, and east side of Thirteenth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.
No. 21. Central Park.
No. 22. Both sides of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
No. 23. Both sides of Eighty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
No. 24. East side of Fourth avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 11 1/2 City Hall, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

The above-described lots will be transmitted as provided by law to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments for confirmation, on the 17th day of October, ensuing.

JOHN R. LYDECKER,
DANIEL STANBURY,
JOHN W. JACOBUS,
JOHN MULLALLY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 11 1/2 CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Room 6, No. 31 Chambers Street,
NEW YORK, September 20, 1882.

TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS OR ESTIMATES, INCLOSED IN A SEALED envelope, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder endorsed thereon will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Monday, October 2, 1882, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the head of the Department and read, for

PAVING WITH GRANITE-BLOCK PAVEMENT ELEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-SIXTH STREETS.

BIDDERS WILL PLEASE TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE OF THE CLAUSE IN THE CONTRACT AND SPECIFICATIONS WHEREIN THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS RESERVES THE RIGHT TO LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF SAID WORK, SO THAT IN ANY CASE THE QUANTITY TO BE DONE SHALL NOT EXCEED ABOUT 4,700 SQUARE YARDS OF PAVEMENT AND 1,400 SQUARE FEET OF BRIDGE STONE, BUT THE QUANTITY OF THE WORK TO BE DONE MAY NOT EXCEED ABOUT 3,500 SQUARE YARDS OF PAVEMENT AND 1,200 SQUARE FEET OF BRIDGE STONE.

Each estimate must contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him 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 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 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 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 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 envelope in which to inclose the same, the specifications and agreements, and any further information desired can be obtained at the office of the Water Purveyor, Room 1, No. 31 Chambers street.

FRED H. HAMLIN,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Room 6, No. 31 Chambers Street,
NEW YORK, September 8, 1882.

TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS OR ESTIMATES, INCLOSED IN A SEALED envelope, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder endorsed thereon, also the number of the work, as in the advertisement, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Monday, October 2, 1882, at which hour and place they will be publicly opened by the Head of the Department and read, for the following:

No. 1. FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR at Rye Ponds, in the Towns of Harrison and North Castle, Westchester County, New York.

Each estimate must contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him 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 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-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 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 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 envelope 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 of the Croton Aqueduct, Room 10, No. 31 Chambers street.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON,
Commissioner of Public Works.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
300 MULBERRY STREET, ROOM NO. 39,
NEW YORK, September 18, 1882.

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, tin, gold and silver watches, male and female clothing, trunks and contents, bags and contents, revolver, jewelry, clocks, liquor, musical instruments; also several amounts of money taken from prisoners and found by patrolmen of this Department.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
300 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, September 15, 1882.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a top wagon, the property of this department, will be sold at public auction on Friday, September 29, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the stables of Van Tassel & Kearney, auctioneers, No. 110 East Thirteenth street.

By order of the Board,
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

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 Ninety-first street, from Fourth avenue to the East 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:

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 at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the third day of November, 1882, 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, September 27, 1882.
MICHAEL NORTON,
GERSHON COHEN,
EUGENE H. POMEROY,
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 One Hundred and Third street, from Eighth avenue to Riverside avenue, 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 6th day of October, 1882, 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 One Hundred and Third street, from Eighth avenue to Riverside avenue in the City of New York, being the following described lots, pieces or parcel of land, viz:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Eighth avenue distant four hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches (463' 8") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and First street; thence westerly and parallel with said street three hundred and seventy (370') feet to the easterly line of New avenue; thence northerly along said line sixty (60') feet; thence easterly three hundred and seventy (370') feet to the westerly line of Eighth avenue; thence southerly along said line sixty (60') feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also, beginning at a point in the westerly line of New avenue, distant four hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches (463' 8") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and First street; thence westerly and parallel with said street three hundred and fifty (350') feet to the easterly line of Tenth avenue; thence northerly along said line sixty (60') feet; thence easterly eight hundred (800') feet to the westerly line of Ninth avenue; thence southerly along said line sixty (60') feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also, beginning at a point in the westerly line of Tenth avenue distant four hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches (463' 8") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and First street; thence westerly and parallel with said street three hundred and fifty (350') feet to the easterly line of Tenth avenue; thence northerly along said line sixty (60') feet; thence easterly eight hundred (800') feet to the westerly line of Ninth avenue; thence southerly along said line sixty (60') feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also, beginning at a point in the westerly line of Tenth avenue distant four hundred and sixty-three feet eight

inches (463' 8") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and First street; thence westerly and parallel with said street three hundred and twenty-five (325') feet to the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence northerly along said line ten (10') feet to a point distant three hundred and twenty-five (325') feet from and parallel to the westerly line of Tenth avenue; thence northerly and along the easterly line of the Boulevard fifty feet five inches and one-half (50' 5 1/2") to the easterly line of the Boulevard and thirty-one feet eight inches (31' 8") to the westerly line of Tenth avenue; thence southerly along said line sixty (60') feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also beginning at a point on the westerly line of the Boulevard distant four hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches (463' 8") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and First street; thence westerly and parallel with said street three hundred and twenty-five (325') feet to the easterly line of West-End avenue; thence northerly along said line sixty (60') feet; thence easterly three hundred and seventeen (317') feet to the westerly line of the Boulevard; thence southerly along said line sixty feet six inches and one quarter, more or less, (60' 6 1/4") to the point or place of beginning.

Also beginning at a point in the westerly line of West-End avenue distant four hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches (463' 8") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and First street; thence westerly and parallel with said street four hundred (400') feet to the easterly line of Riverside avenue; thence northerly along said line sixty (60') feet; thence easterly four hundred (400') feet to the westerly line of West-End avenue; thence southerly along said line sixty (60') feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 8, 1882.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Tryon Row, New York City.

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 Ninety-seventh street, from the westerly line of the Boulevard to the easterly line of Riverside avenue, 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 sixth day of October, 1882, 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 Ninety-seventh street, from the westerly line of the Boulevard to the easterly line of Riverside avenue, in the City of New York, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Boulevard distant two hundred and one foot ten inches (201' 10") northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-sixth street; thence westerly and parallel with said street three hundred and twenty-five (325') feet to the easterly line of West-End avenue; thence northerly along said line sixty feet (60') to the westerly line of Ninety-sixth street; thence easterly three hundred and twenty-five (325') feet to the westerly line of Boulevard; thence southerly along said line sixty feet (60') to the point or place of beginning.

Also beginning at a point in the westerly line of West-End avenue, distant two hundred and one foot ten inches (201' 10") northerly from the northerly line of Ninety-sixth street; thence westerly and parallel with said street three hundred and seventy-one (371') feet to the easterly line of Riverside avenue; thence northerly along said line sixty-one feet five and five-eighths inches (61' 5 5/8"), more or less; thence easterly three hundred and fifty-eight (358') feet six inches and one-half (358' 6 1/2") to the westerly line of Boulevard; thence southerly along said line sixty feet (60') to the point or place of beginning.

Said street to be sixty feet (60') wide between the lines of Boulevard and Riverside avenue.

Dated New York, September 8, 1882.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
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 Fifty-fourth street, from Ninth avenue to Tenth avenue, 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 sixth day of October, 1882, 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 One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, from Ninth avenue to Tenth avenue, in the City of New York, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Ninth avenue, distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches (199' 10") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third street; thence westerly and parallel with said street two hundred and twenty feet one and one-half inches (220' 1 1/2") to the easterly line of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence northerly along said line sixty-one feet four and one-half inches (61' 4 1/2"); thence easterly two hundred and thirty-three feet ten inches (233' 10") to the westerly line of Ninth avenue; thence southerly along said line sixty feet (60') to the point or place of beginning.

Also beginning at a point in the easterly line of Tenth avenue, distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches (199' 10") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third street; thence easterly and parallel with said street four hundred and seventy-six feet ten inches (476' 10") to the westerly line of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence northerly along said line sixty-one feet four and one-half inches (61' 4 1/2"); thence westerly four hundred and sixty-three feet ten and one-half inches (463' 10 1/2") to the easterly line of Tenth avenue; thence southerly along said line sixty feet (60') to the point or place of beginning.

Said street to be sixty feet (60') wide between the lines of Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Dated New York, September 8, 1882.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
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 Twelfth street, from the westerly line of Eighth avenue to the easterly line of New avenue, west of Eighth avenue, 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 6th day of October, 1882, 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 One Hundred and Twelfth street, from the westerly line of Eighth avenue to the easterly line of New avenue, adjoining Morningside Park, in the City of New York, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz:

Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Eighth avenue distant four hundred and fifty-three feet eight inches (453' 8") northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and Tenth street; thence westerly and parallel with said street three hundred and seventy (370') feet to the easterly line of New avenue between Eighth and Ninth avenues; thence northerly and along said line sixty (60') feet; thence easterly three hundred and seventy (370') feet to the westerly line of Eighth avenue; thence southerly along said line sixty (60') feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said street to be sixty (60') feet wide between the lines of Eighth avenue and the New avenue between Eighth and Ninth avenues; said New avenue extending from One Hundredth street to Manhattan street.

Dated New York, September 8, 1882.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Tryon Row,
New York City.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 THIRD AVENUE,
NEW YORK, September 27, 1882.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE OF the Common Council, "In relation to the burial of strangers or unknown persons who may die in any of the public institutions of the City of New York," the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction report as follows:

At Morgue, Bellevue Hospital, from 65 Division street, unknown man, age about 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, sandy moustache. Had on dark mixed suit, white shirt, dark flannel shirt, colored socks, black felt hat, boots.

Unknown man from Port Morris, age about 60 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, gray hair, moustache and beard. Had on red flannel shirt, black striped pants.

Unknown man from Pier 37, East River, age about 35 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, no hair, clean shaved. Had on dark cloth vest and pants, white shirt, gray knit undershirt, white drawers, ribbed socks, gaiters.

At Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, Jane Lewis (colored), age 40 years. Had on when admitted, dark calico wrapper, blue woollen skirt, white skirt, striped woollen shawl, black straw hat.

At Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, Harriet Ross, age 44 years, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high, gray hair, blue eyes. Catharine Maloney, age 68 years, 4 feet 9 1/2 inches high, brown hair, blue eyes.

At Homeopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, Frank Cranion, age 48 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, gray eyes, brown hair. Had on when admitted, check jumper, brown pants, brogan shoes.

Conrad Bass, age 59 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown eyes, gray hair. Had on when admitted, gray coat, plaid pants, black vest, brown felt hat.

Maria Owego, age 43 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, black eyes and hair. Had on when admitted, gray skirt, brown and black shawl.

Paul McCoy, age 46 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair. Had on when admitted, blue pants, brown vest, check jumper.

At Branch Lunatic Asylum, Hart's Island, Catharine Histerman, age 54 years, blue eyes, brown hair. Nothing known of their friends or relatives.

By order,
G. F. BRITTON,
Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
NEW YORK, September 23, 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Commissioners of this Department will meet daily, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of business.

By order of
JOHN J. GORMAN, President.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT,
HENRY D. PURROY,
Commissioners.
CARL JUSSEN,
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.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND STOCKS of the City and County of New York, due November 1, 1882, will be paid on that day, by the Comptroller, at his office in the New Court-house.

The Transfer books will be closed from September 28 to November 1, 1882.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, September 23, 1882.

JOHN R. VOORHIS,
JACOB VANDERPOEL,
WM. LAIMBEER,
Commissioners of Docks

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