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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, January 2, 1882,
11.30 o'clock, A. M.

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

PRESENT:

Hon. Patrick Keenan, President;

ALDERMEN

Henry G. Autenrieth,
Frederick Finck,
James W. Hawes,
George Hilliard,
Patrick Kenney,
William P. Kirk,

Joseph J. McAvoy,
John McClave,
Jeremiah Murphy,
Henry C. Perley,
John Reynolds,
William Sauer,

John H. Seaman,
Thomas Sheils,
James J. Slevin,
Joseph P. Strack,
Chas. B. Waite,
James L. Wells.

The minutes of the meeting of December 27 were read and approved.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McClave—

Resolved, That all papers in possession of the Clerk and the several Committees of the Board unacted on be placed on file.

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

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, January 1, 1882.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 20, 1881, reducing the license fee of two-horse public carts to two dollars, etc., for the reason that the compensation is inadequate.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Resolved, That article IV., section X., be and is hereby amended, as follows:

The Mayor shall require and receive, for the use of the corporation, from every person to whom shall be granted a license for every truck, cart, wagon, or other vehicle mentioned in section VIII. of same article, the sum of two (2) dollars, and for renewal of same one (1) dollar.

That carmen who have paid their renewals for the ensuing year be and are exempt from any further charge until said renewals expire. Which was ordered on file.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December 31, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 27, 1881, giving permission to Frank Krauss to place a sign in front of No. 332 Bowery, for the reason that the sign is intended to be placed on the curb, and would be a very objectionable obstruction.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frank Krauss to place in front of his premises, No. 332 Bowery, a sign twenty inches wide by six feet six inches high, said sign to be near the curb of the sidewalk and in the line of the elevated railroad posts, so as not to interfere with travel on the sidewalk, the work done at his own expense under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council. Which was ordered on file.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 27, 1881, and the accompanying ordinance directing that One Hundred and Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered, flagged, etc., for the reason that the regulating and grading of the street is not yet completed, and that the ordinance is not in proper form, in providing for gutter-stones.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered, and flagged, and crosswalks be laid at the intersection of streets where required, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was ordered on file.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December 31, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 27, 1881, giving permission to property-owners on One Hundred and Sixth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, to inclose fifteen feet of each sidewalk for court-yards, for the reason that the advantage of having at intervals of ten blocks an east and west avenue of 100 feet in width would be largely neutralized, inasmuch as the roadway would be narrowed thereby. The city has paid for this property and is entitled to the use of it.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Resolved, That the width of the sidewalks in One Hundred and Sixth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be and they are hereby declared to be thirty feet wide, and the owners of property on said street, between the points above indicated are hereby permitted to inclose fifteen feet of such sidewalks for court-yard purposes, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was ordered on file.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December 31, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 27, 1881, and the accompanying ordinance, directing that the intersection of Fourth avenue and Seventy-sixth street be paved, for the reason that a resolution was approved by the Mayor on the 20th instant authorizing the paving of Fourth avenue at this point.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Resolved, That the intersection of Fourth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, between the northerly and southerly lines of Seventy-sixth street, and between the easterly and westerly lines of Fourth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was ordered on file.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 20, 1881, giving permission to John Muldoon to keep a coal-box on the sidewalk in front of No. 344 West Sixteenth street, for the reason that it is intended to place this box on the curb, and would form a very objectionable obstruction.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Muldoon to place and keep a coal-box on the sidewalk in front of No. 344 West Sixteenth street, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was ordered on file.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 20, 1881, directing the attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the advisability of leasing the building on Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, for public offices, for the reason that I do not deem it to be for the interest of the city that the property referred to should be leased for the purpose specified.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Whereas, The concentration of all the public offices of the city that cannot be located in either of the buildings in the City Hall Park, or other buildings owned by the Corporation, into one building in the immediate vicinity of the Park, would be so obviously an advantage to all persons having business to transact with the departments and bureaus of the City Government, that the corporate authorities would be justified in incurring even additional expense in securing the much-needed accommodation to our citizens. If this advantage can be secured for the sum now paid for rent for public offices in different parts of the city, possibly with a saving to the tax-payers, it would be the imperative duty of the authorities to avail themselves of such an opportunity, and they would be derelict in their duties did they not do so; and

Whereas, If the large and commodious building located on the east side of Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets (Stewart's wholesale store), in immediate proximity to the City Hall Park, can be leased, as is more than probable, it will afford ample accommodations for every department and bureau of the City Government that cannot for want of space be located in the buildings in the Park; be it therefore

Resolved, That the attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and is hereby respectfully directed to the subject, with a request that, as provided in chapter 461, Laws of 1880, the said property may be leased, at a fair and reasonable rent, for the purpose named, if deemed for the best interests of the city.

Which was ordered on file.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 20, 1881, and the accompanying ordinance, directing that One Hundred and Third street, from the easterly side of First avenue to the westerly side of Avenue A, be regulated and graded the curb and gutter stones set, etc., for the reason that this work is not petitioned for, and that the ordinance is not in proper form in calling for gutter-stones.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Third street, from the easterly side of First avenue to the westerly side of Avenue A, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was ordered on file.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return, without my approval, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted December 20, 1881, directing that One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Ninth and New avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set, etc., for the reason that the resolution is not drawn in proper form, in authorizing the laying of gutter-stones, which would be very objectionable.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Ninth and New avenues, be regulated and graded to the established grade, and the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS RETURNED FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board the following resolution and ordinance from his Honor the Mayor, returned by request of the Board:

Resolved, That the roadway of Fourth avenue, from the pavement heretofore laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street to a line ten feet north of and parallel with the north line of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, be paved with granite-block pavement with concrete foundation, where not already paved, extending at the intersecting streets to the crosswalks heretofore laid, or where crosswalks are not laid, to a line five feet east of and parallel with the east curb, and five feet west of and parallel with the west curb of said avenue, respectively, except the crosswalks of two courses of blue stone, with concrete foundation, be laid across said avenue within the lines of the sidewalks of the intersecting streets, where not already laid; also that crosswalks of three courses of blue stone, with concrete foundation, be laid across said streets, where not already laid, adjoining the limits of said pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

On motion of Alderman Sauer, the vote by which the resolution was adopted was reconsidered, and the paper ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS AND CORPORATION OFFICERS.

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

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 24, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Weekly statement, showing the appropriations made under the authority contained in section 112, chapter 335, Laws of 1873, for carrying on the Common Council from January 1 to December 31, 1881, both days inclusive, and of the payments made up to and including the date hereof, for and on account of each appropriation.

Title of Appropriations.	Am't of Appropriations.	Payments.
City Contingencies	\$1,000 00	\$882 41
Contingencies—Clerk of the Common Council	250 00	177 90
Salaries—Common Council	63,000 00	56,624 23

RICHARD A. STORRS, Deputy Comptroller.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman McClave—

Resolved, That it is eminently just and proper, in severing the official relations that have existed between the President of the Board, Hon. Patrick Keenan, and the members thereof, that official action should be taken to give expression to the deep sense of obligation we entertain towards him, for the affability and courtesy extended to us on all occasions, and the inflexible fairness and strict impartiality that have marked his rulings as presiding officer. We recognize the fact that these rare and valuable qualities are indispensable in directing honestly, wisely, and well the legislation of this municipality, and combined as they are in him with a kind heart, a genial disposition, and an affable and courteous manner, our personal and official relation could not be otherwise than pleasant and agreeable.

We, therefore, hereby take occasion gratefully to acknowledge our full appreciation of these rare qualities in him, and to convey to him at the same time our sincere wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

The Clerk of the Board put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution. Which was decided in the affirmative, unanimously.

By Alderman Sauer—

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the ability displayed in the published reports of the transactions of this Board during the past year, and we hereby tender to the reporters our sincere thanks for the impartiality that has characterized the performance of their delicate and responsible duties.

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

By Alderman Finck—

Resolved, That we hereby convey our thanks to Francis J. Twomey, Clerk of this Board, for the very able, faithful, and impartial manner in which he has performed the important and multifarious duties that have devolved upon him during the past year. His knowledge of the laws of the State affecting public interests in this city and of the ordinances of the corporation acquired by an experience of twenty-five years in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council renders his services invaluable, and as we have on many occasions availed ourselves of his acquirements in this respect, we hereby tender him our grateful acknowledgment for this service.

The thanks of the Board are due and are also hereby tendered to the Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, and other officers for the very faithful and acceptable manner in which they have discharged their respective duties and the uniform courtesy that has characterized their intercourse with the members of this Board.

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

The minutes of this meeting were here read and approved.

Whereupon Alderman Strack moved that the Board do now adjourn *sine die*.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced the Board of Aldermen for the year 1881 adjourned *sine die*. FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, January 2, 1882, }
12 o'clock, M. }

Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of chapter 335, Laws of 1873, as amended by section 1, chapter 757, Laws of 1874; section 1 of chapter 515, Laws of 1874, and section 1, chapter 400, Laws of 1878, the Aldermen elected at the election held November 8, 1881, now alone constituting the Common Council of the City of New York, appeared in the chamber of the Board, No. 16 City Hall, at 12 o'clock, M., precisely, having previously taken and filed the oath of office required by law.

Francis J. Twomey, Clerk of the Common Council, called the members of the Board to order, and read the following certificates from the County Clerk:

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR ALDERMEN.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 8th day of November, A. D., 1881, do hereby certify, determine, and declare:

ALDERMEN-AT-LARGE.

That Thomas Brady, John McClave, Frederick Finck, Robert Hall, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Ferdinand Levy, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Aldermen-at-Large of the City and County of New York.

ALDERMEN.

That Edward T. Fitzpatrick, William P. Kirk, and John O'Neil, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Aldermen for the Fourth Senate District of the City and County of New York, as the same existed on the first day of January, 1878.

That John H. Seaman, Charles B. Waite, and Bernard F. Martin, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Aldermen for the Fifth Senate District of the City and County of New York, as the same existed on the first day of January, 1878.

That Augustus Fleishbein, Patrick Keenan, and Joseph P. Strack, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Aldermen for the Sixth Senate District of the City and County of New York, as the same existed on the first day of January, 1878.

That William Sauer, Patrick Kenney, and James W. Hawes, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Aldermen for the Seventh Senate District of the City and County of New York, as the same existed on the first day of January, 1878.

That Donald McLean, Michael Duffy, and Joseph J. McAvoy, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Aldermen for the Eighth Senate District of the City and County of New York, as the same existed on the first day of January, 1878.

That James L. Wells, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York.

We certify this Declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 23d day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

JOSEPH P. STRACK, Chairman.

WILLIAM A. BUTLER, Secretary.

State of New York, City and County of New York, } ss.:
County Clerk's Office,

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and official seal at the New County Court-house, in the City and County of New York, this twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM A. BUTLER,
Clerk of the County of New York.

The Clerk then called the roll, and the following members answered to their names:

ALDERMEN.

Thomas Brady,	Patrick Kenney,	John O'Neil,
Michael Duffy,	William P. Kirk,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
Frederick Finck,	Ferdinand Levy,	William Sauer,
Edward T. Fitzpatrick,	Bernard F. Martin,	John H. Seaman,
Augustus Fleishbein,	Joseph J. McAvoy,	Joseph P. Strack,
Robert Hall,	John McClave,	Charles B. Waite,
James W. Hawes,	Donald McLean,	James L. Wells.
Patrick Keenan,		

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman Kirk offered the following:

Resolved, That Alderman McClave be and he is hereby appointed Temporary Chairman of this Board of Aldermen for the purpose of organization.

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

Alderman Wells offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to conduct the Temporary Chairman to the chair.

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

And Alderman Wells and Keenan were appointed as such Committee.

Alderman McClave, on taking the chair, thanked the members of the Board for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him to preside temporarily over their deliberations.

He then instructed the Clerk to call the roll of members, as provided in section 6 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, when each one was to announce his choice for President of the Board.

For Alderman William Sauer—Aldermen Brady, Duffy, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleishbein, Kenney, Kirk, Levy, Martin, McClave, McLean, and Wells—12.
For Alderman Patrick Keenan—Aldermen Hall, McAvoy, O'Neil, Roosevelt, and Strack—5.
For Alderman James W. Hawes—Aldermen Seaman and Waite—2.
For Alderman John McClave—Aldermen Hawes and Sauer—2.
For Alderman Jos. J. McAvoy—Alderman Keenan—1.

By Alderman Wells—

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President pro tem. appointed Aldermen Wells and Kenney as such Committee.

Alderman Sauer, on taking the chair, returned thanks to the members for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over the deliberations of the Board, and gave an assurance that the strictest impartiality would govern his rulings.

By Alderman Levy—

Resolved, That Francis J. Twomey be and he is hereby elected Clerk of this Board of Aldermen.

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

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

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Brady, Duffy, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleishbein, Hall, Hawes, Keenan, Kenney, Kirk, Levy, Martin, McAvoy, McClave, McLean, O'Neil, Roosevelt, Seaman, Strack, Waite, and Wells—22.

By Alderman Duffy—

Resolved, That William R. W. Chambers be and he is hereby elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman McAvoy moved to amend by striking out the name of "William R. W. Chambers" and inserting "James Walsh."

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

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

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Hawes, Keenan, McAvoy, O'Neil, Roosevelt, Seaman, Strack, and Waite—9.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Brady, Duffy, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleishbein, Kenney, Kirk, Levy, Martin, McClave, McLean, and Wells—13.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution, offered by Alderman Duffy.

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

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Brady, Duffy, Finck, Fitzpatrick, Fleishbein, Kenney, Kirk, Levy, Martin, McClave, McLean, and Wells—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Keenan, McAvoy, O'Neil, Roosevelt, Seaman, Strack, and Waite—9.

Alderman Waite moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board was duly organized.

Alderman Brady, as an amendment, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor and inform him that the Board of Aldermen for the year 1882 is duly organized and prepared to receive any message he may desire to transmit to the Board.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President appointed Aldermen Brady, McClave, and Keenan as such Committee.

Alderman Waite moved that the Board take a recess for five minutes.

Alderman McClave moved to amend by extending the time for recess to ten minutes.

Which was accepted by Alderman Waite.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

AFTER RECESS.

12.30 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT:

Hon. William Sauer, President;

ALDERMEN

Thomas Brady,	Patrick Keenan,	Donald McLean,
Michael Duffy,	Patrick Kenney,	John O'Neil,
Frederick Finck,	William P. Kirk,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
Edward T. Fitzpatrick,	Ferdinand Levy,	John H. Seaman,
Augustus Fleishbein,	Bernard F. Martin,	Joseph P. Strack,
Robert Hall,	Joseph J. McAvoy,	Charles B. Waite,
James W. Hawes,	John McClave,	James L. Wells.

The Committee appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor here appeared, and the Chairman, Alderman Brady, reported that they had performed the duty assigned, and that his Honor would communicate with the Board in writing.

Report accepted and Committee discharged.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

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

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, January 2, 1882.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

In compliance with the duty imposed upon me by our City Charter, I avail myself of the first meeting of your Honorable Board to communicate to you "a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the city." It is proper that these matters should receive the most careful consideration at both your hands and mine, notwithstanding the fact that while the Mayor and Common Council are held responsible by the people for the state of our municipal affairs, we are virtually powerless under the present anomalous system, all administrative functions of real moment being exercised either directly by the heads of the Executive Departments, who are practically beyond control, or indirectly by the Legislature of the State, through the instrumentality of special legislation.

In a city struggling under so heavy a burden of indebtedness as that which the City of New York now bears, and subject to so large an annual expenditure, the condition of our finances is of the first importance. The total of appropriations, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, for the year 1882, is \$27,412,831.56, which is \$2,846,373.58 less than the estimate for 1881.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND 1882.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.	APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR 1881.	APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR BY THE DEPARTMENTS FOR 1882.	APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR 1882.
The Common Council	\$64,250 00	\$64,250 00	\$64,250 00
The Mayoralty	30,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00
The Finance Department	205,370 70	200,500 00	200,500 00
State Taxes	4,270,760 00	2,827,287 73	2,827,287 73
Interest on the City Debt	8,240,665 45	8,191,688 45	8,191,688 45
Redemption of the City Debt	664,377 12	297,609 24	324,641 57
Armories and Drill-rooms—Rents	57,250 00	69,040 38	69,040 38
Rents (leases in force)	46,741 66	41,000 00	41,000 00
Judgments	350,000 00	300,000 00	300,000 00
The Law Department	143,478 00	145,578 00	144,928 00
The Department of Public Works	2,464,850 00	3,051,563 00	2,542,400 00
The Department of Public Parks	793,500 00	1,345,500 00	682,000 00
The Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,487,416 00	1,320,000 00	1,312,500 00
The Health Department	332,063 32	309,652 00	326,262 00
The Police Department	3,400,740 00	3,573,360 50	3,363,680 00
The Police Department (for Street Cleaning)	251,715 05	1,098,410 00	1,000,000 00
The Department of Street Cleaning	1,568,959 00	1,498,850 00	1,464,850 00
The Department of Taxes and Assessments	100,600 00	105,300 00	101,600 00
The Board of Education	3,620,095 00	3,836,925 00	3,500,000 00
The College of the City of New York	140,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, and Blank Books	171,200 00	171,200 00	171,200 00
Salaries—City Courts	335,920 00	349,185 00	336,100 00
Salaries—Judiciary	872,983 38	880,300 58	872,311 50
Coroners' Fees	46,500 00	59,477 76	59,977 76
Sheriff's Fees	40,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
Election Expenses	161,150 00	154,850 00	163,557 60
Miscellaneous	227,682 15	203,682 00	176,170 05
Asylums, Reformatories, and Charitable Institutions	1,026,158 31	1,072,120 50	1,005,586 52
Deduct estimated amount of General Fund	\$31,759,205 14	\$31,390,030 14	\$29,412,831 56
Totals	1,500,000 00	.....	2,000,000 00
Totals	\$30,259,205 14	.....	\$27,412,831 56

* The sum of \$334,118.26 was transferred to the Department of Street Cleaning.

It will be observed that of the entire sum appropriated, the sum of \$2,827,287.73 is required for the payment of the State taxes imposed upon the City of New York; while the further sum of \$5,581,019.91 is required for the payment of salaries fixed by law, which does not include the salaries of school teachers, and \$8,141,988.45 for the payment of the interest on the debt. It is thus at once apparent, without reference to other items which fall within the same category, that a very large proportion of the current expenditures for the year is entirely beyond the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

THE CITY DEBT.

The total funded debt of the City of New York (including the towns annexed to the city in 1874), except revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes, amounted, on July 31, 1881, as shown in the last annual report of the Comptroller, to \$135,100,907.07. The amount of securities and cash in the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" was \$35,700,932.58, leaving the net funded debt, \$99,399,974.49. The net funded debt on December 30th, 1881, was \$98,302,854.18.

Since 1876 the funded debt has been decreased \$16,645,757.58, the decrease for the year 1881 being \$3,207,037.38, as against \$2,912,170.98 for the year 1880, which figures are themselves the most gratifying comment upon the successful administration of the municipal finances. Our debt, however, is still unsatisfactorily large, being in the main a legacy from corrupt, and happily past, times. It is more than eight and one-quarter per cent. of the total assessed valuation on real and personal estate subject to taxation in this city, which is \$1,185,984,098.96, of which sum \$976,735,199.00 is upon real estate and the remainder upon personality of diverse kinds. This is in the gross the largest municipal indebtedness in the United States. Its steady and speedy reduction should be the chief object of the financial administration. The desire to reduce the debt, however, should not stand in the way of improvements which are absolutely requisite, and an increase corresponding in amount to the magnitude of such needed improvements should meet with approval. The growing wants of the city should be fairly and adequately met, notwithstanding the fact that we are paying the penalty of extravagance and misgovernment in the past. The plunderers of our city did not impose upon us, in addition to a fabulously large debt, the obligation so unwisely to economize as to cripple our growth and endanger the comfort and welfare of the entire community. There are now in course of execution certain public works which involve the increase of the city debt, principally those for bringing the Bronx and Byram rivers into our water system, which it is estimated will cost two and a half millions, in addition to which a new aqueduct from the Croton basin is urgently needed, and will probably cost not less than \$15,000,000.

THE TAX RATE.

The following table shows the assessed valuation of real and personal estate, the rate of tax, and the amount of taxes in each year from 1872 to 1881, inclusive:

YEAR.	ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF REAL ESTATE.	ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF PERSONAL ESTATE.	TOTAL VALUATIONS.	RATE OF TAX.	AMOUNT OF TAXES.
1872.....	\$797,125,115 00	\$306,949,422 00	\$1,104,074,537 00	2.90	\$32,035,480 00
1873.....	836,691,980 00	292,447,643 00	1,129,139,623 00	2.50	28,230,996 00
1874.....	881,547,995 00	272,481,181 00	1,154,029,176 00	2.80	32,306,334 00
1875.....	883,643,545 00	217,300,154 00	1,100,943,699 00	2.94	32,368,800 53
1876.....	892,428,165 00	218,626,178 00	1,111,054,343 00	2.80	31,105,533 39
1877.....	895,063,933 00	206,028,160 00	1,101,092,093 00	2.65	29,178,940 46
1878.....	900,855,700 00	197,532,775 00	1,098,388,475 00	2.55	28,008,888 26
1879.....	918,134,380 00	175,934,955 00	1,094,069,335 00	2.58	28,226,988 84
1880.....	942,571,190 00	201,194,037 00	1,143,765,227 00	2.53	28,937,272 90
1881.....	976,735,199 00	209,212,899 96	1,185,948,098 96	2.62	31,071,840 19

For 1882 the tax-rate will be materially less than during any year for the past ten years. As already shown, the final estimate for the present year is \$27,412,831.56. The law permits the increase of this amount for deficiencies by a sum not exceeding three per cent, and it is estimated that not more than \$300,000.00 will be required for this purpose during the current year, thus making a total of not over \$27,750,000.00, which, it will be observed, is a much smaller amount to be raised by taxation than for any year since 1871. This would give a tax-rate of about 2.35 upon the basis of the present valuation of taxable property, and not over 2.25 in the event of an increase in the valuation corresponding to the increase during past years. If the tax-rate is higher than this it will not be the fault of our municipal authorities, but can be due only to legislative interference in our affairs; and if the Legislature refrains from imposing any new burdens upon the city, our people will have occasion to congratulate themselves upon paying their taxes at a lower rate, and less in the aggregate, than at any time during the past ten years.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

According to the equalization table of the State Board of Assessors for the year 1881, the total equalized value, for purposes of taxation, of real and personal property in the State of New York, is \$2,681,257,606.00; of which \$1,255,382,800.00 is charged against our city; which is 46 82-100 per cent. of the aggregate equalization value of all taxable property in the State, and which percentage, accordingly, of the entire taxation for State purposes, is laid upon the City of New York. While paying this immense and obviously unfair proportion of the State taxes, the City of New York is deprived entirely of representation in the State Board of Assessors, which may account in some measure for the fact that this Board added the sum of \$111,617,082.00 to the appraised value of the taxable property of this city and county as fixed by our own Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The city is fortunate, however, in this, that the amount required to be paid for State taxes for the year 1882 is only \$2,827,287.73, as compared with \$4,270,760.00 for the year 1881.

ARREARAGE OF TAXES.

The question of arrearage of taxes still continues to be one of great gravity. The total amount of taxes on real estate remaining unpaid on July 31, 1881, is \$8,253,945.36, and on personal property is \$13,790,197.71. "Of the unpaid personal taxes for former years," the Comptroller says in his last annual report, "a small proportion only can ever be collected, and almost ten millions can be set down as a total loss to the city." In view of such a state of facts it is apparent that there is crying need of reform in our tax laws, which reform must take one of two directions: either by continuing the taxation of personal property, making every possible provision against fraud in the returns of taxable property, and subjecting all personal property, within certain well-defined limits, to taxation; or, by following the advice of the majority of great and trustworthy authorities upon this subject, and dispensing altogether with the tax upon personality as impracticable and unjust, working numberless hardships, striking at the honest and the poor, while allowing the crafty and the rich to escape, resulting, in the long run, not in the accumulation of funds for the redemption of our debt, but in the accumulation simply of uncollectable claims, as shown by the Comptroller, to the extent of millions of dollars.

THE CITY PROPERTY.

While the city has so large a debt, it is, at the same time, the possessor of property and revenues more than sufficient to liquidate it. This fact is one which should always be borne in mind when considering the condition of our financial affairs. In 1871, a commission appointed to determine upon the value of all classes of property then held by the city made a report, the substantial results of which I set forth below:

Sundry lots.....	\$2,719,307 00
Miscellaneous property.....	4,863,740 00
Charities and Correction.....	13,583,000 00
Board of Education.....	6,093,570 00
Fire Department.....	1,100,175 00
Police Department.....	1,619,440 00
Markets.....	4,267,374 00
Public Squares and Parks.....	106,416,460 00
Wharves and Piers, North river.....	7,698,000 00
Wharves and Piers, East river.....	5,624,433 00
Croton Aqueduct Department.....	90,000,000 00
	\$243,985,499 00

The amount of property owned by the city has not decreased, and while there has been great fluctuation in values between 1871 and the present time, and certain of the city property might not be valued as highly now as then, other classes of that property have greatly appreciated in value; so that the estimate of the Commissioners made in 1871 is below, rather than above, the present value of the property in the aggregate. It has been the custom to take a hopeless view of our finances, but I can see no justification for this course. We cannot sufficiently condemn the career of fraud and

wasteful expenditure which terminated with the downfall of the Tweed Ring, and while we still have to pay the penalty, it should be borne in mind that the corporation possesses great wealth, more than sufficient to cancel its entire indebtedness twice over, and the experience of the past eight years has shown us how the debt can be gradually reduced and extinguished without impediment to our natural and necessary future development, and without undue hardship to the great body of tax-payers.

SINKING FUND.

The working of the Sinking Fund under the act of 1878, extending the application of its surplus revenues and accumulations to the redemption of bonds payable from taxation, has shown the best results. Not only has it paid all such bonds which fell due in 1879, 1880, and 1881, but, as shown by the Comptroller in his last annual report, it will be enabled to redeem all such as fall due in the next five years, and which will amount in all, for the years 1882 to 1886 inclusive, to \$14,337,538.40. In the year 1887, however, bonds payable from taxation will fall due amounting to \$10,108,671.00. It is believed that by judiciously managing the revenues and accumulations of the Sinking Fund, the payment of this entire sum, large as it is, can be made from the Fund, without any resort to taxation, and as a consequence without any increase in the tax-rate for that year. The Sinking Fund is an institution which has its roots in the good faith and credit of this city, and it not only stands as an assurance to the creditors of the city that its pledge of good faith will not be broken, but makes possible such an economical administration of our finances as greatly to alleviate the burden which would otherwise fall upon the citizens, were the city compelled to resort to direct taxation for the purpose of raising the funds to redeem its bonds as they fall due. I therefore regard any endeavor to materially change the character of the Sinking Fund, or to interfere with the method of its administration, as most ill-advised, and as tending to inflict a severe blow upon the credit of our city, now deservedly so high. The most valuable function of the Sinking Fund is that it secures a more general and equal distribution of taxes over a series of years, thus preventing a fluctuating tax-rate, which necessarily unsettles the value of property, and militates against the best interests of the tax-payers.

FERRIES.

During the years 1876 to 1880 inclusive, the revenue to the city from its ferries was \$306,106.79, being an average for the five years of \$61,221.36 yearly. During the past year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have secured a revenue of \$443,186.31 from this source. Of the latter sum \$300,000 was received in settlement from the Union Ferry Company, leaving a balance of \$143,186.31 as the regular annual income from the ferries, which is an increase of \$80,964.95 over the average yearly receipts for the preceding five years. During the year 1882 those ferries which pay a fixed rent will afford the city a revenue of \$60,988.93, while the sum received from those lessees paying a percentage upon their actual receipts will, estimating upon the basis of such receipts, be not less than \$158,502.14, giving a total rental for 1882 of \$219,491.07, which, as compared with the average of \$61,221.36 above referred to, shows a marked improvement in the management of this portion of the city property.

RAILROADS.

Most of the leading thoroughfares of the city are occupied by railroads, either surface or elevated, and these companies are in the possession of franchises of great value to themselves, but from which the city receives practically no return. This is a wrong to the municipality, which cannot be too severely condemned, and great care should be taken not to extend these franchises or to grant any new ones without adequate compensation. Such franchises should be a source of revenue to the city instead of being held as a gratuity by the corporations. "If," to quote my message sent to the Board of Aldermen on November 29, 1881, "the burden of taxation is ever to be materially reduced, the city must avail itself of all possible sources of income. Capital is entitled to a fair return for its use, but if the municipality is enabled to afford the opportunity to capital for reaping unusual returns, far above the market rate of interest, the city which affords the opportunity should share in the benefit."

Not only do the railroad corporations of the city enjoy their franchises without proper compensation to the city, but they use them in such a manner as to make the administration of our streets and avenues extraordinarily difficult. This is particularly the fact during the winter months, when our streets are filled with snow. While they clean that part of the streets where their tracks run, they have for years been in the habit of deliberately encumbering the remainder of the roadway, and making the streets at times absolutely impassable. Owing to the manner in which the laws and ordinances under which they hold their privileges have been enacted, these companies on appeal to the courts have been able to enjoin all interference of municipal officers, until, as the matter now stands, the streets that they occupy are, in a severe winter, practically at their mercy and the people utterly without redress. Remedial legislation should be most earnestly sought at the hands of the Legislature, in order that its proper rights and privileges may be restored to the city. It would not be requiring more than is justly due the city, to ask that the railroad companies be compelled, as they are in Boston, at all times to keep the streets which they occupy free from snow and ice, and to render some measure of assistance in cleaning these streets throughout the entire year.

Up to and including the year 1875 the railroads were in arrears to the city \$431,565.31, which the city is now seeking to recover by litigation; and for the years 1876 to 1880, inclusive, they are in arrears \$317,665, less \$33,000 paid to the city by the Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co. by way of compromise during the past year. The receipts from railroads during the year 1881, other than the last mentioned item, were as follows:

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R.....	\$7,414 51
Central Crostown R. R. Co.....	4,100 73
Second Avenue R. R. Co.....	2,307 23
South Ferry R. R. Co.....	877 33
Houston, West Street and Pavia Ferry R. R. Co.....	1,000 00
N. Y. Elevated R. R.....	34,210 56
	\$49,910 36

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND CHARTER AMENDMENT.

I have heretofore had occasion, in communicating with the Board of Aldermen, to refer to what I believe to be the most pressing of all the necessities of our municipality, that is, that it should be made by legislative enactment a self-governing corporation, and as such protected by constitutional limitations upon the legislative power of the central government at Albany. The greatest of all the problems which confront us in this State, as it is, in my opinion, the greatest problem and the one most fraught with danger for the entire country, is the problem of municipal administration. Certain of the States, as e. g., Illinois and Ohio, have passed general laws for the incorporation and government of cities, and have laid an explicit constitutional inhibition upon all special legislation concerning the charters and affairs of municipalities. To strive for reform in municipal government while admitting the uncontrolled right of partisan legislative majorities at the State capital to change our charter system at will, is to strive for the impossible. While the City of New York is a body politic, it is none the less a business corporation possessed of a vast property having interests of imperial magnitude, and the transaction of the affairs of which demands the expenditure of many millions of dollars annually. How its affairs should be managed, how its millions should be spent, and by whom, should be determined by the citizens who stand to the city as corporators to a corporation and who have a personal stake in the welfare of the community rather than by any external, and less interested body. It has been officially reported by a committee of eminent gentlemen who were most competent to judge of the present method of municipal government, that the notion that legislative control is the proper remedy for local misgovernment is "a serious mistake." "The transfer of the control of the municipal resources from the localities to the capital" has, to use the words of the committee in its report to the Governor, "had no other effect than to cause a like transfer of the methods and arts of corruption, and to make the fortunes of our principal cities the traffic of the lobbies." Laws have been enacted, they add, "abolishing one office and creating another with the same duties, in order to transfer official emoluments from one man to another; and laws to change the functions of officers with a view only to a new distribution of patronage, and to lengthen the terms of office for no other purpose than to retain in place officers who could not otherwise be elected or appointed." Many provisions of our own charter could not have secured worse results if they had been enacted with the express design of putting a premium upon incompetency and wrong-doing, and making good government as difficult as it was within the power of the Legislature to make it. I should be pleased to join with your Honorable Board in memorializing the Legislature to take the initiative steps for the passage of a constitutional amendment which shall insure to municipalities some proper measure of stability and protection; and in asking for such amendments to our present charter as will make us practically self-governing and redeem us from our present helplessness as against such of our own public servants as are or may be incompetent or corrupt. All executive departments should be under the control of a single responsible head, and in their turn the heads of departments should be subject to the control of the Chief Executive, with full power of appointment and removal in him, the Chief Executive being such in fact as well as in name. This, while fixing responsibility, would secure all the benefits of executive energy and vigor, which is a practical impossibility where there is a multiplicity of executive officers. Responsibility, to be efficacious, must be personal and undivided. Collective responsibility is responsibility dissipated. Divided executive office is executive office paralyzed. This is demonstrated in our own affairs, notably in the Departments of Docks, Police, and Parks, all of which are in peculiar need of reconstruction upon a business-like and practicable plan. No legislation, however, can secure any permanent improvement until the possibility of the repeal by partisan or interested legislative majorities is put out of the question by constitutional provision.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

While others are endeavoring to formulate a method by which to remedy the existing evils of the civil service in Nation and State, I am prepared to speak emphatically of the need of reform in this respect in our municipal offices. Under existing conditions, and so long as the present methods of appointment are permitted to control, I do not see how it is possible for the city to cut down its pay-rolls, for it is to the interest of political parties to keep them as large as possible; and our charter and the special laws relative to the city are peculiarly conducive to the attainment of party, rather than of administrative, successes. Under changed conditions, however, which should make ability, attainments, and character the highest claims upon office, I feel satisfied that, excepting only policemen, firemen, and school-teachers, the list of city employees might certainly be reduced one-third. This may be illustrated from the history of the Comptroller's office, which is fully as well administered now as ever before, and yet there was spent \$37,906.50 less in salaries and forty-four fewer persons were employed in 1881 than in 1880.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In my inaugural message of last year, I took occasion to urge upon the Board of Aldermen the avoidance, as far as possible by them, of special legislation in favor of individuals, and the passage of general ordinances so framed that all persons desiring privileges may have an equal chance to obtain them by compliance with reasonable and proper conditions established by the Common Council. I regret to say, that there have been no general ordinances of the kind referred to enacted during the past year. The Board of Aldermen passed no less than three hundred and ten resolutions and ordinances, according special privileges to individuals, which I felt constrained to veto, for reasons specified by me in my messages to the Common Council. Of the resolutions so disapproved, fifty were passed over my veto. The most reprehensible local legislation is the granting of franchises for the use of public property to individuals or corporations, without proper compensation to the city. I am pleased to say that little of such legislation was done during the past year.

HEALTH.

In my opinion the future welfare of the city depends more largely upon its sanitary condition than upon any other single fact, not excepting that of public education. Our Board of Health is now invested with large powers, designed for the purpose of securing the best sanitary results within the municipality, but I doubt whether the powers granted are yet sufficiently large for the achievement of the desired end.

During the past year the climatic conditions have been very unfavorable to the public health, not only in this city, but throughout this country and in Europe, accompanied by a marked increase in the number of deaths. It is impossible to make exact comparisons by expressing the deaths in a ratio per thousand, as the true population is never known, and in few cities is there a careful record of deaths. New York has always suffered in such comparisons, because its population has been underestimated while its record of deaths is unrivaled in completeness and accuracy.

Aside from this, there are many causes which conspire to increase the number of deaths in this city. Most of the immigrants land here, temporarily increasing our population, and leave the sick and weak behind to swell the death-roll. Many incurable cases are sent here as a last resort to secure the aid of our eminent medical practitioners, although already beyond the hope of relief. Our comfortable and well-organized public institutions also offer inducements which attract the sick and infirm to the city. In addition to these peculiar circumstances, we have a very large temporary population, especially during the winter months. Nevertheless, it is believed that a fair comparison would place New York among the most healthy cities in the country. During the past year the increase of deaths cannot be referred to any particular disease or class of diseases, but appears as general in all classes, and for this reason is believed to be largely due to the magnitude of the immigration, and the unusual influx of population shown by the great activity in the building of dwelling-houses.

Typhus fever appeared in the summer and autumn in several European ports, and a considerable number of cases occurred in cities not far from New York. It was not till the third week in March, however, that it was detected here. In the first week forty cases were recognized in the cheap lodging-houses, and it was found that the disease might spread throughout the city and become epidemic. Prompt recognition of the situation and the energetic measures of the Health Department served to avert the danger.

Small-pox has prevailed throughout the country, and the most active measures have been necessary to prevent its spreading through the city. The only difficulties which have occurred arose from the concealment of cases and the refusal of persons to submit to vaccination. It is conceded by all sanitary authorities that small-pox can only be prevented from assuming the frightful proportions of the last century by comprehensive vaccination.

The most effective work now being done by the Board of Health is in the execution of the powers conferred upon it by the amended Tenement-house Act of June 16, 1879. From the records of the Department it appears that there are 23,309 tenement-houses in the City of New York, and it is estimated that fully one-half of the population of the city are dwellers in these houses. Upon the proper construction and appointment of such houses, I believe, more than upon anything else, depends the improvement of our citizens, and the increase in comfort and happiness upon one hand, attended by the decrease of disease and death on the other. It is a universally recognized fact, proved by experience in all civilized countries, that the most happy transformation, both physical and moral, attends the improvement of the dwelling. The home is the nursery of all domestic virtues, and without homes which are protected against the frequent recurrence of disease and death, and which are secured plentifulness of light and air, domestic virtues are almost impossible, and education practically ineffectual to secure any moral improvement in those upon whom it is expended.

I agree with the economists in the belief that "the insalubrity of the homes of the working classes is the starting point of all the miseries, all the vices, and all the calamities of their social condition," and that "there is no reform which in greater measure merits the attention and the devotion of humane men." The policy which secures improved dwellings for the poor puts a premium on personal providence and good citizenship, and the reduction of the death-rate of a great city I believe to be a more considerable feat than the liquidation of the public debt, or a decrease of the tax-rate.

I would advocate, and would be pleased to join with you in requesting the Legislature to provide for, any increase of powers in the Board of Health necessary to secure improvement in these respects, feeling assured, as I do, of the capacity and the economical policy of the officers at the head of this Department.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The general desire among all classes of our citizens to take advantage of the benefits of our common schools is the best evidence of the increasing usefulness and popularity of our system of free education. The number of children in daily average attendance is about eleven per cent. of the whole population of the city, that is to say, 133,161. The appropriations for maintaining our schools during the year 1881 were \$3,760,095.00, and heavy a burden upon the taxpayers of the city as this may seem, it is as nothing when it is remembered that the future of our city is in the hands of our children, and that every dollar spent in free education is spent in the name of and to secure good citizenship, which is the foundation of free institutions. Our Board of Commissioners of Public Schools is a body of gentlemen representing all callings and every shade of religious belief, and in which our citizens have the utmost confidence, as embodying the highest public intelligence. The great expense of our public schools is cheerfully borne by the taxpayers, because they fully realize the value of this most important of our public institutions. That the expense should increase from year to year is but natural, in view of the exceptional rapidity in the growth of our population. During the year 1881 there were employed in our schools 3,576 teachers, at an aggregate salary of about two and one-half million dollars, or two-thirds of the entire sum spent by the Board of Education for the same period, the average salary per teacher, including all grades of service, thus being about \$700.00 per annum, which is not extravagant, considering that teaching is, for most of those engaged in it, a life profession; and I venture to assert that in no department of the municipal government is so valuable service rendered for so small compensation. In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of providing additional school accommodation in the upper sections of the city, and I then stated that "if the amount of money appropriated for this purpose is inadequate, additional means should be provided on application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment." Following upon this recommendation, I understand the school authorities have erected three new school buildings, one in the Twelfth and two in the Nineteenth Ward, and have greatly enlarged other school-houses at an expense of over \$500,000.00, thus affording accommodation for 4,850 additional pupils.

But even this enlargement of the school facilities does not seem sufficient to meet the growing demands. I am informed that during the year 1881 more than 9,000 children were refused admission for want of accommodation, mostly in the Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards. It is true that many of these children may have been received in other schools, but that there should be one child denied admission to our schools for want of accommodation is a wrong that demands a prompt and effective remedy.

DOCKS.

During the past year I have caused an exhaustive examination to be made by the Commissioners of Accounts into the affairs of the Dock Department. Their report was published in full in the CITY RECORD of October 25, 1881. While the business falling under the jurisdiction of the Department of Docks is of great magnitude, and while there is no interest of the city of larger pecuniary importance than the management and control of its water-front, the departmental business has been conducted in a very loose and reprehensible manner. Large defalcations have occurred directly under the eyes of the Commissioners, and were permitted to be made during a period of years, when even ordinary care on the part of the Commissioners in examining their accounts and comparing the

Chamberlains' receipts with the entries on their books would have disclosed at once that such defalcations were occurring. This was particularly the case during the period between July 11, 1877, and June 3, 1878; when, to use the words of the Commissioners of Accounts, "the defalcations of Barnham amounted to \$11,792.90, and the books were not written up at all, owing, as it is stated, to the illness and constant absence of Barnham; who, however, appears to have been able to make numerous visits to the office for purposes of speculation; the number of ascertained dates at which money was taken by him in the eleven months exceeding twenty-five."

The following is a summary of the defalcations which occurred during the terms of office of the respective Boards:

Commissioners John T. Agnew, William Wood, Treasurer	None.
Wilson G. Hunt, Richard M. Henry, Hugh Smith, Treasurer, Henry A. Smith, Treasurer, J. Grenville Kane	None.
Jacob A. Westervelt, William Gardner, William Budd, Treasurer	\$0 10
Jacob A. Westervelt, William Budd, Treasurer	None.
Jacob A. Westervelt, William Budd, Treasurer, Salem H. Wales	751 54
Salem H. Wales, Jacob A. Westervelt, Treasurer, Henry F. Dimock	25,794 31
Jacob A. Westervelt, Treasurer pro tem., Henry F. Dimock, Jacob Vanderpoel	3,953 71
Jacob A. Westervelt, Henry F. Dimock, Jacob Vanderpoel, Treasurer	11,792 90
	\$42,292 56
Of which amount there was received from debtors of the defaulter	510 00
Leaving the loss by Barnham's defalcation	\$41,782 56
Of which there has been paid by—	
Commissioner Westervelt	\$4,925 00
" Dimock	4,925 00
" Vanderpoel	5,546 61
	15,396 61
So that the ascertained loss to the City Treasury is	\$26,385 95

When Barnham, the defaulting bookkeeper, finally disappeared, the books of the Department had not been written up for fourteen months. The defalcations occurred between the spring of 1875 and the summer of 1878. The Chamberlain's receipts bear a Commissioner's initial, by way of check, up to May 31, 1873, when the practice of examining and initialing them appears to have ceased until August 2, 1878, when it was resumed by Commissioner Vanderpoel. The Audit Book contains no certificate of any Commissioner to the accuracy of the cash balance subsequent to June, 1873, and there is nothing on the books to show that any examination of the cash or accounts has been made by the Treasurer or other Commissioners since then. It would seem that the funds of this Department were voluntarily surrendered to the spoiler.

It appears from the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, as well as from the testimony of one of the present Commissioners of Docks before a Committee of the Assembly, that the Department permits the occupancy of property over which it has control at grossly inadequate rates of rent, and generally fails to secure to the city that revenue which its water-front should properly yield. It has conducted the most important transactions almost entirely without record. It has expended over \$7,000,000.00 in construction and general repairs without keeping any books showing the details of cost. It has built great stretches of bulkhead wall, with regard to some of which its engineer can find no data sufficient to determine the cost, and with regard to other of which he can estimate the cost only from certain memoranda; which estimates, however, one of the Commissioners of Docks has declared to be untrustworthy and below the actual cost.

The record of this Department from the time of the retirement of Messrs. John T. Agnew, William Wood, and Wilson G. Hunt, down to the present time, is a continuous story of mismanagement and neglect. The money of the city has been wastefully spent, its property leased to irresponsible parties and at insufficient rates, and its affairs turned over to incompetent and dishonest subordinates, until the Department has become a blot upon the good name of our city. I therefore concur heartily in the recommendations of the Commissioners of Accounts, who are gentlemen of wide experience and ripe judgment, and which recommendations are as follows:

That the Department be reorganized and placed in charge of a single Commissioner, who shall act under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

That its duties be restricted to the construction and repair of docks, slips, piers and bulkhead walls, and their proper care and maintenance.

That the renting of all dock property be placed in charge of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

That the collection of rents and wharfage be made by the Comptroller.

That the moneys needed for carrying on the work of the Department be estimated for by the Department of Docks, and appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

That a commission of disinterested and otherwise competent engineers be appointed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to examine into and report upon the safety, stability, and economy of the work done, and also of the works now under construction.

STREET CLEANING.

By the passage of chapter 367 of the Laws of 1881, passed in May of that year, the cleaning of the streets of the city was taken out of the hands of the Department of Police, where it had been placed in 1872, and the Department of Street Cleaning, under the control of a single Commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Health, was established. At no time during the past twenty years has the city been so generally clean as under the management of the new Street Cleaning Department. The most marked improvement has been shown in those parts of the city which are most densely populated, where the accumulation of ashes and refuse is the largest and most productive of disease, and where the people are least able to afford themselves relief. During the winter and spring of 1881 I made a thorough and exhaustive tour of the city for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the streets; and since the creation of the new Department I have made it my special business, repeatedly, from time to time, to make a personal examination for the purpose of ascertaining how the work of street cleaning was being accomplished, and I am fully prepared to say that the improvement in the administration of this Department is most marked and gratifying. While, upon many occasions, it has been found necessary to report delinquencies of subordinates to the Commissioner, every complaint has received the most prompt attention. Great care has been taken by the Commissioner to sever the work of his department from politics, and to administer it simply upon a business basis. The work of the Department has been seriously hampered by the want of cordial co-operation on the part of the police, and because of their failure to enforce the ordinances relative to the throwing of prohibited matter into the streets. The severest strain upon the new Department is yet to come, and during the greater part of the present winter the old methods of cleaning the streets will still have to be utilized, because of the inability of the Commissioner to sooner put into active operation the new and better methods which have been devised. It is proposed by the Commissioner ultimately to have the greater part of the work done by contract according to the terms of the law, thus to free the city from the direct employment of labor, and to limit the employees of the Department to such persons as shall be required to exercise the functions of inspectorship and to perform the ordinary clerical duties. A cribwork is now being built at Hart's Island by the Board of Charities and Correction, inside of which the Street Cleaning Department will dump the least objectionable of the street refuse. A like work is about to be done at North Brother's Island by the Board of Health for the same purposes, thus affording the Street Cleaning Department a dumping ground easy of access, and at the same time increasing the area of city property.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In no other way is the rapid progress of the city in material prosperity, wealth, and population more immediately and strikingly reflected than in the public demand for the extension and improvement of the public streets, avenues, and roads, the pavements, the sewerage, and the water supply. The comparative indifference in regard to these matters which prevailed during the long period of depression, when the all-absorbing desire of the people was to lighten the heavy burden of taxation imposed by previous misgovernment and extravagance, has given way to a general demand that works and measures which are necessary to preserve and promote public convenience, health and comfort, shall no longer be avoided or postponed. Private enterprise and progress require a corresponding movement in the management of public works and improvements, always coupled with economic and competent administration and the avoidance of unnecessary or premature works. The present condition and progress of the works give satisfactory evidence that the public expectation in these respects is realized.

The condition of the pavements has been materially improved during the past year. Eleven and one-tenth miles of the old cobble and worthless trap-block pavements were replaced by new and substantial stone-block pavements. In addition to this a very large area of pavements was entirely relaid from curb to curb under the head of repairs, exclusive of the minor repairs made in response to several thousand notices and complaints of merely local defects in the street surfaces. The uptown boulevards, drives, and suburban roads are now in better condition than at any previous time.

There are yet nearly eighty miles of cobble pavement to be removed and replaced, and even when all the pavements, now extending over 335 miles of streets, shall be in perfect order, assiduous attention and labor will be necessary to maintain them in that state. Aside from considerations of public health and convenience, the pavements are too important a factor in the great question of terminal facilities for our commerce to be neglected through inattention or mistaken economy.

While the sewerage system, comprising 380 miles of sewers, with 4,582 receiving-basins, has been kept in fair condition at the comparatively small expense of \$116,000.00, larger means and greater progress are needed in the reconstruction of the old and dilapidated sewers in the lower part of the city. About one and two-thirds miles of these sewers were rebuilt during the past year.

The new street-improvement work in the upper part of the city for the past year, to make additional territory available for population, includes the grading of about two miles of streets, laying 92,493 square yards of new pavement, building six miles of sewers, and laying eight miles of water-pipes.

Our water supply system has passed through a most severe trial in respect to its capacity during the great drought of last summer and autumn. Though a serious calamity was averted by the prompt and vigorous action of the Department in stopping waste and curtailing the consumption of water, the lesson taught by the experience of that drought cannot have failed to impress upon all the double necessity of economy in the use of the present supply and of taking the most expeditious and effective measures to increase the supply beyond the possibility of failure to meet all the requirements of our growing population, commerce, and manufactures. So far as the department which has charge of the water supply is concerned, this all-important subject is in safe and competent hands. Mr. Isaac Newton, the Chief Engineer, whom the Commissioner of Public Works placed at the head of the Croton Bureau last March, is assiduously engaged in the study and preparation of plans for bringing a large additional supply from the Croton basin by a new aqueduct, for the improvement of the present structures and resources, and the best methods of further suppressing waste and securing the most efficient distribution of the supply. The proposed plans for securing and conveying to the city the waters of the Croton basin have been elaborated, and I am informed that after a careful study they have been approved by the most eminent hydraulic engineers as the best plans for securing an additional supply for the city.

Steps have been taken toward the construction of another large storage reservoir in the Croton basin, and the work for bringing to the city the waters of the Bronx and Byram rivers is being prosecuted as rapidly as practicable.

In the matter of lighting the public streets, the board of officers who have charge of the subject have shown their appreciation of its importance by affording opportunities for testing by actual use the qualities and advantages of electric light for that purpose.

A step toward the improvement of the old public markets, the condition of which has long been a reproach to the city, has been made in the work done to rebuild Fulton Market. In the ensuing year the reconstruction of this market is to be completed, and a new and convenient structure will be erected in place of the present dilapidated buildings called Jefferson Market.

PARKS.

The inability of the Commissioners of Public Parks to effect an organization as required by the charter, and their failure to agree upon any definite policy or plan for the conduct of the work intrusted to them, amount to a demonstration of the shameful dissension and incompetency which may be rendered possible by our system of triple and quadruple headed commissions. In fact, one of the Commissioners has stated over his signature, in the public prints, that—"A conspicuous example of the failure of a commission to render earnest and effective service where the best possible service is required is the past and present Park Commission. It fails absolutely—as it has failed for some years past—to meet the reasonable and just expectations of the people, and the sooner it is wiped out of existence and the Department placed in the hands of one competent head the better it will be for the city." And the same Commissioner went so far as to stigmatize the Park Department as "a disorganized body," which has been "masquerading before the public a headless trunk, without policy, without order, without any well-defined purpose," and with which the public is justly "disgusted." Another of the Commissioners, Mr. Smith E. Lane, in an official communication to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, referring to the failure of the Department of Parks to secure an economical administration of its affairs, remarked: "It is clear that a commission of four members, as now constituted, serves best in obstructing all the work. The present system is probably the worst that could be devised." And yet the Department of Public Parks has confided to its charge more than one hundred millions of dollars of the city's property, besides being placed in the control of all of the public work for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, which cover an area proximately as large as Manhattan Island; and for the year 1881 it was intrusted with the expenditure of \$641,500.00, that being the amount of its annual appropriation, and the employment of subordinates to whom it paid no less than \$267,597.85. That interests so vast and of so immense importance to the community should be intrusted by our charter to a commission so constituted, is the severest possible criticism upon our present system.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

I have paid especial attention to the administration of the affairs of the Department of Charities and Correction, with a view to seeing if the expenses of this Department might not be materially decreased, which inquiry has resulted in convincing me that, all things considered, the administration is as economical and as good as that of any of our city Departments. The average daily number of inmates in the several institutions under the jurisdiction of this Department during the first nine months of 1881 was 10,402,—the average cost per capita for maintenance during this period being \$76.54, or an average daily cost of 28 4-100 cents. The highest cost for maintenance was at the Bellevue Hospital, where it averaged 55 68-100 cents per capita daily, and the lowest at the Alms-house, where it was 13 74-100 cents, the cost at the Penitentiary being 29 4-100 cents, and at the New York Asylum for the Insane, 30 45-100 cents.

The hearty co-operation of this Department with the Department of Street Cleaning in the matter of the crib-work at Hart's Island, thus increasing the facilities of both Departments, is a fair illustration of the good which could be accomplished were all of the Departments to work in harmony in carrying out a distinctly defined general policy.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The paid Fire Department was organized in the year 1865, and the results shown in the period which has elapsed since its creation are the best justification of the wisdom of the abolition of the volunteer system. During the year 1880 there were 1,783 fires, and 1,635 during the first eleven months of 1881; which in the same ratio for the remainder of the year would give a total of 1,784. The estimated loss by 1,634 of the fires which occurred prior to December 1, 1881, was \$1,778,197.00, while the loss incident upon the destruction of car-stables and warehouse on Fourth avenue is estimated at \$2,392,691.00, making a total estimated loss for the eleven months of \$4,170,888.00.

The following table will show the number of firemen, the number of fires, and the average loss per inhabitant since 1865, as well as the average damage occasioned by each fire:

In 1865 there was 1 fireman to every 753 inhabitants.....	\$8 84 loss to each inhabitant.
In 1870 " 1 fireman " 1,581 "	8,075 38 average loss per fire.
In 1875 there was 1 fireman to every 1,392 inhabitant	2 25 loss to each inhabitant.
In 1880 " 1 fireman " 1,671 "	2,199 39 average loss per fire.
In 1881 " 1 fireman " 1,783 "	2 37 loss to each inhabitant.
In 1882 " 1 fireman " 1,784 "	1,743 67 average loss per fire.
In 1883 " 1 fireman " 1,785 "	2 55 loss to each inhabitant.
In 1884 " 1 fireman " 1,786 "	1,785 44 average loss per fire.

The discipline of the force, its *esprit du corps*, and its stanch loyalty to duty, have been the subject of gratifying remarks throughout this country and abroad, and our fire service is justly regarded as the type of good organization and efficiency. The total fire-extinguishing force, officers and men, numbers 766. There are 46 engine companies equipped with steam fire engines and tenders, one engine company equipped with a floating engine, and one engine company equipped with a chemical engine, besides 18 hook and ladder companies fully equipped.

During the past year the rules for the government of the force, which were embraced in orders extending over a period of fourteen years, have been consolidated and revised. The past year, having been one of unexampled activity in the erection of new buildings, has imposed a very heavy burden of labor upon the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings which, considering the limited appropriations at its service, has been creditably performed. The thorough inspection now being made of all places of amusement is an evidence of the vigor and energy of the Department.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year, feeling called upon by my oath of office, in execution of my trusts and duties as Mayor of the city I undertook to remove three of the Police Commissioners, whom I believe to have been negligent of the duties imposed upon them by law, and which they were sworn to perform. The only result of the proceeding was to demonstrate, first, the difficulty of fixing responsibility and of securing efficient administration under a many-headed commission, and second, the utter powerlessness of the Mayor and the impracticability of the provisions of the charter relative to removals by him. Possessing none of the police powers of a court, while compelled under the prevailing construction of the law to grant accused Commissioners all the privileges of defendants at law, the Mayor can remove an incapable or dishonest officer only after what may be a protracted trial, in which it is possible for him to be treated by the accused or their counsel as though he were the party at fault, and subsequently to see the proceedings carried into court for review and all executive power thus completely paralyzed.

In a case determined during the past month in which the same principle was sought to be applied to the removal of a subordinate by the Commissioner of Public Works, the Supreme Court at General Term, Mr. Justice Davis, the eminent pre-iding judge, writing the opinion, said:

"Neither the spirit nor the letter of the charter requires any mode or form of trial beyond that expressly indicated, to wit, the presentation of charges sufficient in themselves, if true, to justify the removal, a notice to the officer of such charges, and an allowance to him of an opportunity for explanation. When the explanation is presented to such charges, either oral or in writing, the statute makes the head of the department the exclusive judge whether it is sufficient or satisfactory. Any other course would launch the heads of departments of the city into farcical mockeries of trials, shocking to both the moral and common sense of the community, in which those officers, without

any power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and without any authority to punish for contempt or to preserve order in their pseudo-courts, might be helplessly subjected to the delays and the insolence and abuse which have marked similar trials." Under the existing law these anomalous results cannot be avoided in trials by the Mayor for the removal of heads of Departments.

The facts of the case of the Commissioners of Police have resulted in the discovery of a novel principle in municipal administration, namely, that when an official has by repeated demonstration of his unfitness for office and of his disregard of the obligations of his official oath so sacrificed and neglected the interests of the community that the State, through its representatives, is compelled to intervene and deprive him of certain of his functions, this latter fact of itself, independent of the merits, becomes a bar to the removal of the officer for incapacity and unfitness. Persistence in official wrong-doing may thus work the salvation of the wrong-doer, provided he is fortunate enough to secure the condemnation of the Legislature.

The peculiar duties imposed upon the Department of Police indicate clearly that it should be placed as far as possible above all partisan or political influences; and to afford an assurance that that end would be attained, the Board of Police represents equally the two great political parties. The result has been the creation of a political bureau, where the patronage is divided share and share alike among the Commissioners, and where the first qualification of an appointee is not fitness, but the fact that he has secured the approbation, for any cause whatever, of the Commissioner to whom his appointment falls. This criticism is more or less applicable to all of the many-headed Departments, but to none more than to that of the Police.

That the Police Department fails signally to suppress great public evils like those of the unlicensed liquor traffic, and the crimes of gambling in lottery and policy, has become a matter of general comment and complaint. On the 10th of May, of last year, his Excellency, the Governor, issued a proclamation, which, after reciting the unlawfulness of lottery and the sale of lottery tickets, ran as follows: "All district attorneys and other officers charged with duties appertaining to the suppression of such illegal acts and the punishment of those offending are hereby directed and ordered to seek out, prosecute, and punish according to law every person who is found, or may hereafter be found, in any manner violating the laws relating to lottery." Notwithstanding the directions of this urgent proclamation, the police have done practically nothing to comply with its terms. That the evil can be suppressed is evidenced, however, by the ease with which one of the marshals of my office recently stopped the business of the "Louisiana Lottery," and the simple manner in which "pool selling" was broken up during the past summer, after I had addressed a communication to the Board of Police, and when one of the Police Justices insisted that the police officers should do their full duty and seize all paraphernalia, as required by the law.

Our Board of Police is now vested by law with the duty of appointing the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, and the entire election machinery is subject to their jurisdiction. This I regard as extremely objectionable, since it tends too directly to bring partisan and political considerations into the administration of the affairs of the Department. Not only are the proper police duties sufficient to claim the entire time and attention of the Department, but since these duties involve, among other things, the police supervision of the election officers while in the performance of their official functions, the watchers and the watched should not be subject to the same appointing and controlling power, for reasons which are obvious. Our own history teaches us the necessity for severing completely the administration of our police affairs and the control of our machinery for elections, which should be placed under an independent Bureau, as in most of the large cities of the country.

EXCISE.

I have heretofore officially called attention to the fact that the excise laws of the State have for a long time been generally admitted to be unsuitable to this city. They do not render possible anything like the revenue which the class of traffic they refer to should return to the city, and are strangely out of keeping with the conditions of the problem presented by our rapidly growing community. Their intelligent reform is sadly needed, and such reform will, in my opinion, be attended with a notable increase in our city revenues, concomitant with a decrease in crime and wretchedness; and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will give the matter its early and earnest attention.

CONCLUSION.

Considering the affairs of the city generally from the light of the administrative history of the past year, I believe that once given a proper charter, made practically self-governing, and secured against the worst and most patent evils of the civil service, New York would be the best governed as well as the most important city upon the continent; for the intelligence, liberality and public spirit of her citizens would then be a sufficient assurance of her capacity to secure good government.

W. R. GRACE, Mayor.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fleishbein—

Resolved, That the foregoing message of his Honor the Mayor be entered at length in the minutes, that five hundred copies be printed in pamphlet form, and that the several subjects therein alluded to be referred, by the President, to the appropriate Committee of this Board, when appointed.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman Wells—

Resolved, That the seats in the Chamber now occupied by the members of the Board be declared their seats respectively for the ensuing year.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman McLean—

Resolved, That the Rules and Orders of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1881 be and they are hereby adopted as the Rules and Orders of this Board, until otherwise ordered.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Waite moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

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

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk.

APPROVED PAPERS.

Ordinances, resolutions, etc., approved by the Mayor during the week ending December 31, 1881.

Petition of John Shea to lay an iron pipe from his factory in Thirty-ninth street to the North river.

Prayer of the petitioner granted by the Board of Aldermen, December 6, 1881.

Approved by the Mayor, December 20, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Pastor of St. Anthony's Church to erect a storm-door within the stoop-line, in front of the church, No. 149 Sullivan street, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 13, 1881.

Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street-lamps lighted in Gerard street, from Bergen avenue to Mill Brook.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.

Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That Croton water-mains be laid in One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, between Courtland avenue and Railroad avenue, East, as provided in chapter 381 of the Laws of 1879.

Resolved, That Croton water-mains be laid in One Hundred and Forty-second street, between Willis and Brook avenues, as provided in chapter 381 of the Laws of 1879.

Resolved, That Croton water-mains be laid in Division avenue (One Hundred and Forty-first street), from the Southern Boulevard to Robbins avenue, and in Robbins avenue and in Concord avenue, from Division avenue to Marys street, as provided in chapter 381, Laws 1879.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.

Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to lay Croton water-mains in Jerome avenue, from Croton avenue to McComb's Dam Bridge, as provided in chapter 381 of the Laws of 1879.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street-lamps lighted in Union avenue, from the Boston road to Westchester avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That Croton water-mains be laid in Elton avenue, from Third avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, as provided in chapter 381 of the Laws of 1879.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John H. Knoop to erect and retain a watering-trough at the curb-stone line in front of his premises, No. 1111 First avenue, the work done and water supplied at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Albert Hildebrandt to erect and maintain two storm-doors in front of premises known as the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Second avenue, such storm-door to be within the stoop-line, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edwin Dew to place and keep a storm-door at No. 2 West Third street, said storm-door to be inside stoop-line, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Reilly to retain storm-door inside of the stoop-line in front of his premises, No. 2062 Third avenue, said storm-door to be 8 feet high, 4 feet wide, and to extend 2½ feet out from the building, the work done at his own expense; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Martin Farrell to retain news-stand on the corner of South Fifth avenue and Canal street, inside of the stoop-line, the work done at his own expense; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be given to The New York Concert Co. to erect an ornamental porch over the entrance to their proposed building on the south side of Thirty-ninth street, east of Broadway, same not to extend more than four feet from said building, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Fire Department.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Henry Bruns to erect a storm-door in front of his premises, No. 28 Wooster street, the same to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Al. Morehouse, Pastor of the Forsyth Street M. E. Church, to place transparencies on the southwest corner of Canal and Forsyth streets, and on the southeast corner of Forsyth and Bayard streets, and one on the northwest corner of East Broadway and Market street, giving notice of their revival meetings, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby requested to cause a sewer to be built in Tenth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Co-operative Dress Association to erect and maintain a storm-porch in front of their building, Nos. 31 and 33 West Twenty-third street, according to annexed diagram, the work done at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Hall to place and keep storm-doors at the entrance to the hotel on the northwest corner of Chatham and Duane streets, such storm-doors to be within the stoop-line, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 27, 1881.

Resolved, That the bills of Frederick W. Loew, late Register of the City and County of New York, for expenses incurred by him in the proceedings before the Governor of the State, for his removal from office as such Register, upon charges preferred against him, be and the same are hereby declared to be a county charge, and are audited and allowed to him, at the sum of five thousand seven hundred and two dollars, and that the same be included in the next annual assessment rolls, and be assessed, levied, and collected as other county charges are, and paid over to the said Frederick W. Loew, or his order, and the Board of Apportionment is hereby directed to include said sum in the annual tax-levy for 1882.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 13, 1881.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, December 28, 1881, without his approval or objections thereto; therefore, as provided in section 11, chapter 335, Laws of 1873, the same became adopted.

Resolved, That Hugh Keane be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of James T. Martin, whose term of office expired June 15, 1879.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That Moses Levin be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Edward D. Gale, whose term of office has expired.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That James Hyland be and he is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, to date from the expiration of his present term of office, January 21, 1882.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That Hiram W. Edes be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in the place of Hiram W. Edes, whose term of office expires January 9, 1882.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That the name of Herbert E. Dickerson, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be corrected so as to read Herbert E. Dickson.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That Christian G. Moritz be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Bernard Reilly, Jr., who has failed to qualify.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That Asher Lewine be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Asher Lewine, whose term of office expires January 7, 1882.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That Jacob Katz be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of George W. Nash, whose term of office expired November 18, 1878.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That Thomas F. Penny be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of William J. Reilly, whose term of office expired June 20, 1878.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That Moses Harris be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Edward Grosse, whose term of office has expired.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That William H. Moloney be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of William H. Moloney, whose term of office expired May 19, 1880.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resignation of Alfred Steckler as Commissioner of Deeds.

Resolved, That Joseph Steiner be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Alfred Steckler, who has resigned.

Resignation accepted and resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 29, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Reis to place and keep two ornamental lamp-posts and lamps on curb-stone in front of his premises, No. 143 Eighth street, the work done and gas supplied at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 30, 1881.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized to lay twelve-inch water-mains in Beaver street, between Broadway and Pearl street; in Frankfort street, between William and Pearl streets; in Rose street, between Frankfort and Pearl streets; in Cherry street, between Jackson and East streets; in Great Jones street, between Bowery and Broadway; in Greene street, between West Third street and Eighth street; in Twenty-third street, between Avenue A and Eleventh avenue; and in West street, between Tenth and Gansevoort streets; with the necessary connections and double-nozzle hydrants for fire purposes.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street-lamps lighted on Thomas avenue, from the Kingsbridge road to a point in said avenue in front of Grammar School No. 64, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized to procure and place a steam pumping engine at the high service works at High Bridge, in place of one of the old engines, which has become unfit for use, and in order to enable him to obtain an engine of the most advantageous pattern and construction in regard to capacity, durability and economy in the use of fuel and other supplies, he is hereby authorized to procure and place the same without contract at public letting, as prescribed by section 91 of the Charter, chapter 335, Laws of 1873.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That Croton water-mains be laid in One Hundred and Sixtieth street, four hundred feet west of Tenth avenue, as provided in chapter 381, Laws of 1879.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the resolution approved November 23, 1881, permitting the Manhattan Railway Company to erect temporary stairways at certain streets on the Second avenue, be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Manhattan Railway Company to erect temporary stairway at Seventieth, Eightieth, Ninety-second, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets and Second avenue, the work done at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 20, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of William Sauer, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the municipal authorities of the city, for attending the funeral obsequies of the late President James A. Garfield, for the sum of \$1,541.38, to reimburse said Committee for expenses paid, and to pay some that are still due in giving effect to the instructions of the Common Council; the amount to be charged to the proper appropriation.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Metropolitan Opera House Company of New York to erect and keep an ornamental iron awning over the sidewalk in front of the entrance to their building on the west side Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, said company owning and occupying the entire block on west side Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, the work done at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the roadway of Tenth avenue, from the northerly crosswalk of Manhattan street to a line five feet north of and parallel with the north curb of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, be paved with granite-block pavement where not already paved, extending at the intersecting streets to the crosswalks heretofore laid, or, where crosswalks are not laid, to a line five feet east of and parallel with the east curb, and five feet west of and parallel with the west curb of said avenue, respectively, except that crosswalks of two courses of blue stone be laid across said avenue within the lines of the sidewalks of the intersecting streets, where not already laid; also, that crosswalks of three courses of blue stone be laid, where not already laid, across the intersecting streets adjoining the limits of said pavement, and that a crosswalk of two courses of blue stone be laid adjoining the northerly limit of the above-described pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the roadway of One Hundred and Second street, from the west crosswalk of Third avenue to a line eleven feet east of and parallel with the east curb of Lexington avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that a crosswalk of three courses of blue stone be laid at Lexington avenue, adjoining the end of the above-described pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the roadway of Ninety-fifth street, from the west crosswalk of Third avenue to a line eleven feet east of and parallel with the east curb of Lexington avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that a crosswalk of three courses of blue stone be laid at Lexington avenue, adjoining the end of the above-described pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That Elizabeth street be renumbered, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the roadway of Fifth avenue, from the present pavement in One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Twentieth street, and the roadway of One Hundred and Twentieth street, from Fifth avenue to Mt. Morris avenue, and the roadway of Mt. Morris avenue, from One Hundred and Twentieth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, be paved with Macadam pavement, with Telford foundation, where not heretofore paved, except that the gutters and intersections beyond the gutter-lines shall be paved with trap-block pavement, with like foundation, and that crosswalks of blue stone, with trap-blocks adjacent thereto, with like foundation, be laid where indicated upon the accompanying map, which more specifically sets forth the exact nature and extent of all of the above work, and which is hereby made a part of this resolution and ordinance, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fifty-third street, from a line 60 feet east of and parallel with the east line of Seventh avenue to the east line of the first new avenue west of Eighth avenue, be regulated and graded, that curb be set with returns to the house-line at the intersection of McComb's Dam lane, and that the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide where not heretofore flagged, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on both sides of Ninth avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, and on both sides of Seventy-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

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

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the intersection of One Hundred and Twelfth street and Fourth avenue, including all that space between the crosswalks across One Hundred and Twelfth street on the easterly and westerly sides of Fourth avenue, and the crosswalks across Fourth avenue on the northerly and southerly sides of One Hundred and Twelfth street, be paved with granite-block pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Mager to place and keep a storm-door in front of his premises, No. 1071 Second avenue, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. C. Ablass to remove the water-trough now in front of No. 1333 Avenue A, and place the same in front of No. 1346 Avenue A, the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Blume & Klenck to place and keep a storm-door, within the stoop-line, at the entrance to the building on the northeast corner of Charles and West streets, the work done at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Conrad Stein to place and keep a platform scale on the sidewalk in front of his ice house, on the north side of Fifty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; such scale to be flush with the sidewalk and so constructed as not to interfere with the public uses of the street, the work done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That on and after the first day of January, 1882, the prefix "West" be added to the names of all streets in the City of New York having numerical designations and situated north of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and west of the Harlem river, and that the prefix "East" be added to the names of all streets in said city having numerical designations and situated north of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and east of the Harlem river.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioners of Public Parks be and they are hereby directed to carry out the provisions of the foregoing resolution within their respective jurisdictions.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the roadway of Tenth avenue, from the pavement heretofore laid in Seventy-second street to a line ten feet north of and parallel with the north curb of Seventy-fourth street, be paved with granite-block pavement, where not already paved, extending at the intersection of Seventy-fourth street, to a line five feet east of and parallel with the east curb to a line five feet west of and parallel with the west curb of said avenue, except that a crosswalk of three courses of blue-stone be laid across said avenue within the lines of the northerly sidewalk of Seventy-second street, and parallel therewith, and that crosswalks of two courses of blue-stone be laid across said avenue, within the lines of the northerly and southerly crosswalks of Seventy-fourth street, and parallel therewith; also that crosswalks of three courses of blue-stone be laid across Seventy-fourth street, adjoining the limits of the above described pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the roadway of Forty-fifth street, from the westerly crosswalk at Eleventh avenue to a line eleven feet east of and parallel with the east curb of Twelfth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that a crosswalk of three courses of blue-stone be laid at Twelfth avenue, adjoining the end of the above-described pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the roadway of One Hundred and Twelfth street, from a line five feet west of and parallel with the west curb of Fourth avenue to a line five feet east of and parallel with the east curb of Madison avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, except that a crosswalk of three courses of blue-stone be laid across the said street within the lines of the westerly sidewalk of Fourth avenue and the easterly sidewalk of Madison avenue and parallel therewith, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Eighty-third street, from the west curb of Eighth avenue to the east curb of the Boulevard, be regulated and paved, and an additional course of four feet of flagging be laid thereon where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That the roadway of Seventy-fifth street, from the easterly crosswalk at First avenue to the pavement heretofore laid at the intersection of Avenue A, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, except that a crosswalk of three courses of blue-stone be laid across the said street within the lines of the westerly crosswalk of Avenue A and parallel therewith, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to P. E. Guerin to retain storm-door at No. 24 West Third street; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December 27, 1881.
Approved by the Mayor, December 31, 1881.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Clerk of the Common Council.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Statement and Return of Moneys Received by ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Public Administrator in the City of New York, for the month of December, 1881, rendered to the Comptroller in pursuance of the provisions of Section 3, Part II., Chapter VI., Title VI., Revised Statutes; and Sections 38 and 96 of Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873.

DATE.	ESTATE OF	INTESTATE ESTATES.	COMMISSIONS.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Dec. 7, 1881	George Davis.....	.....	\$14 81	
" 12, "	George Berger.....	.....	12 26	
" 19, "	Mary Dunne, etc.....	\$2,877 47	181 46	
		\$2,877 47	\$208 53	\$3,086 00

Dated December 31, 1881.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Public Administrator, etc.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
SATURDAY, December 31, 1881—12 o'clock M.

The Board met in pursuance of an adjournment.

Present—The following members, viz.:

City of New York; Wm. R. Grace, the Mayor of the City of New York; Allan Campbell, the Comptroller of the City of New York; Thos. B. Asten, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Absent—Patrick Keenan, the President of the Board of Aldermen.
The minutes of the meeting held December 30, 1881, were read and approved.

The Comptroller offered the resolution following:

Resolved, That the sums following be and are hereby transferred from the appropriations herein named, which are in excess of the amounts required for the purposes and objects thereof, to the appropriations herein named, which are insufficient for the year 1881, made to the Department of Public Works, viz.: From "Salaries—Department of Public Works," for "Salaries—Charged to Aqueduct—Repairs, Maintenance, and Strengthening," to "Aqueduct—Repairs, Maintenance, and Strengthening," \$1,200; from "Salaries—Department of Public Works," for "Salaries—Charged to Repairing and Renewal of Pipes, Stop-cocks, etc.," to "Repairing and Renewal of Pipes, Stop-cocks, etc.," \$250; from "Salaries—Department of Public Works," for "Salaries—Charged to Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices," to "Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices," \$200.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor of the City of New York (Chairman), the Comptroller of the City of New York, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments—3.

The Comptroller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) be and is hereby transferred from the appropriation made to the Department of Public Parks for the year 1881, for "Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places for Police (for purchase of uniforms, 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, entitled "Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places, for Police (for Salaries of Captains, Sergeants, etc.)," which is insufficient.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor of the City of New York (Chairman), the Comptroller of the City of New York, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments—3.

The Chairman presented a communication from Wm. F. Thoms, President of the Life Saving Brigade, requesting an appropriation.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

The Chairman presented a communication from Royal Phelps, Esq., President of the N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, requesting an appropriation from the Excise Fund.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

The Chairman moved that the schedule of the names of all persons, not within a Department, employed under the City Government, as received by the Board from the various officers, etc., be attached to the Final Estimate, as required by law.

Which was agreed to.

The Chairman moved that the said schedule be filed with the Comptroller and published in the CITY RECORD.

Which was agreed to.

The Comptroller presented the following:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
December 31, 1881.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

GENTLEMEN—I have to request that you will transfer the sum of \$742.60 from my Contingent Fund of 1880 to the Contingencies of District Attorney's Office for 1881. This amount is necessary to meet a bill for copy of stenographic notes furnished during the year 1881.

Yours, very respectfully,

DANIEL G. ROLLINS, District Attorney.

And offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of seven hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty cents be and the same is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Contingencies, District Attorney's Office, 1880," the same being in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof, to the same appropriation for the year 1881, the amount of said appropriation being insufficient.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor of the City of New York (Chairman), the Comptroller of the City of New York, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments—3.

The Comptroller moved that the application of the Department of Public Parks, dated November 19, 1881, for the transfer of one thousand dollars from "Improvement of Manhattan Square," 1881, to "Bronx River Bridges," be denied.

Which was agreed to.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

THOS. B. ASTEN, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
December 9, 1881.

Present—President John J. Gorman and Commissioner Cornelius Van Cott.

The minutes of meetings held on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 7th instant were read and approved.

Communications.

From—

Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, requesting permission to renew the Department telegraph line in Chambers street, from Centre to Church street, for joint use. Filed.

Chief of Battalion in charge Repair Shops, reporting suspension from pay and duty of Jacob Schmidlapp, wheelwright. Confirmed, and dismissal ordered from 8 A. M., this date.

On motion, ordered that the advertisement inviting proposals for hose-tenders be withdrawn.

The drafts of General Orders No. 19, current series, as amended and substituted, and of General Orders No. 34, current series, were read and approved, and promulgation ordered.

On motion, adjourned.

CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

DECEMBER 10, 1881.

Present—President John J. Gorman, Commissioners Cornelius Van Cott and Henry D. Purroy.

Appointment.

Meyer Butzel as Temporary Clerk, Bureau of Inspection of Buildings, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, from 12th instant, and assigned for duty to the Attorney to the Department.

On motion, adjourned.

CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

DECEMBER 12, 1881.

Present—President John J. Gorman, Commissioners Cornelius Van Cott and Henry D. Purroy.
The affidavit of Clerk of the CITY RECORD relative to publication of advertisement inviting proposals, was read and filed, and approved form of contract submitted.

Proposals for Furnishing Hose

were received and opened in presence of Comptroller, as follows:

No. 1. From the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company:

10,000 feet maltose cross carbolized rubber hose, at \$1.00.....	\$10,000 00
2,500 feet baker's cotton hose, 3-ply, at 80 cents.....	2,000 00
2,500 feet baker's cotton hose, 4-ply, at 90 cents.....	2,250 00
	<hr/> \$14,250 00

which security deposit of \$400 (certified check).

Laid over with directions to transmit security deposit to Comptroller.

Draft of order to be substituted for General Orders No. 20, current series, was read, amended, and promulgation ordered.

Draft of General Orders No. 35, current series, was read and approved, and promulgation ordered.

Resolution.

Resolved, That an immediate inspection be made of all theatres and places of amusement, wherein machinery and scenery are used, in the City of New York, by the Chiefs of Battalion, in their respective districts, with directions to make a detailed report of such inspection, in writing, to this Board, with an accurate description of each theatre, the material of which it is constructed, its size and seating capacity, the location of the dressing-rooms, carpenter and paint shops; the facilities for egress in case of fire or other alarm, stating width of entrances and exits; the method of sending out an alarm, and the exact distance from stage to alarm box, and whether a more direct communication cannot be established between such theatre or place of amusement and the Headquarters of this Department; also, the location of gas jets, or lights of any other description, used around the stage or other parts of building; the protection from ignition; with recommendations, when necessary, for further protection from fire; also, the fire appliances at hand and ready for use in case of fire, and whether proper care is taken of such appliances; also, any violation of the Combustible or Building Laws; also, of what material the proscenium arch is made, its height from the stage, and whether it extends to the roof of the building; the openings that are in it above the stage, and there are any openings in the roof of the building, with such other recommendations as may be deemed necessary for the further protection of life and property in all such places of amusement in the City of New York. Adopted.

Appointment.

Thomas King, as Private, Engine Co. No. 10, 14th instant.
On motion, adjourned.

CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, December 20, 1881.

The Board met this day.

Reports.

From the Sanitary Superintendent: On operations of the Sanitary Bureau; on contagious diseases; on slaughter-houses; on work performed by the Sanitary Company of Police; weekly report from Riverside Hospital; on work performed by the Milk Inspectors; on work performed by the Vaccinating Corps; on rules and regulations of the Board of Education in respect to the admission of pupils to the public schools, etc.; on night medical service for November; on applications for permits; on applications for relief from certain orders; on public school building; on condition of premises Nos. 10 Washington street and 307 East Eighth street.

From the Attorney and Counsel: Weekly report; on applications to amend the records of vital statistics.

From the Register of Records: Weekly letter; weekly mortuary statement; weekly abstract of marriages; weekly abstract of births and still-births; weekly abstract of deaths from contagious diseases; on violations of the Sanitary Code.

Communications from other Departments.

From the Finance Department: Comptroller's weekly letter.

From the Department of Public Works, in respect to pavement in front of premises 139 West Twenty-fourth street.

Miscellaneous Communications.

From the National Board of Health, acknowledging the receipt of a communication relative to cholera.

From Joseph D. Goodwin, in respect to a projected building in Tenth avenue, northwest corner Dyckman street. Referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

From Henry Bergh, in respect to the enforcement of section 167 of the Sanitary Code. Referred to the Sanitary Superintendent to notify the horse car companies.

From Dr. Lawrence Johnston, in respect to giving certificates to school children.

From Marx & Rawolle, in respect to beginning work at factory at Nos. 531 and 533 West Fifty-ninth street.

From Henry Bergh, in respect to vaccination.

Bills Audited.

John J. Hayes.....	\$683 12	John H. Seaman.....	\$31 37
P. H. Duffy & Sons.....	18 00	Henry Piegras.....	378 18
Louis H. Landy.....	90 00	George Tieman & Co.....	72 00
Gassin & Co.....	12 00	John Garrie.....	160 76
E. D. Young.....	93 00	Perris & Browne.....	110 00
C. C. Haight.....	95 00	J. Skidmore's Sons.....	86 25
Isaac H. Dahlman.....	300 00	C. W. Klappert's Sons.....	82 11

Permits Granted.

To slaughter hogs and render lard at West Forty-first street, near Twelfth avenue.

To slaughter hogs and render lard at foot West Forty-first street.

To slaughter hogs and render lard at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street.

To slaughter hogs and render lard at 635, 637, and 639 West Fortieth street.

To slaughter hogs and render lard at 641 West Fortieth street.

To slaughter hogs at West Thirty-ninth street, 100 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

To slaughter hogs and cattle at West Forty-sixth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

To use dryer for drying blood and offal foot of West Thirty-ninth street.

To dry fresh blood at foot of West Forty-first street.

To dry hogs' blood at No. 641 West Fortieth street.

To dry fresh blood at Nos. 629, 631, and 633 West Fortieth street.

To render fresh lard at No. 90 Ninth avenue.

To keep four cows at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

To keep one cow at 153 East Thirty-eighth street.

To keep poultry at 137 Cedar street.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of the report of the Sanitary Superintendent in respect to a by-law of the Board of Education relating to the admission of pupils to the public schools, in whose residences there have been cases of contagious diseases, be forwarded to the Board of Education, with the respectful request that said by-law be so modified that the certificates of the family physicians may be accepted in such cases.

Resolved, That the following orders be and are hereby suspended, as follows:

21941, on premises 220 East Fifty-seventh street, to March 1, 1882.

21973, on premises 360 West Twenty-third street, to May 1, 1882.

12137, on premises 210 Delancey street, to April 15, 1882.

18117, on premises southwest corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, to April 1, 1882.

Resolved, That order 17094, on premises 298 Seventh avenue, be and is hereby extended to May 1, 1882, provided the owner signs the usual stipulation.

Resolved, That the suspension of order 6266, on premises 194 Elizabeth street, until spring, be and is hereby reconsidered, and the Sanitary Superintendent directed to enforce the same.

Resolved, That the following orders be and are hereby rescinded:

21463, on premises 309, 317, 319 and 321 West Thirty-fourth street.

15661, on premises 118 West Forty-seventh street.

14619, on premises 11 Lawrence street.

Resolved, That a copy of the report of Sanitary Inspector Comfort upon the sanitary school building, west side Courtland avenue, one hundred feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, be forwarded to the Board of Education for the necessary action.

Resolved, That copies of the reports of Sanitary Inspectors in respect to the dangerous condition of premises No. 307 East Eighth street and No. 10 Washington street (rear), be forwarded to the Fire Department for the necessary action.

Resolved, That order 15137, on premises No. 342 East Thirty-fourth street, be and is hereby referred to the Sanitary Engineer for reinspection, and report if any part of the order can be dispensed with.

Resolved, That order on premises 244 and 246 Mulberry street be and is hereby referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for reinspection and report if the same requiring school sink can be suspended or canceled, and the Attorney to suspend suit 1420 until report is made.

Resolved, That order 20071, on premises No. 35 Thompson street, be and is hereby referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for reinspection and report whether order can be suspended until report is made.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.Latitude 40° 45' 58" N. Longitude 73° 57' 58" W. Height of Instruments above the Ground
53 feet; above the Sea, 97 feet.

ABSTRACT OF REGISTERS FROM SELF-RECORDING INSTRUMENTS

For the Week Ending December 24, 1881.

Barometer.

DATE.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean for the Day.	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
DECEMBER.	Reduced to Freezing.	Reduced to Freezing.	Reduced to Freezing.	Reduced to Freezing.	Reduced to Freezing.	Reduced to Freezing.
Sunday, 18	30.100	30.100	30.210	30.137	30.264	30.100
Monday, 19	30.328	30.300	30.300	30.309	30.382	30.264
Tuesday, 20	30.212	30.128	30.138	30.159	30.288	30.112
Wednesday, 21	30.250	30.290	30.288	30.276	30.318	30.152
Thursday, 22	30.096	29.838	29.658	29.864	30.228	29.516
Friday, 23	29.338	29.278	29.600	29.405	29.774	29.268
Saturday, 24	30.078	30.200	30.286	30.188	30.300	29.774

Mean for the week..... 30.048 inches.
 Maximum " at 10 A. M., December 19..... 30.382 "
 Minimum " at 12 P. M., " 23..... 29.268 "
 Range " 1.114 "

Thermometers.

DATE.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	MEAN.	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
DECEMBER.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	In Sun.
Sunday, 18	33	34	49	41	39	41.3	50
Monday, 19	35	34	44	40	40	40.3	45
Tuesday, 20	39	37	46	40	43	42.6	47
Wednesday, 21	39	36	4	38	40	40.7	43
Thursday, 22	43	41	52	50	53	49.3	53
Friday, 23	55	53	42	42	31	42.6	55
Saturday, 24	21	21	30	27	30	27.0	32

Mean for the week..... 40.5 degrees.
 Maximum for the week, at 12 M., Dec. 23..... 55 "
 Minimum " at 8 A. M., Dec. 24..... 21 "
 Range " 34 "

Wind.

DATE. DECEMBER.	DIRECTION.			VELOCITY IN MILES.				FORCE IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT				
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Distance for the Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Max.	Time.
Sunday, 18....	WSW	WNW	NW	101	71	58	230	2	¾	0	2	7.00 A. M.
Monday, 19...	NW	S	SW	36	21	35	92	0	0	½	1	11.10 P. M.
Tuesday, 20....	WSW	WSW	WNW	62	54	66	182	¾	2	0	2½	3.15 P. M.
Wednesday, 21....	NNE	E	NE	35	51	30	119	0	¼	0	2	5.50 A. M.
Thursday, 22....	E	SSE	S	45	57	52	154	0	½	¾	3	1.15 A. M.
Friday, 23....	WSW	NNE	N	61	73	131	265	½	1¾	1¾	12¼	5.00 P. M.
Saturday, 24....	NNE	NW	NW	110	52	16	178	0	0	0	2	1.20 A. M.

Distance traveled during the week..... 1,220 miles.
 Maximum force " 12 1/4 pounds.

DATE. DECEMBER.	Hygrometer.						Clouds.			Rain and Snow.				
	FORCE OF VAPOR.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY.			CLEAR, O. OVERCAST, 10.			DEPTH OF RAIN AND SNOW IN INCHES.				
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.	Duration. H. M.	Amount of Water.	Depth of Snow.
Sunday, 18	.168	.153	.199	89	44	74	3 Cir. Cu	1 Cir.	0	.....	.....	....	.....	..
Monday, 19	.183	.195	.221	90	67	83	1 Cir.	1 Cir.	0	.....	.....	....	.....	..
Tuesday, 20	.194	.169	.208	81	54	75	8 Cir. Cu.	10	8 Cu.	.....	.....	....	.....	..
Wednesday, 21	.173	.164	.181	72	58	73	2 Cir.	9 Cir.	10	10 P. M.	12 P. M.	2.00	.01	..
Thursday, 22	.231	.334	.348	83	86	86	10	10	10	0 A. M.	3 P. M.	15.00	.23	..
Friday, 23	.376	.267	.174	87	100	100	10	9 Cu.	8 Cu.	7.45 P. M.	12 P. M.	4.15	.30	..
Saturday, 24	.113	.113	.167	100	67	100	0	0	0	0 A. M.	4 A. M.	4.00	.20	..
										5 P. M.	8 P. M.	3.00	.01	..

Total amount of wa r for the week..... .75 inch.

DANIEL DRAPER, PH. D., Director.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—BUREAU OF LICENSES,
 NEW YORK, December 31, 1881.
 Number of Licenses issued and amount received there-
 for, for the week ending December 30, 1881:

DATE.	LICENSES.	AMOUNT.
December 24.....	20	\$63 00
" 26.....	..	.....
" 27.....	24	47 25
" 28.....	39	123 50
" 29.....	19	94 25
" 30.....	20	31 50
Total	122	\$359 50

GEO. A. McDERMOTT,
Acting First Marshal.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING WHICH
 all the Public Offices in the City are open for business,
 an 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.

Permit Bureau Office.
 No. 13 1/2 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 HENRY WOLTMAN, Registrar.

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, In-
 spector First District; JOSEPH SHANNON, Inspector
 Second District.

COMMISSIONER 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.
 PATRICK KEENAN, President Board of Aldermen.
 FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Clerk Common Council.

City Library.
 No. 12 City Hall, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 LUKE C. GRIMES, 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.

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 of Arrears
 of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents.

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

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

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

Bureau of the City Chamberlain.
 No. 18 New County Court-house, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 I. 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.
 Saturday, 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 E. FRENCH, President; SETH C. HAWLEY,
 Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORREC-
TION.

Central Office.
 No. 66 Third avenue, corner Eleventh street, 8:30 A. M.
 to 5:30 P. M.
 JACOB HESS, President; GEORGE F. BRITTON, Secretary

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

Bureau of Chief of Department.

ELI BATES, Chief of Department.

Bureau of Inspector of Combustibles.

PETER SEERY, Inspector of Combustibles.

Bureau of Fire Marshal.

GEORGE H. SHELTON, Fire Marshal.

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 to 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, Captain-in-Charge, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Hospital Stables.

No. 109 Christie street.
DREDERICK 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. 11 and 119 Duane street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN R. VOORHIS, President; EUGENE T. LYNCH,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS

Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THOMAS B. ASTEN, President; ALBERT STORER,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

51 Chambers Street, Rooms 10, 11 & 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. 11 1/2, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN R. LYDECKER, Chairman; WM. H. JASPER,
Secretary.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Corner Bond street and Bowery, 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

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. KEE-
GAN, 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; J. HENRY FORD,
Deputy County Clerk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Second floor, Brown-stone Building, City Hall Park.
9 A. M. to 4 P. M.DANIEL G. ROLLINS, District Attorney; B. B. FOSTER,
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.

THOMAS COSTIGAN, Supervisor; R. P. H. ABELL, Book-
keeper.

CORONERS' OFFICE.

Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham street.

MORITZ ELLINGER, THOMAS C. KNOX, GERSON N.
HERRMAN, JOHN H. BRADY, Coroners; JOHN D.
COUGHLIN, Clerk of the Board of Coroners.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

RICHARD M. HOE, 504 Grand street.

JOHN J. CRANE, 138th street, Morrisania.

GUSTAV SCHWAB, 2 Bowling Green.

CHARLES L. PERKINS, 23 Nassau street.

WILLIAM M. OLLIFFE, 6 Bowery.

SUPREME COURT.

Second floor, New County Court-house, 10 1/2 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. J. 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. 33.

Part I., Room No. 34.

Part II., Room No. 35.

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.

C. A. ST. JOHN,
Property Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
51 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, December 22, 1881.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROPOSALS INCLOSED IN SEALED ENVELOPES, and indorsed with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, and a statement of the work to which they relate, will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 51 Chambers street, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock, M., of Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1882, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read for the cleaning of the streets, for the removal of snow and ice therefrom, and for the collection of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings, and the removal of the same in the First Street Cleaning District of the City of New York, from the first day of February, 1882, until the 31st day of January, 1884, both days inclusive, in pursuance of authority conferred by chapter 367, Laws of 1881, upon the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to make and execute special contracts.

The First Street Cleaning District of the City of New York hereby designated by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, pursuant to law, consists of all that portion of the City of New York bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the southerly line of Fourteenth street, from Broadway westerly to the North or Hudson river; on the easterly side by the westerly line of Broadway, from Fourteenth street to Battery place; on the southerly side by the southerly line of Battery place, from Broadway to the North or Hudson river; and on the westerly side by the North or Hudson river, from Battery place to Fourteenth street.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within two days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and, in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and in default to the Corporation, whereupon the Commissioner of Street Cleaning will either make another selection from the proposals submitted in accordance with this public notice, or readvertise and relet the work.

If the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded shall neglect or delay to commence the work, or any portion thereof, on or after the 1st day of February, 1882, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning may perform the said work, or any portion thereof, for such period of neglect or delay, and charge the whole expense of the same against the said person or persons, and deduct the same from the amount bid for the performance of the work per annum.

Bidders are required to state in their proposals, under oath, their names and places of residence, the names of all persons interested with them therein, and, if no other person be so interested, they shall distinctly state the fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making any bid or proposal for the above work; and that it is in all 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 therein, or in the supplies of work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested. Each proposal shall also 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 or persons making the proposal, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his or their sureties for its faithful performance, in the amount of fifty thousand dollars; and that, if he or they 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 subsequently awarded. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that each 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 as stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, and otherwise; that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith, and with an intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties offered shall be approved by the Comptroller.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, shall deposit, on or before the execution of the contract or agreement, ten thousand dollars with the Comptroller of the City of New York, as an additional security for the faithful performance of all the terms and conditions of the contract or agreement, and as a fund to be drawn upon by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to pay for any expense that may be incurred under the contract or agreement by the said Commissioner, or by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by reason of the failure of the party or parties to whom the contract may be awarded to faithfully perform the terms and conditions of the contract.

The price must be written in the bid and also stated in figures. Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or proposal, and the right is expressly reserved by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to reject any or all bids, or to select the bid or bids the acceptance of which will, in his judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work. No bid will be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on a solvent banking incorporation in the City of New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York, for five per cent. of the amount bid for the performance of all the work required by said contract to be done in any one year. On the acceptance of any bid, the checks of the unaccepted bidders will be returned to them, and upon the execution of the contract the check of the accepted bidder will be returned to him.

Any contract made by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning may be terminated on ten days' notice by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Mayor.

All bids must be made with reference to the form of contract and the requirements thereof on file at the Department of Street Cleaning, or they will be rejected; and the same is referred to as a part of this notice.

Blank forms of specifications and proposals may be obtained at the Department of Street Cleaning, 51 Chambers street, New York City, on or after Monday, December 26, 1881.

JAMES S. COLEMAN,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
51 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, December 22, 1881.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROPOSALS INCLOSED IN SEALED ENVELOPES, and indorsed with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, and a statement of the work to which they relate, will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 51 Chambers street, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock, M., of Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1882, at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read for the cleaning of the streets, for the removal of snow and ice therefrom, and for the collection of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings, and the removal of the same in the Second Street Cleaning District of the City of New York, from the first day of February, 1882, until the 31st day of January, 1884, both days inclusive, in pursuance of authority conferred by

chapter 367, Laws of 1881, upon the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to make and execute special contracts.

The Second Street Cleaning District of the City of New York hereby designated by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning pursuant to law, consists of all that portion of the City of New York, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the southerly line of Fourteenth street, from Broadway easterly to the East river, on the westerly side by the easterly line of Broadway from Fourteenth street to State street, on the southerly side by the southerly line of State street and the Battery, and on the easterly side by the East river from State street to Fourteenth street.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within two days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and, in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and in default to the Corporation, whereupon the Commissioner of Street Cleaning will either make another selection from the proposals submitted in accordance with this public notice, or readvertise and relet the work.

If the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded shall neglect or delay to commence the work, or any portion thereof, on or after the 1st day of February, 1882, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning may perform the said work, or any portion thereof, for such period of neglect or delay, and charge the whole expense of the same against the said person or persons, and deduct the same from the amount bid for the performance of the work per annum.

Bidders are required to state in their proposals, under oath, their names and places of residence, the names of all persons interested with them therein, and, if no other person be so interested, they shall distinctly state the fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making any bid or proposal for the above work; and that it is in all 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 therein, or in the supplies of work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. Where more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested. Each proposal shall also 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 or persons making the proposal, they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his or their sureties for its faithful performance, in the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars; and that, if he or they 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 subsequently awarded. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that each 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 as stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, and otherwise; that he has offered himself as a surety in good faith, and with an intention to execute the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties offered shall be approved by the Comptroller.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded shall deposit, on or before the execution of the contract or agreement, ten thousand dollars with the Comptroller of the City of New York, as an additional security for the faithful performance of all the terms and conditions of the contract or agreement, and as a fund to be drawn upon by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to pay for any expense that may be incurred under the contract or agreement by the said Commissioner or by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by reason of the failure of the party or parties to whom the contract may be awarded to faithfully perform the terms and conditions of the contract.

The price must be written in the bid and also stated in figures. Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or proposal, and the right is expressly reserved by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to reject any or all bids, or to select the bid or bids the acceptance of which will, in his judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work. No bid will be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on a solvent banking incorporation in the City of New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York, for five per cent. of the amount bid for the performance of all the work required by said contract to be done in any one year. On the acceptance of any bid, the checks of the unaccepted bidders will be returned to them, and upon the execution of the contract the check of the accepted bidder will be returned to him.

Any contract made by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning may be terminated on ten days' notice by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Mayor.

All bids must be made with reference to the form of contract and the requirements thereof on file at the Department of Street Cleaning, or they will be rejected; and the same is referred to as a part of this notice.

Blank forms of specifications and proposals may be obtained at the Department of Street Cleaning, 51 Chambers street, New York City, on or after Monday, December 26, 1881.

JAMES S. COLEMAN,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

THE CITY RECORD.

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
November 14, 1881.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 4 OF CHAPTER 33 of the Laws of 1881, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to property-owners that the following lists of assessments for local improvements in said city were confirmed by the Supreme Court November 2, 1881, and on the 7th day of November, 1881, were entered in the Record of Titles of Assessments kept in the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," viz:

Sedgwick avenue opening, from the Fordham Landing road to Boston avenue.

Also, by the Board of Revision and Correction, on the 10th day of November, and on the same day entered in the Record of Titles of Assessments kept in the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," viz:

Suffolk street sewer, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

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

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, at the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and

Assessments and of Water Rents," from 9 A.M. until 2 P.M., and all payments made thereon, on or before January 13, 1882, will be exempt from interest as above provided. And after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of entry in the Record of Titles and Assessments in said Bureau.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
November 10, 1881.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 4 OF CHAPTER 33 of the Laws of 1881, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to property-owners that the following lists of assessments for local improvements in said city were confirmed by the Supreme Court on the 16th day of November, 1880, and on the 20th day of November, 1881, were entered in the Record of Titles of Assessments kept in the Bureau for Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," viz:

FOR THE OPENING OF
138th street, from Harlem river to Long Island Sound.
149th street, from Harlem river to Southern Boulevard.
Westchester avenue, from 3d avenue to the city line at the Bronx river.
Cliff street, from 3d avenue to Union avenue.
161st street, from Jerome avenue (late Central avenue) to 3d avenue.
165th street, from Boston avenue to Union avenue.
Tinton avenue, from Westchester avenue to 165th street.
Prospect avenue, from 156th street to the Southern Boulevard.

Willis avenue, from 147th street to 3d avenue.
148th street, from 3d avenue to St. Ann's avenue.
156th street, from 3d avenue to Elton avenue.

And for the opening and widening of Morris avenue, from 3d avenue to Railroad avenue, at 156th street.

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

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, at the "Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," from 9 A.M. until 2 P.M., and all payments made thereon, on or before January 9, 1882, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of entry in the record of titles of assessments in said Bureau.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

THE ATTENTION OF LAWYERS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS, Monetary Institutions engaged in making loans upon real estate, and all who are interested in providing themselves with facilities for reducing the cost of examinations and searches, is invited to these Official Indices of Records, containing all recorded transfers of real estate in the City of New York from 1653 to 1857, prepared under the direction of the Commissioners of Records.

Grants, grantees, suits in equity, insolvents' and Sheriffs' sales, in 61 volumes, full bound, price \$100 00
The same, in 25 volumes, half bound, " 50 00
Complete sets, folded, ready for binding, " 15 00
Records of Judgments, 25 volumes, bound, " 10 00
Orders should be addressed to "Mr. Stephen Angell Comptroller's Office, New County Court-house.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF UNPAID TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK hereby gives notice to owners of real and personal estate in this city, that all unpaid taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents may now be paid with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, as provided by chapter 33 of the Laws of 1881, which is as follows:

CHAPTER 33.

AN ACT relative to the collection of taxes and assessments, and of arrears of taxes and assessments, and Croton water rents, in the City of New York.

(Passed March 16, 1881; three-fifths being present.)
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. If any taxes of any year shall remain unpaid on the first day of November, after the assessment-rolls and the warrants to collect such taxes have been delivered to the Receiver of Taxes in the City of New York, it shall be the duty of said Receiver to give public notice, by advertisement for at least ten days in two of the daily newspapers, and in the City Record, printed and published in said city, respectively, that unless the same shall be paid to him at his office on or before the first day of December, in any such year, he will immediately thereafter proceed to collect such unpaid taxes, as provided in the following section of this act:

Section 2. If any such tax shall remain unpaid on the said first day of December, it shall be the duty of the said Receiver of Taxes in said city to charge, receive, and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such tax, one per centum on the amount thereof; and to charge, receive, and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on the first day of January thereafter, interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the day on which said assessment-rolls and warrants shall have been delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.

The same rate of interest shall be so charged and collected upon any tax levied in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, remaining unpaid at the date of the passage of this act.

Section 3. All existing provisions of law which impose a charge and require the collection of interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum upon arrears of taxes on real and personal estate within the City of New York, upon arrears of assessments for local improvements and street openings in said city, and upon arrears of Croton water rents in said city, are hereby repealed; and in lieu of such charge of interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, there shall be charged and collected by the officer authorized to collect and receive any such arrears of taxes and assessments and Croton water rents, interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated for the same period as interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum is now required by law to be calculated thereon. This provision shall apply to taxes, assessments, or Croton water rents remaining unpaid and due, for the non-payment of which the lands and tenements liable therefor shall be hereafter sold at public auction as now provided by law; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the rights of purchasers at sales for taxes, assessments, or Croton water rents, heretofore made, or to authorize the redemption of lands and tenements from sales heretofore made for any lesser sums than the sums collectible for such redemption under the provisions of existing laws.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the City of New York to give public notice by advertisement:

for at least ten days, in the City Record, printed and published in said city, immediately after the confirmation of any assessment for a local improvement or street opening in said city, that the same has been confirmed specifying the title of such assessment and the date of its confirmation by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments in proceedings for local improvements, and by the Supreme Court in proceedings for street openings, and also the date of entry in the record of titles of assessments kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Croton water rents, notifying all persons, owners of property affected by any such assessment, that, unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of any such assessment, interest shall thereafter be collected thereon as provided in the following section of this act, and all provisions of law or ordinance requiring any other or different notice of assessments and interest thereon are hereby repealed.

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

Section 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 18, 1881.

ORDER OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, CONSOLIDATING CERTAIN BUREAUX IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 3 OF CHAPTER 521 OF THE LAWS of 1880, requires that heads of departments shall reduce the aggregate expenses of their respective departments by a reduction of salaries, and confers upon them authority to consolidate bureaux and offices for that purpose, as follows, to wit:

"In making the reduction herein required, every head of department may abolish and consolidate offices and bureaux, and discharge subordinates in the same department."

The Comptroller of the City of New York, in pursuance of the duty imposed and the authority thus conferred upon him, hereby orders and directs that the following Bureaux in the Finance Department shall be consolidated, the consolidation thereof to take effect on the first day of January, 1882, viz:

First—"The Bureau of the Collection of Assessments, and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," shall be consolidated as one Bureau, and on and after January 1, 1881, shall be known as "The Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents," and possess all the power conferred and perform all the duties imposed by law and ordinance upon both said bureaux, and the officers thereof, the chief officer of which consolidated Bureau shall be called "Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears."

Second—"The Bureau for the Collection of the Revenue accruing from rents, and interest on bonds and mortgages, revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city," and "The Bureau of Markets," shall be consolidated as one Bureau, and on and after January 1, 1881, shall be known as "The Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and of Markets," and possess all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by law and ordinance upon both said Bureaux, and the officers thereof; the chief officer of which said consolidated Bureau shall be called "Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets."

CITY OF NEW YORK, FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1880.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, January 22, 1880.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK hereby gives notice to owners of real estate in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, that pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and payment of unpaid taxes due the county of Westchester by the towns of West Farms, Morrisania, and Kingsbridge, lately annexed to the city and county of New York," passed May 22, 1878, the unpaid taxes of said town have been adjusted and the amount determined as provided in said act, and that the accounts, including sales for taxes levied prior to the year 1874, by the Treasurer of the County of Westchester, and bid in on account of said towns, and also the unpaid taxes of the year 1873, known as Rejected Taxes, have been filed for collection in the Bureau of Arrears in the Finance Department of the City of New York.

Payments for the redemption of lands so sold for taxes by the Treasurer of the County of Westchester, and bid in on account of said towns, and payments also of said Rejected Taxes of the year 1873, must be made hereafter to the Clerk of Arrears of the City of New York.

N.B.—Interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum is due and payable on the amount of said sales for taxes and said rejected taxes.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Comptroller.

ASSESSMENT COMMISSION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A MEETING of the Commissioners under the act, chapter 550 of the Laws of 1880, entitled "An act relating to certain assessments for local improvements in the City of New York," passed June 9, 1880, will be held at their office, No. 27 Chambers street, on Thursday, January 5, 1882, at 2 o'clock P.M.

EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN KELLY,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE H. ANDREWS,
DANIEL LORD, JR.,
Commissioners under the Act.

JAMES J. MARTIN,
Clerk.

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, 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 confirmed subsequent to June 9, 1880, for local improvements theretofore completed, and as to any assessment for local improvements known as Morningside avenues, notices must be filed 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, May 18, 1881.

EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN KELLY,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE H. ANDREWS,
DANIEL LORD, JR.,
Commissioners under the Act.

JAMES J. MARTIN, Clerk.