

was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

Bureau of Election.

Inspectors appointed:
 32—21. Frank E. Purdy, in place of C. D. Allaire, resigned.
 9—21. J. R. Palmer, in place of Alonzo Mason, resigned.
 33—21. Cyrus T. Frost, in place of C. A. Demarest, removed to N. J.
 Poll Clerk appointed:
 22—21. Charles H. Phillips, in place of Theodore Woods, resigned.
 Adjourned.

S. C. HAWLEY,
 Chief Clerk.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

OPINIONS OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

In the matter of lighting the city with gas, the Departments of Works and of Parks have jurisdiction, the former over public places, and the latter over public parks.

The distinction between parks and places is defined in the dictionaries, and there exists a general popular appreciation of the difference between the two; but the practical application of either the technical or the popular definition is with regard to some of the reserved grounds of the city difficult if not impossible. The statutes not having defined the sense in which the two terms are therein used, it is necessary that in a spirit of accommodation and compromise the two departments should co-operate or arrange each with the other for the proper lighting of those parks or places to which both terms may be applied.

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
 COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
 NEW YORK, December 30, 1873.

The Honorable the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks:

GENTLEMEN:—The seventy-third section of the Charter of 1873 authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works, in conjunction with the Mayor and Comptroller, to contract for lighting the streets, avenues, and places of the city with gas. A communication from your Department requests my opinion as to whether this section confers jurisdiction, and if so, to what extent, upon the Commissioner of Public Works with regard to the lighting of the public parks; and I am also requested to define the legal meaning of the word "places."

The eighty-third section of the Charter of 1873 provides that "The Department of Public Parks shall control and manage all public parks and streets adjoining the same above Fifty-ninth street and public places which are the realty of the City of New York." In that provision, as in numerous others, a distinction appears to be made between parks and places, while in some acts the words "public squares, parks and places," are all used conjointly.

By an examination of the phraseology of the seventy-third section of the Charter above quoted, giving to the Commissioner of Public Works, with the Mayor and Comptroller, authority to contract for lighting the streets, avenues and places of the city with gas, it would seem that the Legislature did not intend to include the parks; for it appears upon comparing this section with Section 83 that a distinction between the two words was contemplated.

A "park" is defined as follows: By Webster—a piece of ground within a city or town enclosed and kept for ornament and recreation, as Hyde Park; by Worcester—a piece of ground enclosed for public recreation or amusement, as Hyde Park, Regent's Park, Victoria Park, in London; by Johnson—a piece of ground enclosed; by Richardson, by Walker, and by Bailey—an enclosure kept for pleasure. The idea of an enclosure or something secured for purposes of recreation appears in the derivatives of the word as well as in most of the definitions.

A "place" is defined as follows: By Webster—a broad way in a city; an open place; an area; a courtyard; by Worcester—a public square in a city; by Walker—room, way, ground; by Bailey—space or room. The other and older dictionaries do not contain the word in its more modern sense as connected with any portion of a city. The derivatives of the word "place" used in the sense we are now considering, mean open, in manifest contrast with the idea of security by enclosure connected with the word "park." It is of course clear that the Central Park, enclosed, restricted in use to day time, laid out with both walks and drives, containing objects of interest, extensive lawns and rambles, with live animals running free as well as confined for exhibition, is a park within the meaning of the word as defined and understood in European lexicons and other works. The distinction between the Central Park and any other public reservation within the city and county of New York is broad and manifest. If the law had said "the park" in the singular and "the public places" in the

plural, it would have broadly separated the former from the latter, as indeed the distinctive character of the first is obvious when compared with any of the squares, grounds, or public places in the city; but as the language refers to the public parks in the plural, we must include under the term such squares as are of considerable size, certainly those which are enclosed and resorted to for purposes of rest, recreation, or exercise. If we adhere too closely to the distinctions in the dictionaries, we find ourselves obliged to define Union and Madison squares, since the fences enclosing them were taken down, as places, while such enclosures as Stuyvesant and Grammercy squares, being securely fenced in, would be called parks. I think the safest rule is to include under the word parks all those grounds in the city, whether enclosed or not, which are reserved to the cultivation of trees and are sufficiently large to be something beyond a mere passageway; as, for instance, the Battery, the City Hall Park, Washington Square, Union Square, Thompkins Square, Madison Square, and other similar grounds; while under the term place, we must include such spaces as are formed at Printing-house square, Abington square, and such junctions of streets as are seen in Broadway and Fifth avenue on the west side of Madison Square, at the junction of Sixth and Seventh avenues respectively, and of Broadway, and again such spaces as are seen at the junction of the Bowery and Chatham street, and all other spaces, whether called squares or not, permanently exempted from the erection of buildings, and yet not upon the one hand enclosed for ornament, nor upon the other hand shaded, cultivated, and kept for such rest and recreation as are sought in a park. It is true that it will sometimes be difficult to say whether a reservation is a park or a place; but I think I have sufficiently indicated the popular distinction, and I think that the legal distinction is substantially the same.

Coming, however, to practical considerations I think it wise and do so advise that the Departments of Public Parks and of Public Works respectively meet each other in a liberal, accommodating spirit, with no great regard for technical definitions, to the end that the streets, the places, and the parks may all be properly lighted. The law has left us without clearly distinguishing between the terms used in the several enactments. It is convenient, and I have no doubt quite legal, for the contracts made by the Commissioner of Public Works to include the lighting of such squares and places as may already be supplied with mains of gas laid by the several companies with which those contracts may be made. There is no doubt that the Central Park is in this respect under the exclusive control of the Park Commissioners. With regard to reservations south of the Central Park, it is impossible not to admit that while there are places clearly within the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works, there are squares which may be called either parks or places or both. I recommend that the Departments of Parks and of Works, perceiving the impossibility of drawing a line in every case, which shall not be merely arbitrary, should so co-operate as to secure light without too strictly insisting upon absolute definitions which the statutes themselves have not vouchsafed to us.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
 Counsel to the Corporation.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks were empowered by statute to let buildings and adjacent grounds within the Central Park until required for the regulation thereof, whereupon such buildings should be removed unless used for the purposes of the park.

Whether such power to let extends to buildings in any other park; *Quere?*

The Commissioners must pay to the Chamberlain the entire rents received, without deduction for money expended by them for repairs; and money so expended can be paid only through the Finance Department out of the appropriation for the parks of the city.

It is, however, competent for the Commissioners to negotiate leases providing that the tenants shall themselves make repairs with a corresponding deduction in the amount of the rents; and in this case the legal obligations of the Commissioners will of course be performed by paying the Chamberlain the rents received, modified in amount by the stipulation of the tenants to themselves make the necessary repairs.

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
 COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
 NEW YORK, December 30, 1873.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks:

GENTLEMEN:—You state that in pursuance of certain provisions of the charter of 1873, you have been accustomed to pay to the Chamberlain of the City of New York, the proceeds of all sales made by you, and also all money received for rent of buildings under your jurisdiction.

You ask to be advised, *First*, Whether your Department has the right to allow tenants to make repairs on buildings leased by you, and to deduct the amount expended from the rent, paying the balance actually received; or should the repairs be made by the Department of Public Parks, and the bills therefor be paid by the Finance Department out of the money appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the maintenance of parks; and, *Second*, Has your Department the right to lease any of the property upon condition that the tenant shall make the repairs, and in consideration thereof correspondingly reduce the rental value of the premises.

Under the provisions of the seventh section of chapter 771 of the Laws of 1857, entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New York," the Commissioners were empowered to let from year to year any of the buildings and the grounds adjacent thereto belonging to the City of New York then lying within the Central Park, until the same should be required for the laying out and the regulation thereof, whereupon the buildings should be removed, except such as might be used for the purposes of the park. By the amended charter of 1870, the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks were invested with the government of all the parks in the city, and all acts conferring powers and devolving duties upon the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park were transferred and conferred upon the Department of Public Parks by the present charter of 1873. All these powers and duties are conferred and imposed upon the present Department of Parks.

It may, perhaps, be unnecessary, in answering the questions proposed by the Commissioners, to consider whether they are strictly entitled, under existing laws, to lease houses or buildings belonging to the City of New York, within any park constructed by the city authorities since the Central Park was laid out. The act of 1857, to which I have referred, simply gave the Central Park Commissioners authority to lease buildings on the lands taken for the Central Park. But under the charter of 1870, and under the present charter of 1873, the Park Commissioners, apparently relying upon the statutes vesting in them the powers of the Commissioners of the Central Park, have practically assumed that they possessed the same authority to lease buildings in any of the parks now under their control that the Central Park Commissioners exercised to lease buildings in the Central Park, and upon this theory have leased, to numerous tenants, houses on the lands taken for other parks.

I have made a thorough examination of all the statutes bearing upon this subject passed since the Commission of the Central Park was first established in 1857. I find no explicit authority anywhere given to the Commissioners of the Central Park, nor to the present Commissioners of Public Parks, to lease any buildings outside of the land originally taken for the Central Park itself; and I am inclined to think that the power to make such leases of buildings on lands taken for other parks is now vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund by section 102 of the present charter of 1873. If this be so, all leases which the Commissioners of Parks have made of buildings not included in the Central Park are illegal, should at once be cancelled, and new ones made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The new leases might contain all the necessary clauses relative to repairs, and the Park Commissioners would thus be relieved of further trouble in the matter. Assuming, however, on the other hand, that the present Park Commissioners are invested by the charter with a general power to make leases, I answer your question as follows:

First. By the terms of the present charter you are required to pay to the Chamberlain all the money received by you upon either leases or sales of public property, and unless the leases specifically contain conditions for the repairing of the buildings and for a deduction from the rents of the amounts thus expended upon repairs, the Commissioners have no right to make such deductions from the rents received by them; but all necessary repairs upon such buildings should be made by you, and the money expended therefor must be taken out of the fund appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the maintenance of the public parks, and the full amounts of all the rents received by you must in every case be paid to the Chamberlain without diminution.

Second. I see no reason, if you have the power to make leases at all, why you cannot, if you consider it for the public good, and if the necessary arrangement can be entered into with the present tenants, cancel existing leases containing no clauses relative to deducting from the rent the

amount paid for repairs, and then execute new leases containing such conditions, in which event the amounts for rents received, reduced by the value of the repairs, could be paid to the Chamberlain.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, yours,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
 Counsel to the Corporation.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
 OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
 NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report upon methods of rendering the newly acquired territory of New York conducive to the distribution of the laboring population of the city over a large area, thereby relieving the overcrowding in the tenement house districts, and providing healthy houses for the dependent classes.

The addition to the superficial area of New York of an amount of available contiguous territory, equal to that originally composed within its limits, is one of the most important and significant sanitary measures of the last half century. Whatever may be the commercial, economical or other aspects of the question of such annexation, there can be no doubt that all these great interests which tend to promote the public health, and furnish the true basis of municipal prosperity, have been immeasurably enhanced. It brings under the jurisdiction of a single central authority neighboring communities, whose mutual relations with the metropolis are so intimate that they are practically a single people so far as regards prevention of disease and protection from contagion. Not less important is the fact that territory hereafter to be occupied by a dense population may now have those sanitary works performed which will render the soil healthful. London and Paris abroad, and Philadelphia and Boston at home, have wisely added contiguous territory and communities, and have thereby unmeasurably increased the general welfare of those cities and suburban districts.

Not only have new communities been added to the metropolis but there has been an immediate tendency of the laboring classes of the city to seek residences in the newly acquired territory. Philadelphia affords a striking example of this dispersion of her population over the contiguous territory incorporated within the city limits. The newly acquired lands are comparatively cheap and to this inducement for each family to possess its own homestead, is added an immense system of railways—thus affording cheap and rapid transit. It is to this feature of the addition to the City of New York of territory equal in superficial area to the original island that the Committee desires to call attention. It is idle to expect any diminution of the enormous and annually increasing pressure upon the tenement houses of the city except by some such exodus of the laboring masses as annexation has provided. Commerce has not only driven the poor from the first, second, third and fifth wards, but is steadily encroaching upon those wards now densely populated, viz: the 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Meantime the price of real estate in the more northern wards has so increased as to render it doubtful if laborers can ever secure possession of houses on unoccupied lands, and equally doubtful if landlords will consent to construct houses for their accommodation. This condition arises from the peculiar conformation of the island, which gives us a city without suburbs, except in Westchester. The result of this encroachment of the commercial district on the south and the high priced lands on the north, is that the poor are yearly being driven into closer quarters, especially in the 11th, 13th, 14th and 17th wards. In the 11th ward the population to the square acre is 328, which exceeds the most populous district of London, the Strand, which has 307 persons to the square acre. The excess of this overcrowding will appear when we state that the ablest English writers fix the maximum density for health at 80 persons to the acre, while the highest French authority allows 100 persons to the acre. The effect of this excessive crowding in badly constructed dwellings upon the population of New York yields 75 per cent. of its total annual sickness and mortality. Sickness and death are, however, but a fraction of the sum total of damage which over-crowding and defective house accommodations do to the poor. They are compelled to live in such familiar contact, such daily and nightly exposure of sexes, and such utter disregard of the common decencies of rational beings, that vice and immorality, in its most revolting forms, pervade the very atmosphere of their homes. Of the various methods of relief to the gigantic evils of the tenement house system, of accommodating the poor with domicils in the city, there is none so wise and so judicious as that which aims to provide homes for the laboring classes in the country. There will undoubtedly be a strong tendency among this class to seek residences in the new districts, and it becomes a matter of vital importance to the public health, and to the social welfare of these people, that every facility be given them to acquire permanent homes on these unoccupied lands. It is believed that there are thousands of honest laboring men, crowded with their families into dark and noisome apartments, totally deprived of all the conditions of home life, who would, with the opening spring, seek homes in Westchester if they would not thereby be deprived of their customary employment.

The great obstacle which presents itself to the laborer who desires a residence in the suburbs of a city is the want of cheap and rapid transit. He must live in such relations to his place of business as to lose no time, and thus he is compelled either to live in the city, or, if he takes up his residence in the country, he must depend upon railroads for conveyance, in which case his earnings are so largely consumed in fares to and from the suburban residence of a laborer employed in the city depends, therefore, simply upon the question of cheap transit on railroads. The British Parliament long since settled this question in favor of the laboring classes of London by requiring all railroads entering that city to run cheap trains at certain hours of the day. The result has been gratifying as to the movement of the poor out of the city, for these trains are largely and increasingly patronized by that class. The Legislature of Massachusetts has, with characteristic intelligence, enacted a law requiring all railroads entering Boston to run cheap morning and evening trains.* The newly acquired territory of this city is very accessible by existing railroads. There are no less than three different lines now in operation traversing the district in various directions, and a fourth is already constructed. If these roads all run cheap morning and evening trains, for a distance of 15 miles, we believe thousands of poor but honest laborers would avail themselves of the opportunity to secure homes for their families in the country. As a slight return for the privileges which these railroad corporations enjoy within this city, especially in the monopoly of large areas of valuable land, they should be compelled to provide cheap trains for laborers who seek homes beyond the built-up portions of the city.

As the Legislature is about to meet the Committee, are of the opinion that this Board should petition that Body to enact a law having the provisions of the law of Massachusetts. We recommend that the following preamble and resolution be adopted, and that copie signed by the President and Secretary of this Board, be transmitted to the Governor, the President of the Sena and the Speaker of the Assembly:

Whereas, By the annexation of a large extent of unoccupied territory to the City of New York, which would be available for the residence of the families of laboring men and citizens employed in that city, provided existing railroad companies would so reduce their fares for those classes as to afford cheap and rapid transit morning and evening;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the enactment of a law requiring all railroad companies which

enter New York City to run cheap morning and evening trains for the benefit of the laboring classes, to a distance of not less than 15 miles from their several depots, would be an important sanitary measure, as it would contribute greatly to the relief of the over-crowded tenements of the poor.

Respectfully submitted, STEPHEN SMITH, M.D., Chairman.

* Every railroad corporation, or party owning or controlling a railroad running out from Boston, shall furnish each day a morning train in and an evening train out, or suitable cars attached to other trains and reaching and leaving Boston about 6 o'clock in the forenoon and afternoon, or at such hours as may be fixed by the Railroad Commissioners, for distances not exceeding 15 miles, and for such trains they shall furnish yearly season tickets at a rate not exceeding \$3 per mile per year, good once a day for six days in the week, and quarterly tickets not exceeding one dollar per quarter per mile; provided that the number of persons making application shall not be less than 200. (Approved May 6, 1872.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1873.

In accordance with section 110, chapter 335, of the laws of 1873, the Department of Public Works makes the following report of its transactions for the week ending this day:

Public moneys Received and Deposited with the City Chamberlain.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes croton water rent, penalties on croton water rent, tapping croton pipes, vault permits, sewer permits, sewer pipe sold to contractors.

Contracts Completed.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes drains between 62d and 68th streets, sewers in 111th and 112th streets, sewer in Broome street, certificates of cost of improvements, regulating, grading, &c., flagging in 53d street, sewer at foot of 54th street, basin at northeast corner Peck slip and Water street.

110 receiving basins and 525 lineal feet of sewers have been cleaned.

Discharged on Account of Completion or Suspension of Work.

Robert I. Sperry, inspector of regulating and grading; Thos. Lynch, Daniel C. Hogan and Elliott C. Vanderhoven, inspector of sewers.

Designation of Salaries.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, \$6,000 per annum. Chief Clerk, Contract Clerk and Water Register, \$5,000 per annum each. First bookkeeper, \$4,000 per annum. Second bookkeeper, \$3,500 per annum. First, second and third general clerk, \$2,500 per annum each. Superintendents of Streets, of Lamps and Gas, of Repairs and Supplies, and of Encumbrances, \$2,750 per annum each. Clerk to Contract Clerk and to Bureau Lamps and Gas, \$2,000 per annum each. Clerk to Bureau of Street Improvements, \$1,800 per annum. There is a decrease of 9 men and 2 teams in the laboring force of the Department.

The total amount of requisitions drawn by the Department upon the Finance Department for week is \$130,294 71.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

From the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, January 8, 1873: G. O. 1.

The Committee on Law Department to whom was referred the accompanying resolution authorizing and directing the Comptroller to lease premises corner of Second avenue and First street, as a location for the Court of the Fourth Judicial District, respectfully

REPORT:

That in a report on this subject made to your Hon. Body on the 3d of April, 1873, (page 50 of the Journal), to which your Committee now beg leave to refer, they recommend that the premises above referred to be leased and designated as the place for holding Court in the 4th Civil District of this City. The reasons then assigned for selecting a new location for this Court still exist, and should now be reiterated with still greater force. Being summarized, they may be given as follows: The present location at No. 163 East Houston Street is in a two story frame building, very old and delapidated, intolerably hot in summer, cannot be kept warm in winter, and so much decayed as to be in danger of falling, when the Court-room is occupied. The lease expired last May, and has not been removed. The Court is now held merely on sufferance. The premises your Committee propose to have leased for the Court is located centrally in the District, (N. E. cor. Second Avenue and First street), is a new building, built of iron, well lighted and ventilated, and the owner proposes to put the rooms in complete order for

holding the Court, using the old fixtures and furniture in the present Court room at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. The portion of the building proposed to be leased consists of two rooms fronting on Second avenue and First street, of about 28 x 82 feet. The lessee is willing to let the premises for ten years, at the rent of \$2,500 per annum; but five years is the longest period for which leases can be made by the Common Council without special permission of the Legislature.

Your Committee are more firmly than ever convinced that a new location for the Court in the Fourth District is a necessity; that the premises, corner of Second avenue and First street, is the cheapest, most convenient and desirable, and the best suited for the purpose of any other place in the district, and they therefore again respectfully recommend for your adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New York be and is hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New York, to execute a lease from John Shaffert, of premises situated at the north-east corner of Second avenue and First street, in said city, consisting of one room on the second floor, 28x61 feet, for a Court room, fronting on Second avenue and First street, and one room on the first floor, 9x41 feet, for the clerk of said Court, fronting on Second avenue, for a period of five years from the first day of January, 1874, at the annual rent of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, with a condition in said lease that the premises be put in proper condition for the use of the Fourth District Court of said city, at the expense of the owner, and the Comptroller of the City of New York is hereby authorized and directed to pay said rent quarterly from the proper appropriation; said premises, when so leased, to be designated and known as the place for holding the District Court of the City of New York for the Fourth Judicial District; and the Justice and clerk of said Court are hereby directed to occupy the said premises, when so leased, for the purposes aforesaid.

S. V. R. COOPER, RICHARD FLANAGAN, O. P. C. BILLINGS, Committee on Law Department.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, January 8, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the President of the German Savings Bank of this city, being the annual report of that institution for the year 1873.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, (Corner 4th avenue and 14th street), NEW YORK, January 8, 1874.

The Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New York:

In accordance with the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the German Savings Bank in the City of New York," passed April 9, 1859, the trustees hereby submit the fifteenth annual report, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes institution received during the year 1873, amount of interest earned, number of open accounts, amount of interest placed to credit of depositors, amount of interest earned same period, rate of interest declared for the year, total assets of the bank on January 1, 1874.

CONSISTING OF

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes loans on bond and mortgage on real estate in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, United States Bonds, Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the County of New York, Loans on Public Stocks, Real estate (Bank building), Cash on deposit in 5 City Banks and Trust Company, Cash on hand and deposited in Banks, Interest due on investments.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Due to depositors, Surplus Fund.

PHILIP BISSINGER, President.

THROD. ED. BUCK, Treasurer.

The following communication was received from the Police Department:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Board of Police, held on the 31st day of December, 1873, it was— Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and

Commonalty of the City of New York, be respectfully requested to appropriate and devote the property and premises heretofore known as Town Hall, of the Town of Morrisania, in the Village of Melrose, or so much as may be necessary, to the possession and use of this Department, to be used as station house and prison of the police precinct in which it is situated. And the premises situate in the Village of Tremont, now occupied by the police of the Town of West Farms, to the possession and use of this Department, to be occupied as station house and prison of the police precinct in which it is situated.

Very respectfully, yours, S. C. HAWLEY, Clerk.

Referred to the Committee on Law Department on motion of Alderman Monheimer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Abstract of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks for the week ending January 3, 1874:

ADJOURNED MEETING, December 30, 1873.

Three several maps, showing the grades of the streets crossing the depot grounds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at Spuyten Duyvel, Riverdale and Mt. St. Vincent, respectively, were adopted and ordered to be filed.

The President was requested to have prepared, and transmit to his Honor the Mayor, a report of the proceedings of this Department for the two months ending December 31, 1873.

WM. IRWIN, Secretary D. P. P.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1873-4.

STANDING COMMITTEES

ARTS AND SCIENCES, INCLUDING PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Aldermen Billings, Monheimer, Reilly.

FERRIES.

Aldermen Falconer, Cooper, Lysaght.

FINANCE.

Aldermen Van Schaick, Clausen, Kehr, Morris, Ottenlorter.

LANDS AND PLACES.

Aldermen McCafferty, Koch, Glausen.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Aldermen Cooper, Billings, Flanagan.

MARKETS.

Aldermen Morris, Kehr, Lysaght.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Aldermen Kehr, Ottendorfer, Falconer.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Aldermen Koch, Morris, Clausen.

RAILROADS.

Aldermen Billings, Van Schaick, Ottendorfer.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Aldermen Kehr, Cooper, Flanagan.

ROADS.

Aldermen Cooper, Clausen, Reilly.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.

Aldermen Ottendorfer, Koch, McCafferty.

STREETS.

Aldermen Monheimer, Billings, McCafferty.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

Aldermen Falconer, Monheimer, Van Schaick.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Statement of the hours during which all public offices in the City are open for business, and at which each Court regularly opens and adjourns, as well as of the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: OFFICES, LOCATION, HOURS. Includes Mayor's Office, Mayor's Marshal, Permit Bureau, License Bureau.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: OFFICES, LOCATION, HOURS. Includes Clerk of the Common Council, Clerk of Board of Assistant Aldermen.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Comptroller's Office, West end, New County Court House. 1—Bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the City— Ground floor, West end, New County Court House. 2—Bureau for the Collection of Taxes— Brown-stone building, City Hall Park. 3—Bureau for the collection of arrear of taxes and Assessments and of water rents— Ground floor, West end, New County Court House. 4—Auditing Bureau— Main floor, west end, New County Court House. 5—Bureau of Licenses— Ground floor, west end, New County Court House. 6—Bureau of Markets— County Court House. 7—Bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury, in the City and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor— (Office of Chamberlain and County Treasurer.) Main floor, west end, New County Court House. 8—Bureau for the Collection of Assessments Rotunda, Court House.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Counsel to the Corporation, 82 Nassau st., 9 a. m., 5 p. m. Public Administrator, 115 and 117 " 10 a. m., 4 p. m. Corporation Att'y, " " 8:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, 265 Broadway, Room 13, 9 a. m., 4 p. m. Attorney to the Department of Buildings, 20 Nassau street, Room 52, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Central Office, 300 Mulberry street, always open. Com's Office, " " " " Supt's Office, " " " " Inspector's Office, " " " "

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Chief Clerk's Office, Property Clerk, Bureau of St Clean'g, Bureau of Elections.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Commissioners' Office, Chief Clerk, Contract Clerk, Engineer in charge of sewers, Engineer in charge of Boulevards and Avenues, Bureau of repairs and supplies, Bureau of Lamps and Gas, Bureau of Incumbrances, Bureau of Street Improvements, Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton aqueduct, Bureau of Water Register, Bureau of Water Purveyor, Bureau of Streets and Roads.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Central Office, Out Door Poor Dept, Entrance on 11th Street, Free Labor Bureau, Reception Hospital, Reception Hospital, Bellvue Hospital.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Commissioner's Office, Chief of Department, Inspectors of Combustibles, Fire Marshal.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Commissioner's Office, Sanitary Superintendent, Register of Records, Surveyor's Bureau, Board of Assessors.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Commissioners' Office, Commissioners' Office.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Commissioners' Office.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Commissioners' Office, Surveyor's Bureau, Board of Assessors.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Superintendent's Office, Commissioners Office, Board of Education.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Office—32 Chambers street (basement).

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Commissioners Office, THE CITY RECORD Office.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES.

Table with 2 columns: Office, Hours. Includes Coroner's Office, Sheriff's Office, New Court House, County Clerk's Office, Surrogate's Office, Register's Office, District Attorney's Office, Old Court House, Commissioner of Jurors, Commissioner's Office.

COURTS.

Table with 2 columns: Court, Location, Hours. Includes Supreme Court, Superior Court, Clerk's Office.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Table with 2 columns: Court, Location, Hours. Includes Superior Court, Clerk's Office.

COMMON PLEAS.

Table with 2 columns: Court, Location, Hours. Includes Common Pleas.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Session, Location, Hours. Includes General Sessions, Oyer and Terminer.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Session, Location, Hours. Includes Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer.

JUSTICE (OR DISTRICT) COURTS.

Table with 2 columns: Court, Location, Hours. Includes First District, Second District, Third District, Fourth District, Fifth District, Sixth District, Seventh District, Eighth District, Ninth District.

MARINE COURT (Brown stone building.)

Table with 2 columns: Court, Location, Hours. Includes Marine Court.

POLICE COURTS.

Table with 2 columns: Court, Location, Hours. Includes First District, Second District, Precincts.

