MAYOR FOX.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Full Review.

THE FINANCIAL STATUS.

The Different Departments.

THEIR CONDITION AND WANTS.

The Mayor's Suggestions.

At three o'clock this afternoon his Honor Mayor Fox transmitted to Councils his first annual message. The unusual length of this document prevents our publication of it in full, but we give below all its material features. The message reads as follows: -

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:— In accordance with the requirements of the act of

the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 2d of February, A. D. 1854, known as the Consol dation act, making t the duty of the Mayor, once mi least in each year, to communicate to Councils a general statement of the condition of the councils a general statement of the condition of the city, in relation to its government, finances, and improvements, and to recommend the adoption of such measures as he might deem expedient for its security, health, cleanliness, and welfare, I herewith transmit this, my first annual message, and, lu doing so, I regard it as our paramount duty to recognize and acknowledge the goodness and mercy of Almighty God in His providential care of our city, in its exemption from pestilence, tumult, and dis-order, and in keeping our people in a condition of comparative comfort and cheerful in industrious

The laie period at which the message is sent in is to be attributed to the necessary delay incident to the settling up of the business operations of the several departments for the past year, and the time and work since required to make report thereof to this office, some of which reports have reached me only within the last few days.

The Funded Debt of the City. The following tabular statement of the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, from year to year, for the last thirteen years, as collated from the several Controllers reports, will be found interest-

Jan. 1, 1856. \$16,781,470 87 Jan. 1, 1864. \$24,683,725-88 19,471,177-43 20,668,784-60 1857... 1858... 20,425,078-78 21,010,486-56 20,962,409-20 1859 * 1968.. 86,677,529-77 * 1869.. 86,787,785-66 " 1870 .. 42,401,933-94 1862. 21,845,285 05 1863.. 24,354,342 66

Showing an increase in the space of thirteen years from \$16,781,470 87 to \$42,401,933 94 in the funded

It is proper to note that the amount of increase in the funded debt during the year 1869, over the amount stated as at the beginning of the same year, to wit, \$5,664,128-28, is to be attributed to the following loans, viz.:—
Loans issued for expenses of
Sohool Department....... \$185,600.00
Loans issued for expenses of

Loans issued for expenses of Culverts ... 3,425,100 00

-\$6,043,000:00 From which deduct Loans redeemed during the year.... \$102,598:34 Loans cancelled by Commissioners of Sinking Fund. . 276,203-38

\$375,801.72

\$5,664,195.28 The City Sinking Funds.

The City Sinking Funds.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Funds in the course of the year disposed of 5000 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, and also the privilege to which the city would have been entitled, if not precluded by law, of subscribing to the new stock issued by said company, namely—16,788 new shares, realizing in the whole the sum of \$330,364, which was promptly applied to the reduction of the funded debt, the city still owning, at the close of the year, 65,149 shares atili owning, at the close of the year, 65,149 shares of the capital stock of said company.

There were on the 1st day of January of the pre-

sent year thirty-eight separate sinking funds, holding in all \$12,356,921 40, to be converted into the funded debt under the charge of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, when deemed expedient.

Expenditures. The expenditures of the city, from year to year, during the same period, thirteen years hereinbefore

mentioned, were as follows:-Frac. \$1,208,506-93 1863. \$0.215,1856. \$1,208,506-93 1863. \$5,700,188-64 1857. \$3,877,915-17 1864. \$5,700,188-64 1858. \$3,863,605-67 1865. \$6,493,204-87\$1,208,506-93 1863 5.009,569 00 1866..... 1861...... 3,927,941-17 1868..... 4,292,194-04 1869...

In this connection I notice that of unpaid taxes there was outstanding on the first day of January or the present year an aggregate of \$5,172,616-23. The exhibit of uncollected taxes, and particularly that portion assessed for the years prior to the last, with the knowledge of the guarantees provided by law to fasten them as liens upon the properties against which they are charged, and the facilities afforded to collect them, will hardly be satisfactory to the prompt paying citizen, nor is it creditable

I regard it as of the highest importance that no legal means should be neglected nor precautions omitted to secure prompt payment of the taxes, and to enforce every test provided to ascertain whether they actually reach the City Treasury. The eleventh section of the Consolidation Act provides in express terms as follows:—
"The Receiver of Taxes shall render each day to

the City Controller an account of each item of his receipts, and daily pay the same into the City Trea-

It is obvious that the duty of furnishing each item of receipts is most important, and is in fact the only means provided by law to enable the tax-payer to know whether his money has been paid into the treasury, and to enable the city authorities to ascertain, on investigation of the Receiver's daily state. ment, whether the taxes have then, in each and every case, duly returned. There are those in our community who entertain grave doubts whether the whole amount of taxes, as above stated, are really outstanding. Having listened to complaints of citizens in several instances that taxes which had been duly paid were afterwards demanded, I took occaduly paid were afterwards demanded, I took occaduly paid were afterwards demanded. duly paid were afterwards demanded, I took occasion to make inquiry at the office of the City Controller, and on examining the daily returns of
the Receiver, I was surprised to find
that the important duty of making a daily
account of the items of receipts has been for several
years past neglected, and that the Receiver has
habitually substituted a statement, consisting of but
one line, and a lumping sum for each ward of the
city, thus rendering t impossible to ascertain by
reference to that record what were the items of each day's receipts in each ward, so that the tax-payer or a public officer by reference thereto cannot ascertain, as the lawintended he should, whether any particular tax path has gone into the treasury or not. I carnestly invoke the attention of Councils to this important subject, trusting that prompt and efficient measures wilbe taken to secure compilance

efficient measures wilbe taken to secure compilance with the law above quided.

Believing that it is the duty of Councils to fix and levy the rate of taxation yearly, and that so important a matter should not be permitted to go by default, I recommend that Councils should procure the repeal of the act of Assembly of the 5th of March, 1862, which decirres that if the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, before or on the second stated meeting in December a each and every year, shall fail to levy and fix therate of taxes for the ensuing year, the tax rate of the preceding year shall be con-

year, the tax rate of the preceding year shall be continued as the rate for he ensuing year.

It is a gratifying chamstance to note that, notwithstanding our apprently heavy funded debt, the withstanding our apprently heavy funded debt, the capitalists, properly appreciating the monetary strength of the city, and justly relying upon the prompt payment or iterest as it fails due, and of the principal when it natures, regard the city loans as among the best in ite market, and invest in them freely when offered; ad that notwithstanding the freely when offered; at that notwithstanding the freential excitements through which our people financial excitements through which our people have passed, the fluctuations of the times, and the

not unfrequent scarcities of money for investments, the city loads have steadily maintained themselves at an approximate par value upon sale.

(The Mayor here takes up each department of the city government, giving the figures for the year 1869 in detail. As these have aiready been published, we omit them, except so far as they are necessary to explain his accompanying suggestions! Message.

City Trensurer. The expenses of the Department of the City Pressurer for the year 1869 were \$23,266 66, being the exact amount appropriated. City Controller.

The appropriation to the Department of the City Controller was \$21,500, the expenditures being In this connection I would say, that upon making nquiry of the City Controller as to the valuation of the real estate, ground-rents and mortgages owned by the city, with a statement as to what incum-brances were upon the various properties of the city, I was informed that he was unable to furnish

any data, there being no records of that character kept in his office.

By the third section of the ordinance, entitled By the third section of the ordinanc, entitled "An Ordinance prescribing the powers and duties of the City Controller," passed November 6th, 1862, it is made the duty of the Controller to "keep a regular by the controller to "keep a regular by the controller to "keep and kept lar set of books, in which shall be opened and kept as many accounts under appropriate titles as may be necessary to show distinctly and separately all the estate and property whatsoever, real and per-sonal, vested in the city, all trusts in the care of the same, all debts due to and owing by the city," etc.,

etc.

The Controller, in his communication, says that this ordinance has not hitherto been compiled with; that the necessity for the existence of some such record reveals itself daily, and that no one department of our city government has it, each department having knowledge only of the property that comes under its immediate supervision and control. This evil should at once be remedied, and Councils ought promptly to take such measures as will afford a promptly to take such measures as will afford a compliance with the directions of an ordinance so manifestly useful and which have been too long ne-

Law Department. The Department of Law, under charge of the City folicitor, has collected during the year 1869 the sum Solicitor, has collected during the year isos the sam of \$36,415 S6, arising from municipal claims, interest, and costs, assessments for benefits to neighboring properties on opening or widening streets, taxes on dividends of city passenger railway companies, licenses on cars of the Market Street Passenger Railroad Company, and miscellaneous sources.

From the report of the City Solicitor, which accompanies this, it will be seen that that officer and his assistants have been heavily burdened. Besides the regular current business of the department, which is always heavy, there have been \$75 shifts

which is always heavy, there have been 675 suits brought against the city during the year, of which all were tried and finally disposed of, Quite a considerable number of the actions were instituted for the recovery of damages alleged to have been caused by the city or her officials; among others, the Schuylkill Navigation Company is plaintiff, laying its damages at \$1,000,000, besides 355 boat owners opedamages at \$1,000,000, besides 355 boat owners operating on the line of its canals who have also brought suit. In the branch of the Solicitorship for the Fairmount Park Commission there were, from the second of March to the end of the year, one hundred and ninety-six titles to land investigated and passed upon, and \$3,167,000 24 distributed in payment of land damages and liens upon premises taken for the park, and in the branch of the Solicitorship for the Guardiaus of the Poor there have been 264 returns from the aldermen of the city, of which 156 were tried and inally disposed of, 136 were amicably settled, many of which, through the instrumentality of the Solicitor, leaving only 19 still instrumentality of the Solicitor, leaving only 19 still pending. The report is full of interesting and im-portant information, and the suggestions therein contained are worthy of attention.

Surveys. The appropriation to the Department of Surveys, to emable it to prosecute its duties for the year, amounted to \$36,737, its expenditures \$35,080-24, amounted to \$56,707, its expenditures \$35,060-24, leaving a balance of \$1476-76 remaining to merge. Its receipts were \$3,740-18, which was paid into the City Treasury. The new surveys of this year were condined to three of the rural wards, namely: the First, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third, covering an area of 2739 acres. The total length of branch sewers constructed during the year 1869 was 49,598 feet, or nearly 94-10 miles, incurring an expense of \$136,317-57, of which the sum of \$18,869-96 was; paid by the city and \$116,847-61 by the owners of the properties fronting the sewers, In view of the reasons given by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, I recommend the enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the construction of any ordinance prohibiting the construction of any sewers in the public streets, excepting under a consewers in the pulsion streets, excepting under a con-tract with and under the supervision of the city, and also the repeal of the supplement to the ordi-nance "To Promote Cleanliness and Health," passed July 15, 1867. The passage of this supplement seems to have worked injuriously in the matter of making private connections with the sewers, as well because of injury done to the sewers by careless or trecompetent workmen, as also, for want of a proper

incompetent workmen, as also for want of a properecord of the connections. Public Schools. The number of public schools embrace 380 classi-fied schools, in which there were 80 male and 1445 female teachers; in all, 1515. The number of male pupils, 41,069, and females, 49,214, making a total of \$1,283 of our young people availing themselves of our admirable system of public instruction, in order to qualify themselves for the active habits of mature life, and come up to the measure of good citizen ship; and although this has involved an expenditure of the apparently large sum of \$1,177,292.57, there is no item of taxation to which the citizen more cheer fully submits, he properly appreciating the fact that by the inculcation of a good education and correct habits the good order_and[purity of society are pro-moted, and his own comfort and security thereby

nore thoroughly assured.

It may be confidently hoped that the increase of expenditures for the public schools will sooner or later be fully compensated by a diminution of the amounts required for the Almshouse and prisons, believing, as I firmly do, that education prevents and eradicates vice, and generally promotes habits of industry and economy.

Markets and City Property.

The appropriations for the year 1869 to the Department of Commissioner of Markets and City Property amounted to \$161,397.94, of which were expended \$156,049.98, leaving a balance merging of \$5348.96. Its receipts were \$132,574.85, being an increase in the aggregate of \$2312.94 over that of the year 1868, and an increase on city more than of the year 1868, and an increase on city property over the year 1868

City Commissioners. The report of the City Commissioners shows that the duties of that department require a supervision over the assessors in making the regular and extra assessment for election purposes and the militia en-rolment for militia duty; preparing and delivering the election papers and ballot-boxes for the 800 elec-tion divisions of the city; drawing some 5000 war-rants for fee bills of Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, District Attorney, road and court jurors, wit-nesses and miscellaneous business certified to by the judges of the several courts. Within five days after the election 2700 warrants for pay for the 2700 election officers were drawn. There were also issued 900 warrants to the 900 canvassers of the city making a total of 7451 warrants drawn for the year No fees were received on account of the city in this

department. City Rullroad. The number of cars which passed over the City Railroad during the year 1869, as stated by the Superintendent, was 15,884. The receipts were \$16,895-22; the appropriations, \$8800, and the amount expended, \$8742.77

Building Inspectors.

The Building Inspectors make report that the receipts during the year 1850 were, \$15,388502; the expenditures being \$11,568-16, and the net receipts, There were 5508 buildings erected, of which 4887 were dwelling houses; for other purposes, 621.

In an economical point of view, it may be assumed that all the cost of this department is fully repaid to the increased value at which good build-

ings erected under such supervision are assessed. Highways.

The appropriations to this department for the year 1869 amounted to \$501,06250, of which the sum of \$497,764 52 was expended, leaving \$297 68 remaining, which merged at the end of the year. A considerable number of our principal streets are occupied by passenger railway companies, with the understanding, as fixed by ordinance, that such streets shall be kept in repair by the railway companies. This arrangement does not seem to work well as there are continual complaints on the pare Highways. well, as there are continual complaints on the part of citizens in regard to their condition. There are oc-casional eforts on the part of the companies to do the work, mainly stimulated, however, by the necessities of the railroad tracks, but it falls far short of that thorough repair from euro to carb which the purpose contemplated in the passage of

the ordinance referred to would seem to require, and so it must obviously continue to be so long as the responsibility of keeping the highways in good order responsibility of keeping the highways in good order is divided. In view of the experience of the past, I recommend that new arrangements be made, namely, that the passenger railway companies respectively contribute a certain sum per year, proportionate to the streets upon which their tracks are laid and the length of their lines, and that all the work shall be done entirely by the city under the supervision of the Highway Department. Knowing the condition of many of the highways of the city, and assuming that proper economy has been exercised in expenditures, it would seem that the appropriation to this department for repairs falls short of the requirements of the city in this respect.

In this connection I would say that the primitive mode of paying with cobble stones should be at once abandoned. It creates unnecessary wear and tear to vehicles and damages the horses, saying nothing about the intolerable rounds. There have been signed in their passing over them. There have been

siqued in their passing over them. There have been

a number of experiments tried in regard to the character of paving in concrete, in wood, and in granite block, and I apprecent that Councils can by this time conclude upon some uniform mode which would combine utility and quiet with smoothness and cleanliness, and with a due regard to public secondary.

matter of underground drainage, that portion of the work belonging to this department seems to be very well attended to. The old system of cleansing the streets under contract with Councils came to a termination in the month of March of last year; and an act of Assembly having been passed to that effect, the entire control over that work be-came vested in the Board of Health, under whose superintendence it has since been attended to

Water.

The income of the Water Department, according to the report of the Chief Engineer, was \$808,546.23. The quantity of water pumped by all four of the works during the year was \$1,414,752,335 gallons, or an average of 24,166,078 gallons per day.

The Chief Engineer says that the turbine wheel and pumps commenced in 1868, and completed and put in operation February 17, 1869, are perfectly successful pieces of machinery, and a valuable addition to the water power.

o the water power.
The Chief Engineer recommends that Fairmount

dam should be rebuilt from low tide upward, and raised at least two feet above its original level, and that, as this improvement would be of advantage to the Schuyikii Navigation Company, they should bear part of the expense ear part of the expense,

The quantity of gas manufactured by the Phila-

The quantity of gas manufactured by the Philadelphia Gas Works during the year was 1,163,162,000 cubic feet, being an increase over the year 1808 of 96,492,600 cubic feet, or over 9 per cent. the total product of the works since their erection being 12,676,872,000 cubic feet. The greatest consumption in any twenty-four hours was on the night of the 32d of last December, amounting to 5,801,000 cubic feet, showing an increase over the same time in the year preceding of 494,000 cubic feet.

In view of complaints from citizens to this office, and of reports of the police of want of regularity in the lighting of the public lamps in various parts of the city, I recommend a change in the arrangement now existing, as follows, viz.: that the time of lighting and extinguishing should be made public through the newspapers; that those who are to light and extinguish shall be employed by the city, and that the number of meter lamps, by which the quantity of gas consumed by the city is assertained, be increased, so as to obtain a closer average, care be increased, so as to obtain a closer average, care being taken that the burners in the meter lamps ex-actly correspond in size and kind with those on the other lamps. I also recommend that the public iamps shall be tighted every night throughout the year without exception. The proposed arrangement would add somewhat to the cost of lighting the city, but the advantages resulting from it would amply remune-rate the expenditure. If there should be inattention to the lamps a corrective could easily be applied, convenience, would also materially assist the opera-tions of the police, as there is no more efficient adjunct for the police than light. I also recommend that more public lamps be placed on the line of Deja-

The statistics given in the report of the Board of Health are exceedingly interesting. It will be found that there were 6382 marriages during the past year, and there have been a total of 14,785 deaths within the same period; this latter item, in comparing with that of the year preceding (1868), is but a very slight increase, the deaths reported for the year 1868 being 14,693. This, considering the increase in our population, speaks well for the health of the city in 1869. There were 16,960 children born during the past year. The Poor.

The annual appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the year 1869 was \$450,310. Expenditures amounted to \$428,557.84, leaving a balance merging at close of the year, \$1752'16. The receipts during the year were \$26,950'80. The amount expended for house purposes was \$323,224'46; for out-door purposes \$105,333 38.

Glrard College. During the year 1869, 48 of the pupils of this insti-tution were bound out to various trades, 6 expelled, the indentures of 4 caucelled, 1 died, and there were

at the close of the year 510 orphans in the college enjoying its advantages.

The appropriations to the institution amounted to \$171,675, and the expendances \$163,819.78, with \$1856.92 remaining returned to the Girard Fund at the end of the year. The Girard Estate.

The recepts of the Girard estate during 1869, from all sources, amounted to \$435,308 02; the balance in the treasury, January 1, 1869, was \$112,447:85, making a total of \$437,755 87. The disbursements for the expenses of Girard College and for other purposes during same period were \$490,430 28, leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1, 1870, of \$37,325-59. The affairs of this estate, and of the other trusts heretofore managed by the city, are now adminis-tered by the Directors of City Trusts, who will make to Councils a yearly report of their doings. Fairmount Park.

Up to the 31st day of December, 1868, the amount paid by the Commissioners to owners of land with whom the valuation had been reached by mutual agreement, was \$3,125,441.16, and the amount paid for land for which the damages were assessed by inries was \$81,130-40, and for charges \$50-50, making a total for land purchases of \$3,127,070-98, and for land damages \$81,189-90, in all \$3,208,269-88. The properties acquired by the Commissioners embrace 263 distinct parcels. As a rate, the visitors to this magnificent domain, of all ages and classes, have exhibited the most landable order and good conduct, and the instances of wilful violation of deco-rum or wanton depredation of property have been few. The Commissioners, in their annual report,

truthfully say:—
"The regulations adopted for the government of
"The regulations adopted for the government of The regulations adopted for the government of the Park have proved most effective. Prepared, as they have been, so as to give all the largest liberty in the use and enjoyment of the advantages which the Park offers, consistent with a decent respect for propriety of demeanor, and proclaimed in so many ways that the most unobservant cannot truthfully plead ignorance of their requirements, they have commended themselves to general favor and have commanded general compliance. While imposing restraints designed only to prevent unwarranted license, the Commissioners havefassionously sought to furnish to the masses of the people every facility of access to, and recreation within, the splendid domain which owes its existence to their liberality, and which is sacredly set apart that they and the masses of the people who are to succeed them may and it a blessing and a solace forever."

The gigantic task of developing, and tastefully and judiciously laying out, beautifying, and adorning this unrivalled space, is quietly and steadily proceeding onward, under the charge of gentlemen who seem entirely equal to the performance of all the duties assigned to them.

The Fire Department.

In a former message which I had the honor to send to Councils, vetoing a bill excluding a certain send to Councis, velong a one excitating a certain class of fire companies from the city's appropriations for the present year (and which it gave me pleasure to know received your concurrence, I suggested certain reforms, of the propriety of which time and experience have but served to convince me more strongly.

Avoiding for the present, and in view of our fractical condition for this year, the disputed most

financial condition for this year, the disputed ques-tion of a Paid Fire Department, a single change of administration, it seems to me, might effect much of what its advocates desire, without material in-terference with the views differing from them on that question: I allude to a change in the mode of electing the engineers; and I again recommend that, like all other public officers, they shall be chosen by popular or public authority, and they will then be relieved from dependence for re-election on those whose acts and conduct it is their dut to examine and regulate. A better discipline would be obtained, and the summary and impartial punish-ment that should follow disobedience or-discrete: would prevent the repetition of those things that have brought so much discredit upon the whole fire

Department of Steam Bellers. The first year's administration fully testifies the wisdom of Councils in establishing this department. It has been a success, notwithstanding the numberless difficulties with which it has been obliged to It has been a success, notwinstanding the numberless difficulties with which it has been obliged to
contend since its organization, especially by reason
of the presence of a corporation known as "The
Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company," the
operations of which seem to interfere with our department to a very considerable degree, as will be
seen by the reference to the report of the Chief Engineer, hereto annexed. The Onief Eagineer
reports the following statement of repairs and the
appliances ordered to be placed apon boilers during
the year 1869:—Number of safety-valves, 1262; number of additional guage-cocks, 687; number of glass
guages applied as a visible means of indicating the
water level, 154; number of boilers condenned, 15;
number of patches ordered upon boilers, 67; there
were 228 boilers requiring recaulting, and 68 to have
braces repaired and new ones put in.

The number of steam-gauges ordered remaired, 51;
there were 27 boilers found running without any
means of ascertaining the amount of pressure carried, except by the notches upon the lever of the
safety-valve. The number of boilers inspected by
the department during the year, using Schavikill
river water.

2181

river water. 12st
Those using Delaware river water. 18s
" spring or creek water. 18s
" well water. 251

Total number of boilers inspected 9000

\$1708 02. The report contains suggestions worthy of

Defense and Protection. Defense and Protection.

The Superintendent and executive officer of the City Arsenal makes report that the transactions of the department have been to keep stores on hand in proper condition to be prepared for any emergency, and to look after such military property belonging to the city as had been issued and was not yet returned. The disbursements on behalf of this department for the year were as follows:—Warrants paid, \$1.278.51; warrants outstanding at end of the paid, \$1,278-54; warrants outstanding at end of the war, \$1768-54, amounting in all to \$2,047-28, leaving the sum of \$139,560-50 in the treasury on the 31st day of December last, to the credit of the commis-The Fire Marshal.

The report of the Fire Marshal makes mention of the fact that last year was an exceedingly disas-trous one as regards the number of fires and the extent of loss occasioned thereby. The whole number of fires happening was 623; a majority were but of a comparatively trilling character. There were a number of very heavy fires, embracing the following descriptions of properties: — Chesnut street and Market street stores, different kinds of factories, the Patterson bonded warehouse block, sugar refinery, broad street warehouses, extensive livery stables, freight depot, blanket factory, printing offices, saw and planin, mill, and such like important and valuable establi, ments—the free happening from carciesyness, inc. militarism, overcrowdpening from carelessness, inc adiarism, overcrowd-ing of floors of buildings with goods of inflammable material, defective construction of buildings, etc.
The Fire Marshal reports a fact which should be noted—that it not unfrequently happens that pro-fessional theres are found clad in fremen's equip-ments, under guise of which they gain access to burning or threatened buildings, and pursue their

The Insurance Patrol, is an organization of experienced firemen, formed during the last year; it is employed by a number of the insurance companies, and furnished by them with the necessary apparatus and material to enable it to save exposed goods and other valuables in time of fre. It has rendered very efficient service in this

The Police.

The annual appropriations to the Department of The annual appropriations to the Department of Police for the year 1869 have amounted to \$551, 565 90, and the expenditures to \$347, 504 905, leaving a balance merging at the end of the year of \$3554 84. The report of the Chief of Police presents many interesting and important items of information. The total number of arrests during the year was \$8,749, an increase of 2416 as compared with those of the previous year; the greater portion of the arrests, however, being for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. There seems to be a wide-spread spirit of lawlessness among the idle portion of the youth of our population, showing itself in stone lighting, street rioting and the like, with occasional violations of greater magnitude, which give much trouble to of greater magnitude, which give much trouble to the officers. Many of the boys engaged in these discreditable scenes are so young as to indicate that their parents give but little heed to the evil bent of their minds, and take but little if any pains to cor-

their minds, and take but little if any pains to correct them.

The instances of this character are so frequent as would seem to require the passage of a law holding the parents directly accountable for the ill behavior of their children, when the latter are under the parents care and young in years. The prevalence of this evil must be stopped by all legal means requisite for such purpose. Such tumuit and disorder are but the seeds from which vice and crime are the fruits, and if justice were sternly administered without the interference of that misplaced sympathy which the youthful offender is sure to evoke, the certain punishment which would follow defectual preventive.

The number of persons furnished with ledgings at the various station-houses is enormous, amountat the various station-houses is enormous, amounting to 76,451. No stronger argument in favor of the establishment of a House of Correction can be furnished than these figures. The greater portion of these persons are of that class who, having no fixed home anywhere, and being able-bodied, walk the streets during the day with nothing to do, and in many cases no inclination for industrious occupation, gathering food by begging or as they can, and when night approaches seek shelter from the inclemency of the weather in our station-houses.

Several of the station houses are in avery deplorable condition. The Union Street, Cherry Street, Fifteenth and Locust Streets, and the Spring Garden Hall Station Houses, although repairs have

Street, Fifteenth and Locust Streets, and the Spring Garden Hall Station Houses, although repairs have been and are being made to the first, second, and last mentioned, are all discreditable to the city. It is almost a wonder that either prisoners or lodgers can endure the privations and atmosphere to which they must submit in these places. These things ought not to scattane, and I therefore suggest for the consideration of Councils the propriety of constructing new station houses on the same or other conveniently-located lots in these districts, in place of those now used for police purposes.

I recommend the passage of an ordinance placing all of the newsboys and bootblacks under the restrictions of a license, without charge, and to wear a badge with proper designation and number, and providing penalties for not complying with such restrictions as may be thought proper to be imposed

strictions as may be thought proper to be imposed to insure civility and good conduct.

The Detective Department, under Chief Kelly, is entitled to commendation for its energy and skill in the prosecution of the duties required of that branch of the department, not only in its remarkable success in the arrest of criminals, but in having them. cess in the arrest of criminals, but in having them convicted. I approve and commend to you the suggestion of the Chief of Police, that the office of the High Constable be changed, and that instead of having seven of these officers contining themselves to looking after violations of the ordinances, have three additional detectives and four Inspectors of

The Detective Department is so important for the the Detective Department is so important for the detection of crime—each member thereof giving himself to that particular study as a specialty, necessarily becoming skilled—that I think the public interests would be best subserved by an increase in its numbers; whilst with regard to those who would be retained for High Constable's duty, they can, with the assistance of the proposed inspectors, attend very well to the matter of violations of ordinances. The corps of inspectors is a matter of much moment.

It is proposed to create a rank superior to that of lieutenant, and subdivide the present police districts into four inspection divisions, placing an inspector in charge of each division, he to be subordinate to the orders of the chief, and holding each inspector responsible for the discipline and performance of duty of the force and for the enforcement of the ordinances in his particular division. I regard this proposition as an improvement upon the present arrangement, and I recommend the passage of an ordinance providing for the changes mentioned.

The patrol force of the Police Department, although working with commendable zeal, and exhibiting an obedience to orders deserving of much praise, falls

short in its numbers to meet the necessities of this large community. Our population increases from year to year, in a rapid ratio, requiring, for instance nearly 5000 new dwelling-houses last year to supply the domand, and stretching out the city in every possible direction, and yet the number of police remain the same as for years, nay, absolutely less than during the administration of Hon. Robert T. Conrac, from 1854 to 1856. Particular attention beed only be given to that part of the report of the Chief which makes mention of the extended beats which the officers are obliged to cover, and also to the comparison between our own and also to the comparison between our own and other large cities, as to the proportion of officers to population, in order to convince the most doubtful of the absolute necessity for an increase of the force; besides, applications are continually being made to this office for the appointment of officers to be employed and baid by citizens residing in particular neighborhoods, to guard their immediate lodalities. This ought not to be, The municipal government assesses a lax upon the municipal government assesses a tax upon ach citizen for general police expenses, and he each citizen for general police expenses, and ne willingly pays it; and yet the same citizen, for want of municipal action, finds the necessity to employ a special officer, and pay him out of its own private means to perform the duty and afford the protection which the city, in taxing him, admits its obligation to provide.

and in this connection allow me to commend to your early consideration the propriety of organizing a mounted police in some of the rural districts. The beats in those localities are necessarily very large. receiving far less attention than other portions of the city.

The importance of both the Schyulkill and Dela-

The importance of both the Schyulkill and Delaware Harbon Folice increases, and in view of the immense amount of valuable property located on and in the neighborhood of the Delaware river front, and the necessity for increased facilities to enable that branch of the police to successfully prosecute its duties. I recommend the purchase of a steam police tug, to supply the place of row-boats, it is impossible to cover and guard the great distance and length of the built-up portions of the city on the Delaware river front with out two row-boats, and there are other reasons for surgesting a change. and there are other reasons for suggesting a change. Such a police tug should, besides the ordinary pro-pelling power, be furnished with a steam fire engine, pening nower, be turnished with a steam are engine, capable of throwing four heavy streams of water in case of fire to shipping or to buildings in or near Delaware avenue, and should have power, with attachments at the side of the buil for pumping our sunken or leaky vessels. It should have a secure apartment on board for prisoners, and sleeping and living apartments for officers and crow; it should living apartments for officers and crow; it should also carry two boats—one a cutter and the other a small light skiff—and a full set of life-preservers. small fight skill—and a full set of life-preservers. Especially in view of the purchase of land in the upper end of the Twenty-third ward, for the purpose of erecting a House of Correction thereon—in that connection alone such a steamer becomes an abso-lute necessity, and I therefore recommend the passage of an ordinance making an appropriation for the purpose.

Committing Magistrate. The committing magistrate reports the number of

cases brought before and disposed of by him during the past year to be 3228. The amount of fines, penalties, and costs received by him was \$978-25.

The County Prison. The Inspectors of the County Prison report that the prison is overcrowded, and steps are imperatively demanded by the necessities of the institution to relieve it from its excess of vagrant population. It is to be hoped the House of Correction, now in fair prospect of being established, will materially contribute to this end.

Morgue.

I regard the establishment of a Morgue, conveniently located, for temporary deposit of the bodies of persons deceased, who may be unknown, in order to anord opportunity for recognition, as a matter appealing to our highest sense of humanity. Conclusion.

In the foregoing suggestions I have endeavored to submit to you in a shape as condensed as the quan-tity of matter and the importance of the subjects would justify, the transactions of the past year in the organized departments of the city. I am aware that the Councils are exercising a constant super-vision, and I do invoke a continuance of watchfulvision, and I do invoke a continuance of watchfulness over and scrutiny of those who are charged with the duties of administering public affairs. While laws are essential, they fail to be of advantage unless enforced through capable and honest men, and too much attention eannot be given to the character and capacity of those selected for public officers either by the people of Councils. Our city is worth all the trouble. We have everything to make us proud of our position, and when we consider its uniform health, and the comfort with which all our form health, and the comfort with which all citizens can live, we must be thankful to the Divin Ruler under whose providence we enjoy these bless ings. I add, gentlemen, my promise that my aid and to operation shall always be cheerfully given to you to ordain or to carry out every measure of legislation for the prosperity and happiness of our people; and in conclusion, while urging upon you a strict supervision of every department and a rigid economy, no means nor more than the prosperity of the street money must be spared that are necessary to prevent disorder and preserve the public peace, to maintain the cleanliness and health of our city, to promote the public convenience, and to insure to all our citizens the fullest protection to their property, their health, and their lives. Office of the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia

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St. James Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or lotter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gols, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

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MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

Another Giant Stripe has been made in chemical cience. Phalon's VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HADL is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of grey bair, heretofore known. It is pellucid, cooling, limpid, inodorous, and never-falling, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and

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Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street. WANAMAKER & BROWN'S BOYS' SUITS, 83 UP.

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Wanamaker & Brown's Hoths' Chrosprolitan Saits,
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Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Vest,
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Wanamaker & Brown's Register Walking Coats.
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THE A RESERVED.

PRATT-HUQUENELR,—On the 28th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Wilson Pratt, of Alcester, Warwickshire, England, to Lilly S., eldest daughter of the late John H. Huquenele, of this city.

HOFFMAN, -On the with instant, SAMUEL T. HOFF-MAN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Amily Lodge, No. 19, L. O. of O. P.: Washington and Lafay-

chanics' Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Na. 125 Wharton street, on Sunday afternson at 1 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery. HUNTER.—On the 19th instant, FRANCES MARY, daughter of James R. and Antoinette Hunter, in the

th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1919 Ridge avenue, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KENDRICK.—On the 19th instant, of scarlet fever. Jennie Bringhurst, youngest daughter of William D. and Maggie Kendrick, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the restdence of her parents, No. 226 Chester street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery. lows' Cemetery.

McKinlry.—On the 19th instant, Martha B. Parton, wife of Hugh H. McKinley, in the 20th year of

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1044 Ward street, on Friday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philadel-

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