

JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

THE MARTIAL LAW ILLEGAL—REACTION AGAINST WISSE.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday Night, Dec. 5, 1859.

The excitement has almost completely died out, much to the chagrin of those who have been gloried in "fuss and feathers" during the last two or three weeks. Some two hundred troops left their homes on Saturday, and quite a large number took their departure to-day. The "garrison" now consists of not more than six hundred men, and it is said this number will be kept here until after the fall of the curtain in the second act of the drama, on the 16th inst. Were it not that human life has been taken both at the onslaught at Harper's Ferry and at the close of the scene at Charlestown, the whole affair might justly be termed a ridiculous farce. The garrisoning of the town by the "grand army" of Gov. Wise, the driving thence of all not personally known to the "powers that be," and the expulsion, or rather exclusion, from the field of execution of all the people of the surrounding country, gives the whole affair such an air of ludicrousness that the wisest Virginia fire-eater out of the "royal family" cannot help laughing in his sleeve at the very thought of the many outlandish scenes enacted here during the past few weeks. It has been "one grand effort" to make Henry A. Wise, the author of the sentiment "the union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," if not President of the United States at least President of the to-be-former "Southern Republic." In fact I heard a member elect of the Virginia Legislature state in front of the Sappington House, only a few hours after the execution, that "a stranger arriving in our midst would think he was already in the capital of the Southern 'Republic.' One of the Governor's first acts was to 'appoint a near relative Commander-in-Chief, who, 'although he served in the Mexican war as an aid to 'General, afterword President, Frank Pierce, knows 'more about drilling potatoes than he does of drilling 'an army. This gentleman appoints a host of aids, 'and these aids have their attacks, all of it not 'needed with the Royal blood,' deeply afflicted with the Governor's political prospects. O. Jennings Wise, the Governor's son, a man of education and fortune, was found in the ranks, and such has been said on that score. Why, it was the only capacity left in which he could participate in the campaign of the 'grand army.' By the anti-duelling law of Virginia, he is prohibited from holding any commission whatever under the State, and hence his ambition to join the ranks. Had it not been for this impediment, who doubts that the illustrious son of such an illustrious sire would have been attached to the Major-General's staff on Friday morning last, when said staff rode to the field of execution over fifty strong. The people of Charlestown, as well as those of the surrounding country, are perfectly disgusted at this miserable attempt of Henry A. Wise to make himself a great man. He has evidently overrated the mark, and the reaction will fall with terrible effect on him.

There was divine service in several of the churches yesterday, but as far as I can learn no allusion whatever was made to the recent hanging of Capt. John Brown. The audiences were rather light, composed principally of soldiers; the people from the surrounding country having been kept out of town on the day of the execution, appear both to come in now that it is over.

As an evidence of the extreme ignorance of those appointed to manage affairs here, I may state that at no time has martial law been officially declared, yet a complete espionage has been placed on both the Rail Road and Telegraph. For a week past no dispatch could be sent over the wires unless having been examined and passed upon by Major General Tallifero (pronounced here Tol-iv-er), and the railroad was prohibited from landing or embarking passengers unless by express permission of the aforesaid commander. Now, as the State neither the railroad nor the telegraph, it is shrewdly expected by some that the State has most criminally tampered with private rights. They established a censorship over the press, every representative was deeply scrutinized, and yet THE TRIBUNE, a paper scarcely allowed to come through the Post-Office, had and still has its correspondents both here and at Harper's Ferry.

Gov. Willard is said to be in Richmond, making every effort to have the punishment of his brother-in-law, Cook, commuted. The Governor has no power in the premises, he having no power to interfere in a case of treason; but the Legislature has the power, by passing a special law, either to commute or pardon. As that body is now in session, something may possibly be done in his case. When Cuba was invaded by filibustering Americans, the Government took the lives of the first few taken prisoners, but when the main army of Gen. Lopez was taken, the men were imprisoned but a short time and then released, and many of them are now peaceable and respectable citizens. Admitting that Capt. John Brown and his men did wrong in invading Virginia, was that act more criminal than the attempted seizure of the Island of Cuba by a few hot-headed and misguided Americans? Old Spain could afford to act generously toward the invaders of her soil; cannot the Legislature, the true and legitimate Government of Virginia, be induced to act in a like manner? The "front and face of the offending" has been removed; John Brown is dead, and the imprisonment for life of his followers—denied or not, as the world may choose to call them—cannot possibly do harm.

Cook, Coppie, and the negroes, are doing all in their power to prepare for their end, and their request that but as few persons as possible shall be allowed to see them, has been complied with. Stephen said Hazlett remains in the same calm state. It is supposed they will both be tried here.

THE JOHN BROWN FUND.

FRIENDS: The fund has now reached the sum of \$1,154.50; \$105 of which is a contribution from the Church of the Puritans, Dr. Cheever's. The sum of five dollars is also sent from Connecticut, as will be seen from the following:

From the Rev. A. A. Phelps, New York, Dec. 5, 1859. DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d inst. expressing regret that I did not turn down, to your standard of Anti Slavery, the Compend of my "Impending Crisis of the South;" and I am much surprised to learn that we are still so wide apart in our views upon the subject. Ever since the publication of my Compend, until day before yesterday, when your letter came to hand, I had moved under the pleasing impression that our opinions on the Slavery question were very nearly identical. From the time when, more than twenty months ago, I had the pleasure of partaking of the hospitality of your mansion, in New-Castle County, I have recognized the justice of your criticism; and of some of the baser features of my work, and I had already pre-determined to expunge those features from the then contemplated pamphlet edition, which was intended for gratuitous and more general circulation. There is scarcely a page of the Compend that I did not render less obnoxious than the original, toward slaveholders. Many of the more exasperating passages of the original work have been entirely omitted. For instance, the matter embraced in pages 139, 140, and 141, in which, in the original, I drew a comparison between slaveholders and murderers and other bad characters, and much other matter, comprising, in the aggregate, from two to three dozen pages, which, on more sober reflection, I deemed unnecessarily vituperative toward the slaveholding class, has been studiously removed—not because all I said was not strictly true, nor because they (the slaveholders) have not merited all the sharp points of invective which I leveled at them, but merely from a feeling of charity for the foolish and unfortunate position in which we find them placed.

If I had brought the book down to a lower base of Republicanism than that upon which it now rests, I should not have been true to my own convictions; and I hope I am well grounded in the determination never to prostitute my principles for any man or set of men, or thing or things whatever. As the author of the book, I suppose that I alone should be held responsible for what it contains. At any rate, in reference to this matter, I am particularly desirous that no sort of responsibility should attach to any one who is at all unwilling to assume it. Though fully conscious of my individual weakness, I feel myself quite competent to the task of carrying the whole burden of my offense against the slaveholders; and if, from whatever cause, it shall prove to be the pleasure of any or all of those who have heretofore kindly borne it with me, to throw their several shares upon my own shoulders, they are at perfect liberty to do so; and, in every such case, I will cheerfully accept of the weight.

Sincerely and solemnly believing that I am right in all my premises and conclusions in regard to the question at issue, I have only to reaffirm all that I have said in "The Impending Crisis of the South," and to renew my declaration that upon the plans and principles therein defined, I, for one at least, am determined, so far as I have the power, whether living or dead, to wage unremitting warfare against Human Slavery, until for all time to come it shall cease to have a foot hold in my native South. If there be Republicans, or Anti-Slavery men of whatever name or nation, North or South, who are content to strive for the consummation of an end less patriotic and desirable than this, I do not appear to be identified with them in either purpose or practice, nor, even in the slightest degree, to be made a participant in the honor of their efforts.

Yours truly, H. R. HELPER.

HARPER'S FERRY, WOODEN HILL, DEL.

THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1860.

A Reduction of \$1,360,000.

The Controller sent to the Aldermen last night his estimates for the Tax Levy of the coming year. We print the document in full:

In compliance with the 25th section of an ordinance of the Board of Education, the City of New York, to wit: The Finance Department of the City of New York, passed Dec. 31, 1857, the Controller herewith respectfully submits to your honorable body a detailed estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1860, with an estimate of the probable amount of tax required to be levied for the year 1860, and a draft of an act for the annual appropriations, and a draft of an act of the Legislature authorizing the raising of the necessary amount of money by a tax.

General Classification of Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts and expenditures of the City Government may be classed under the following general heads:

- I. For the support of the City Government, including the expenses of the Police, Alms-House, Department of Education, the Board of Health, the Fire Department, Board of Assessors, and the City Court, and the annual contributions to various charitable and other institutions.
- II. Interest on the city debt.
- III. Redemption of the principal of the city debt.
- IV. Redemption of the interest on the city debt.
- V. Public improvements, the expense of which is defrayed by assessments for benefits upon property in the vicinity thereof.

The ordinary expenses of the Government are provided for by the annual taxes.

The above are among five hundred letters received by me during the past few hundred hours, and the first amount to \$1,154.50, or \$22.25 per hour from the beginning! But while the responsive heart of the North has been thus substantially sympathizing with the one whom they admire, and venerate, and love, the great soul itself has passed away into the eternal heavens. During the eighteen centuries which have passed, no such character has appeared among men. The galleries of the re-echoing ages echo with no footfall mightier than the martyr of to-day. He has gone! Efforts to save him were fruitless. Prayers were vainly uttered. He stood before his murderers defiantly, asking no mercy. For God and for His poor, in the effort to practically realize a living Gospel, he dared to fail, where failure worked a forfeiture of life. In this sublime endeavor—in this self-immolation, laying his hand upon the eternal and the true, he found his strength "within the veil." Rapt in the future lost to the present, God and His Eternities held his steady gaze amid earth's whirl. Bewildered, not daunted, not the shifting scenes of his life's drama at the last brought to him neither regrets nor forebodings. Having finished the work which God had given him to do, this apostle of a new dispensation, in imitation of the Divine, received with fortitude his baptism of blood. And thus, beholding the heavens opened and Jesus standing at the right-hand of the throne of God, "this 'last of Christian Martyrs' stepped proudly and calmly 'upon the scaffold, and thence upward into the 'embrace of Angels, and into the general assembly 'of the first-born, whose names are written 'in heaven.' THADDEUS HYATT.

New York, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS IN DELAWARE.

MR. ROBINSON TO MR. HELPER.

WOODROW HALL, Dec. 2, 1859.

H. R. HELPER, esq., New-York—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 21st ult. was duly received, and your common sense and wisdom are all the more appreciated in view of John Brown's mad and wicked attempt on Harper's Ferry as much pleasure. I required no confirmation or proof that the Republicans were not connected, directly or indirectly, with his treasonable scheme. This must have been evident to any mind not blinded by passion or prejudice.

It is not possible that all patriotism as to invade the Constitutional rights of the South, the engaged would have been commensurate with their wealth, intelligence, and numerical position. Their common sense would have forbade trusting such a project to Old Brown and his paltry nineteen confederates. But the public mind, both North and South, is at present too much governed by its unscrupulous inclination to the rail to take a clear view of the subject.

I deeply deplore and deplore the demonstrations which will be made to-day by the Abolitionists on behalf of Brown. It is misplaced sympathy, can do no good, and is fraught with much evil. In my humble opinion, if it were possible for Old Brown to live and devote a thousand years to his country and mankind, he could not repair the wrong he has done. To be hanged and die, well he would; that the principle on which he acted is radically wrong, fewer still can call in question. For once admit that he was right, and you sap the foundation of all law and social order. In reply to your inquiry, I regret to state my fear that Brown's will cause this State to go helplessly for the Slave Property.

The papers you sent me of your Compend remained unexamined until yesterday, and I most say frankly, that I am disappointed that you have not expanded all the sharp points. You will remember that in the conversation which I had with you, when I was honored by your visit and acquaintance by letter of introduction to Prof. Willard, he told me in his own words, that you had in view that in its circulation—by presenting the simple facts without exhibiting any asperity of feeling; also pressing that Slavery is a peculiar institution, and that the truth should be stated (not compressed), but tempered to the understanding and moral perceptions of the slaveholder. You then admitted that you once thought it right to hold the slave, and that you now think that you should have clearly for others until his souls be illuminated by the same light that convinced you that Slavery was wrong, and that this was nothing more than one man should meet out to another. If we did not tolerate each other's errors and opinions, we should never have succeeded in our work. Both my feelings and my judgment are in favor of the non-slaveholders in the struggle of arraying the non-slaveholders against the slaveholders in the social relationships of life, regarding the worst phases of both, and intensifying a deadly hatred. I cited the Quaker Minister from America, who visited the English people, and also the conversation between George Fox and Wm. Penn, and other points clearly illustrating my view, that, although I am now and ever will hold, that Slavery is wrong, socially, morally, and politically, and, to me, it would be a sin to hold a slave, yet that I dared not pass judgment on a slaveholder, and say that he was committing a sin. This was a matter between him and his God.

After several hours of pleasant and instructive conversation, you seemed pleased, and also stated to me that I was not gratified to learn that Gov. Moran, and several other prominent Republicans, fully concurred with me in regard to expressing all expressions calculated to irritate and excite the prejudice of the slaveholders. If this had been fully carried out, and the plain, simple, naked truth presented that Slavery is wrong, I think you would have called not only the non-slaveholders, but also a great measure, the slaveholders of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, in fleeing their respective States.

The above being my views, as expressed to you in our conversation, I feel confidently on your sense of honor to place me in a proper light in connection with you, and that your name should be prominently one of the contributors to your Compend, and implicitly endorse its contents.

I am, very truly yours, HARRISON ROBINSON.

MR. HELPER TO MR. ROBINSON.

43 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d inst. expressing regret that I did not turn down, to your standard of Anti Slavery, the Compend of my "Impending Crisis of the South;" and I am much surprised to learn that we are still so wide apart in our views upon the subject. Ever since the publication of my Compend, until day before yesterday, when your letter came to hand, I had moved under the pleasing impression that our opinions on the Slavery question were very nearly identical. From the time when, more than twenty months ago, I had the pleasure of partaking of the hospitality of your mansion, in New-Castle County, I have recognized the justice of your criticism; and of some of the baser features of my work, and I had already pre-determined to expunge those features from the then contemplated pamphlet edition, which was intended for gratuitous and more general circulation. There is scarcely a page of the Compend that I did not render less obnoxious than the original, toward slaveholders. Many of the more exasperating passages of the original work have been entirely omitted. For instance, the matter embraced in pages 139, 140, and 141, in which, in the original, I drew a comparison between slaveholders and murderers and other bad characters, and much other matter, comprising, in the aggregate, from two to three dozen pages, which, on more sober reflection, I deemed unnecessarily vituperative toward the slaveholding class, has been studiously removed—not because all I said was not strictly true, nor because they (the slaveholders) have not merited all the sharp points of invective which I leveled at them, but merely from a feeling of charity for the foolish and unfortunate position in which we find them placed.

If I had brought the book down to a lower base of Republicanism than that upon which it now rests, I should not have been true to my own convictions; and I hope I am well grounded in the determination never to prostitute my principles for any man or set of men, or thing or things whatever. As the author of the book, I suppose that I alone should be held responsible for what it contains. At any rate, in reference to this matter, I am particularly desirous that no sort of responsibility should attach to any one who is at all unwilling to assume it. Though fully conscious of my individual weakness, I feel myself quite competent to the task of carrying the whole burden of my offense against the slaveholders; and if, from whatever cause, it shall prove to be the pleasure of any or all of those who have heretofore kindly borne it with me, to throw their several shares upon my own shoulders, they are at perfect liberty to do so; and, in every such case, I will cheerfully accept of the weight.

Sincerely and solemnly believing that I am right in all my premises and conclusions in regard to the question at issue, I have only to reaffirm all that I have said in "The Impending Crisis of the South," and to renew my declaration that upon the plans and principles therein defined, I, for one at least, am determined, so far as I have the power, whether living or dead, to wage unremitting warfare against Human Slavery, until for all time to come it shall cease to have a foot hold in my native South. If there be Republicans, or Anti-Slavery men of whatever name or nation, North or South, who are content to strive for the consummation of an end less patriotic and desirable than this, I do not appear to be identified with them in either purpose or practice, nor, even in the slightest degree, to be made a participant in the honor of their efforts.

Yours truly, H. R. HELPER.

HARPER'S FERRY, WOODEN HILL, DEL.

THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1860.

A Reduction of \$1,360,000.

The Controller sent to the Aldermen last night his estimates for the Tax Levy of the coming year. We print the document in full:

In compliance with the 25th section of an ordinance of the Board of Education, the City of New York, to wit: The Finance Department of the City of New York, passed Dec. 31, 1857, the Controller herewith respectfully submits to your honorable body a detailed estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1860, with an estimate of the probable amount of tax required to be levied for the year 1860, and a draft of an act for the annual appropriations, and a draft of an act of the Legislature authorizing the raising of the necessary amount of money by a tax.

General Classification of Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts and expenditures of the City Government may be classed under the following general heads:

- I. For the support of the City Government, including the expenses of the Police, Alms-House, Department of Education, the Board of Health, the Fire Department, Board of Assessors, and the City Court, and the annual contributions to various charitable and other institutions.
- II. Interest on the city debt.
- III. Redemption of the principal of the city debt.
- IV. Redemption of the interest on the city debt.
- V. Public improvements, the expense of which is defrayed by assessments for benefits upon property in the vicinity thereof.

The ordinary expenses of the Government are provided for by the annual taxes.

value of the property as assessed for taxes—the remaining cost of such improvement, therefore, falling upon the property owner, and as far as has been ascertained, no provision has been made for the reimbursement of the same. The amount of deficiency from these causes is estimated to reach the sum of \$250,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the estimated expenses for the ordinary support of the City Government, and the estimated amount of the tax required to be levied for the year 1860.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes I. The Legislative Department, II. The Executive Department, III. The Department of Finance, IV. The Board of Education, V. The Board of Health, VI. The Fire Department, VII. The Board of Assessors, VIII. The City Court, IX. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, X. The Board of Public Works, XI. Other miscellaneous items.

Total, \$6,218,641.

Not having been received in the letter of inquiry addressed to the Corporation Council for information upon this subject, no estimate has been inserted under this head. This class of account is intended to be provided for by assessments for work done on trust accounts, and which are payable by assessments, and which are not contemplated or provided for by appropriations.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

value of the property as assessed for taxes—the remaining cost of such improvement, therefore, falling upon the property owner, and as far as has been ascertained, no provision has been made for the reimbursement of the same. The amount of deficiency from these causes is estimated to reach the sum of \$250,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the estimated expenses for the ordinary support of the City Government, and the estimated amount of the tax required to be levied for the year 1860.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes I. The Legislative Department, II. The Executive Department, III. The Department of Finance, IV. The Board of Education, V. The Board of Health, VI. The Fire Department, VII. The Board of Assessors, VIII. The City Court, IX. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, X. The Board of Public Works, XI. Other miscellaneous items.

Total, \$6,218,641.

Not having been received in the letter of inquiry addressed to the Corporation Council for information upon this subject, no estimate has been inserted under this head. This class of account is intended to be provided for by assessments for work done on trust accounts, and which are payable by assessments, and which are not contemplated or provided for by appropriations.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

Total, \$6,218,641.

The estimated amount of money required to be appropriated and raised by taxation for the payment of interest on the City Debt, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Interest on City Debt, Interest on State Debt, Interest on Public Building Stock, Interest on Canal Fund Stock, Interest on City Fund Stock, Interest on City Building Stock, Interest on City Bonds, Interest on City Loans, Interest on City Advances, Interest on City Deposits, Interest on City Investments.

value of the property as assessed for taxes—the remaining cost of such improvement, therefore, falling upon the property owner, and as far as has been ascertained, no provision has been made for the reimbursement of the same. The amount of deficiency from these causes is estimated to reach the sum of \$250,000.

RECAPITULATION.

</