

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF
Metropolitan Police Commissioners
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

VOL. XXV...No. 7,721.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

The Board of the Metropolitan Police, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 463 of the laws of 1865, respectfully transmit the Annual Report for the year 1865, upon the condition of the Metropolitan Police.

REPORT.

The Station-House of the Department remains in the condition in which it was reported in the Annual Report of 1864, except in the following instances:

STATION-HOUSES.

First Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the First Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Second Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Second Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Third Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Third Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Fourth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Fourth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Fifth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Fifth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Sixth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Sixth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Seventh Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Seventh Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Eighth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Eighth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Ninth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Ninth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Tenth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Tenth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Eleventh Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Eleventh Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twelfth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twelfth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirteenth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirteenth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Fourteenth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Fourteenth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Fifteenth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Fifteenth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Sixteenth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Sixteenth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Seventeenth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Seventeenth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Eighteenth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Eighteenth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Nineteenth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Nineteenth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twentieth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twentieth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-first Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-first Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-second Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-second Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-third Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-third Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-fourth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-fourth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-fifth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-fifth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-sixth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-sixth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-seventh Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-seventh Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-eighth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-eighth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Twenty-ninth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Twenty-ninth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirtieth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirtieth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-first Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-first Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-second Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-second Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-third Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-third Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-fourth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-fourth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-fifth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-fifth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-sixth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-sixth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-seventh Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-seventh Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-eighth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-eighth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Thirty-ninth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Thirty-ninth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Fortieth Precinct.—The lease of the Station-House of the Fortieth Precinct expires on the 1st of January, 1866, and it is proposed to purchase the same, which will be done for a term of 10 years, and fitted up with rooms for lodgers, and the usual conveniences, making a well-lighted and airy establishment, superior to the old one.

Appropriations are not to be provided; but means for that purpose have been opposed, delayed and defeated.

These and numerous other circumstances show that in order to secure effective and economical working of the police system, the buildings for police use should be purchased, constructed and repaired, as well as the fitting up, furnishing and supplying them, and the funds raised for these purposes, ought to be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, like other moneys raised for the support and maintenance of the police, and drawn and expended by and on the order of the Board of Police—the title of real estate, acquired for the purpose to be vested in the cities, counties or towns by which the money is raised.

IN BREWERY CONNECTIONS.

The certain occupations should be carried on under a system of license, granted by legal authority. The system is adopted for the purpose of regulating the acts of those engaged in such occupations, restraining their irregularities, and protecting the public from abuses.

It will be seen that the power to grant and revoke licenses of pawnbrokers, junk shopkeepers, auctioneers, carriage cutters, locks and padlocks, omnibuses and carriages, is vested in the Mayor.

Laws and ordinances provide penalties and punishments for those who have committed offenses, but they are so rarely enforced, that they have ceased to have any salutary effect on the conduct of the offenders.

The whole system needs reformation. The Mayor has the power to try and punish offenders, and to punish irregularities in some cases; but all these officers are, unfortunately, dependent in a measure for their places on the very offenders they are called upon to punish.

The drunken and carmen, for instance, are a powerful body, and their influence is such, that they are not to be despised. It is not to be expected that such elective officers will venture to alienate their constituents by a firm administration of justice. So serious a consequence as to lose their places, is not to be contemplated.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

It will be seen that the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to revoke them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers ought to be insisted upon.

Notes and 608 houses were discovered upon and secured by the police. This exhibits a surprising degree of carelessness on the part of proprietors. If the police should be guilty of an equal degree of inattention they would justify their removal.

It is feared that merchants are quite too much accustomed to intrust the final closing and custody of their places of business to underpaid employees, and that good character and fidelity in mercantile employes are not appreciated, and that dishonest and dangerous the habits of our people are so great that the complete prevention of this class of crimes cannot be expected. The best measure of prevention would be such as should prevent robbery of property into money. In rare instances can the thief make personal use of the stolen property. If he could not readily and safely convert it, the chief motive for stealing would not exist. Even when articles are stolen, robbery of money out of property is attended with embarrassment and often defeated in perfectly clear cases by the indisposition of the parties robbed to appear as prosecutors or witnesses. In such cases the recovery of the property seems to be the sole motive of action on their part, and security is afforded by the prompt punishment of the perpetrator. It is too often forgotten or neglected.

For these and other reasons, we repeat the suggestion contained in our report of last year, recommending that adequate motives be induced to the punishment of persons as should lead to the conviction of persons guilty of arson, homicide, passing counterfeit money or receiving stolen property.

A fund for the purpose indicated could be accumulated by levying a small sum deducted from the pay of policemen on account of lost time, say at the rate of 30 cents per month to each member of the force, to which should be added all voluntary contributions from the fire insurance companies and other sources. So serious a consequence as to lose their places, is not to be contemplated.

The association of banks for the suppression of counterfeiting, operating in the city, has realized great benefit, not only to banks but to the public.

One hundred and fifty dollars per year is a small sum to be awarded to a meritorious officer in retiring from the service on account of disability, or to the widows and children of policemen dying in the service. The law should be amended so as to allow pensioners to be granted not exceeding \$250 per year.

The city or municipality is secure against the occurrence of circumstances requiring a resort to the military power to suppress violent proceedings. Such a resort is not only a disgrace to the city, but even in the rural districts of the State. In the Metropolitan District there are likely to be frequent occasions for resort to the military force. The process of notifying and mustering the militia is quite too slow for such exigencies, and it is desirable that a permanent and public incident to such occasions, and to aggravate the danger of collisions. Calling out the militia is attended with great expense. It is a serious interruption of the business avocations of the members of the corps. It is a source of great inconvenience to the public, and is consistent with the public welfare, from the hard duty of being equipped upon a citizen mob.

These and other considerations combine in support of the suggestion that a brigade of police forces be organized, and that a permanent force be maintained in military form, and instructed in the manual of arms, and in evolutions adapted to service in cities. This brigade to be used as a military force only, under such circumstances as may require it. It is desirable that a permanent and public incident to such occasions, and to aggravate the danger of collisions. Calling out the militia is attended with great expense. It is a serious interruption of the business avocations of the members of the corps. It is a source of great inconvenience to the public, and is consistent with the public welfare, from the hard duty of being equipped upon a citizen mob.

The following table shows the number of drinking saloons in the City of New-York, and the amount of receipts for each week.

Precinct.	No. of Saloons.	Value of Receipts.
1st	488	\$7,212
2nd	335	5,025
3rd	335	5,025
4th	335	5,025
5th	335	5,025
6th	335	5,025
7th	335	5,025
8th	335	5,025
9th	335	5,025
10th	335	5,025
11th	335	5,025
12th	335	5,025
13th	335	5,025
14th	335	5,025
15th	335	5,025
16th	335	5,025
17th	335	5,025
18th	335	5,025
19th	335	5,025
20th	335	5,025
21st	335	5,025
22nd	335	5,025
23rd	335	5,025
24th	335	5,025
25th	335	5,025
26th	335	5,025
27th	335	5,025
28th	335	5,025
29th	335	5,025
30th	335	5,025
Total	1,101	15,950

The following table shows the number of drinking saloons in the City of New-York, and the amount of receipts for each week.

Precinct.	No. of Saloons.	Value of Receipts.
1st	488	\$7,212
2nd	335	5,025
3rd	335	5,025
4th	335	5,025
5th	335	5,025
6th	335	5,025
7th	335	5,025
8th	335	5,025
9th	335	5,025
10th	335	5,025
11th	335	5,025
12th	335	5,025
13th	335	5,025
14th	335	5,025
15th	335	5,025
16th	335	5,025
17th	335	5,025
18th	335	5,025
19th	335	5,025
20th	335	5,025
21st	335	5,025
22nd	335	5,025
23rd	335	5,025
24th	335	5,025
25th	335	5,025
26th	335	5,025
27th	335	5,025
28th	335	5,025
29th	335	5,025
30th	335	5,025
Total	1,101	15,950