BOLIVIA.

A SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION.

ATROCITIES OF THE TYRANT MELGAREJO—BRAVE AND SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF LA PAZ—STREET FIGHTING AND INDIVIDUAL HEROISM.

LA PAZ, April 29.—Gen. Melgarejo has passed from the theater of Bolivian affairs—I trust forever; and speech and pen may paint with impunity what one dared not whisper heretofore. His administration was one long orgie of blood and crime, until the whole nation arose as one man and hurled him from his high estate. For the last year of his rule of ruin and bloodshed no one saw him sober, and he was surrounded by reckless satellites, worthy of their chief. The slightest whim would carry his hand to his revolver, and the bodies found hidden in his palace on the morning after the revolution only add to the long list of open assassinations of which we all knew. To be near him was to risk death at his slightest caprice; to avoid him was sure to arouse his suspicion. His accession to power was a type of his after career. Having attacked La Paz in 1864, and been beaten at all points, by President Belzu, he scaled a barricade with a single follower, and proceeded coolly to the palace, where Belzu was receiving the congratulations of his friends, the victorious army being encamped in the plaza in front. Various weapons were leveled at Melgarejo, but Belzu himself ordered that he should be allowed to enter unhurt, supposing that he came to surrender. He strode into the reception room, approached Belzu, and, placing a pistol to his head, blew his brains out. Entering the plaza, he cried in a voice of thunder, "Belzu is dead; who lives now?" The army shouted "Viva Melgarejo!" and the conquered soldier of an hour before became the Dictator of Bolivia. All the public revenues poured into his hands, and thence into the lap of Dona Juana Sanchez, his chief favorite. The income of the hospital was $20,000; of the cathedral building fund, as much more; of the road fund, $30,000; and every penny of all this was diverted from its legitimate purpose to feed the horde of bandits by which he was surrounded. I have known him order a gold watch to be given to each soldier in the ranks of a battalion which had pleased him. At one of the last State dinners I was compelled by policy to attend, the Secretary of State, who sat at his right, happened to differ from him concerning a gross insult hurled at the son of a former President. Melgarejo glared at him for a moment; said "So my remarks don't please you, eh?" and in the presence of the entire Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the Cabinet, and about 70 guests, ordered in a firing-party, and commanded the instant execution of the Secretary. Fortunately, Melgarejo was too drunk to insist, and not without trouble, the Minister was saved, and the President put to bed. At another dinner party he ordered the regimental band to place themselves around the room, face to the wall, and to continue playing while he displayed his skill with his revolver, planting the balls just above their heads. The clarionet-player happened to sneeze at the moment when his turn came, and the unsteady hand of the President going a little too low, the ball plowed a slight furrow in his scalp; but for that fortunate sneeze it would have passed through his brain. Dining-out under such circumstances is not pleasant; but to stay at home would be worse—would not be forgotten, and never forgiven. I have had to seat myself at tables at which I could point out at least a dozen persons, each of whom had committed one or more deliberate murders.

The palace was a very hell of drunkenness, debauchery, and murder. Melgarejo, guarded by a savage soldiery, devoted to him for his very vices, wearing a splendid coat-of-mail day and night, felt no fear, squandered millions, discounted the coming revenues, debased the current coin, and made it a forced issue, banished suspected enemies and shot known ones, sold the lands of the poor Indians from under their feet to his favorites, allowed "privileges" to be sold as in the time of the kings of Spain, and revoked them in favor of a higher bribe, and, in fact, made the people desperate. The entire Republic was weary of such a terrible yoke, but the slightest attempt to shake it off was fatal. I have known an officer of high position sent into instant banishment, on foot, because his wife had refused to salute the "Duchesse du Barry" in the street.

At last there was a revolutionary movement in Potosi a few months ago. Melgarejo marched at the head of his army, took the city, and delivered it up to plunder, and was returning northward, when city after city lit the torch of rebellion, and on the 24th of November La Paz buckled on her sword and declared that she would no longer suffer the paw of the tiger to rest on her breast. It was not a mere barrack mutiny, or attempt of one demagogue to supplant another; the entire people, united, resolved to shake off the shackles. Men knelt in the plaza giving thanks to God for their deliverance, and embraced the officer who temporarily headed the movement whenever he appeared in the streets. At this juncture, when fears were entertained for the success of the movement because a chief was wanting, Gen. Morales appeared on the scene. He had come to stir up a movement in La Paz, and found the work already accomplished. The whole country responded eagerly to the initiative of La Paz, and Gen. Melgarejo found himself owner of only the ground under his feet—master only of the space within the reach of his rifle-bullets. The capture of this city was therefore absolutely necessary, and he left his headquarters at Omro, and, making forced marches, arrived on the hights above us on the night of the 14th of January. His army of 2,000 men was armed with Remington breech-loaders, amply supplied with ammunition, commanded by experienced officers, and had 12 pieces of artillery. News of his movements and intentions had reached us. The citizens of La Paz, from 15 to 60 years of age, were ordered under arms; martial law was declared; the city placed in a state of siege; all establishments, public and private, ordered to close their doors, in order that public defense only might be attended to. A national guard was formed, badly armed with guns of all calibers and rusty pistols of ancient date. Knowing what their fate would be if Melgarejo triumphed, those citizen-soldiers were resolved to conquer or die. Barricades of adobe were hastily constructed at all important strategic points, but were only half finished when the storm burst upon us. It was publicly given out that Melgarejo had but 750 men, badly armed; no means of transport, no forage, &c.; but the authorities knew better, and resolved to use a terrible ally—the Indians. By sending orders in every direction, promising to them their stolen lands, even giving solemn decrees to that effect, 200,000 Indians, armed with the ancient sling, the lance, and the war-club, were quickly thrown in the path of the advancing army; and woe to the advance post, the unwary straggler, or the foraging party that fell into their hands! Hatred and revenge stimulated them out of their traditional timidity. They formed a huge and menacing cloud, stretching a cordon around La Paz, and giving us grave reasons to dread the result of the contest, whatever it might be, since this race has been for three centuries the slave of the other. The King of the Indians, a dogged, cruel-looking fellow, was made Colonel on the spot. Conceive, now, of your pet servant, recipient of your odd half-dollars and all your old clothes, to whom you are no hero, coming respectfully into your presence, and saying in the most submissive voice, as did this Colonel: "Master, don't trouble yourself a bit if the Indians come in. I'll answer for it that they shan't torture you. I'll kill you myself!"

Well, there was no help for it. It was simply impossible to leave La Paz, for the Indians have a disagreeable incapacity for discriminating between friend and foe. Anybody who left the city was supposed to be the latter, and suffered accordingly. We had no arrivals, no mails, no news, no intercourse with the world outside. It appears that Malgarejo made forced marches, reaching the hights above La Paz on a Saturday. Had he attacked then, while the barricades were half built and everything in confusion, he could have entered the city almost unopposed; but a priest who accompanied him persuaded him to wait until morning and to send a flag of truce summoning the city to surrender. He did so, offering to enter quietly if no resistance were offered, but declining all responsibility for any damage done if he had to storm. He sent copies to the American Minister, requesting him to inform the Diplomatic and Consular corps. Some 500 of the defenders of the city, ignorant of the flag of truce, sallied forth and began the attack. They were driven in, leaving about 150 dead on the field, and retreated to the barricades. Then Melgarejo's whole army, which had cut its way through the poorly-armed Indians, poured down upon us, and the battle began in earnest. Nearer and nearer raged the fight, until it concentrated at the corner of Mercy and Commerce-sts. From all directions bodies of regulars were striving to gain the plaza (when all would have been over). Cannon shot crushed through the roofs of the houses, rifle-balls screamed past and into the windows, and the leaden hail began to patter thick and fast in the court-yards. The assailants took possession of the blocks commanding the barricades, and, sapping the intervening walls, began to appear at the windows and balconies overlooking them. Cannon thundered defiance at our poor protections of mud. Experienced generals and veteran troops were opposed to our handful of school-boys, yet there was no sign of flinching; but the enemy's fire was terrible. Melgarejo's orders to his troops on the morning of the attack, repeated to me by persons who were by his side and heard them, were, to storm the town, to spare Indians and soldiers only, to take no citizen prisoner, to spare ammunition and use the knife. "He who brings before me a prisoner wearing a black coat shall be shot with his prisoner on the spot. I intend that it shall be said, Here was La Paz, and, leaving it a heap of ruins, to remove my capital to Tarata."

The battle was terrible. All day the scream of bullets, the roar of cannon, and the explosion of shell continued without intermission; the streets were strewn with dead and dying, barricades were taken and retaken, yet the result was not decisive. The troops of Melgarejo entered houses a square distant from the barricades, and, sapping from house to house, managed to gain the windows and balconies overlooking and commanding the barricades themselves. The distance being in some instances not over 10 yards, the defenders were shot down with terrible rapidity, and finally the disheartened handful left in the defenses broke and ran. It was found necessary to charge them with cavalry to force them back into that fatal fire. It was 4 p. m., and, to add to our critical position, ammunition began to fail, although 150,000 cartridges had been distributed that morning, although some of the barricades had not fired a shot, and although the citizens husbanded their shots, firing one perhaps to the enemy's five. At this moment a young merchant advanced from under cover, blew open the doors of the house from which the galling fire proceeded, and, pouring turpentine and gunpowder over the goods and furniture, knelt with his face to the wall and fired the train. The explosion shook the building and set it on fire, but, fortunately, he crawled out unhurt. Fearing mines, and unable to withstand this new element in the contest, the enemy began to retire slowly. By the light of the burning buildings, the flames leaping from house to house, the battle was kept up hotly until 10 p. m. A sortie was then made, and a panic seizing the enemy, they surrendered on all sides. Artillery, baggage, arms, ammunition, and mules were captured, and by dawn the victory was complete. Several generals, scores of officers, and about 1,000 soldiers were captured and disarmed. Melgarejo, accompanied by about 50 men, fled toward the Peruvian frontier, cutting his way through the cordon of Indians, who killed without mercy every straggler or fugitive they caught. He reached the frontier accompanied by four or five only, wounded, sick, and disheartened, and was carried in a litter to Puno, on the borders of Lake Titicaca.

Knowing their fate if they tried to escape, the whole army fell into our hands. Never was a victory more complete or more astounding, even to the victors. The Government troops were disciplined veterans, led by experienced generals, with the best of arms and ammunition, with the promise of unlimited plunder and outrage offered them, and yet they were routed after over 12 hours' desperate fighting, by the citizens and school-boys of La Paz. Providence was not on the side of the heaviest battalions this time, and it really seemed as though Heaven itself was weary of the terrible reign of blood, lust, and crime. The very clouds held back their daily tribute, and the day was calm, clear, and cloudless. A storm of rain, then of daily occurrence, would have been fatal to us. The desperate nature of the fight may be estimated by the list of casualties. Over 1,100 were killed and 500 or 600 wounded, most of whom have died or will die. In this list Indians are not counted.

The people have behaved remarkably well; neither private nor public revenge has been attempted, not a single execution has taken place, and but few banishments. The new government seems resolved to rule wisely and economically, and to be, in every respect, the opposite to the old. The harpies that preyed upon the vitals of Bolivia, and who so nearly succeeded in causing a wholesale massacre that would have filled the civilized world with horror, have been scattered forever, and, at last, Bolivia may make herself a name and place in history.

THE COURTS.

AN ALLEGED MINING STOCK SWINDLE.

An action was begun before Judge Nelson in the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, by John Neidlinger, against Henry A. Jones, to recover $17,000 which the plaintiff alleges he was induced to invest in worthless mining stock by the wilful misrepresentations of the defendant. Neidlinger claims that the Silver Legion Mining Company was organized as a corporation in January, 1866, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each; defendant was one of the incorporators of the Company, and also one of the Trustees during the first year of its existence, and consequently had a full knowledge of its financial condition; in December, 1865, and in January and February, 1866, both before and after the organization of the company, the defendant, in order to induce the plaintiff to participate in the organization and to purchase the stock of the Company, fraudulently represented that he had purchased and was the owner of certain property in Owyhee County, Idaho Territory, worth $100,000, and for which he said that he paid that amount in cash; defendant also represented that he intended to transfer the property to the Company for what it cost him; he was willing to invest a large portion of the purchase money in the purchase of the stock of the Company, and he was advising all his friends also to purchase stock; subsequent to these representations, defendant proposed to give plaintiff 150 shares of the stock at $33⅓ per share, and, as an inducement for plaintiff to invest, defendant was to give 75 shares for nothing, thus making plaintiff's stock cost a trifle over $25 per share; plaintiff further alleges that the representations made by the defendant were utterly false, and were made to defraud him; that defendant was not the owner at the time he made the representations, and never became the owner of the property for which he claimed to have paid $100,000; and further, that defendant was only an agent for the sale of the property, for the disposal of which he was to receive all the purchase money over $60,000.

The defense admits the organization of the Company in January, 1866, and the amount of capital; that the plaintiff bought 150 shares, and paid $5,000, and that 75 shares were given as a gratuity for his making the purchase. The defendant further says that he agreed to sell to the Silver Legion Mining Company certain property in Owyhee County, Idaho, and that he then held the property under a contract, having agreed to purchase the same. The defendant denies the other allegations made by plaintiff. Case on.

THE McADAM WILL CASE.

The Hugh McAdam will case came up for examination before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Mr. McAdam died in August, 1869, apparently intestate. Some time after, his physician, Dr. John Brady, while looking over some of the papers of the deceased, at the request of his daughter, found what purported to be a will, leaving all his personal property to his wife, absolutely, and all his real estate to her for life, after which it goes to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, to the exclusion of his children. The latter contested the will on the ground of forgery and undue influence, and also on the ground that it contravenes the statute which forbids a man's giving his entire estate to charitable institutions. The property is valued at $15,000. Case on.

CIVIL NOTES.

The Erie investigation was adjourned yesterday until to-day on account of the inability of the Marshal to find certain witnesses subpenaed on behalf of the English stockholders. These witnesses are in the employ of Fisk and Gould, who, it is stated, have again thrown out pickets to warn their attachés of the approach of the officers of the law. Mr. Lane asked for a longer adjournment to enable him to take his family to Newport, and waxed exceeding wrath because the Master in Equity refused, on the ground that he considered Mr. Beach and Mr. Morgan perfectly competent to conduct the examination on the part of Erie.

In the case of Charles R. Tyng agt. Moses H. Grinnell, as Collector of this Port, now trying in the United States Circuit Court, action is brought to recover an excess of duty alleged to have been paid on boiler flues imported in 1868-'69. The Tariff act of 1864, under which these flues were imported, provides that upon wrought-iron, steam, water, and gas tubes and flues, a duty of 2½ cents per pound shall be paid. An amendment to this act, made in 1865, provides that a duty of 3½ cents per pound shall be paid on wrought-iron, steam, water, and gas-pipes. The question to be decided is: Are wrought-iron boiler flues subject to the additional duty provided for in the amendment?

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Patrick Bolgar, a keeper in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, was committed by Justice Hogan, yesterday, on a charge of being concerned with two boys in stealing a case of gaiters worth $120 from the Randall's Island shoe-shop.

Patrick Healy quarreled on Monday night with his wife Joanna, while drunk, at No. 69 Cherry-st., and finally pushed her down a flight of steps, fracturing her skull. Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs yesterday to await the result of his wife's injuries.

In the Court of Special Sessions, before Judge Shandley, yesterday, Thomas Besant, for assaulting Alice G. Morse, at No. 136 Macdougal-st., was fined $50.... Minnie Muller, cowhiding John J. Ellison of No. 201 West-st., City Prison ten days, and fined $25.

Martin Hafner, keeper of a whisky den at No. 28 Allen-st., and Charles Braun, his bar-keeper, were before Commissioner Davenport yesterday on a charge of selling unstamped cigars. Hafner was held in $1,000 bail and Braun was released on his recognizance.

A Chinaman was arrested yesterday, in Baxter-st., on a charge of having stabbed in the arm Henry Millgarten, a seaman, on board the American vessel Harriet, while she lay off Sheerness, England, bound for Bremen. Late in the afternoon the Chinaman was brought before Commissioner Shields, and held in default of $3,000 bail to await an examination to-morrow.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Benjamin F. Blair was charged with assaulting and threatening to shoot Loring Myers in the vestibule of the Maltby House. The accused pleaded that he had a warrant of arrest to serve upon Mr. Myers, who resisted, and thereupon he had drawn his pistol. Justice Shandley released the prisoner upon his own recognizance to appear for examination to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, William Van Roden, for stealing $100 worth of cloth from Murphy, Grant & Co., of No. 13 Reade-st., was sent to the State Prison for one year and six months.... Edward Driscoll and John Clark were convicted of burglary on the premises of Christian Salter, in Bayard-st. Sentence postponed.... John Morrow and Peter Devlin, attempting to steal clothing from No. 37 Bowery, Penitentiary one year each.... John Wilson, burglary, two years and six months.... James Williams, petty larceny, six months.... C. J. Cowing, petty larceny, six months.... Sophia Schoenberger pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house, but was discharged on condition that she should amend her ways.

DECISIONS—JUNE 13.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Freedman.—Frecking agt. Rolland et al.—Case settled and ordered on file.

By Judge McCunn.—Gilhooly agt. Bolte.—Motion for commission granted, but stay refused. Sprague agt. Sprague.—Motion for reference granted.

By Judge Monell.—Welman agt. Kuhn.—Motion granted. Snow agt. Cogswell et al.—See opinion. Jullian agt. Hillier et al.—Order granted. Fleming agt. McArthur.—Motion denied. Coonwell agt. Covert.—Order granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge J. F. Daly.—Hovey agt. Joseph, Low agt. Same.—Motions granted. McIntosh agt. Same, Ahorn agt. Same, Farnham agt. Same, Slade agt. Same, Langley agt. Same.—Motions denied.

Marine Court—Part I.—By Judge Curtis.—Hahn agt. Murphy—Action to recover $56 for medical attendance.—Complaint dismissed. Simon agt. Clark.—Judgment for the plaintiff for $61 47. Rogan agt. Ryan.—Discontinued.

Part II—By Judge Alker.—Giles agt. Kent; McDermott agt. Cleveland; Frotich agt. Berg.—Dismissed by default.

Part III—By Judge Tracy.—McDonald agt. Chickhaan.—Referred.

ALBANY, June 13.—The following decisions were made in the Court of Appeals to-day: Judgments affirmed with costs—Eddy agt. New-York Central Railroad Company, Barker agt. Doty and another, Frisby agt. Caldwell and another, The New-Haven and Northampton Cos. agt. Quintard and another, Wright and another agt. Gibson, Housman and others agt. Van Praag and others. Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide events. Hunt and another agt. Roberts.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion, and to be settled by Judge Allen, on notice, without costs in this court to either party as against the other. Buchanan agt. Comstock and others.—So much of the judgment as dismisses the complaint with costs reversed, and a new trial ordered, costs to abide events. Bliss agt. Greeley.—Orders and judgment of the Supreme Court, modified as follows: The first answer stricken out as irrelevant; the motion to strike out the second answer denied; the judgment of the General Term on the demurrer to the third answer reversed, and that of the Special Term affirmed and judgment for the plaintiff thereon; neither party to recover costs in this Court against the other. Newman agt. The Board of Supervisors of Livingston County.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied with $10 costs. Hinemann agt. Spencer.

TWICE ARRESTED

Terence McGarity and Barney Fallon, laborers, quarreled May 30 in front of No. 465 Washington-st., and McGarity was thrown to the pavement, receiving a concussion of the brain. He refused to make complaint at the time, but subsequently caused the arrest of Fallon, who was examined before a magistrate and released. McGarity has since been seized with erysipelas, and is now lying at his residence, No. 43 East Fifteenth-st., in a critical condition. The Coroner has taken his ante-mortem statement, and Fallon has been arrested again.

Continued from Tenth Page.

responding quarter of 1869. This increase was due to diarrheal affections, which caused 33 per cent of the total mortality, being 4 per cent greater than for the Summer quarter of 1869. Relapsing fever caused 25 deaths, and remittent and intermittent fevers were very prevalent and fatal. The number of deaths by sunstroke during June, July, and August was unusually large, being 238.

During the fourth quarter (October, November, and December) the mean temperature was 46.93°, being about three degrees higher than for the corresponding period of the last ten years; the range was 66°. The total number of deaths was 5,249, being 156 in excess of the corresponding quarter of 1869. The diseases which gave an increased mortality were diarrheal affections, croup, measles, scarlatina, and phthisis.

The total number of marriages registered in 1870 was 7,965, being a decrease of 710 as compared with 1869; and the total number of births registered in the same period was 14,524, being an increase of 577 over the total of 1869.

The registration of marriages and births has hitherto been a neglected branch of the service of this bureau. Though the statute has required these returns to be given since 1847, yet no effort to enforce it had been made until the latter part of the past year. The duty of making such returns had come to be regarded as voluntary, and the result is that these records are extremely imperfect, and for all practical purposes well nigh useless. In order to secure compliance with the law, the Board commenced the prosecution of delinquents. The result has been a most satisfactory increase in the returns of both marriages and births, and a much nearer approximation to the actual number of each than has ever before been secured. Great care has been taken in these prosecutions to impose no penalty where there was reason to believe that the party had not been culpably negligent.

ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

During the year ending April 10, 1871, the number of orders issued by this Board for the abatement of nuisances was eleven thousand six hundred and eighty (11,680). Of this number, two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four orders were issued under the first subdivision of Section 14 of Chapter 74, Laws of 1866, by the terms of which the party served is allowed three days in which to demand a hearing by the Board of the testimony which may be presented, to show that the order should be modified or revoked. In cases where no hearing has been asked for, and the order has not been complied with, final orders, in the original or an amended form, to the number of seven hundred and seventy-eight (778), have been issued, and the Board has directed the attorney to commence suits for penalties for non-compliance with such orders. All other written orders, in number seven thousand nine hundred and thirty (7,930), have been issued under the second subdivision of Section 14 of Chapter 74, Laws of 1866, and are of a peremptory character, requiring that the nuisance be abated within five days, and, if not complied with, the City Sanitary Inspector has been directed to enforce the same without further notice, or the attorney has been directed to commence actions for penalties for non-compliance. The following is a statement of the subjects of the orders above referred to:

Alleys cleaned	95
Alleys disinfected	8
Alleys paved	4
Alleys repaired	11
Animals (dead) removed (No. of orders)	12
Areas cleaned	139
Areas constructed	2
Areas constructed	2
Areas covered	2
Areas filled	2
Ashes, filth, garbage, etc., removed (No. of orders)	1,813
Balusters repaired	67
Basements cleaned	24
Basements disinfected	5
Boiling heads, pigs' feet, etc., (business of) discontinued	8
Bridges (gutter) repaired	10
Cars, railroad, disinfected and cleaned (No. of orders)	1
Ceilings cleaned and whitewashed	115
Ceilings repaired	21
Cellars cemented	19
Cellars cleaned	723
Cellars connected with sewer	4
Cellars coping repaired	2
Cellars covered	113
Cellars disinfected	202
Cellars drained	18
Cellars filled	14
Cellars flagged	1
Cellars graded	41
Cellar steps repaired	8
Cellars vacated	100
Cellar doors repaired	4
Cellar grating repaired	17
Cesspools cleaned	21
Cesspools connected with sewer	22
Cesspools, covers made for	3
Cesspools disinfected	21
Cesspools emptied	19
Cesspools filled	14
Cesspools made	42
Cesspools repaired	9
Chimneys cleaned	1
Chimneys constructed	1
Chimneys extended	25
Chimneys repaired	109
Cisterns constructed	3
Cisterns disinfected	9
Cisterns emptied and cleaned	16
Cisterns filled	10
Cisterns repaired	2
Copper boilers manufacturing (business of) discontinued	1
Cows removed (No. of orders)	49
Croton pipes repaired	172
Drains cleaned	3
Drains connected with sewer	4
Drains covered	14
Drains extended	4
Drains filled	5
Drains made	20
Drains (obstructions in) removed	102
Excavations filled	17
Faucets repaired	15
Flagging in yard repaired	43
Floors (house) cleaned	12
Floors (house) repaired and relaid	1
Floors (privy) repaired	15
Floors (stable) repaired	1
Fertilizing powders manufacturing (business of) discontinued	2
Fowls removed (No. of orders)	43
Garbage boxes lined with metal	30
Garbage boxes constructed	88
Garbage boxes disinfected, emptied, and cleaned	41
Garbage boxes removed	12
Gas-pipes repaired	1
Gold and silver refining (business of) discontinued	1
Gut-cleaning and slush-rending (business of) discontinued	10
Gutter (house) constructed	14
Gutter (house) extended	1
Gutter (house) repaired	54
Gutter (street) (obstructions in) removed	103
Gutter (street) cleaned	196
Gutter-stones reset	940
Halls cleaned	178
Halls whitewashed	165
Hides (business of curing) discontinued	1
Horses removed, live (No. of orders)	10
Hydrants removed	10
Hydrants repaired	102
Leaders connected with sewer	14
Leaders constructed	14
Leaders extended	70
Leaders repaired	276
Leather-tanning (business of) discontinued	7
Liquid gas manufacturing (business of) discontinued	2
Lots cleaned	76
Lots connected with sewer	4
Lots disinfected	2
Lots drained	5
Lots fenced	13
Lots filled	106
Lots graded	39
Manure removed (No. of orders)	527
Manure vaults cleaned	18
Manure vaults connected with sewer	1
Manure vaults constructed	496
Manure vaults covered	51
Manure vaults disinfected	12
Manure vaults repaired	15
Match manufacturing (business of) discontinued	1
Obstructions in street removed (No. of orders)	4
Pavements repaired	10
Pigs removed (No. of orders)	4
Pipes, soil (obstructions in) removed	128
Pipes (steam) extended	1
Pipes, waste, cleaned	4
Pipes, waste, connected with sewer	13
Pipes, waste, extended	9
Pipes, waste (obstructions in), removed	80
Pipes, waste, repaired	161
Pipes, waste, trapped	34
Plaster (loose) removed	17
Plaster manufacturing (business of) discontinued	1
Premises cleaned	91
Premises closed	2
Premises connected with sewer	275
Premises disinfected and fumigated	20
Premises repaired	18
Privies disinfected, emptied, and cleaned	2,728
Privy-houses cleaned	199
Privy-houses constructed	22
Privy-houses disinfected	75
Privy-houses removed	2
Privy-houses repaired	160
Privy-vaults connected with sewer	71
Privy-vaults filled	136
Privy-vaults flushed	6
Privy-vaults made	77
Privy-vaults repaired	332
Rags (business of storing) discontinued	3
Railings made	22
Railings repaired	10
Roofs cleaned	13
Roofs repaired	275
Sewers repaired	124
Sewer-pipes constructed	2
Sewer-pipes (obstructions in) removed and repaired	2,829
Sewer-pipes trapped	17
Shutes (coal) covered	11
Sidewalk cleaned	40
Sidewalk flagged	63
Sidewalk reset	343
Sinks constructed	50
Sinks connected with sewer	25
Sinks removed	2
Sinks repaired	14
Skylights repaired	14
Slaughtering (business of) discontinued	6
Spaces (vacant) cleaned	51
Spaces filled and graded	3
Stables cleaned	71
Stables connected with sewer	15
Stable-floors cemented	6
Stable-floors graded	17
Stagnant water removed (No. of orders)	58
Stairways cleaned and disinfected	16
Stairways repaired	54
Stoops repaired	58
Stove-pipe extended	1
Tanks cleaned (No. of orders)	2
Tunnel, R. R., disinfected	1
Urinals cleaned	8
Urinals connected with sewers	4
Urinals constructed	3
Urinals repaired	6
Valley-drains constructed	201
Vats connected with sewers	1
Vaults cleaned	2
Vaults disinfected	1
Ventilators constructed	14
Walls cleaned and whitewashed	131
Walls constructed	3
Walls repaired	39
Water-closets cleaned	73
Water-closets constructed	101
Water-closets disinfected	33
Water-closets flushed	32
Water-closets removed	1
Water-closets repaired	35
Yards cleaned	1,116
Yards disinfected	69
Yards filled	2
Yards flagged	18
Yards graded and repaired	237
Yards paved	12

ACTIONS FOR PENALTIES.

Since the organization of the present department more than six thousand complaints, arrising under the "Tenement-house Act," have been referred to the attorney, with instructions to commence actions for the penalties established by law, if the persons liable failed to comply with the requirements of that salutary act. After proper notification, such a preliminary notice has usually accomplished the end in view, and comparatively few actions have been brought. A very large class of nuisances have been effectually and speedily abated under the orders of the Board, without resort to legal measures. In those cases where it has seemed necessary to prosecute parties neglecting to comply with the orders or ordinances of the Board, such a proceeding has generally proved entirely effective. The Courts have shown a gratifying disposition to cooperate with the Board in all attempts to regulate or control evils within its jurisdiction. By means of notices, and in some cases, by the commencement of actions against delinquents, the value and efficiency of the Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics have been greatly increased. Clergymen, magistrates, physicians, and others from whom statistical information is derived, are, as a rule, observing the laws of the State which enjoin early and full reports of marriages, births, deaths, and the presence of contagious or infectious disease. With a view to promoting the convenience of parties prosecuting the department, and to insure the systematic and expeditious prosecution of the business devolving upon the attorney, the records, and all papers relating to suits and judgments, have been transferred to the building occupied by the Board, and are so arranged as to admit of easy reference. The change in this respect from the former practice has proved most satisfactory.

Number of actions commenced 2,576

Classified as follows:

For non-compliance with the orders of the Board	1,562	
For violations of the "Tenement-house Act"	713	
For violations of the Sanitary Code	301	
		2,576

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

In October, 1870, Police Commissioner Matthew T. Brennan resigned his office, thereby vacating his seat in this Board. The Board adopted resolutions acknowledging the value of his services, and testifying to his ability and fidelity in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Board. Thomas J. Barr, esq., having been appointed Police Commissioner in place of Brennan, resigned, took his seat as a member of this Board on the 7th day of December, 1870.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the Board for the year ending April 10, 1871, as appears from the Report of the Committee on Finance (which will be found in Appendix II), were $169,478 27. The amount collected and turned over to the Board by the attorney and counsel, for penalties, &c., in suits by the Board for violations of the Sanitary Code and Tenement-house Act, and for non-compliance with the orders of the Board, was $6,064 41. The amount received for discharge of liens filed by the late Metropolitan Board of Health, was $76 78. In all expenditures by the several departments the most rigid economy has been observed by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
J. S. BOSWORTH, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New-York:

The Committee on Finance respectfully submit a report in detail of the expenses of this Department for one year ending April 10, 1871:

SALARIES.

Commissioners—		
Stephen Smith, from April 11, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 11½ months, at $5,000 per annum	$4,861 10	
Magnus Gross, from April 11, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 11½ months, at $5,000 per annum	4,861 10	
John Mullaly, from April 11, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 11½ months, at $5,000 per annum	4,861 10	
G. Ceccarini, from April 11, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 11½ months, at $5,000 per annum	4,861 10	
		$19,444 40
Secretary—		
From April 11, 1870, to January 1, 1871, 8½ months, at $5,000 per annum	$3,611 10	
From January 1, to April 1, 1871, 3 months, at $6,000 per annum	1,500 00	
		5,111 10
Attorney and Counsel—		
From May 5, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 10 9-10 months, at $8,000 per annum		7,266 67
Engineer—		
From November 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 5 months, at $4,000 per annum		1,666 67
Chief Clerk—		
From April 11 to June 1, 1870, 1⅔ months, at $3,500 per annum	$486 10	
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, 7 months, at $3,000 per annum	1,750 00	
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, 3 months, at $4,000 per annum	1,000 00	
		3,236 10
City Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Superintendent—		
From April 27 to June 1, 1870, 1 4-30 months, at $5,000 per annum	$472 22	
From June 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 10 months, at $6,000 per annum	5,000 00	
		5,472 22
Register—		
From June 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 10 months, at $4,000 per annum		3,333 34
Deputy Register—		
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, seven months, at $1,800 per annum	$1,050 00	
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, three months, at $2,400 per annum	600 00	
		1,650 00
Sanitary Permit Inspector—		
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, seven months, at $3,000 per annum	$1,750 00	
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, three months, at $4,000 per annum	1,000 00	
		2,750 00
Inspector of Street Cleaning—		
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, seven months, at $2,500 per annum	$1,458 34	
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, three months, at $4,000 per annum	1,000 00	
		2,458 34
Auditing Clerk—		
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, seven months, at $3,000 per annum	$1,750 00	
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, three months, at $3,600 per annum	900 00	
		2,650 00
Analytical Chemist—		
From June 24, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 9 7-30 months, at $2,000 per annum		1,538 88
Health Inspectors—		
Pay-roll for April, 1870	$1,600 00	
Pay-roll for May, 1870	1,500 00	
Pay-roll for June, 1870	1,395 00	
Pay-roll for July, 1870	1,500 00	
Pay-roll for August, 1870	1,510 00	
Pay-roll for September, 1870	1,500 00	
Pay-roll for October, 1870	1,500 00	
Pay-roll for November, 1870	1,500 00	
Pay-roll for December, 1870	1,500 00	
Pay-roll for January, 1871	1,666 60	
Pay-roll for February, 1871	1,666 70	
Pay-roll for March, 1871	1,666 70	
		17,905 00
Assistant Inspectors—		
Pay-roll for April, 1870	$1,226 55	
Pay-roll for May, 1870	100 00	
Pay-roll for June, 1870	800 00	
Pay-roll for July, 1870	1,410 00	
Pay-roll for August, 1870	1,563 33	
Pay-roll for September, 1870	1,520 00	
Pay-roll for October, 1870	1,540 00	
Pay-roll for November, 1870	1,964 44	
Pay-roll for December, 1870	1,186 67	
Pay-roll for January, 1871	1,719 99	
Pay-roll for February, 1871	1,620 00	
Pay-roll for March, 1871	1,620 01	
		16,270 99
Clerk Hire—Secretary's Department.		
Pay-roll for April, 1870	$949 97	
Pay-roll for May, 1870	716 66	
Pay-roll for June, 1870