THE COURTS.

NEW MOTIONS IN OLD MANDAMUS CASES.

A Medley of Stationery Bills, Reform Expenses and Bank Claims.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR SHARKEY

Application for a New Trial To Be Argued Before the Supreme Court. General Term.

BUSINESS IN' THE OTHER COURTS.

A Lawyer Charged with Attempt to Compound a Felony-Trials and Convictions in the General Sessions.

Wholesale Business in the Mandamus Line.

Stationery Bills Against the City-An Item of Reform Expenses-The Tenth National Bank and the Court House Commissioners.

The attention of Judge Pratt, holding Supreme Court, Chambers, was pretty much occupied yes_ lerday in the mandamus business. They were all, however, old cases, the facts of which have been repeatedly reported. But motions and counter otions are continually arising in these cases though it so happened that yesterday several came in a bunch. First in order was made a motion by ex-Judge Cardozo in regard to a

BILL OF STATIONERY AGAINST THE CITY. This is the bill of Levy & Meigs for stationers furnished the Superior and Marine Courts. The motion was for two writs of mandainns against the Board of Supervisors to compel them to act on the bill. Judge Pratt said he could order them to act, but not how to act, and this view having been acceded to by Mr. Andrews, Assistant Counsel for the Corporation, the mandamus in this form was ordered.

SETTLING THE REFORM EXPENSES.

Next in order was an application by Mr. Dukes for three writs of mandamus against the Board of Apportionment to compel them to appropriate moneys to pay three clerks of the joint committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and citizens of the fall of 1871. Mr. Andrews, in opposition, presented the amdavit of Mr. Earle, County Auditor, that each was then in the employ of the Board of Supervisors, and that none did any other work than that required of him by his duty as a servant of the Supervisors. Mr. Dukes asked an order to examine Mr. Earle as to the sources of his knowledge and an adjournment till such examination could be made. This request Judge Pratt granted.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CLAIM. Mr. A. R. Lawrence appeared for the Tenth Na tional Bank on two writs of aiternative mandamus one against the Board of Apportionment and the other against the Comptroiler, both intended to recover advances made by the bank to the former Court House commission. He asked that as Mr. Strahan, counsel for the Board and for Mr. Green, was absent, the matter might stand over. It was accordingly adjourned.

JUDGE FOWLER'S SALARY. The above finished the mandamus business. The only other case of public interest had reference to the claims of Judge Fowler against the city for salary, in which he obtained indoment against the city by default. A motion was made to open the default and put in a counter claim which Comptrolle Green makes on behalf of the city. After a brief argument the papers were submitted on both

SHARKEY, THE CONDEMNED MUR-DERER.

A Stay of Proceedings Granted-A Motion for a New Trial To Be Argued Before the Supreme Court, General Term. Wm. J. Sharkey is not to be hanged after all or

next week Friday. Application was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Fratt, hy Mr. Charles W. Brooke, for a writ of error in his case. The application was granted and will operate case. The application was granted and will operate as a stay of proceedings. Having been tried in the Court of General Sessions, there was no other alternative for the Judge than to grant the writ, and on this account no opposition was made by the District Attorney. This takes the case before the Supreme Court, General Term, where it will probably be argued at the next meeting of the Court in September. Should this Court prime to grant a new trial, then the case can be carried to the Court of Appeals. Sharkey's lease of life is, therefore, good or several months yet.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Pratt.
Bartlett vs. McNeili.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs. The plaintiff has five days in which to file proof, &c. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

The Gutta Percha, &c., Manufacturing Company vs. Torrey et al.—Order discharging attachment.

Roe vs. Roe.—Order granted that plaintiff pay to deiendant alimony past due.

Halsie vs. Freiderneit.—Grder denying motion to correct and ungueze. correct findings.
Adams vs. Mills.—Order for extra allowance to defendant of five per cent on account claimed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. A Lawyer in Trouble-Affidavit Charging Him with Attempting to Compound a

There was considerable excitement created yes terday in this Court when Mr. Allen, chief cierk in the District Attorney's office, entered and informed His Honor the Recorder that he had an amdavit which he wished to read. It referred to the case of Thomas Watson and Charles Stevens, who were indicted for an alleged grand larceny from the person. The adidavit, he said, disclosed a state of facts which were analogous to a number of cases that occurred recently where the ends of justice were defeated. Subjoined is the adidavit:—

that occurred recently where the ends of justice were defeated. Subjoined is the affidavit:—

Otty and County of New Fork, m.—John Lloyd, of 344 West Forty-second street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that deponent is a witness as complainant in the case of the Feople vs. Thomas, Watson and charles Sievens, which came before the forand Jury of the Court of General Sessions for their action on August 6, 1873; that before said day deponent was spoken to by a certain person called Gldeon L. Walker, who proposed to act in the capacity of counsel for the said Watson, and also hat on the evening of only 28, 1873, the deponent was visited by a person representing herself to be the sister of the saids evens, who informed deponent that he could recover his waich if he would stop the prosecution of the case; that also a person representing himself as the brother of said Watson visited deponent and made the same effer to deponent. On refusal of deponent of accept the terms offered, the said person, representing himself as Watson's brother, then offered to pay the deponent that at the same time the last named person offered deponent part of a house in Harless. Free of rendered that a made and the ponent that at the same time the last named person offered deponent part of a house in Harless. Free of rendered upon him to appear at the trial. That Gldeon L. Walker, representing himself as a lawyer, was present with said Watson's brother at the time said offers were made to deponent, and on refusal of deponent to accept the offers to windraw the case the said Gldeon L. Walker, to the control of the said offers were made to deponent to state to the Grand Jury that he deponent to state to the Grand Jury that he deponent wished to have the case postponed, and that said Gideon L. Walker used over means and inducements to get deponent to absent himself, that during the past two, weeks he has been repeatedly approached by said Gldeon L. Walker used every means and inducements to get deponent to absent himself, that during the p

M. Donasua, Notary Public for the city and county of New York.

When Mr. Allen had finished reading the affidavit the Recorder inquired who was fideon L. Walker, whereupon an eiderly man, who occupied a seat within the bar, responded that he was a counsellor of the Supreme Court of this State and was the party alluded to in the affidavit and wished to make a statement. His honor said that the charge preferred was a serious one—that of attempting to defeat the ends of justice and of attempting to defeat the ends of justice and of attempting perjury, and directed the matter to be laid before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Walker said that he was not the counsel of the parties named in the affidavit, but admitted that the brother of one of them was an old client, and that he interiered as the friend of the brother. He could show that every word sworn to in the affidavit was false.

It is said that a case similar to this has come to the knowledge of the District Attorney's office, in which a regular practitioner of this Court is charged with unprofessional conduct. The fact that a great deal of what is termed "skinning" is going on in the eriminal courts every day is patent to everybody who has paid any attention to this feature of metropolitan lile, and if distinct charges, supported by reliable testimony, against "shysters" are brought before the Recorder they need not hope for any mercy from lim.

Trio of Housebreakers Sent to Sing Sing

Trio of Housebreakers Sent to Sing Sing

George Walker, who was charged with burglary in the second degree in having, on the 12th of July, effected an entrance to the dwelling house of Samuel Stiner, 267 West Thirty-sixth street, pleaded guilty to the third grade of that crime. He stole

guilty to the third grade of that crime. He stole fars, velvet cloaks and ladies' wearing apparel valued at \$800, and was detected in the act of selling some of the stolen property.

Lawrence Moore also pleaded guilty to the same offence. He was associated with Walker, but separately lindicted. These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for nev years.

Robert Malloy was indicted for attempting to enter the house of Joseph J. O'Donohue, 125 East Forty-sixth street, on the 21st of July. He pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Professional Shoplifters Plead Guilty-An Ingentous Device Exposed.

Joseph Bloom, who was jointly indicted with Frank Adam, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. These prisoners were profess shoplifters, and were charged with stealing, on the 11th of July, eight dozen of silk neck bandker-Ith of July, eight dozen of silk neck handkerchiefs from the store of Butler & Heywood,
356 Broadway. The detective in the case
produced a green paper box, which
had the appearance of being tred with
thick string, but was in reality so
adjusted that the hd could be easily raised without
much risk of detection. This box was found in the
room occupied by the prisoners, at 85 East Broadway. Hereafter the cierks of whoesale and retail
establishments will be on their guard when suspiclous, would-be purchasers enter the store with
boxes of this description, now that the intest ingenious device of the professional shop, liter is exposed. Bloom was sent to the State Prison for
two years and six months.

Burglary in a Blacksmith's Shop. Henry Shaw and John Marcher, who were charged with effecting a felonious entry into the blacksmith shop of John Post, 231 West Nineteenth smith snop of John Post, 231 west kineteenth street, on the 14th of July, and stole \$22 worth of property, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence. Shaw was sent to the State Prison for two years, and his confederate one year to the Penitentiary.

A Companion of a Female Shoplifter Sent to the Penitentiary. Charlotte Newman, who was jointly indicted with Elizabeth Ormsby (who was convicted in pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. She was with the woman Ormsby, a well known shoplifter, who, on the 21st of December, 1872, stole three shawis, worth \$303, from the store of McCreery & Co., Broadway. There were mitigating circumstances in this case, which induced his Honor to sentence the prisoner to one year in the Penitentiary. March and sent to the State Prison for four years).

Swindling Emigrants.

Herman Meyer, Frederick Richler, Charles Bender, George Braun and Charles Gumpe, Who were arrested at 113 Chatham street on Tuesday night by Cantain Ulman and some of his officers from by Captain Ulman and some of his officers from the Fourth precinct, charged with swindling emi-grants, were arraigned before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning. Three different complaints, preferred by three different victims—Charles A. Bottler, Jacob Holz and John Berlier—were taken against each of the prisoners. His Honor the Judge de-cided at once to hold these sneaking swindlers under \$2,000 bail to answer on each complaint. It is likely, therefore, they will rest in the Tombs for some time.

A Burglar Balked.

James Taylor, a middle-aged man, of a somewhat respectable appearance, was caught yesterday morning, about four o'clock, attempting to remove about \$175 worth of bedelothes and wearing apparel from the apartments of Mary Lee, 27 oak street. Mary saw the man break in the window, and called to Ohicer O'Toole, of the Fourth precinct, who arrested him before he had time to get out of the building. Judge Dowling committed Taylor in \$2,500 bail to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. The Arrest of Burglars in Twenty-ninth Street.

Joseph Holmes and Joseph Rivers and a woman, who claimed to be his wife, who were arrested by Officer Malone, of the Twentieth precinct, on Wednesday morning, on the charge of burglary and having burglarious tools in burglary and having burglarious tools in their possession, were brought up before Justice Fowler at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. It will be recollected that the woman was arrested as she was about entering the house 226 West Twenty-ninth street, and the men subsequently in the same vicinity. The tools discovered by the officers upon searching the house are pronounced the most complete ever witnessed by them, and are said to be worth \$700. It was evident, from appearances in the house, that these tools were about being packed in sawdust to be sent to some other portions of the country for use in the nefarious profession of the country for use in the nefarious profession of the owners. The officers have discovered evidence of a burglary perpetrated in Toronto, Canada, and in the house were found a large number of samples of light dress goods, which, it is surmised, were to be used by the burglars in selling a large lot of such goods, supposed to be deposited elsewhere, and for which the officers are in search. A considerable quantity of diamonds and jeweiry, proceeds of robberles, were also found. The prisoners were remanded for further examination and to enable the officers to hunt up further evidences. Mr. McClellan appeared for the prisoners, and there is said to be some doubt whether the evidence, as it stands, is sufficient to connect them with the stolen property.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT. A Dishonest Servant.

Dora Arent, a servant, was charged with the theit of \$100 worth of wearing apparel from her employer, Mrs. Theresa Bamberger, of 146 West Forty-third street. She was held for trial in de-fault of ball, she having admitted the charge before

John Schoener, a resident of Hudson City, N. J., was arrested on a warrant taken out against him by Joseph J. Hecht, of 1,032 Second avenue, from by Joseph J. Hecht, of 1,032 Second avenue, from whom he obtained, as alleged, \$150 on faise representations. These were to the effect that he owned two houses and lots in East Sixty-second street, the deeds for which he gave to Hecht as security that he would pay him back the \$150. It was shown that the deeds were of no value, because the defendant had never owned any property in that street. He was held for trial in default of \$1,000.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Judge Pratt.—Nos. 148, 1, 5, 55, 57, 58, 59, 66, 83, 85, 92, 93, 99, 107 18, 127, 123, 145, 163, 156, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 182, 184, 183, 189, COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Robert Fisher, robbery, The Same vs. Charles Parker, felonious assault and battery; The Same vs. Mariano Meur, felonious assault and battery; The Same vs. John Grady, alias Brady, felony (Laws of 1862); The Same vs. James H. Brady, alias Mottison, burglary; The Same vs. Joth Grady, alias Brady, alias Mottison, burglary; The Same vs. Otto Ackerman, burglary; The Same vs. Otto Ackerman, burglary; The Same vs. Otto Ackerman, burglary; Secreting stolen goods; The Same vs. Patrick Reliley, grand larceny, secreting stolen goods; The Same vs. Timothy J. Gilmore, forgery; The Same vs. Frank H. Merideth and Myron Manhammer, grand larceny; The Same vs. Charies Parker, grand larceny; The Same vs. Charies Parker, grand larceny; The Same vs. Charies Parker, grand larceny; The Same vs. Thomas Smith, grand larceny; The Same vs. Thomas Walker and Charles Stephens, larceny from the person.

KILLED WHILE BATHING.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest at 337 East Ninth street, on the body of Edward Fay, a man twenty-three years of age. Deceased went bathing in the East River and while bathing struck his head against some hard substance and was ratally injured.

A CAREFUL QUARANTINE.

The Danger from Disease Daily Decreasing.

The New Improvements at Quarantine-Commerce Encouraged - The Merchants Satisfied.

"THE CHAMPAGNE ISLANDS."

The present efficient manner in which quaran tine is managed contrasts with the state of things familiar to all merchants two Summers ago. rapidity with which business is despatched, the guarantee which all shipowners or consignees have that their vessels are not to be made the objects o outrageous extortion, are causes which assist in West India trade. It was a fact capable of the clearest demonstration that the brigs and barks, in which class of vessels the West India products mainly reached this country, had almost entirely withdrawn from the Southern trade during quarantine months. This season there is more shipping than for several years past and the evident intention of the health officers to

DEAL PAIRLY WITH THE MERCHANTS has had a wonderful effect in restoring confiden The merchants report that the freights for the remainder of the season are all engaged. There are to-day awaiting shipment at Matanzas alone 15,00 hogsheads of sugar, or twenty vessel loads. The war in Cuba, as well as the epidemic form of yellow lever now prevalent along the South American coast, detracts in no small measure from the great ratio of increase.

As an extra precaution against any complaint from the merchants, at the organization of the new staff Dr. Vanderpoel threw the lightening, stevedoring and coopering open to the merchant themselves. They were permitted to engage their own employés, which were forced to conform to the rigid and inexorable law of Quarantine in that they were not permitted to returned to their homes until they had remained eight days away from the infected vessels. The cholers and vellow fever were common enemies alike to the health of the merchant and shipowner, and they did not oppose the slightest objection to that regulation. They have not been forced to pay \$1,250 for fumigation, as in the case of the steamer Peruvian in July, 1866, or an almost equal sum in the case of the William F. Storer, consigned to Charles H. Marshall & Co. So much, then, for the manner in which this difficulty, which has hereto fore embarrassed the Quarantine, has been dis posed of and the present system employed.

THE LOWER BAY. There are now about twelve vessels detained in the lower bay, and the sickness among the passengers arriving does not seem to be abating. The work on the upper or Hoffman Island on the West Bank is very nearly completed. The buildings are at enclosed. The filling is completed. The contracts for the interior work on the buildings are all given out, so that in the case of an emergency arising three or four days would suffice to make the new

out, so that in the case of an emergency arising, three or four days would suffice to make the new hospitals ready for immediate occupancy. The hospitals on Dix Island are in the very best condition and their present management gives entire satisfaction to the Health Officer. The number of patients does not exceed previous years. There is very little smallpox encountered. The DECREASE IN SMALLPOX

Dr. Moshier advances the theory that from the fact that nearly all civilized people are now vaccinated, smallpox, as an epidemic, is to be unknown during this season. At present the cases encountered will scarcely average one in two weeks. The bodies of all such as die in Quarantine are incased in a strong coffin and buried on the Staten Island shore above tide water and each grave distinctly marked, so that the remains may be removed by their friends during the cold weather. Dr. Vanderpoel has also introduced the custom of placing in each coffin a bottle, hermetically scaled, in which is enclosed a piece of paper containing the name, residence, vessel and date of death. It is certainly SADAND TERRIBLE.

enough to die in a hospital ship, away from home and friends, but such a death is rendered doubly dreadful when the poor immigrant knows that he is to be consigned to a nameless grave. For this improvement the present Health Officer deserves praise. Even emoalmed bodies, where the deaths have been from contagious diseases, sent over in metalic cases, are required to be buried until the Fall. It is only to satisfy a whim of the public, but a cholera panic is liable to be stirred up any day, and the quarantine officials desire to avoid giving any pretext therefor.

The NEW BOARDING STATION at Chiffon is about ready for occupancy. It is

THE NEW BOARDING STATION at Clifton is about ready for occupancy. It is at Clifton is about ready for occupancy. It is exactly two miles further down the bay than the present Quarantine landing. The ground upon which the present Heaith Officer's houses stands belongs to ex-Health Officer's houses stands and the acquirement of the new property will relieve the Commissioners of this burden. The state pays heavy taxes for the same, and the acquirement of the new property will relieve the Commissioners of this burden. The new grounds are of about eight acres in extent, with 487 feet of water front. Back from the water on a beautiful knoll stand the louses of Dr. Vanderpool and Beputy Health Officers Moshier and Thompson. A pier, 110 feet in length, will project out lato the water, from the furthest extremity of which a breakwater will extend 150 feet to the southward, forming behind it a basin of sufficient capacity to sheiter the Quarantine steamers from the severest storm or the strongest ice-fice. The pier will cost \$11,000. The State has already paid \$60,000 upon the new property.

THE WESTERN CHOLERA.

It is a strange fact recently demonstrated, after careful search by Dr. Moshier, that the choiera which has recently appeared in the South and West was of a spontaneous origin and did not come from a foreign country, as has been so generally asserted. The theory that the contagion was brought to New Orieans by a Russian bark was shown to be untrue by duplicate copies of the Custom House returns for that port of entry which the Deputy Health Officer obtained and carefully searched. This epidemic, as it has appeared this season, is strictly an American cholera, and, while it is in every way as much a cause of anxiety, it would not appear to possess the terribly contagious characteristics of the Asialic cholera. The vigilance of the Health officers will not be relaxed at this port, however, until the last of October.

A SAD SUIGIDE

A Jersey Watering Place Horrified by a Terrible Tragedy. Highlands of Navesink, N. J., August 7, 1873.

A very sad case of suicide at Jenkinson's Hote yesterday has, since the melancholy occurrence been the topic of conversation among the guesti of all these Highland houses. Yesterday morning at about seven o'clock, a Dr. A. G. Mack, of Cam bridge, Mass., was found in his room lying dead upon the floor in a pool of blood, his death, from the

upon the floor in a pool of blood, his death, from the frightful gash he had inflicted upon his throat, having evidently been almost instantaneous.

A physician. Dr. Labaugh, was called in, and a Coroner's jury was summoned, and after the usual proceedings in such cases, the body was given in charge to the undertaker, Mr. Mount, by whom it was taken away to Chapel Hill to be prepared for burial. A despatch meantime was sent to Cambridge by Mr. Jenkinson for information as to the wishes of friends of deceased in reference to his remains, and an answer was returned requesting all proper attentions in the burial and that a letter on the subject was coming by mail. The body is preserved in ice awaiting expected instructions in said letter.

said letter.
The deceased was a well educated young man The deceased was a well educated voung man, and his manners were those of a quiet, amiable gentleman; but for several days he had shown symptoms of aberration of mind, and from the evidence submitted at the Coroner's inquest, the verdect of temporary insanity was accordingly rendered. He had been at the hotel where he so madly ended his life since Friday last.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS. Comptroller Green reports the following amounts

paid yesterday into the city treasury. From-

Arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents and House and ground rents and market rents and fees. fees. SOREAU OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS.
Assessments for street openings and improvements and interest.
Croton water reats and penalties. \$8,
Permits to tap water pipes. 1.530 Permits for street stands, showcases, signs, MATOR'S SECOND MARSHAL. CORPORATION ATTORNEY. Total

DEUCE TO PAY."

and Clerks Included Laborers in the List.

A Breeze in the Board of Apportionment-A Stop-Cock on the Finance Sluice Gates-Only a fpigot Hole at Work-The Mayor vs. Green-"Authority of Law"-\$100 a Day.

Mayor Havemeyer had quite a number of calls at his office yesterday, but as a rule things were Supervisors' assessment investigating committee had a very interesting session, in the course of which some peculiar developments were made. Nothing of particular interest transpired in the civic departmental realm until the meeting of the Board of Estimate and portionment at three o'clock. There were

Board of Aldermen-a full Board. The first business ensued on the calling up of a ommunication relative to the salary of Mr. Sparks as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and as Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

and Assessments, and President Vance, of the

Wheeler of the Department of Taxes

Presi

then present the Mayor, Comptroller,

The Comptroller said that, under the charter, no person could hold and receive pay for two offices. case. After a brief reference to the laws on the subject the matter was laid over.

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT'S requisition for an appropriation to pay the laborers employed in laying the big Croton mains in Tenth avenue, and for other purposes, was then called up.

The Comptroller stated, as matter of information that this requisition was not received until two days after the last meeting of the Board, and that it calls for an appropriation of \$300,000. This mount was fer the laying of Croton pipes. There had already been \$2,000,000 expended in this Cro-ton big pipe business, and now the call is for '\$300,000 more," for which bonds of the city are to be issued.

President Vance thought it desirable that this Board should have an estimate prepared of the cost of the work for which this \$2,000,000 had been expended, and the amount of work done. He felt, for one, that it was

to know, before acting further in the matter, how much had been expended in the matter, how much was yet to be done and how much more money would be necessary to complete the work.

The Mayor said he was decidedly of the opinior that the Board should know where this thing had begun, how far it had gone and where it was going to stop. President Vance said that in the present matter

be believed the work to be paid for had been done, and that the money asked for on the requisition was due to the workingmen employed. The Mayor asked the Comptroller how long it

would take to prepare estimates. He did not think \$300,000 had been expended, and that \$100,000 would carry on the work for a period of two weeks President Wheeler suggested that Commissioner Van Nort be requested to appear before the Board, and that the Board hear his statement.

THE COMPTROLLER MOVED the adoption of a resolution authorizing the issue

of Aqueduct Alterations Stock to the amount of \$150,000.
On motion of the Mayor the resolution was extended so as to call upon Commissioner Van Nortior an estimate of the amount of work already done and how much more money would be required to complete it, and the resolution was then adouted. done and not required to complete it, and the resolution adopted.

President Wheeler then presented a requisition President Wheeler then presented a requisition of \$3,400 to an appropriation of \$3,400 to appropriation of \$3,4

om Messrs. Howe and Bowlend, Commissioner f Accounts, asking that an appropriation of \$3,40 e made for additional clerk hire, &c. They neede be made for additional clerk hire, &c. They needed the services of three clerks, one at a salary of \$2,000, one at \$1,800 and one at \$1,500, to be em-ployed at the above rates per annum up to the lst of January next. Also \$200 for stationery and \$1,000 for contingent expenses.

The Comptroller moved to lay the requisition

ver. President Wheeler said it was absolutely necesary that this appropriation should be made at once. These Commissioners had not a single clerk at present, and yet they were expected to inspect and revise the books of the departments at least ONCE IN THREE MONTHS. under the law. In order to do this they had to examine the laws under which the various moneys had been expended, and it would be a physical impossibility for any two men nying to do the work unaded.

The Comptroller said the law directed these men

innaided.

The Comptroller said the law directed these men to do certain duties, and provided that they should receive a certain salary therefor. He did not know where there was any provision of law authorizing any other expenditure of money for this purpose.

The Mayor said that in his judgment where a law directed the performance of a certain duty it carried with it the implied authority to meur any just and reasonable expense for the fulfilment of the obligation. If the law directs anything to be done which incurs expense there is at once the authority for the expenditure.

President Wheeler, as ex officio member of the Commission of Accounts, hoped the appropriation would be made at once.

The Mayor—I think the views I have just expressed are both

Commissioners Howe and Bowiand then appeared and made a brief statement of their requirements, in the course of which they exhibited a schedule showing that there were to be investigated, as one item of their work only, the issue and expenditure of the proceeds of seventy-five different kinds of bonds.

President Wheeler moved the adoption of a resolution making the appropriation.

The Comptroller moved to lay the matter over. The Mayor—Oh, well, if this is to be Izid over I want a duy set for It—not laid over indefinitely.

The Comptroller said that he wanted to examine the law. He didn't see at present any authority of Jaw for the appropriation.

The Mayor—Well, then, I am for deing it with or the law we have got which directs this work to be done. If the law directs docks to be built the Dock Commissioners are not expected to do the work at their own expense, even if they do get saiaries. The work must be done the work and the money must be raised to meet the expense. You are expected to do your work and there are thousands of things that both you and I do that we have no law for, yet they have to be done and paid for.

The Comptroller—I don't. I have authority of law for what I do.

President Wheeler—Do you have authority of law for everything you do connecte

menty
The Comptroller—I think I have.
It was then, after a short discussion, resolved to
adjourn until Monday next the hearing of this
requisition.

adjourn until Monday next the hearing of this requisition.

THE OFT DEPERRED APPROPRIATION of \$1,405 76 to meet deficiency in the appropriation for salaries in the office of Supervisor Disbecker was then called up by President Wheeler.

On motion of Comptroller Green it was resolved that the amount required be transferred from the land for special contingencies.

The Board then adjournment until Monday, at two o'clock.

After the adjournment, Comptroller Green said he could let the Commissioners of Accounts have considerable clerical aid if they desired it, and also spoke to Messrs. Howe and Bowlend on the subject.

As Mr. Bowlend turned to leave the Comptroller and return to his desk Mr. Bowlind said, "i don't see how we can accept any assistance from you," It appears that the law did not directly make any provision to supply the Commissioners with stationery, so that if the Comptroller furnishes even

even

PAPER, PENS AND INK

to these geatlemen he will be acting without "authority of the law." They are now investigating the books of the Comptroller's Department and the the Department of Taxes and Assessments, though President Wheeler's courtesy jurnishes them with

President Wheeler's countries are averse to receive Both of the Commissioners are averse to receive Both of the Commissioners are averse to receive Both of the Commissioners are averse. Both of the Commissioners are averse to receiving clerical aid from the Comptroller, for they say, and with great propriety, that the clerks assigned to them might simply be "investigating" (?) the books which they themselves keep and write up, By some persons it is thought strange that the Comptroller has so much loose "help" in his own department that he can furnish cierks for another

department. A "POSER."

After the meeting two public officials met separately, and at an interval of hair an hour's time, learning of the Comptroller's desire to act under "authority of law" in this matter, and of his denial of the Mayor's casual assertion that they had both done things without "authority of law," asked the reporter where the Comptroller got "authority of law" to employ Dexter A. Hawkins to go to Albany last Winter and watch the legislation and lobby in behalf of the Fluance Department in particular and of the city in general. They stated that Hawkins received for this service \$100 per day, and was employed, or at least was paid, at that rate for seventy-three days' service.

Of course the reporter couldn't tell, because he didn't know.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.

General Quesada's Offer to the "Amigos de Cuba"...The Virginius to Take Another Expedition to the "Ever Faithful Isle,"

General Manuel Quesada y Loinaz, one of the confidential agents of the Republic of Cuba in this country, but better known to fame as the successful organizer of two liberating expeditions sent to Cuba on board the American steamer Virginius, has just offered the use of that vessel to the Guban society in this city known as "Los Amigos de Cuba," for the purpose of sending another shipment of arms, ammunition, medicines, &c., to the Cuban patriots, so nobly struggling for their liberty for the past five years. General Villegas, the President of the "Amigos," and the eminent patriot Miguel de Aldama have expressed their willingness to accept the profered use of the Virginius for her patriotic mission. The "Amigos de Cuba" possess upward of forty thousand dollars of subscriptions, including the liberal gifts made by the veteran abolitionist, Mr. Gerrit Smith. It is therefore probable that the expedition will be a very large one. The Cubans in New York are rejoicing over the fact that the breach long existing between the rival factions in this city will by this expedition be perfectly heaied and that harmony will reign once more within their ranks. The Virginius is now at Kingston, Jamaica, waiting orders. Captain G. W. Brown, of Wall street, states that he h sheard that several downtown merchants are about equipping a steamer to sail under Cuban colors, which is to prey on Spanish commerce in the West Indies. society in this city known as "Los Amigos de Cuba.

THE BANCKER MALPRACTICE CASE.

Coroner Herrman Commits Dr. Bancker to the Tombs-He Confesses His "Error"-Talk About Lynching.

Sergeant Wilson, of the Thirty-second precinct, yesterday alternoon brought before Coroner Herrman, at his office, No. 40 East Houston street, Dr. William W. Bancker, of 118 West 124th street, who was arrested the day previous by order of the Coroner on suspicion of having performed an

Coroner on suspicion of having performed an operation on his (Bancker's) wife, which resulted in her death, a full report of which has heretofore appeared in the HERALD.

On reaching the office Dr. Bancker called Coroner Herman saide and expressed sincere regret that he had made certain statements to him the day previous in regard to the case which were at variance with the truth. The Doctor confessed that he knew the condition of his wife, but donied it, thinking thereby to save the reputation of himself, his lamily and the relatives or his wife, who are highly respectable. Dr. Bancker further said that the opinion of Deputy Coroner Cushman, after making an examination of the case, was quite correct, but strenuously insisted that no drugs of any kind had been administered to deceased to procure a miscarriage. The accused seemed to court an investigation, and said he would honorably acquit himself of any complicity in his wife's death.

Dr. Bancker was committed to the Tombs to

death.

Dr. Bancker was committed to the Tombs to await the result of an inquisition, which will take place as soon as the analysis shall be completed.

Professor Endemann, of the Health Board, however, will not proceed with the analysis till assured of his pay either by the city or the Coroners.

A large sum of money is now due the Professor for scientific examinations in the interest of public justice, but Comptroller Green persistently refuses to pay the bill.

It was stated yesterday that the people of Har-lem entertain a very bitter feeling against Dr. Bancker, the relatives of whose deceased wife talked seriously about lynching him. Coroner Herrman yesterday empanelled a jury in Harlem.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

Resumption of Business To-Morrow-Alderman Ropes Elected President-A Card to Depositors.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the directors of the Trust Company was held at their bank on Court street, opposite Joralemon. There were present Daniel Chauncey, Judge McCue, Seymour L. Husted, Henry Sanger, Alexander M. White, James 3. Rockwell, William C. Kingsley, James D. Fish, John Haisey, Ripicy Ropes, Josiah O. Low, J. S. Tisdaie. Mr. Chauncey, the receiver, and President pro tem., presided. Mr. M. T. Rodman sent in his resignation as Secretary, which was accepted, and Mr. Halsey was elected Secretary in his place. Mr. Ropes was elected President and a trustee. Mr. Charles R. Marvin was also elected a trustee. After disposing of this business the directors resolved that business would be resumed at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following card was issued and the meeting then adjourned:—

then adjourned:—

The undersigned, trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, by gleave to Inform their depositors and the public generally that the Company will resume business on Eaturday morning, the 9th instant, at nine o'clock.

The stackholders, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant, at the Academy of Music, voted to advance to the Company fifty per cent of the amount of the stock held by them to make good the impairment of capital. This money has already been largely subscribed. The undersigned have united to contribute a guarantee fund on \$20,000 to abide the payment of those sub-scriptions and the completion of the full capital of the Company. The trustees believe that under that reorganization the Company is entitled to the fullest confidence of the public.

Signed:—Henry E. Pierrepont, Edward Harvey, Henry Signed:—Henry E. Pierrepont, Edward Harvey, Henry Hon the combine.

Signed:-Henry E. Pierrepont, Edward Harvey, Henry Sanger, Seymour L. Husted, Alexander M. White, James S. Rockwell, William C. Kingsley, James D. Fish, Alexander McCue, John Haisey, Daniel Chauncey, Josiah

BROOKLYN, August 7, 1873. LIZZIE KING.

rich's Estate. Lizzie King, the murderess of Charles Goodrich, was recently made a defendant in a proceeding for the foreclosure of a mortgage held by James E. Geranius against the premises which were owned by the murdered man, in Degraw street, Brooklyn. She was mentioned in the summons as the widow, or as claiming to be the widow, of Charles Goodrich. Counsel for Eliza J. Tummel, wife of Augustus H. Tummel, the owner of the premises upon which the mortgage was being foreclosed, called upon Lizzie King's counsel and stated that the mortgage was executed before Lizzie Lloyd King and Goodrich had become acquainted, and that Tummel was anxious to pay off the mortgage (which was for \$2,500, and there was also a first mortgage of \$3,000), but was anxious to get rid of whatever claim Lizzie Lloyd King had in the premises. By the foreclosure Tummel could have had her claim cut of, but at a cost of some \$400 or \$500. Counsel therefore called upon Mr. Thompson to know if he could get a quit claim deed of Lizzie Lloyd King of her interest in the premises.

Lizzie King subsequently executed a quit claim deed without consideration. She said she wanted none of his property, and only desired to retain the presents he had made her. as claiming to be the widow, of Charles Goodrich

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.

The Wife and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States met at 35 Beaver street yesterday atternoon, Mr. Charles Bellows in the chair. The society is composed of about 250 wine and liquor importers and dealers. The object of the society importers and dealers. The object of the society mentioned, in its new charter, is to protect and encourage the wine trade. The council of the society presented their resignation, and the President announced that it would be in order to elect a new council. The council reported that the charter granted by the Legislature was highly satisfactory. David D. Acker, John S. Beecher, Charles Bellows, Ramsay Crooks were elected to serve in the new council for one year, and the other members of the old council to serve for longer terms. The meeting then adjourned.

BURIED BONES

The Human Remains in East Fourth Street-Coroner Young's Investiga

Yesterday morning, at the Coroners' office, in Houston street, Coroner Young investigated the case of the infantile remains found buried in the yard of premises 286 Fourth street, as previously yard of premises 250 Fourth street, as previously reported. The remains had been with a quantity of rubbish, found in the sewer and buried in a hole dug for the purpose in the yard, but no criminal intent on the part of any one was shown. The child, doubtless, was of illegitimate birth, and had been thrown into the sewer by the mother to hide her shame. The jury found a verdict of death from causes unknown.

SUDDEN DEATH IN TRENTON, N. J.

A well-known gentleman named Michael Mcaughlin, while on his way to Lambertville yesterday, was seized with an epileptic fit, and was taken day, was seized with an epileptic fit, and was taken to the Trenton City Prison and put in a cell. The city physician attended to him there, but McLaughlin did not raily, and died atter a short time. His remains will be taken to-day to his residence, 2,316 Spring Garden, Philadelphia. A Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of death from epileptic fits; but no aliusion was made to the finging of a sick man into a damp and dismal cell like a common feion. It is believed that this treatment accelerated his death.

THE JERSEY SCHUETZENFEST.

Yesterday was the third and closing day of the festival of the New Jersey Shuetzen Corps in the park at Union Hill. The attendance was larger than that on the days previous, the fine weather being especially favorable. At non the contest closed and the distribution of prizes took place, several ladies participating in the distribution ceremonies. The members prolonged the festivities to a late hour last evening and retired from the grounds in barouches. Their achievements were loudly applauded by the assemblage.

MARKET NUISANCES

South Street To Be Reformed-The Vessy Street Dump-Fruit Dealers' Appeal for Space in Fulton Market-Nuisances Through the City. .

The fish and fruit stand nuisances along South treet, between Beekman street and Peck slip, are o go down before the sanitary crowbar on Saturiny night, unless their owners sooner take them away. These stands have long added to the terrors of the sidewalk on that thronged route, as well as ostered the creation of smells not agreeable to nostrils at all susceptible. Such nuisances can well be spared by the community, which has expressed much surprise that they were suffered to outlive their companions, which were joined to the market. Persistent use of brooms, hoes and osits under the market booths. Still there is sanitary work to be done in relaying and repairing the rough and broken pavements and flagging, and in regulating the gutters, so that the water draining from the market may find its way into the sewers, without first collecting in pools to ferment and infect the air. Two telegraphic poles of unusual solid-

without first collecting in pools to ferment and infect the air. Two telegraphic poles of unusual solidity still stand where were lately the outworks of the booths, a rod or so into Pulion and Beekman streets, at South street. These should be removed, as they are much in the way of vehicles, and South street should be widened by reannexing the space conquered from the fruitmen and coffee venders.

Catharine Market is marked for reform. Probably at the next meeting of the Health Board its nuisances will be reported on by Dr. Janes, who has made a thorough examination and will doubtless recommend a similar clearing as that at Fulton Market. Besides covering and obstructing the gutter. a dealer in oysters and refreshments has here built quite a commedious store plump out into South street, making a street obstruction of unrivalled proportions. As a squatter he has been a success. The Board will likely ask him to move on.

ABOUT WASHINGTON MARKET.

In Vesey street, between Greenwich and Washington, the curbstone butchers and a few other equally enterprising merchants presented their steaks and other tempting barg, ins on the outer edge of the walk in contempt of the recent order of the police to clear out. It requires constant watchiulpess by the officers on post to keep this prominent approach to the market sufficiently clear so that a lady can comiortably carry her basket without being radely jostled on the way. Paviers of the Department of Public Works were yesierday patching up the gaps and filling the guits in the Pulion street pavements. Carpenters were also boarding up the exposed upper chambers left open by the saws of the sanitarians. No preparation is yet made for the ventilation advised by Dr. Judson and Architect Pfelifer, nor was there any too pleasant a flavor to the air in that part of the shanty devoted to butter and cheese, in which, for the sake of making those articles appear a rich color, the dealers take pains to exclude daylight and burn gas all day. For all this, the people employed here look

attended by a large deputation of marketmen yesterday.

Work is steadily progressing on the offensive dump adjoining West Washington Market on the Vesey street pier. Nearly all the old dock timbers have been removed, and the splies are at hand to drive for the new bulkhead, which will form the western limit of the extended market. Beyond this the Dock Commissioners propose to place a tight house for the dumping process, which they think can thus be made inoffensive. e. A contrary opinion is held b Board of Health and by the dealers in the man the Board of reath and by the caters in the mar-ket, who have suffered long enough from this in-tolerable nusance to be qualified to judge. It is to be hoped that the Board of Health will succeed in diverting this sickening business from coming into such immediate contact with the food of the whole such immediate contact wi of New York and its subur

SANITARY AND MARKET MATTERS.

Knowing that you are always ready to publish both sides of any question which interests the public, the fruit dealers who formerly occupied the gutter stands," as you term them, would respectfully ask space enough to set forth their grievances as the market men look at them. In the first place, we hold from the head of the Finance Department of the city of New York permits to occupy stands, which are in every respect the same as those held by parties within the market. Such permits declare that, by the authority invested n him by law, he grants to such persons, for a certain weekly rental, stand numbered so and so in Fulton Market. This has been the case for about forty years. Now, if the parties who originally got forty years. Now, if the parties who originally got the permits to occupy these places were still the same individuals who did, until lately, hold possession of them, people would naturally say that they had got full value for the amount of rent or other expenses which they had to incur; but as the places were held for such a length of time under the permits from the Comptroller they naturally had acquired a fixed value, and those who purchased them wanted no better title to the places than such permits declaring them a part of the market and designating them by numbers in such market. Some of us have paid as high as \$6,000 for our stands and \$500 to alter the permits. Is it just or fair for the Board of Health, by reason of the influence brought to bear by permits. Is it just of fair for the Board of Health, by reason of the influence brought to bear by people who happen to occupy places inside of the market, to destroy our business and rob us of the amounts we have severally paid for our stands? If they really wanted more ventilation for the market (and it was the only objection Dr. Janes made to us in our conversation with him) we were prepared to do anything they might suggest, and so we stated to the Board. The fruit business of this market is not to be despised. Fulton Market, together with the fruit stands on Burling slip, ship foreign fruit enough to all parts of the United States to pay a revenue to the government of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars in gold every year, and by the decision of this Board of Health in the business is utterly destroyed. But it may be preserved by granting us proper places to conduct our trade.

There is certainly room enough for all the fruit dealers who formerly occupied stands on the walk She is Not a Claimant of Charles Good-

preserved by granting us proper places to conduct our trade.

There is certainly room enough for all the fruit dealers who formerly occupied stands on the walk in the places of people who are not doing a legitimate market business. All the cellars from Front street to South street, with one exception, are devoted to business entirely foreign to market produce, such as boots and shoes, stationery, rum shops, oyster salcons and the like, to the detriment of those interests for which we really understand markets are built.

The oyster and dining places in the market, which keep furnaces, heaters and boilers enough to heat all the principal hotels in the city; and the shells and decaying oysters, which gave off those offensive odors which the Health Commissioners should have found fault with, are the real missances of Fulton Market. They occupy more room and pay less revenue to the city than any other branch of business. If the whole door of the inner market was torn up it would show underneath it one mass of filth and putrid matter, and to disinfect it the Commissioners would have to use a great many more gallons of deodorizing fluid than they did for the decaying matter under the stands on the walk.

If the city really wants to give us a good, clean, healthy market, why will it not lease the ground to the market men, and they will build one of which the people will not be ashamed. As long as the centre of travel is at or about Fulton ferry there must be a market on the present site of Fulton Market, Manhattan Market to the contrary notwithstanding. And finally, is it reasonable for the city torent a public thoroughlare for years, until the leases become a matter of merchandise between individuals, and then take possession of the property again, with only two days' notice? What is going to compensate those parties who, only a short time ago, were deceived by those Comptroller's permits into buying these stands? Do you think the reform Legislature of last year ever intended to pass laws giving to any board power so

Casting Nuisances Into the Water a Barbarous Method-Scientific Destructive Processes Should Be Used.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The disposal of the offal of a large city is unquestionably impossible without nuisance somewhere or to some persons. But must it be got rid of by we of New York to discharge our filth or the stench from the process of rendering it into something useful and practically sufferable on to our adjacent neighbors? As well might each man individually get rid of his garbage by casting it over his neighbor's fence and congratulate himself that it is no longer an annoyance to him. It is an undoubted fact that the necessary animal waste of a large city cannot be got rid of in any other manner than by working it up by the best and most improved processes into substances of value either in the arts or in agriculture. As a fer-filizer there is no more valuable substance than animal matter. When brought into a dry condition it is indestructible, and, although somewhat odoriferous, it is not dangerous to headth in the slightest degree, and there is no necessity that it should even be a source of disagreeable sensation to a single person. Thousands of tons of guano are stored in different parts of this city which smells exactly like the fertilizers made from bones, blood and fiesh. They are neither better nor worse than so much guano. Then why should not all this stur we of New York to discharge our fith or the stench

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE