NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrested Cubans Admitted to Bail.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The following named persons, charged with being members of a hostile expeditionary force against Cuba, and as such violators of the Neutrality laws of the United States, were yesterday brought up before Mr. Commissioner Betts and admitted to bail, to appear for trial at the next October term of the United States Circuit Court:—

Colonel James T. Claney, Captain Wm. Lendorf, Captain F. A. Conant, Ralph J. Hasman, Samuel C. Beman, J. von Michaelawski. These parties, with one exception, are ex-Union soldiers. Mr. W. S. Crittenden, of 115 Broadway, was their security.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrest of a Lottery Ticket Dealer.

The United States vs. Peter McIntire.—The defendant is charged with dealing in lottery tickets without paying the tax imposed thereon by the revenue laws. The defendant was held for examination in $1,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The McLellan-Dowling Squabble.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The People, ex rel. McLellan, vs. Dowling.—The argument on the motion for mandamus to compel Justice Dowling to admit Mr. McLellan to practice in his court was set down for hearing yesterday, but was adjourned till Tuesday next.

Decisions.

Northrop vs. Hawke et al.—Motion for judgment denied; costs to abide event.

Anna M. Wheeler vs. Hiram W. Wheeler.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; care of children awarded to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Curious Divorce Plea.

Before Judge Monell.

Johanna Spoerry vs. Charles C. Spoerry.—This is an action for a divorce from bed and board on the ground of ill-treatment, the plaintiff averring, besides much other matter, that the defendant had her confined as a lunatic. The present application is to increase the allowance for temporary alimony, fixed at $500 per annum. It is opposed on the ground that the plaintiff signed articles of separation, fixing her alimony at that amount.

The plaintiff's counsel insisted that the defendant could not take advantage of it, since it was signed when the defendant pretended she was insane.

The Court, however, held that the agreement was a bar to the motion, unless circumstances were shown which would invalidate it, and therefore denied the motion without costs, and with leave to renew on other affidavits showing such circumstances.

Decisions.

Keavy vs. O'Brien.—Motion denied.

Connolly vs. Wallack; McCormic vs. Goldman; Pryor vs. Gale; Carpenter vs. Sawyer. Fransoli vs. Stephens.—Motions granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Singular Divorce Suit.

Before Judge Brady.

Eugene A. Simonet vs. Florentine Simonet.—In this case Judge Brady granted a decree of divorce yesterday in favor of the plaintiff. The Rev. Mr. Verren, pastor of the Church du St. Esprit, in Twenty-second street, testified, as the principal witness in the case, to the effect that on the 17th of December, 1856, he united the plaintiff and defendant in the holy bonds of matrimony; that on the 26th of April, 1867, the defendant came to him, representing herself as the widow of plaintiff, and had a second matrimonial knot tied, uniting her future destinies with a gentleman named Benard; subsequently the fact revealed itself that her first husband was still alive and kicking, and on discovering this state of affairs the second husband, very naturally, sued out a divorce, which he obtained. Husband the first thought a divorce would be likewise very beneficial to himself, and he obtained it yesterday, as above stated.

Decisions.

By Judge Brady.

Spicer vs. Haverscough.—Motion denied, the defendant having absconded and the action being one to dissolve a copartnership. The defendant can, in such action, be protected as to assets.

Polker vs. Baack.—Motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

After the calendar of cases was called, Assistant District Attorney Hutchings stated that there was an indictment against Nathan A. Lowvenick, charging him with obtaining $150 worth of cigars from Julius N. Knoop, 131½ Bowery, on the 16th of June, by trick and device, having presented in payment for the property a fraudulent check on the Chatham National Bank, purporting to have been signed by Rudolph Hauser & Co. The complainant expressed a desire to withdraw the charge, but Mr. Hutchings said that he could not consent to the discharge of the accused, because there were three other complaints against him. The lawyer of a Wall street banking house rose and said that he had been requested to look after the interests of the accused, and requested the Court to postpone the case to afford him an opportunity to examine into the merits of the charge. A youthful personage, who embraces every opportunity to misrepresent the proceedings of this court in a sensational morning paper, stepped forward and announced himself as the counsel for the prisoner, and that he was acting without "fee or hope of reward." Judge Bedford said that it did not matter whether he received a dollar or a thousand dollars as counsel.

Mr. Hutchings consented to let the case go off till Monday to enable the Wall street lawyer to prepare for trial. It was hinted that there was a thousand dollar fee in the case, so that the youthful aspirant to legal fame had to retire to meditate upon the old adage, "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip."

LARCENY IN A BANK.

Charles B. Cassel was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing a package of bills amounting to $300 from Silas G. Brown, a citizen of Newburg, on the 13th of May, while he was standing counting another package in the Chatham Bank. The prisoner came up and presented a piece of paper, asking Mr. Brown if he knew a Mr. Medford, and while he turned round the prisoner adroitly picked up the package and handed it to a confederate. The accused testified in his own behalf and admitted that he was a gambler. Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said that he heartily concurred in the verdict; that he must protect honest citizens who go to banks to draw their money, and would, therefore, send him to the State Prison for five years at hard labor.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

James Smith and James Murphy pleaded guilty to petty larceny, the indictment charging them with the grave crime of robbery, the complainant being a Cunaman named Charles Ahcling, who claimed to have been robbed of a silver watch and five dollars in money on the 17th of June. Judge Stuart induced the prisoners to plead guilty to the minor offence, as the circumstances showed that they were not guilty of robbery, and requested that they be remanded till Monday, so as to show the Judge their previous good character.

LIBEL.

Daniel W. Van Aernam, an elderly man, was placed at the bar charged with perpetrating a gross libel upon Mr. A. A. Selover. Judge Stuart advised the accused to plead guilty to the charge, whereupon Judge Bedford remarked that although the libel was a cruel one, the complainant generously interceded in his behalf. At his request the Judge said he would postpone judgment, but if ever the prisoner, directly or indirectly, slandered Mr. Selover he would send him to the State Prison.

GRAND LARCENY.

August Felgenauer pleaded guilty to the crime of grand larceny, the indictment charging that on the 25th of May he stole a gold watch, valued at seventy-five dollars, the property of George Stukert. There was another indictment against him. The City Judge sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for three years.

ALLEGED RAPE—HONORABLE ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

Joseph Hayes was placed on trial, jointly indicted with James Brooks, charged with committing an indecent assault upon Mrs. Ann McMulligan on the night of the 24th of May in Cherry street. Brooks was tried and convicted at the last term of the court. The complainant alleged that Hayes was one of the men who seized and dragged her into a cellar and outraged her person, but stated that she only had a glance at his face. Judge Stuart, who defended the accused, proved by very respectable witnesses that on the night in question and at the time of the alleged occurrence he was at a republican primary meeting in Pearl street. Judge Bedford delivered an able and clear charge, intimating that the evidence pointed to the innocence of the accused. The jury promptly rendered his judgment by rendering a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	63	75	3 P. M.	70	78
6 A. M.	65	73	6 P. M.	69	75
9 A. M.	68	80	9 P. M.	65	73
12 M.	66	83	12 P. M.	63	72

Average temperature yesterday 76¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 66¼

SALE OF A UNITED STATES VESSEL.—The United States store vessel Purveyor was sold at auction yesterday for $12,000 cash.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at four P. M.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—Company B, Twenty-second regiment, National Guard, Captain Thomas H. Cullen, will visit Rye, N. Y., on the 22d inst. The company on this occasion will parade in their new full dress uniform. The excursionists will be accompanied by a full brass band and drum corps.

FATAL HATCHWAY CASUALTY.—A boy fourteen years of age (name not given) was yesterday reported to be lying dead in St. Francis Hospital, Fifth street, from the effects of injuries received by falling through a hatchway. When, and under what circumstances the accident occurred did not transpire. Coroner Flynn has charge of the case.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Coroner Flynn was yesterday notified to hold an inquest, in Fifth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, on the body of George F. Schneider, a lad thirteen years of age, who was drowned on Thursday afternoon while bathing in a pond near his father's residence. The body was recovered soon after the occurrence and removed to the parents' residence.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Coroner Flynn yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of John Schaffer, the child, three years of age, who was killed on the Second Avenue Railroad, as already reported. The jury found that he came to his death "by being trampled upon by horses attached to car No. 32 of the Second Avenue Railroad, and we recommend the company in future to employ more experienced drivers."

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Agnes Reed, a little girl, five years of age, died at the residence of her parents, No. 243 East Fifty-fifth street, from the effects of scalds, received by accidentally falling into a tub of hot water which had been prepared for washing purposes. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Coroner Flynn was called to No. 51 Mulberry street to hold an inquest on the infant child of Mr. Murphy, fourteen months old, death having resulted from scalds received by the upsetting of a cup of boiling milk.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—On Monday last, George Howard, a young man twenty years of age, went on an excursion down the bay with a party of friends. The steamer returned at night, and after landing at the foot of Fourteenth street, North river, deceased mysteriously disappeared. Yesterday his dead body was found floating in the dock foot of Fifteenth street, North river. The remains were removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased, who was a native of this city, lived in Forty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

DEATH IN THE HOSPITAL.—Warden Brennan yesterday informed Coroner Rollins that H. Whitman, a man about fifty-five years of age, had died in Bellevue Hospital. On the 7th inst. deceased, while at the Stevens House, Broadway, was seized with convulsions, whereupon he was placed in charge of a porter employed in the hotel and taken to the hospital. Whitman was never restored to consciousness again and died yesterday morning. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body. The nativity or place of residence of deceased did not transpire.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN LOSES HIS MONEY.—Captain Roberts, of the steamer Hatteras, running between here and Norfolk, Va., left his pocketbook, containing $145, under a pillow of his berth in his stateroom. Subsequently he found the money gone, and as Christopher Williams, one of the colored waiters, was the only person having a duplicate key of the room, he caused his arrest on suspicion of committing the larceny. Williams was yesterday taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, and in default of $1,000 bail committed for trial.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. George Roll, who resides in Brooklyn, was coming up the lower part of Broadway at an early hour yesterday morning two young men, as he alleges, suddenly assaulted him, robbed him of his pocketbook, containing $145, and then ran away. He gave immediate pursuit, and through the aid of Officer Gleason, of the First precinct, was fortunate enough to capture them and recover his money. The prisoners, who gave their names as John Murray and Edward Gibson, were taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, who at once committed them without bail and sent the papers to the Grand Jury.

A TRICK THAT WAS NOT ALL A TRICK.—Dennis Geraghty, of No. 65 Nassau street, was standing watching the sleight-of-hand performance of a "Wizard of the North," or some other wizard individual, in front of one of the newspaper offices about Franklin square. The sleight-of-hand performer placed his hands against deponent and pushed him away gently, with the polite request, "Please stand back a little, so as to give me room for performing my tricks." Mr. Geraghty did stand back a little, and in fact moved directly away, when very soon he discovered that his gold watch and chain were gone. He returned immediately to the scene of the legerdemain performance, and found the operator and his trick apparatus gone. This was on the 5th inst. Mr. Geraghty has been on the look out since for this fellow. Yesterday afternoon he was fortunate enough to see the object of his search, and at once, calling officer Sherbett, of the Fourth precinct, he caused his arrest. The prisoner, on being taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, gave his name as James Murphy. He denied having anything to do with Geraghty or his watch and chain. The Judge committed him to answer a charge of grand larceny from the person.

ASSAULT ON A CITIZEN BY A POLICEMAN.—A gross outrage was committed on Thursday night upon a respectable citizen by a policeman of the Twenty-ninth precinct. As Mr. William M. Armstrong, delivery clerk in A. T. Stewart's establishment, was going home through Seventh avenue he was suddenly accosted by officer James Heffernan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who caught him violently by the shoulder and asked him his business. Mr. Armstrong told him he did not see what that was to him, when the officer said he had a mind to punish him for his impertinence. As soon as he could clear himself from the fellow's clutches the gentleman proceeded to the station house and complained to Captain Burden, telling him what had occurred. The Captain immediately sent for Heffernan and interrogated him as to the meaning of his extraordinary conduct. Mr. Armstrong reiterated the charge before him, adding, what was evidently true, that the officer was drunk. Heffernan denied having taken hold of him, and when Mr. Armstrong repeated what had occurred the officer stepped up and struck him a blow with his fist in the face, knocking him senseless to the floor. Captain Burden jumped from behind the desk, secured the ruffian and locked him up for the night. He was brought up before Justice Dodge yesterday morning and committed to answer at the Special Sessions. Immediately after being locked up Heffernan sent in his resignation as a policeman.

ANOTHER BOLD ROBBERY.

A Bowery Store Entered by Burglars—The Safe Broken Open—Slight Loss.

The success of the bold robbers of the vault of the Ocean Bank seems to have stimulated the lesser lights of the burglarious fraternity to renewed activity. At this time it was neither a bank nor a broker's safe, but an unpretending wholesale tobacco store in the Bowery, where the thieves had reason to expect a handsome gain for their trouble, but where, fortunately for the owner, they found comparatively but a small amount. The facts are these:—

Mr. B. Subert is a wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco, at No. 329 Bowery, between Second and Third streets. During the night from Wednesday to Thursday last his store was burglariously entered, the safe broken open, ransacked, robbed of its contents of valuables, and thereupon the thieves departed in security. It appears that they effected an entrance through the cellar door on the sidewalk, in front of the premises. This was secured with a common padlock on the outside and, a heavy crossbeam below. The padlock was broken off and the great force applied to the cellar door succeeded in loosening the iron bolts of the beam, and the door gave way. That this could be so successfully accomplished on the public street, and yet no officer to see and interrupt the thieves, is not very creditable to the effectiveness of the force. On entering the cellars the thieves ascended by way of the stairs, which communicated with the store, to the floor above. Passing through the store they must have gone to work at once on the safe in the rear office, for in the store nothing was disturbed nor anything missed. The safe is one of Herring's make, but over twenty years old, and offering less resistance to the improved tools of housebreakers than those now constructed. From the appearance of the safe when found by Mr. Subert on Thursday morning no gunpowder was used, but steel chisels only, which so effectually did the work that the shield, the lock and plates were torn off and the interior laid bare. For the purpose of deadening the sound of the blows it seems that the rogues used towels, tobacco rags, the India rubber shoes, and even some old coats of the proprietors, with which to muffle their hammers; and to have it more easy they turned the safe over on its side, laying it on a "bed of clothing." Marks on the safe and on the floor show that the burglars were using tallow candles to have "more light" at their work.

Fortunately for Mr. Subert they were disappointed in the amount of plunder secured. All they found worth taking was $150 in currency and three old silver watches, valued at about twenty-five dollars together. A number of promissory notes and bills of exchange, not yet matured, and several bank books were closely examined and scattered about the floor, and so were all the books and other papers kept in the safe. The police were at once notified and the matter placed in charge of detectives, Superintendent Kennedy himself making a thorough inspection of the premises. For the present the authorities have kept whatever information they may have to themselves

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

What Have the Board of Health Done?—A View of the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

Complaints were many and heavy against the administration of the health laws while the Street Inspector was entrusted with their execution. It was bad, there is no doubt about it. But how is it now? The people grumbled then, as they had a right to. The streets were not cleaned. The refuse, garbage and filth were left to fill the air with pestiferous stench. This was bad, and the people had a just right to complain.

A change was made. A "Board of Health" was authorized by the Legislature. The Street Inspector's office, which had become a "stench in the nostrils" of the people under Boole's management, was abolished. All hoped that now would come the time when clean streets should be the order and filth the exception. The "Health Board" was welcomed with general applause, and it was believed that with their advent to power the city might henceforth rely upon cleanliness being enforced upon all people and in all streets.

But the city is not cleaner. The people find out, as month passes after month and year after year, that the "Board of Health" is but very little, if any, improvement upon the old Street Inspector. The Board made a very fierce onslaught in the start on tenement houses, slaughter houses, cellar tenements and many other similar nuisances. They overwhelmed the press with interminable reports of "zymotic diseases," and of the percentage of deaths to be ascribed to "zymotic" causes. The statisticians of the Board were busily at work furnishing lists of deaths, and classifying them in the most approved order of the circumlocution office. Their legal advisers were kept busy preparing, and the members themselves at debating, amending and adopting "health ordinances" innumerable, so as to fill a ponderous volume by this time, and larger in number and more intricate in substance than any one man can attempt to remember and obey. But where is the cleanliness of the city? Where is what the "Health Board" was specially organized for? Where is the improvement it was hoped to accomplished by placing a "Board" in the stead of a "Street Inspector?" Are the streets cleaner? Is there no point breeding disease in the city? Are the members of the "Board" attentive to their duties?

From time to time the HERALD has called the attention of the many doctors and politicians composing the *soi-disant* Health Board to nuisances in various parts of the city. From Fifty-fourth street and Tenth avenue across to Thirty-fourth street and First avenue, and north of this to Harlem river, and south of it to the Battery, the HERALD has described very pest holes which the Health Board has overlooked, and of which by their paid inspectors they should have been informed long ago. What have they done? Actually nothing, except drawing their rich salaries, making buncombe speeches, passing resolutions worth not the paper on which they are written, spending money to pay inspectors and their other hirelings, and taking a complacent view of the tabular reports of the Sanitary Superintendent on things of secondary interest. But the city is dirty, many of the streets are but so many death beds, and the Health Board have not a word to say about them, nor a resolution to pass, not a step to take to remedy the fault. Why?

THE FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

Let any one go into the Fourth or Sixth ward and he will there find streets in a condition enough to make one sick by merely passing through. Take James street, or Rose, or Vandewater street for an example, or the eastern end of Frankfort street, and any other one of the many small streets which abound in the Fourth. In these the visitor will be astonished at the mass of rubbish and filth which has accumulated there, and it may be possible has been heaped up for years. A large number of cellar dwellings are occupied in this neighborhood. From the gutters and the sidewalks the murky sediment of this filth enters down the steps and through the railings into these subterraneum abodes, and the exhalations of all this pestilential aggregation of filth pro-duce sickness and death. But the "Health Board" are not moving. What do they propose to do?

The Sixth ward is worse yet. Going through Mott, Baxter and Elizabeth streets one is stunned by the smells arising from the gutters and the heaps of fermenting straw, old boots and the carcases of animals. Park street, from Baxter to Mott, is a regular dunghill, worse than any place in the city. On the corner of Bayard and Baxter there must be, somewhere in the neighborhood, a perfect hole or receptacle of putrid matter, as the smell that reaches one's nose on passing by is reminding one of the compost factory over on the Jersey flats. On the corner of Centre street and Leonard, one corner, the northeast, is one foot higher than the southeast corner, and whenever there is a heavy rain all the garbage from Baxter street is washed down Leonard to Centre, and there the houses and cellars on the east side, opposite the Tombs, are almost filled with the filthy stuff thus brought by the surface water, unable to find another vent.

Will not the Health Board move in the matter? Do something to alleviate the wrongs of which the citizens have a just right to complain? In former years, with all the shortcomings of the Street Inspector, there was some effort made every summer to neutralize the influence of decomposing matter in the streets. Chloride of lime was plentifully distributed, the gutters were well sprinkled with it, so that the bad smells, the miasma created by the stagnant pools, were rid of their deadly poison. But even this the "Board of Health" are neglecting. They should do something to save the lives of the citizens, or else they may call themselves the "Board of Death."

Smallpox in the City.

The officials of the Board of Health utter assurances of the rapid decrease of smallpox in the city. The disease a few days ago was reported to be on the increase, and one of the schools in the Seventeenth ward was closed owing to its appearance among the children.

When the Board of Health officers recently ordered a house-to-house vaccination to be made, more than 200 persons were known to be sick of the disease in this city; but at the present time there are only nine cases, and these are of the form defined as varioloid. Of these cases but two are in the Seventeenth ward, and these have been ordered to the hospital. The Board of Health officers say that there are no more cases at present than is usual in this city in any healthy season. This gratifying condition of things is in a great measure owing to the energy of the sanitary officers of the Board, who have visited 125,000 families and vaccinated 50,000 families.

The bark Christel, from Bremen, is now lying at Quarantine with smallpox on board. She came freighted with the disease on her previous voyage, and after fumigation returned to Europe. On her second voyage she brought more than double the number of emigrants sick of the disease that she brought on the first occasion. The officers of the Board of Health express the opinion that she should never have been allowed to come to this port a second time carrying emigrants, and as it is believed that the vessel is thoroughly affected the health authorities will take steps to enter their protest with the Prussian government against her again bringing emigrant passengers to this port.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Marshal's department of the Mayor's office presented the usual busy scene yesterday. The limited space in front of the Marshal's desk was crowded early in the morning, and from ten o'clock until the closing hour Marshal Tooker, with his assistants, Hart and Hall, were kept hard at work answering questions, taking complaints, giving information or advice and adjusting differences. Among the large number of complaints which were adjudicated there were very few out of the ordinary line. The keepers of bogus jewelry establishments came in for a large share of the attention of the Marshal and his officers. The establishments complained of yesterday were:—Oroide Watch Agency, J. Colenius, at No. 179 Broadway; jewelry shops at Nos. 73 Cortlandt street, 95 Chatham street, and No. 2 Park row. The passenger ticket agency of Rhinelander, in West street, was complained of by Henry Schmidt, who charged that at the aforesaid establishment he had lost $80 in gold. In all cases the money was recovered for the complainants.

Additional complaints against certain limbs of the law for misdoings were entered by persons who considered that they had been duped.

Marshal Tooker attempted to induce the complainants who made charges against the bogus jewelrymen and ticket agents to commence a criminal prosecution against the swindlers. The complainants in each case were loud in their surprise that the city authorities should allow the swindling operators to exist and carry on their nefarious business; but as soon as the Marshal informed them that they could be instrumental in breaking up the establishments, they had not time enough to stay here, or they wouldn't want to be mixed up in the affair, 'cause they didn't wish the folks at home to think they were such stupid fools as to go into those places and lose money after all the warnings that had been given them through the HERALD, the Mayor's note to the country papers and Marshal Tooker's doings. Thus the secret came out; they only wanted their own losses made good, so that they would not be "jibed." Those who complained to the Marshal yesterday were James McKenna, a sailor from the revenue cutter Rescue; James Van Loon, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Thomas W. Bennett, of Bangor, Me.; A. Vincent, of Newark, N. J.; John Bogart, Joseph S. Jones and Michael Kelly, of Rondout, N. Y. How any man named Kelly, and especially Michael Kelly, could be such a fool as to imagine that the roundish-looking, soapy-headed loafers who run the establishment he went into—No. 73 Cortlandt street—would give him a chance to win anything is past the comprehension of ordinary individuals. The fact that these jewelry shops flourish and the slimy scoundrels who manage them can sport largely around the city shows beyond a doubt that "the fools are not all dead."

WALL STREET USURERS.

Brokers and bankers that do business in and about Wall street are compelled, from their meagre capital and the frequently tight condition of the money market, to borrow money at usurious rates of interest, giving as security such collaterals as may be in their possession. When the available circulating funds of the street are "locked up" by a combination intent upon controlling all operations in stocks the heavy dealers, in order to carry their purchases and to leave a balance in their favor at the bank, find it necessary to procure loans. The rates of interest which these loans bear of course vary with the fluctuations of the market. Of late, however, the Shylocks have been so conspicuous in demanding their pound of flesh that the attention of District Attorney Garvin was called to the matter, and the Grand Jury has found an indictment against some of the principal malefactors. The Grand Jury still continues to consider the subject, and it is confidently reported that a prominent firm has been indicted. A large number of brokers were summoned yesterday to appear before the Grand Jury, but that body was not ready to hear the evidence in the case; but the investigation will take place at an early day, when interesting revelations may be expected from behind the scenes of Wall street. The enforcement of the law in the spirit in which it was enacted will prevent operators from making money so scarce that it cannot be obtained, except by paying a usurious and illegal interest. The following brokers, it is reported, have been summoned before the Grand Jury as witnesses:—W. R. Travers, Henry Clews, E. F. Scott, J. H. Trevor, Van Schaick & Co., Smith, Gould & Martin, Ketcham, Phipps & Belknap, David Groesbeck & Co., Osgood Brothers, Rufus Hatch & Co., R. W. Martin & Co., Richard Schell, Morton Bliss & Co., J. L. Brownell & Brothers, E. H. Miller & Son, Ludlow Thomas, J. T. Bonner & Co., George H. Broadhead, Fering & Campbell, R. L. Cutting & Co., Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Howes & Macy.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK DEFALCATION.

What the President of the Bank Has to Say on the Subject.

No new developments were made yesterday in regard to the recent embezzlement by the cashier of the Central National Bank. It cannot yet be shown that over $100,000 have disappeared by the dishonesty of its late cashier, but a conversation with Mr. Wheelock, the president of the bank, yesterday, revealed a "suspicion" on his part not hitherto admitted. Mr. Wheelock stated that he had now very strong reason to believe that of the alleged $100,000 defalcation, Mr. Sanford had not lost all in speculation, but that he had taken a considerable sum with him at the time of his sudden disappearance, and was, therefore, at present by no means short of money. Mr. Wheelock did not believe Sanford to be "constitutionally a thief," but he had, however, irretrievably disgraced himself in using the money of the bank, even if taken with the intention of returning it as soon as he should have succeeded in retrieving his temporary misfortune in his secret stock and gold speculations.

Strange to say, the president of the bank has not, he states, yet been able to discover at what period Mr. William H. Sanford, the defaulting cashier, first began to make free with the money entrusted to the safe keeping of the bank by its trusting correspondents. The expressed impression that these unjustifiable operations of the cashier are of very recent date is not joined in by Mr. Wheelock, who, however, declares himself unable to say positively when the unlucky little operations really were begun by Mr. Sanford.

The amount of bond given by Messrs. Clark, Dardee & Bates when Mr. Sanford, who had been a partner in that firm, entered upon his duties as cashier of the Central National Bank was $20,000, and the alleged defalcation being $100,000 would leave an actual loss of $80,000. On Thursday the president stated that should it appear on examination that Mr. Sanford had, on leaving, taken no money with him from the bank—that is, that the loss to the bank would consist only of the money previously taken by Mr. Sanford to carry on his speculations in Wall street—the matter would not be placed in the hands of the detectives, but the mantle of charity would be thrown over the crime of the unfortunate cashier, and he would be left to pursue his way unmolested save by the remorse of his own conscience. Since, however, strong hopes are entertained that in case of the arrest of the defaulting cashier some of the missing bonds may be recovered, the matter has been placed in the hands of detectives. Mr. Wheelock, the president of the bank, expresses strong hopes that Sanford will be captured at an early day. In reply to the suggestion that the cashier might have left for Europe, Mr. Wheelock expressed the utmost incredulity, and seemed to rely upon the strong affection of the unfortunate man for his family and home to insure his whereabouts being discovered at no very distant day.

ALLEGED UNJUST IMPRISONMENT.

Rencontre of Words Between Judge Dowling and Captain Petty—Alleged Illegal Imprisonment of a Respectable Woman the Cause Belli.

The presiding magistrate at the Tombs Police Court, Judge Dowling, and Captain Petty, of the Fifth precinct, had a slight rencontre of words yesterday, which, though ending in nothing but words, was short, sharp and decisive while it lasted. The cause of the war of words was the arrest, a few days since, of a respectable woman named Hannah Doyle for throwing slops in the street. On Tuesday the woman was brought before the Judge. The officer bringing her to the court, on being questioned by the Judge, said that he saw no offence committed, but was instructed by Captain Petty to make the arrest upon the strength of the statements of a colored woman. Judge Dowling thereupon ordered Mrs. Doyle to be taken back to the station house and see that somebody was brought to the court who could make a complaint against her. After the lapse of three days Captain Petty appeared with the prisoner yesterday before Judge Dowling.

"What do you know of the case?" Judge Dowling asked Captain Petty.

"She was arrested for throwing slops in the street, in violation of the Health laws," answered Captain Petty.

"Who made the complaint?"

"A colored woman."

"Don't you know," said the Judge, "that it is contrary to law to arrest a person for a misdemeanor without a warrant, when the offence committed is not observed by the officer, and that police courts are opened for that purpose?"

"I don't deny that. The arrest in that manner may have been wrong."

"It was wrong in the extreme. Who is safe if evil-disposed persons are permitted, through spleen, and to gratify personal malice, to go to a station house with a complaint of this trivial nature and cause the arrest of a respectable woman. Your officer appeared before me on Tuesday morning and says he knows nothing whatever of the case, but was ordered to arrest by you, and you hold this woman for three days without one iota of evidence."

"But you should not have sent her back."

"I will not let you dictate to me what I should or should not do. You have taken the responsibility of arresting for a misdemeanor without having seen it committed, and I'll take the brunt of discharging her."

"My shoulders are broad, but I am not in the wrong," said Captain Petty.

"When you say that, you say what you know to be untrue. You admitted a few moments ago that the arrest was illegal, and now you contradict yourself. I wish no further conversation on the subject, but will see that the prisoner receives justice."

Captain Petty murmured something unintelligible, and left the court room.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Ivanhoe, of Sing Sing, vs. Eagle, of New York.

The return game of the match between the above named clubs came off yesterday afternoon at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and although as an exhibition of fine playing it would not stand very high on the record it was the means of affording a good afternoon's sport. The storm which raged shortly after noon deterred many, no doubt, from attending, as it was safe to suppose that the grounds had been rendered unfit for ball playing, but when the game commenced the grounds were in very fair condition. The visitors had but eight men present, yet having come so far they determined to make some sort of a show. The playing on either side was by no means first class. Neither party did themselves credit, and it might more readily have been supposed that they were indulging in a free and easy practice game than in a contest for supremacy. The score is as follows:—

IVANHOE.

Players.	O.	R.
Curtis, r. f.	3	2
Williams, p.	2	3
Cox, c.	3	2
Horton, 1st b.	4	1
Barlow, 3d b.	1	2
Henry, s. s.	3	0
Depew, l. f.	2	2
Randall, 2d b.	3	1
Totals	21	12

EAGLE.

Players.	O.	R.
Hicks, c.	2	6
W. Gallagher, 3d b.	4	5
Stevens, 3d b.	0	7
Phillips, c. f.	2	5
Brown, l. f.	2	5
Kane, s. s.	4	3
Burke, r. f.	3	4
Murphy, p.	3	4
D. Gallagher, 1st b.	2	4
Totals	21	43

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Ivanhoe	3	3	2	0	0	4	0	—12
Eagle	2	2	5	3	10	19	2	—43

Fly catches—Williams, 1; Cox, 4; Barlow, 2; Depew, 1; Randall, 1—total, 9. Hicks, 1; W. Gallagher, 1; Phillips, 1; Brown, 1; D. Gallagher, 2—total, 6.

Left on bases—Ivanhoe, 2; Eagle, 5.

Scorers—Messrs. Dowling and Sellows.

Umpire—Mr. J. Connell, of the Gotham Club.

Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Base Ball Notes.

The old Hudson River Club, of Newburg, has been reorganized. The following gentlemen have been elected as officers for the ensuing term:—David A. Scott, president; George W. Leonard, vice president; James W. Miller, treasurer; Henry C. Millspaugh, secretary. The majority of the old first nine will appear again and the club will, no doubt, make some of the leading organizations look well to their laurels.

The Clarendons, of this city, "champion juniors," visited Peekskill on the 5th and defeated the Nameless Club of that place, the score standing, Clarendon 83, Nameless 50. Messrs. Brown and L. and H. French, formerly of the Gramercy Club, have joined the Clarendon and play in the first nine.

The Empires will have a shy at the Eagles on Monday next. Some members of the Empire nine have been feeding on potatoes, so that they may have no difficulty in "getting away with" Murphy. After the game the Empires will adjourn to the Study for the purpose of holding their regular quarterly meeting.

THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.

Scenes in the Camp—Bathing in the Lake—How the Day is Spent—The Ministers Present—Dinner—The News Depot—General Features.

ROUND LAKE, July 8, 1869.

The morning scenes at this great religious encampment are of rare beauty and interest. To the man of city habits it is wondrously refreshing to rise from the night's cool, delicious slumber, and sally out into the spicy fragrance of the hemlocks when their long, shadowy vistas are first lighting up, and to drink in the breeze that comes from fields of new-mown hay. If he be epicurian he will turn his back on the Saratoga water, whose presence reminds him of the feverish mornings of city life, and while the low voices of devotion in the great prayer tent are filling the woods with solemnity he will wander out into the glorious sunshine. He may climb above the camp to the wooded knolls, where the thrushes are gayly singing, and watch the mists rise slowly from the meadows, or he may stroll down past the old stone walls, half buried with ivy vines and flanked with fruit-laden raspberry bushes, on along the path that winds amid the timothy, and through the ferns and beeches down to the shore of the placid lake. A waterfowl skelters off among the reeds and lilies, the kingfisher flaps heavily away from his perch on the old dead pine, and over beyond the wide expanse of water, rippling here and there with schools of hungry fish, he will hear the lowing of cattle and the song of the farmer boy. He may plunge in the clear, cold bath, or row till his already sharpened appetite is keenly whetted for breakfast. Clusters of birch, whose pliant twigs were sweet to his palate but bitter to his back in his schoolboy days, hang over the rush-fringed beach; and summer flowers, like those when he long ago played truant, invite him to gather their dew-gemmed blossoms.

In an hour he will return to the stirring camp. The horses in the corral are bustling with their feed, and wreaths of blue smoke are curling up among the treetops from many a tent. The altar and the aisles are vacant, but every tent is sounding with family devotion; and while he lingers to hear the morning hymns blend sweetly through the camp the bell summons him to a breakfast such as only the country can produce.

PERSONNEL OF THE MINISTERS PRESENT.

One of the most striking features in the encampment is the *personnel* of the ministers present. There is the white-haired veteran of almost three score years of service in the pulpit. For fifty years his congregations have assembled by the shores of the Kennebec, on the wide prairies, in the sunny valleys of the South, in city and town, and out in the wild primeval forests. What memories he has of camp meetings held long before many of us were born; what recollections of places that have changed and faces that are no more; what thoughts of the Christian bond that unites all sections and all races in one brotherhood, and what anticipations of joy when he shall soon go up to that great congregation and meet the hundreds and thousands of his people with whom he has worshipped, and who have gone before him!

DINNER

is served in a number of large boarding tents, each accommodating about 300 guests at a sitting. The bill of fare is excellent and terms very reasonable, fifty cents each for breakfast and tea, and seventy-five cents each for dinner, or one dollar per day for three days and upwards. Fresh fruit, cream, butter, eggs, vegetables and meats, direct from the farm, are bountifully provided, and he who seeks respite from the heat and dust and fancy food of the city will find no pleasanter and cheaper place of recreation than Round Lake during the camp meeting.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICES

consist of silent prayer in all the tents at half-past one, preaching at two, followed by prayer meeting, and a sermon again at seven. At ten P. M. all the tents are closed, and everybody is expected to retire. One of the most prominent institutions of the place is an immense board structure called "Tabernacle Lodge," intended for the accommodation of clergymen. A portion of the building has been partitioned off for ladies who may come from a distance, and, not intending to remain over a day or two, do not wish to incur the expense of renting a tent. Large, comfortable beds in this edifice are let at one dollar and a half per night, for two persons, or ten dollars for the season.

THE NEWS DEPOT,

under the supervision of Mr. W. C. Palmer, of New York, is the favorite resort in the intervals between religious services. The fountain and basin in the square before this building is always surrounded by groups of charming misses, who divide their attention between the photograph establishment and the literary