ENGLAND.

Cabinet Cordiality Towards the United States—Colliery Explosion and Fatal Consequences—Royalty En Route to the Highlands—Storm and Shipwreck—Advance in the Rate of Discount.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1871.

Her Majesty's Ministers give anxious attention to the subject of the existing condition of the relations with the United States.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Bruce), in a speech to his constituents last evening, advocated "the maintenance of the most cordial friendly relations with the United States," and said that "there was now a fair prospect of settlement of all questions in dispute between the two countries."

FOR THE HIGHLANDS.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra will leave London to-morrow for the Highlands of Scotland. She will be absent about a month.

THE BULLION SUPPLY.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £2,407,000 during the week. The total amount in vault is £21,492,138.

THE RATE OF DISCOUNT ADVANCED.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced from three to four per cent this morning.

"RED TAPE" RELAXING.

The Lords of the Admiralty have abandoned their intention of holding a naval court martial in the case of the recent accident to Her Majesty's training ship Racer.

DEATH IN THE PIT.

A colliery explosion occurred to-day at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire. Several persons were killed and others severely injured.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.

A telegram received at Lloyds to-day announces the melancholy intelligence that the ship Hesperus has been totally wrecked on the island of Spiker-oog, at the mouth of the River Weser, and that all hands on board were lost.

STORM ON THE COAST.

Heavy gales prevailed last night and this morning upon the British Coast. It is feared that many vessels have been wrecked.

IRELAND.

Marine Disasters on the Coast—Loss of Life—Female Heroism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28, 1871.

The ship Gresham, from the West Indies, bound to London, was stranded off Dungeness.

An unknown brig has foundered off Drogheda. All on board were lost.

HEROIC CONDUCT—ANOTHER GRACE DARLING.

The brig Manly was wrecked to-day on Drogheda bar, in plain sight of the lifeboatmen, who refused to go to her assistance during the prevalence of the gale.

Six men were carried off the hulk by the surf, which dashed completely over the wreck, and were drowned.

A lady put off from the shore in a small boat, and at the risk of her own life saved that of one of the men left on board the doomed vessel.

GERMANY.

Church Union League Against the Jesuits.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, 1871.

A Protestant League is in course of formation throughout Germany, the object of which is to effect the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country.

National Unity and Consolidation.

MUNICH, Sept. 28, 1871.

The kingdom of Bavaria is about to recall its Ambassadors to foreign States, and will in future be represented abroad only as a portion of the German Empire, ruled by the Emperor William.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

An Imperial Minister Invalided.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 1871.

Baron Von Arnim, the German representative at Versailles, has returned to Germany on account of ill health.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Recall of the King's Minister from Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1871.

His Excellency the Chevalier Nigra, Italian Ambassador to France, has been recalled from Paris by King Victor Emmanuel.

SPAIN.

The King Remains True to the Constitution.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 28, 1871.

His Majesty King Amadeus will open the session of Cortes on Monday, the 1st of October, in accordance with the pledges which he accepted under the new constitution.

THE PRESIDENCY OF PARLIAMENT.

It is already reported that Señor Sagasta has renounced the candidature for the Presidency of the Cortes, which will meet on Monday.

It is known that the Carlist members will cast their votes in blank at the election of a parliamentary presiding officer, and very animated debates are expected in consequence.

RUSSIA.

Army Concentration with View of Mobilization.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1871.

Despatches from St. Petersburg to this city announce that His Majesty the Czar of Russia is about to call in all the officers and men of the army who are on furlough, in order to test the efficiency of a mobilization of the land forces of the empire.

NAPOLEON.

His Ex-Majesty Still Invalided.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YOK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1871.

His ex-Majesty the Emperor Napoleon remains at his temporary residence at Torquay. He has suffered considerably of late from an attack of rheumatism.

SWITZERLAND.

Explosion in a Mine—Thirty Persons Killed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, Sept. 28, 1871.

A terrible explosion of firedamp occurred to-day in one of the mines in the Canton of Grisons, Switzerland.

Thirty persons were killed.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Capital and Industry Reconciled in England—The Staffordshire Iron Miners to Share with the Masters.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1871.

The iron miners in Staffordshire have been conceded by their employers an advance of ten per cent in wages, and are to be given a further increase as iron rises proportionately by the shipping tons.

A friendly settlement of the questions at issue between the workmen of Newcastle and their employers—questions of time and wages—is regarded as probable.

ALGERIA.

The French Flag Again in the Ascendant.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 28, 1871.

The advices received by the government from Algeria are of a satisfactory nature with respect to the progress of the military operations against the insurgents.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Chief Justice's Assassin—Sentence of Death.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28, 1871.

The assassin of Hon. J. P. Norman, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Calcutta, has been convicted, after a two hours' trial, and sentenced to death.

BRAZIL.

Legislative Adjournment—The Emancipation Bill.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Sept. 28, 1871.

The South American mail steamship from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this port. She reports that the Brazilian Legislative Chambers had adjourned.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill for the emancipation of slaves just previous to the close of the session.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Butler's Popularity in California—Unfortunate Squatters—Killed by Mistake—Railroad Lands in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28, 1871.

All the republican papers of California comment on the defeat of General Butler with great satisfaction.

Yesterday the United States Marshal ejected all the settlers upon the Rancho Corte Madeira del Presidio, Marin county, which was recently confirmed as a Mexican grant.

Asa S. Harvit, of La Porte, Plumas county, was shot dead by W. Harkness, who mistook him for a bear, while bee-hunting last week.

M. P. Mctaughlin, a Deputy United States Marshall, of San Francisco, was shot dead at Gerkin's vineyard, near Chico, by a son of the proprietor, whom he had quarrelled with on Tuesday.

Judge Field, of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Nevada, has decided in the matter of the settlers on the lands along the Truckee River, claimed under a grant from Congress by the Central Pacific Railroad, that the grant was peremptory, taking effect immediately on its passage, and that the settlers have no rights in the property.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

Protest Against Quarantining New Orleans Vessels in Texas Ports.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28, 1871.

A meeting, representing the principal dry goods, grocery, drug and Western produce houses, embracing 150 firms, was held to-night to protest against the quarantine of New Orleans vessels entering Texas ports. Resolutions to that effect were adopted and telegraphed to Governor Davis. A letter declaring that there was no yellow fever in the city, signed by Drs. Breckel, Bruns, Choppel and Holliday, was read at the meeting.

GALVESTON RAILROAD DONATION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 28, 1871.

The vote of this city on the proposition to donate $500,000 to aid the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad has resulted in favor of the subsidy by a vote of 2,743 in the affirmative to 38 negative votes. The citizens are jubilant over the result.

EX-SENATOR HALE.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 28, 1871.

Mr. John P. Hale, who has been partially paralyzed for some time, was knocked down by a runaway team to-day, and had one of his knees fractured. He is comfortable this evening, but is very feeble.

REPORTED FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1871.

The Evening *Telegraph* says that rumors prevail of the failure of the firm of Charles Vezin & Co. The senior member of the firm is absent, having been in New York on Saturday last, and since then reported as missing. He has been Consul for the German Confederation, and also for Baden and Hesse Darmstadt.

Personal Intelligence.

Bishop Green, of Mississippi, is at the Coleman House.

Recorder A. Pollok, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

General N. H. Harris, of Mississippi, is quartered at the St. Nicholas.

General E. Upton, of West Point, has quarters at the Glenham Hotel.

Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, is registered at the Astor House.

Dr. W. H. T. Reynolds, of Albany, is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Dr. Forsyth, of the West Point Military Academy, is at the Astor House.

Lieutenant Commander James O'Kane, of the United States Navy, is at the Grand Central.

General A. H. Merrill, of the United States Army, is domiciled at the New York Hotel.

General A. J. Alexander, of the United States Army, is sojourning at the Glenham Hotel.

Rev. H. S. Coffey, of East Chester, is residing at the Hoffman House.

General J. A. Wilson, of the United States Army, the captor of Jeff Davis, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are to visit Rome, after which they will go to Vienna.

—The King of Denmark has left for Rumpenheim, near Frankfort, where the Queen is residing.

—Prince Henry of Holland, the brother of the King, and Lord Lieutenant of Luxembourg, is now at Versailles.

—The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale will take their seats in the French Assembly after the recess.

—The Grand Duke and heir apparent of Russia, and the Count de Paris were recently travelling companions in Germany.

—The Duke d'Aumale intends to pass the winter in Paris, and has purchased the residence of M. Fould, in the Faubourg St. Honoré.

—Premier Gladstone, says the Glasgow *star*, is about being invited to Glasgow for the purpose of receiving a complimentary address "as the leader of the liberal party," which is to be presented to him.

—M. Charles Lanne, a rising advocate of the Paris bar, aged thirty-three, who was principal Secretary of the Minister of Commerce during the siege, has been accidentally killed by a friend with whom he was shooting, near Rouen.

—Marshal Bazaine, says the *Avenir Libéral*, will not now remain unemployed. He is to have the command of one of the great military circumscriptions into which France is to be divided, according to the German system.

—Queen Olga of Würtemberg celebrated her birthday on the 11th inst., at Fredennshofer, by a grand banquet, at which the Emperor William, King Charles of Wurtemberg, Queen Olga, Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of Queen Olga, and others were present.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A Crisis Approaching—Great Excitement Among All Classes—The Saints Talk Fight—Rumored Indictment of Brigham Young—He Will Not Resist the Powers of the Law.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 28, 1871.

The assemblage of the Grand Jury of the First United States District Court, under Chief Justice McKean, has occasioned an unusual excitement in all classes of the community in Utah. Among the Mormons there is a decided display of spirit, which, if carried out, must result in bloodshed.

It is generally understood that Brigham Young and other prominent Mormon leaders have been indicted, but there is no public acknowledgment of the fact. The popular feeling on the part of the Mormons seems to drift in favor of an armed resistance to the writs of the Court. I think that the leaders can never contemplate such an issue, but the people certainly boldly talk of resorting to an appeal to arms against what they call the persecution of the federal officials, which is simply the enforcement of the laws. They have been wonderfully encouraged by the purchase of a large quantity of arms and ammunition at auction at Camp Douglas from Colonel De Trobriand, who seemed to have little knowledge of the situation here.

Everybody seems to have a Springfield musket and 150 rounds of ammunition, costing less than three dollars each. The entire community is bellicose, and, if not well controlled, dangerous. The entire situation is feverish, and the final result, whether for war or peace, depends greatly on the action of the Grand Jury.

Colonel De Trobriand's action has greatly complicated affairs. If good, square common sense controls matters there will be no disturbance of the peace, but otherwise there is a chance for a very serious row.

To-morrow or next day I hope to be able to give you the result of a portion of the Grand Jury's labors. Rumor has it that Mr. Brigham Young is expecting and is ready for an arrest, and that he will submit to the process of the Court like a good citizen.

It is understood that a large number of indictments have been found, but the names of those indicted have not yet been made public.

The mining interests of Utah never looked more encouraging, and a fair and honest policy on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad is all that is required to insure our future.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

HARPER & BROTHERS will issue Gail Hamilton's next book, under the title of "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness; the Complement to 'A New Atmosphere.'" This will be a reprint of Miss Dodge's recent series of articles in the *Independent*, which have rendered some of the woman's rights people very unhappy.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE DAKOTA LANGUAGE, according to *Trübner's Literary Record*, embraces thirty-six distinct works, including one newspaper. There are 12,000 words in the language, while it is used by only 25,000 Sioux, and of these the small proportion who are able to read and write use the Dakota vocabulary chiefly as a stepping stone to learn English. The literature of the language thus forebodes its own extinction.

THE NEW CENSUS OF 1870 is now to be utilized by being incorporated in new editions of various Gazetteers, geographies and works of reference. Among the entirely new works projected which will embody the census figures is Asher & Adams' "New Commercial and Statistical Atlas and Gazetteer of the United States"—an extensive work, in two or more folio volumes, to contain newly engraved maps, in superior style, of each State, and full topographical and statistical information.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC has lately published, by authority, a work entitled "The Mineral and Other Resources of the Argentine Republic (La Plata) in 1869." By Major F. Ignacio Rickard.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS is already utilized by the lecturers. Thus, Mr. Nathan Sheppard, who recently published a book entitled "Shut Up in Paris," giving his experiences, is about to start on a lecture tour in England with a lecture "On the Siege, &c., of Vanity Fair."

A GREAT WANT OF ALL READERS of the modern French literature has been a dictionary or catalogue of the publications of the last quarter of a century, in one alphabet. Quérard's very copious and valuable "France Littéraire," or comprenensive catalogue of all French writers, ancient and modern, in sixteen volumes, stops with the year 1839. The want is now supplied in a work of vast industry, compiled by Lorenz, a German bookseller, resident in Paris, and entitled "Catalogue Général de la Litterature Française, 1840-1865; ou Dictionnaire Bibliographique de tous les ouvrages publiés en France pendant vingt-cinq ans." This great work is a blessing to all whose occasions lead them to refer to lists of recent French books. The order is alphabetical by author's names, anonymous books being entered under the first word of the title, and a brief biographical notice of each writer is given.

Dr. W. D. WILSON, professor of metaphysics in Cornell University, has in press "Lectures on the Psychology of Thought and Action, Comparative and Human."

BLAISE PASCAL has just come to the accurate honors of a reprint, from the primitive text of the "Lettres Provinciales," a manuscript of 1656. Hachette has produced the book in a sumptuous quarto volume.

PROFESSOR P. W. NEWMAN, of the University of London, has completed a "Dictionary of Modern Arabic," in two volumes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

At Newton, Kansas, on Saturday last City Marshal King was shot and killed by a Texan. During the affray David Leslie was mortally wounded.

Mrs. Reuben Baker was killed in Lawrence, Mass., on Wednesday night, while walking on the railroad track.

The upper works of the propeller Nebraska were burned at the dock in Chicago yesterday morning. Her cargo of 38,000 bushels of wheat was badly damaged.

Phillips' hosiery mill at Philmont, near Hudson, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $30,000.

Wadkins & Hallenberger's tannery, in Louisville, Ky., was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000.

A game of base ball between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Utica Club, was played at Utica yesterday. The Eckfords won the game by a score of 26 to 6.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

Ben Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, which was intended to change the current of James River in Virginia, is thus referred to by a correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*:—"Dutch Gap Canal is now an object not only of historical but also of practical interest to every traveller down James River. Until quite recently the work was supposed to have been a failure. Butler made the necessary excavation, but was unable to turn the current of the river sufficiently to render the canal useful. The surging flood of last October removed this difficulty and now steamers and ships of the larger kind may pass safely through it. Workmen are now widening and variously improving the opening so as to secure its benefits permanently.

It may surprise many of your readers who have not looked into the matter closely to know that the canal seems only forty or fifty yards long, and when it is fully completed vessels will pass this short distance instead of being compelled to make a curve of seven miles, as formerly."

YACHTING ON THE LAKES.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 28, 1871.

A yacht race between the Ina and the Dauntless to-day was won by the former. Time, 8h. 8m.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 92¾; 1865's, old, 89; 1867's, 92; ten-forties, 89½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Sept. 28.—Rentes closed at 58f. 40c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE—FRANKFORT, Sept. 28—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 95½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed firm; middling uplands, 9½d. a 9⅝d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. a 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—4:30 P. M.—The breadstuffs market is firmer. Wheat, 1s. 10d. per central for California white, and 11s. a 11s. 6d. for No. 2 red Western spring. Flour, 24s. a 27s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—4:30 P. M.—Cheese, 53s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 46s. per bbl. for fine Western prime mess. Lard, 44s. 9d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 28.—Tallow, 45s. 9d. a 46s. 3d. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 42s. 6d. a 43s. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Sept. 28.—Petroleum, 61f. for one pale American.

THE INJUNCTION INCUBUS.

What City Corruption Has Laid Upon New York.

A THREE MONTHS' ACCOUNT.

Eleven Millions of Liabilities in Excess of Appropriations.

What the Park Department Costs.

The Loss if the Works Are Stopped.

Throwing Off the Tammany Yoke.

No change has taken place in the position between the reformers and the "Ring" since Wednesday. The interest is at present centred on the squabble about the funds for the Department of Parks. No settlement has been reached on this subject, and the personal feeling in the matter is growing more and more bitter. Judge Hilton's letter has in part a certain sarcastic tone, which is not calculated to better matters. His denial of the inspiration of the firebrand article in the *Star* is creditable, but might have been made more so by an explicit denunciation of the sentiments expressed. The Mayor was reviewing troops yesterday and making nice speeches, and there is not much record of business interesting to the public to be reported. A letter was received by him from the Deputy Comptroller, but its contents were not made public. The Joint Committee has been buried in the books at the Comptroller's office, Mr. Booth, lifting his head to ask Mr. Green what the city liabilities in excess would be by the end of the year. The Committee of Seventy has relapsed into apparent lethargy. The startling figures which Mr. Green's estimate of how much the various expenses will rise in excess of the appropriations will be food for reflection. It will read as a curious commentary on the Two Per Cent law of last session. Ingersoll, Garvey & Co. are enjoying an immunity from the wrath of the Threescore and Ten, and, with the exception of newspaper reports of their running away, have nothing to prevent their feeling tolerably comfortable. The principals of schools received their moneys for those in their charge yesterday.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Hilton Hits Back at Green—What Stopping the Work on the Parks Will Lose to the City—Amounts Due the Department—A Contradiction.

At Mr. Sweeney's headquarters yesterday the reply which Deputy Comptroller Green had promised on how the modification of the injunction would alter his opinion on his ability to furnish funds to the parks was awaited with anxiety. To fill up the *mauvais quart d'heur*, Judge Hilton exercised himself in replying to Mr. Green's long letter, published yesterday. The necessity to answer this is not altogether apparent, for the modification changes nearly all the premises of Mr. Green's letter. The following is the result of a dissection of Mr. Green's letter:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1871.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—

SIR—On the 20th inst., having, after repeated applications, failed to obtain from you the money necessary for carrying on the work in constructing boulevards, avenues, &c., and improving the public parks, placed by law under our care and management, we addressed you a written communication, stating our necessity for near $400,000 to meet the laborers' pay roll, then due, and deficiencies for then past expenditures.

You promised our Comptroller, who handed you this communication, that we would hear from you during that day. No answer being sent our Comptroller again asked, but was denied admittance to you.

The necessity for the payment of the laborers, numbering at that time over 4,000, being pressing, the president of this department, upon his personal responsibility, provided the necessary sum, amounting to over $112,000, and from which they were paid.

Application has since been made at your office by our Comptroller, but he has been denied admittance, as before.

Having reason to believe that the injunction granted by His Honor, Judge Barnard, in the suit of John Foley against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York and others, might be considered an excuse for not answering our communication, we yesterday caused application to be made to that Judge for an order vacating the original injunction granted by him *ex parte* to a certain extent and modify it in accordance with the decision rendered by him upon the hearing. We did this because we were informed that no steps had been taken by the plaintiff in that suit since the hearing to reduce the decision of the Judge to writing, in the form of an order of the Court.

Judge Barnard, on application, at once granted the order modifying the original injunction in accordance with his decision, stating at the time that no restraint or difficulty existed in respect to raising money by stock, assessment bonds or otherwise, when required by this department to carry on the works and improvements under its charge. This order was served upon you personally about noon yesterday.

Some hours thereafter you sent us a written communication from your deputy, which, after a careful reading, we have concluded that its purport, as near as we can understand it, is as follows:—

First—That it is the duty of public officials before entering upon undertakings involving vast expenditures to see that their authority to employ and pay is complete and that there will be no delay in paying wages when due.

Second—That the Department of Finance and the Department of Parks are restrained by injunction from contracting or paying obligations in excess of the authorization of the Board of Apportionments.

Third—That the avails of Assessment bonds in your hands are not subject to this restraint.

Fourth—That all moneys authorized to be expended by this department in the care and maintenance of public parks for the present year, ending December 31 next, have been furnished us by you.

Fifth—That you also have paid over to us since January 1, 1871, an amount equal to the amount of all the stock and bonds authorized by the Board of Apportionment under the act of April 18, 1871. (Chapter 365 of session laws.)

Sixth—That it is not to be supposed the Court intended to leave the Department of Parks free to contract debts to laborers and others, and at the same time forbid the Comptroller to pay; that both are alike enjoined.

Seventh—That Judge Barnard has decided that the Two Per Cent act repeals all laws authorizing the issuing of bonds, except the laws giving the Departments of Docks and Parks such power for the purpose of raising money; that therefore the Comptroller has no power to issue bonds under these laws.

And, finally, you declare that you have paid over to us all the moneys authorized to be raised for the care and improvement of the parks, and which we are entitled to expend for such purposes.

Also, that you are enjoined by the Court from raising money on any bonds, whether they be assessment bonds or other bonds of the city, and from making any further payments to us; and that we are enjoined in like manner from increasing any further liabilities.

A statement of Mr. Richard Storrs is enclosed, showing that this department has received from you during the present year, upon requisition made according to law for moneys, amounting up to August 25, 1871, to the sum of $2,966,000.

Having thus fairly given the substance of your communication we will now answer it in the order stated:—

First—We acknowledge our duty as public officials to inform ourselves of our authority in every case before incurring liabilities.

In this respect we find that our practice in carrying on the works committed to our care has been in all things similar to that of the late Commissioners of the Central Park, to whose powers and duties we succeeded. Any difference you know of we will be pleased to have indicated.

Second—To your second proposition we have to say that several hours previous to sending us your communication there had been served upon you the written order of Judge Barnard annulling any restraint by injunction which you seemingly supposed previously existed with respect to this department or to yourself in connection with it.

Third—We agree with you that assessment bonds, which you are authorized and required by law to issue upon our requisitions to enable us to complete the boulevards and avenues under our care, and which bonds are subsequently paid by moneys collected by assessment upon property benefited, were never subject to any restraint by injunction. And we further assert that as to said bonds the Board of Apportionment have no right or authority to control the issuing by you.

Fourth—Your fourth proposition should have been explained by adding, that for many years past the cost of maintaining the Central Park alone, under the late Park Commissioners, was about three hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum; also that the usual appropriation made for the care of various city parks was about seventy thousand dollars per annum. Further, that during the period stated a day's labor consisted of ten hours' work, in the spring of the year 1869 the Eight Hour law was passed, and all public officials were required to conform to it under penalty. We did so conform, and the effect was to increase the actual cost of maintenance of these parks one-fifth by lessening the product of the labor required to that extent.

It follows that the yearly appropriation for Central Park should have been increased to $416,000 and the city parks to $84,000 to produce an equivalent to that expended in former years. These amounts would, if allowed, have entitled us to receive up to the 1st of October next the sum of $389,000; instead of which we have, as you state, been paid only $186,000. It would thus appear that in all this there is no cause of complaint against us.

Fifth—In your fifth proposition we have to complain that it mingles improperly and unnecessarily requisitions made by us prior to the passage of the Two Per Cent law (April 19, 1871), and not amenable to its provisions, with those made by us subsequently, and none of which, excluding assessment bonds, were controlled by it.

We attach hereto a statement of all requisitions made by us during the past or present year and the amount due to this date paid by you upon each; also showing which of the requisitions called for the ordinary assessment bonds and those calling for bonds of the funded debt of the city. All the money we received upon these requisitions has been faithfully applied by us to the purposes indicated, and the results are to be seen in the many miles of boulevard, avenues and streets projected by us and now open to public travel.

Sixth—To your sixth proposition we have to say that it was evidently written without an exact knowledge of what Judge Barnard did intend to accomplish by his injunction. It is quite probable, after reading his order made yesterday, you will perceive that you are under a misapprehension in this respect.

Seventh—To this we answer that Judge Barnard has not decided that the Two Per Cent act repeals all laws authorizing the issuing of bonds except the laws relating to the Departments of Docks and Parks, and that therefore the Comptroller has no power to issue bonds under those laws. We believe upon reflection you will agree that the statement to that effect is also a misapprehension on your part.

Your final declaration of conclusions we must say we do not, in our judgment, justified by the premises.

We have already shown that you have not paid over to us all the moneys authorized by law to be raised for the care and improvement of the works under our charge, or which we are authorized and directed by law to expend for the purpose.

Our requisitions in this respect have not been filled. You are under no restraint respecting them, either by reason of the Two Per Cent Law or the injunction, and we insist that we are entitled, under the laws relating to this department, to have paid over to us the amount of our entitled requisitions shown by the accompanying statement, less the sums which have been paid by you thereon.

The remaining portion of your final declaration that you are under restraint by injunction was known to you to be untenable at the time you sent us your communication, as some hours previously you had been personally served with Judge Barnard's order removing all such restraint, if any such ever existed.

Having thus answered and fully disposed of all your objections, we have now again to call your attention to the pressing necessity for furnishing this department with money needed for the laborers and workmen in its employ for wages past due, and also to provide for the necessary expenditures in the purchase of tools, materials, &c., and carrying on the works the law has confided to our care and management.

It is proper, however, to add, in conclusion, that we have been led to a vigorous prosecution of the completion of the boulevards and avenues referred to by the frequent and urgent solicitation of property owners and committees of property owners upon the lands of and adjacent to these improvements, and on whom the assessments for these expenditures are imposed by law. Many of these assessment rolls for work done by us are now in your office awaiting collection, and, when collected, will go far towards reimbursing the city for the moneys heretofore advanced to this department on account of them.

We also communicate for your information a copy of a report made by our engineer-in-chief upon the effect a cessation of the work now in progress will produce.

It may, perhaps, be remembered that now is the season when such work can best be performed, and aside from the injury which a suspension of work will cause to the workmen and laborers already employed we think the public will be best served by its continuance. The injury and waste which must necessarily result from the discharge of all police, maintenance and laboring force upon Central Park and the various city parks, and the engineers, clerks and other employes of the department seems to us so obvious that it needs no comment.

We trust, under the circumstances, that you will reconsider your communication of yesterday and let us know the result at the earliest moment, as the pay roll of the engineers, police and all other employes of a permanent class in the department becomes due on Saturday next.

On behalf of the Department of Parks,
HENRY HILTON, Treasurer.

THE COST OF THE PARKS.

Statement of moneys received from January 1, 1871, to April 19, 1871, inclusive, on requisitions made on the Comptroller of the city of New York, in accordance with resolutions of the Department of Public Parks, and balance due thereon:—

Date.	Title of Account.	Amount of Requisitions.	Cash Received. Funded Stock.	Assessment Bonds.	Amount due on Requisitions.
1870. Oct. 25...	Boulevard.....	$100,000	—	100,000	—
1871. Jan. 26...	Boulevard.....	200,000	—	200,000	—
Jan. 26.. 1870.	Museum and Observatory.....	250,000	150,000	—	100,000
Dec. 7... 1871.	City parks.....	100,000	—	100,000	—
Jan. 26..	City parks.....	100,000	—	100,000	—
March 20. 1871.	Boulevard.....	200,000	—	200,000	—
March 20.	Av. St. Nicholas, balance.....	75,000	—	75,000	—
March 20.	Av. St. Nicholas, balance.....	100,000	—	100,000	—
		1,125,000	150,000	875,000	100,000

Statement of moneys received from April 19, 1871, to September 28, 1871, on requisition made on the Comptroller of the city of New York, in accordance with resolutions of the Department of Public Parks, and balances due thereon:—

Date.	Title of Account.	Amount of Requisition.	Cash Received. Funded Stock.	Assessment Bonds.	Amount Due on Requisitions.
1870. 1871.	Sixth av. (bal.)..	$50,000	—	50,000	—
April 21..	Sixth avenue.....	100,000	—	100,000	—
April 28.. 1870.	Parks and places	200,000	*200,000	—	—
Dec. 6...	Central P'k (bal.)	100,000	100,000	—	—
April 28.. 1870.	Central Park.....	200,000	200,000	—	—
Sept. 13.. 1871.	Seventh avenue..	100,000	—	100,000	—
May 31...	Seventh avenue..	100,000	—	100,000	—
May 31...	Parks and places	200,000	200,000	—	—
June 14..	Central Park, maintenance & care of sundrds & works..	320,666	*186,000	—	—
June 15..	Av. St. Nicholas.	100,000	—	25,000	75,000
June 15..	Seventh avenue..	100,000	—	25,000	75,000
June 15..	Boulevard.....	200,000	—	50,000	150,000
June 15..	Central Park.....	200,000	200,000	—	—
June 17..	Parks and places.	200,000	200,000	—	100,000
June 17..	Central Park.....	200,000	100,000	—	50,000
June 17..	6th av	100,000	—	50,000	—
1870. Dec. 21..	8th av., from 77th to 81st st.....	100,000	*100,000	—	—
1871. July 25..	8th av., from 77th to 81st st.....	100,000	100,000	—	—
Aug. 17..	Parks and places.	200,000	—	—	200,000
Aug. 17..	Manhattan st.....	100,000	—	25,000	75,000
Aug. 18..	8th av., from 77th to 81st st.....	100,000	—	—	100,000
Aug. 18..	10th av.....	100,000	—	—	100,000
Totals..		1,300,000	525,000	925,000	850,000
*Taxation			196,000		
Total.....			$721,000		

RECAPITULATION.

Received from January 1 to April 19, 1871:—
Fund and assessment bonds..... $1,250,000
Received from April 19 to September 11:—
Fund and assessment bonds..... 2,021,000
Total..... $3,046,000
Assessment bonds..... $1,400,000
Funded stock..... 1,450,000
Taxation..... 196,000
Total..... $3,046,000
Balance due on requisitions:—
Funded stock..... $500,000
Assessment bonds..... 525,000
Total..... $1,025,000

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Comptroller Department of Public Parks.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
OFFICE OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

HON. HENRY HILTON, Vice President and Treasurer Department of Public Parks:—

SIR—Agreeably to your instructions I hereby respectfully submit a brief report of the effect of suspending operations upon the work now being prosecuted by the Department of Public Parks under my charge.

The suspension or stoppage of any work of a similar character for an indefinite period is always attended with much expenditure, damage and loss; which expenditure, damage and loss depend upon the extent of the work affected.

This fact is well established, and acknowledged by all contractors and other persons engaged in the construction of like works.

The work now being prosecuted under the direction of the department extends from the Battery to the Harlem River at High Bridge, and consists of the improvement and repairs of all the city parks and Central Park, the completion of the superstructure of the Sixth avenue, a distance of about two miles, and of 145th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, a distance of one-tenth of a mile; the regulating, grading and superstructure of the Boulevard, a distance of about five miles, and of the Avenue St. Nicholas, about two and a half miles; also of the Seventh avenue about two and two-fifths miles; the regulating and grading of Manhattan street from Avenue St. Nicholas to the Twelfth avenue, a distance of about six-tenths of a mile, and of the Tenth avenue, north of 155th street, about two miles—total length of about fourteen and a half miles.

The principal items of expenditure, damage and loss attending the sudden and indefinite suspension of operations upon these works so extended, are the following:—

The collection, removal and storage of all tools, implements and materials, and the removal and housing of machinery.

The removal and distribution of the same again when the work is resumed.

The damage attending the breaking up of the force of well organized and disciplined foremen and men, who have been selected, engaged upon and have become skilled in the various works, more especially those engaged upon the construction of the roadways, the laying of the Telford pavement, setting the curb, spreading the stone and gravel, and the rolling and finishing of the roads, which work cannot be done by unskilled workmen. The stoppage of the delivery of the materials required for the construction of the roads, which are at present being furnished with regularity, and in such manner and quantities as to avoid unnecessary expense and delay, and the perfecting the same upon the resumption of the work.

Upon the Sixth avenue and 145th street, the interest upon the assessment bonds, the work being so far advanced as to be completed in a few weeks.

The payment of the extra allowances and claims of contractors.

The loss of improving a portion of the best and most advantageous months of the year of prosecuting the work.

The damage to the incomplete and unfinished grading of the Boulevard, avenues and streets, caused by the rain and the action of the frost, and to the partially finished roadways in progress by the same elements, together with the use, by the public, of the same, injuring materially the broken stone, as well as the curb, flagging and sidewalks; also, the damage to the newly finished and completed roadways for want of the care which roads of the kind absolutely require in rolling, moistening and keeping a perfect surface until they shall have become thoroughly compact by use.

On the Central Park the damage by rain and frost to the unfinished buildings, masonry in bridges, walls, foundations, &c.

On the city parks the same, and especially upon Madison, Union, Grand and Jackson parks, the work having progressed to such a state that it left in its present condition during the winter months much of it now complete, or nearly so, must be done again; besides the grounds cannot fail of becoming nuisances.

In connection herewith I would add that, with the present progress of the work, the city parks now being improved will virtually be completed this season, and all structures and masonry on the Central and city parks so far advanced as not to be injured by the frost; one roadway of the Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth to 155th street, will be completed and opened for use, and a good roadway from the northern boundary of the Central Park, by way of the Sixth avenue, 145th street and the Seventh avenue, connecting with the road crossing Macomb's Dam Bridge, at or near that point, will be completed.

The suspension of the work upon these two important lines of travel, connecting with Westchester county and the upper part of the island, cannot fail to affect very materially the value of real estate.

Also the dismissal and throwing out of employment of so large a number of laboring men and mechanics, the majority of whom depend upon their day's labor for their support, would necessarily cause a large expense on the part of the city for their relief and support. Respectfully,

M. A. KELLOGG, Engineer-in-Chief.

Another source of trouble to Judge Hilton was a statement in yesterday's *