AROUND THE CITY HALL.

The Situation at the Various Departments Yesterday.

$100,000 MORE FOR THE LABORERS.

The Department of Parks and Deputy Comptroller Green at Issue.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY OFFICIALS.

AROUND THE DEPARTMENTS YESTERDAY.

Yesterday was a kind of "settling day," to use a Wall street phrase, in the municipal departments of the city. The Rochester agony was over. The New York delegates from the Convention had returned, and those who held official positions settled down to work and took a survey of their own departments, with a view to getting these ready for the fierce light that the "Committee of Seventy" and all the other committees threaten to throw upon them. This was particularly noticeable at

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Chairman, Mr. Tweed, was in his office, doing a good day's work, trying to satisfy hungry claimants, and, it will be seen by an interview with him given in another column, very little disconcerted either by the recent political action of the Convention or the threatened criminal proceedings against himself. With regard to the latter rumor is very busy, but in well informed circles no reliance was placed in the thousand and one reports that were so industriously circulated. One very cheering fact was made abundantly evident and will be received by the public with considerable satisfaction, and this is the assurance from Mr. Tweed himself that the Department of Public Works will not be impeded in its ordinary progress by the action of the Deputy Comptroller consequent on the injunction of the Supreme Court.

AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

there was the ordinary routine activity, but there were no very special developments. A further provision was made for the park laborers. In addition to the $100,000 paid over to the Department of Parks for the pay of laborers on the boulevard, on Thursday, Deputy Comptroller Green has provided the further sum of $100,000 which, with the previous deposit for such purpose, will pay the men in full to the present day. Thus it will be seen that the Deputy Comptroller is paying over the moneys as fast as the law authorizes him to do so. The following important letter has been issued from the Department of Finance to the Department of Parks:—

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
Oct. 5, 1871.

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS:—

Since my communications of the 26th and 29th ult. the injunction order of the Supreme Court has been so far modified as to admit of this department raising money on assessment bonds to meet certain classes of expenditures under your department.

The Board of Apportionment has also since those dates taken the necessary action to admit of the issue of certain assessment bonds, and I have this day deposited to the credit of the Department of Parks, in the Tenth National Bank, on account (balance) of your requisition of date June 15 last, for road or public drive (boulevard) fund, the sum of $100,000 toward payment of the laboring men.

With respect to the class of bonds and stock known as "Park Improvement Stock," as doubt has been expressed relative to the sufficiency of the law for its issue, it seems to me best that the necessary proceedings be at once taken by some person having a claim in your department to submit the question by mandamus or otherwise to the Supreme Court. I shall do all in my power to expedite the proceedings, so that no delay may take place in obtaining a judicial ruling on the subject.

I am without a reply to my communication of the 28th ult. relating to the amount of expenditures by your department under various heads of account.

Very respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN,
Deputy Comptroller.

The interview with Judge Hilton

AT "THE PARKS"

shows that the position of this department is in a somewhat critical condition, and indicates the necessity of a more prompt action than the Deputy Comptroller seems disposed to take.

The new departure of

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

in their coquetry with the "Union Republican County Convention," was one of the topics discussed last night pretty freely at the places where politicians most do congregate. There is an impression gaining ground that in a few days there will be developments in the political aspect of the city turmoils that will greatly astonish the public generally. An open session of the Committee of Citizens and also of the Committee of Seventy is promised within a few days. In the meantime the criminal and the civil courts will be used as arenas for the testing of the strength of the "Ring" and the "reformers." The more thoughtful members of both sides are counselling discretion and urging their friends to imitate the wisdom of the serpent and the meekness of the dove.

The Suits Against City Officials.

Energetic efforts are being made to accumulate evidence for the purpose of instituting both civil and criminal proceedings against some of the city officials. The "Boss" seems to be one of the great magnets of attraction at the present time, and it would seem that great exertions were being used to bring him to bay. It is expected that the storm now gradually increasing will become a perfect hurricane before the elections.

A representative of the HERALD called yesterday upon the President of the Broadway Bank in reference to a statement to the effect that as certain warrants bearing forged endorsements were paid by the Broadway Bank that establishment would be held responsible, and that suits would be begun against it so soon as the necessary evidence could be collected. The president of the bank pronounced the statement a gross falsehood, inasmuch as all the vouchers had been examined by experts employed by the city government, and were properly accredited every week. Whether suits would be instituted against the bank he could not say, having heard nothing concerning them.

CHAP-FALLEN DELEGATES.

Collapse of the Convention Excitement—Dulness King—The Delegates Non Est and the Rowdies Ditto Up to a Late Hour Last Night.

When a quantity of combustible material is prepared for ignition people on the *qui vive* for a flare up are fearfully disappointed if it becomes known that somebody has thrown cold water on the aforesaid material. The way in which the great set-to which was to have come off at Rochester fizzled out has in a similar way damped a great deal of exoteric ardor in New York. There was no row at Rochester, scarcely a thorough oratorical battle, it being all judicious "back down" on one side, without any one thoroughly getting his "back up" on the other. The triumph of the judicious backdownists, or Tammany party, was so much like Falstaff's unwillingness to attack the true prince that it will probably awaken intense enthusiasm among a very limited number. The couldn't-get-their-back-upists or reformers are about as much to be pitied as Bob Acres with his courage oozing out, or Macbeth trying to screw his courage to the sticking point, and still less likely to create a patriotic furor. The doors of Apollo Hall are not hung with laurel garlands, and the regular opening for the campaign is as unpromising as the opening of the "Iliad." *En revanche*, a party of roughs, on their way home from Rochester on Thursday evening,

"WENT THROUGH" A TRAIN,

and created a great amount of terror among the passengers, swearing and maltreating according to their sweet will. Two days of a Convention and no rowdyism, not even an embryo riot, as at Syracuse, was only to be atoned for by insulting every peaceably-disposed person in the train, robbing anybody who had any "unconsidered trifles," such as watches or pocketbooks, and passing themselves off as drunken ruffians generally. The feelings of refined joy in the bosoms of such a gang cannot be depicted at seeing

THE AFFRIGHTED PASSENGERS

drop off in fear of their lives at the stations along the route homeward. The deep gulfaw at the thought that a respectable man and his wife were obliged to run the risk of passing the night at the Corning depot came from the heart. It is scarcely necessary to say that these roughs were not delegates in the conventional sense of the term, but they were wanted to take a hand in if necessary, and a very useful article in a small country town is your New York rough. It may have been yesterday's rain which quenched the transient flame in the rowdies' hearts, but they certainly

DID NOT SHOW UP

in their beloved haunts up to a late hour yesterday evening. Probably their exploits on the train had glutted their savagery, and they insensibly took their subdued tone from the almighty dulness which hung over the rest of New York's political cosmos.

THE "BOSS" SPEAKS.

Important Interview with Tammany's Grand Sachem.

The Future Action of the Department of Public Works—No Financial Block To Be Allowed, Nobody To Be Dismissed, No Works To Be Stopped—Mr. Tweed Will Supply the Funds—The "Boss" Defines His Own Position Politically—What He Thinks About the Rochester Convention.

The long, dark, gloomy vestibule of the first floor of the offices of the Department of Public Works was yesterday, from noon until late in the afternoon, lined with gentlemen apparently of every condition of life, who were waiting with ill-disguised impatience to see the "Boss." With a fitful, nervous, impatient waiting did these callers pace the narrow way to the reception room that led to the entrance to "room No. 4." Some of these walked about, kicked their heels, and struck the flooring with the end of their umbrellas, as though they were nervously commanding "black care" to depart. Others solemnly trod the passageway with their hands behind their backs and with bended heads, indicative of a thoughtfulness that seemed to imply they had the fate of nations on their brow. Among this throng was a HERALD reporter, who handed his card to a messenger, and who took it to this inner sanctuary that so many eyes were peering anxiously upon. The messenger speedily returned, and, addressing the reporter, said, "Mr. Tweed will see you in a moment." A few more minutes of waiting, and then the tinkling of a bell was heard. The door of No. 4 was opened and in a moment the reporter was in the presence of the First Commissioner of the Department of Public Works.

Throwing himself back slightly in his easy chair, the "Boss" gave a sharp glance at his visitor, and, with a slightly averted eye, said, "Good day, sir." There was a pleasant, cosey easy chair close by the side of Mr. Tweed and in front of his desk, and with a slight motion Mr. Tweed indicated his desire that the gentleman should occupy it.

When the reporter had seated himself Mr. Tweed took up an envelope, passed it along his fingers and then gave another look at his interviewer.

"I have called, Mr. Tweed," said the reporter, "to see you on behalf of the HERALD, in reference to Mr. Green's letter addressed to your department, and (with a smile) to ask you what you are going to do about it?"

"Well, there is a difference between Mr. Green's statement and our books. I am endeavoring to ascertain what it is. I think I'm right and Mr. Green is wrong, but I can't tell yet."

"It is a difference of detail, I presume, more than any substantial difference?"

"No, I think the difference is very substantial. Of course I cannot tell yet, because, as you know, I have been away and only returned this morning to the office. I have told the clerks in each of the bureaus to report to the head of their departments, so that the accounts may be thoroughly investigated. We shall then see which of us is right. I think Mr. Green is wrong. I shall be very much surprised if he is not."

"Will this investigation occupy a long time, Mr. Tweed?"

"No; I think we shall be through in a few days—probably by Wednesday. I'll let you know directly we get to something like a conclusion. I am very anxious to get this matter thoroughly investigated. Having only got here this morning, I've not had time to do much in it, but there has been no delay on our part. I don't intend that there shall be either."

"In the meantime there is a financial block, Mr. Tweed, as far as any further appropriation to this department is concerned?"

"Yes; but I don't know that that will do us much harm. I think we can go on."

"Then you have no intention of stopping the works?"

"No, certainly not."

"Then there will be no dismissal of those already employed, nor is there any ground for the fear so generally expressed in the city of great public inconvenience resulting from the Comptroller's interference with your department?"

"Not the slightest ground for any public apprehension at all. I don't intend to dismiss one employé nor to stop any one of the works one moment."

"Then, I presume, Mr. Tweed, you will individually make arrangements for tiding over the financial block?"

"Yes; I don't mean one of my employés to suffer. They will be paid just the same as though there were no Comptroller's letter in existence. Mr. Gren and I will no doubt have come to some understanding by Wednesday, and until then, at any rate, as far as I am concerned, I mean to take care of this department. Neither it nor the public will suffer; I am sure of that. I don't mean it to, anyhow."

"I am sure the public will be delighted to hear it, Mr. Tweed. It is a subject that is quite absorbing every other topic of these exciting times; for on it the comfort, prosperity, and, indeed, the safety of the city depends."

"Oh, we were not going to allow the city to suffer in that way. It is only a question of money; nobody thinks the works are not needed, I suppose."

"No, certainly not. Talking of money, Mr. Tweed, I don't know whether you have seen a paragraph in the morning papers about some forgeries of signatures on vouchers cashed by the Broadway Bank. But you may probably know whether there is any truth in the rumor."

"No, I should not know anything about it, even it were so; but I don't think there is any truth in it. City vouchers are not likely to have forged signatures upon them."

"I guess it is a sensational story. It don't amount to much. You got back from Rochester last night, I suppose?"

"Yes, I got away as soon as the Convention was over."

"The public was greatly exercised yesterday in trying to decide whether Tammany had sustained a victory or a defeat. I suppose you, sir, have formed some judgment as to which it is?"

"I don't think there is much victory or defeat in it."

"It depends a good deal upon how it is looked at."

"Yes, that is just where it is. I did not go to Rochester to divide my party. I have been a democrat all my life and I am going to be one to the end of it."

"Yes, that is where I think the head of the Convention was level. They would not sacrifice the party for prejudices, however strong those prejudices might be."

"No; I went a democrat and I have come back a democrat. I said privately, and I said publicly, too, that I was ready to do that which was best for the party. It would never do to divide it on any issue, and certainly not on a local one.

"Then the differences in the city here are to be fought out on their own merits and in the local elections?"

"Why, where else can they be fought? I think the city knows best what to do in its own affairs, and we were not going to let it interfere with our action when we met as democrats."

"Really, after all, this quarrel is to a large extent personal, and should be confined, I should think, to the personal issues."

"Yes; I am able to take care of myself personally. You heard what I said when I addressed my constituents the other night. I am going to stand to that. I don't mean to get away from that. I think I can take care of myself. I always have done so, and I am not going to despair of it now."

"Then, as far as the Convention is concerned, I presume you are satisfied with its action."

"Yes; they need not have consulted me there, but they did. They asked me about the nominations; they showed me a ticket which they intended to propose. They asked me if I had any objections to it. I told them I had not. The ticket, however, which was carried at the Convention was different for the one they showed me."

"Then you don't agree with that ticket, do you?"

"Yes, certainly. I shall vote for it. Whatever the Convention did I endorse. I don't quarrel with it. On the contrary, I shall support it. I always act with my party, and mean to do to the end."

"Thank you, Mr. Tweed, for this candid and open talk. I am sure the HERALD will be glad to give it to the people. It will be very satisfactory to New York to find that the department which you control is not to be blocked, and that there is a prospect of these financial difficulties being brought to a satisfactory conclusion."

"I don't think we shall have any trouble about Mr. Green, and I will look into these accounts next week. I don't know much about them personally, but, from the reports I have received, at present I think we shall come out of it squarely and satisfactorily. I should be very sorry if it was otherwise."

"Good day, sir."

As the reporter passed through the doorway the gong gave out its heavy peal and another caller entered the official presence.

THE PARK PERPLEXITIES.

What the Action of the Deputy Comptroller Has Brought About.

Stoppage of the Repairs on the Harlem Bridges—Their Dangerous Condition—The Police Attendants and Gardeners Must be Immediately Discharged—No Appropriation for the Museum—No Sinecurists on the Payroll of the Parks.

The Department of Parks has been so well conducted, and the people so thoroughly satisfied with the splendid results of the action of the Commission, that the notice from this department which appeared in the HERALD yesterday caused considerable regret throughout the city. With a view to obtain further information on this much-talked-of topic a HERALD reporter called upon Judge Hilton at his office yesterday afternoon, and found him in the possession of that native geniality and self-possession which no adverse circumstances seem able to separate him from. After a pleasant greeting and a short talk on the political situation generally the Judge and the reporter proceeded to business, as follows:—

"What is the meaning, Judge, of the notice appearing in the papers this morning from your department respecting the bridges on the Harlem River?"

"It means just what it says. Unless some provision is made for placing the department in funds for the purpose we must abandon the care of those bridges, withdraw all persons in charge of them, and also stop making the repairs already entered upon and required to render two of them safe for the passage of persons and vehicles during the coming winter."

"Has your department charge of these bridges?"

"Yes; by a law of last winter they were put under our charge, with directions to maintain and repair them when needed and charge the expense to the counties of New York and Westchester in proportion to their jurisdiction. New York extends to high-water mark on the Westchester side. You will perceive that the expense of this maintenance and repairs falls almost wholly upon us."

"What is their present condition?"

"Third avenue bridge broke down last summer, and was immediately put in order, so as not to interrupt the public travel, and in a few weeks was put in complete repair. Macomb's Dam bridge last spring was conceded to be in a very dangerous condition, imperilling life in crossing it. The timbers had all decayed where resting on the ground or where joined, and it was extremely doubtful whether it could be maintained long enough to remove and replace these timbers. Our engineers, however, took it in hand, and with great care regulated the travel over it, and proceeded with the rebuilding of the bridge. It is now almost new, nearly all the decayed timbers being removed, and we were about entering upon the repair of the draw. This should be proceeded with at once, if regard is had for the public safety. But unless we have money we must stop work on it."

"What is the condition of the Fordham bridge?"

"Complaint was made that it was dangerous for travel. Our engineers so regarded it. A few weeks since we entered upon repairing it to make it safe. Our men are still at work upon it."

"Where has the money been procured to pay the expense of these repairs?"

"We have taken it from the moneys in our hands upon accounts other than assessments, intending hereafter to replace it when the city will be in funds to repay. All we have, except that raised for assessment purposes, is the money of the city, and it really makes no difference out of which account it is now taken, as the amount must be returned from taxation."

"What provision have you made respecting these bridges?"

"Of Macomb's Dam and Third avenue, where the travel is almost like upon Broadway, we have park keepers and attendants night and day. A draw tender must likewise be on hand at all times to permit vessels to pass through. Indeed, few people in the city have any idea of the travel over and under these bridges, and the necessity for keeping constant watch and care over them. But as we have no money for the purpose, and as the Comptroller has given notice that no money must be expended unless previously appropriated, and as there is none to appropriate, unless we continue as before, and which I feel quite unwilling to assume the responsibility of doing after this notice, I see no alternative but to stop repairing those bridges, withdraw our men and let the bridges and the draws take care of themselves. I would like to do otherwise. But this is not the only difficulty the notice of the Comptroller will produce."

"What is the other difficulty?"

"Well, it must lead, if enforced, to the immediate discharge of all the police attendants and workmen having charge of the care and maintenance of the Central Park and all the city parks. We will not be able to buy food for the horses, or for the animals in the menagerie, as all those are supplied from the annual sum appropriated for maintenance. As I stated in my letter to the Comptroller, the cost of maintaining the Central Park under the late Central Park Commissioners was about three hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum. The city parks had usually appropriated to them for like purposes about seventy thousand dollars per annum. As these amounts were allowed when a day's work was ten hours they should be increased one-fifth when a day's work is, as now, by law lessened to eight hours; that is, the Central Park should have $408,000 per annum and the city parks $84,000 per annum. This is exclusive of pay of park keepers on these parks. Under the Two Per Cent act the Board of Apportionment had remaining on hand applicable to this department, and which they could appropriate for these purposes, only $186,000, and for which I suppose the law expects we will be able to accomplish what has heretofore required equal to $492,000. Besides this, the law establishing the museum and observatory on Central Park, and in which is included the collection of birds and animals, living as well as dead, has heretofore allowed the department $30,000 per annum for their maintenance. For this we have had no appropriation this year, and the money necessary for feeding and caring for the animals, birds, &c., has been taken from other accounts in our hands, in like manner as the bridge repairs. But if we can only expend what is actually appropriated for the specific purpose allowed by law, we must stop right here, dismiss every man in charge of the parks, turn the horses out to grass, send away or sell the birds and animals, and leave the parks open places, to take care of themselves. As Treasurer, I am not willing or desirous to assume responsibility in these matters, where, from past and present experiences, the repayment for such things consists in being abused by some of the newspapers and denounced in other quarters by men who ought to know better than heap indiscriminate abuse upon all who hold public office under the present city government."

"This condition of things is somewhat anomalous, is it not?"

"Well, I can't say that it is; and yet it probably may seem so to the public. Why, every year, for many years past, there has been a provision in the tax levy like that in the Two Per Cent bill, limiting expenditures to actual appropriations, and yet I believe it has always been the custom in all the departments where one fund allowed for a purpose of absolute public necessity gave out moneys would be withdrawn from some other account, or borrowed in some way, and used. The next tax levy would then supply this amount as a deficiency. So you will find in almost every tax levy for many years past an item of deficiency for maintaining Central Park under the former Commission. The laws governing the Park only allowed $300,000 per annum for this purpose, but the Commissioners always exceeded it by drawing the money from some other account in their hands, just the same as we have done, and which was repaid as we expect to repay our deficiency. Last year, notwithstanding the great drought and the Eight Hour law and our giving music and fireworks, our maintenance expense of Central Park only amounted to about three hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. But we pinched and economized in every way, and I don't think we could do it again. We have not been able to do it this year, owing to the necessary increase of police and gardeners. Our deficiency of $38,000 still remains to be provided for."

"Are other departments affected in this manner?"

"Yes, all of them, more or less, and if they are held to a strict compliance with the laws as expounded by the Comptroller we must disband our Fire Department, I suppose, and, indeed, our entire city government.

"But cannot every such difficulty be avoided if all are disposed to act harmoniously and for the general good of the city?"

"Oh, certainly; and that is what will be done, I suppose, as soon as the coming election is over. Until then economy and retrenchment, accompanied by abuse of officials, will be the topics of the hour. After that the abuse will fall off, and I think it will be discovered that retrenchment in public affairs [illegible] improvements needed in our gre[illegible] times neither wisdom or economy.

"One of [illegible] re there any men on your payrolls t[illegible] rk, as charged?"

"Not o[illegible] of returns and checks of various k[illegible] the possibility of such a fraud bei[illegible] us."

Thank[illegible] for his courtesy and for the very [illegible] mation he had communicated, th[illegible] rew.

THE MAN IN THE GAP

John Foley Breasting the Rising Waves of Tammany.

A Great Prophet in His Own County.

WHAT WAS, IS AND NOT TO BE.

A reportorial dove of the HERALD, of innocent aspect and gentle bearing, flew into the golden cage of the meek reformer, John Foley, yesterday at three o'clock. Mr. Foley was very busy and had a large number of letters concerning municipal affairs spread before him on his desk. He looked well and said he intended to keep well until the Famous Four were in State Prison. He was greatly run down, he confessed, but he would stand the pressure until the great object he had set before him was attained. The

THIEVES HAD MADE LITTLE OF HIM

through the press; the press ultimately would make much of him and little of them. Mr. Foley then squared himself for an interview. He knew he was in for it. The following conversation occurred between Mr. Foley and the HERALD reporter:—

"Will you be so kind," asked the reporter, "as to state for the HERALD the effect and advantages of the injunction?"

"Why, sir, it compels the 'Ring' robbers to obey their own act—known as the Two Per Cent law—which restricts the expenditures of the city and county governments to twenty million dollars per annum for 1871 and 1872; whereas they were going on spending at the rate of sixty millions a year. My injunction puts an end to all their frauds, forces compliance with the Two Per Cent law, and thus saves upwards of

FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

to the taxpayers of this city. Besides, it gave us possession of the Comptroller's office and virtually ended the Ring. My injunction has proved the greatest success ever obtained against these men."

"You have a motive, Mr. Foley?"

"For two years, sir, I have been known as the most outspoken and persistent enemy of the Ring. For a long time I have stood almost alone, and denounced the swindlers when no one else would dare attack them. Look at my speech, published in the HERALD October 8, 1869, to Mayor Hall when he invited the committee of 120 citizens and myself to confer with him in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall. In that speech I clearly indicated what was coming when I said to Mayor Hall, among other things, 'that the time may be near at hand when the people of New York will have to look into and demand a strict account of the $30,000,000 said to be spent annually to carry on the city government, and the four or five gentlemen constituting the Tammany Ring must understand once for all that if the people do look on quietly and observe them accumulate millions of money that they call their own, that

SOME CONSIDERATION IS DUE

to the people.' This was the first great public crack the Ring got. I rather think Mr. Hall has found my prediction pretty well verified.

"You were a member of the 'old' Board of Supervisors, and are prejudiced against the Mayor?"

"Yes. In October, 1869, several bankers and merchants offered to pay my assessment of five thousand dollars, if I would consent to run for that office, and agree to break up that corrupt board or to stop the frauds. To this I at once consented, and a card was published, signed by a large number of respectable citizens, urging my nomination, and I was elected Supervisor."

"And did as Supervisors do?"

"No; Mayor Hall gave my seat to Henry Smith and forced me to contest my election before the Legislature, and finally in the courts, when, after a desperate fight against all the power of the 'Ring,' I finally got possession of my seat May 25, 1870. Finding they could not manage the frauds while I was in the Board they came to my terms and abolished the corrupt concern July 1, 1870. This was

MY FIRST GREAT VICTORY

over the 'Ring.' While in the Board I saw enough to convince me that great frauds were being committed, so I determined to continue the contest, knowing that sooner or later the thieves would be forced to give up the plunder. I have my reward now, being the chief means of breaking up the 'Ring.'"

"In your judgment, Mr. Foley, what is the best way to adjust this whole difficulty?"

"These men should resign at once. The people are unanimous for this. We could elect their successor next month. If they will not, they, and all their dishonest followers will be turned out next January by the Legislature; it is only a question of a few weeks. Go they must—that is settled."

"What effect will all this trouble have upon the democratic party in this State, in your opinion?"

"Unless these 'Ring' men are forced to retire our party is ruined, not only in this State but in the whole country. No party ever existed that could afford to carry such a corrupt set of men as comprises the Tammany Hall 'Ring.' History cannot produce such

A SHAMELESS SET OF SWINDLERS.

The State senate will expel Tweed if he is returned as the successful candidate of the Fourth district, and by that time Tammany Hall will be

TRANSFERRED TO SING SING PRISON."

"Suppose Judge Barnard modifies or vacates the injunction, what then?"

"Judge Barnard is one of the most honest and upright judges on the bench. He is always with the people. I am satisfied he will protect us in this contest. He recognizes the Two Per Cent act, which provides just two lawful means of revenue—taxation and assessment bonds—and no other bonds can be lawfully issued; that is settled. Now, then, over thirty millions was paid into the city treasury for the first seven months of this year, all of which has been paid out to the Ring swindlers for fraudulent bills and other expenses. This is why no money is left to pay the honest workingmen."

"Then you are in favor of paying the laborers now?"

"Yes. We made a special provision in the injunction order that all workmen should be paid, but as the 'Ring' robbers stole all the $30,000,000 in seven months no money was found by Mr. Green to pay with.

THE POOR SUFFER MOST

at the hands of the Tammany Ring. A few years ago comfortable rooms could be rented by a poor family for $4 a month; now $20 is charged, hence it is so many poor families are forced into cellars and attics with their dear little children, while nothing short of marble stables with French plate mirrors, will satisfy the Ring managers for their horses. It is almost impossible for a poor man to live in this city because of the frauds and excessive taxation of the Ring.

SLIGHTLY COMMUNICATIVE.

I am in favor of paying all workmen $3 a day instead of $2, and as soon as we get clear of these Ring swindlers and their frauds we can afford to do so. I will certainly go for such a measure."

"That's shrewd, but not applicable."

"Were you alarmed at the report in the 'Ring' newspaper about the mob to burn your house and that of the foreign reformer?"

"Not at all. Why should I? I am the best friend of the workingman. Not one of them could be found to injure me."

"Wouldn't you like to be Coroner, Mr. Foley, on the workingmen's ticket?"

"I have no feeling personally against any of these men individually. On the contrary, they have generally complied with my wishes; when they did not, and when I felt the public interest demanded it, I compelled them to behave themselves. They put me to a great expense and an immense amount of trouble; but I was

JUST THE MAN FOR THE OCCASION;

at any rate, I am satisfied with the result as it now stands."

"Mr. Foley you are a tremendous fellow."

CURIOUS HOW FUNNY AND MONEY RHYME.

"The city owes you some money?"

"Yes. I never got one dollar of my salary as Supervisor and costs of litigation—in al several thousand dollars.

"You aided in putting Mr. Green in the Comptroller's office?"

"My injunction virtually put him in. Mr. Green is thoroughly capable and honest, and while there the people may well feel satisfied that no more fraudulent warrants can be signed."

"Any new suits to be commenced?"

"Yes. You may tell the people for me that

I SHALL NEVER STOP

until the Ring swindlers are entirely overthrown and the stolen money is returned to the city. My counsel are now at work, and in a few days I will have an action that will prove as great and as important a success as my injunction suit."

"Well, now, after all this, let us have an understanding. Who are the humbugs in this business?"

"I like frankness. Interested persons may call me an idiot, a humbug—whatever they like—but mind you, sir, I will carry my point, and we shall shortly have an honest government in this city—a government which will aid and protect taxpayers instead of robbing them."

"What office shall I say you aspire to?" asked the reporter.

"Damn the offices!" thundered Mr. Foley.

"Damn the offices!" whispered the representative of the HERALD.

And so the conversation ended, and the great Foley resumed his work.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The game announced to take place to-day between the Mutuals and Stars has been postponed, so as to allow the latter club to play the Ætnas of Chicago on the Capitoline grounds.

Monday the Bostons play the Mutuals on the Union grounds. This will be the last and deciding game of the series between these two clubs.

AQUATICS.

An Exciting Boat Race in the Harbor of Spezzia, Italy.

The Boats of Two American Vessels-of-War the Contestants—Victory Declared for the Guerriere's Barge.

UNITED STATES SHIP SHENANDOAH,
SPEZZIA, Italy, Sept. 12, 1871.

Competition among men to acquire a particular excellence, whether it be in trade, at games or in professions, is one of the ruling characteristics of the human race, and within due bounds and under proper restraints it deserves to be encouraged—all the more so when the struggle for the mastery can injure no one, can impoverish no one, and, in certain respects, improves the competing parties. About the time the news reached Europe of the making and maturing of the great international race on the Kennebecasis, which had such a melancholy ending for the Tyne crew, the European squadron of American war vessels rendezvoused at Spezzia, in Italy. The ships were the flagship Franklin, the Richmond, the Guerriere, the Shenandoah, the Plymouth and the Saco. With the collection together of as many as perhaps eighteen hundred sailor men, whose natural tastes incline them to aquatic sports, it is not at all singular that a strong interest was felt in the proceedings, and that imitation should be attempted. The Saco arrived in the squadron flushed with a recent victory achieved at Malaga over the boat of the British man-of-war Lea, and brought the living trophy—a live chicken cock—with her, the race having been between the launches of the respective ships. She owned, in addition, a very fast whale boat, pulling twelve oars, and of which the crew were justly proud. It is astonishing how soon the news of a fast craft comes to the knowledge of the men of the different ships, and no sooner does the intelligence spread and have time to be duly commented upon in the forecastle than they debate among themselves the possibility of a race. Soon there will appear a small deputation at the mast, who will, through a spokesman, respectfully request permission from the proper authority to contend with the boat under consideration.

In most cases this permission is granted, partly as a most excellent way to encourage and keep up the vim of the crew, and partly as the easiest mode of settling the difficulty; for the men will never rest quietly until the superiority of one or other boat be decided.

It is somewhat amusing to note the peculiar behavior of the crew of the rival and of the other ships when the terms of a race are about to be arranged, or when one is trying to be got on. For the men it is one of the great events of the cruise, equal to pay day, and almost equal to the hoisting of the homeward bound pennant. The merits of the boats are subjected to a sailor-like criticism; wise and sententious opinions are weightily delivered from the forecastle as the practising boats take their evening spurt. Spies often track them, watches in hand, to gain some idea of their time. Nor are subterfuges wanting on the other side to defeat this cunning manœuvre. Singularly enough, the most important part of the whole arrangement—namely, the lasting powers of the crew—is entirely overlooked by the sailor man. The idea of exhaustion on a race is about the last calculation on the result that engrosses his attention, and it is on this account that the termination of a race is sometimes so unexpected and disconcerting—far more so than among the professional crews, who, whether vanquishers or vanquished, generally pull to the finish in tolerable order.

The Guerriere, since she has been in dock for repairs, has allowed considerable liberty to her men; and, loitering occasionally at the landing, these were not long in picking up these crumbs of news concerning this formidable boat and crew of the Saco. She had a barge, pulling fourteen oars, in which they had an idea they could contend with the Saco's boat, and perhaps, if well drilled, successfully. The news was not very long in spreading through the squadron, and by this means reached the ears of the Saco's men.

The seed thus sown was quickly productive of its fruit, and before many days the terms of a race were arranged and agreed upon between the boats and crews of the respective ships. The stakes were at first not very large, but as the excitement increased and as the men acquired greater confidence after witnessing the performances of their favorites, each one who had a sum of money at his disposal—and this meant nearly every one—placed his stake in the hands of the stakeholder. And as perhaps as many as five hundred men were betting the sum rapidly increased, so that the combined amount the day before the races reached the sum of 5,080 francs.

The Saco's whale boat is a beauty, and dances as lightly as a feather on the water. In length it is 30 feet 2 inches, in beam 6 feet 5 inches and in weight about 1,500 pounds. She pulls twelve oars, double banked, and carries a coxswain. The names of her crew are as follows:—Michael McDonald, captain maintop; Thomas G. Lyons, boatswain's mate; August Surrald, George Thompson, Louis Williams, Martin Peterson, Ulf Porison, Willard Kelton and Edward Lienes, seamen; James Farrell, extra; Hans Johnson and Edward Hammond, ordinary seamen.

The coxswain is Wm. C. King, chief boatswain's mate, who enjoys the enviable reputation of having steered and won twenty-one races out of twenty-three.

The Guerriere's barge is a larger boat, pulling fourteen oars, double banked; in weight about 2,200 pounds, in beam 7 feet 2 inches, and in length 32 feet. The names of her crew are as follows:—John O'Brien, seaman; Patrick Douse, quartermaster; Edward Kotcher, seaman; George Derrick, captain maintop; Thomas Cromb, seaman; Richard Hahn, captain hold; Edward Robinson, seaman; Frederick Seedsman, coxswain; Frank Kelly, seaman; Robert Adair, ordinary seaman; Paul Saenger, Alfred Brooks, Peter Smith and Charles W. George, seamen.

She had for her coxswain John Turner, chief boatswain's mate, whose former exploits in this line are unknown. The draught of the barge, with her crew, is 12 inches forward and 15 inches aft. The distance to be rowed was a straight race of four miles, the finish was to be at the Franklin, and Lieutenant Commander S. P. Gillette, United States Navy, attached to the flagship, was selected as umpire.

The day of the race was beautiful, and the water was in that fine condition which always appears when there is little or no wind to disturb its smoothness. But such was the excitement and enthusiasm of the men that it is likely that the race would have come off had rain fallen in torrents. No congregation at the Derby was ever more agog, or manifested more interest in the termination of the event, than the crews of the rival ships, and the infection spread rapidly through the squadron. By permission, about two hundred of the Guerriere's men were allowed to go on board of the Richmond (which was anchored well out) to witness the race, and long before the boat started the rigging and tops of every American war vessel in the harbor were thronged with the men who had climbed aloft the better to see the contest.

To save the race crews the boats were towed to the starting buoy, four miles out the bay, by steam launches, and this arrangement made as was before indicated, the race a straight one—ending at the Franklin. For half an hour after the tug had left all was flutter and bustle. A subdued buzzing sound pervaded the ships, similar to that made by a swarm of bees, subsiding gradually to a profound silence. The excitement had now become partially subdued; for the distance was so great that no one could distinguish when the boats got into position and started. But those at that end of the course arranged everything satisfactorily, and at exactly half-past four P. M. the boats got away, followed at a proper distance by the steam launches.

The start was even, good and fair, but in a few minutes the barge drew slowly ahead with a tremendous stroke of forty to the minute, and this rate was actually maintained until near the finish. The Saco's crew labored under the disadvantage of having one of their number just from the sick list a day or two previous, he having been admitted with an attack of diarrhœa. Another one also was not well; from what cause is not known. This must have had some effect on their pace; but other influences were at work also. The barge crew was in fine condition, and pulled a splendid, slashing stroke. The boat, too, responded elegantly, and took the water well, whereas the whaler showed a disposition to bury herself.

Still, the after boat stuck to her work, and did—as all should do—the best she could; but the barge drew ahead imperceptibly from the start, until at the last mile she must have represented to those despairing Sacos astern a series of dissolving views, for she was good twenty seconds ahead.

The two crews could not be seen plainly from the mastheads, and it became impossible to predict with certainty the result of the race. The men on the Saco (she was anchored farthest out, and could see sooner than the rest) were observed to steal silently one by one down the rigging, without any manifestation whatever, being more than satisfied they could glut their curiosity quite well enough from the deck. This was in itself an ominous sign, and had not been observed for more than a minute when the men on the Richmond, who noted it, and who now saw how the boats stood, sent up cheer upon cheer. So encouraged, both boats opened out again, and the Saco made—Marmion-like—one last effort, but without avail.

The cheering infection spread from ship to ship, until the whole harbor rang with shouts which awakened the echoes from the neighboring shores, but the unfortunate Saco was silent, and had no throat for such exercise. On the flagship order was kept, as it was there the umpire was stationed, and silence was necessary. As the boats passed the Saco the barge was so far ahead that nothing save a miracle could prevent her winning. She pulled to the finish in 27m. 54s. amid the hearty cheers of nearly the whole squadron, the shrill blasts of the steam whistles, and a perfect whirl of excitement generally, and with a tolerably fresh crew. The time of the whaleboat was not taken; for a little before the gun was fired which announced that the score had been crossed by the winner she turned and steered for her own ship.

It is a good maxim in affairs of this sort to win without exultation, and to lose with complacency. The first part of this proposition was undoubtedly broken, for the Guerriere's officers and crew were jubilant over the result. But some consideration is due to the losers, for they did their best, and this is always conducive to a good race. What was in the crew and boat was brought out, and, although the Guerriere's crew won, and won handsomely, they worked to do it. So it is not fair nor just to laugh at their late opponents.

The chicken cock, their emblem of victory, wrested from the Englishman, is their great loss. It now goes to the Guerriere; but for how long who shall say? for the Shenandoah has girded up her loins for the strife and scents the battle afar off. She, too, has a boat, and a crew likewise: and with a boldness and audacity unparalleled—whether mistaken or not is to be tried—has challenged these mighty men of Guerriere-dom to give her an aquatic battle. How it will terminate you shall hear.

THE JERSEY INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Trial and Acquittal of Lewis L. Todd in the United States Court at Trenton.

The case of Lewis L. Todd was continued all day yesterday. The charge is with secreting $50,000 worth of securities said to belong to the Firemen's Insurance Company of Jersey City.

Witness testified in his own behalf, and said that he bought the stock of a Mr. Chadwick, who is now in the Penitentiary, for two per cent, and that he sold $12,500 in represented value to James Wilson for $5,000, which he took in mortgages, and that Wilson was to be president of the company, at a salary of $1,800 a year. He said Wilson knew there were no assets; that money should be put in to make it a good company, and that after Wilson became President he (Todd) knew little of the affairs. He was treasurer, but he never had any funds in hand, for the demands were greater than the income. He admitted that the financial statement of the company, which was printed and circulated, was all a tissue of lies, and that there was no capital to work with. He accounted for the fact that a bank book from Bradford's bank in New York was in the office by stating that he had told Mr. Bradford the company would keep their account there. Mr. Bradford had one share assigned him, and after the conversation the bank book and checks were sent over. It was Wilson who had thrown the company into bankruptcy