THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Adjourned Meeting Yesterday—Another Large Appropriation to Pay Claims.

Commissioner Van Nort Cheered by the Audience.

COMPTROLLER GREEN SLOW BUT SURE.

A Supplementary Audit Bill Sent to the Legislature.

Pay Rolls of the Fire and Police Departments.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit was held yesterday afternoon, at the Comptroller's office. The attendance of the public was larger than at any previous meeting. As Commissioner Van Nort passed through to the Comptroller's office he was loudly cheered by the audience. There were present, also, President Bell, of the Department of Charities; President Hitchman and Commissioner Hennessy, of the Fire Department. There was considerable feeling throughout the whole proceedings by the members of the Board, and at the conclusion of several of the speeches of the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, he was loudly applauded. The Comptroller put his views forward very calmly and seemed only desirous of "making haste slowly." It will be seen that he has forwarded another audit bill for the approval of the Legislature. It will, however, not delay the payment of the claims.

Captain Thorne and a body of police were again in attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

The COMPTROLLER—I present, in accordance with the requirements of law, the pay rolls of the large pipe men for audit. I think that the Board should look at the law and see what its provisions in this respect are. The Comptroller read:—"Every bill, account and claim presented to said Board, except for salaries and wages, shall be read aloud by the Clerk of said Board at the time of presentation, and the same shall lie on the table for five days thereafter for objections."

Commissioner VAN NORT said that he would move that the nature of the pay rolls, the amount required and by whom certified, and this be read aloud by the Clerk. This motion was agreed to, and the Clerk read aloud the following pay rolls, giving the summaries as comprised within the above motion:—

CLAIMS.

Pay roll of engineers and laborers up to December 31	$26,606 25
Pay rolls up to January 15	27,442 25

Pay rolls, amount of which has been advanced by Tappen and Williams:—

Pipe layers, August	$56,774 25
Pipe layers, September	61,627 25
Pipe layers, October	58,333 49
Engineers and Axemen	12,307 61
Men on line of Croton Aqueduct:—	
Pay roll, August	7,365 26
Pay roll, September	7,624 94
Pay roll, October	7,465 93
Pay roll, November	6,689 63
Cleaning public office, August	8,738 00
Pay roll, August	1,059 00
Pay roll, September	3,600 00
BOARD OF HEALTH.	
Pay roll, November	4,091 66
Pay roll, December	7,047 60
Advanced for street cleaning	40,000 00

Commissioner VAN NORT—Mr. Comptroller, these pay rolls are properly certified?

The COMPTROLLER—They have been properly certified, but these are a class of pay rolls that are outside of the audit of the Board.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I move that the rolls, if properly certified by the Comptroller, be paid.

Agreed to.

FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I have the pleasure of presenting the pay rolls of the Department of Police for the month of December, and if found correct I move that they be allowed. I presented a similar claim from the Fire Department.

The COMPTROLLER—If the claims are to be examined by this office the Board will probably communicate to me some method by which they are to be certified. If I understand the meaning of the motion of the Commissioner of Public Works, it is that the claims be audited by the Comptroller and paid.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I mean that if there is certain evidence of these rolls of the Departments of Fire and Police being correct that the Comptroller pay under the requisition these rolls.

The COMPTROLLER—It has not been the custom of the Comptroller to pay these rolls. A deposit was placed to their credit at the bank.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I make a motion only as to the claims of 1871. I merely desire to provide the means for the payment of the Fire and Police Departments, for the city is dependent upon these for protection from fire and crime. If possible, I should like to see these claims audited and allowed to-day. (Applause.)

The COMPTROLLER—I presume that the Board has a duty to perform in the auditing and allowing of these claims, and therefore I still desire that the Board should prescribe some method as to the auditing and allowing of these claims, on a subsequent examination, and thus ascertain whether they are correct or not. The proposal imposes upon a third person the duty of auditing and allowing these claims. I have no idea as to their correctness, but I have no desire to throw any question upon them. It has not been usual for this Department to audit and pay these claims. I should much prefer that the claims be laid upon the table, and let them be properly audited. Then let the Board pass finally upon them. It seems to me that this course is more in accordance with the way in which business has been done here. Our audit is merely a conditional audit now. Until the Board decides upon some method of audit it will not be possible for these claims to be satisfactorily passed upon.

Commissioner VAN NORT—We have passed upon claims already of a similar character.

The COMPTROLLER—If the Commissioner of Public Works had understood what had been done he would see that there is an essential difference. The rolls that are submitted have been duly examined before they were paid by this Department. If we are to have an audit I prefer that it be done according to law. I think we had better do it in some defined way.

Commissioner STEBBINS—Has the Comptroller any suggestion to make, or any mode of audit in his mind that he could tell the Board about?

The COMPTROLLER—I think the law defines some method by which these claims should be audited and allowed.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I take it that the Comptroller would not pay anything that he did not find correct. That before he paid this he would consult the Board again. I would suggest that the Comptroller devote one-twelfth of the appropriation due to these departments to the payment of these pay rolls. What I desire is that these men should have their money. If the Comptroller desires that the claims shall lay over one day I have no objection to it.

The COMPTROLLER still pressed for the Board to define some method of audit.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I would like to ask the Comptroller whether there has not been a requisition from these departments presented to the Department of Finance for the payment of these rolls.

The CLERK—There was no appropriation for last year, and, therefore, no requisition could be made.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I press my motion that the Clerk read the particulars of these rolls, and that the Board proceed to pass upon them.

The COMPTROLLER—At the last meeting it was decided that the claims be sent in to the Board. Now, we have twenty or thirty pay rolls put in at this meeting and are asked to pass on them now. I don't think that is the way to do our business. I move that we pass upon them on another day, after they have been audited.

Commissioner STEBBINS—We are all desirous of discharging our duty faithfully. I think they should be referred for examination, and then the Board should decide. I would suggest to the Commissioner of Public Works that he so modify his resolution that this be the construction of it. If it is pressed that we pass upon them to-day I shall vote against it. The President, I am sure, will accomplish the audit with as much expedition as possible.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I have no objection to the claims being audited, and that they lie over for a day to enable this to be done. I intend to move that when this Board adjourns it does so to meet again to-morrow. (Cheers.)

The motion that the pay rolls of the Fire and Police Departments lie over for audit for one day was carried.

Commissioner VAN NORT—I move that when this Board adjourn it meet to-morrow at three o'clock. I am quite ready to sit here until twelve o'clock to-night, if needful. (Cheers.)

Commissioner STEBBINS spoke at length of his desire to do his duty to this Board. He was quite as anxious as the Commissioner of Public Works and was quite as zealous in his desire to do the business of this Board. It was a business that was rendered very difficult by the law that had been passed, and he did not think that meeting on the following day would afford the Comptroller sufficient time to examine these claims. He would move as an amendment that when the Board adjourn it does so to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Commissioner VAN NORT said that he had no wish to show any extraordinary zeal. He was not there for that. What he was there for was, in his humble way, to expedite the business of the Board. He was willing to sit there and work at these claims, he did not wish to inconvenience the President of the Parks; if the Comptroller desired any assistance in the auditing of these claims, he would take hold of them and audit them. I object to acquiesce in the motion that we meet at the call of the chair. These men, he thought, ought to have their money.

The motion was put and Commissioner Van Nort voted "no," that the next meeting be at the call of the chair. Two votes were in the affirmative, and the President declared the amendment of Commissioner Stebbins carried.

Commissioner VAN NORT protested against the decision and said that the law required a concurrent vote.

THE COMPTROLLER'S LETTER.

The COMPTROLLER submitted the following correspondence:—

To Hon. JOHN K. PORTER and Hon EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel of Board of Apportionment and Audit:—

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Apportionment and Audit desires your opinion on various questions relating to the construction of chapter 9, of the laws of 1872, and in order that there may be no delay in the execution of its pressing business, will you kindly inform me as to the prerequisite to the audit of any bill, account or claim, other than for salaries or wages, under this act; or, in other words, what acts are to be performed or done before the Board can proceed to audit these bills. I trust you will favor this Board with your opinion on this and other points involved in the act as early as practicable, and am yours respectfully,

A. W. GREEN,

Comptroller of the city of New York, and Chairman of the Board of Apportionment and Audit.

OPINION OF JUDGES PIERREPONT AND PORTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

To THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT:—

In reply to the questions propounded in your letter of this date (of which the above is a copy) we, the undersigned, counsel to said Board, answer:—

First—That public notice of the time and place of every meeting of the Board of Audit must be given, and such public notice must be given a reasonable time before each meeting.

Second—That every bill, account and claim (except for salaries and wages) must be read aloud in full by the Clerk of the Board at the time of presentation, and that each bill so read must lie upon the table for a day after such presentation before the same is acted upon by the Board of Audit.

Third—That the statute also requires that the Clerk shall, on the day of the presentation of any claim, enter in a suitable book a minute of the general nature of the bill or claims (except for salaries and wages), specifying the amounts thereof and the items of the same when practicable; but a full copy of the bill, account or claims need not be entered on such book.

EDWARD S. PIERREPONT,
JOHN K. PORTER.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The CLERK read the following letter of counsel as to special legislation:—

To THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT:—

We, the undersigned, counsel to your honorable Boards, after examination of the bill draft, passed January 30, 1872, are of opinion that grave questions may arise as to the construction and effect of said act, the effect of which may be to embarrass and delay its execution. Special matters may arise which will make it necessary to apply to the Legislature for a supplementary act.

EDWARDS PIERREPOINT,
JOHN K. PORTER.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT BILL.

Commissioner VAN NORT said that he had received a draft of the above bill that day from the Comptroller. He desired that in the clause "the Comptroller may pay" that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may." This was agreed to:—

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the city and county of New York and the audit and payment of salaries and claims in said city and county," passed January 30, 1872.

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1.—The estimate authorized by the first section of the act hereby amended may be at made one or more times in such form as the Board therein mentioned may provide, and nothing in this or in said section contained shall affect the power of any department of the said city or other body to proceed with and execute works of a permanent character which it is authorized by laws now in force to proceed with and execute, nor prevent the said Comptroller from raising the moneys required for the payment for such permanent works under existing laws.

SEC. 2.—It is hereby provided and declared that the second section of said act shall not apply to any claim for which a sufficient appropriation remained unexpended at the date of the passage of said act; and further, that the said Board may audit and allow and the said Comptroller shall pay the claims specified in the said second section, notwithstanding they may be in excess of any sum or sums appropriated and set apart to any of the departments or for any of the purposes of the said city or county, under and pursuant to chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the said Comptroller to pay out of the proceeds of bonds authorized by said second section any claims or amounts that may lawfully be paid out of the avails of bonds or stocks heretofore by any law authorized, or out of the avails of taxation, or from any special or trust funds.

SEC. 3.—The third section of the said act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Commissioner STEBBINS moved the following resolution, and it was adopted:—

Whereas this Board is advised by its counsel that grave questions may arise as to the construction and effect of some of the provisions of the act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the city and county of New York (ch. 9, Laws of 1872), the effect of which may be to embarrass and delay its execution, and that the speediest method to obtain the ends apparently intended to be secured by the act will be to apply to the Legislature for a supplementary act; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board do approve the draft act, amendatory of said chapter 9, herewith submitted, and respectfully recommend its passage by the Legislature of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Commissioner BELL addressed the Board as to the legality of the Board of Audit repaying any advances for out-door relief to those parties who might advance the money until the Comptroller was in a position to pay it.

In reply to this the COMPTROLLER said he could no doubt arrange it satisfactorily with Commissioner Bell in the course of the day.

THE CROTON WATER POLICE.

A memorial from the above police was read, asking for awards of pay. It appeared that the pay rolls were yet with the Department of Public Works, but Commissioner VAN NORT promised that they should be sent to the Comptroller in the course of a few days.

The CLERK then began to read, item by item, all charitable institution claims, reading the name of each child and other particulars.

The COMPTROLLER said this was required by law.

At six o'clock Mr. Storrs gave in by weakness of voice, and the Board adjourned until Wednesday, at three o'clock.

WRECK OF THE WANDO.

The Last of a Noted Blockade Runner—The Steamer Wando Waterlogged and Abandoned by Her Crew off Chesapeake Bay.

On Sunday morning last, as the steamer Champion, of the New York and Charleston line, was passing Chesapeake, about forty miles south of the Delaware lightship, the crew sighted a low-rigged steamer, apparently waterlogged, lying off the coast. A high wind prevailed at the time, and in consequence there was a very heavy sea, but Captain Lockwood bore down to the sinking vessel to render any assistance that might be necessary. On coming nearer he found he had been anticipated, for the steamer Cleopatra, of the Alexandre line, bound south, had already come to the rescue and taken on board the crew of the disabled ship. When the Champion came alongside a line was made fast to the Wando, which was found to be the name of the vessel. Not a soul was on board, the crew having abandoned her, and not a moment too soon, for the water was pouring in upon the decks and cabins, so that she was liable to sink at any moment, and Captain Lockwood thinks she must have foundered immediately after the Champion bore away. The Wando was a low, rakish steamer, of English build, with every facility for speed, and the captain and mate of the Champion both agreed that she had been a blockade runner, judging from her general appearance. No indication could be found explaining her sudden destruction.

Yesterday a HERALD reporter learned some interesting particulars relative to her past history and her present ownership. She was one of the numerous steamers built upon the Clyde during the civil war to run the blockade of the Southern ports. After making one or two very successful trips, and having gained a reputation as a noted runner, she was captured by a United States man-of-war and taken to this port. After lying in the Navy Yard some time work was found for the Wando to do; but at the close of the war she was again sent to the Navy Yard, where she was sold to Mr. Wells, President of the Western Transportation Company.

For some unaccountable reason Mr. Wells, after purchasing the vessel, allowed her to remain idle, and for more than five years she has not made a single trip or been employed upon service of any kind. About a month ago Mr. Wells sold the Wando to the Spanish house of Rivera & Co., who were looking out for a swift steamer to ply between New York and Havana and carry a general cargo. When Rivera & Co. procured the vessel she was subjected to a thorough overhauling, and on being examined by a government engineer, preparatory to her first trip, was pronounced to be sound in every particular and in good order and condition. On Friday last she started from pier No. 2 with her first cargo, consisting of 80,000 feet of lumber and a large quantity of miscellaneous goods. The crew consisted of the captain, A. D. Lozier, and thirty men all told. Rivera & Co. had every confidence in the vessel, and were considerably astonished yesterday morning when the purser of the Champion brought them the news of the loss. The Wando was of 682 tons burden, lying low in the water, as blockade runners generally do, and was one of the best vessels of her class. The loss upon the cargo and ship is fully covered by insurance, and the owners will sustain no further damage than a temporary interference with their trade. It is more than probable that the vessel has sunk ere this: and so ends the career of a noted blockade runner.

LONG ISLAND SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.

The Sportsman's Club of Long Island held their regular annual meeting last evening, at O'Connor's rooms, 66 East Fourteenth street, the President, Recorder John K. Hackett, presiding. The Treasurer's report, which was embodied in that of the Executive Committee, showed the financial condition of the club to be in a most favorable condition. After the nomination of the following gentlemen to fill the various offices of the organization for the ensuing year the meeting adjourned:—For President, John K. Hackett; for Vice President, George G. Wilmerding; for Treasurer, William M. Jenus; for Secretary, W. K. Beebe; for Counsel, John E. Develin; for Executive Committee, George G. Wilmerding, Charles Banks and A. P. Montaut.

A WINDOW SMASHER CAUGHT.

The HERALD of the 1st inst. contained an account of the breaking in of a show window in the jewelry store No. 170 Bowery by two daring thieves, who stole therefrom in broad daylight jewelry to the value of $275 and then made their escape. Since the occurrence the detectives have been in quest of the offenders, and yesterday Officers Dunlap and Beam succeeded in arresting one of them—the one who grabbed the articles from the window after it had been broken—and took him to the Tombs Police Court, where he gave the name of John Tully. After an examination the prisoner was committed in default of bail.

THE PANORMO MURDER.

The Inquest Resumed Before Coroner Jones—Testimony of Miller, "the Man With the Light Coat," and Others.

The inquest touching the mysterious manner of the taking off of Professor Panormo, who was robbed and mortally wounded on Park avenue, corner of Oxford street, on the night of January 23, was resumed before Coroner Jones and a jury in the County Court House, Brooklyn, yesterday.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness called was John McGuinness, who deposed that he was a driver on the Vanderbilt avenue line of cars, and passed the corner of Oxford street, near where Panormo was struck, at twelve minutes before ten o'clock on the night of the murder, but did not see anything to attract his attention on the trip.

George Miller, who was arrested on suspicion, was then called to the stand, and testified as follows:—I am a pedler of vegetables and fruit, and worked for John Leib; have been in his employ for fourteen years off and on; on the night of January 23, at half-past eight o'clock, I was in Beechman's, in Myrtle avenue, near Navy street; I asked the time of Mr. Beechman's son; the boy said the clock was too fast by his watch; the clock was on the wall in the barroom; could not say whether he said it was ten o'clock or it wanted five minutes of ten; witness thanked him then and went off; went right down Navy street to Park avenue; there was no one with him at the time; went up Park avenue, on the right hand going east; met only one man on the way, that was on the corner of Canton street; could not say who the man was or anything about him; walked until I came to Oxford street, when I saw a man trying to lift another up, who asked me to assist him; I said "Certainly," and did so; thought the man who was bleeding was tight at first; helped him to lead the injured man over to the drug store of Dr. Marvin, whom we asked if he could do anything for him; he said "No, you had better go for a policeman and a doctor;" the man who first had Mr. Panormo in hand then left and I started for home; I left behind me the wounded man, the druggist and a third person, who came at that moment in front of the drug store; going on a little way I met a young fellow standing in a doorway, who said to me, "Halloa! where are you going?" "I am going home," said I; I told him there was a man hurt down the street, and I then went home; I smoked a pipe when I got home and then went to bed; I left the house about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning to go to work; between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, witness continued, I visited the stable corner of Marcy and Myrtle avenues, and went to New York, and took the horse and wagon with me; George and Edward Hart came down with me, a young man who worked with me also got in the wagon and went to New York with me; the Hart brothers got off corner of York and Tillary streets; I went to a place in Pike street, near the river, and bought some produce, and thence to Washington Market; then I came home, crossing the Fulton ferry about twelve o'clock; driving home I went down Raymond street, Park avenue, and from there to my house, where remained about a quarter of an hour, after which I drove the cart to the "bosses" and unloaded it; then took the Myrtle avenue car and went over to New York and took the Eighth avenue cars to Twenty-eighth street, where I got out; I walked to Ninth avenue up the latter street, passing through Ninth avenue a couple of blocks; passed down to Eighth avenue, where I took the cars and rode down to Barclay street; then walked to the Fulton ferry, which I crossed; rode home then, and remained in the house that night; I bought the "stuff" on Wednesday to sell, but did not dispose of it as the day was cold and I was afraid it would freeze; it was about a quarter-past eight o'clock in the evening when I got home; my wife was in; I had no business in making that tour to New York; just went over there for exercise, to pass away the time; I had not been there for some time; I did not stop to take a drink; am not in the habit of drinking; did not speak to anybody, nor see anybody that I knew while travelling in New York; did not hand anybody anything from the time I went until I came back, nor did anybody take anything from me; don't recollect whether I told my wife about the wounded man; I had no watch about me when I came up and found the man helping the injured party on his feet; I had $2 and some odd cents of my own money.

Abram Stultz testified that he was a driver on the Vanderbilt avenue line, and that he passed the corner of Park avenue and Cumberland street on the night in question, at about ten o'clock; neither heard nor saw any disturbance.

Detective Charles Videts testified that he had made an inspection of the ground where Panormo was supposed to have been assaulted; on Park avenue, near the corner of Oxford street, he found blood stains alongside of a tree and upon the opposite sidewalk; then he went through the avenue to Cumberland street, and about fifty feet up that street, on the west side of Cumberland street, where all further trace of blood was lost.

Miss Annie A. Miller testified that she lived with the last witness, but was not married to him; he had told her that he had seen a man lying on the curbstone wounded, and remarked that "drink is an awful thing." Her testimony was otherwise unimportant. The inquest was then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

Among the witnesses sworn was Henry Bowen, of the *Daily Union*, who was questioned as to what information he had on the subject, when he admitted that he had no information that would throw light upon the case, and he did not designate the words that appeared upon his bulletin, connecting the name of Register McLaughlin with the murder.

Register HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, who was present during the inquest, arose at this point and said he would like, "as a gentleman and citizen," to ask the witness (Mr. Bowen) what person was referred to "when the name of McLaughlin was placed on the bulletin" or published in the *Union* on Saturday last?

The reply was, "I suppose it referred to you."

"Then, will you be kind enough," asked the Boss, "to state what reasons you had for mixing my name up in connection with the Panormo murder? State what I had to do with it."

"Can't," was the rejoinder of the witness.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN then addressed the Court in denunciation of the course of the Brooklyn press in coupling respectable names with the tragedy.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon match, $100, at twenty-one birds, between Philip Schindler and David Robinson, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, find and trap for each other, Long Island rules to govern, came off yesterday afternoon at Fort Hamilton, which was won by Schindler, who beat his opponent four birds. The shooting was stopped at the nineteenth pigeon, as it was impossible at that time for Robinson to make a tie, winning being impossible.

The weather was very favorable for the sport, there being little wind, and for so fine a day the shooting was poor. Robinson "out-birded" Schindler, but the latter was far the best marksman, and his winning gave great satisfaction to his backers and the majority of the lookers-on. The brother of Robinson trapped for him, and his manner and language during the match were not at all admired by the spectators. There was a great deal more wrangling on both sides than was necessary or pleasant, and we would advise these gentlemen not to make any further matches until they have better control of their tempers.

The shooting took place in a field immediately in the rear of the fort and alongside of the stables of Captain Graham's flying artillery, Company K. The place is admirably suited for sports of this character. The betting was very small on the match, as Schindler's friends were not disposed to lay 80 against 100 when offered by the Robinson party.

Humphrey Hartshorn was referee, and Daniel Greene and John Tester judges—the former for Schindler and the latter for Robinson.

The spectators numbered about one hundred and fifty, comprising "all sorts." The Brooklyn Boss was there, in company with Brown and several other prominent politicians; then there were publicans and their patrons, a few of the flying artillery, some drummer boys and buglers, together with the indispensable ornament to all such promiscuous gatherings—the bummer. The boundary of eighty yards was recognized by a score or more of "pot hunters," who surrounded the grounds at equal distances, gun in hand, and they did not let a bird escape. A missed bird from the trap was fired at by half a dozen of the outsiders, fly in what direction he would; and there was more amusement afforded by these fellows than there was in witnessing the match. The following are the details of

THE SHOOTING.

ROBINSON.	SCHINDLER.
1—A slow incoming bird; missed. This was an easy bird.	1—A driving bird; hit, but flew out of bounds. A miss.
2—A quartering bird to the left; hit hard, but escaped.	2—A fast driving bird; missed. The bird was white and hard to hit while flying close to the snow.
3—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.	3—A driving bird; hit hard, but fell out of bounds. A miss.
4—A driving bird; killed instantly. A good shot.	4—A driving bird; killed well. A capital shot.
5—A quartering bird to the left; missed.	5—A quartering bird to the right; wing broke; gathered and killed.
6—A fast driving bird; missed.	6—A driving bird; instantly killed. A good shot.
7—A quartering bird to the right; missed.	7—A quartering bird to the right; hit hard, gathered and killed.
8—A slow, towering bird; easily killed.	8—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.
9—A driving bird; missed.	9—A driving bird; missed.
10—A quartering bird to the right; killed very nicely.	10—A driving bird; killed instantly. A capital shot.
11—A driving bird; hit, but escaped. A miss.	11—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.
12—A quartering bird to the right; instantly killed.	12—A quartering bird to the right; quickly killed.
13—A driving bird; well killed. As soon as he flew he was knocked nearly to pieces.	13—A driving bird; knocked down; it got up again and afterwards fell and was retrieved by a dog.
14—A driving bird; well killed.	14—A driving bird; killed quickly.
15—A driving bird; hit hard, but escaped. A miss.	15—A quartering bird to the right; missed.
16—A driving bird; missed.	16—A quartering bird to the right; missed.
17—A driving bird; quickly killed. A capital shot.	17—A quartering bird to the right; missed.
18—A low driving bird; missed.	18—A quartering bird to the left; quickly killed.
19—A quartering bird to the right; missed.	19—A quartering bird to the right; instantly killed.

The following is

THE SCORE.

ROBINSON—0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0.—Killed, 8; missed, 11.

SCHINDLER—0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1.—Killed 12; missed. 7.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

Two of the Friends of the People Indicted and Arrested.

Ex-Senator Genet and Tom C. Fields in the Same Boat with the Ex-Boss.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

The proceedings of the Court of General Sessions on Saturday last—Judge Bedford presiding—were fully reported in the HERALD of the following day. Twenty-three indictments, it was stated, had been found by the Grand Jury, the same having been handed to the Court and record made. The proper legal proceedings for the arrest of the parties so indicted were promptly taken, the partial result of which is seen in the arrest of Harry Genet, the erst "boss" on the small scale of the uptown ring of small-beer politicians, and of the uncorrupted and incorruptible Tom C. Fields. The indictment against

HARRY GENET,

charges that gentleman with forgery in the third degree. The warrant for his arrest was issued immediately after the presentments in court of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury on Saturday last; but justice was tempered with mercy on that occasion and the Sheriff refrained from causing his arrest on Saturday for the reason set forth in the HERALD'S report of the proceedings referred to. Mr. Genet, soon after his arrest, early in the afternoon of yesterday, by the Sheriff, was brought into court on habeas corpus, applied for by his counsel, Nelson J. Waterbury. On application, Judge Barnard admitted the ex-Senator to bail in $10,000—$5,000 on each indictment. Oliver Charlick was bondsman.

TOM C. FIELDS.

Next in the order of Grand Jury presentment and arrest by the Sheriff was presented to Judge Barnard immediately after the new departure of his fellow patriot and friend, Genet, Thomas C. Fields. He is charged on two indictments—one for felony the other for bribery. The same process was gone through to bring him into Court as that pursued in the case of Genet, and Judge Barnard was still present, but in a private room, to admit him to bail in $5,000 on the charge of felony and $2,500 on that of bribery. Billy Florence and Hawley B. Clapp became Fields' bondsmen, and, after justifying, the prisoner was discharged to await trial.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST GENET.

The following is a copy of the indictment found by Judge Bedford's Grand Jury against Henry W. Genet:—

INDICTMENT FOR FORGERY AGAINST HENRY W. GENET.

City and County of New York, ss.—The Jurors of the People of the State of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of New York, upon their oath, present:—

That Henry W. Genet, late of the First ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, on the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1871, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, having in his custody and possession a certain order for the payment of money, which said order is as follows, that is to say:—

"NEW YORK, July 14, 1871.

"$4,802. No. 1,418.

"TO THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at the National Broadway Bank:—

"Pay J. McB. Davidson or order $4,802, for ironwork, &c., for Ninth District Court House.

"RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

"A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor."

ENDORSEMENT.

Ninth District Court House Fund, L. C. Bruns, Register.

The said Henry W. Genet afterwards, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, feloniously did falsely make, forge and counterfeit, and did cause and procure to be falsely made, forged and counterfeited, and did willingly aid and assist in the false making, forging and counterfeiting on the back of the said order a certain instrument and writing commonly called an endorsement, which said false, forged and counterfeited instrument and writing, commonly called an endorsement, is as follows, that is to say, J. McB. Davidson, with intent to injure and defraud the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and divers other persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York, and their dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present:—That the said Henry W. Genet, late of the ward, city and county aforesaid, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, having in his custody and possession a certain order for the payment of money, which said order is as follows, that is to say:—

"NEW YORK, July 14, 1871.

"$4,802. No. 1,418.

"To the CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at the National Broadway Bank:—

"Pay J. McB. Davidson or order $4,802 for iron work, &c., of Ninth District Court House.

"RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

"A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor."

and on the back of which said order was then and there written a certain feloniously false, forged and counterfeited instrument and writing, commonly called an endorsement, of the said last mentioned order, which said feloniously false, forged and counterfeited instrument and writing, commonly called an endorsement, is as follows, that is to say, J. McB. Davidson; the said Henry W. Genet then and there well knowing the premises last aforesaid, and that the said endorsement was false, feloniously forged and counterfeited, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the ward, city and county aforesaid, feloniously did utter and publish as true the said feloniously false, forged and counterfeited endorsement of the said last mentioned order, with intention to injure and defraud the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and divers other persons, to the jurors aforesaid unknown; he the said Henry W. Genet, at the time he so uttered and published the said feloniously false, forged and counterfeited endorsement of the said last mentioned order, then and there well knowing the said endorsement to be false, forged and counterfeited as aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

S. B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Subjoined is a copy of the petition for the writ of habeas corpus upon which the prisoner Genet was brought before Judge Barnard.

TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

The petition of Henry W. Genet shows that he is now a prisoner confined in the custody of Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the city and county of New York, for a supposed criminal offence—to wit: forgery; and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any court of the United States or by any judge thereof, nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment, according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is an alleged indictment found against him in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York, whereupon your petitioner prays that an order issue directed to the said Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the city and county of New York, commanding him to produce your petitioner before one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, at Chambers thereof, forthwith, to the end that your petitioner may be bailed or discharged.

H. W. GENET.

DATED FEB. 5, 1872.

City and County of New York, ss:—Henry W. Genet being duly sworn doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition subscribed by him are true.

H. W. GENET.

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1872.—JOEL O. STEVENS, Notary Public, New York county.

MR. GENET IN COURT.

Shortly after the granting of the above writ Mr. Genet was brought before Judge Barnard. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury appeared as his counsel; District Attorney Garvin appeared for the people, Mr. Peckham, counsel for the Committee of Seventy, was also in Court to assist in the prosecution.

Mr. Genet's counsel said he was ready to give bail in any sum the Court might think proper to fix.

Mr. GARVIN insisted that the case should go before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge BARNARD, after examining the indictment, overruled the objection and fixed the bail at $5,000. Mr. Oliver Charlock became Mr. Genet's bondsman, and then the parties left the court room.

INDICTMENT AGAINST THOMAS C. FIELDS.

State of New York, City and County of New York ss.:—The Jurors, the People of the State of New York, in and for the body of the City and County of New York, upon their oath present:—

That at the general election held throughout the State of New York on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, in the year 1869, Thomas C. Fields, late of the Nineteenth ward of the city of New York, in the county of New York aforesaid, was duly elected by the electors of the Nineteenth Assembly district of the county of New York to the office of member of Assembly for said Nineteenth Assembly district, and at the time hereinafter mentioned the said Thomas C. Fields had accepted the said office, and had duly qualified and taken his seat as a member of the Assembly of the State of New York, representing the Assembly district aforesaid, and at the same time hereinafter mentioned was such member of the Assembly of New York, and that the session of the Legislature for 1870 was begun at the city of Albany on the first Tuesday of January, in the year 1870, and at the time hereinafter mentioned the said Legislature had not terminated its sittings, and of which Legislature the said Thomas C. Fields was then a member as aforesaid. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that on the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1870, one George Keller was the owner of a claim against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York for services and performed by him, the said George Keller, as a member of the Metropolitan Fire Department, as by him alleged, and that the amount of the said claim of the said George Keller for the alleged services aforesaid was $500 or more, and of the value of $500 or more. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that on the 6th of March, in the year last aforesaid, there had been introduced, and there was then depending in the said Legislature of the State of New York, and in the said Assembly, a certain bill entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the city of New York," in the ninth section of which said bill so introduced and pending in the said Assembly it was provided that the Comptroller of the city of New York was authorized and directed to pay the claims found to be due to certain members of the said Metropolitan Fire Department, and that the said bill so introduced and pending was then about to be brought before the said Assembly for its vote and action and put upon its passage, and that the said claim of the said George Keller was one of the claims referred to in said last mentioned section of the said bill, which the said Comptroller of the city of New York was authorized and directed to pay should the said bill become a law, and that the said bill so pending in the said Assembly, and so about to be brought before it for its vote and action, and so about to be put upon its passage, was such a matter as might be brought before him, the said Thomas C. Fields, in his official capacity as such member of Assembly as aforesaid: and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Thomas C. Fields, being such member of the Assembly of the State of New York, and holding such office as aforesaid, to wit:—On the said 6th day of March, in the year last aforesaid, at the said city and county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and corruptly did receive of and from the said George Keller, a thing of value and of personal advantage to him, the said Thomas C. Fields, to wit:—Assignments made by the said George Keller, whereby he, the said George Keller, assigned, transferred and set over to him, Thomas C. Fields, an equal moiety that is to say, one-half part and amount of the claim of him, the said George Keller, and one-half of such money as should be collected thereon from the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, or which should be paid thereon by the Comptroller of the city of New York, should he be required to pay the same by the said bill so pending as aforesaid becoming a law. A more particular description of said assignment is to the jurors aforesaid unknown and that the said thing of value of personal advantage—to wit, the assignment aforesaid was so feloniously, wilfully and corruptly received by him, the said Thomas C. Fields, then and there, with the express understanding on the part of him, the said Thomas C. Fields, that his official action as such member of Assembly upon the said bill so pending as aforesaid and about to be brought before the said Assembly as aforesaid and put upon its passage as aforesaid, was to be in some degree influenced thereby—to wit, that the said Thomas C. Fields, as such officer and member of the Assembly as aforesaid, would support, be in favor of and vote for the passage of the said bill so pending in the said Assembly when the same should be put upon its passage therein as aforesaid, against the power of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

S. B. GARVIN, District Attorney.

INDICTMENT NO. 2.

The second indictment against Fields is almost the counterpart of the above. In this latter indictment it is charged that one Garret B. Tunison, a member of the Metropolitan Fire Department, assigned to him one-half of a claim for $500 against the city in consideration of his services in procuring the passage of a law by the State Legislature of 1871 authorizing its payment.

MR. FIELDS AVERSE TO BEING TRIED AT GENERAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Fields applied, after his discharge, for the removal of the trial of his case from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Subjoined is a copy of the application and the order of the Court granting the same:—

To any Justice of the Supreme Court, any Circuit Judge or Supreme Court Commissioner of the State of New York:—

The application of Thomas C. Fields respectfully shows that he is a resident of the city and county of New York; that on the 3d day of February, 1872, in the Court of General Sessions in and for said city and county, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury thereof against your petitioner for a felony; that no proceedings have been had upon said indictment since its presentment to said Court of General Sessions; that your petitioner is a member of the Legislature of the State of New York, and such indictments affect and related to the action of your petitioner when heretofore a member of said body; that the questions to be raised by the trial of your petitioner thereunder not only appertain to your petitioner personally, but their decision, as construing the statutes relative to such offence, will bear upon those who are now and may hereafter occupy the representative position aforesaid.

Your petitioner, therefore, in view of the importance of the questions involved, and for the purpose of having the decisions upon his trial rendered by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, prays for the removal, by order, of the indictment aforesaid now pending in said Court of General Sessions, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county of New York. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

THOMAS C. FIELDS.

City and County of New York—Thomas C. Fields, of said city and county, being duly sworn, says that he is the petitioner in the foregoing petition, and that the facts therein set forth are true.

THOMAS C. FIELDS.

Sworn to before me, February 5, 1872—EDWARD BISSELL, Notary Public.

JUDGE BARNARD TO THE RESCUE.

The order of the Court removing the matter into the Court of Oyer and Terminer is as follows:—

In the General Sessions, City and County of New York—The People of the State of New York vs. Thomas C. Fields.—It appearing by the application of the defendant above named that the same was made in due season, and that no injurious delay will be produced by the granting thereof, and that thereby the due prosecution of the indictment mentioned in the said application will not in any way be prevented; and the facts and circumstances set forth in said application rendering such removal expedient, it is hereby ordered that the indictment for a felony, now pending in the said Court of General Sessions, against Thomas C. Fields, be and the same is hereby removed from the said Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county of New York.

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

Copies of these orders and also copies of similar orders in the indictment for bribery were filed in the Clerk's office of the General Sessions.

Mr. Sweeny's Return.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Peter B. Sweeny had returned to town. The HERALD reporter was informed of it as a fact by a very prominent politician, who stated that just as soon as Mr. Sweeny heard in Montreal of the indictment against him he hurried on to New York, coming by the Erie Railway. Mr. Sweeny then went straight to his offices, in Nassau street, where he remained during the day, seeing a few persons—his intimate acquaintances.

Last evening the HERALD reporter called at the house of Mr. Sweeny, at 140 West Thirty-fourth street. The reporter was shown into the parlor, and Mrs. J. J. Bradley saw him. She neither affirmed nor denied Mr. Sweeny's arrival, but stated that he did not wish to be annoyed by reporters, which somewhat confirmed the report. The prominent politician above referred to stated that Mr. Sweeney's arrival in town was caused by his desire not to appear to run away from justice, and that he would give bail immediately on his arrival.

Sheriff Brennan yesterday afternoon expressed assurance of Mr. Sweeny's whereabouts.

THE KILIAN-FREAR CONTEST.

Opening of the Case for Frear—How He Manipulates the Votes—A Poll Clerk Who Wanted a "Rake"—Was Kilian's Counsel Anxious To Buy Up Inspectors?—Rich Developments Yesterday.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. Strahan is Chairman, renewed the investigation yesterday in the contest between Fred Kilian and Alexander Frear for the seat for the Fifteenth Assembly district. The counsel for Kilian having last week sworn ninety-eight persons, who testified that they voted in the Twenty-fifth Election district for Kilian, who was given but sixty votes, he rested his case. When the committee met yesterday Messrs. Strahan, Marcy, Mosley, Spruysted and Twombly were present.

THE TESTIMONY.

The case was opened for Mr. Frear by N. J. Waterbury, who called as the first witness

James L. Martin, of 448 West Thirty-first street, Inspector of the First district of the Twentieth ward, and a republican, testified that 491 persons of those entered on the registry voted at the election, and two who had not been registered. He arrived there election morning about half-past six; there was a crowd outside in a hurry, and when one of the inspectors and a poll clerk arrived the poll clerk checked the votes on the poll list; what he put on the poll list witness checked on the registry; he checked on the registry all who voted except those not registered.

Cross-examined—Frear received 178, Harris 57, Kilian 78, and Logan 167; he did not vote for any body for Assembly at the last election; the poll book was given to the Chairman of Inspectors, William Doyle, when the votes had been canvassed; at last Doyle stated to him that he took charge of all the books; the three inspectors were at Frear's house about a week after the election; each of the inspectors were absent from the polls about half an hour; while witness was away a Mr. Joseph checked, and witness' reliance for what was done in that time is upon his (Joseph's) statement; can't tell how many voted during witness' absence.

Re-direct—It was about the time of the county canvass witness visited Frear's house to explain the discrepancy between the poll list and the registry.

George Fendall, poll clerk of the same district, testified that he commenced keeping poll list about ten A. M.; before that he checked the voters on the registry; this registry produced is not the one I checked upon.

Michael Conroy, 512 West Twenty-ninth street, testified that he was an inspector of the First district; did not assist in making the registry list; there were 491 persons voted, at least such was the announcement.

Cross-examined—This book (registry produced) is the one on which Fendall checked the voters.

On cross examination by Mr. Lapaugh, counsel for Kilian, Conroy declared that three men, named McGinnis, John Murray and Peter O'Neill, stuffed him with liquor and asked him to go to Lapaugh's house, to make a "rake;" they remained there, when they offered to throw out the First district if Lepaugh would give $1,000; he refused, but offered $500; I did not get any money.

Mr. LAPAUGH—Did I offer $500?

WITNESS—You did.

LAPAUGH—Did you call at my house again?

WITNESS—Yes.

LAPAUGH—With your uncle?

WITNESS—No; with Pete Bedin.

LAPAUGH—Did I pay you any money?

WITNESS—No; the second time I came of my own accord to see what you was going to do about it; I didn't want money.

LAPAUGH—Did you not tell me the inspectors were so drunk on the day of election they did not know what votes were taken?

WITNESS—I did not; you told all of us the first time you would give $500 to have the district thrown out; you said, also, you would give any man who would swear there was frauds his expenses, if they were $300.

Mr. NOLESBURY—State all your conversation with Mr. Lapaugh.

WITNESS—I went to his house with a party on the evening of the 7th with these men; I did not know what business they had; they said, "Come up, there is a little rake in this" (laughter); it appears they had been there before and called at Lapaugh's; McGinnis said we would throw out the district for $1,000; Lapaugh said he would not be willing to give more than $500 (laughter); McGinnis said, "You don't comply with our wishes;" Lapaugh said, while we were at the door, "It is the duty of every man to come up if there is fraud; he would like to have Mr. Kilian there anyway;" I was anxious to understand all the things, and after that asked Beden to go up with me to Lapaugh's; I sat down and talked with Lapaugh, and he said he would be willing to pay if any one would swear there was fraud, if it was $300.

Mr. LAPAUGH—I made no offer of money.

Thomas McConky, inspector of Eighth district; M. L. Shinewood, and Hugh O'Neill, inspector Eighth district, gave unimportant testimony, except that no frauds were perpetrated.

Lambert Hubbell, 482 West Thirty-fourth street, Inspector Twenty-fifth district and chairman, said he deposited ballots for aldermen and inspectors; passed the others to Reilly; Barker most of time checked; the canvass was made; once Barker in passing Frear's ballots gave twelve in the ten packages; I said "Give the man a show," and passed them back; I swear the vote was correct; Harris, 37; Frear, 228; Kilian, 60, and Logan, 16; I counted all the ballots and I am certain there were only sixty cast for Kilian; I dropped tickets once or twice, but handed them back to voters; I had no interest for either party; I counted every ticket; the poll clerks kept a tally; the only way I knew the vote was the announcement made by the republican poll clerk to the democratic poll clerk; I examined the tally list of both and they agreed.

Fred Barker, 162 Eighth avenue, inspector, on being sworn, corroborated Hubbell's testimony, and swore positively that Kilian only got sixty votes; he also swore that he was a republican, and at the time of the election on bad terms with Frear, hence opposed to his election; but he was positive the vote in the district was as canvassed.

James Reilly, another inspector, confirmed the evidence of his associates.

Mr. Barker, the inspector, who used to be detective in the Fifteenth ward, stated, after the examination, to the HERALD reporter, as a reason for ninety-eight persons swearing that they voted in the district for, and only sixty being given to, Kilian, that after noon on election day Frear's friends ran his name upon the republican ticket, and that many voted it in good faith, believing that Kilian's name was on the ticket.

O. A. Wells, express messenger on the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, was on Monday made the happy recipient of a $5,000 government bond. The generous gift was made by Mr. Wells' father, who is the head of the well-known firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.

RECORDS OF THE RINGS.

Further Disclosures Regarding the Jersey Oligarchy.

A Ripe Harvest for the Contractors—Another Stupendous Job and How It Was Managed—The Taxpayers on the Qui Vive—The New Reservoir—No Responsibility Anywhere—Waiting for the Grand Jury to Report.

Just at the very time when the Grand Jury were commencing to investigate the frauds perpetrated by the "commissioners" on the people of Jersey City the Board of Public Works had consummated a job that promises to be as stupendous a swindle on the people as the Newark avenue improvement, if the progress of it be not attentively watched. A resolution was adopted a few weeks ago ordering the improvement of Hoboken avenue—an improvement long needed, as that thoroughfare extends from the Hoboken boundary along the crest of the hill to the Five Corners, which may be regarded as the central point of the city. The usual advertisements for proposals were published. In order to give the reader an idea of the way the old thing works, and to afford a peep into one of

THE MANY LOOPHOLES

through which a contractor who has the good fortune to be in the Ring may escape from difficulties which no others could surmount the following extracts from the specifications are given:—Ten thousand cubic feet of earth excavation, 1,000 feet of rock, 50,000 feet of earth filling, 11,000 feet of sand or gravel filling, 28,000 square feet of Belgian pavement, 76,000 feet of flagging, 1,750 cubic yards of retaining wall, 12,500 yards of flagging to be relaid, with many other requirements.

THE LITTLE JOKER

pops up in the award of the contract. Each competing contractor named a certain price for each specified portion of the work. The heavy part of the job is the filling. The bidding on this varied from seventy cents to one dollar per yard. But one firm stepped in and offered to do this part for one cent a yard. Now, putting ten teams on the work, each team drawing ten loads per day and each load being one yard on an average in heavy weather, the entire earnings of the ten teams for one day would be only $1, putting the cost of the filling altogether aside. At this rate the firm would lose upwards of forty thousand dollars on the contract. In this view of the case a solution must be found to explain

THE IMMENSE PROFITS

which the *protégés* of the Ring manage to obtain. If the contract should be carried out to the letter the grade of the avenues would be at least three feet higher than that of Newark avenue in Hoboken at the junction of these thoroughfares. We may expect some morning two or three months hence to find a resolution adopted by the Board of Public Works (if the Board should not be legislated out by that time) altering the grade on the petition of the contractors. Another resolution will be very likely passed altering the specifications from 1,750 cubic yards of retaining wall to 5,000 or 6,000 yards, and thus an immense loss will be avoided on the one side by a decrease in the filling material and a heavy gain obtained on the other by a job which will pay well. This is how

THE TECHNICALITY

of awarding the contract to the lowest bidder, according to law, is met by the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Michael Shannon, one of the competitors for the work, is also a property owner on the line of the avenue, and so convinced is he that the work if carried out to the letter of the contract would bankrupt any but a very wealthy contractor, that he

THREATENS AN INJUNCTION

from the courts the moment an attempt is made to alter the specifications by the Board of Works. Senator John R. McPherson, also a property owner on that avenue, informed the HERALD representative yesterday that he only withdrew his objections to the improvement on the understanding that not a single yard of retaining wall except in strict accordance with the specifications as they now stand should be erected. The moment any alteration is attempted he will appeal to the courts. All this vigilance on the part of property owners has become necessary. The job, according to the specifications, will cost about $138,000, while on the "amended" plan Mr. McPherson says it would cost at least $200,000. The

NEWARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT

has taught the people a lesson. Although the contractor to whom it was awarded obtained it at the sum of $11,800 higher than the bid of Mr. George Clarke, of Hoboken, a huge loophole was left through which a large profit may be drawn out. The specifications were altered, and on motion of Mr. Bumsted it was resolved that in addition to the burden on the property owners the cost of "straightening" the avenue at the foot of the hill be levied on the city at large. He justified this resolution on the ground that the cost of this part of the work would be far in excess of the benefits conferred on the adjoining property. Nor was any limit placed on the amount to be expended in this job. Worse than all, the retaining wall, for which the property owners are to be so heavily taxed, is "giving out," and a row of props has been set to prevent it from suddenly falling. This spectacle is presented to the eyes of several members of the Grand Jury as they pass to and from the court to their residences. Yet no report has been presented by the Chief Engineer or by any surveyor calling the attention of the Board of Public Works to the fact or suggesting a suspension of certificates on the work.

THE NEXT BIG JOB

in embryo is the elevation of the grade of Newark avenue, from Jersey avenue to the crest of the hill, an "improvement" which will necessitate the raising of the grade of the intersecting streets. If the ring should proceed to the execution of this project it will find a resistance which it does not now count upon.

The star-chamber meetings of the Board of Public Works have been more than once alluded to. Improvements are now ordered and carried out on the principle that it is no part of a taxpayer's business to investigate, protect or remonstrate, but, like the faithful subject mentioned by Watty Cox, "pay the bills and

ASK NO QUESTIONS."

It is notorious, and yet to people living outside Jersey City it seems incredible, that whenever the majority of property owners on the line of any street petition for any improvement their petition has been rejected in nine cases out of ten, while in every case save three in which the majority of the property owners remonstrated against an improvement it was nevertheless carried out. This system not only

DESTROYS SELF-GOVERNMENT

and establishes a government without the aid of the people, but it is a system levelled directly against the people.

Among the recent illustrations may be mentioned the sewer now being constructed in Van Vorst street, where there was a good sewer. It was condemned on the ground that it was choked with mud, and a new one is being substituted. The "good old rule" prompted men to clean out in such a case; but in that age men were not altogether prompted to use the shears in fleecing the sheep of their neighbors for their own benefit. The majority of the property owners in Van Vorst street were not consulted at all in this matter, nor do they know whether the work was given out by contract, as required by the charter. At all events the work is being done by Mr. Robertson, partner of Mr. Bumsted.

A sewer is also being constructed in Henderson street, between York and Grand; and here, too, the property owners are asking the questions, who called for this work?—was it given out by contract? Mr. Robertson is also in this case performing the work.

THE MONTGOMERY STREET EXTENSION

has been regarded as a stupendous swindle on the taxpayers, especially the property owners along the line, whose real estate in the Swamp is rendered almost worthless. The Grand Jury have examined some engineers and surveyors on this as well as other jobs. One of these engineers stated to the HERALD representative that the lofty stone retaining walls on this street will soon "give out," in spite of the "needles" which are set at short intervals for the purpose of bracing it together. If this should happen a large amount of the public money will have been squandered.

THE NEW RESERVOIR

is the largest job yet undertaken by the Ring. How the original contract for $165,000 was virtually cancelled in star chamber, how it was first awarded, how certain officials hawked their shares into the market, how the additional land was purchased, and how many thousands a Bergen member of the Ring pocketed thereby; how the specifications were enlarged till the expense was stretched to nearly a million of dollars, and finally how the contractors, borne down by the load, shifted their burden on the shoulders of the Atlas of the Ring, who is now the sole contractor, without incurring any penalty whatever, are questions which will, no doubt, engage the serious attention of the Grand Jury. The public will await, with no little anxiety, the result of their investigation into his job. Among the witnesses examined yesterday was Mr. John P. Culver, Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works, and he can throw some light on many of the foregoing questions in reference to the reservoir.

In the meantime the people are on the tiptoe of expectation for the result of the deliberations of the Grand Jury, and hopes are breathed in every quarter that the unscrupulous men who have

TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT

the dearest rights of a people and who have perpetrated robberies without a precedent in this or any other country may at least meet their just deserts. The Legislature proved false to the people of Jersey City and abandoned them to their enemies when it passed what has gone into history as

THE "THIEVES' CHARTER."

It is not without good reason, therefore, that the people look no longer to the Legislature, but to the Grand Jury. Hope has not taken farewell, even for a season, while Judge Bedle—the terror of evil-doers—remains on the Bench. His masterly arraignment of the municipal thieves, a full report of which appeared in the HERALD, was a blow from which the Ring will never recover. But the credit of the first blow must be awarded to Sheriff Reinhardt, who empanelled a Grand Jury of honest men—a Grand Jury for which the people have been waiting patiently for the past twelve months.