ALLEGED BOND ROBBERY.

$20,800 in Bonds Extracted from the Quaker City Treasury.

Two Women Sell Them---Their Arrest and Explanations.

APPEARANCE OF THE OWNER.

The City Sued and Condemned to Pay in Full.

Political Circles Excited and Wrathful.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1873.

The Municipal Reform Association of this city are making active preparations for the commencement of the Fall campaign, and, in the course of a fortnight or so, will have their force thoroughly organized for the fray. One of their first efforts toward the demolition of the notorious ring that holds full sway over the city's money bags will be a thorough overhauling of the $20,800 bond transaction, in which a Mrs. Fury and a certain mysterious lady known as Tamar C. Johnson figure prominently conjointly with parties in the City Treasurer's Office. This barefaced affair is as familiar to the people of Philadelphia as are the ring transactions of Tweed and Connolly to the New Yorkers; and the conduct of the Law Department toward the guilty parties is equally as humiliating to the public. In May, a year ago, two well-dressed, middle-aged ladies called at the banking house of De Haven Brothers, 40 Third street, and requested to see the elder De Haven on important business. That gentleman was forthcoming, and the elder of the two ladies, Mrs. Maria Fury, introduced to him her companion as "Mrs. Charlotte C. Parker," a woman of wealth, who wished to make

A TRANSFER OF SOME CITY SIXES,

as she was on the eve of making a large purchase of lands in Wisconsin. Mr. De Haven was somewhat puzzled at first as to his answer, never before having met the women. Mrs. Fury, divining his thoughts, spoke up and said, "It will be all right, Mr. De Haven, and if you wish any identification all you will have to do is to step over to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; Mr. Lewis, the President, knows me, as I've had business transactions with him for years." The gentleman, before making the transfer, thought it best to call at the bank mentioned, and, sure enough, Mr. Lewis fully identified her as a woman of means and perfectly trustworthy, and remarked "that anything she said could be relied upon." Thoroughly satisfied that everything was all right, Mr. De Haven escorted Mrs. Charlotte C. Parker and Mrs. Fury to his banking house and the transfer of bonds was effected, the lady giving her name as Mrs. Parker, making her mark to the transfer book and receiving a check on the Seventh National Bank for the amount of the bonds. So far so good. But a few weeks later this little transaction did not seem so clear to Mr. DeHaven or Mr. Lewis, as they were both startled by the appearance of

THE GENUINE OWNER OF THE BONDS.

Charlotte (not Charlotte) Rowle, *née* Charlotte C. Parker, who laid claim to the bonds as her lawful property, backed up her demands by producing a receipt from the City Treasurer's office to the effect that the bonds had been left there by her for safe keeping until her return from Europe. After her arrival in the city, among the first calls she made was at the latter office, only to find her treasure gone. This part of the programme was stunning. There were stormy scenes in the Treasurer's office, and old Mr. Lewis and the senior DeHaven were almost worried out of their wits. Twenty thousand eight hundred dollars was a large amount to lose at one grab, and, as a result, the detectives were placed on the track of the two women, and at last succeeded in arresting them both. Mrs. Fury stoutly denied any complicity in the affair, and said that she was the victim of misplaced confidence in human nature. She was positive that she had committed no wrong, and to get herself out of the scrape told a long story, in which it transpired that Mrs. "Charlotte C. Parker," or at least the woman that represented that name and whom she introduced to Mr. DeHaven and Mr. Lewis, came to her after many years' absence from the city and told her that her husband had died and that she had taken a second, whose name was Parker, and that in the course of human events he also had passed away and had left her twice widowed and a goodly number of bonds to assuage her grief. These bonds she wished to convert into greenbacks, and would not Mrs. Fury be kind enough to assist her to that end? Of course, as Mrs. Fury said, she couldn't help it; and, not knowing but that her story was correct, went with her to the bank and introduced her in good faith as Charlotte C. Parker. Her companion, who afterwards proved to be

TAMAR C. JOHNSON,

endeavored to bolster up her case by various subterfuges, but to no effect, and they were both bound over for trial under $40,000 bonds. Strange as it may appear in the face of all these developments, the latter readily secured the required bail, and the question then naturally arose, "Who in the City Treasurer's Office gave up Mrs. Rowle's, *née* Parker's, bonds to Tamar C. Johnson?" This question has never been satisfactorily answered as yet, and thinking people, both democrats and republicans, have come to the conclusion that there is ample room for reform and an entire new deal in this particular branch of the city government. The genuine Mrs. Rowle, *née* Parker, in due time entered suit against the city for the recovery of the value of her bonds, and obtained judgment for the full amount. Later a politician was arrested as an individual who knew something about the transaction, and upon his examination before Recorder Beitler, one Smith, a hotel keeper, testified to having seen him, in company with Mrs. Fury, at his hotel after publicity had been given to the affair, and overheard him say that "he had made $20,000 worth of bonds out of the city pretty easy," and he afterwards found scraps of paper in the room on which he made those remarks, which related to city bonds and bore numbers corresponding to those disposed of by Tamar C. Johnson, alias Charlotte C. Parker. This man is still at liberty and can be seen any day on Chestnut street.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

against the parties to the robbery were placed in the hands of District Attorney William C. Mann, but apparently he has allowed it to be placed at the end of the calendar, and it is just here that the Citizens' Reform Association intend taking a hand. They evince a disposition to haul all parties over the coals who have winked at the smoothing over of this case, and intend recovering every cent wrongfully paid out of the city treasury.

As this bond operation is closely watched by the people a HERALD representative called yesterday at the District Attorney's office to ascertain Mr. Mann's version of the affair. Mr. Mann was absent at the time, having taken a trip to Cape May. A gentleman who acted in his place, and who is a near relative, was then questioned, but he proved non-committal, and the only answer that could possibly be obtained from him was that "he knew nothing about the matter, and didn't know whether the accused would ever be brought to trial." In reply to a question put to him as to whether it was true or not that a portion of the proceeds of the robbery had been returned to the city treasury by Mrs. Johnson and others, in consideration of their not being prosecuted, he looked uneasy, and mechanically answered, "I don't know."

The office of General Callis, City Solicitor, was next visited, but the reporter was again disappointed, as that official had gone to Europe. The assistant solicitors were in turn called upon, but were reticent on the subject. One of them, however, before the reporter took his departure, ventured to say that "the city would not suffer a great deal, as a portion of the money realized on the stolen bonds had been refunded." He declined saying by whom, and the matter is simply a conjecture whether it was done by an employé of the City Treasurer's office or by other parties connected with the affair. As it now stands it looks very much as though the officers of the city government, whose duty it is to follow up the guilty parties, are rather "hushing" matters. This will be duly ventilated, and, as the almanac says, "About these times look out for squalls."

A LUCKY ORANGE (N. J.) ALDERMAN.

At the Spring term of the Essex County Courts three young men were convicted of arson in having fired a number of buildings in Orange, and sentenced to State Prison. Their arrest and conviction was effected mainly through the vigilance and perseverance of Alderman Fell, one of the sufferers by the fires. Before their arrest the Mayor of Orange, pursuant to a resolution of the Council, offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture and conviction. On Monday night the Council met, and a special committee, appointed for the purpose of finding out who was entitled to the reward, reported in favor of their brother Alderman, Mr. Fell, as he had taken all the necessary steps toward the conviction of these "fire bugs," even to procuring their indictment before the Grand Jury. The reward was ordered to be paid the Alderman accordingly.

The billiard hall, a separate building adjoining the Mountain House, South Orange, was set fire to and destroyed on Monday morning early. The guests had a good scare. Little damage and no arrests.

SING SING CAMP MEETING.

The Opening Service of Yesterday—Sermon by the Presiding Elder on Consecration to the Service of God—Preparations for Camp Busily Going on—The Anniversary Day Eagerly Anticipated—Militant Methodism in Full Force in the Grove.

The camp meeting of Sing Sing yesterday was opened with the old-fashioned ring of praise and prayer. At three o'clock the bell over the preacher's stand invited the dwellers within the camp and the strangers therein to "meeting." The little grove in the circle, that has been made vocal for so many years at this season with the songs of Zion and the eloquent pleadings and preachings of earnest-hearted Methodists, was about half filled with an attentive audience, who seemed thoroughly to enjoy this means of grace. The sermon was preached by Dr. Browne, the presiding elder, who selected for his text Romans xiv., 7, 8:—"For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself: for whether we live we live unto the Lord; and whether we die we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." The sermon was directed to the duty of Christians devoting and consecrating themselves to the service of the Lord. The Doctor urged the obligation of this service on the usual

METHODIST GROUND,

that Christians owed their creation and their redemption to the grace of God, and as a matter of gratitude it was incumbent upon them to acknowledge the priceless value of these gifts by not only finding delight in seeking to fulfil the Divine will, but also by seeking to be made instrumental in extending the kingdom of God on earth. This truth was urged by appeals to the conscience and the hearts of his hearers, and by a wide range of illustration. This consecration of service, he said, was very fitting on the first day of the camp meeting, when it was desirable that believers in the truth of the Word of God should be morally strengthened by this consecration for personal dealings with the unbeliever, the careless and the indifferent. The stereotyped excuse for the neglect of this work—that there was an absence of talent or adaptability on the part of the objector—was met with the illustration that God in His wisdom and goodness uses men as He uses the ocean. It was so mighty that it could float the Great Eastern, but it was not too mighty to float

THE SMALLEST CRAFT

with an equal safety. So God moved the talent and service of all men who in heart and life dedicated themselves to His service. The sermon, of which the above is but a meagre outline, was very personal and direct in its application, and aroused the congregation to slight manifestations of camp meeting enthusiasm. The hour, however, had not yet come when there could be much "unction" and much "power" in the services. The busy note of preparation was heard again and again in the camp during the preacher's address in the shape of vigorous knocks on the heads of sundry nails and tent-pegs as he rounded his sentences to their close, and these sounds of the hammer served as punctuation marks throughout the discourse. The meeting yesterday was a little in advance of the people. "Fixing things" in tents and making general arrangements for the comfort of these "vile bodies" did not accord very harmoniously with an emotional anxiety about the soul. It was in order yesterday to condescend to things of low estate and to defer aspirations for the higher life until the lower, or, as the philosophers would say, until

THE BASIL INSTINCTS

had been cared for. Thus the "ecstatic delights," the moments of "never-to-be-forgotten bliss," the seasons of penitential sorrow for sin, the sacred hour of prayer, the joy that is so spiritual that earth and all its cares are forgotten, are put off to a more convenient season. They were, however, only put off. The spiritual fires are there in reserve, and, like the atmosphere that precedes the storm on a Summer day, indicate their existence by an influence that can be both seen and felt. On the camp ground, here and there, are men and women whose hearts God hath touched, and whose voices can set forth an eloquence that is irresistible because they believe, and therefore do they speak. Mr. Applegate is fitting up "Tent 59" in the circle for those morning and evening prayer meetings that in former years have inspired Christians to walk in what is known in Methodist phraseology in "the blessed altitudes of the higher life" and aroused independent and

HARDENED SINNERS

to a consideration of their condition before God. There are other prayer meeting tents in the grove, which before the camp breaks up will resound with words that breathe and with thoughts that burn. Arrangements are making with the best of the camp meeting preachers to occupy the stand during the forthcoming week. Thursday, the anniversary day, is looked forward to with large anticipation as a day that is to bring together Methodists from all the regions round about. The new lodging house and the extended grounds give to the grove an appearance that is a hint of adaptability to modern ideas as to camp meetings; but this adaptability does not show up very well. Sing Sing camp ground looks best and more natural in its primitive characteristics, and the attempt to modernize suggests the spectacle of the venerable lady clothed in the wondrous attire of the girl of the period.

MERRICK CAMP MEETING.

The Grounds and the People—Prospects of a Grand Meeting—The Ministers Present—Sketch of the Opening Services.

MERRICK, L. I., August 5, 1873.

Merrick camp ground, though the least among the princes of Judah, is not the least honorable or useful. It is one of the two or three of its kind that remain still untainted by the spirit of speculation which has taken possession of Methodist camp meetings. It has not yet bowed its knee to Baal, and hence it is growing in favor more and more every year.

It is now ten years since the

LONG ISLAND CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION

was organized. In 1864 they held their first meeting at Rockville Centre; the next year at Glen Cove, in the grove now used by the Sea Cliff Association as a picnic ground. In 1866 and the two following years the meetings were held at Northport, but in 1869 the association reorganized and purchased its present site near Merrick, where the meetings have been held annually ever since. Hence the present is the fifth camp meeting that has been held here.

THE GROUNDS

comprise sixty acres of land of wood and meadow, but chiefly wood, which, with the expense of clearing, surveying and laying out avenues, erecting buildings, &c., cost $26,000. There is yet a mortgage of $5,000 on the ground, besides a floating debt of $1,209. The trustees are William B. Walters, G. N. Powell, George Wilson, G. W. McKee, James Lawrence, B. S. Cornell, George B. Remsen, D. D. Boyce and Edward Ridley, all well known Brooklyn men.

THE GROUNDS ARE WELL LAID OUT

and prepared for the comfort of the people. Its water is of the best description, its shade cannot be surpassed, and seven trains come from Brooklyn to Merrick and the same number return each day, so that access to the camp is perfect. Stages run between the camp ground and the railway depot on the arrival of and departure of these trains. The plan of the ground is circular. The preachers stand in a centre from which the tents and the avenues radiate in circles and straight lines. The circular avenues are named after Wesley, Fletcher, Asbury and Coke; and the straight avenues after Bishops Kingsley, Hedding, Waugh, McKendree and Thompson, and Drs. Olin and Fiske, deceased. The avenue which leads from the entrance from the high road to the stand is named Central avenue. There are a few other streets planned and numbered but not yet laid out. At the intersection of these avenues are miniature parks named also after the great men of Methodism. The association have

A SMALL FRESH WATER LAKE,

named St. Mary's, within the camp ground, and they have recently acquired another piece of property opposite, on which which is a fine stream and a swamp that they design converting into Long Lake. There are about one hundred tents on the ground, and the following persons have cottages, namely:—Messrs. D. Y. Saxon, W. Wright, George W. McKee, Isaac Allen, W. J. Northridge, Hiram Phillips and George Wilson. The trustees expect this to be the best camp meeting season they have ever had on this ground, and if the

NUMBER OF MINISTERS PRESENT

on this, the opening day, is any indication, their expectations will be fully realized. There are now present the presiding elder, Rev. C. B. Sing, and Revs. George Lansing Taylor, of Hempstead, and his namesake, George Taylor, of Willett street, New York; T. B. Mallory, of Baldwins; P. B. Perry, of Springfield; M. S. Terry, of Cold Spring; F. R. Fanning, of Rockaway; Nathan Hubbell, of Long Island City; Henry Aston, of Port Jefferson; C. B. Ford, of Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn; Father Reynolds, whose flowing gray hair and venerable form, now stooping a little with the weight of more than fourscore years, sixty-seven of which he has spent in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Albert Ericsson, the pastor of the Swedish church in East Brooklyn. The Swedes intend to number between two and three hundred before the meeting closes, and yesterday their pastor, with the first instalment, came on the ground and were busied fixing up for their ten days' stay. Numerous complaints had been made in previous years that the mosquitoes abounded here so terribly that life was almost intolerable to the campers. But this year the brush has been cleared away and the trees have been trimmed for about fifteen feet from the ground so that there is very little annoyance from these insect pests. The preachers' stand is lighted with gas from a portable retort.

THE OPENING SERVICES

did not take place until this evening. An attempt was made to gather the people together in the afternoon, but it failed. They were all too busy and Brother Fanning, who was to preach but wished to be excused, was greatly relieved. In the evening an audience of seventy-five or one hundred gathered around the preacher's stand and listened to an able discourse by Rev. Henry Aston, of Port Jefferson, on the challenge of the Gospel to the fullest and completest study of its principles and doctrines and the claims of its author, Jesus, to divinity. His text was St. John, i., 46, the expression of Nathaniel's doubt when Philip asked him to come and see Jesus, and Philip's answer, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

"COME AND SEE!"

Infidelity, he remarked, is a thing of the past, and yet it follows to destroy, if possible, the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. Its influence may be felt everywhere—in the pulpit and the pew and the choir. And yet, said the preacher, the only reason why infidelity has any influence over us is that we do not give attention as we ought to its pretensions and to the claims of the Gospel. Mr. Aston then sketched the circumstances under which these words were uttered, and then called attention to the repeated invitations of the Gospel to come and see or to study its principles and doctrines. It was a Gospel so simple that the poor and the illiterate could understand it, and yet so profound that the greatest minds of the world cannot fathom its depths of mystery. Mr. Aston gave illustrations. Referring to Nathaniel's change from scepticism to belief, he asked, If Nathaniel could be so easily convinced of Christ's divinity,

WHAT EXCUSE CAN WE GIVE,

who, amid the light of the nineteenth century, reject Him? According to the Chaldee paraphrase, he remarked, about one hundred prophecies concerning Christ have been fulfilled. He then reviewed briefly the Saviour's birth, personal characteristics, his knowledge and wonderful teachings regarding heaven and hell and earth, and the relations of the last to the other two. He then adduced the testimony of miracles to Christ's divinity, and then referred to His sublime death and resurrection. As the lion of the forest shakes the dew of the morning off his mane, so the Lion of the tribe of Judah shakes the manacles of death and hell and the grave off His person and walks forth the conqueror of them all. Referring to Voltaire, Gibbon, Bolingbroke and other infidels of the past, Mr. Aston asked What would they say now, could they come up from their lowest hell and witness the triumphs of the religion of the lowly Nazarene? By way of application the two lessons that Brother Aston would have his audience draw from the discourse were that infidelity arises from a want of study of the Bible and Christians should do as Philip did bid them—come and see—and they would be compelled to acknowledge, as Nathaniel did, Jesus, their Lord and their God.

DESTITUTE SICK CHILDREN'S FUND.

The relief fund started for the purpose of affording succor, in the form of medicines, food and clothing, to poor sick children of destitute parents is meeting with deserved success from all quarters and from all classes of our citizens, as will be readily seen by the reports appended. Since the last acknowledgments were made public the following additional subscriptions have been received at the HERALD office:—

A friend to the babies	$5 00
Win Good	6 00
Julius	2 00
One who has lost her only one	2 00
Little Kittie Patterson	1 00
From a happy mother	10 00
E. E. M.	1 00
B. H. M.	50
Anonymous	5 00
D.	1 00
A lady friend in Harlem	2 00

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following additional subscriptions have been received since last report and response to the appeal in the HERALD through Rev. Alvah Wiswall:—

Smith & Finch	$10 00
H. S. B.	7 00
Mrs. Walter Stanton, in gold	10 00
Three little children, Morristown, N. J.	10 70
C. T. Reynolds	5 00
A. Churchman, Stockbridge, Mass.	50 00
M. M.	3 00
D. & J. J.	10 00
Cash	1 00
Walter Shriever	25 00
Cash	1 00
Francis & Loutrell	5 00
A. H. B.	1 00
A friend	1 00
Cash	2 00
A. G. H.	10 00
St. Paul's church, Englewood, N. J.	20 00
J. W. C.	2 00
Cash	10 00
Cash	2 00
For the sick children, from a sick poor man	5 00
A. Russell	3 00
S. W. G., Jr.	5 00
C. A. K.	1 00
Miss Georgie Hurpel	25 00
Coleman & Volk	2 00
Through Dunlap & Co.—	
E.	20 00
N.	5 00
Mrs. G.	25 00
Through Jones & Ryder—	
John S. Jones	2 00
Mr. Comey	5 00
Cash	10
Through John P. Faure—	
J. H. C.	1 00
A Mite	50
S. I.	2 00
Mrs. John Martin	5 00
J. Liggins	1 00
Hosery	1 00
Through A. W. Leggat—	
Augustus Ahendroth	5 00
Through Charles O'Conor—	
C. C. Shelley	2 00
Sent to Treasurer—	
Cash, Green Island, N. Y.	1 00
Total	$287 30
Previously acknowledged	1,086 95
Grand total	$1,344 25

GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Treasurer,
Earle's Hotel.

To prevent imposition the following are the only ones authorized to receive subscriptions to this fund. All contributions should therefore be sent to:—

The NEW YORK HERALD office.
Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall.
Francis H. Jenks, President Safe Deposit Company, 140 Broadway, New York.
Andrew W. Leggat, Acting Collector of Assessments of New York, City Hall.
Jones & Ryder, 432 Broadway.
Charles O'Conor, Superintendent of Down Town district, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth wards. Headquarters, 49 Park place.
George Calder, Superintendent of East Side district, comprising Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Eighteenth wards. Headquarters, 327 Rivington street.
Rev. Arthur H. Warner, Superintendent of westerly section of Ninth ward. Headquarters, 477 Hudson street.
J. L. Davies, of Sheldon & Co., 677 Broadway, Theodore Moss, Wallack's Theatre.
Dunlap & Co., 174 Fifth avenue.
Charles H. Kendrick, General Passenger Agent New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, room No. 6 Grand Central Depot.
John P. Faure, Secretary, and Superintendent easterly section of the Ninth ward. Headquarters 238 West Eleventh street.
Gouverneur K. Lansing, Earle's Hotel, Treasurer.
Rev. Alvah Wiswall, President, and Superintendent West Side district, comprising Fifth and Eighth wards. Headquarters St. John's chapel, Varick street.
Packages of groceries, medicines, &c., may be sent to Rev. Alvah Wiswall, who will forward them to the various superintendents.

THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE IN NEWARK.

"Bucky" Taylor, a Newark policeman, became involved himself the other night in a quarrel with some of his neighbors, which wound up by his arbitrary arrest of one Peter Doolan. Mrs. Doolan followed her husband to the station house to see what would be done with him. Bucky pounced on her too, and dragged her before the sergeant in command. It being made known that the poor woman had left a family of children at home, one of whom was dangerously ill with scarlet fever, Sergeant Meldrum assumed the responsibility of letting her go on her own parole. Bucky is severely censured for his alleged outrageous assumption of authority, and it is likely that he will have to answer before the Mayor. The Newark police force numbers about one hundred and seventy men, and includes officers good, bad and very indifferent. It is completely under the control of the Common Council, so far as organization is concerned, and hence is in a great measure a mere asylum for small fry politicians too lazy to do an honest day's work at their trades or callings—the hangers on of the ward statesmen of the city. In consequence of the constant interference of Aldermen, the Chief of Police is powerless to weed out the worthless members of his force. Cases of gross cowardice and other conduct unbecoming officers are quite numerous. Meanwhile the people are demanding that the Police Department be entirely lifted out of the slough of ward politics, and then the chief officers can be held responsible for any apparent shortcomings.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings county Supervisors held their first meeting yesterday since their Summer vacation. County Treasurer Gardiner submitted his usual statement of the financial affairs of the county. It shows that the Commissioners of Charities have a balance on hand of $2,692, and that the account of jurors' fees had been overdrawn. The statement was placed on file. The amount drawn from the contingent fund is $56,670 37. The keeper of the Penitentiary, Mr. Shevlin, reported that he had 328 prisoners in the prison at the present time. Of this number 103 were females. During the past month the prisoners had earned $2,750 in the shoe shop.

ABOUT THE MARKETS.

Fulton Market by Daylight—Work for Commissioner Van Nort—New Pavement Necessary for Health—That Awful Dump—Battening Down Bad Smells—Cleaning at Catharine Market.

Fulton Market, in spite of its inherent deformities, looks quite another and more cheerful place since it is rid of the vile gutter pest covers. Yesterday the sun looked straight in at apertures made by the sanitary sappers as though to shame any of the dealers who might be disposed to screen untidiness by a twilight gloom, and the fresh wind gave all a taste of pure, invigorating air such as had never penetrated the line of the departed booths since the politicians put them up to be made useful as hospitals for relatives and a source of political corruption.

Further provision is needed for systematic ventilation; and the broken rough flagging of the sidewalks should be at once relaid so as to permit thorough sweeping and scrubbing, and prevent the gathering of dirt and putrefaction. Public sentiment absolutely demands that the Commissioner of Public Works should assist the Board of Health in the work of cleansing the vicinity of the markets by putting the streets in such condition that they can be cleaned. He should also at once restore to the carriageway the portion of South street stolen from it to serve as sites for the now historic coffee and melon stands.

In Vesey street the police were yesterday busy in getting rid of the meat and other stands at the outer edge of the walks. Along the market sides there was no notable change. Inside, on the West street side, a fine accession of fresh air breathes through the newly cut windows. As Dr. Judson has prepared a plan for fully ventilating the whole market, it rests with the Comptroller to carry it out.

BATTENING DOWN BAD ODORS.

Stirred up by the exposures of the HERALD the wholesale dealers of West Washington Market are making a strenuous effort to allay the bad smells which are naturally gendered by the unpaved alleys and avenues which traverse their territory. They seek to cover and prevent the nuisances by laying down new roadways of thick planks. These do very well for a time, but are quickly worn thin, spring beneath vehicles and form new reservoirs of nauseous mud to taint our food and sicken the market men. Why should not the wealthy city of New York, which derives a liberal revenue from this ground, pave its roadways with such materials as form the streets of Paris? Such a pavement, smooth, firm, elastic, giving out little sound beneath hoofs and wheels and creating no dust, would be of vast benefit to the market dealers and would save every citizen the consumption of an incalculable amount of seasoning with his food, for which he neither bargains nor wishes.

THAT MISPLACED DUMP.

For the two weeks past no long trains of manure carts have blocked and littered the streets about the markets or filled the air with nauseous stench and poisonous dust. This has been because the Dock Commissioners ordered the old dumping apparatus removed, the wharf rebuilt, and a new dumping place constructed further out towards the end of Vesey street pier. The plan is to cover the whole odorous concern in, and so save our eyes from sympathizing with our outraged nostrils assaulted with the concentrated smells which emanate from these bungling contrivances for shipping the nasty gatherings from streets and stables. As the Board of Health has declared that the maintenance of the dump at this point is a nuisance, detrimental to the public health and threatening citizens with disease and death, it is the obvious interest of all, as it is the duty of the city officials, to see to it that no more of the vile business shall be transacted there. Now the dirt carts unload at Laight street, less than a mile further north. To make this a permanent arrangement would only involve the employment of a few more carts. Shall not our city willingly incur this extra expense rather than poison the immense quantity of food gathered at and distributed from Washington Market? No citizen, no inhabitant among the millions who more or less are fed from this great depot can afford to have the abhorrent mixture of supplying food and handling thousands of tons of offensive refuse carried on in such close proximity. A great victory has been won for cleanliness and health by our sanitary guardians. Will they suffer any red tape or petty economy in other city departments to defeat their duty, and public decency as well as safety, in this vital matter? It is to be hoped they know too well their power and their responsibility.

TAKING WARNING.

Catharine market gutter-stand owners, warned by the HERALD and by the recent sight of Dr. Janes' note book, have given their premises such a scrubbing as they have not had before within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. They were laboring earnestly yesterday with brooms, hoes, and hydrants, and really made a worthy reform. Too late, certainly, for some of the shanties which saltpetre could not save. Their dimensions have been taken, their occupancy noted, and their offensive savors registered. They will furnish a night's work for Mr. Gridley's sanitary sappers soon.

Centre and Spring street markets are far more cleanly than the large markets were before the beginning of the sanitary war. Inside and out they present few sources of smells. As obstructors of the highways, they are nuisances within Blackstone's definition of that term. In Spring street, all the distance from Renwick street to West street, the sidewalk is used for private purposes, and in many cases obstructions reach across the gutter into the carriageway.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

David Murphy, the Murderer of William Barry, Not To Be Executed—The First Interference of Governor Dix in a Capital Case.

On the night of the 17th of April, 1872, a row occurred in a barroom kept by Patrick Ryan, corner of Sixtieth street and Second avenue, and during the altercation which ensued an inoffensive man named William Barry was killed by a pistol shot fired by David Murphy. The assassin was at once taken into custody, and on the 27th of the following June was arraigned before Recorder Hackett, at the Court of General Sessions, and after a two days' trial was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of August, 1872. His counsel, Mr. William F. Howe, on the day the death sentence was imposed, immediately hurried from the General Sessions and appeared before Justice Leonard, in the Supreme Court Chambers, where he obtained a writ of error and stay of proceedings, which prevented Murphy's execution. The case was then placed upon the General Term calendar of the Supreme Court for argument, and Mr. Howe appeared before Justices Ingraham and Brady and urged in behalf of his client numerous technical and legal propositions, but failed to secure a favorable decision in the case, and Murphy was resentenced to be hanged on Friday, August 8, 1873. Mr. Howe then presented to Governor Dix a powerful array of facts tending to show that Murphy was not a murderer at heart, and had, previous to the terrible crime which now jeopardized his life, never been accused of the slightest offence. Recommendations from Justices of the Supreme Court were submitted and testimonials offered from numerous citizens, certifying to Murphy's excellent character and orderly conduct prior to and since his imprisonment. On Saturday last Governor Dix telegraphed from his country residence to Sheriff Brennan, asking the Sheriff not to continue the preparations for Murphy's execution. On this news being brought the condemned man became perfectly frantic with joy, and exhibited his glee to the keepers, on whom he enjoined strict silence, lest his fondest hopes might be shattered. Yesterday, when Mr. Howe brought him the news that Governor Dix had acted mercifully but justly in his behalf, in granting the commutation from hanging to imprisonment for life, Murphy grasped the lawyer by the hand and fervently thanked him for saving his family the disgrace of having one of their number die upon the scaffold.

THE LITTLE NECK MURDER.

William Costigan, the young man who was arrested in New York recently on suspicion of being connected with the Little Neck murder, where the unfortunate shoemaker, James Graham, met his death, was again before Justice Lawrence yesterday, at Flushing. The young man looked little like a murderer, and the evidence thus far is decidedly in his favor. An important witness was absent yesterday, in consequence of which the case was adjourned till Friday morning. Justice Quarterman was not well yesterday, which left the case entirely to Justice Lawrence. Only three or four more witnesses are yet to be examined.

ANOTHER MAN MISSING.

Mr. Childs, Assistant Auditor of the Naval Office under Mr. A. H. Ladin, of the New York Custom House, and two friends, went on a pleasure trip to Coney Island last Saturday afternoon. The three returned from the sea shore, when Mr. Childs left his friends to cross Hamilton avenue ferry to go to his home at Staten Island, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. Mr. Childs was a sober and steady man, and his mysterious disappearance has caused considerable excitement and alarm among his friends and acquaintances. It is feared he has met with an untimely end.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Mayor Still at Long Branch—The City Laborers After Their Money—A Departmental Falsehood Somewhere—Where Is It?—The Assessment Inquiry.

Mayor Havemeyer did not return from Long Branch yesterday, as it was expected he would do, and Mr. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, assumed the executive chair as Mayor *pro tem.* There was nothing of particular interest transpiring in the Mayoral department yesterday, outside of the routine business of the office. It is understood that the Mayor will not return from the Branch before Thursday morning.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

and the Department of Public Works were yesterday visited by a large delegation of the "big pipe men" now employed under the control of the Department of Public Works, and who came to inquire why the pay due them for their labor in the early part of last month is not forthcoming. They first called at the Comptroller's office and learned that Comptroller Green is out of the city, he being at present on a visit in Massachusetts. They were informed, however, that the reason why they had not been paid was that the pay rolls and requisitions from the Department of Public works had not been prepared in the latter Department and forwarded to the Financial Department in time. They bore date of July 23, but for some reason unknown did not reach the Finance Department until the 24th, which was the day after the meeting of the Board of Apportionment. As a consequence no appropriation or issue of bonds had been authorized at that meeting.

THE WORKMEN

then proceeded to Commissioner Van Nort's office, and the Commissioner received the delegation promptly. He explained to them after hearing their complaint that the pay rolls of the force had been prepared and forwarded to the Finance Department on the 19th of July, notwithstanding the information received by the committee that the pay roll had not been received; that he was under the impression that the delay was caused solely by the failure of the Comptroller to request the Board of Apportionment to convene for the purpose of authorizing an issue of the stock, as authorized and directed by law, for the carrying out of this work—a duty clearly belonging to the Comptroller, and a matter over which he personally had no control.

The delegation stated that it was the belief of all the laborers and employés that the Comptroller is desirous of stopping this work as well as all others under the conduct of the Commissioner of Public works, and it was their intention to go in a body to the Finance Department and demand their pay from the Comptroller.

Commissioner Van Nort expressed the hope that the committee would return to the work and urge the men there employed to wait for a day or two, as he understood that the Comptroller was absent from the city; and he hoped, upon Mr. Green's return, that he would see the propriety of paying them without any further vexatious delay.

The men, after thanking Commissioner Van Nort for his kindness to them, returned to their work. Such delays as these to workingmen, who are in urgent need of every penny they can earn as soon as it is earned, are extremely irksome; in fact, they are cruel when it is shown that they arise only from technicality or red tapism. Surely, a great metropolis can afford to pay laboring men, even if there are other bills to be laid over. It takes the sweat out of the men to earn their money, and it takes the life blood out of them not to receive it when it is due with remorseless landlords and grocers on their heels for the arrearages of the past month.

THE ASSESSMENT INQUIRY

was continued yesterday before the select committee of Supervisors, Messrs. Koch, McCafferty and Cooper. The complaints were made by property owners in the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards, and embraced excessive as well as unequal valuations as their causes.

M. Levi, living at Blowardsville, Rockland county, entered a protest against the valuation of two houses owned by him at 463 and 465 West Forty-ninth street. They were assessed at $9,000 each, which he claims is an excessive sum. The house 464 West Fiftieth street, also owned by him, has been assessed at $12,000, which he claims to be $4,000 in excess of a just valuation.

A lady appeared before the committee and complained that a piece of property owned by her in the Twenty-second ward had been most unjustly assessed. She thought she would be compelled to pay $12,060, the full valuation. On being told, however, that she would have to pay taxes on that sum she went away with greatly relieved anxiety.

Mr. T. W. Smith, of 487 West Forty-seventh street, owner of several houses in that street, near Ninth avenue, came to protest against the assessment levied upon him. He said that these houses would bring about twenty-five thousand dollars each, and that he had been assessed $12,000 on each house. One of the committee said that the valuation was too heavy.

William Halliban, of 349 West Fifty-third street, owns a lot in Fifty-second street, on which are built three houses. His assessment is $18,000. He asserts that this is greatly in excess of the valuation of other property in the neighborhood. He also owns three lots on Fifty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the valuation of which has increased $10,500 since last year.

Mr. Neidig, of 132 East 110th street, owns three houses in that street that have been valued at $5,000 each. The street is in a very bad condition. The sewer greatly needs repairing, the stench from it being unbearable. He has begun a suit against the city for damages. The building 257 Canal street, built on leased ground and used for a furniture store by him, has been valued at $45,000. In his opinion, any amount over twenty-six thousand dollars would be an excessive valuation.

Mrs. Mary Schneider owns the houses 315 and 317 West Forty-first street, which she asserts are valued too high.

Albert M. Clark, of North Moore street, said that he owned lots on West Fifty-sixth street, all of which were unimproved. The taxes upon them had steadily increased. The investigation will be continued this morning in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the city treasury, from—

BUREAU OF ARREARS.	
Arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents and interest	$8,807
BUREAU OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS.	
Assessments for street openings and improvements and interest	6,862
BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.	
House and market cellar rents, permits and market rents and fees	2,670
BUREAU OF WATER REGISTER.	
Croton water rent and penalties	2,111
MAYOR'S SECOND MARSHAL.	
Licenses	45
CITY COURTS.	
Fees from Second and Third District Courts	486
Total	$20,982

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the directors of the National Rifle Association was held at 194 Broadway yesterday, Colonel Church in the chair. Present, General Woodward, Colonels Church and Cullen, General Sigel and others.

The secretary reported that invitations had been received for the members of the association to attend the match of the Quebec Rifle Association, on August 12, and the Dominion Rifle Association, on September 16; that a member of the First Lancashire Rifles, of Liverpool, England, had written for information in regard to the Fall match, stating that some of the Liverpool riflemen intended coming over on account of the associations of that city with America.

The Range Committee reported that the range was being used by a large number of members and several of the companies of city regiments had encamped there; that it was proposed to alter the position of the targets, so as to permit firing at 200 and 500 yards simultaneously.

The letter of L. W. L. Smoot having been received, requesting that the second prize for rapid firing should be presented to W. J. Carmichael, as he had heard that the form of his cartridge box had been objected to. Major Partridge having offered his resignation on account of absence from the city, Major John Perrell Jr., was elected as Treasurer *pro tem