

The story of the accounts. Extracts from the official figures sent to the supervisors. The armories swindle. A. J. Garvey again—more plastering. Expenditures on the court-house. [New York. 1871.]

THE STORY OF THE ACCOUNTS.

Extracts from the Official Figures Sent to the Supervisors.

NY Times, Aug 28/71

THE ARMORIES SWINDLE.

A. J. GARVEY AGAIN—MORE PLASTERING.

EXPENDITURES ON THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hidden away in the mass of figures which the authorities have sent in manuscript to the Board of Supervisors, there are many curious and interesting items to be found. The accounts are got up in a confused way, and it was probably thought that few persons would take the trouble to examine them, and that still fewer would be able to understand them. We have, however, gleaned from the mass some entries which will be of value to the public, and we give them below. They are taken from the records of the first six months of the present year.

It must be distinctly understood that these figures are copied from the accounts sent in by Mayor Hall to the Board of Supervisors. We have endeavored to explain their true significance on the editorial page. It will be observed that the sums are only given in the lump—Andrew J. Garvey, for instance, again makes his appearance as having received \$35,000 in May last—this being an addition to the \$2,870,464 06 drawn by him in 1869–70; but it is not stated where or when he did work for this money.

It must also be understood that all the items below belong to the *County* accounts, and that the *City* accounts are still carefully connected even from such partial examination as the representatives of the Press are enabled to give under official surveillance.

RENTS FOR ARMORIES AND DRILL-ROOMS, One Quarter Ending May 1, 1871.

April 29.—A. T. Compton, Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, National Guard ^{*}

* [The Armories marked with an asterisk are not occupied.]

\$4,250 00

April 29.—F. W. Sterry. No. 694 Broadway, National Guard 2,750 00

April 29.—L. Ingersoll & W. W. Watson, No. 53 Chrystie-street, National Guard, (no such place) 1,250 00

April 29.—Chas. Johnson and others, No. 281 to No. 287 Ninth-avenue, National Guard^{*} 4,500 00

April 29.—W. P. Turnure. Nos. 331 and 333 Fourth-avenue, National Guard^{*} 2,000 00

April 29.—W. F. & G. W. Ryerson, executors, No. 118 to No. 121 West Forty-second street, National Guard 2,750 00

April 29.—C. B. Wood, No. 619 Sixth-avenue and No. 1,250 Broadway, National Guard^{*} 2,000 00

April 29.—W. D. F. & E. G. Maurice, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets 5,750 00

April 29.—J. Hillenbrand, No. 156 to No. 160 Hester-street 2,500 00

April 29.—W. H. & A. S. Lane, corner Seventh-street and Hall-place 1,250 00

April 29.—Kuster & Grute, Nos. 37 and 37½ Bowery 1,125 00

April 29.—F. A. Ryerson & Ira Brown, Nos. 71 and 73 University-place^{*} 625 00

April 29.—H. A. Smith, No. 1,290 to No. 1,300 Broadway 3,750 00

April 29.—Wm. Garrison, corner Broadway and Seventh-avenue^{*} 1,250 00

April 29.—Anton Reimer & Burkhardt, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery 2,250 00

April 29.—Henry A. Smith, No. 1,290 to No. 1,296 Broadway 3,750 00

April 29.—C. F. Dickel, No. 7 to No. 11 West Thirteenth-street^{*} 1,500 00

April 29.—Henry Brummer, Nos. 33 and 35 West Houston-street 2,000 00

April 29.—Felix Horn, No. 19 Avenue A * 875 00

April 29.—L. S. Stockwell, No. 699 Broadway * 2,500 00

April 29.—V. G. Hall, Executor, Palace Garden ground 1,150 00

April 29.—G. W. Sauer, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery 1,250 00

April 29.—Paran Stevens, No. 213 to No. 227 West Twenty-sixth-street 6,000 00

April 29.—Elias Kahn, Nos. 22 and 24 Delancey-street 1,000 00

April 29.—H. Vandewater, Treasurer, Nos. 141 to 147 East Fourteenth-street 9,000 00

April 29.—Rverson, Brown & Davis, Nos. 118 to No. 128 West Thirty-second-street 1,375 00

Total **\$67,100 00**

May 31.—A. J. Garvey, for Work, Labor, Materials, &c., on Armories and Drill-rooms 35,000 00

June 8.—G.S. Miller, Work, Labor, Material, &c., Ninth Regiment Armory 15,000 00

Total **\$117,100 00**

COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Jan. 14.—Allen & Stevens, Timber New Court-House \$42,000 51

Jan. 14.—Johnson Rotary Lock Co. 2,676 75

Jan. 14.—J. D. Welsh, Jr., Work, Labor and Material 19,878 63

Jan. 14.—Eastchester Quarry Co., Marble 67,961 75

5,516 00

Jan. 14.—Archibald Hall, Jr., Work, Labor, &c 22,610 00

Jan. 21.—Jacob Voorhees, Jr., Building Stone 4,020 50

Jan. 21.—J. McB. Davidson, Safes 27,200 00

Jan. 21.—D. W. Whalen, Pay-Master, Pay-Roll Mechanics 12,468 50

Feb. 1.—Peter Woods & Bro., Work, Labor, Material, &c., Surrogate's Office 10,715 52

March 4.—D. W. Whalen, Pay-Master, Pay-Roll Mechanics 10,240 85

Total **\$225,327 79**

NEW-YORK PRINTING COMPANY.

March 31.—Surveys and maps, Tax Commissioner's Office \$10,000 00

May 3.—Advertising, Board of Supervisors, April 4 to April 26, 1870 5,948 66

May 3.—Stationery, April 1 to April 26, 1870 4,398 08

May 3.—Stationery, April 1 to April 26, 1870 11,003 84

May 3.—Printing, Legislative Department, April 1 to April 26, 1870 23,317 77

May 3.—Printing, Executive Departments and Judiciary, April 1 to April 26, 1870 56,527 86

June 30.—Printing, Legislative Department 41,795 00

Total **\$142,991 21**

1871. BONDS ACCOUNT.

Jan. 14.—Redemption County Revenue Bonds due Jan. 15, 1871 \$2,574,200 00

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$8,200,000 Court-house Stock 87,531 50

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$848,000 Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds 25,002 33

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$1,000,000 Riot Damages Redemption Bonds 30,000 00

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$4,000,000 Soldier's Bounty Fund 120,000 00

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$745,800 Soldier's Bounty Fund, No. 3 26,103 00

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$2,000,000 Soldier's Substitutes' Bounty Redemption Bonds 60,000 00

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$946,700 Soldier's Substitutes' and Relief Redemption Bonds 28,401 00

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$376,600 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds 13,181 00

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$499,550 New-York County Bonds for Repayment of Taxes 17,481 25

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$100,000 Repairs to Buildings Stock 2,416 44

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$1,874,700 Assessment Fund Stock 57,768 70

April 29.—Interest to May 1 on \$6,000,000 New-York County Accumulated Debt Bonds 210,000 00

June 19.—Seven per cent. Interest on County Revenue Bonds of 1871, Nos. 35-56, 58-59, 74-75, (\$1,845,000) 50,317 55

Total **\$3,302,402 77**

SUNDRIES.

Jan. 20.—J. J. Bradley, County Treasurer, Balance Due on Account State Taxes 1870 \$1,000,000 00

April 3.—Treasurer of Society for Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Quarter Year 34,883 49

June 8.—Halsey & Co., Coal and Wood, County Offices 14,998 90

June 8.— G. S. Miller, Work, Labor, &c., to County Buildings 12,497 43

June 19.—Advertising November Electron, Twenty-three Papers 82,184 90

Total **\$1,141,564 72**

Grand Total \$5,157,3?? 26

, salesmen, &c., assuring them that by plying at a given number in a street mentioned, they will be provided with employment. this City is at all times overrun with unemployed labor, these advertisements attract the attention of hundreds. Upon presenting themselves at the appointed place, a fee is demanded them, accompanied by assurances of permanent employment. Many a poor fellow who spent days and weeks roaming the streets in search of just such an opportunity. been induced to pay over his last dollar to swindlers for the purpose of securing the situation, only to find that has been duped and deceived. Sometimes victims are kept dancing attendance at office of the swindler from day to day for , lured on by well-concocted stories, against hope, finally to be turned penniless the street, or to learn that he who has them has suddenly decamped. He is to them, but the Police will recognize the man, under another name, doing a similar in another part of the City. Progressive women, not to be outdone by the stronger in any particular, have taken to this branch the swindling advertising business quite exclusively. Their calls are addressed to sewing- , generally, or to operators of sewing-machines, and hundreds of poor girls have with them their only half dollar, in the hope of procuring the promised employment for their idle needles. Too often these advertisements are only the thin veil which hides notorious business of the vile procuress. are the tempting lure to houses of assignation. Fortunate is the poor girl who, responding to these advertisements, is allowed to with the loss simply of her hard-earned money.

A glance at the columns wherein are daily advertised these “business opportunities,” will suggest to the reader an almost endless variety stratagems whereby the unwary may be by these swindlers. They are fertile in genuity and expedients, and long experience the business enables them to meet with suavity plausibility those who are possessed of even more than the average intelligence and business . Their actual numbers are comparatively , but their altases and their temporary are numerous. Today they will advertise from Wall-street or some other equally well-known business thoroughfare, and to-morrow address may be in Sixth-avenue, or some of the up-town populous streets. When a of their wiles becomes obstreperous, or the Police have made a given locality too for the occupant, he speedily changes with some of his co-conspirators until is safe for him to return to his original haunts.

As previously stated, a large majority of these business chances” advertisements emanate swindlers. Still, there are some of them , and occasionally a fortunate man has made a good business connection through medium. While there is so much unemployed capital in the country seeking investment, “business opportunities” which promise moderate returns are not permitted to go a great while. But still there are persons who will seek the newspaper columns for information, and to such we say there is but one rule to be guided by, and that is, after having investigated the tempting offer for yourself, of the advertiser references in whom have confidence. Then, after having con??? ited them, take a week to consider the matter before you invest a dollar. To working women shy,

never, on any account, answer one of advertisements, no matter whether it from your sex or the other, unless it the signature of some well-known employ??g firm, located in a respectable portion of the .

The Pioneer War Vessel of South Carolina—Her Unromantic End.

From the Charleston News, Aug. 24.

The hull of the old light-ship Weehawken, which has been condemned on account of leaks. sold at auction yesterday morning, by messrs. W. Y. Leitch & R. S. Bruns, to Capt. Thomas Young, for ?ssp.. This old boat has had somewhat eventful history, and may be said have been the pioneer vessel of the Considerate Navy in these waters, she having purchased and put in commission by the of South Carolina in February, 1861, the following circumstances: The Legislature of South Carolina, at the session of 60–61, enacted that the Governor should purchase or procure, at an expense of \$150,000, three ??ssels, such as he might deem fit for the service proposed, to form a sea-coast Police force to present the landing of maranding parties, who, it supposed, might, in the event of between the two sections, descend upon the ?last in vessels of light draft to commit acts of predation and violence. The defense of the line of sea-coast against an enemy in force is not contemplated, however, us to render such defenses effectual would require means beyond the resources of the State. In order to try out the object of this enactment. Gen. A. Garlington, the then Secretary of the Inte????r, appointed a Commission composed of scientific and practical men in this city, examine all the vessels in Charles- harbor, and also to make inquiry elsewhere, and report whether any could be procured which were adapted to the service intended. The report satisfied him that there are no vessels in this harbor which were suit????le in every respect and which could be purchased on reasonable terms. It was believed at they might be bought at the North, after diligent inquiry only one could be that it was thought expedient to purchase—the *James Gray*, an iron propeller, built the navigation of the James River. Lieut. ???OZIER was dispatched to Richmond and negotiated the purchase of this steamer, at the price \$30,000, to be delivered in Charleston. She arrived here on Feb. 15, 1861, and was fitted out under the name of the *Lady Davis*, her armament consisting of two twenty-four pound howitzers. Enlistments of seamen were begun, and had reached the number of thirty, when it was thought best to suspend any further effort to complete this organization on account of the of the Provisional Congress, looking to the establishment of a navy for the common Government. From that time until the year 1863, the *Lady Davis* was employed as a police and trans????rt boat about this harbor and along the coast, in that year she was dismantled and her en????es and armament transferred to another gun??? at. After 1863 she was lying up in the harbor the possession of the city by the Federal fees, when she was made a light-ship and mentioned over the wreck of the gun-boat

Wee-wee-ken, near Morris Island, and has been employed in this service until she was condemned few weeks ago. She is now to be broken up her new owners and sold for old iron.

Some Strange Fishes.

Baltimore possesses a curious fish, which thus described: "Several days since a strange , the like of which was never before seen in part of the world, was captured near Cape , and is now in the possession of Mr. R. Scoggins, at his fresh fish warehouse, No. 7 Hollingsworth-street. It is -eight inches long, eleven and one inches in diameter, and weighs fifty-one . The head is just one foot long, from nose to the back part of the gills, and when mouth is closed is formed very much like of a herring. When open, the mouth shows large cavity, and is armed on each side by a ??-werful bone, with edge like a file, and the jaw is jointed near the centre. It has no teeth, but on both the upper jaws there rows of fine teeth. The body bears the size from the head to the lower end the dorsal fin, where it tapers rapidly. not unsymmetrically, to the tail, is very broad at the points. At the lower of the dorsal fin is a fin which attaches the back by a joint, and about one foot in , and entirely without bone or tendon. eye of the fish is as large as that of a horse. is very bright and clear. One of the most regular features of this strange fish is that near centre of each side, from the head to the , there is a distinct line, all the scales above are of a silver color, and all below it are high gold color. Although already visited large numbers of persons, including those have for years followed the sea, none ever its like before."

From San Francisco we have accounts of two in the following terms:

Prof. F. Gruber, the naturalist, has just completed the preservation of two very rare odd specimens of fish, commonly known as 'Devil Fish' and the 'Angel Fish.' The for is also known as the 'Sea Wolf.' Its science name is *Anarrhichas Denliculatus*. The in question is remarkable for its size. The reports of the Smithsonian Institute show that but three specimens of this have been received there. These were ??-arded by Dr. W. O. Ayers, of this city, the ??-est being 22 inches in length. They, however, were of the family *Anarrhichas Felis*. The at the laboratory of Prof. Gruber. Measures five feet in length. The head is very in proportion to the body, measuring 29 ½ around, and 9½ inches in length. The is a frightful-looking opening, measuring inches in a straight line from side to side. armed with formidable rows of teeth. It was ??-ooned in Alaska by four Indians, who had difficulty in securing it.

'Angel Fish' is known to the scientific by the name of the *Rhina Californica*. found in the Pacific Ocean, but is very rare . A late authority says: 'But a single has yet been observed. It was taken

In this morning's issue of your paper there is an article needed "How do Poor Democrats Like This." signed J. L. Mott, Harlem. Permit be to pronounce the article a forgery. I did not write one word of

it, and cannot imagine who would take the liberty to write any article and use my name without my knowledge or consent. I deny the article or a knowledge of its author. Please publish this central.

Yours, &c., J. L. MOTT.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1871.

[The letter signed J. L. Mott, Harlem, appeared to be genuine. We have shown the MS. to the gentlemen who called upon us in behalf of Mr. Mott, and if they like to have it to trace the writer they are welcome to it. In the meantime, we are assured that the facts stated in the letter are substantially correct, although there is no excuse for the writer forging another man's name to his communication. We need not say that it is impossible for us to identify the handwriting of all the letters sent to us.]

The Louisiana Quarrel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Tuesday of this week was published a copy of a letter in relation to the Republican quarrel in Louisiana, by Thos. W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education. Mr. Conway denies that the friends of Mr. Warmoth intended violence to overawe the Convention. He suggests that the accusers could in no way have known of such a project. On the contrary, it is established that for weeks prior to the assemblage of the Convention Republican clubs in New-Orleans were beset by ruffians in the interest of the Governor. In his own ward, wherein he was himself beaten as a delegate, colored men and Germans were, as far back as last May, refused admission to their own club by a force of forty Metropolitans, and were in twelve instances brass-knuckled and lodged in jail for quietly protesting against the outrage. The men who struck them down were led by one Lucien Adams, who was conspicuous in the *66 massacre, was infamous as a Thug for years before the war, and is now in the enjoyment of a very Incrative appointment from Mr. Warmoth . A large number, moreover, of Adams' abettors on that fatal July 30, five years ago, are now, as then, members of the Police force, whereof Mr. Warmoth is by law the chief. As the day approached for the Convention to assemble, the alarm became so great that a local Democratic Journal, the New-Orleans *Times*, the largest paper in the South, proclaimed the need of Federal troops to suppress disorder. The means to insure the public peace were exclusively in the hands of the Executive, who sanctioned, it would seem, the menaces against it. Intimations of the Governor's intention, accompanied by a wink and an oath, were on the lips of every one of Mr. Warmoth's Captains, Sergeants, and Corporals of Police for a fortnight before the 9th inst. Colored Republicans, especially, were accosted by his bullies, and bidden to avoid the Convention if they wanted to preserve their skulls. A conspicuous friend of Mr.

Warmoth announced to two United States Senators that he (the Governor) would have control or the Convention, or blood. One of the Senators, who represents a Western State, sought a delegate to the Convention, temporarily North, and admonished him not to return to New-Orleans till the body had adjourned. Both the Senators will announce the name of the informant in question, if called upon to do so.

The men who massacred Rev. Mr. Horton. Dr. Dostie and other Republicans at the Convention assembled in '66 at Mechanics' Institute, and who are now in many cases, hired hands of Mr. Warmoth, had promised themselves the same room for a similar attempt on the 9th inst. The State Central Committee understood this fully, and finally determined, in order better to protect the lives of the Republican delegates, to open the doors of the United States Court-room, annually vacant from July to November. It is in a part of the Custom-house building, entirely isolated from the Customs Department. The structure is probably the largest in the United States devoted to national uses, and covers an entire square of ground. The Court-room, whereof the United States Marshal is custodian, occupies but a corner of the vast building. The Marshal felt constrained to apply to Gen. Reynolds, Reynolds, commanding the Department, for a guard solely to protect the public property in his charge. In response thereto a guard of forty men of the Nineteenth United States Infantry reached the building, stacked arms, and broke ranks. No sentries were posted, and at no time was there military interference with any one in any manner whatsoever.

Mr. Warmoth has himself admitted that their Captain, Smith, interfered in no manner, but treated him most politely. The "Gatling guns" have certainly made a loud report, considering the fact that there were none upon the scene.

No impediment was offered to the delegates or their contestants in reaching the Court-room.

The Committee had, in anticipation of the difficulty, instructed its President to issue tickets of admission to all claiming seats in the Convention. This duty he had performed, Mr. Warmoth entered the building at 10 ¼ A. M.—the call signified 12 M. as the hour of meeting—and demanded admission at the Court-room door. A Deputy Marshal replied that the room would be opened at 11 ½ A. M., but that he would admit his Excellency at once and his sixty companions, (who, claiming to be delegates, had tickets.) at that hour. There would appear to be nothing unfair in all this.

Finally, if Mr. Conway imagines that his indelicate method of approach to the President's judgment will assist his plea. he is greatly mistaken. To state that the bogus members of a bogus convention "question whether the National Administration would otherwise prove as deserving of their approval in the future as in the past," or that Mr. Warmoth . "unless it transpired that the conduct of your

officials in Louisiana met with your approbation, would favor your renomination and re-election," is to submit terms destitute of decency.

LOUISIANIAN.

Canocing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While your suggestions about canoe excursions are still fresh in the minds of your readers, will you allow me to re?rate, from practical experience, your praises of such trips, and at the same time to warn any who may intend rowing down the Connecticut River against a dangerous rapid which they may not otherwise be prepared for. As no road passes near, the natives have seldom seen it, and those above carelessly tell the inquiring boatman that he can safely paddle on, but below they will tell him too late that a Summer seldom passes without their finding an upturned boat and then a corpse drifting past the ferry. This rapid is about five miles above Windsor, Vt., where the river runs roaring between perpendicular hills on either side, and over and through a series of reefs and boulders, mainly in one deep narrow channel, which follows a circuitous course for about fifty yards, mean while falling three separate times. A small boat going over one of these falls plunges into the basin below, is instantly filled by the back-water, and if not upset, sinks with the weight of its occupant. In a moment, though it may seem to the traveler a long time, he is borne struggling over the next and the next: on the surface if he has clung to the boat, rolling over and over in the under current if he has not, and if he at last gains the shore in the still water beyond, finds himself powerless from the shock of his sudden cold bath. This is an incident of a trip this Summer of a week on foot through the White Mountains, and a week on the Connecticut, taken by the writer and a friend. We were kindly dried and fed by a farmer near by, and, after refitting at Windsor, pushed on, less half our baggage and plus a thorough knowledge of the river to its mouth. Starting at Wolls River, Vt., the highest point where a boat will float, there are falls at Hanover, N. H., these rapids at Plainfield, and Beltows Falls, and thereafter nothing but dams, which are easily *carried*. Thirty miles a day is a long pull, as the current is generally very feeble. Distance by the river is half as much again as by the road. Our boat was a twelve-foot

would be pleasing to believe that the thousands upon thousands who on each recurring Sabbath fill the steam-boats of the three contesting lines are actuated by a lively appreciation of the landscape beauties of that most enchanting quarter of New-York. But the stubborn facts will not permit so agreeable an idea. The reason will rather be found in its proximity. People can go there after dinner and return at a reasonable hour in the evening to a late supper. And this is precisely what the vast majority do. Working at occupations which demand excessive muscular exertion Sunday becomes

for them literally a day of rest. They lie late in bed, get up leisurely, don their best attire, eat a hearty dinner at their ease, and then make up their minds where to go while the good wives are clearing away and putting on their gorgeous bonnets. As by this time it is nearly 2 o'clock, it is Hobson's choice, Harlem Bridge or Central Park. The latter place is always crowded, but there are many men who like to sit at ease over their lager and hear the Dutch-men sing, and the little ones are always desirous of a good time swinging. These delights are not afforded in the public park on Sunday, and those who insist upon them take one of the numerous steamers plying to Harlem.

It is the fashion to abuse the owners of steamboat companies, and to call them grasping monopolists, careless of the public safety and the public comfort. Yet both the two associations whose boats leave the lower end of the East River for Harlem, run remunerative trips from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. with the sole wish to oblige the public. Neither the *Sylvan* boats, nor the *Morrisania* boats ever hope to get a paying crowd until the afternoon. For with a few exceptions those workers whose occupations during the week are wearisome rather than *Morrisania*, get as much recreation out of Sunday as they can, and start as early in the morning as boat and train will let them for far-away places. The *Meta*, of the *Morrisania* line, left Fulton dock punctually at 9 3/2 the *Sylvan Glen* left Peck slip ten minutes before, and neither had twenty passengers on board. By 3 o'clock all the steamers of both lines were crowded to the utmost. There is considerable rivalry between the two lines, and it is probable that many passengers come with the hope of getting the excitement of race. But the companies are too wise, and have so arranged the hours that slow boats run against fast ones, and the clippers never come together. The report, however, of racing is not denied, and it helps to create in crest in the excursion.

The passengers of the *Morrisania* boats as landed at Mott Haven, and generally Christ's Park, or some other of the great gardens in the vicinity. Here they sit in huge sheds, well roofed and well planked, but open at the sides, giving free vision to the glorious scenery around. The visitors ignore it completely, but sit at the little tables and call for lager, which is brought in delightfully large glasses that gladden the very souls of the thirsty. By 4 1/2 or 5 o'clock these places are in full swing. There is a deep roar of loud talk, a constant rushing above of waiters performing wonderful feats in the manipulation of many glasses. Every man's mouth contains a pipe or a cigar, every woman's a pretzel, every child's a stick of candy, in some places there are German bands and Tyrolean singers, in others Italians who play the harp and violin. The great shed is full of noise and smoke and merry voices, and the air is closer than in a Baxter-street tenement. This is inside. Outside the glorious river and the deep green woods, and the blue sky flecked with white wind-chariots, glorify the eternal Father in silence, and make us mourn for man's contempt of them.

The good folks who go by the *Sylvan Glen* or the *Sylvan Stream* or the *Sylvan Grove* are landed at Harlem, or transferred to tugs which take them to High Bridge. Many prefer the walk along the bank of the stream, and they are in the right of it, for it is exquisitely picturesque. It literally wants no feature of interest. The bank mounts up often as high as six hundred feet, and is covered with fine trees and good underwood. The trees are mostly oaks of different kinds, but there are also silver birches and chestnuts. Sometimes huge masses of rock block up the path, reaching from the crest of the road above right down to the water. Sometimes there are little purling brooks trickling noisily down the hill-side and meandering among the rushes at the bottom. These can be jumped over now, but in early Spring they are rude and loud-sounding torrents. Plenty of wild flowers grow about, pimpernel, phlox, and huge eye-daisies. The path way through this charming region is narrow, and the light comes dim and pleasant through the trees. With all these qualifications and charms it is no wonder that many people especially young ones, take this path to the High Bridge.

When the good folks get there they immediately commence ascending the many steps that lead to the bridge. Arrived, all breathless, at the top, they stare at the water rushing past on its way to the great covered pipe of the aqueduct. Then, having ceased to pant with fatigue, they pant for more steps to climb and look wistfully at the stone tower 150 feet high. Which contains the force- . This is rigorously closed and the visitors read with a sigh the printed intimation. "Admittance to no one." The majority of the people who come here bring baskets with them and sit down in shady spots under the tall trees, eat their pleasant meal and wash it down with libations from the cool rills that trickle from clefts in the rocks in a hundred in a hundred places. On the New-York side of the bridge there are no lager-beer saloons, but on the Westchester side there are several, with nicely laid-out gardens and plenty of swings for children. As the day wears on and the shadows of the high bank steal further and further across the river, the folks congregate in these places, and by dusk they are well tilled. And about 9 o'clock visitors begin to crowd down to the piers, and to enjoy the luxury of a moonlight sail homeward, along the water-front of the East River, so magnificent by nature's gifts, so spoiled and degraded by man's negligence and commercial greed.

The New-Jersey State Fair.

The thirteenth annual Fair and Exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, will be held on their ground at Waverley. between Newark and Elizabeth, commencing on Tuesday, Sept. 19. and continuing four days. A liberal list of premiums of money and medals is offered, and the accommodations to be afforded exhibitors are superior to any previous years. The machinery hall has been enlarged and improved and will be one of the largest and best arrangements of any State Fair in the United States. Steam-power in this department will be furnished without charge to exhibitors, who are only required to furnish counter shafts at their own expense. The machinery hall is to be

open for the reception and location of machinery for ten days previous to the opening. Among other premiums a special one of a gold medal is offered for the best specimen of apprentices labor in either of the branches of the mechanic arts, with the proviso that the apprentice must be employed in a shop in the State. This is the first time the Society has ever offered a prize of this character, and it is believed it will be an incentive to many of the apprentices in the State, as its acquisition will be a desirable achievement. A gold medal is also offered for the best steam fire-engine, and a large number of other premiums for machinery.

Among other novelties in this department will be one of Aveling & Porter's steam road-engines, recently imported from England. A trial of it was made at the Fair Grounds a few days since, and proved very satisfactory. Its weight, with water and coal complete, is about five tons. Its indicated horse-power is twenty-six, the boiler working ordinarily at sixty pounds pressure. It has iron tires armed with oblique cleats, and furnished with holes for the insertion of spikes, when occasion requires; boiler horizontal, one cylinder, fly-wheel and two front guiding-wheels. The Thomson steamer, invented in Edinburgh, Scotland, and patented in Great Britain, and built at the Grant Locomotive-works, at Paterson, with its elastic tires, vertical generator, double cylinder, and its single guiding-wheel, has for several months past been on trial at Paterson, and an effort will be made to bring the two steamers into competition.

The general superintendency of the Fair will be under the control of Mr. E. G. Brown, of Elizabeth, with competent assistants in the departments of horses, cattle, poultry, farm products, flowers, fruit, preserves, embroidery, farm implements, motors and machinery, manufactured goods and musical instruments. Upon the last three days of the Fair there will be exhibitions of horses, for which premiums are offered amounting in the aggregate to \$2,375, including one of \$500. All the trots will be mile heats, best three in five, and it is expected some fine displays of speed will be made.

Death from a Bite by an Enraged Woman.

Margaret Gearey, a native of Ireland, who lived at No. 413 West Thirty-sixth-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 4th inst. suffering from a lacerated wound of the thumb which was the result of a bite inflicted by Ann Foley, who is said to live in Forty-second-street. After much suffering the woman died yesterday at the hospital from exhaustion caused by excessive suppuration which was attended by pneumonia. Deputy Coroner took some statements in the case and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the woman who committed the assault.

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City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature. 6 A.M 9 A.M. 12 M. 8 P.M. 6 P.M.