LOCAL MISCELLANY.

EXPOSURE OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLE.

WATCH MERCHANTS DEFRAUDED OF ABOUT $40,000 —OPERATIONS OF M. SILVERBURGH & CO.

The office of M. Silverburgh & Co., dealers in gold watches, chains, and plated goods, at No. 46 Broadway, was lately visited by a sheriff's officer, for the purpose of attaching whatever property might be found. Nothing was discovered but a safe and a few articles of no value. The seizure was made in consequence of the alleged discovery that the firm had been engaged in swindling operations, by which various merchants had suffered to the extent of, it is said, $40,000. It is stated that M. Silverburgh was stationed in Mexico, where he sold goods which were shipped to him by his agent here, Mr. Deutschland. It appears that the agent here would obtain the confidence of merchants, and thus secure future credit, by paying cash, or part cash, on the first bill of goods purchased of a firm. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited several firms in this city yesterday to obtain some information about the alleged fraudulent operations.

Mr. Spencer of the Gorham Manufacturing Company states that M. Silverburgh & Co. had had only one bill with his Company, which was less than $1,000. The references of the firm were good, and to all appearances it was safe to deal with them. Deutschland was a brother-in-law of Silverburgh, and was formerly in the real estate business in Williamsburgh. At that time he was not regarded very favorably by those who knew him. He was looked upon as a sharp, shrewd man. In February of the present year he formed a partnership with Silverburgh, and they claimed to have a capital of $15,000.

A member of the firm of Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor stated that Silverburgh & Co. had attempted to buy goods of them, but they had refused so to sell, as they considered the firm untrustworthy. E. C. Fitch of Robbins & Appleton said that they had sold to Silverburgh & Co. goods to the amount of $1,000.

At the office of E. Howard & Co. much surprise was expressed at the report that Silverburgh & Co. were said to be swindlers. The firm had sold them several bills, dating from the early part of February. The first bill was paid partly in cash, and partly in notes, which, when due, were promptly paid. The firm then bought gold watches and cases to the amount of about $1,500. Some of the firm were distrustful of Silverburgh & Co., but nevertheless they let the goods go. The gentleman with whom the conversation was held said that if the firm had asked for credit to the amount of $20,000, it would have been given. Silverburgh & Co. had good references, but it seemed strange that a man wholly unacquainted with the business should take the goods without inquiry concerning their quality and character. He said that about three weeks ago, Silverburgh & Co. had bought of William Fisher of Providence, R. I., gold chains to the amount of $1,600, receiving in payment thereof a note payable in 30 days. As Mr. Fisher needed the money, he asked for a part of it in cash, and in reply received immediately a check for the whole amount.

THE CONTROLLER ON THE BUDGET.

DETAILS OF TAXATION FOR 1875 ANALYZED—ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE URGED—TAXED COSTS AND THE NEW PARADE GROUND.

Controller Green has addressed the following communication on the subject of taxation to Alderman John J. Morris, one of the Finance Committee whose report on the tax rate for the present year was recently acted on by the Board of Supervisors:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

Alderman JOHN J. MORRIS—SIR: The following is a statement of the taxable valuations of real and personal estate, and the amount and rate of taxation in this city for the year 1874:

Amount of valuations	$1,154,029,176 00
Amount of taxes	26,312,816 22
Rate of taxation	2.80 per cent

The amount of valuations for 1875 is $1,160,943,099 00

Amount to be raised by tax in 1875, exclusive of the amount to be added by the Board of Supervisors to provide for deficiencies in the actual product of the tax, is $2,171,472 23

It will be seen that if the valuations had increased in the ordinary ratio of increase of values of the real and personal estate in this city, or if taxes had remained the same as in 1874, the rate of taxation in 1875 would have varied very slightly from that of 1874, but as the valuations in 1875 are $53,085,477 less than they were in 1874, the rate of taxation will be somewhat increased by reason of this reduction.

The amount to be raised by tax in 1875, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Dec. 24, 1874, was $23,956,472 23, equal to 3.08 per cent on the valuations of 1875. Finding that by means of the increasing revenues of the city this sum could be reduced by reason of the increase of the revenues of the General Fund, the Controller recommended the passage of a law authorizing such reduction to be made, and also the throwing over to 1876 of about one-half of the amount to be paid on the Fourth-ave. improvement, as this work is not properly an ordinary expense of 1875. The law was passed, and by these means the budget for 1875, as made up in December, 1874, has been reduced in the sum of $1,785,000, to wit:

Increase of the revenues of the General Fund	$1,000,000
Balance of cost of the Fourth-ave. improvement	785,000
Total reduction	$1,785,000

The expenses of the City Government have been very largely reduced in the course of the past four years. They have not been reduced much, if any, this year; impediments were thrown in the way of obtaining legislation necessary to effect these reductions, by officials of this city and their allies. Further economies are necessary, and should be effected by various practicable retrenchments. There are still too many persons employed in some of the departments and courts of the city, and many salaries are grossly excessive. The purposes of taxation in 1875, stated generally, are as follows:

State tax	$8,012,386 00
Interest and installments of debt	10,754,763 33
Expenses of Departments, including the Common Council and Board of Education	13,678,475 00
Judiciary	1,248,423 40
Asylums, Reformatories, &c.	82,905 00
Fourth-ave. improvement	813,767 50
Advertising, printing, stationery and blank books	174,000 00
Miscellaneous	643,750 00
Amount of appropriations	$36,171,472 23
Less General Fund	4,000,000 00
Total	$32,171,472 23

The above shows where the money goes to.

The Board of Supervisors are required to add a certain amount for deficiencies in the actual product of the tax on the certified amount, which will probably raise the rate of taxation to a little less than 3 per cent for 1875. One of the chief items of our annual tax budget is the State tax, the portion of which this city has to pay amounting, as above stated, to $8,012,386.

If our local authorities can be got to coöperate earnestly in the direction of a reduction of expenses, the next year will, I hope, show more encouraging results. It is hoped that the revenues of the city, under careful management, will still continue to increase, and become an important item in lessening the volume of taxes. In a normal condition of monetary affairs the interest account increases by the increase of the debt, by the issues of bonds for the liquidation of the deficiencies and sinking-of past years, and for parade grounds, boulevards, and the like enterprises. A great depression in business affairs now affects the whole country, and bears with disproportionate severity upon this city. All our resources should be carefully husbanded to meet the necessary expenses of the city and to provide for liabilities which jobbery, speculation, and corrupt legislation have saddled upon us.

Among obligations of this character from which there is no escape, and which must be provided for by the issue of bonds and the further increase of the public debt, unless some means can be devised to get rid of them in whole or in part, may be reckoned such items of expenditure as the old "taxed costs" in street-opening cases, and the openings of the Eleventh-ave. and the Kingsbridge-road, amounting to upward of $2,500,000. These are scarcely the time to impose such expenses upon this city, nor to add to our burdens that other job known as a new parade-ground, which is now being pushed upon the treasury by interested parties, and which will add at least $1,500,000 more to the debt of the city. Very respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

P. S.—Since writing the above I notice that, instead of adding an adequate amount to provide for deficiencies in the product of the tax, under the provision of law authorizing it, the Board of Supervisors have added the sum of $106,272 52 only. This is obviously insufficient for the purpose, and was so represented to that Board, and only leads to the necessity of resorting to further taxation or debt to supply the deficiency.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

CLAIMS OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW PLAN SUBMITTED BY J. B. & J. M. CORNELL.

At the session yesterday of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, William Foster, jr., the President, and Grosvenor P. Lowrey, the counsel of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, were granted a hearing, in which they set forth the advantages of that Company's plan. It was stated that by its charter the Company was authorized to build a road along a certain route. Should the whole or any portion of the route finally selected by the Commissioners coincide with the Company's route, as fixed by its charter, the Company could build the road over such whole or part of the route, not according to their plan, but according to any plan of structure which may be decided on by the Commissioners, even though this plan should be put forward by another Company.

Another route for an elevated road, with a new design of structure, was submitted by J. B. & J. M. Cornell. The route selected under this plan is as follows: Beginning at Whitehall-st., thence along South, Broad, to Nassau, Chatham, Centre, Broome, and Marion-sts. to Prince-st., thence through private property to Mulberry-st. north of Jersey-st., thence to Bleecker-st., and through private property to Great Jones-st. at Lafayette-place, thence through Astor-place and Fourth-ave. to the middle of the block between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., thence eastward and through private property to Fourteenth-st., at the foot of Irving-place, thence northward, crossing over Gramercy Park, along Lexington-ave. to the Harlem River. Three tracks are to be built, the central one to be used for through express trains, connecting with the trains from the Grand Central depot. The stations are designed to be from eight to fourteen blocks apart, and switches are to be placed at such points as experience may show desirable. The roadway is to be of wrought-iron girders extending across the streets from sidewalk to sidewalk. The gauge is to be 4 feet 8½ inches. Mr. Cornell states that the portion of the route between Chatham and Centre-sts. and the Grand Central Depot would be built and equipped within eighteen months after the beginning of the work. The capital necessary to build the whole road would be $2,500,000. This amount, the Messrs. Cornell state they can raise among their friends.

A plan, with a model of what is known as the Gothic Arch Elevated Railroad, was submitted by Richard P. Morgan, jr. Other plans were sent in by E. J. Hulbert and A. N. N. Aubin, L. W. Pelletreau and William J. Fryer, jr. James E. Wilson sent in a model of a suspended railroad, and William Morgenstern submitted one of an elevated road resting on single columns. The Single-Rail Elevated Railroad Construction Company sent in a communication offering their plan.

MICHAEL NOLAN'S PROMISED STATEMENT.

NO DISCLOSURES TO BE MADE CONCERNING PERSONS WHO RECEIVED MONEY FROM HIM.

The nature of the statement which Michael Nolan has promised to give to the Legislative Committee when it resumes its investigation of the affairs of the Emigrant Commission was explained by him yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter. "It is my purpose," he said, "to give the facts as to the amounts of money received by me for any object connected with emigration, amounts about which I may have been mistaken when answering from memory before the Committee. The statement will contain no account of the division of the moneys, nor any revelations regarding the persons who received money from me. Those who expect other persons to be brought in than those already before the public will be most grievously disappointed. I intend from books and memoranda to prepare a paper which will be exact and indisputable on points which as simple matters of recollection were uncertain before."

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The annual report of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Resident Physician of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane, has just been printed. He states that upon assuming the duties of Resident Physician on August 15, 1874, he at once began a more thorough arrangement and classification of the patients, and now a perceptible improvement has been effected. A new system of keeping the medical records has taken the place of the old incomplete method. No passes are issued to patients, except in the very rare cases where they may be given with advantage to the patient; no such case occurred last year. Formerly it was customary to employ the female prisoners to cleanse the wards. Dr. Macdonald has abolished this, which had a degrading influence, and the work has been done in each ward by the inmates of that ward, with advantage to themselves and improvement in the cleanliness of the building. The report recommends that provision be made for out-door exercises, and for innocent and entertaining amusements for the inmates. It is shown that many persons who are supported in the institution as insane paupers are non-residents of the City and County of New-York, and have no claim whatever to the benefits of the Asylum. The estimate of the architect was that the building should accommodate 423 patients; the census shows that there are 673 inmates.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have reorganized the government of the institution. Formerly the management was divided between the Resident Physician and the Warden. Now the control of the entire Asylum is vested in an officer known as the Medical Superintendent. Dr. Macdonald has been appointed to that position, and R. M. Lusk, the late Warden, is retired from the department.

CENSUS RETURNS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The population of Westchester County in 1870, including the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge, since annexed to this city, was 131,348. According to the returns of the census enumerators, now almost complete, it is believed that the present population of the county will exceed 100,000, and may possibly reach 103,000, notwithstanding the loss of the three lower towns, and will be entitled to the same representation as at present in the Legislature. The population of the respective towns of the county in 1865, 1870, and according to the late census returns, as far as received, is as follows:

Towns.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Bedford	3,465	3,697	3,730
Cortlandt	9,993	11,044	11,964
Eastchester	5,615	7,491	8,3[illegible]2
Greenburgh	8,463	10,790	11,655
Harrison	1,380	1,587	1,4[illegible]0
Lewisboro	1,653	1,601	1,610
Mamaroneck	1,391	1,483	1,[illegible]30
Mount Pleasant	4,389	5,210	2,[illegible]67
New-Castle	1,79[illegible]	2,152	2,244
New-Rochelle	3,968	3,915	4,6[illegible]8
North Castle	2,1[illegible]8	1,996	1,974
North Salem	1,5[illegible]2	1,754	1,[illegible]60
Ossining	6,223	5,798	5,419
Pelham	1,043	1,[illegible]4	1,564
Poundridge	1,99[illegible]	1,194	[illegible]
Rye	4,675	7,150	5,961
Scarsdale	557	17	543
Somers	1,695	1,721	1,635
West Chester	3,926	6,015	2,820
White Plains	2,122	2,660	2,757
Yonkers	12,256	18,337	17,472
Yorktown	2,559	2,6[illegible]5	2,618

PROPOSED AMERICAN LINE TO FRANCE.

Steps are being taken to establish a first-class line of steamships to sail under the American flag between this city and Havre, touching at an English port. Several influential merchants already connected with the steamship business are at work to organize this line, which it is claimed would secure the largest share of the passenger and freight traffic between this country and France, as well as part of that with England. It is expected by those interested in the plan that a moderate subsidy will be given by the United States Government for carrying the mails. It is believed by these persons that the mercantile community of this port will regard favorably this effort to establish an American line of steamers from this port, where one has not existed for several years.

ADDRESS FROM CATHOLIC CLERGY TO THE POPE.

A meeting, which was attended by most of the Roman Catholic pastors of this city, with others from the vicinity, was held in the St. Patrick's School Hall in Mulberry-st. last evening. The meeting was called to express, in a public manner, a sense of the dignity which had been conferred on the diocese by the elevation of its Archbishop to the rank of the Cardinalate, and to convey that expression to the Pope. Vicars-General Quinn and Preston presided. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, rector of St. Stephen's Church, read the proposed address to the Pope, which was accepted. A committee of eight of the principal pastors of the city was appointed to present the address to Mgr. Roncetti, requesting him to present it in their name to the Pope.

A steamer will be chartered to escort the Legation down the Bay to-morrow, when its members take their final departure. The clergy of the city and some of the laity will be invited to attend. The steamer will start from the foot of West Twenty-third-st. at 2 p. m. The address to the Pope will be engrossed on parchment by the Sisters of Mercy of Princess'. It is written in Latin and English. Mgr. Roncetti and the Rev. Dr. Ubaldi returned from Halifax on Wednesday evening.

THE TUG-BOAT DROWNING DISASTER.

The body of James Miller was found floating in the Kills, off Elm Park, Staten Island, on Wednesday, and identified by Mrs. Miller. Coroner Tappan impaneled a jury, which adjourned after viewing the body to await the action of the Jersey City authorities. The body bears several marks of violence, which it is thought were received before death. The left temple is cut and bruised, and there are wounds on the side and knee. The exact position of the tug when Miller was drowned is not known, and the question of jurisdiction remains unsettled. Police Justice Keese and Chief-of-Police Champney were engaged yesterday in trying to settle the matter, and will hold a consultation to-morrow with the District-Attorney of Staten Island and Coroner Tappan. Leonard still remains in the custody of the Jersey City officials.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF JOHN McCONVILLE.

The will of the late John McConville, who was a dry goods dealer in New-York, but a resident of Brooklyn, was presented for probate in the latter city yesterday. The estate is said to be worth $1,500,000. Among the bequests are the following: To the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who have the charge of St. Peter's Hospital in Hicks-st., $2,000; to St. Vincent's Home for Newsboys, $2,000; to the Sisters of Mercy attached to St. Patrick's Church, Willoughby-ave., $2,000; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, $2,000; to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society in St. Mark's-place, $2,000; to the Bishop of Doromore, County Downe, Ireland, $7,000.

ARREST FOR BRUTAL ASSAULT.

John Casey, age 28 years, was arrested on Wednesday night on complaint of Mary Reilly of No. 467 Greenwich-st., who accused him of having forced her door at 3:30 a. m. on Wednesday, after her husband had gone to Washington Market, and made an attempt to outrage her. She resisted and called for help, when Casey struck her and escaped. About two hours later, Casey became engaged in a fight with Henry Finrick, who stabbed him in the arm, Finrick being arrested at 6 a. m. for the assault. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Casey was held for examination for assault.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC TRUSTEE CONFIRMED.

The bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at a meeting at No. 23 Fifth-ave., yesterday, confirmed the appointment of Charlemaigne Towers as Trustee of the road. The appointment was made in the United States Circuit Court last April. The purchasing committee still hold daily meetings to make arrangements for purchasing the road for the bondholders on Monday next. It is stated that $18,000,000 in 30s have been received already. Yesterday $750,000 were received.

HOMELESS CHILDREN CARED FOR.

Officer Kiernan of the Seventeenth Precinct found Mary Ann Murphy, age 8 years, and Sarah Jane Murphy, age 6 years, wandering in Second-st., near Second-ave., at a late hour on Wednesday night. Upon making inquiries, the officer learned that the children's mother had gone to Ireland, and that the woman with whom the father had placed the children had turned them out of doors to find some other place to sleep. The children were taken to the Central Office.

POLICE CHARGES.

THE CASE OF CAPT. BURDEN.

TESTIMONY OF W. A. MARTINOT BEFORE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—THE OFFICER ACCUSED OF SHIELDING PANEL AND GAMBLING HOUSES AND RECEIVING MONEY FROM THE PROPRIETORS—CHARACTER OF THE WITNESS ATTACKED BY THEODORE ALLEN.

The large court-room at Police Headquarters was crowded yesterday morning with witnesses summoned to appear in the case of Capt. Henry Burden, charged with receiving money to protect panel-house thieves, women of bad character and gamblers from the operations of the laws. The Police Commissioners and the accused were both represented by counsel, and the full Board of Police Commissioners was present, Commissioner Matsell presiding.

W. A. Martinot, the first witness, gave a list of the panel-houses, houses of bad character, and gambling-houses which existed in the Twenty-ninth Precinct while he was an officer therein; who kept them, and the amount that he alleged were paid to Capt. Burden by the proprietors. He testified that, in many cases, the keepers of panel-houses made arrangements with the captain beforehand. He was told so by the keepers themselves. The consideration was $75 per week for each house, and, in the event of a complaint, one-half of the amount lost was to be returned to the loser if no arrest was made. Such robberies were not entered on the blotter, but were reported verbally. Disorderly houses were allowed to be run openly, and only broken up if too notorious, in which case timely warning would be given. The captain always knew what houses the money came from. There were ten or twelve gambling-houses in the precinct known to the captain. A complaint was made that a man had lost from $12,000 to $15,000 in a gambling-house on Twenty-fourth-st., but the captain did nothing, and the loser made another complaint before Justice Cox, who caused all the inmates to be arrested. The fact of this robbery was known to Capt. Burden two weeks before Justice Cox acted. The witness declined to give the names of the persons who kept the gambling-houses.

A gambling-house in Fifteenth-st., the witness continued, ran four or five years, and one in Twenty-fifth-st. for two or three years, without being disturbed. Witness was present one Saturday night in a restaurant at Sixth-ave. and Twenty-fifth-st., when Capt. Burden received money from 10 or 12 panel thieves, all living in one house. There were present John Hogan, Rivers, "Shang" Morris, and several women. On one occasion, when a sea captain was robbed in a panel-house during the Spring of 1872, the witness had him in charge for three days, during which time witness drove him around in a carriage, the hire of which was paid by Capt. Burden, until the matter could be arranged. There were several such cases. A man was robbed in Twenty-fourth-st. of $2,000 in 1870. One-half of the amount was returned to the man, and of the other half the captain received $350 or $375 and the witness $225 or $250. Witness never knew that the cases were reported at Police Headquarters. In the Spring of 1872, witness reported one house in Twenty-ninth-st., and was told to let it alone as it was a "private" house, and the name was erased from the book of reports by the captain himself. In the case of the burglary at Richmonds's store witness found out the burglars; but the captain refused to have them arrested, as the losers were anxious to get the goods back, and offered $400 for two flounced lace dresses. Witness offered to pay $300 for them, and told the captain that he would receive $50 out of the $400. As the dresses were damaged only $270 were paid, so the witness was the loser as he had to pay the $300 and give the captain $50.

Under cross-examination, the witness testified that the Board of Police transferred him to the Thirty-first Precinct in August, 1872, but not at his own request. Witness was tried before Commissioner Smith for not reporting a burglary on his post, but instead of being punished, he was complimented. A friend of the witness had been robbed in a panel-house of $70, and witness got it back, and witness was informed that, as he had interfered with panel-houses, Capt. Burden had said that Martinot must be got out of the way. Witness had made from $6,000 to $10,000 in all, by receiving money from panel-house thieves and others; but had spent it all. Witness knew he had been aiding and abetting crime, but as Burden was at the head of the precinct, and it was a money-making business, he did not hesitate. A warrant was out once for "Mart" Allen, and Capt. Burden knew it. Witness met Allen in the street, and asked the captain if an arrest should be made. Capt. Burden told him to let Allen alone. On a subsequent occasion Capt. Burden told witness to "bring in Allen dead or alive." Witness told "Mart" Allen to go to a place where Burden was eating his supper, and where Burden could see Allen. As Burden did not attempt to arrest Allen, witness let him alone also.

The cross-examination was here stopped in order to allow Theodore Allen of No. 36 Charlton-st., who had to leave town, to give his testimony for the defense. Allen testified that he had known Martinot since 1860, and had received information that he had been concerned in three burglaries with "Mart" Allen, the witness's brother. Witness knew of other burglaries in which Martinot was engaged with four other parties, one of whom was "Mart." One was at Edler's glove store on Broadway. After Martinot's transfer to the Thirty-first Precinct witness saw Martinot playing cribbage in John Allen's place, which had been closed by the police. This was after the burglaries had been committed. After some conversation Martinot said: "If you will go in with me to catch Burden we can break him."

Under cross-examination the witness testified that Officer McKenzie told witness that he was satisfied that Martinot was concerned in the burglaries, but had not evidence sufficient to make a charge against him; William Marsa and another man told witness that Martinot was mixed up with the burglaries; Joseph Murphy loaned Martinot $25, and with the money Martinot hired a wagon with which to remove the goods stolen; Murphy subsequently saw Martinot carry the goods from the store to the wagon; Martinot's plan to catch Burden was for witness to get some one to open a panel-house in the precinct, then Martinot would come down on his night off, close the house, make a complaint at Police Headquarters against Burden, and thus cause him to be broken on the evidence of the witness and of those arrested; witness told Capt. Burden, and then agreed with Martinot to get the place opened. By a counter plot it was intended for Capt. Burden to make a raid on the place and arrest Martinot. At one time Martinot was on post on Madison-ave., and took the impression of the lock of S. L. M. Barlow's house, intending to commit a burglary at some other time; after which the party went over to Richmond's store and committed the burglary there. Witness had positive information that Martinot committed the burglary at Corwin's store, and carried out the cigars, as he was seen by Joseph Murphy while in the act. Murphy told witness of the burglary at Edler's glove store. The witness was positive that Martinot was on the force at the time.

In answer to Commissioner Voorhis, witness said that he never saw Martinot commit the robberies, but some of the stolen property had been offered to him; when accused by him, Martinot never denied the charge, but tacitly admitted it. The witness was satisfied that he could prove all he had said. He would furnish the names of his informants. Martinot demanded every name, and Allen agreed to furnish them to-day. The trial was then adjourned until Monday next.

TRIAL OF THE BROOKLYN SUPERINTENDENT.

TESTIMONY OF INSPECTOR WADDY AND SERGEANT CARPENTER—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL ON A MOTION TO DISMISS THE CHARGES, WHICH IS REFUSED.

The trial of Police Superintendent John S. Folk of Brooklyn on charges preferred by Commissioner John Pyburn was continued at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday before the full Board of Commissioners. There was a large number of police officials and citizens present. The prosecution was conducted by Anthony Barrett, counsel of the Department, and the defense by ex-Judge Troy.

Inspector George S. Waddy, who was called for the prosecution, testified that the Superintendent was at home sick at the time of the Heaney robbery. He had known the Superintendent intimately for 24 years, and his general conduct had been that of "a fearless, honest officer who attended to his duties faithfully, diligently, and carefully." Mr. Folk was a good Superintendent. The witness had disagreed with the Superintendent concerning the management of the Detective squad, but had no personal knowledge of any favoritism having been shown by the Superintendent toward his son or others of the detectives. During the giving of the Inspector's examination, the specification concerning the Heaney robbery was stricken out, on the ground that the Superintendent could not justly be held responsible for any delinquency of his subordinates, while he was sick at home. Sergeant John M. Carpenter of the Fourth Precinct, gave some testimony regarding matters of record in the Neevis extradition case.

The prosecution having rested, ex-Judge Troy moved a dismissal of the charge. He said a more bungling set of charges had never been preferred against an officer, and that he thought the Superintendent had been prejudged. He denied that the Superintendent had violated the law in the Neevis case, and said that it was simply a matter of comity in which the English officer was assisted in the pursuit, and for the purpose of bringing a criminal to justice. Counselor Barrett opposed the motion, and averred that the charges had been proved by witnesses who were personal friends of the Superintendent. President Briggs said that the Board had decided not to dismiss the charges, and the trial was adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

TRIALS FOR MINOR OFFENSES.

Two courts were opened yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters for the trial of minor offenses, in which police officers were charged by citizens with violating or overstepping their duty. President Matsell heard the cases in one court and Commissioner Voorhees in the other. About 30 cases were tried, but no case of special interest was brought up.

SARATOGA RACES.

THE GREAT DAY OF THE MEETING.

SPRINGBOK AND PREAKNESS RUN A DEAD HEAT FOR THE SARATOGA CUP—THE STAKES DIVIDED—A MOST EXCITING CONTEST—LARGE ATTENDANCE AND FINE SPORT—THE FIRST RACE WON BY FAITHLESS

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 29.—Circumstances have singularly favored the crowning event of the first Saratoga meeting. The races to-day were witnessed by at least 5,000 people. Every manner of vehicle was brought into requisition to convey sojourners at the Springs and the crowds of people who arrived on the morning trains to the course, and hundreds of pedestrians thronged the footways. The weather was all that could have been wished. No rain fell until after 4 o'clock. The air was genial and balmy, and the track perfectly dry and in the best condition. A large number of persons prominent in literature, journalism, law, the drama, politics, and finance, were at the course. Each race of the day was very exciting, and the contest for the Saratoga Cup especially so. Springbok and Preakness ran a dead heat in 3:56¼, which is 1.15½ seconds better time than was made by Springbok in the contest of last year.

The first event of the day was the half-mile dash of the two-year-olds for the Flash stakes, $100 each, entrance money half forfeited if withdrawn, and $500 added, the second horse to save his stake money. As there were 30 nominations and 11 starters, the stakes were worth $2,450 to the winner. The 11 starters made a fine field of youngsters, such as are seldom brought to the score together; and while Lorillard's entries were first and McDaniel's entries second choice at great odds, the remaining horses were eagerly backed at fair figures, and a good many pools were sold. Betting on this race was extremely hazardous, owing to the large field, the shortness of the distance run, and the youth and inexperience of the horses. The following were among the pools sold at Morrissey's and on the track:

Lorillard's Parole, 100 pounds; Faithless, 97 pounds	$150	$475
McDaniel's chestnut filly, 97 pounds; Bay filly, 97 pounds	85	455
Puryear & Co.'s chestnut colt, 100 pounds; Pastor, 100 pounds	30	105
Lawrence & Lorillard's Warlock, 100 pounds	25	75
Harney's Little nelle, 97 pounds	25	60
Lewis & Co.'s Lady Clipper, 97 pounds	30	50
Comstock's Osseo, 100 pounds	25	55
Donahue's Leatherstocking, 100 pounds	35	40

Although the horses were hard ridden before they were brought to the half-mile post for the start, they had not lost their youthful fire, and gave the starter much trouble. After fruitlessly scoring several times they were made to go round in a circle, but some of the colts were so fractious that this expedient failed. They were finally sent off in an irregular mass, from which Lady Clipper was the first to emerge, with McDaniel's chestnut filly and Faithless hard after, and lapping one another. The horses were already urged to a breakneck speed, and in turning into the home-stretch the chestnut filly wrested first place from Lady Clipper, who was hard pressed in the struggle for second place by Faithless. It was difficult to bring the youngsters around the three-quarter post turn, and in the crowding that ensued Lady Clipper was knocked down, her colored rider pitching many feet headforemost. Warlock, who was in the bunch at the rear, fell over lady Clipper and gave his rider, Donahue, a fearful fall. Donahue lay on the track severely injured, but the colored boy was soon on his feet. In the meantime the other horses were flying home under whip and spur. Faithless made a fine effort and rushed to the front, passing under the wire in 49 seconds, two lengths in advance of McDaniel's chestnut filly, Puryear's Pastor third. The time made in this race, while it is fast for two-year olds, was beaten last year by Olitipa, who ran a half-mile in 47¾ seconds. There were 2,558 mutual pool tickets sold on this race, representing $12,790. Winning tickets paid $9 70.

THE GREAT RACE—A DEAD HEAT.

The wisdom of giving stake money in place of the traditional Saratoga Cup received some confirmation yesterday, if never before, for otherwise Preakness and Springbok, who came back to the score limping, must either have measured speed over another two miles and a quarter—a cruel distance for a heat race—or have made a literal division of the Cup, with the aid of a silversmith. Mr. Sanford offered to divide the rich stakes, amounting in the value of the Cup stake and the entrance money to $2,150, with Mr. McDaniel, when he might have required the latter either to run his lame horse or yield the whole of the stakes. The interest felt in the Saratoga Cup rose, and the excitement just before it was run, and during the running, were quite unparalleled by previous contests. In fact those who are acquainted with the history of former Cup days say that so large a field of "cracks" of tried speed and bottom, and withal so evenly matched, never before started for the Cup. There was almost three times as much betting on this contest as on the other two races put together. The books at Morrissey's Saratoga pool-rooms were opened on Wednesday evening. The betting at the start was heavy beyond all precedent, one pool of $5,925 being made as follows: McDaniel's entry, $2,000; McGrath's, $1,400; Puryear's, $1,250; Belmont's, $600; Sittell's, $325, and Sanford's, $300. It is said that Morrissey took alarm at the magnitude of the pools, and summarily stopped this reckless betting.

McDaniel sent Springbok to the post with a light rider and 27 pounds dead weight, an unfortunate circumstance in itself, but doubly so considering that the strength of the boy did not hold out to the end of the race. He could not favor his horse on the homestretch as he might to have done, and as the rider of Preakness did. The ladies, who added a cheerful and variegated coloring to the mass of humanity, which filled every seat, and even the aisles of the Grand Stand, were noticably excited over the contest, and bet pin-money and gloves freely on the racer that took their fancy. Swim rode Aaron Pennington upon the course, his mane braided and tied up with many green and orange ribbons. Olitipa, who was marred to carry 87 pounds, was adjudged 2½ pounds more. She appeared in excellent condition, as also did Preakness and the McDaniels entries. Grinstead, as usual, danced about and fretted, so that he was heated before the horses were called to the score.

The Saratoga Cup Race is a dash of three and a quarter miles for a $1,200 stake, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. There were 23 nominations and seven starters. Madge was withdrawn, leaving the favorite Springbok to do the work for the McDaniel stables. The following pools were among those sold:

McDaniel's Springbok, 114 pounds	$175	$500	$1,000
McGrath's Monmouth, 108 pounds	100	475	850
Puryear's Rutherford, 108 pounds; Grinstead, 108 pounds	85	430	760
Sanford's Preakness, 114 pounds	45	175	280
Belmont's Olitipa, 92 pounds	40	175	250
Littell's Wildidle, 114 pounds	25	150	200

The vast throng of spectators was restless with expectation as the horses appeared at the three-quarter post, and scored three or four times without effecting a start. A general bustle and cries of "here they come," followed hard upon the dropping of the flag. Rutherford was the first to show at the front, with Wildidle second, Preakness third, Pennington fourth, and the others bunched, close behind. In this order they passed the Grand Stand, and entered upon the first full mile, running at a lively pace for the outset. Wild Idle made a dash at the first quarter pole, and wresting first place from Rutherford, struck a prodigious stride, that compelled the other horses to quicken their pace, as Wild Idle was fast increasing on his advance of two and a half lengths. At the half mile post Preakness went forward and lapped Rutherford, who was drawing up close to Wild Idle. The other horses were running in close order, two lengths behind. The dash down the home stretch was made at great speed, and Wild Idle, who continued to lead, was greeted with a round of applause. Preakness dashed by with determined pace and a firm hold on second place, which Rutherford had ceased to menace by falling back to third, Pennington fourth, Springbok fifth, Olitipa sixth, and Grinstead seventh. After the first quarter of the last mile had been run the best of the field got to work in dead earnest. Springbok came forward very rapidly. Grinstead, who had received little assistance from his stable companion, Rutherford, improved his position a little, while Wildidle began to fall to the rear, leaving Preakness to lead into the homestretch, Springbok second, and three lengths behind Preakness, with Pennington third, and running almost neck and neck with Springbok. The rush home was made under whip and spur. The excitement of the crowd was growing doubly intense. There was a general cry that "Preakness wins," and backers of Springbok on the quarter stretch swung their arms wildly, and offered odds against Preakness. Springbok had lapped Preakness, and a little distance from the wire was leading by half a head, but Preakness made one saving leap, and as it appeared, put two or three inches of his nose under the wire in advance of his powerful competitor. Grinstead was third, two and a half lengths behind Springbok, and Pennington gained fourth place. The time was 3:55¼.

The shouts of exultation and clapping of hands which followed the finish were repeated when Springbok and Preakness were brought back to the score. Canes and umbrellas were swung by excited men, and caps flung high in air by the stable boys. The judges took a few moments to decide that it was a dead heat, and another round of applause was given at the announcement. For reasons stated above, the victory was shared by the two horses, and the stakes divided.

The money in the French pools was also divided equally between the backers of the two horses. There were 4,638 tickets sold, amounting to $23,190. There was left, after deducting the pool seller's percentage, $22,030 50 to be divided among winning tickets; $11,015 25 went to 273 backers of Preakness, each ticket paying $40 30. An equal amount was divided among the backers of Springbok, each of the 1,550 tickets paying $7 10. A majority of the backers of Springbok seemed unable to comprehend this simple problem in plain numbers, and concluded they had been swindled, because $11,015 25 divided among 1,550 persons did not yield as much as the same amount divided among 273 persons.

The cup of 1874 was won by Springbok in 4:11¾, Reckness second; of 1873 by Joe Daniels, and of 1872 by Harry Bassett.

THE SELLING RACE.

The betting men were treated to a bitter surprise when McDaniel's filly outstripped her competitors in the Selling Race and put $66 20 into the pockets of her backers for each one of the 161 mutual pool tickets sold on her, and which cost only $5 apiece. It was a selling race, purse $500, for all ages; horses entering to carry full weights to be sold for $2,000, for $1,500 if allowed 7 pounds, for $1,000 if allowed 12 pounds, or for $500 if allowed 17 pounds, the winner to be sold at auction; distance, 1¼ miles. Brigand was the favorite in the pools, which sold at these figures:

	Price.	Pools.	
Sanford's Brigand	$1,500	$305	$650
Jennings & Hoag's King Pin	1,500	235	510
Burton's Survivor	2,000	2[illegible]0	510
Belmont's Caroline	1,000	240	350
Coffee's B. F. Carver	1,000	210	250
Lloyd's Court Hampton	1,000	210	360
McDaniel's filly	1,000	150	250
Stringfield's Warsaw	1,000	150	200
Stearns's Frank	500	50	60

The horses scored several times before getting a passable start. McDaniel's filly had a good lead as the horses passed the Grand Stand, with King Pin second, Survivor third, Caroline fourth, and Carver fifth. Frank trailed off hopelessly before the half-mile post was reached. At this point Caroline got second place and tried to overhaul the filly on the home-stretch but failed, the latter winning the race by two lengths and a half in 2:09½—the first m