THE COURTS.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

HARVEY M. VAILE, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, SUCCEEDS DORSEY AS A WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Harvey M. Vaile, one of the defendants, was called as a witness for the defence in the Star Route trial this morning. He said he became connected with the mail business in 1862. With Brady he had never been intimate, and never had any agreement or understanding that Brady should extend favors to him either for money or for any consideration whatever. In July, 1878, Miner came to him in great trouble and requested his advice in regard to putting service upon his routes. Miner offered to give to the witness all of the contracts that he owned and had in his charge. He had powers of attorney from Peck and John Dorsey. There were over one hundred routes. Witness finally entered into the business. Before he engaged in the business the witness went to Brady at Miner's request and sought an extension of the time allowed for putting on service. Brady consented to grant the extension, but no consideration was given for this action. Did not know that Boone had an interest in the contracts. Did not know that Senator Dorsey was interested in them. The agreement of copartnership between Vaile, Miner, Peck and John Dorsey was read in evidence. Senator Dorsey had no interest in that partnership, so far as witness knew. Witness signed the contract in October, 1878; it was dated back from no sinister motive, but to cut off certain postal drafts that were outstanding. They had been hypothecated at the German-American National Bank for money. Witness failed to make terms with the bank, and filed sub-contracts on the routes. This led to trouble between Senator Dorsey and himself, the Senator charging that he had been unfairly treated, inasmuch as his security had been impaired. The witness placed the date of the quarrel as December 1. A valuation was made of the routes and straws drawn for their possession, witness taking 40 per cent, Miner 30 per cent and S. W. Dorsey 30 per cent.

Q. Where did Brady come in? A. I knew nothing about Brady.

The witness denied positively the whole conversation at the National Hotel as described by Rerdell. Witness denied the truth of Rerdell's statement that he had induced Brady to accept the affidavit of the sub-contractor, Perkins, as a basis for expectation upon the White River route, after Dorsey's refusal to furnish an affidavit.

The suit brought against Vaile and Miner by Rerdell was inquired into. The witness said that Rerdell sued them for his salary. He was asked to explain his letter to Dorsey, wherein he intimates that unless Dorsey causes Rerdell to withdraw his suit, it might appear who the real partners were in the combination. Witness said that he believed that all of the routes should bear the expense of the suit, and S. W. Dorsey having 30 per cent, should have paid his proportion. The witness had never prepared an affidavit upon any of these routes; Miner managed all of the case, the correspondence, with exception of the Jennings letter. Did not know who filed the petitions upon the Vermillion-Sioux Falls route. Had a very indistinct recollection of facts in connection with the route. Various other routes were inquired into in detail.

The witness concluded with a general denial of all of the charges contained in the indictment, and was turned over to Mr. Bliss for cross-examination.

Taking up the plea to Rerdell's suit, Mr. Bliss demanded an explanation of the statement that Rerdell had been employed by Vaile, Miner and S. W. Dorsey. The witness said that John Dorsey and Peck had been paid a lump sum and had gone out of business. Stephen Dorsey had assumed 30 per cent of the routes, and was looking to one to whom he could have recourse; the only one whom he could hold for a share of the expenses of the suit. If it had come to trial, the fact that S. W. Dorsey held 30 per cent of the contracts might have led many people to imagine that he had had interest before the division, and when he was in the Senate Dorsey did not answer the letter requesting him to discontinue the suit. He admitted that the plea to Rerdell's suit contained a little careless wording but believed that such errors were common with lawyers.

Witness had paid out a great deal of money, probably $20,000, to defray the expense of the service before signing the contract in October, 1878. Before November over $100,000 had been paid out. Could not say that he knew who held the contracts when he agreed to put on service.

Mr. Bliss wished to know why Watts's service had been excepted from this scheme, and Vaile answered that he had as big a load as he could carry when he assumed service for Miner, Peck and John Dorsey. "It was as much," said he "as a man of my status and calibre could undertake."

COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day assigned April 24 as the time for hearing cases No. 9, George Fox against the United States, brought for reimbursement for loss of property destroyed upon the Lennox; No. 622, Charles W. Wilder and others against same for loss of property on board the Texana, and No. 695 for the value of the Boston. The principal questions involved in these cases are: Whether the Boston was captured by a Confederate cruiser and whether, after capture and conversion, the Boston became a Confederate cruiser within the contemplation of the acts of Congress of June 23, 1874, and June 5, 1882.

Judgments were announced as follows:

No. 17—John Surzer, Brazil—Judgment for $202, with interest from June 25, 1865.

No. 19—Manuel C. Machado—Judgment for the United States.

No. 23—Gustave Anderson—Judgment for $315, with interest from June 28, 1865.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 205—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, against Leopold Luchs; argued. No. 227—Patrick G. Meath, appellant, against Philippine Counte; argued for appellant, no counsel appearing for appellee. No. 233—Charles Edward Lewis, plaintiff in error, against the City of Shreveport; submitted. No. 231—Thomas J. Wood, appellant, against the United States; submitted.

PATTI SUED FOR OLD MUSIC-LESSONS.

The suit brought by Madame Sophie M. Manzocchi, of No. 233 West Fifty-first-st., against Adelina Patti for $2,500 and interest for twenty-five years, for music-lessons said to have been given to Madame Patti by Signor Mariano Manzocchi, the husband of the plaintiff, now dead, was begun yesterday before the referee, J. W. Van Hoesen, at No. 128 Broadway. The plaintiff avers that her husband was a professor of singing and music. The defendant began taking music lessons on September 14, 1856, under her husband's instruction, taking three lessons a week at the stipulated price of $3 a lesson. On January 1, 1857, a new contract was entered into, by which the defendant agreed to pay $100 a month in return for instruction in opera repertoires. She was never present when the contracts were made, but obtained her information from her husband personally, and from her husband's books.

During 1872 she had several interviews with Madame Patti in London, who, she said, then acknowledged the justice of a claim amounting to nearly $3,000 without interest, and promised that her business manager, G. Franchi, should pay it. Delay succeeded delay, however, without any settlement. On July 29, 1872, a letter came from Franchi, in which he acknowledges the debt and promises to send her a satisfactory letter in two days. On August 24 she received another letter from Franchi, saying that the defendant offered £50 in quit of all claims coming from her deceased husband, which was immediately declined. At this point the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

DR. CLYMER ON SENILE DEMENTIA.

Another hearing was had yesterday before Surrogate Rollins in the contest over the codicil to the will of the late James Stokes. Dr. Meredith Clymer was examined as an expert in regard to the disease of senile dementia. He said that in this disease there was a deprivation and not an aberration of the functions of the brain. The memory was usually the first faculty to be affected. This was shown by a forgetfulness of recent events and also of remote events. The perceptive faculties were at fault. A person suffering from senile dementia might play certain games, perhaps even chess, and yet be unable to tell where he lived. As the disease advanced, the memory gradually faded out. The effects of the disease were noticeable in the composition and writing of the patient, the sentences being often incomplete. The emotions were easily excited in a person suffering from the disease. He became irascible and easily moved to tears. He had no testamentary of will.

Dr. Clymer added that the person described in the hypothetical questions which had been put to him was in his opinion incapable of transacting any kind of business. On cross examination the witness said that the symptoms of senile dementia were apparent in the first stages of the disease. An autopsy would not necessarily reveal a lesion of the brain. The witness also said that if the description of the symptoms of a patient were entirely trustworthy, he would be able to form an opinion of the disease quite as well as if he had made a personal examination. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

DECIDING IN MR. BRINKERHOFF'S FAVOR.

In the suit in the Supreme Court brought by Cornelius Brinkerhoff against his former wife, Sarah S. Perry, to have a certain deed, by which he had conveyed absolutely to her his entire estate, amounting to about $120,000, declared a trust deed, and for the delivery over to him of all the property, the jury yesterday found the issues of facts submitted to it in favor of Mr. Brinkerhoff. The plaintiff alleged that he was drunk when he executed the deed, and did not know its contents. He supposed that he was turning over his property to his wife in trust for him, and that he could get it back again at any time. The defendant admitted on the trial that in the twenty years she had held the property she had never given Mr. Brinkerhoff more than $25 or $15.

CIVIL NOTES.

Judge Nehrbas yesterday, in the Marine Court, imposed a fine of $100 each upon sixty-five delinquent jurors.

There was no hearing yesterday in the suit of Bernhard H. Barwick, of this city, against Miss Rebecca McLean, of Stapleton, S. I., for breach of promise of marriage.

The suit of Charles A. Hotchkiss against William J. Hutchinson for the recovery of $108,000, out of which, it is alleged, the defendant defrauded the plaintiff while acting as his broker, was continued before Referee George H. Adams yesterday afternoon. The entire hearing was devoted to the examination of the books of the firm of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., of which the defendant was a member. The defendant testified that his firm had no interest in the 19,600 shares of the Western Union Telegraph stock bought by John Bloodgood & Co. in March, 1881.

Charles C. Motel, a boy, yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Van Hoesen, recovered a verdict against the Sixth Avenue Railway Company for $10,000 as damages for the loss of a leg alleged to have been occasioned by the negligence of the company's servant. In September, 1882, the boy was knocked down and run over by a car while he was attempting to cross the track. The defence was that there was an embankment which had been thrown up by the city authorities along the track, and that the boy suddenly darted out from behind the embankment, and was struck down before the driver could possibly stop the car.

COURT CALENDARS—APRIL 5.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 5, 15, 18, 29, 31, 32, 56, 60, 62, 63, 66, 134, 137, 143, 145, 146, 147, 153, 161, 164, 193, 225, 232, 233, 234, 237, 239, 241, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 257. Assessment calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Van Vorst, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 49, 556, 680, 936, 215, 564, 698, 291, 636, 759, 243, 740, 303, 876, 430, 552, 413, 297, 134, 796, 81, 501, 377, 455, 716, 717, 719, 720, 185, 724.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—No day calendar.

PART II—Before Donohue, J.—Nos. 2368, 191, 2156, 1762, 908½, 909½, 910½, 443½, 930, 3614, 532, 748, 1437, 722, 2415, 1738, 2308, 2309, 1883, 2862, 1758, 2157, 2866, 2883, 2884, 2889, 2637, 2887, 2891, 2896, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2907, 2903, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2925.

PART III—Before Larremore, J.—Nos. 1453, 767, 1573, 1416, 2604, 390, 296, 1412, 2482, 2506, 1137, 337, 1654½, 2522, 2411, 1295, 695½, 4088, 1103, 2907, 2439, 1733½, 2516, 319, 401.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Contested will of Tunis Cooper at 11 a. m.; contested will of Philip Stein at 2 p. m.; motion calendar called at 11 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.—Nos. 46, 47, 55 56, 41.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 760, 696, 654, 659, 661, 712, 727, 730, 788, 738, 945, 429, 329, 651, 655, 881.

PART II—Before Truax, J.—Nos. 458, 680, 575, 701, 634, 699, 642, 554, 314, 591.

PART III—Before Ingraham, J.—Nos. 707, 708, 1101, 1165, 1168, 1168, 1208, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1219, 1228, 1171, 1229, 1234, 1245, 1247, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1258.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before C. P. Daly, C. J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Before J. F. Daly, J.—Nos. 2011, 2634½, 2374, 2016, 1956, 2484, 1047, 2323, 2368, 2270, 1959, 2650, 2725, 2041, 2243, 2359, 2080, 1211, 2023, 2655, 3099, 2519, 2063, 2787, 2674, 843, 1511, 3091, 2628, 968.

PART II—Before Van Hoesen, J.—Nos. 2978, 2903, 3004, 3008, 2608, 2578, 2424, 2740, 2722, 2766, 2779, 2781, 2749, 2752, 2770, 2678, 2789, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2806, 2816, 2812, 2813, 2821.

PART III—Before Van Brunt, J.—Nos. 2509, 2689, 2670, 2516, 2629, 2688, 2570, 632, 2259, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

EXCISE NOMINEES TO BE CONFIRMED.

PATRONAGE WORTH $100,000 AT THE MAYOR'S DISPOSAL—TAMMANY'S BIG SHARE.

The Aldermen were in a better frame of mind on Tuesday over the Mayor's Excise nominations. It was the general opinion that Messrs. Mitchell, Weide and Phillips will be confirmed on Tuesday next. Mr. Kelly had not got over his displeasure at the refusal of the Mayor to nominate Croker, but he was not disposed to make a break with the Mayor on that point, as there is much other valuable patronage to be disposed of soon. The terms of the following city officials expire with the close of the present month: Jacob Vanderpoel, Commissioner of Docks; Thomas Brennan, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections; Stephen B. French, President of the Board of Police; John J. Gorman President of the Board of Fire Commissioners; Charles F. Chandler, President of the Health Board; and George B. Vanderpoel, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. Besides these places, the Mayor will at the close of the month have the power to nominate thirty-seven city marshals. A marshalship is worth from $1,200 to $5,000 a year, owing somewhat to the business which the marshal's political relations will command.

In salaries and fees alone the patronage that will be at the Mayor's disposal at the close of the month will be worth $100,000 per annum. This is regardless of the fact whether or not any amendments to the city charter are passed at Albany.

Speaking of this matter on Tuesday, a Tammany Alderman said: "Of course where there is so much at stake we are not going to quarrel with the Mayor because he did not nominate 'Dick' Croker, so long as he took a man from our organization. Mr. Kelly made a mistake in putting Purroy and White out of the organization on similar grounds. He is not going to repeat that error at a time when 'Ed.' Cooper and 'Dave' Hill have been consulting with 'Sam' Tilden, and are working against our charter. If those played-out Tilden politicians could make a break between the Mayor and Mr. Kelly it would please them, providing they thought we didn't know what they were up to. They think that then they would come in for a Fire Commissioner and a lot of other valuable places which we are sure to get now. But they won't catch us napping this time. We have got the Board of Aldermen, and that is the best part of this fight."

"Then you will confirm the Excise nominations?"

"Certainly; unless the Mayor consents to withdraw Philips and Weide. I don't suppose he will do that, as it would make it appear that he had surrendered his independence. We alnt got anything against 'Charlie' Weide. But we do blame 'Ed.' Wood, the Mayor's brother-in-law, for interfering. It was he who asked the Mayor to nominate Weide, who is in the same office with Wood. 'Charlie' is a good fellow, and will stand by the organization."

"But I thought Alderman Fitzgerald said yesterday that he did not know Weide."

"Oh, that's all in your eye. I have seen Fitzgerald take a drink with Weide lots of times. Sometimes, you know, we don't want to know a fellow, and that was the matter with Fitzgerald on Monday. That was a funny mistake some of you newspaper fellows made in calling 'Charlie' a lawyer. Now for that other gentleman, Mr. Philips, we know something about him too. He was foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted the Police Commissioners for not cleaning the streets. That's enough of him, though they say he does claim to be a Democrat. But he won't amount to a picayune with 'Billy' Mitchell and 'Charlie' Weide in the Excise Board."

A well-known leader of the County Democracy, said: "Yes, I know Mr. Weide. He is a nice fellow, drives a fast horse, has a sash and blind factory, and has political aspirations. I don't suppose that he has any particular views on Excise matters. He 'sees 'em up' for the boys and is a good worker at the polls. If you look for any change in the present management of the Excise Board with Mr. Weide and 'Billy' Mitchell there you will find yourself mistaken. They will not interfere with us, neither will they injure their party by trying to set up a monopoly in the Excise business. They will be content."

"You don't think Mr. Kelly will prevent Weide's confirmation then?"

"No, that's absurd, when he has got Gorman stated for reappointing Fire Commissioner, Brennan for Charity Commissioner, and one asked the Mayor to nominate Dr. Nagle for president of the Health Board. Besides, I hear that he has decided to make Croker a Tax Commissioner, in place of Vanderpoel, whose term is about to expire. Vanderpoel's failure in the Dock Board also goes out of office, and Kelly claims that place too. He wants Martin B. Lane nominated for that place, I hear. Then, too, it is an understood thing in the Police Board that 'Bob' Nichols is to be made president of the Board after May 1, when French's term expires. You know the president of the Board gets a salary of $8,000, while a Commissioner only gets $5,000. If the Mayor should nominate a Police Commissioner who would not vote for Nichols as president of the Board it might cause a deadlock. Then Tammany claims that each Democratic Alderman should be allowed to name two marshals. Now Tammany has twice as many members of the Board as we have, and, of course, under such a division it would get twice as many marshals. You will see therefore that there is not much danger of Kelly quarrelling with Edson at present."

"You do not talk as though you expected a new charter?"

"Well, no. I think that is very doubtful now."

Mr. Philips, whom the Mayor nominated for Excise Commissioner, is not in the produce business now. He is president of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, and is now in Virginia on business for that road.

Excise Commissioner William P. Mitchell was asked what were his views as to the best means of enforcing the Excise law, and what policy he would recommend the Excise Board to pursue. He replied:

"The fact that I am before the Board of Aldermen as a nominee for reappointment renders me somewhat delicate about speaking on the subject. During my term as Excise Commissioner I have endeavored to execute the law as I find it and with a due regard for the city's interests. More than this I cannot do."

MRS. GENSLER'S SERIOUS MISTAKE.

ADMITTING THAT SHE WAS NOT MARRIED TO MR. HERRMANN—HER LOST HUSBAND FOUND.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gensler several months ago preferred charges before Police Justice Otterbourg against Henry Herrmann, a wealthy furniture manufacturer, and caused his arrest. Mrs. Gensler averred that Mr. Herrmann had married her in England and afterward deserted her and had since refused to support her or acknowledge her as his wife. Mr. Herrmann denied that the woman was his wife. The charges against him were dismissed and Justice Otterbourg considered that the character of Mrs. Gensler's testimony warranted him in holding her for the action of the Grand Jury on the ground of perjury. She afterward was indicted and ex-Recorder Smith, the counsel for Mr. Herrmann, was authorized to prosecute the case for the District-Attorney.

At the office of Mr. Smith yesterday were displayed two affidavits, which Mr. Herrmann asserted established that he was not the husband of Mrs. Gensler and that a man now living in Baltimore was. The first of the affidavits was by Elizabeth Vincent, of No. 76 James-st., who averred that she was the daughter of Mrs. Gensler and was twenty-nine years old; that in 1868 her mother was married in London to John Gensler, with whom and her mother she lived two years after their marriage; that on March 23, 1883, she accompanied her mother to Baltimore and there found the John Gensler who had married her mother, in the furniture factory of Hollander & Sons, No. 22 Cortland-st. Mrs. Vincent says that she recognized him "instantly."

The second affidavit was by Mrs. Gensler. She went with her daughter to Baltimore, and she, too, found the John Gensler who she now says is her husband. She also recognized him "instantly." She has been "laboring under a misapprehension and mistake," she further avers, in saying that Mr. Herrmann was the man who was her husband, and she "regrets with sorrow," she contritely adds, that she made the mistake.

The two "affidavits" were made under the venue of the city and county of New-York, and were sworn to before Justice Donohue on March 24, 1883, but were not entitled in any proceeding. An affidavit was also in the possession of Mr. Smith, made by James M. Lyddy, a lawyer, who had begun, as attorney for Mrs. Gensler, an action for limited divorce against Mr. Herrmann. In this affidavit Mr. Lyddy says that the suit was brought under a misapprehension of the facts. Mr. Herrmann had with him a tintype portrait of the Baltimore man, now declared to be the husband of Mrs. Gensler. The picture looked as unlike Mr. Herrmann as it is possible to conceive. Mr. Herrmann was asked how he had traced the man down; his only answer to that was that it was "by his English detectives." In answer to another question Mr. Herrmann said that the Baltimore man did not admit that he was the husband of Mrs. Gensler. He has a wife living in Baltimore. In Mrs. Gensler's affidavit she said that the Baltimore Gensler had agreed to take care of her boy. Mr. Herrmann said that he had nothing to do with the question whether the criminal proceedings would be prosecuted further against Mrs. Gensler.

THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

BOSTON, April 4.—At the Tewksbury Almshouse investigation to-day the chairman asked to have the issue as to whether bodies had been delivered to medical schools eliminated, as that would not be disputed. Governor Butler replied that he expected to prove that bodies had been delivered elsewhere, some to be skinned and the skins to be tanned. He proposed to show that after the bodies had been buried they had been taken up and sent away, and that he would go into the graveyard at Tewksbury and produce some of the alleged "remains." This investigation was to go on to prove the testimony which had been given to be absolutely false. The books which had been sent to him as records of the Almshouse were not complete. They were copies of the original books. He wanted the latter, embracing those recording the deaths and the sale of dead bodies.

Thomas Hall, who had worked at Tewksbury from 1874 to 1877, testified that he had all the dead to bury while he was there. He took them from the dead-house under the orders of Thomas J. Marsh, jr., and the captain. Mr. Manning used to come and get the dead bodies, carrying them away in two zinc air-tight trunks. During the winter he was there, the number of bodies taken to Boston was from sixty-five to seventy-five. The bodies received from the state Prison for burial at the Almshouse were, with one exception, sent away for dissection.

At yesterday's session, Miss Manning testified that she was paid a fixed price each for transporting boxes the contents of which she did not know. A man she employed drove the wagon. She took up the business after the death of a brother, who had previously been engaged in it. Thomas Marsh, jr., paid for this work. The latter thought it would be inconvenient to have the work done by any one else, so she took it up.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Thomas of, Andover, in charge of certain departments of the Almshouse, testified that Dr. Pease, who treated the patients, evidently did not know his business, and three patients lost their lives through his treatment. She had difficulty in getting clothes from Mrs. Marsh to lay out the dead, and had heard inmates complain that good clothing had been taken from them. In the case of a dead child, it had been kept too long. When the father came for the body, a block of wood was placed in the coffin and a service was held over that. The face of an insane girl, when laid out, had been eaten by rats.

Three hundred and twenty five pounds of butter were made per month. One pound each meal was given to the inmates and the balance went to Captain Marsh. Skim milk was given to the inmates until forbidden by the inspectors. She had been told by Mrs. Marsh to take the flannels from the women when she knew it would endanger their health. When company was expected a wonderful change was made and everything was put in the best possible condition.

A FRAUD BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day in the trial of a suit brought by Bernhard Arnson and Ellis Wilzinsk against William Torode as surety upon a bond, the latter swore that he knew nothing of the matter until suit was brought against him, and that he had never met any of the persons concerned. William Manderson, counsel for John C. Hurst, in whose behalf the bond had been given, stated that a man had been introduced to him by Hurst as Torode, but that he did not in any way resemble the Mr. Torode in court to-day. The District-Attorney will issue bench warrants for the arrest of all the sureties. The personator of Mr. Torode is unknown.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, April 4.—Tuesday's and Wednesday's receipts were lumped and posted together this morning, and they amounted to 751 cars of corn, and 361 cars were graded No. 2. It was anticipated that the posting together of the two days' receipts would stampede the shaky ones, and it did. When prices began to decline, either because margins were getting thin or because they let go to take hold lower down, Nichols & Co., Rumsey Bros., and two or three other concerns who of late have been "long" of corn and wheat, and the stanchest supporters of the market, began selling. Lester & Co., who have had their New-York clients on the "bear" side for a fortnight, also kept on selling. St. Louis speculators who have been short on corn, through Smith & McCormick, covered. The latter concern, it was said, sold to-day the first installment of a 500,000 bushel lot of St. Louis corn which is en route here. Ten cars of the lot were received to-day, it is said, and nine of them graded No. 2. If the rest of the consignment grades as well, commission men who in St. Louis clients say that there are 3,000,000 bushels of the grain down there ready to come here. This is the same grain that lay in store, most of it, when Handy was running his January deal. The shipments which were made then out of St. Louis elevators were not received as No. 2, and consequently the stock accumulated. Now, if it can pass the Chicago inspectors, there is still a profit in buying corn at St. Louis prices, selling it here at Chicago prices and shipping it.

Efforts are making to arrange a manipulation in May wheat. The success of the effort is problematical. The men applied to here to contribute and take part in it have refused. The men solicited in St. Louis have also refused, some of them, it is said, after attaching their signatures and giving their consent. There are men here, nevertheless, who believe that the arrangements will be completed and the "corner" inaugurated. The fact that so many have been let into the secret of the preparations, by being applied to to join, imperils it however. The stocks of wheat here are, compared with the stocks last year at this time, large. Any clique which undertakes to manipulate wheat will have to buy at the very outset the 6,500,000 bushels in the elevators; and the purchase of the stock in store is only the first step in a "corner." There are about 7,500,000 bushels of corn in store, against about 3,500,000 bushels when the corner last January was begun.

Wheat opened ⅛@¼c. under Monday's close and stopped at $1 03 for April and $1 06⅝ for May. The movement was down hill all day, and the closing figures were the bottom ones. April and May showed a trifle of 2½c. Corn opened ⅛@¼c. under Monday night, and kept going down, reaching, at the close, April was at 56½c. and May at 54½c., 1½@1¾c. below where they stopped Monday.

Provisions were almost as weak as grain, principally out of sympathy with the feeling about the grain pits. Pork declined 15@20c., lard 10c. and short ribs 7½c. The receipts of hogs at the yard were pretty liberal, and the prices were a little lower.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Flour dull; Family, $4 50@$4 85; Fancy, $5 10@$5 75. Wheat easier; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 10½ spot; $1 09 bid April; $1 12½ May; $1 07¼ July; receipts, 7,000 bush. shipments, 6,000 bush. Corn firm and higher at 54c. Spot sales. Rye 64½c. Pork $16 50 bid. May; 60½c. August. Oats quiet at 45½c. Rye heavy at 62c. Barley dull, unchanged; Extra No. 3 Fall at 60c. Pork quiet at $16 75. Lard nominal at 11c. Bulkmeats quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 10.50c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 8.50c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear, 11½c. Whisky steady at $1 14. Butter dull; Choice, Western Reserve, 23c; Choice Central Ohio, 2[illegible]c. Sugar steady; Hards, 9¼@9¾c. New-Orleans, 6¼@7½c. Hogs steady; Common and Light $6 25@$6 70. Packing and Butchers', $7 20@$7 60. Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 240 head.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Flour quiet and steady. Western Extras, $5 25@ Minnesota do clear, $6 00; Minnesota Patents, Good, $7 75. Corn $3 bid nominal; $3 [illegible]. Wheat—No. 2 Red, April, $1 12½. Rye—Entirely nominal. Corn—Sail Mixed, track and grain depot, 62c. No. 2, grain depot, 57½c. Oats—No. 2 Mixed, 51½c; No. 3, White, 50c; No. 2 do., 51c. Provisions—Beef, Clear City Mess, per bbl, $15 00; do. Packers, $14 50; do. No. 1, $14 00. Beef Hams, $21 00@$23 00; India Mess, $26 50. Pork—Mess, $[illegible] Prime, $18 00@$18 50. Hams—Smoked, 13@14c.; do. saltpetre, 12½c. Smoked Sides, 12c.; do. salt, 10½c. Shoulders in dry salt, 8½c. do. Smoked, 8¾@9c. Shoulders, in pickle, 9@9½c. do. Smoked, 10. Hams in salt, 11@11½c. do. Smoked, 12@12½c. Lard—City Kettle, 12.00 do. Steam, 11.62½. Butcher's Loose, 10.75@11.00 Western Kettle 13.00; do. Steam, 13.00. Butcher's Loose, 12.50. Butter—Creamery Extra Pennsylvania, 34c. do. Western, 0@[illegible]c. do. Good to Choice, 12@16c. Bradford County and New-York Extra, 24@25c; do. Firsts, 23@26c. Western Dairy Extra, 18@18c. do. Good to Choice, 12@16c. Rolls, Pennsylvania and Western, 19@18. Eggs—Pennsylvania, 18½c. Western, 18@18½c. Cheese—New-York Full Cream, 14½@14¾c. Western Full Cream, 14c. do. Fair to Good, 13½c. do. Part Skimmed, 8@11c. Pennsylvania, Skimmed, 5@7½c. Coffee—Rio, 9½c. Sugar—Raw firm at 9 @7½c. for Fair to Good Refining Muscovadoes. Refined steady. Cut Loaf, 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c. Powdered, 9½c. Granulated, 9½c. Molasses—Cuba Muscovado, 35c. Rice—Carolina, 7@8½c. Tallow, 8½c. Petroleum—Refined, in bbls, 8½c.; Cases, 11c. Whiskey $1 10. Receipts: Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu. Shipments: Corn, 22,700 bu.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Flour dull; XXX, $4 15@$4 30; Family, $4 60@$4 80; Choice, $5 15@$5 75; Fancy, $5 30@$5 60. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 08 cash; $1 07⅞@1 07¾ April; $1 10¼@$1 11¾ May; $1 11¾ June; $1 07¼@1 07⅞ July; $1 04¼@1 04⅝ all the year; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 02. Corn lower at 47¾c. cash; April, 48@48⅛c.; 50⅞@50⅝c. May; 52⅝c. June; 54½c. July. Oats strong at 44c. cash; 44⅝c. May. Rye dull at 54c. Barley quiet at 60@80c. Butter steady; Dairy, 20@22c.; Creamery, 25@30c. Cornmeal steady at $2 40. Whiskey steady at $1 14. Pork easier. Bulkmeats slow; Long Clear, 9.90; Short Rib, 10c; Short Clear, 10.25c. Bacon quiet; Long Clear, 10.62½c; Short Rib, 10.75c.; Short Clear, 11c. Lard nominal. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 27,000 bush.; Corn, 47,000 bush.; Oats, 8,000 bush.; Rye, 1,000 bush.; Barley, 4,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 18,000 bush.; Corn, 120,000 bush.; Oats, none; Rye, none; Barley, none.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

APRIL 4, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. O'pg.	H'g't.	Low't	Final	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd.	Shares Sold.
A. T. & S. F.	84	84	84	84	.....	84	100
B. C. R. & N.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½	84	70
Can. South.	67⅝	69	67⅝	68⅞	68¾	68⅞	3,950
Central of N.J.	72½	72⅞	72½	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞	5,800
Cent. Pac.	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¼	76⅛	76⅜	5,350
Ches. & Ohio.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	22	100
C. & O. 1st pref.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	32	33	100
Chic. & Alton.	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	135	210
C. & N. W.	137⅞	138	136⅞	137⅞	137⅞	138	12,860
Do. pref.	153¾	154⅜	152¾	154	154	154¼	2,905
C., M. & St. P.	101	101¾	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	44,750
Do. pref.	117¾	118½	117¾	118⅛	118	118½	800
C.St.P.,M.&O.	49	49	48⅝	49	49	49½	1,900
Do. pref.	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	107	2,400
C. B. & Q.	124⅛	124⅞	124⅛	124⅞	124⅞	125	680
C. R. I. & P.	122¾	123½	122¾	123½	123½	123½	2,200
C. C. C. & I.	74	74	74	74	74½	75	100
C. C. & I.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	5½	200
D., L. & W.	125½	127⅝	125¼	127¼	127	127½	72,920
D. & H. Canal.	108½	109¼	108½	109½	109⅜	109⅝	1,750
D. & Rio G.	47¼	48	47¼	47⅞	47⅞	48	8,420
E. T. Va. & G.	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	3,100
Do. pref.	18½	19½	18¼	19½	19⅜	19½	11,600
Ill. Cent.	81½	83	81½	83	82¾	83	400
Houst. & Tex.	78½	78½	78	78	77	78	700
Ill. Cent.	146¾	147	146¾	147	146½	147	500
I. B. & W.	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35¼	35	35¼	1,600
Lake Shore.	108⅞	109¼	108⅞	109¼	109¼	109⅜	7,300
L. S. & M. S.	31⅛	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	800
Long Island.	63½	63¾	63½	63¾	63½	64	1,050
Louis & Nash.	54½	55	54½	55	54⅞	55	2,800
Man. Beach.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	24½	25½	200
Mem. & Char.	38½	43½	38½	42½	42½	43	4,300
Mich. Cen.	84½	95½	94½	95½	95½	95⅞	9,100
M. L. S. & W. pf	44½	47	44½	47	47	50	200
M. & St. L.	26	26⅛	26	26	26	26½	575
M. K. & T.	31¾	32	31¾	32	31⅞	32	4,400
Mo. & Pac.	102½	103	102½	102¾	102⅞	103	3,200
Mob. & Ohio.	18¼	18¼	18	18	18½	19	500
Morris & Es.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	122½	124	15
N. Y. C. & H. L.	57	58	57	58	58	58¼	800
N. Y. Central.	126½	126½	126½	126½	126⅜	126½	1,868
NYC. & St. L.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12½	700
Do. pref.	28	28	28	28	28	28½	400
N.Y.L.E.&W.	37½	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾	37¾	12,300
N. Y. O. & W.	26	26⅛	26	26	26¼	26¼	1,050
Nor. Pac.	50¼	50½	50¼	50⅜	50⅜	50½	6,925
Do pref.	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	86⅞	86¾	2,500
N. Y. L. & W.	88⅞	89	88⅞	89	88	89	444
Oregon Imp.	80½	80½	80½	80½	80	84	100
Ohio Cen.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅝	1,175
Ore. Trans.	81½	81⅝	81	81½	81½	81⅞	7