ordered to report in person to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty at that post.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1883, has been granted Captain Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Infantry.

First Lieutenant William C. Muhlenberg, 2d Infantry, will be relieved from duty at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by the commanding officer of the school and will join his company.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain James H. Spencer, 4th Infantry, November 15, 1882, has been further extended three months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for four months has been granted Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Volkmar, aide-de-camp, with permission to go beyond sea.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Edmund K. Webster, 2d Infantry, March 30, 1883, Military Division of the Pacific, has been further extended four months.

Pay Director Jas. D. Murray has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Norfolk Navy Yard on the 18th inst. Lieutenant E. D. Taussig has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey; Pay Director C. P. Wallach from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Norfolk Navy Yard on the 18th inst. and ordered to report for duty at the Norfolk Pay Office on the 23d inst.; Pay Inspector A. J. Clark from the Norfolk Pay Office on the 23d inst. and ordered to settle accounts and await orders; Chaplain John R. Matthews from the receiving ship Colorado and granted three months' leave of absence. The leave of absence of Assistant Engineer Frank W. Bartlett has been extended three months.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13, 1883.

REDUCED RATES FOR AN ARMY REUNION.—The managers of the great trunk lines have decided to reduce the passenger rates to Washington during the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, which begins on the 16th proximo.

OBTAINING MONEY ON A FORGED CHECK.—Dr. William B. Parker, alias H. J. Wilde, of New-York, was to-day committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail, for obtaining $50 from J. J. Noah by means of a forged check on the Manhattan Savings Bank.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR WITNESS AND JURORS' FEES.—It is stated at the Department of Justice that the appropriations for witness and jurors' fees for present fiscal year are short, because of unusual demands made against them up to this date.

A RUMOR ABOUT JUDGE GRESHAM'S SUCCESSOR.—It is rumored that Judge Frazier, of Indiana, who was one of the commissioners to settle the Alabama claims, is to be appointed to succeed Postmaster-General Gresham as United States District Judge.

NEW NATIONAL BANKK.—The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Swedesboro National Bank of Swedesboro, N. J., to begin business with a capital of $53,000, and the Tacoma National Bank of New-Tacoma, W. T., with a capital of $50,000.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT NICKEL.—The first instalment of the five-cent nickel piece of the latest design was received by Treasurer Wyman to-day from the Philadelphia Mint. This issue of the nickel piece has the word "cents" inscribed under the Roman numeral "V."

ADDITIONS TO THE BLACK-LIST.—Postmaster-General Gresham to-day placed upon the fraud list the "Industrial Works," of New-Philadelphia, Ohio, and the "Union Trust Company," of St. Louis. These firms will hereafter be denied the facilities of the United States mails so far as money orders and registered packages are concerned.

DUTY ON TIN CANS.—Secretary Folger to-day made a ruling that the portion of the act of February 8, 1875, which imposes a duty on tin cans containing fish that are entitled to free admission under the Washington Treaty with Great Britain, remains in force, notwithstanding the fact that it was not incorporated in the new Tariff act.

CONTRACT FOR THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT.—The contract for building the monument at Yorktown, Va., has been awarded to the Hallowell Granite Company, of Maine, at its bid of $66,752. The monument is to be ninety-seven feet high, and crowned with an allegorical figure thirteen feet high. The work is to be completed by October 18, 1884, the anniversary of the surrender.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The annual session of the National Academy of Sciences will begin in this city on Tuesday next. The meeting is expected to be one of more than usual interest, for the reason that nine new members are to be chosen, a president is to be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Rogers, and the members of the Academy are to participate in the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Professor Henry on April 19.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

TOPICS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ACTION IN BOTH HOUSES ON VARIOUS MEASURES—THE SUPPLY BILL REPORTED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 13.—The Assembly passed this morning Senator Ellsworth's bill directing the election of twelve additional justices of the Supreme Court. This act merely carries into effect the constitutional amendment adopted last fall authorizing the election of the justices. Next the Assembly Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill for the election of two additional surrogates in New-York City. Ex-Surrogate Calvin, of New-York, has been here several times this winter advocating the passage of the bill. Politicians infer that he desires to be one of the new surrogates.

There came from New-York this morning a bill permitting the teachers in the public schools of that city to establish a pension fund with their own money. It is the intention of the promoters of this scheme to pay pensions to such teachers as have been connected with the schools of New-York for twenty years. Colonel M. C. Murphy obtained the consent of the Committee on Cities for an immediate favorable report. When this was made, he asked the Assembly to order the bill to a third reading, and the Assembly granted the request.

The attempt of the New-York Democratic members of the Legislature to pass a bill increasing the fees of the Sheriff of New-York was defeated in the Assembly. The bill had been introduced by Mr. Cleary, of Troy, in order not to attract attention to it, but the trick was detected. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Howe, of New-York, vigorously denounced the bill. They also called the attention of the members from other parts of the State to the fact that the measure increased the fees of all the other sheriffs in the State. The bill was then defeated by a vote of 53 to 20.

The Assembly then went to sleep, to be awakened a half an hour later by Mr. Roosevelt with the statement that it had just passed by a unanimous vote a bill of Mr. Bailey's giving the exclusive right to D. S. Sammis to run a ferry from the main shore of Long Island to Fire Island. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the bill was clearly unconstitutional, as the Constitution forbade the granting of exclusive privileges to any person. He then moved that the vote by which the bill was passed should be reconsidered. But Mr. Bailey appealed to his fellow-Democrats for aid and they declined to reconsider their vote. The bill will therefore have to be killed in the Senate or vetoed by the Governor.

The Senate Finance Committee reported the Annual Supply bill and it was made a special order for Tuesday next. The Finance Committee has about doubled the amount appropriated by the Assembly, which was $375,000.

The Senate again passed the Military Code to-day, and the bill was taken to the Governor. The Sunday clauses of the Penal Code, as amended by the Assembly, were also approved by the Senate. The bill now goes to the Governor.

The Senate passed the Assembly bill conferring upon the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker the power to appoint all the employes of the State buildings in Albany. This is a favorite partisan scheme of the Democrats. For forty years a board consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker, Attorney-General, Secretary of State and the Controller have made these appointments. The three last-named officers are Republicans. By cancelling their names in the old law all the patronage is given to the Democratic Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker.

Upon motion of Senator Lord, to-day, Mr. Haggerty's bill to end the abuses of the receivership system was ordered to a third reading. Senator Titus moved that the Committee on Insurance should be discharged from the further consideration of Senator Kiernan's bill establishing a department of insolvent corporations. The motion was defeated by a vote of 16 to 15.

Senator Thomas's bill to prevent stock-watering was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee to-day, but the Assembly refused to approve the report.

A PROTEST FROM THE TEACHERS.

At a meeting of the instructors of the Normal College, including those of the Training Department, held in the college building yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that while in favor of any reasonable scheme to provide aid and support for aged or invalided teachers, the meeting protested emphatically against the so-called "Pension" or "Retirement" bill which is now being pushed through the Legislature at the very end of the session. The meeting protested against it on the broad ground that the proposed bill is objectionable in many of its features, and that notably it proposes to tax teachers without opportunity having been afforded them for its full discussion. It was furthermore resolved to call a general meeting of the teachers of the city to consider the matter.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BUILDING LAWS

The committee of architects and builders which is agitating for a modification of the proposed new building law has sent a document to the Legislature in which it urges eleven points against as many provisions of the law and in favor of amendments suggested by the committee. The committee objects to the computation of the height and depth of walls from the curb and suggests instead that it be made from the top of the foundation walls. It says that bondstones are useful only in isolated piers, and are not only not useful but actually harmful in continuous walls where they are required by the law, and that to enact the bill as it stands would put the building interests of the city under tribute to the bluestone trade without any good result. It is insisted that there is no sound reason for forbidding recesses in walls, or for requiring all Mansard roofs, or roofs of over thirty degrees pitch, to be built entirely fire-proof and of iron and that it would be an intolerable hardship to require iron columns to be tested and possibly removed after they are set in place and the superstructure placed on them; all tests should be made before the columns are set in place, as they can then be made much more readily. Soapstone borders around registers are also said to be open to many objections, marble and iron being both much better, although forbidden.

The document also declares that the provision requiring eight inches of brick and one inch of plaster between a flue and all brickwork is unnecessary, frequently impracticable, and is partly nullified by the succeeding permission to build furnace flues with four-inch walls on the mantel. Fire-brick and fire-clay mortar, it is asserted, are no better for flues that are not subject to a melting heat than ordinary bricks and mortar; the one-inch air space has not been found to work well in practice, and heavy burnt clay pipe, substantially set in mortar or plaster, should be substituted. The clause permitting frame houses that have been damaged to be rebuilt should be stricken out. Several objections are urged to the powers given to the Superintendent of the Buildings Bureau. The provision requiring sworn statements with every application is pronounced an indignity to a large, respectable and responsible class of men which has been found inquisitorial and objectionable in practice. The superintendent should not have power to delay building operations by withholding his approval of plans, but owners should be permitted to begin at once on filing their plans, which is said to be a sufficient notice to the Bureau. If after an owner has begun work it be found that his plans or building does not conform to the law, the Bureau can compel him to supply deficiencies at his own cost. The Board of Examiners ought not to be appointed as is proposed, but should consist principally, if not entirely, of architects, builders and civil engineers, and be appointed by the Mayor.

The Assembly agreed to the adverse reports on the bills providing for the election of Justices of the Court of Sessions of the Peace in New-York City and providing for the election of Police Justices in New-York.

WORK IN OTHER LEGISLATURES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 13.—The Free Pipe bill, giving the right of eminent domain to corporations for the purpose of transporting oil by pipe lines, and which has passed the Senate, was reported favorably in the House to-day.

BOSTON, April 13.—The House this afternoon, by a vote of 150 to 31, rejected the bill to restore double-taxation mortgages on real estate. The bill providing for the collection of damages for injuries received by Sunday trading was also rejected.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THREE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The XVIIth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 498 Third-ave. last evening, "Barney" Biglin in the chair. The regular routine business was transacted.

Colonel Schwartz presided over the deliberations of the XXth Assembly District Association at No. 154 East Fifty-fourth-st., in the absence of Judge Smith. Fifteen new members were admitted, and the usual monthly business was attended to.

The XXIst Assembly District Association, at its regular monthly meeting last night, passed resolutions expressing regret at the death and respect for the memory of the late Peter Cooper. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. After the regular meeting had adjourned, the Executive Committee met and divided the district into seven subdivisions, each in charge of a member of the committee. The roll of membership was also revised with a view to the selection of inspectors, poll clerks and captains of election districts.

A TIE VOTE IN PATERSON, N. J.

The charter of Paterson, N. J., requires the election every year of two Commissioners of Assessments—one from each of the leading political parties. At the election last Monday there were five candidates, two Republican, two Democratic and one Prohibitionist. The successful Democrat was Edward J. Keys, and it was supposed up to yesterday that David T. Ackerman had defeated his Republican rival, John Townley, by forty votes. The official canvass, however, shows that Ackerman and Townley are tied for the office, each having received 1,868 votes. The Board of Aldermen must now choose between Ackerman and Townley. The official majority of Barnert, Dem., for Mayor, is 868.

THE THEFTS FROM THE CITY.

NO ARRESTS YET MADE—A TALK WITH CONTROLLER CAMPBELL.

It was the belief of persons well-informed in regard to the matter yesterday that one or more warrants had been issued for the arrest of the confederates of William B. Carroll in the defalcation in the Controller's office. It is certain that a considerable amount of evidence has been collected, and warrants will probably soon be issued, if they have not already been. Deputy-Controller Storrs and Auditor Jackson, in the course of the day, visited the District-Attorney's office. They had a consultation with one of the assistants in the office, and Mr. Allen afterward called on the Controller. It was stated as the result of the consultations that no arrests would be made immediately, but that the examination into the affairs of the Controller's office would be continued further. The attention of the Grand Jury has not been called to the matter and no bench warrants had been issued at the closing of the District-Attorney's office. The fact that many of the coupons which had been cashed were sold to reputable bankers and brokers in Wall and that they were again presented and paid, street disposes of Mr. Emmet's assertion that all coupons which reached the disbursing desk were cancelled. There is no evidence so far that any of the coupons were counterfeited. Mayor Edson, Controller Campbell and Deputy-Controller Storrs were in consultation for a long time in the early part of the day. Later Mr. Storrs visited Justice Power at the Tombs Police Court. Mayor Edson said that he could not conceive how such irregularities could have gone on for so long a time without detection in a well regulated concern.

Controller Campbell, who was at his office for the first time since the defalcation was made public, said to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE: "The first real intimation we had that anything was wrong was in December last. The discovery was then made that nearly $11,000 more than the coupons called for had been paid in the previous six months in interest. Naturally this created a good deal of uneasiness. It was at first thought that this amount had been misplaced, and that it would be found credited to some other account. It was not, however, and meantime an investigation of Carroll's accounts had been ordered by me. Then I decided that the investigation should be a thorough one. The examination of the coupons was begun, but it was found after a while that this would take too long. The amount of each class of coupon bonds was known, as well as the amount due each six months as interest. Of course, there are some coupons which are not presented for some time after they are due. Some come from London, and some are held for a time by persons who have no immediate use for the money and so do not present them. Nevertheless, after the lapse of three months, the amount paid should be the great bulk of what was due. In some cases it was found to be in excess of the entire amount due. These irregularities, I have every reason to believe, began in July, 1879, eighteen months before I took office, and about the middle of Mr. Kelly's term. I do not think they will go beyond that time, as an examination carried into 1878 has disclosed nothing out of the way. The examination by the Commissioners of Accounts will probably not be finished for a month yet, but I am morally certain that the amount taken will vary very little from $148,000. It cannot be much more, and I am afraid it will not be much less."

"Have any warrants been issued for the arrest of any person in connection with this matter?"

"That is something of which, of course, I cannot speak. It has been ascertained, however, that some of these coupons which were cashed a second time were sold to reputable bankers and brokers in Wall-st. They were then sent by them here to be cashed."

"Should not that have been discovered?"

"It should have been, certainly."

George E. Hill, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, said that it would take them and a force of five or six assistants more than a month to go through all the coupons and count and compare them. For some time the Finance Department has been reducing, as far as possible, the number of coupon bonds. Only registered bonds are now issued.

A CONVENT THREATENED BY FLAMES.

A chimney of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, at Mulberry and Houston sts., caught fire last night. The smoke attracted a large crowd, and it was feared that a serious fire was under way. The children in the convent were formed into ranks, ready to be marched out in case it should be needful, and there was nothing approaching a panic, the Sisters remaining remarkably cool. The fire, however, was put out by a policeman without the aid of the Fire Department, and the children were sent to their rooms.

MR. STODDARD'S LECTURES.

John L. Stoddard gave his lecture, "Days in Rome: A Winter on the Tiber," at Daly's Theatre last evening, illustrating the Eternal City by stereopticon pictures. Mr. Stoddard took his hearers through the Arch of Titus to the Colosseum, thence to the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, showing many famous statues by the way. Mr. Stoddard's lectures will be continued next week.

DANGERS OF INDISCRIMINATE PRAISE.—(A caution to mothers.) Mrs. Tomlinson (to extremely eligible young lady): "I'm sure you'll like my son Richard, my dear Miss Goldmore. Not that he's exactly brilliant, you know, but he's so steady and good. Spends all his evenings at home, and always in bed by eleven. He's never given me an hour's uneasiness in his life!" "Good gracious!" exclaims Miss Goldmore, and instantly conceives for Richard a frantic aversion.—(Punch.

A REMONSTRANCE.—Retiring old gentleman (who had evaded the income tax for years, and had been "brought to book" at last): "Well, I can just manage it this time; but, look here, you must inform Her Majesty that in future, 'po' my word, she really mustn't count upon me as a source of income."—(Punch.

SOUTH CAROLINA BOURBONS.

THEIR TACTICS IN THE ELECTION CASES.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE WILLARD THREATENED WITH ASSASSINATION—HIS VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.—A very inadequate idea seems to prevail at the North of the intense feeling that has been excited here and throughout the State by the prosecution of the election cases by the Government. Even the columns of *The Charleston News and Courier* fail to convey any proper impression of the situation, fierce and vituperative as they are. The latest form which this feeling has assumed is an anonymous letter which has recently been sent to ex-Chief Justice A. J. Willard, who is associated with Samuel Melton in the prosecution of these cases. This is it:

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Ex-Chief Justice A. J. WILLARD.

DEAR SIR: I am your friend, who for years have stood by you through thick and thin and always admired your great learning and fairness upon the bench. A just lawyer, high-minded gentleman, patriotic citizen, who, by a decision when a Justice of the Supreme Court, saved the State from Chamberlain and his band of thieves. Now you seek to ruin the State by turning it over to worse enemies than they. Forgetting your honorable past you are pursuing a course which will place many citizens of South Carolina in the Albany Penitentiary, and that will bring quick retribution on your head. I know of my own personal knowledge that your life is now in imminent danger. A secret band has been formed to murder you and Snyder and perhaps Melton. How I came by this knowledge I will not tell you; but I shall tell you this: I want to save your life, and take this way of apprising you of your peril. If I should disclose my identity you would know that what I say is true. If you will come out in a card in *The News and Courier* or *Register* and admit that there is no foundation for the cases against our persecuted people, and sign your own name and advise the District-Attorney to *nol. pros.* all the cases, you will thereby save your life and save South Carolina.

A Democrat who deprecates bloodshed, and is still YOUR FRIEND.

That an accurate conception might be reached of the end the Government has in view and the means it is to adopt in attaining it, THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent called upon Judge Willard, with whom the following interview was held:

"It has been represented by the press of the State that the offences charged as having been committed against the United States election laws at the recent election are fictitious and part of a scheme having in view merely political objects. Is this true?"

"I presume this inquiry is directed to matters with which I am officially connected, and that would limit it to an inquiry as to the charges of offences against the laws relating to Congressional elections. My reply is that a Government never had better reason for investigating alleged violations of the law. To substantiate these charges is the province of a trial, and that has not taken place as yet. The press of the State declares the innocence of all the parties charged, without the means of knowing the truth of such an affirmation. The officers prosecuting in behalf of the Government have more exact knowledge on the subject, but should, I think, defer to the proper tribunals the annunciation of the guilt or innocence of the persons implicated. I can only say that the evidence on which arrests are proceeding is of the most convincing character, and fully justifies the action that has been taken.

"If you wish to form a judgment of the probabilities of guilt and innocence the single fact will suffice that the Congressional elections were carried by the votes of from a fourth to a third of the legal voters against the zealous efforts of the remaining three-fourths, or at least two-thirds. Those entitled to an opinion on the subject represent that not more than one-fourth of the voting strength supported the candidates that were declared elected, but for safety I shall place it at one-third. Such being the fact, it is obvious that the laws must have been set at defiance to obtain such a result.

"As for the motive of the prosecutions, I can say that it is to enable the great mass of the voters of this State to exercise effectually their elective franchise. Of course important political results will follow the establishment of honest elections, but what the Government is concerned with is the freedom of the right to vote and the honesty of the count."

"Was not the result to which you have alluded a consequence of the multiplicity of tickets and ballot boxes at the recent election, and of the confusion resulting therefrom when there was so large a mass of illiterate voters?"

"That did undoubtedly affect the result of the election of State officers, but not the Congressional elections. The voting for members of Congress took place at a poll distinct from that at which the State officers were voted for, a single box being used for the ballots for members of Congress, and the voting in that box being under the charge of a distinct Board of Managers, sitting and acting by themselves. There were only two ways in which the votes of the majority could be overcome. One was by preventing them from voting, and the other was by a false return of the votes. We have reason to believe that both of these plans were adopted according to the character of the persons available as managers of elections. The evidence on which the prosecution is proceeding points to both of these reasons as employed at different polling places."

"Then you would imply that a concerted attempt to set at defiance the election laws of the United States was made at the last election? Would not this be equivalent to rebellion against the Government?"

"Where rebellion is not evidenced by armed resistance to the Government it can only be shown to exist by evidence of a concerted resistance to the administration of justice. Until the results of the approaching trials are disclosed it will be premature to characterize the resistance that is opposed to the laws of the United States as a rebellion. At all events I must say that the people of South Carolina are not chargeable with standing in that attitude towards the United States, as the great majority are the victims and not the instigators of the resistance to the Government. The Government of the State is in the hands of a minority that seeks by lawlessness to perpetuate its authority. The case is like that of the Government of California, which was displaced by the Vigilance Committee in the early days of that State, as you may remember."

"I am informed that your life has been threatened. Is that the case?"

"Such is the fact, but I attach no importance to it, as the leaders of the movement have just reason to fear the consequences of bloodshed in arousing the country to a consciousness of the actual condition of this State."

It may be added that the prosecution finds the greatest difficulty in controlling its witnesses. They are bribed, intimidated, and threatened with prosecution for perjury in the State courts, so that none of them can be depended upon. In view of these facts the chances of obtaining conviction seem very slight.

LOUISIANA ELECTION FRAUD CASES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—The jury in the election fraud case against Markey, Donovan and Rankin, before the United States Court to-day, returned a verdict of not guilty. It is stated that the other cases will be taken up at once.

BASEBALL NEWS.

The best game of baseball played in the city so far this season took place at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The match was between the Cleveland and Metropolitan nines. About 1,200 people were present. Not a run was scored until the last inning. The Metropolitans played poorly in the field, but outbatted their League opponents. A full summary is appended:

Cleveland.	R.	BH	PO	A.	E.	*Metropolitan.*	R.	BH	PO	A.	E.
Dunlap, 2d b.	1	1	1	3	0	Nelson, s. s.	0	1	2	6	0
Hotaling, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Esterbrook 1b	0	0	15	0	0
Glasscock, s. s	0	0	2	3	0	Roseman, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Muldoon, 3d b	0	0	2	5	0	Grady, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
York, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Keefe, p.	0	2	0	3	1
Phillips, 1 b.	0	0	16	0	0	Holbert, c.	0	2	1	4	1
Evans, r. f.	0	0	1	1	0	Kennedy, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Bradley p.	0	0	0	4	0	Crane, 2d b.	0	0	6	2	1
Bushong, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Cassins, 3d b.	0	1	0	4	2
Total	1	1	27	17	0	Total	0	7	27	19	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs earned—Cleveland, 0; Metropolitan, 0. First base by errors—Cleveland, 4; Metropolitan, 0. Struck out—Cleveland, 1; Metropolitan, 0. Total left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Metropolitan, 7. Two-base hits, Keefe, Kennedy and Cassins. Total base hits—Cleveland, 1; Metropolitan, 10. Double plays, Nelson and Esterbrook. Umpire—John Kelly. Time of game, 1 hour and 50 minutes.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—New-York, 6; Baltimore, 0.

MAYOR BURNAP'S BELIEF IN ROCKAWAY.

Mayor Burnap was asked last night if there was any truth in a report that he had leased the big hotel at Rockaway. "No more truth," he replied, "than that I have leased a pit in the moon for a beer tunnel. No, sir, I know no more about the matter than you. I am out of the hotel business entirely, and am now in the dry-goods business. I believe in Rockaway, though. That hotel there is a palace. Manhattan has lost its great glory: its beach, and the Union Club have given up their rooms there.

THE COURTS.

FORGETTING HIS CHILDREN'S NAMES.

MR. GILL'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION TO DECIDE ON HIS SANITY.

The examination in the lunacy proceedings began against John Gill by his children was continued yesterday. Mr. Gill is over eighty years old and his children allege that his mind has become enfeebled, and that he is totally in the power of two women servants, Alice and Harriet Woodhull.

Mr. Gill testified that he did not know the name of the person who lived next door to him. He thought a long time; then he said that his son William did. He did not positively know the number of the house. He himself lived at No. 149. He could not state exactly the amount of the rent of the houses on either side of him, although the houses belonged to him. The witness first said the house where he lived belonged to him; afterward he said that he thought that he had deeded the house to Alice Woodhull. In reply to the question what rent he paid Alice Woodhull for living in her house, the witness said, "I had nothing to do with it. They understood it." He mentioned the names of four of his children and said that he could not think of the others as his memory was poor. He did not know how many grandchildren he had and he did not know their names. He could not tell the names of any of his grandchildren. He had known Mr. Sutton about a year ago, but he did not know who he was.

Mr. Gill said that he had got letters from people, but that he did not know from whom he had lately got a letter. He did not have any idea how much stock he owned in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. He had been in the habit of going to Europe every two or three years. He went to Europe alone a few years ago. He said first that Alice Woodhull never went to Europe with him. Afterward he said that he could not answer the question. He was not in Canada in 1882, and Alice and Harriet Woodhull did not go with him there. He did not know whether his wife left any jewelry. If she left any, he did not know where it was or anything about it. He did not know when he gave up business, as his memory was poor. He did not know whether or not he had made a will. The will was in the house somewhere, if he had made any. He did not know whether he had attended the Paris Exhibition; his memory was gone.

Mr. Gill added that he did not know what building he was then in; he could not describe it. He did not remember ever being at the court-room before. He did not know when he had been examined before. He did not remember whether he had been sworn on this proceeding. He thought not. He refused to count the jurors before him. He said that he had not given Alice Woodhull a Government bond in the morning to have it converted.

Mrs. Maria Smith, a daughter of Mr. Gill, said that in former years her father was a man of active business habits. He was very close and had a strong will. He controlled all persons about him. The witness first met Alice Woodhull, who entered her service as a common servant. Alice had just come to the country and had no property. Alice afterward went into Mr. Gill's service. She got $10 a month. Mrs. Smith, after her mother's death, went to live with her father. Not long before she left her father's house, Mr. Gill became quite familiar with Alice. The witness left her father's house because he wanted her to go. He felt that he was watched. On one occasion, Alice, in the presence of Mr. Gill, brandished a carving-knife over the witness's head. Mr. Gill made no remonstrance or comment in regard to Alice's conduct. Mrs. Smith first saw Harriet Woodhull at Mr. Gill's house last autumn. The witness went there with her sister and a policeman. They went to the base-ment door and asked to be let in. Harriet refused to let them in. After a time, Mr. Gill came out and received them affectionately. When seated in the parlor Harriet abused the witness shamefully. Mr. Gill twice ordered Harriet to go away, but she said that she would not go and that he did not dare to make her go. Mrs. Smith had not seen her father before in nine years. Before Mrs. Smith and her sister left the house Alice came in and abused the witness's sister violently.

Mrs. Smith said that she had asked her father what he had done with her mother's jewelry. Mr. Gill said he was sure he did not know. Harriet spoke up: "Don't you remember that you gave it to Alice?" Mr. Gill replied that he had not given it to Alice. Harriet said that she did not carry; she did not want the jewelry. She had a trunk full of the finest clothes and money enough to buy two houses. Presently Alice came in, and in an excited manner, declared that Mr. Gill had given the jewelry to her and that she defied the devil or any one else to take anything from the house. Then Alice shouted in Mr. Gill's ear, "I have told you I won't have these people coming here. If you don't send them away I will call the police and have them turned out. If they ever come here again, I tell you it will end the whole matter." Mr. Gill said nothing in reply but simply sank down in his chair. The witness said that her father told her that he was worth $500,000. Her income was $50 a day. He was a man of regular habits. He seldom went out in the evening, but went to bed about 9 o'clock, after having taken a smoke and a drink of brandy and water. William Gill, a son of Mr. Gill, was the next witness. He said that he visited his father in 1877. Since that time he had not visited him until last November. The reason why he stayed away from his father was because he was under the influence of his two servants. The witness estimated his father's property at $500,000 or $600,000. Prior to 1877 Mr. Gill was in the habit of going out driving often. Since that time the witness had never seen him go out except in the company of Alice or Harriet Woodhull. Several years ago Mr. Gill went to Europe in the company of the two.

John McMahon stated that he had been employed by William Gill to defend an action brought against him by his father. The witness went to Mr. Gill's house to serve a subpœna on him. When he inquired for Mr. Gill at the door, Harriet Woodhull said that he could not under any circumstances see him. A little while after Alice came and told the witness that if he made any disturbance, she would call the police and have him arrested. On a later occasion the witness went with others to Mr. Gill's house to take his testimony. Alice said that they could not see him. At last Alice gave way. Mr. Gill in his examination at his house said that he had never brought any proceeding against his son, and had never sworn to any papers. Mr. Gill did not want to answer any questions unless Alice was present, so that she could answer for him. The witness then gave up the attempt to examine Mr. Gill. The proceeding was subsequently discontinued. The witness said that the lawyer who appeared to represent Mr. Gill in reality represented Alice.

The next hearing in the case will be held on May 2.

LIEUTENANT WOOD'S INJURED CLOTHES.

Oliver E. Wood, a lieutenant in the Army, stationed at Governor's Island, while passing along Nassau-st. fell into one of the man-holes of the American Heating and Power Company. When he was rescued from the man-hole his clothes were in a condition sad to behold. The clothes could never be worn again. After a few minutes, he discovered that his leg was badly hurt. The pain in the leg increased rapidly and Mr. Wood had great difficulty in getting home alone. He was confined to the house on account of the condition of his leg for about two weeks. As the company refused to indemnify Mr. Wood for the damages which he had sustained, he began an action in the Superior Court to recover $1,000 damages. The defence of the company is that Mr. Wood had fallen into the man-hole through his own negligence. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Ingraham, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500. Mr. Wood testified to the circumstances of his fall. On cross-examination he said that he was now wearing his uniform in the city because his citizen's suit had been stained and he had not been able to buy another. The answer embarrassed a little his questioner.

MRS. YATES'S COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Justice Lawrence yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suits brought by Mrs. Anna E. Yates to recover a dower interest in the estate of Alonzo C. Yates. Mrs. Yates alleges that she is the lawful widow of Mr. Yates and that the divorce which he secured was obtained by fraud and without her knowledge. Justice Lawrence said that he did not think that Mrs. Yates had made out such a case as would justify him even in submitting to the jury the question of fraud. Moreover, the Court, when the judgment of divorce had been entered, had refused Mrs. Yates's application to have it set aside, and he could not sit as a Court of Appeal. It is said that Mrs. Yates will appeal to the General Term.

CIVIL NOTES.

An application was made yesterday to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the Electric Gas Lighting Company, on the ground that the company is insolvent.

Justice Barrett yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, refused to vacate an order restraining the proprietor of the Atlantic Casino from giving concerts on Sunday.

A suit for limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruelty, brought by Mrs. Anna Bennett against James Bennett, was referred to E. F. Strauss, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by Judge Brown.

In the suit brought in the Court of Common Pleas by the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, against the Manhattan Company, to recover $87,000 money loaned, Chief Judge Daly yesterday refused to grant a motion to have the case tried before a referee.

The town of Pelham in Westchester County began a suit a year or two ago to recover $132 as wharfage from the owners of the schooner R. G. Woolsey. Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, yesterday rendered a decision in which he awarded the town $9 24 with interest, making in all $10 86. The litigation is said to have cost the town about $1,500.

The certificate of incorporation of the Electric Arms Company has been filed. The capital stock is fixed at $1,000,000. The object of the company is to sell cartridges and firearms which are fired off by means of electricity. The trustees for the first year are C. H. Adams, Clinton D. McDougal, G. C. Walker and J. B. Frey.

A suit in which damages were laid at $10,000, brought by Charles O. Johnston against William Nelson and John Tobias, for aggravated assault and battery, was tried before Judge Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The plaintiff alleged that on July 8, 1881, he was assaulted and beaten in a liquor store at No. 91 Cherry-st., New-York, by the defendants. The jury awarded $3,000 as damages. L. J. Grant appeared for the plaintiff and R. J. Kelly for the defendant.

Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, heard arguments yesterday in the suit of Camille Faure and the Electrical Power Storage Company against Walter B. Whiting and others. The case has been in the State Courts and was recently transferred to the United States Court. The plaintiffs ask for an accounting and an injunction restraining the operations of the defendants. The suit arose out of the sale of the agency in this country of the Faure patents for storing electricity. A number of companies were organized in this country to use the patents, and Judge Wallace yesterday granted the injunction against all but one of the defendant companies.

THE QUEER ACCOUNTS OF A NEWARK BANK.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Mary A. Dovell against Receiver Hobart and the Directors of the First National Bank of Newark, N. J., was ended in Vice Chancellor Bird's Court at Newark yesterday. The suit was brought to recover certain property which Mrs. Dovell transferred to the bank to cover an alleged deficiency of about $100,000 in the accounts of her son, Loues Dovill, the second teller. She asserts that the directors promised to make an investigation of the accounts of her son, but did not do so; and that her son was not a defaulter. Teller William A. Thomas testified to several items for large amounts in Dovell's handwriting. The purpose of these items was to relieve the second teller's cash. They were fictitious charges. The cash was evidently cleared for purposes of examination by the Bank Examiner, but the examination did not occur.

The witness said that he had frequently made such false charges by direction of the cashier, Mr. Hedden, and described two sets of notes, amounting to over $100,000, signed by Dovell. They were in the cashier's box, but there is no record of these notes on the books of the bank. Their amount about covered Dovell's deficiency. Louis Dovell testified that after he left the bank's employ he was sent for by Hedden, who asked him to sign these notes; that he wanted to use them in New-York, and that he wanted them signed so as to look as if they were made out to him, and discounted for him, and were not for the bank. The testimony was then closed, and counsel began the summing up.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 244—The Omaha Hotel Company and others agt. Augustus Kountze and others;

No. 247—Augustus Kountze and others agt. the Omaha Hotel Company and others;

No. 1,206—A. S. Tulton, collector, etc., agt. A. M. Vite and others; and

No. 245—Howard County agt. the Central National Bank of Boonville, Mo. Argued.

No. 246—W. D. Porter, assignee, etc., agt. C. C. Lazear; and

No. 248—Annie Louis agt. the Trustees of Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. Continued.

No. 249—S. V. Tredway and others agt. C. W. Sanger;

No. 250—The Adriatic Fire Insurance and others agt. John P. Treadwell; and

No. 252—Mary E. Myers, widow, etc., agt. Frederick J. Swann and others. Argued.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Court of Appeals will meet on Monday, April 16. The following is the day calendar: Nos. 107, 74, 58, 109, 110, 111, 115, 116. Tuesday, April 17, and May 1 will be the next motion days.

OWEN GEOGHEGAN IN COURT.

ARRAIGNED FOR VIOLATION OF LAWS PROTECTING CHILDREN—AN ARROGANT DEFENCE.

Owen Geoghegan, keeper of a disorderly resort in the Bowery, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Gardner at the Essex Market Police Court, on complaint of Superintendent Jenkins and George H. Young, agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for violating section 290 of the Penal Code, in allowing