Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity has reported that the committee has discovered that Thomas Marsh, Superintendent of Tewksbury Almshouse, did not file any bond for the faithful discharge of his duties when elected in July last. The question is raised whether or not there is any legal Superintendent of the almshouse.

The House this morning voted $90,000 to the Tewksbury Almshouse, which is the same appropriation as that in the vetoed Charities bill.

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[Second Notice.]

It is a curious fact in an exhibition bearing the name of the Academy that among the 461 artists who are represented we find but 46 Academicians, only half the number composing that body. While there are 746 numbers on the catalogue, the works of Academicians are limited to 87. It is therefore clear that they cannot be accused of monopolizing an undue amount of space at this exhibition, and it is also clear to those who understand that the acceptance of Academicians' pictures is enforced by tradition that this exhibition emphasizes the proportionate relation of Academicians to the art production of the year. There are many members who have abandoned painting in oils, others who never exhibit, and it is improbable, taking one year with another, that the average representation is larger than has been indicated. A similar proportion holds among the associate Academicians, who number 82 in all, while but 39 are represented, and they by 73 works. We find therefore that nearly 400 artists outside of the academy have been given a place upon its walls. In number this array covers a wide field. Whether the selections have been made in a genuinely catholic and unprejudiced spirit it is always difficult to judge, but if this be granted, the result shows that we cannot yet afford oil exhibitions of this size, if an exhibition gallery is to be ranked at a higher level than a salesroom.

It becomes interesting also to note the disposition of the 87 paintings received from Academicians. In the south gallery 33 of the 41 pictures by Academicians hang upon the first line, which shows 43 pictures in all. In the east gallery 17 of the 22 academic paintings are upon the first line, which bears a total of 30. In the west gallery 7 of the 9 works of Academicians are on the first line, upon which hang 22 pictures in all. The north gallery shows 10 out of the 12 paintings by Academicians upon the first line, which bears a total of 32, while in the northwest gallery 2 of the 3 academic pictures are on the first line, which is occupied by 23 in all. There are no paintings by Academicians hung either in the corridor or the library. We find, therefore, that 69 of the 87 works by Academicians are hung upon the first line. The remainder are, with perhaps two or three exceptions, well placed upon the second. There are in all 527 pictures in the galleries which we have alluded to, and 148 are hung upon the first line. From this it will be seen that Academicians with 87 out of 527 pictures have been given 69 out of 148 places on the first line. In other words, while their proportion of representation is 1 in 6, their proportion of first-line places is about 1 in 2. It is worth while to illustrate the customs which regulate selection and hanging, because ignorance of these customs leads to a false conception of the character of the exhibition, and because, in addition, there is a yearly augmenting spirit of protest which exists and has been publicly voiced within as well as without the Academy, against the methods of selection and hanging which have prevailed. It may be said that the Academy, like any organization, has a right to provide for its own members. If this system is to be continued, however, it should be publicly acknowledged and understood. It should not be yearly claimed that the Academy exhibition is made up of works selected solely upon their merits. No wonder that high-spirited Academicians demand that as much should be expected of them as of outsiders, and that any one of themselves who falls below a befitting standard receive the stimulus of a rejection. This is one step which the Academy can take, and thereby benefit itself in raising the character of its exhibitions.

There is little presented by this exhibition in the way of portraiture which will be remembered. Mr. Alexander's portrait of Mr. Parke Godwin, a strong and dashing work marked by a vigor which shades into uproariousness, Professor Weir's excellent portrait of Professor Williams, an emphatic triumph for the artist, and Mr. Beckwith's portrait of a lady are the three which stand out with especial distinctness. The last is distinguished by minor virtues and major faults. It is to be admired as an example of effective and vigorous brush work, but in an artistic sense it is exactly on a par with a production of Worth, for the artist has troubled himself little with thoughts of sentiment or character, but only calls upon us to admire this lovingly rendered dress. And indeed the deep purple velvet folds are very beautiful, and no doubt have struck pangs of envy to the hearts of many fair beholders who have hardly cared to lift their eyes to the face above. This is a picture which would wortnily grace the parlor of any fashionable milliner. We can thank Mr. Beckwith for a lovely piece of color, and for cunning management of lights and shades, and skilful rendering of texture, but for nothing else. "Come, admire me," cries the picture, and we are willing to let our admiration feed on whatever it can find. We can find much admirable work in the execution—little but bad taste and too evident effort for "a stunning effect" in its motives and purpose. And the flamboyant background suggests that this stately lady is marching straight to an *auto da fé*. There is a subdued violence of background in Mr. Charters Williamson's portrait of a lady, No. 97, in the north gallery, which on the whole is a very creditable work, more clearly defined than his usual careless and vague companion portrait, No. 120, in which the curious purplish light in the background serves only to enhance the natural pallor of the face. Opposite hangs a portrait of Mr. W. J. Le Moyne by Mr. William H. Lippincott, which possesses a quiet and serious interest and a freedom from the uneasiness which pervades Mr. Maynard's full-length portrait, No. 111. Mr. Maynard has evidently cherished ambitious designs regarding this picture, but we cannot help feeling that desire has outstripped fulfilment. His use of neutral color in a low key becomes monotonous from the lack of accentuation. There is no central point in the painting, nothing to a trace the eye to the face; but the most surprising feature is the absence of modelling and the consequent perfect flatness which pervades the picture. And now about the drawing of the head and face, particularly the lips! The painting gives an impression of stiff constraint, heightened by the rigid lines and angles. Perhaps Mr. Maynard has not yet overcome his early training. The highly colored study of a head by Mr. Charles S. Pearce, and Mr. Flagg's mechanical portrait, No. 108, need no comment, while Mr. Huntington's fidelity to his early training, as evinced in his portrait of the late Rev. Dr. Bellows and his three other paintings, has become a matter to be taken for granted, without remark. The examples by Mr. Dielerich and Mr. Fellows, Nos. 6 and 73, are among the many harmless curiosities of the exhibition.

In the south gallery hangs Mr. Oliver's huge portrait of Mr. Edwin Booth as *Hamlet*, a portrait which cannot be satisfying to Mr. Booth's personal friends, nor even to the multitude of his admirers who know him only across the foolights. It is conventional in its arrangement—how often have we seen those studio draperies!—always associated with a studied pose, as here the attitude of profound thought, seated with elbow on knee and chin on hand. Yet there is wanting the feeling which might be conveyed by the subject either in his real or fictitious character. We see that it is a picture, but are moved little to concern ourselves with Booth or *Hamlet*. The figure makes no appeal, contains no suggestiveness, and so we can coldly note the dingy coloring which prevails, the ghastly yellowish white of the face, and the strange lack of relation between the head and body caused by the length and inclination of the neck, as well as the lack of substance in the figure, and the dryness in the painting. We have already alluded to Mr. Eastman Johnson's two portraits in the gallery, both below what we have a right to expect of a man rated as almost if not quite at the head of our portrait painters. It is like a revival, or rather a resurrection, to find two portraits by Mr. William Page in this exhibition, and there is a touching fitness in the perpetuation of the memory of the lamented Academician, Thomas Leclear, by one who was elected to membership nearly half a century ago and ranks among the earliest members. Mr. Page exhibited a portrait of Colonel Shaw at the Academy in 1874. Is not this head a study from that? We can find much to hold our interest in these two portraits, and although we may feel a lameness of quality and lack of robust substance, we must confess that Mr. Page maintains his own in comparison with more pretentious works in this exhibition. Those who saw the two large paintings by Mr. Page not long since shown at the Metropolitan Museum need not be told that these portraits are not the most favorable examples of his style. The stereotyped portrait of ex-Governor Hoffman will hardly move any beholder. Mr. Yewell's coarse and violently colored portrait in the west gallery is distinctly objectable, while the portraits by Messrs. Schlesdorf and Richards are hardly worth comment. Miss K. H. Greatorex betakes herself to portrait painting as she would paint a nosegay of wild flowers, with eccentric results in coloring, but with a touch that augurs well for future performance. Mr. Underhill has a suggestion of vigor in his portrait, No. 473, which we fail to find in No. 510. In the east gallery a large painting by Miss Anna Lea Merritt occupies a position of prominence to which it exhibits no title. The portraits of two children have been introduced into a composition in which a bird and various articles of furniture play a part after the fashion of a former day. It must needs be a very meek bird that would submit itself to such palaguatic and lifeless children as these. Their mottled flesh betrays a very crude use of color, and their amorphous limbs a lack of modelling particularly noticeable in the arms of the girl and in the drawing of the bent knee which is made so prominent. There is a very amateurish flavor here. Mr. Benoni Irwin's portrait of Dr. Muybridge also hangs in this gallery, a dignified and careful work, of which we spoke at its exhibition at the Union League Club.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BOSTON, May 3.—E. L. Arnold, a leather merchant, is unable to meet his payments in full. His liabilities are about $22,000, of which it is said over $20,000 is due to creditors in New-York. He shows assets of about $16,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3.—Max Franklin, wholesale dealer in notions, has made an assignment to J. Fleischel. The liabilities are reported at $40,000; nominal assets about $30,000; preferred claims, $12,000.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 3.—The St. Albans Iron and Steel Mills have filed a petition of insolvency. The schedule filed shows liabilities of $505,000, and assets of $497,000. Boston and New-York creditors are interested only in small amounts. A meeting will be held May 11 to choose an assignee.

THE COURTS.

TWO MRS. STANLEYS IN COURT.

Mrs. Sarah J. Stanley, in May, 1882, was appointed administratrix of the estate of Arthur Stanley, who had been run over and killed by a wagon driven by Richard Mehrtens. She sued Mr. Mehrtens for $5,000 damages, but the suit was compromised. Mrs. Stanley testified at the inquest held in the case of Mr. Stanley that she was his lawful wife. A few days ago another woman applied to Surrogate Rollins for an order directing the administratrix to show cause why the letters of administration should not be revoked, on the ground that she (the petitioner) was the only real and and genuine widow of Mr. Stanley. The matter was argued yesterday before Surrogate Rollins, who reserved his decision. The petitioner produced a marriage certificate, showing that she had been married to an Arthur Stanley. The administratrix also produced proof of her marriage with Arthur Stanley. She declared in an affidavit that the petitioner was not the widow of the man whose estate she was administering.

MR. AND MRS. BRINKERHOFF NEGOTIATING.

The argument on the motion for the appointment of a receiver in the suit brought by Cornelius Brinkerhoff against his former wife, Sarah S. Perry, to have a deed by which he transferred absolutely many years ago all his property to her declared a trust deed, was held yesterday before Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court, Chambers. The jury having recently found that the deed was executed by Mr. Brinkerhoff when he was drunk and that he supposed that it was merely a trust deed, the principal objection which the counsel for Mrs. Brinkerhoff could make to the appointment of a receiver was that as the property was situated in New-Jersey the court had no jurisdiction. It was finally decided to let the matter stand over in order to give the contending parties time to finish the negotiations now pending for a friendly settlement of the controversy.

CIVIL NOTES.

Justice Barrett yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, made an order appointing John C. Gray referee in the suit recently begun by Mrs. Mary Alice Pearle, against her husband, George Osmond Tearle, for an absolute divorce.

Frank B. Hastings yesterday obtained a verdict for $300, against William and Marion Malone, the parents of his wife, the value of certain furniture which, he asserted, they had wrongfully witheld from him. Mrs. Hastings refused to leave her parents to live with her husband, and also refused to allow him to remove certain furniture, asserting that she had made a free gift of it to her.

James W. Dikeman recently sued the city to recover salary as inspector of buildings at $84 a month from January 15, to June 3, 1879. Mr. Dikeman was appointed to his office in January, 1879, but not having passed the examination required by law, he was suspended until he had done so. Although he performed no services during the time of his suspension, he asserted that he should be paid his full salary. Judge Van Hoesen yesterday decided that Mr. Dikeman under the circumstances had no claim in law to be paid for doing nothing.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 3.—In the Court of Appeals to-day—present, the Hon. William C. Ruger, C. J., and associates—the following business was transacted:

No. 128—John B. Hart, appellant, agt. the Mayor, etc., of New-York, respondent—Argued.

No. 147—Morris Corey, respondent, agt. Francis W. Tracy, appellant—Submitte.

No. 148—Matthew A. Dickinson, appellant, agt. the Mayor, etc., of New-York, respondent—Submitted.

No. 135—James Langdon, appellant, agt. the Mayor, etc., of New-York, respondent—Argued.

No. 144—Daniel Craig, respondent, agt. the town of Andes, appellant—Argued.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, May 3: Nos. 150, 154, 537, 542, 162, 164, 1[illegible]6, 151.

COURT CALENDARS—MAY 4.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 30, 63, 84, 108, 120, 232, 249, 305, 345, 354, 364, 364, 365, 366, 372, 375, 376, 378, 383, 384, 391, 392, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Contested will of James Stokes at 11 a. m. Estate of Ellis H. Ellis at 3 p. m.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.—No day calendar.

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

THE CHILD-SLAYER'S OWN STORY.

Boston Herald, May 2. Report of the trial at which Charles F. Freeman, of Pocasset, Mass., was pronounced sane and indicted for murder.

When his name was called, Freeman walked to the witness stand, stopping on his way to drink a glass of water. He stated that he was thirty-seven years of age.

Mr. Taber—Will you state briefly your life at Pocasset, immediately previous to May 1, 1879?

Witness (after a long pause)—I should very much prefer not to go back to that time, unless it is absolutely necessary. I am willing to answer any questions which may be asked me, and to give all the information in my power about this matter; but if I can do this without going into the details of these things I should like to.

"Well, I ask you whether, four years ago, you now realize that you were insane?"

"I was an insane man.

"Did you, at that time, realize that you were insane?"

"I did not."

"Will you state to the Court how soon it became apparent to your mind that you were then insane?"

"Within two years from the present time, I think."

"Can you give us any of the reasons or causes which led you to find that you had been insane?"

"One reason why I was enabled to distinguish between my natural feelings and the feelings that animated me previous to May 1, 1879, was because I never had had any experience with insane persons. When I got to Danvers I found a condition of things there with which I was wholly unfamiliar. I found people there who saw God and had communications with Christ (here the witness exhibited much emotion), who believed that they were with Christ, who believed that God had special revelations, who interpreted signs. The question arose in my mind, knowing, as I did, that these men were insane, unclitable men, many of them filthy and others treacherous, knowing them to be insane, the question arose in my mind whether I also was not insane. Being desirous of arriving at the truth in the matter and dealing out exactly my position, I was ready to concede to the truth and allow what had passed to go and accept what was the truth, even though it condemned all my previous life. (Here the witness could not control his sobbing and wept for several moments. He soon recovered, however, and resumed clean and almost cool through the rest of the examination.) "When I thought I was in the truth I was ready to make any sacrifice for it; and when I saw my error, I have been ready and willing to acknowledge it, whatever the punishment it brought to me; and whenever I found in the asylum that any opinion I formed was contrary to an opinion previously held, I always called the doctor's attention to it. In that way he was been able to follow me, step by step, through what he calls my conversione. I was sent to the insane hospital, and, as I have said, I saw my error, and I regret it as the most dreadful act that was ever perpetrated. I feel that I have been vindicated. I do not blame any person or persons, but I consider it an unfortunate affair from the beginning, and for which, perhaps, no one person has such responsibility. I have been asked repeatedly if I have ever felt remorse. I cannot conceive of an honest man feeling remorse if he acts up to the very highest conception of his duty at the time, and I certainly did. I never believed in anything of that sort, and never believed in any religion that demanded anything of this sort from me. It was an experience quite new to me. I never aspired to be a preacher, and I was quite satisfied to live a quiet life at home with my wife. I never aspired to go into politics or hold office, and for that reason I do not think it can be said against me that I wished to be a great man and gain notoriety. I never wished to hold any position previous to going among the Adventists in Pocasset. I have never since written to a single person in Pocasset except once to Mr. Foster Howe on business matters. I shall probably never go to Pocasset again. I have no desire to go there. I have no desire to join any association of religionists. I think I have had sufficient of religious experience to last me during my natural life. Not but what I feel that I should lead a conscientious and pure, and perhaps I may term it a holy, life. That I intend to do—to lead an honest life, but, at the same time, I do not intend to return to any life approaching that of my past life, or to anything which would lead me to such a fearful conclusion as previously. It would be a very hard thing for anybody to induce me to return to such a life."

"What would you do if released?"

"I should accept the first position which was offered me, provided it was respectable. I wish for nothing but to earn enough to support my wife and child, and I would not mind how menial or low my occupation was, if respectable."

Witness proceeded to state that he was a member of the Methodist church and took care of the meeting house; he finally discontinued his attendance with the Methodists and joined the Adventists. The cross-examination was then continued as follows:

"Do you remember having a dream which has been spoken of?"

"Yes."

"When did that happen?"

"About fifteen months before the trouble."

"You felt that you had a certain duty to do and that certain taste were being put to you?"

"I did."

"And you complied with all these literally?"

"I did."

"And you believed at the time that you were doing God's will?"

"I did."

"Did it occur to you that in any of these things you would violate the law of the land?"

"I never did violate the laws, except in the final act."

"Did you ever discuss and consider that question, whether, if you did obey the will of God, you would be violating the laws of the land?"

"I did."

"Well, how did that affect you?"

"It didn't affect me. I thought that we ought to obey God rather than man."

"Do you ever discuss, even now, whether you were insane or not at the time?"

"No, sir. There is no question in my mind in regard to my being insane at that time."

"What was your idea when you heard the doctors in court testifying that you were insane?"

"My opinion then was they didn't know anything about it and I did."

BOSTON, May 3.—Counsel for Charles F. Freeman, the Pocasset murderer, applied to Chief Justice Morton today for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his client's release on the ground that he is now sane, although he was insane at the time the deed was committed. The Court will decide on Saturday.

QUICK DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS.

From The Clearfield (Iowa) Enterprise.

Postmaster Jacobs informs us that it takes but two days to get THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE to Clearfield. For instance, a paper printed on Tuesday will get here on Thursday. Were George Washington to rise up out of his grave and get his eye on this item, he might not think us as truthful as he in his younger days—but it's a fact. The distance from here to New-York is not less than 1,200 miles.

THE INNOCENT TICKET SPECULATOR.

The wiles of the ticket speculator are many and his ways are devious. Many devices are resorted to by him to obtain the best seats in the theatre when full houses are the rule. Among those who were collected on Wednesday in front of the box office of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where Mrs. Langtry is now playing, was the veteran speculator "Joe" Seagrist. He was very ignorant, indeed, of the ways of theatres, and of this one in particular; and was very careful to tell the young man in the box office that he was near-sighted and wanted seats as near the stage as possible. He purchased several of the best seats and was about turning away, when an amused spectator said, laughingly:

"Ah, Seagrist, are you buying those seats for yourself?"

The cunning old speculator turned on his questioner a face dark with passion and fiercely shouted:

"When you can tell what the Pope of Rome is doing at this particular time it will be time enough for you to interfere in my private affairs, and not afore."

And he hurried away.

A PENNSYLVANIA INSANE ASYLUM.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 3.—The majority and minority report of the joint committee to investigate the charges made against the management of the Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont were read in the House last evening. The former does not charge the management with permitting maltreatment of patients or detention of sane persons. It does, however, assume that the State, by reason of the large amounts it contributes to the support of the institution, should have a controlling influence in the management and recommends legislation with that in view. It further argues that the medical supervision of the patients and the business management of the concern should be in different hands.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—*The Northwestern Miller* will to-morrow publish the following: "The product of the Minneapolis mills for the week was 14,200 barrels, six of the twenty-two mills being idle. The receipts of wheat were 281,500 bushels. The shipments of flour were 80,000 barrels. The amount of wheat in store in Minneapolis mills and elevators is 1,720,000 bushels. On the whole the condition of the milling interests is less favorable this week; sales are slow at the advance of last week. The cry of the millers is that wheat is too high for the present prices of flour."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: I miss quotations of San Francisco mining stocks in your paper very often, when they are to be found in some other paper, which is proof of their being received, I suppose. I have entered my complaint.

Hartford, Conn., April 24, 1883. READER.

[They are always printed in THE TRIBUNE when they arrive before it goes to press. Sometimes, owing to the distance and interruptions to telegraphic communications, they come too late. Papers with circulation which does not compel them to go to press quite so early may get these quotations in when THE TRIBUNE, owing to their late reception, misses them, but this has not been more than once in two weeks.—*Ed.*]

FEATURES OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 3.—Large sales of wheat by C. J. Kershaw & Co., Dwight & Gillette and other firms through which Armour often trades, gave rise to a belief to-day that the wheat clique was realizing. The sales were for the most part made by brokers, the commission men's names, however, being given up. The little weakness exhibited toward the close of the day was due to this fear that the greatest "bulls" about the wheat pit were satisfied with their profit and were realizing. This nervousness was not felt by the best posted men in the wheat crowd. "If Armour is selling," said a commission man, "he is selling to buy back again, but whether he is selling or buying, it will have no lasting effect. The whole country is buying wheat now on the belief of a crop failure. The May report of the Agricultural Bureau will have a vast influence."

Speculation continues comparatively dull. The great local operators made their purchases of wheat more than a month ago, and have not, it is believed, yet begun to make their sales. On the other hand, such of the local speculators whose views induce them to believe in lower prices are out of the market. Wheat is too high in their estimation to buy, yet the situation is such as to make it hazardous to sell, because the two classes of customers are just now out of the market. Things to the commission men seem dull. The major part of the orders come now from the country men and women. Farmers, store-keepers and schoolteachers are buying wheat. New-York is not cutting much of a figure. Lester & Co. are decided "bears" on the situation, and it is only natural, consequently, that Quinlan and his customers should feel the same way. Nichols & Parks are quoted as saying that a break just now is safer to bet on than an advance. With these firms occupying such a position, New-Yorkers are kept pretty well out of grain. Lladblom and Kershaw are about the only ones with much influence in New-York who are advising their customers to buy wheat, and to keep buying at any rate until the figures are in the twenties. Cincinnati has been on the wrong side of the wheat market, because of the influence of Handy's old firm and of the advice of McGeoch, Everingham & Co. St. Louis and the Southwestern cities, as usual at this time of the year, have sent more orders to sell than to buy, and have consequently lost money.

All day wheat was very strong and steady. The July option touched $1 17¾, but then a rumor of the clique's selling got abroad, and a decline of half a cent followed. The May option stopped at $1 12¾, the June at $1 15 and the July at $1 17¼. Corn was as steady as wheat, and closed at 55½ cents for May and 57¾ cents for June. The receipts of grain were smaller to-day, only 45 cars of wheat and 181 of corn being inspected. Pork and lard both advanced and were very strong. Only 15,000 hogs were reported at the yards. New York stepped at $19 57½ June at $19 65, May lard at $11 65 and June at $11 82½.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 3, 1883.

The following was the only sale held at the Exchange salesroom to-day

By Louis Mesier.

1 plot of land on 11th ave, n e cor of 190th st, 86x130 x75.10x 3[illegible]3, also plot of land n s West 190th st, block front between 11th and 12th aves, 50x100 8.0.5x33, and plot of land n s West 190th st, block front between 12th ave and Kingsbridge Road, 16x26x10x20.2, W E S Rua4 ..... $13,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

46th st, s s, 370 ft e of 6th-ave, 21.6x100.5; Sarah A Kellogg to E M Perkins	1
18th-st, n s, 360 ft w of 1st-ave, 20x92; Theresa Josephina Lunkenheimer to S P Hartsch	14,000
27th-st, e s, 117.1 ft w of 7th-ave, 25x98.9; A Kramer et al to A Berger	12,500
2d-ave, n e cor of 1st-st, 81.5x66x74x81.6; D L Einstein and wife to E Einstein	10
8th-ave, s e cor of 16th-st, 49.1x100; Lucene Gunning and husband to M B Brown	6,400
16th-st, s s, 125 ft w of 9th-ave, 75x115.1x75x108.3; B Wallace to Emma Knapp	23,000
114th-st, s s, 450 ft e of 8th-ave, 15x100.10; G Rosenbaatt to H Hildburgh	4,000
16th-ave, e s, 77 ft s of 28th-st, 240.4x100; R H Tracy to J McMahon	37,000
1st-ave, e s, 23 ft s of 20th-st, 25x96; F Wolfram and wife to Sophie Berie	21,500
128th-st, n s, 195 ft w of 7th-ave, 16x99.11; S Lynch and wife to Ann E Hillyer	12,000
5th-ave, e s, st. 151 ft s of 126th st, 2 x110; C J Fisk and wife to Louisa Fisk	12,500
6th-st, n s, lot 123 (Morrisania), 25x235x170 to morse-ave x100x148x135, Lena L Cary to E M Cary et al, trustees	1
114th-st, n s, 262.6 ft e of 2d-ave, 18.9x100.11; W Fernschild and wife to Mary E Flanagan	1,000
Lexington-ave, e s, 21.11 ft n of 30th-st, 21.11x100; M H Cashman, executor, to Annie McCahill	16,000
58th-st, n s, 80 ft w of 7th-ave, 25x100.5; J M Knap and wife to J Nobe	10,250
129th-st, 100 ft e of 5th-ave, 10x99.11, J W Bell to T Wandell	1
129th-st, s s, 100 ft e of 5th-ave, 20x99.11; T Wandell to Isabella Bell	1
5th-st, s s, 214 ft e of Ave-B, 24.9.96; C E Loew to F V Hawley	20,000
46th-st, s s, 75 ft w of 3d-ave, 25x100; Johanna E H Landsberg and husband to Susanna Coox	13,000
14 lots of ground in east Tremont; M Armstrong to Bronx Wool and Leather Co	1
77th-st, s s, 350 ft w of 3d-ave, 25x102; R Tobin to B Martin	5,500
Grove-ave, e s, 350 ft n of Cliff-st, 50x100; W O Locke to J R Williams	10,000
Eldridge-st, s s, 265 ft w of 2d-ave, 18x89 ft Stuyvesant to W C Rutherfurd	1
Ave-, w s, 92 ft n of 16th-st, 23x88; M Foehrenback et al to Mary Reilly	8,800
Columbia-st, s e 75½, also No 25 Ave D, and also No 13 Christie-st, etc, etc; C D J Noelke and wife to Johanna Noelke	1
Kingsbridge Road, e s, adjoining lands of I Dyckman; A M Hays and wife to W H Hays	1
145th-st, e s, 124 ft e of Whitlock-ave, 50x100; L J Conlan, referee, to C M Boyle	435
114th-st, n s, 200 ft e of 2d-ave, 28x100.10; Ann McGinnis to W Fernschild	1
46th-st, e s, 370 ft e of 6th-ave, 21.6x100.5; A B Kellogg, executor, to Elizabeth M Perkins	33,500
Hester-st, No 1; R W Tailer and wife to T Moore and another	18,000
6th-ave, n e cor of 11th-st, 24.6x70.1x59x117, w s, S Banks to A McCleland	39,250
10th-ave, w s, 74.1 ft n of 40th-st, 49.4x100, F D Tappan, justice, and another, to T P Howell & Co	1
Same property, T P Howell & Co to H A Childs et al	17,500
12th-st, s s, 240 East, 21.1x98.1; C W Wetmore, referee, to J I West	7,100
South Broadway, lots 22 and 30 (7 acres); T L Ogden, referee, to J R Suyam	1,700
Mosholu-ave, lot 20 (about 2 acres); same to Melvin B Gwin	1,000
Mosholu-ave, lot 19, 3½ acres; same to Anne W Snydam	1,100
Mosholu-ave, lots 27 and 28, 4 1-5 acres; same to J F Doyle	1,650
Mosholu-ave, lots 20, 23, 24 and 25 4½ acres); same to T E Thorn et al	3,825

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.
MAY 3, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales O'p'g.	H'g'st.	Low'st	Final.	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
B. Air L. pref.	84½	84¾	83½	84¾	84⅝	84¾	1,400
C., St. L. & P. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	53½	5[illegible]	100
Canada Pacific	64	65½	63½	64½	64½	64½	23,660
Can. South.	66⅞	67	66¼	67	66¼	66¾	300
Central of N.J.	77½	77½	76½	77½	77⅞	77	7,100
Cent. Pac.	77½	77½	77	77½	77½	77¾	100
C. & O. 1st pref	31½	31½	31½	31½	31¼	31¾	100
C. & A. pref	140½	140½	140½	140½	...	...	100
C. & N. W.	134⅝	134¾	134¼	134	134½	134⅝	100
Do. pref.	151½	152	151½	152	151½	152	900
C., M. & St. P.	103½	103⅞	103½	103⅝	103⅝	103¾	20,600
Do. pref.	119½	120	119½	120	119½	120	1,050
C.St.P.,M.&O.	49½	50½	49½	50	50	50½	5,310
Do. pref.	107½	108⅜	107½	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜	1,400
C. R. & Q.	125⅞	126	125⅞	126	125¾	126	545
C. R. I. & P.	125	126	125	125	125	125½	100
Cin. San. & C.	43	43	43	43	41	43	200
C. C. C. & I.	74½	74½	74½	74½	74¼	74½	400
Col. & G. pref.	60	60	60	60	60	64	100
Del. L. & W.	127½	128½	127¼	127¾	127⅝	127¾	26,000
D. & H. Canal.	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼	110	110¾	100
D. & Rio G.	50½	51½	50½	51	50⅞	51	37,950
Des. & S. C.	85	85	85	85	84½	85½	12
E. T. Va. & G.	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¾	2,200
Do. pref.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	21½	21¾	4,400
E. & T. H. pref.	96	96½	96	96	96⅝	96½	1,200
Ill. cent.	145	145	145	145	...	...	300
Ill. Leased L.					81	...	
I. B. & W.	29¾	30¼	29½	30¼	30	30½	1,150
Lake Shore.	110½	111¼	110¾	110¾	110½	110¾	16,525
L. E. & W.	30	30	30	30	29⅝	30	210
Long Island.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66½	67½	200
Louis & Nash.	53¼	54⅛	53⅛	53⅝	53½	53⅝	9,000
Manhattan con	43	43	44	43	42	43	700
Mich. Cen.	94	94⅜	93½	94	93½	94	1,000
Mil. L. S. & W.	14	14	14	14	14	16¾	100
M. L. S. & W. pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47	47½	200
M. & St. L.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	28⅛	29	100
M. K. & T.	30½	31	30⅞	30½	30½	31	855
Mo. K. & Tex.	104	104½	104	104¼	104⅛	104⅜	4,000
Morris & Es.	125	125	125	125	124¼	125½	30
N. Y. Central.	124	124¾	123½	123⅞	123¾	123⅞	21,350
NYC. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	11¾	12	500
N. Y. L. E. & W.	37	37¼	37	37	36½	37	3,205
N. Y. & N. E.	38	38	38	38	37½	39	380
N. Y., O. & W.	27⅞	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	8,764
Nor. Pac.	50⅞	51¼	50⅞	51	51	51½	1,300
Do pref.	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	86¾	88¾	700
N. Y. L. & W.	88½	88½	88½	88½	88¼	88½	110
Ohio Cen.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	125
Ore. Trans.	84½	85¼	84½	85	84⅜	84⅞	8,800
P. D. & E.	21	21	20¾	20¾	20½	21	500
Phil. & Read.	55	55¼	55	55⅛	50	55⅞	1,700
P. Ft. W. & C.	135	135	135	135	...	...	100
P. P. Cin. & C.	127	127	127	127	125½	127½	250
Rem. & Sar.	145	145	145	145	144	145	50
Rich. & Dan.	60	60	60	60	60	61	300
R. D. & W. P.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	34⅛	34⅝	700
Rock. & Pitts.	20¾	20¾	20	20	19¾	20¼	300
St. L. A. & T. H. pf	91	91	91	91	91	92	100
St. P. & D.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½	40	100
St. P. M. & M.	131	131	130½	131	130½	130¾	1,122
Tex. & Pac.	39⅞	39¾	39¼	39½	39½	39⅝	4,300
Union Pac.	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97½	97⅛	97½	15,700
Wabash.	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	29⅛	29¾	400
Do. pref.	46½	47¼	46½	47⅛	47	47¼	4,000
Amer. Cable.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66½	68	178
M. U. Tel.	20	20	20	20	20	21	300
W. U. Tel.	83⅞	83½	82⅞	83¼	83¼	83½	7,700
Adams Ex.	127½	127½	127½	128	...	127	50
Am. Ex.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92½	200
Pac. Mail.	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	42	400
Col. Coal & I.	37½	38¼	37½	37½	37½	38	850
Total sales of the day							264,208

*129¼ seller 60 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4s Coupon 1907	119⅝	U S 3s Registered	
10,000	119⅝	10,000	104⅝

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Atlantic & Pac Inc		Fort Worth & D	N Orleans & P 1st
10,000	25¾	1st	5,000 90
10,000	25⅞	9,000 72½	5,000 89¾
20,000	26⅝	2,000 72½	7,000 89⅞
30,000	27	Gt Western 2d	3,000 89
5,000