CAPTAIN JOHNSON'S PLUCK.

CLINGING TO THE LAST TO HIS STEAMSHIP OFF THE BANKS,

Though the Sailors had Left and the Ship was Rudderless and Without Motive Power, the Friendly Gellert Directed to Steer Off—The Captain at Last Induced to Leave.

Capt. John E. Johnson and a crew of forty men, taken from the sinking steamship Syria off the Grand Banks by the steamship Gellert, arrived at this port yesterday. For eight days the Syria was tossed about by fierce winds that prevailed in the neighborhood of the George's Banks. Fortunately she was carried by the winds and tides to the south of the Grand Banks and immediately in the track of steamships. Here the Syria was sighted by the steamer Gellert. A five-inch steel cable and a twelve-inch hemp hawser were passed between the two ships, but when an effort was made to tow the Syria she plunged from side to side, there being no means of steering her, until finally both lines were parted. Capt. Kuhlervein refused to repeat the experiment, fearing the cables might get entangled in and carry away his screw. Then the crew of the Syria made preparations to leave their ship. Capt. Johnson begged them to remain, but they said that the ship was fast sinking, and if she could not be towed into port in good weather, such as was then prevailing, what hope had they in the storm then evidently approaching? The men, thirty-seven in number, left the ship's side in the two cutters, begging Capt. Johnson to follow in the gig. Johnson, however, together with Officers Geo. Roy, Wm. Connor, Engineer Glass, and Carpenter Hocquard, resolved to remain by their ship, and begged Capt. Kuhlervein to send him some men out of the Gellert's crew. The German Captain sent an officer and an engineer aboard the Syria, who returned with the report that she was fast sinking. This compelled Kuhlervein to refuse the request of Capt. Johnson. Then Johnson, through his trumpet, told the Gellert's Captain that he could steer off the latter was loth to do this, as he had already sunk below the Primsoll line, and was rolling in the trough of the sea.

The officers, and even some of the passengers aboard the Gellert, begged Capt. Johnson to leave his sinking ship. After waiting some time the latter listened to the arguments of his own officers and went aboard the Gellert, his own ship, meantime, almost running her bulwarks under.

The officers and the crew of the lost ship were found yesterday in the Seamen's Home, in Cherry street. Their story is substantially as follows:

"The Syria left New Orleans on March 18, bound for Liverpool. Clear weather was experienced up to the 24th, when the wind freshened to a gale from the northwest, and the sea ran very high. The following day the gale increased to a hurricane, and the sea ran with such violence as occasionally to board the ship and sweep her fore and aft. Bulwarks were carried away, and two boats were stove in. On the third wind, still raging as fiercely as ever, veered to the southward and then came howling back At 5:20 P. M. the ship suddenly flew up into the wind. The helm was put hard-a-starboard, but we found that both rudder, rudder post, and steering gear had been carried away just below the cruppor gudgeon. The engines were then stopped, and an attempt made to shorten sail, but both the foresail and main trysail were torn to shreds. Capt. Johnson then called both watches on deck, and a raft of lumber was made and towed astern with bridles that led out from both ends of a spar lashed in the waist. It was of no avail as a steering apparatus. The ship was in the trough of the sea and laboring heavily, and the huge waves tossed the lumber with great violence against the ship's stern. All attempts to rig up steering gear failed. On the 31st the Norwegian bark Carolina was spoken. Carpenter Hocquard fastened a rope to the stern of the Syria and offered to take off the crew. The latter, however, refused to go, and the bark squared away and stood off again to the northward. On April 3 at 5 P. M. the ship's bottom fell out, the force being from the engine through the hull was carried away and disabled the engine. The water began to flow rapidly into the ship. Then the pumps were manned, but it was found that the water gained more rapidly than they could free it from the well. This was in latitude 40° 10' north, and longitude 53° 6' west. From this point up to where the Gellert was sighted the greatest hardships were suffered by the crew. The salt water in the boats had ruined the provisions, and the ship almost rolled over on her beam ends several times. All the men lashed themselves in the rigging and awaited a passing ship, or death from exposure."

Capt. Johnson's officers said yesterday that they had been willing to remain with the ship, but it would have been foolhardy, as the ship was fast sinking.

The steamer Syria was from Sunderland, England. She was of 2,008 tons measurement and was loaded with 5,017 bales of cotton and 150 tons of oil cake.

GENTLEMAN JOE'S FORGERIES.

The Drafts and Orders Sent to New York and Philadelphia Jewellers.

A few days ago Howard & Co., jewellers on Fifth avenue, wrote to Col. George Bliss inquiring whether a letter signed Edward P. Adams, which they enclosed, was in the handwriting of Eugene Fairfax Williamson, alias "Gentleman Joe," the tormenter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and his family, and who is now a prisoner in the Tombs. The enclosed letter was given to Superintendent Gaynor of the Post Office, who on comparing it with letters of Williamson found the handwriting to be similar. Howard & Co. stated that in addition to the letter was mailed to them from Pittsburgh. It was an order for a watch chain of the value of $18, and there was enclosed a check for thirty-five dollars, drawn by a Pittsburgh firm, and endorsed and indorsed, the last of which was by Howard & Co. The firm sent the chain and $17 in money. A few days afterward they got another letter, signed Edward P. Adams, asking that a stem-winder watch be forwarded to Pittsburgh. The order was filled, and the draft for $35 was returned to the firm, with the announcement that the endorsement to them was a forgery. Subsequently they learned that J. E. Caldwell & Co., jewellers of Philadelphia, had been imposed upon by a person writing to them as E. P. Adams of Pittsburgh, and sending them drafts with forged endorsements.

Mr. Davidson of the Philadelphia firm came to the city yesterday, and in company with Col. Bliss and Detective Connor visited the Tombs, where he saw Williamson, and identified the gold watch and chain and a set of sleeve buttons that he wore as articles that Caldwell & Co. had shipped to Johnson after Johnson had paid in forged drafts. The jewelry was taken from the prisoner. Mr. Davidson also identified a set of burned gold sleeve buttons, cuff buttons, studs, and collar button found in Mr. Williamson's trunk at the time of his capture, as having been obtained from the Philadelphia firm. He also identified, from the descriptions given him, a set of diamond sleeve buttons and studs, which Williamson wore when arrested, and with which he has since parted. The drafts bearing forged endorsements received by Howard & Co. and Caldwell & Co. were five in number. They belonged to the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, who on receipt of them to different addresses in December last. The company mailed them, or supposed they mailed them, and as they never reached their addresses it was thought that they had been lost or stolen in the Post Office. It is now believed that they were stolen out of the Forge and Iron Company's office. The amount of the forgeries is not disclosed.

THE COHOES STRIKERS.

A Disposition to Back Down on the Part of the Mill Operatives.

COHOES, N. Y., April 8.—The striking spinners are weakening. To-day several of them returned to work voluntarily. A committee of the strikers waited upon Treasurer Thorn and Superintendent Johnston at noon, and submitted the following paper, the propositions in which were immediately rejected:

"We, as spinners employed in the Harmony Mills, respectfully submit the following propositions on which we are willing to resume work: First, that there shall be no black listing of employees for any part they may have taken in the recent and present strikes. Second, that so long as we perform the duties assigned us in the mills we shall not be interfered with for belonging to any societies or union. Third, that the money kept back for 'no notice' be refunded. Fourth, that all persons discharged for taking part in the various trade organizations or in the recent or present strikes shall be reinstated. Fifth, that Dennis Murray be restrained from tyrannizing over his employees. Sixth, that no person who may in future be employed in the Harmony Mills shall be restrained or prohibited from joining or belonging to any trades union he may choose."

The strikers claim that, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, other unions sympathize with them, and will contribute at least $5,000 per week.

A mass meeting of 2,000 persons was held to-night. Mr. Snair, President of the Weavers' Union, made an excited speech in which he severely condemned the Harmony Mills for refusing to accede to the propositions made by the strikers. Other speakers followed, and resolutions were adopted advising the striking operatives to hold out. Up to this time $65,000 have been lost to the operatives by the strike.

Judge Wright Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Hayes to-day granted a pardon to Judge Wright, now confined in jail for breaking the Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior. The pardon releases the Judge from imprisonment upon the payment of the fine of $1,000, which was a part of his sentence.

PASSING GOOD MONEY.

The Charge on which Two Citizens were Arrested—A Car Driver's Complaint.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday heard three complaints against persons charged with passing counterfeit money. One of the complaints was made by an Italian cigar vender, who said that a spurious twenty-five-cent silver piece had been given him to make payment for a five-cent cigar. He had the man who gave him the coin arrested as he was coming out of 105 Bowery, and he was locked in the Eldridge street police station over Wednesday. When Policeman Christopher Brady brought the prisoner before the Commissioner, he claimed to recognize him as an old offender. The accused man proved to be an industrious workman, named William Henry Brush, of 70 Cumberland street, Brooklyn. He is a pocket-book maker. He denied ever having seen the policeman until he was arrested by him. The twenty-five-cent piece proved to be genuine, and Brush was discharged.

Abraham Simon, a jeweller, of 145 Fourth avenue, accused Pilkington Jackson of 85 Fourth avenue of passing upon him a counterfeit or filled five-dollar gold piece. Mr. Jackson's story was that he purchased a few articles at the complainant's store on Tuesday, and gave him a five-dollar gold piece out of which to make payment. He returned to the store yesterday, and was informed that the coin was bad. He told his accuser that it was easy sometimes for an innocent person to pass bad money unknowingly, and that it was also easy to make a charge against an innocent man. He believed that the coin he had passed was good, but he would leave that to a respectable person. He offered, if the complainant would produce testimonials of character equally as good as he himself would present, to accept his word about the coin and redeem it with other money. Mr. Jackson said that Mr. Baker, Vice-President of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, could vouch for him, and Mr. Simon consented to call and see the latter gentleman with him. On the way Policeman John Cunningham was met, and Mr. Simon caused the arrest of Mr. Jackson. In the Commissioner's office Mr. Simon was asked by Chief Drummond if he was a judge of coin. He replied that he was; that he had dealt in gold for twelve years, and could tell good from bad. The five-dollar gold piece that Mr. Jackson passed on him he was positive was a filled piece. The coin was of new mintage, the date being 1880. Chief Drummond stoutly asserted it to be genuine, but the complainant was not satisfied. Mr. Jackson said that the Postmaster and the Assistant Postmaster, the Messrs. Harper, and Richard Grant White knew him, and could tell who he was. Chief Drummond said the complainant went to the Sub-Treasury with the coin, where it was said to be good. The complainant returned crestfallen to the Commissioner's office. Mr. Jackson was discharged, after having been in custody several hours.

Samuel Mitchell, a driver on a bobtail Eighth avenue car, had Policeman McCormick of the Thirtieth street station arrest David P. Smock on the charge of attempting to pass two counterfeit trade dollars on him. Driver Mitchell said that the prisoner gave him one trade dollar, and he told him that it was bad. He then handed the prisoner another to make change, and he (the driver) also pronounced that bad, and told the prisoner that he was a thief. The prisoner thereupon struck him and jumped off the car, when he was arrested. In his pockets was found a good five-cent piece and three pennies. He wanted to fight the policeman. In the Commissioner's office he said that he had been a merchant and had failed in 1857. He is employed as a watchman in Blanchard's warehouse, at Clarkson and Greenwich streets. He admitted that the second trade dollar that he had handed the driver had been given to him by his superintendent, Mr. Finch. When he received it he was told that it was bad, and he replied that, as long as he had it, he would never be without money. The prisoner, at the request of his lawyer, was released on his own recognizance, with the stipulation that he would be present to-day for examination.

THE DEATH OF MRS. DICKINSON.

The Sympathy and Aid she Gave her Husband Throughout his Career.

Mrs. Lydia Dickinson, widow of the late Senator Daniel S. Dickinson, and mother-in-law of ex-United States District Attorney Samuel G. Courtney, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in the house of her daughter, Mrs. Courtney, at High Bridge.

Mrs. Dickinson was born in the township of Unadilla, N. Y., in June, 1803. Her father was Dr. Colby Knapp, widely known as a physician in that part of the State, and the founder of Knappsburg, twelve miles from Unadilla. Her mother was a daughter of Col. Elihu Murray, a soldier of the Revolution, and for some time a member of Gen. Washington's staff. Mrs. Dickinson received an education at the Oxford Academy, in Oxford, N. Y. Among the youths attending the classes in the male department of the academy were ex-Gov. Seymour and Justice Ward Hunt, of the Court of Appeals. After graduating she became the wife of Daniel S. Dickinson, then a poor but ambitious young man of 22. Mrs. Dickinson was at that time 19 years of age. She heartily sympathized with her husband's aspirations. In 1829 he was admitted to the bar of Chenango County. Three years afterward he removed to Binghamton, where he was very successful. He attained, within the next twelve years, several minor offices, and in 1844 he was elected to the United States Senate.

Mrs. Dickinson's charming manners and social gifts contributed to her husband's rapid rise. The Senator's country house near Binghamton, the scene of his early struggles at the bar, was hospitably open each year in the recess of the Senate, and to it were attracted many distinguished men. After the expiration of his second term of office, Senator Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson settled down in their home. They continued to entertain on a liberal scale. To the education of their children, four in number, they devoted much care. Two of the children died, but two, daughters, survived. One is Mrs. Courtney, and the other is the wife of Mr. John T. Mygatt. After Senator Dickinson's death, in 1866, Mrs. Dickinson came to this city to reside. She was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was one of the five original communicants of Christ's Church in Binghamton.

MRS. O'HARA'S WILL.

A Spirited Scene between Two of the Lawyers in the Contest Over It.

The contest of Mrs. Mary O'Hara's will, by which she gave the bulk of her estate to Judge Alexander McCue (her lawyer), Dr. W. H. Dudley (her physician), and the Rev. Father Maguire (her minister, who has died since the contest was begun), was yesterday up for a hearing before Surrogate Livingstone, in Brooklyn. Mrs. O'Hara's granddaughters are the contestants. Coroner Henry C. Simms, who is a practising physician, testified that he had known Mrs. O'Hara for a number of years, had called at her house a number of times, and had frequently met her in the street, and had walked a few blocks with her. He had never seen any liquor in the house, and had never seen any evidence of liquor drinking about her. In the course of the cross-examination of the witness by S. D. Morris, Henry J. Cullen, the counsel for the executors said, something inaudible to others except Mr. Morris, who at once demanded to know whether the remark was intended for an insult.

"I don't think any one could insult you," said Mr. Cullen contemptuously.

"Well, you are a contemptible fellow," said Mr. Morris.

"You wouldn't say that outside," said Mr. Cullen.

"Yes I would," rejoined Mr. Morris. "Because you are Edgar M. Cullen you cannot browbeat me. There has been too much of that here already, and I won't stand it."

Coroner Simms further testified that in the last three years of her life he did not meet Mrs. O'Hara more than two or three times. On New Year's evening, in 1876, he saw Mrs. O'Hara for the last time to converse for any length of time with her. The impression she made upon him was that she was failing physically very fast. Her conversation was chiefly about business matters, and she seemed to him to be rational.

Other witnesses testified that they had seen no indication of her being irrational. The examination of witnesses in support of the will is to be closed on Friday.

MRS. FLEMING'S CHILDREN.

The Positive Provisions in her Will in Regard to their Education.

The will of Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, the authoress, was offered for probate by Francis S. Smith, one of her executors, in the Kings County Surrogate's office yesterday. Her estate amounts to about $25,000, and her heirs are her husband, John W. Fleming, now of Newburgh, Orange County, from whom she separated some time ago, and four children, Frederick E., aged 12; Maud M., aged 10; Agnes C., aged 8; Charles H., aged 6. She bequeaths $300 to the Rev. J. A. Maloney, pastor of St. John the Baptist's Roman Catholic Church; $100 to her sexton, Annie Doherty, and the remainder to her children, share and share alike. She appoints Francis S. Street and Patrick Meade their guardians, and directs that all of them shall be educated in Roman Catholic institutions, the girls at Mount St. Vincent's Academy on the Hudson River and the boys at St. John's College, Fordham, under the care of the Jesuit Fathers. If her husband attempts to interfere with this provision of her will, and endeavors to exercise such control of the children as to prevent its being carried into effect, the guardians are directed not to pay anything toward the support or maintenance of such child or children as the husband assumes to control, but to reinvest the property as it accumulates for the benefit of such child on coming of age. All royalties from her books or proceeds of the sales of her works are to go into her general estate.

The will was made Feb. 1, 1876.

BOY GOLD THIEVES CAUGHT.

MELTING UP THE STOLEN METAL IN A CLUB ROOM IN NEWARK.

The Gang that Detective Stainsby and Policeman Prout Perfected Out—The Prisoners' Confession—A Gold Refiner Arrested.

Several months ago the residents near the Pennsylvania Railroad track, in Newark, were very much annoyed by petty thefts and burglaries nearly every night. Very few arrests were made by the police, and the thieves nightly became more daring. Grocery, cigar, and other stores were broken open and rifled, and some dwelling houses were visited by the thieves. Finally Chief of Police Meldrum detailed a number of policemen to patrol the streets in citizens' clothes. Several arrests were soon made, but the robberies were continued. About three months ago Policeman John Prout discovered that a number of boys had organized a social club, and that they had a room in a two-story frame house in New Jersey Railroad avenue, near Johnson street. He shadowed the boys every night. They frequented the barrooms on the avenue, and spent their money freely. By careful inquiries Policeman Prout learned that the boys could not afford to spend so much money. They all wore fashionable clothes, attended the dance halls and theatres, and had a plenty of cigars and beer in the club room. Their ages were from 15 to 20 years. Policeman Prout reported his discovery to Chief Mildrum, who detailed Detective Stainsby to work up the case. About three weeks ago the police became satisfied that the boys were selling gold, and they therefore inquired of several large manufacturing jewellers whether they had missed any gold or jewelry. The manufacturers said they did not think that any of their employees were stealing from them, but the police kept up their watch.

On Tuesday last Detective Stainsby and Policeman Prout arrested Victor Heller, a jeweller, of 107 Walnut street, on suspicion. Heller is 18 years old. He was in the employ of Enos Richardson & Co., manufacturing jewellers, at 52 Columbia street. He was accused of stealing a gold breach, a pair of gold sleeve buttons, a pair of gold guard slides, and two unfinished gold guard slides from his employer. About $30 worth of the stolen goods were found on his person. He then confessed, the police say, that he had stolen $300 worth of gold from time to time. Albert McGill, 17 years old, of 194 East Kinney street, and Robert Clemmens, 16 years old, also living in Walnut street, were next arrested on a charge of receiving some of the stolen jewelry from Heller. Philip Daily, 21 years old, of 112 East Kinney street, was arrested on the same charge. In working up the case against Daily the police learned that he had bought gold from Theodore Dreurer, 17 years old, of 49 Pacific street. On Wednesday evening Dreurer and Julius Beyer, 16 years old, of 69 New Jersey Railroad avenue, were arrested. They were both in the employ of Carter, Howkins & Sloan, manufacturing jewellers, at Mulberry and Park streets. After they were locked up in jail the boys confessed their guilt to Mr. Carter and a member of the firm of Enos, Richardson & Co.

Acting on the information given by the boys, Detective Stainsby and Policeman Prout yesterday arrested David Prince, a gold refiner, at 13 and 15 New Jersey Railroad avenue, opposite the Market street depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and brought him to Elizabeth. He is charged with receiving $250 worth of the jewelry from the boys, knowing that it was stolen. A son of City Comptroller Baker accompanied the Prince. The First Precinct Police Court. Young Mr. Baker was at one time in business with Mr. Prince. Judge Ricord informed Mr. Prince, when he asked for an early hearing, that there were, besides the charge against him in the warrant, warrants sworn out which he thought it necessary that his bail should be at least $1,500. Comptroller Baker became bondsman for Mr. Prince, who was held to appear before the Grand Jury, which is now in session.

Policeman Prout said to a reporter for THE SUN that the boys had been so carefully shadowed that they saw it was best to confess. They had made an open statement of their transactions. They had melted down and powder called flux, used in melting gold. In the boys' club room a flask of flux was found. They sold some of the gold in New York. After stealing jewelry from their employers, it was melted up in the secret room.

Policeman Prout says that Daily was the receiver for Beyer and Dreurer, and Clemmens was receiver for Heller, and also for Beyer. Daily was employed in a tin factory. He and Dreurer received the gold from the boys, Prout says, and sold it for them. Daily was President of the club, which was organized just before last Christmas. The club had fifteen members. Several other boys are wanted by the police, but some of them are believed to have quitted Newark.

KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS BANKS.

Their Condition as Reported to the Bank Department.

ALBANY, April 7.—The reports of the savings banks of Kings County, made to the Bank Department, show their condition on Jan. 1, 1880. Deposits have increased $4,104,057 and open accounts 9,183 during the year:

DIME OF WILLIAMSBURGH.—*Resources*—$740,519.40. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $600,000.00; surplus, $140,519.40. Interest unpaid, $36,935; surplus, $93,697.02. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $604,000.93; surplus, $64,262.94.

EAST BROOKLYN.—*Resources*—$329,435.93. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $300,926.41; surplus, $28,509.52. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $463,429.05; surplus, $54,798.97.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—*Resources*—$18,218,969.43. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $16,000,000; surplus, $1,218,969.43. Interest unpaid, $346,935; surplus, $93,697.02. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879—Due depositors, $15,104,932; surplus, $1,098,928.02.

KINGS COUNTY.—*Resources*—$2,707,494.13. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $2,564,948.92; surplus, $142,945.21. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $2,464,901.52; surplus, $136,184.74.

SECOND BROOKLYN.—*Resources*—$7,993,020.58. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $7,194,448.00; surplus, $799,478.49. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $6,746,729.10; surplus, $792,872.52.

GREENPOINT.—*Resources*—$603,218.22. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $570,462.18; surplus, $32,756.04. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $577,367.80; surplus, $34,312.89.

GERMANIA.—*Resources*—$379,783.18. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $356,452.84; surplus, $23,330.34. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $311,383.44; surplus, $19,904.02.

EAST NEW YORK.—*Resources*—$189,131.24. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $177,305.13; interest accrued on deposits to Jan. 1, $1,500; surplus, $10,116.09. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $164,506.21; surplus, $8,408.08.

BUSHWICK.—*Resources*—$118,290.77. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $108,000; surplus, $2,948.77. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $82,790.08; surplus, $2,696.85.

DIME OF BROOKLYN.—*Resources*—$9,520,458.29. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $8,600,284; surplus, $869,174.29. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $7,701,016; surplus, $732,761.79.

BROOKLYN.—*Resources*—$18,633,325.97. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $16,509,243.16; surplus, $2,150,082.21. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $15,710,371.60; surplus, $2,026,791.82.

MECHANICS.—Cash on hand, $374,85; due depositors, $374,000. This bank is closing, and has received no deposits during the year.

PARK.—Cash in banks or trust companies, $329,44; due depositors, $329,000. This bank is closing, and has received no deposits during the year.

GERMAN OF BROOKLYN.—*Resources*—$873,016.70. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $755,000; surplus, $117,451.91. This bank reported Jan. 1, 1879. Due depositors, $862,376.70; surplus, $105,312.30.

THE HANLAN-COURTNEY RACE.

Mr. Soule Once More in Possession of the Vexed Prize Money.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—Mr. Soule of Rochester, the donor of the prize and the manager of the Courtney-Hanlan boat race, received this evening Referee Blaikie's receipt for unconditional draft for the $6,000 to be awarded as a prize to the winner. Accompanying the receipt are interesting arguments from Blaikie against having the race at Chautauqua, Geneva, Newark, or any other small place, no matter how high these places may bid for it. He argues against inadequate accommodations at small places as well as lack of police force, and in this connection adds: "We got our lesson at Chautauqua, which may well be borne in mind. At Newark, he says, 'there is too strong a current in the Passaic. At Baltimore there is really no five-mile course. At Philadelphia the current might make a difference of a boat length in a race.' For these reasons, and because Courtney is familiar with New York State waters, so that they could not be called neutral, Blaikie favors the Potomac course at Washington, where there is only one bend and a scarcely perceptible current. The oarsmen will go in training on whichever course is selected by the 1st of May.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's Trust Funds.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, through his lawyer, Mr. Scott Lord, applied to the Supreme Court to have another person than his brother appointed as trustee of the fund of $400,000 that William H. Vanderbilt set apart for him. Judge Donohue denied the motion. An appeal to the General Term resulted in the sustaining of Judge Donohue's decision. The decision concludes: "To protect him against his own possible rashness or folly was the judicious purpose of the trust; and to compel its donor, almost immediately after its creation, to break it up and substitute for it the uncertainties and vicissitudes of business, would be something that no court having power, coupled with common sense, would consent to do. It seems almost incredible that counsel could be found capable of advising such an application. Having neither law nor justice to justify it, the application deserves nothing but severe rebuke." The case is to be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Kearney Availing Himself of a Technicality.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—When Kearney's case was called to-day, before Judge Freelon, Chris Harbour, Kearney's attorney, read an affidavit that the transcript from the docket of the police court was not a copy of the proceedings. After argument, the Judge decided that the affidavit was sufficient, and postponed the cause until Saturday, to enable a correct transcript to be obtained.

ELEVATED RAILROAD TROUBLES.

The New York Company Demands $750,000 from the Metropolitan.

One of the differences that have disturbed the internal harmony of the amalgamated elevated railroad companies has been adjusted. With the news of the settlement comes the first intimation to the public that such a difference existed. Since the lease of the New York and Metropolitan Companies to the Manhattan Railway Company the latter corporation has received in trust from each company funds to be used in the completion of the roads. The New York Company deposited for its construction account $3,000,000, and the Metropolitan $6,000,000. The structures to be put up under the arrangement with the Manhattan Company were the joint roads from Fifty-ninth street, through Ninth and Eighth avenues, to the Harlem River; the Second avenue line from Chatham square to the Harlem River, which is to be built for the account of the Metropolitan alone, and such other construction and repairs and changes as were agreed to. At a recent accounting of the New York Company with the Manhattan, the former averred that $750,000 of the money deposited by the New York Company for its own lines had been used by the Metropolitan Company for its own account. It is said that the scene that followed this discovery was not an ordinary one, either in intensity or dramatic incidents. The Metropolitan Company refused to pay back the money, while the New York Company in no degree abated their claim for it. This transpired when the stock of the Manhattan was falling cent by cent in the market, and rumors of the dissolution of the lease filled Wall street. The New York Company apparently got the worst of the issue, and, feeling it, urged their claim with great vigor; for if the lease should become void, the Manhattan Company would die with it, and the chances of recovering the three-quarters of a million become somewhat impaired. Finally, it was agreed to submit the matter to arbitration as the best way out of the difficulty, and at the same time avoid publicity. It was also agreed that the decision of the arbitrators should be final. A tribunal of three was chosen in the usual way. It consisted of ex-United States Judge John F. Dillon, counsel to the Union Pacific Railway, Cortlandt Parker, and ex-Gov. Ingersoll of Connecticut. Statements of facts were submitted, arguments made, and that intricate and possibly unique document, the Manhattan lease, submitted. On Wednesday evening the arbitrators met and delivered their opinions. Each had prepared an opinion without consultation with the others, and the three were unanimous to the effect that the trust deposits were not interchangeable and that the Metropolitan owes the New York $750,000, and must pay the same. The Manhattan Company was notified of the decision yesterday.

TWO CORONERS AND ONE MURDER.

How Patrick Cleary was made to Tell Twice the Story of his Killing.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—District Attorney Penner, accompanied by five Rochester physicians and Coroner Daningburg, went to Spencerport, eighteen miles west of here, to make a post-mortem examination of the remains of Patrick Cleary, who, it is supposed, was murdered. Cleary made an ante-mortem statement to the Coroner, saying that on Thursday evening, April 1, he was attacked from behind by two men while walking on the Central Railroad, three miles east of Spencerport. One of these, whom he identified positively as John Barth of Rochester, uttering an oath, struck him on the back of the head with a canal boat whiffletree. Cleary said this blow knocked him senseless for a time. When he recovered consciousness he was lying on his back. He said that Barth was kicking him in the ribs. When he attempted to rise and defend himself the other man, he said, also assaulted him. The assailants left him unconscious, lying at the side of the track, and he was picked up by the morning train going west on Friday. He also swore that about a year ago Barth threatened to kill him. This was his official ante-mortem statement, taken by two Coroners on Friday and Sunday respectively. Cleary positively maintained its truth yesterday afternoon just before dying.

Barth was arrested Friday and bailed Saturday, in $1,000, the sum demanded that he could prove an alibi. He was rearrested last evening, and is now in jail. Gen. Martindale of this city represented him as counsel at to-day's inquest. The physicians and Coroner found that Cleary's skull was broken in a dozen or more places as if by sharp, quick, though not forcible blows. Seven ribs on the left side were fractured, some in two places, so as to penetrate the lungs. The inquest was adjourned until Saturday for further evidence. A man named Smith, who is suspected as Barth's accomplice, has left the country, and is reported to be in Canada. There will probably be trouble when the case comes to trial, for Coroner No. 2 put in an ajar of brance and took Cleary's second ante-mortem statement on Sunday, because the District Attorney had heard that the first Coroner was drunk during the entire day that the first statement was made.

WHAT TO DO WITH KELLOGG'S CASE

A Question Over Which Two Democratic Caucuses were had Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Democratic members held two caucuses to-day, one before the Senate met, and the other after it adjourned. The subject discussed was the proposal to seat Spofford in place of Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana. There is some difference of opinion as to the advisability of considering the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections at this time. Not one motion was made, nor was a resolution offered at either of the to-day's caucuses. The time was occupied in a general interchange of opinions. The views expressed to-day indicate that the Kellogg case will be considered immediately. If the committee had not reported on the case, it is probable that the majority of the committee would have been requested to postpone their report until near the close of the session. There is a vote could not well be taken until next December. As it now is, a large majority of the Democratic Senators feel that, in view of the facts alleged in the report against Kellogg, it would be improper to postpone the question of his right to a seat. The action of Senators on the merits of questions considered in caucus is not bound by the decision of a majority of the caucus. Hence, if it should be formally decided in caucus to go ahead with the case, that would not be an indication that the majority was unanimous in favor of unseating Kellogg. There are some doubts expressed by Democratic Senators as to their ability to secure an undivided party vote in favor of Spofford's claims.

$3,000 for a Child's Death.

Leopold Knuffe, as administrator of his five-year-old son, yesterday recovered a judgment of $3,000 against the Knickerbocker Ice Company in Brooklyn, for the loss of his child's life. The boy was riding in a child's wagon, which his playmate was drawing in front of his father's store at 412 Atlantic avenue. The child drawing the wagon let go of it, and the vehicle rolled down the grade of the sidewalk and over the curb, striking the heels of one of the mules attached to the ice wagon standing there. The mules had been reined up by the driver and had to a foot in the wagon, the driver has gone into a store close by to inquire about a load. When the child's wagon touched their heels the mules started forward, and the child was crushed beneath the ice wagon's wheels, and died in the arms of his father, who saw the accident.

Mr. Keene's Reported Visit to Europe.

Mr. J. H. Keene denies the published reports concerning his proposed departure for Europe. He does not intend to undertake his recreation trip across the ocean before the end of July next. The statement that he has been selling stocks preparatory to this voyage are also declared by him to be without foundation. He was a buyer yesterday and the day before. The reports concerning his intention of leaving the country for a period of eighteen months are fabrications invented, he says, for the purpose of depreciating the securities he is supposed to be interested in.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

While a number of laborers were at work upon a new two-story extension of E. Kitchen & Co.'s factory at Union avenue and South Second street, Brooklyn, yesterday, the wall fell out and buried two workmen. Martin Walsh, aged 28, a laborer of Adams street, near Bushwick avenue, had his skull fractured. He died soon after his removal to St. Catherine's Hospital. Patrick Kearney, aged 41, suffered a scalp wound, and also had his ankle sprained. He was removed to his home at 22 Tenth street. A Coroner's jury will investigate the cause of the accident.

The Wife of Porter, the Burglar.

Mrs. Adah Porter, the wife of William Porter, the skilled burglar, now serving out a sentence of five years in the Kings County Penitentiary, recently called at the prison and informed her husband that she intended to apply for a divorce from him on the ground of infidelity and his conviction as a felon. There is said to have been a stormy scene between the convict and his wife. Porter said to one of his keepers that he was greatly attached to his wife, but he had concluded, he added, "to let her go, as she was like all other women."

Lady Dufferin in Danger.

From the Telegraph.

PARIS, April 8.—A dramatic story comes from St. Petersburg to the effect that Lord and Lady Dufferin, together with several persons belonging to the imperial court, were dancing in the forest the other day when rabbits a ferocious bear, which had been concealed in the underbrush, rushed upon Lady Dufferin. She would undoubtedly have been killed, the report states, had it not been for the gallantry of Major Hamilton, her brother, an attache of the embassy, who came to the rescue. After firing several shots from his revolver he succeeded in despatching the brute.

The Steamer Rio Grande Disabled.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The steamer Rio Grande of the Mallory line, from New York for Galveston, has arrived at Port Eads with the loss of her rudder, rudder post, and skeg. She will be towed to Galveston.

A VERY BRIEF HONEYMOON.

THE SUICIDE OF AN ELDERLY MAN WHO MARRIED A YOUNG GIRL.

Once Breaking off the Engagement and Paying the Expectant Bride $5,000—Then Shooting Himself Two Days After Marriage.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Miss Cecilia Crehan, a prepossessing and well educated young woman of 20 years, was married Tuesday evening at the Asguith Presbyterian Church to John Petrie, a gardener and farmer, 55 years of age, whose home was on the Hillen road, three miles from the city. Petrie's Scotch thrift had enabled him to lay by a comfortable store, and therefore Miss Crehan's choice was not wondered at. The wedding was unostentatious, and the bride and bridegroom went the same evening to Petrie's home, which is just opposite the residence of Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The honeymoon on Wednesday was not interrupted by visitors, and nothing is known of what occurred during the day or the succeeding night. This morning, however, Petrie left home to go to the adjoining place of a gentleman who had employed the Scotchman to train some choice plants in the gentleman's conservatory. Mr. and Mrs. Petrie were to breakfast at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the husband went out before that meal had been served, saying that he would soon return. Before he reached the conservatory he met a farm hand, who was to assist him with the plants. Giving the farm hand some directions, which required the latter to go away from the conservatory, Petrie moved to the other end of the building he was seen alive. A gun shot was heard, but attracted slight attention. The laborer, returning to the conservatory for further directions, was horrified to find Petrie's dead body lying across the sill of the conservatory door. The whole top of the head had been blown off by a gun shot. By the side of Petrie's body was an old musket, with a string attached to the trigger. It was evident, from the nature of the wound and the other circumstances, that Petrie had placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and with his foot, by means of the string, pulled the trigger.

The laborer at once ran to Petrie's home, and summoned the young wife, who could assign no motive for the act committed by her husband. Assistance was called for, and the body removed. Much sympathy was shown for the bereaved young wife, whose home in the neighborhood, where Petrie has lived since his arrival in the country thirty years ago.

It was made known late to-night that Mr. and Mrs. Petrie were the persons who a year ago created a stir by the sudden and sensational breaking off of a marriage engagement. The bride's trousseau was bought, the guests bidden to the wedding, and the feast prepared, when Mr. Petrie, the day before the ceremony was to have been celebrated, flatly refused to be married, and more or less pacified the young lady by a gift of $5,000. Miss Crehan's sister went to Europe the day after the rupture, and the young lady joined her a little later, and the two spent several months in foreign travel. Petrie said that his only reason for breaking with the young woman was the disparity of age between them. He professed for her the greatest respect and admiration, and this he proved by making her his wife when she returned home. He was again accepted, and they were married quietly, as before stated, Tuesday evening.

FOR OPENING HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. Stoughton's Plan for Making a Ship Passage Through to the Hudson.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A printed memorial, signed by Charles Stoughton of New York, was laid on the desk of each Senator and Representative to-day, urging prompt action upon the bill introduced by Senator Cameron of Wisconsin and Representative Wait of Connecticut, at their last session, providing for a contract with Stoughton and his associates to open the Harlem River for deep sea navigation from Randall's Island to the Hudson River, at a cost of $1,050,000, on condition that he shall procure the right of way free of cost to the Government and furnish sufficient security for the completion of the whole work by or before Jan. 1, 1883. The bill provides that payments shall be made in installments upon certificates of army engineers, as the work progresses. The memorial sets forth that the lowest estimate made by the Government engineers of the cost of the work undertaken by them, but which has come to a stand