THE STREET CLEANING BILL.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE MEASURE WAXING HOT IN ALBANY.

Efforts to Get Some Other Official than Mayor Grace at the Head of the Week—Rumors of a Democratic-Republican Alliance to Oppose Judge Robertson's Confirmation.

ALBANY, April 4.—The political traders are somewhat demoralized by the prompt and unqualified refusal of Prof. Chandler to be made a catspaw to pull the spoils of the street cleaning out of the fire, but they have by no means given up the fight. As heretofore stated, it was never the intention to keep Prof. Chandler's name in the bill. It was only used to feel the way for a change from Mayor Grace. It is said that the conference between the Republican leaders in New York city on Saturday and yesterday decided that it would not do to give all the patronage and power to a Democratic Mayor. Supervisor of Elections John J. O'Brien, who was in that conference, arrived here this afternoon. He declares openly that his business here is to defeat the attempt to put all this patronage in the hands of Mayor Grace. He puts his opposition entirely on party grounds. He said to-day that if the Legislature gave this power to Mayor Grace, then the Democrats would carry the State next fall. "Let the countrymen pass the bill giving Grace all this patronage and power," said Mr. O'Brien, "and they may name all the candidates on the ticket next fall, and elect them, too, if they can. One thing is certain, they need not look to us Republicans in the city for much help. There are about 1,800 men employed in the street cleaning, and that is no small item in a hard fight." This is the kind of talk Mr. O'Brien is dinging into the ears of the country members to-night to force them to defeat the bill.

The question of who shall be put in the place of Prof. Chandler has not yet been definitely settled. The out and out leaders of the opposition still demand Stephen B. French, but Mr. French has been too closely connected with the matter of that cleaning already to be acceptable to these people. Some new man will undoubtedly be taken. The names most prominently spoken of are: Jacob Hess, President of the Department of Charities and Correction, and Thomas B. Asten, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

There is no question but the action of Mayor Grace just at this time in preferring charges against the Police Commissioners has been of much service to the Republican machine men is working up the party question, and that of the patronage and power. It is whispered that the few Kelly Democrats in the Legislature will join with the Republican spoil hunters in keeping Mayor Grace out of the bill, the consideration being that they and their organization shall get a slice of the patronage. The course of the Kelly organs would seem to make this probable, but I doubt very much if all those who were elected as representatives of Tammany Hall will be caught in the trap. You may rely upon it, however, that a bitter fight to the end is to be made to capture the spoils, and if it does not succeed, it will not be for lack of trickery, party bulldozing, and perhaps even stronger arguments.

A strange rumor, so strange, in fact, as to appear to be almost ridiculous, arrived here today, simultaneously with the arrival of the city members of the Legislature and the attendant birds of ill omen. It is to the effect that two prominent Democratic politicians of the city of New York had personally requested the Democratic members from that city to vote with the stalwarts in the Assembly to take from the table and pass the motion to reconsider the action of that body in endorsing the nomination of Senator Robertson to be Collector of the Port of New York. Such a thing seems so much the utterly impossible that I would not repeat it were it not for the positiveness with which it is asserted by some who are worthy of credence, and the activity and apparent determination of the stalwarts to call up the resolution at an early moment, some even asserting that it would be brought up at the session to-morrow evening. The explanation of why these Democrats are said to have done this is that they have assurances from Vice-President Arthur that if the Democrats will aid the stalwarts in this, then most of the Democratic patronage in the city shall be left undisturbed; but if they do not, then there shall be a general overhauling and smashing of things.

Mr. Arthur's anxiety to have this done is said to be that Senator Conkling has the assurance of some Democratic Senators in Washington that they will vote with him in the matter of Robertson's confirmation if he can show them that there is any division upon that question among the Democrats in New York. At present they stand upon the record three times as unanimously in favor of Judge Robertson's confirmation: The first time, when they voted solidly in favor of the original resolution endorsing the nomination; the second time, by unanimously voting against the resolution that now lies on the table to reconsider that action; and the third time, by signing a request to the Democratic Senators in Washington to vote for the confirmation of Senator Robertson. Said a Democratic Senator to-day, in speaking of this rumor, "Any man who does that thing commits political hari kari. The men who are said to have asked this thing have been among the most prominent opponents of John Kelly and Tammany Hall. I can imagine Kelly in Tammany Hall, after this thing has been done, holding up to ridicule the very men who have been denouncing him for trading with Chester A. Arthur. It would make Kelly again the dictator of the party in the city of New York, if not in the State. I can't believe it, and shan't until I see these men, who have thrice put themselves on record, begin to crawfish to save their little bit of patronage."

At the evening session of the Assembly, John J. O'Brien, with his hair parted in the middle, and wearing a white necktie and a diamond stud that sparkled like a locomotive headlight, appeared and continued his labors with the rural Representatives. He was ably seconded by Carpenter, Brodsky, and Hamilton, but was unable to get the House to go into the order of resolutions. The rumor of the alleged bargain in New York had preceded him, and the friends of Senator Robertson steadily voted against the motion to take up the order of resolutions. Mr. Skinner going so far as to call for the enforcement of the joint rule requiring the third reading of bills. The same gentleman also presented a protest signed by the entire committee of twenty-one against giving the cleaning of the streets to any one except Mayor Grace. So the resolution will probably go over until next Wednesday.

The Assembly spent the remainder of the evening in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading Col. Mollen's bill to—as he described it—"crush out snide mining companies, who have already swindled too many citizens of this State." The bill requires all these companies to report to the State Engineer and Surveyor quarterly their financial condition, operations, and general condition.

A bill introduced by Mr. Williams, to allow New York, permitting owners of property on East Forty-second street to erect two small parks on that street, was read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, who has been sick at his hotel for more than a week, made his appearance in his seat to-night. Every one was glad to see Old Salt back. He, however, is anxious to get away, and had in his pocket a resolution for a final adjournment on the 4th of May. He says if something is not done to choke off these statesmen, they will stay here until the fishing season in the St. Lawrence is over.

Seventeen Senators were in their seats tonight, barely enough to make a quorum. Petitions were presented in favor of a State Railroad Commission, in favor of a house of refuge for women, also a remonstrance from the Street Cleaning Committee against the Assembly amendment to their bill transferring the street cleaning business from the Mayor to the President of the Board of Health.

RUMMEL-MORSE.

A Daughter of the Late Prof. Morse Married to the Pianist.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 4.—Miss Lelia L. Morse, youngest daughter of the late Prof. Morse, and Mr. Franz Rummel, the pianist, were married this afternoon at Locust Grove, the summer residence of the bride's mother, the Rev. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, rector of Christ Church, performing the ceremony. On account of recent deaths in the family, only the nearest relatives were invited. The bride wore a dress of white silk and satin, enriched with embroidery, beads, and pearls. Instead of the wedding bell there was suspended over the bridal party a large bough cut from a Marshal Neil rose tree, heavily laden with buds. The presents were numerous, and of rare beauty and worth, not the least of which was a check from Miss Morse's old friend Samuel J. Tilden. After a collation Mr. and Mrs. Rummel started for Washington, where the German Ambassador will soon give a reception in their honor. On Saturday next the couple will sail in the steamship Main for their new home in England.

Little Josephine Cushman and Her Friend.

Josephine, the four-year-old daughter of Michael Cushman, a harness maker, who lives at 509 East Fifteenth street, was a pet in the house and great friends with Mary Ann Russell, a variety actress living there, whose stage name is Mamie De Forrest. The elder girl often took Josephine out for a walk, and on Monday of last week got Mrs. Cushman's permission to take her to a matinee performance in a theatre in Eighth street. The child wore a plaid dress and plaid ulster. She has light hair, blue eyes, very fair complexion, and is unusually stout for her age. Miss Russell is 19 years old, and has very light hair and blue eyes. They left the house together soon after noon, and have not been seen since. On the Wednesday following Mrs. Davis of 90 West Houston street told Mrs. Cushman that Miss Russell and the little girl had passed Tuesday night with her, and early Wednesday morning, after borrowing her bed sheet, had left the house. The police of this city and Brooklyn, and of Newark, where Miss Russell sometimes visited, are looking for the girls.

Ladies, Don't Fail to Secure Pearline
For house cleaning. The results will delight you.—*Adv.*

THE INSPECTORS' DEFENCE.

Passengers on the Seawanhaka Testifying to her Good Equipment.

The defence of Capt. Austin Jayne and Capt. John E. Matthews, United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels and Boilers indicted for manslaughter in the case of the steamer Seawanhaka, was renewed before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The defence called as the first witness John O. Underhill, a boiler maker of twenty-five years' experience, who examined the boilers of the Seawanhaka after the disaster, who testified that he found two of the tubes cracked and one cut, but not very badly. The boilers were slightly warped. He attributed both the cracks and the warping, however, to the heat of the vessel.

Charles H. Ruckalew, Assistant Inspector of Boilers, who examined the boilers a year ago by order of Mr. Matthews, testified that he had detected no signs of decay or weakness in them. Philip McGuire tested the boilers in February or March, 1880, with a hammer, and could find nothing wrong.

Mr. James Udall, treasurer of the company which owned the steamer, testified that, learning that the inspectors required a life raft for the Seawanhaka, he went to see Mr. Kirby, the supervising inspector, and explained that the Seawanhaka was not more than three or four minutes from the shore at any time on her trips, and that a life raft was not required. Mr. Kirby said that he would consider the matter. Afterward he sent word that the raft need not be got.

Henry Levrat and George C. Gourley testified that Abram S. Calkin, a witness for the prosecution, was not, as he had testified, superintendent of the construction of boilers at the Alsire Iron Works.

George Chase, who was at North Brother's Island at the time of the disaster, and went to the wreck in a steam launch, testified that all the forty or fifty persons he picked up had life preservers on, and that he saw two or three floating bodies with life preservers on.

Edgar Weeks, the engineer of the Seawanhaka, denied that the inner door of the front connection was perforated so that the fire could be driven back through it. He ought to know about that, he said, for he saw the door daily.

William H. Decker, Jr., who was in a tugboat in Little Hell Gate at the time of the disaster, saw two lifeboats from the Seawanhaka, one of metal and one of wood, in the water. He saw the wooden boat lowered, and saw two or three men jump into it. Capt. Charles F. Smith, the master of the Seawanhaka, said that the vessel had two lifeboats, one of metal and one of wood.

G. M. Foster (defendants' counsel)—When did you last see the wooden one?

Capt. Smith—I saw it yesterday at Port Washington. I have handled it, painted it, and repaired it enough to know it. It was in good condition.

It was this boat, the defence claim, that William Dudgeon of 72 Fifth avenue testified for the prosecution he saw burned at the time of the disaster.

Capt. Smith testified that if the Seawanhaka had had a life raft, it could not have been handled. There were plenty of life preservers. The passengers became panic stricken, and behaved badly. Some of them jumped overboard forward of the revolving paddle wheels. Three minutes after the fire was discovered the boat was beached.

Mr. Charles A. Dana said that he was a passenger in the Seawanhaka on June 28, 1880. He had travelled on the boat five, six, or seven years, and had had occasion to observe the equipment, management, and navigation of the boat. They were good. He saw on the day of the disaster a very large supply of life preservers, which were accessible. Some of the passengers were cool and collected, and others were greatly excited. The disaster all happened in a brief time. He did not think he was in jeopardy of the passengers could have been saved, if they had kept cool and had waited until the boat got ashore. He was in Mr. Barlow's room, when some one came to the door and said that the boat was on fire. He tore down a slat holding life preservers, and distributed several to passengers. The life preservers were in good condition so far as he saw. He heard several persons say that their lives had been saved by life preservers.

Mr. Stephen H. Olin, a lawyer, testified that he had no difficulty in escaping. Few of the passengers behaved quietly. Some were crying out and appeared panic stricken. Those who were cool helped all they can as he knew.

Mayor Grace testified that he had travelled on the Seawanhaka six or seven years, almost daily in the summer time. He saw life preservers on the vessel. He was on board on the day of the disaster with his wife and two daughters. He saw his family got life preservers. A gentleman took charge of his eldest daughter. His wife and other daughter jumped from the upper part of the boat. He swam, but his wife could not. All were saved.

Mr. David M. Nichols, the maker of the Seawanhaka's boilers, said that he knew of no way to examine the tubular boilers except by hydrostatic pressure or by taking them apart. A piece of the broken tube of the Seawanhaka had resisted a pressure of 350 pounds to the square inch. He attributed the cracks in the tubes to overheating after the water had gone out of the boiler.

DOCK ROOM FOR SAILING VESSELS.

An Expedient for Increasing it Without More Power for the Port Captain.

The sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Commerce was taken on the tug Ivanhoe by a committee of the Maritime Exchange, yesterday, on a tour of inspection of the East River and North River docks and piers. Some members of the Maritime Exchange approved the proposed change in the dock law, making the assent of the Captain of the Port requisite to the erecting of a shed upon a pier. They say that the Dock Commissioners in their anxiety to increase the city revenues are leasing piers for the erection of sheds to an extent that is excluding sailing vessels from wharf room. It was stated that there are now only two piers on North River, between the Battery and Forty-second street, and only twelve on East River, where sailing vessels can load or discharge. While the owners of sailing vessels desire an increased accommodation, Mr. Williams, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee, has a plan for their relief other than the proposed amendment, and made a point of interrogating witnesses yesterday as to its practicability. At present the canal boat basin is between Piers 2 and 10, East River. Mr. Williams's idea is to move the canal basin either north of the bridge in East River, or north of Eleventh street in the North River, thus giving additional room to sailing vessels in East River.

President Forrest H. Porter of the Produce Exchange was among the witnesses examined by the committee in the managers' room at the Exchange. He explained that formerly when it was the custom to sell grains by samples of boat loads it was a great convenience to have the canal basin close to the Exchange. But now that there is a system of inspections, and grain is sold by inspectors' gradings, nothing is gained, he said, by having the canal basin near at hand. In his judgment North River would be the most natural and convenient place for it, saving the time lost around the Battery.

Capt. Vosberg, who is in the business of canal boat towage, thought that it would be difficult to land large tows in the North River, on account of the strong westerly winds to which it is exposed; but Mr. Andrew H. Underhill of the Williams & Guion line testified that tows of six straight boats were constantly loaded there without trouble.

Nearly all the witnesses thought the upper East River would not do for the basin on account of the strong current past Corlear's Hook.

James R. Sutton, Charles F. Fiwell, Timothy Daggett, and William A. Street, members of old shipping houses, described some of the difficulties now experienced by the trade. Sailing vessels, it appeared, have no rights except to open piers, and it is a common thing for a ship to be kept waiting over on the Brooklyn side for a week before she can get a berth. The Brooklyn bridge is also a hindrance, because, in order to obviate the expense of striking topgallant masts, charterers are insisting that ships must be kept below the bridge.

Old Hugh Donahue's Death.

John Donahue is held in the Paterson Police Station on suspicion of having killed his aged father, Hugh Donahue, on Saturday night. The old man declared up to the very hour of his death that his wife and son had first taken his property away from him and then killed him. His head was covered with thirteen wounds, the most serious being on the forehead, where the skull was fractured. He lived on a farm in Bergen County, and his wife lived with John in Paterson. Hugh Donahue went to Paterson on Saturday with produce, and in the afternoon he got drunk. In that condition he wandered to the house at Main street and Washington avenue. The neighbors heard a racket, and one of the neighbors says, a boy about nine years of age, looked in the door, and says he saw the son strike the old man on the head with a pitcher and knock him down. The son and mother say that the old man came there so drunk that he could not stand, and suffered the injuries by falling and striking his head on a pile of old rubbish that lay behind the stove. The neighbors say that there had been frequent controversies in the family over the property, the old man every time he was drunk saying that his son and wife were trying to get it from him. The property, which consists of several parcels, variously estimated as being worth from $12,000 to $20,000, is in the name of the son and his mother. The son explains this by saying there was a judgment against his father that prevented his holding any property in his own name. The son demands the fullest investigation.

New Management at Fleetwood Park.

Fleetwood Park has been renamed the Gentlemen's Driving Club Pleasure Grounds. The club has 135 members. At a meeting yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected: T. C. Eastman, President; S. F. Dexter, Vice-President; Alexander Taylor, Jr., Treasurer; Harry Macomb, Secretary; Executive Committee, Shepherd F. Knapp, Frank Work, G. S. Mobilton, and David Bonner.

Piles are instantly relieved and permanently cured by using "Anakesa." Samples free at 50 Mercer st.—*Ads.*

No one can be sick if the stomach, blood, liver, and kidneys are well. Hop Bitters keeps them well.—*Ads.*

THE SIEGE IN THE SENATE.

Republican Senators Again Resolve to Stand by Riddleberger—Speechmaking.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Republican Senators, in caucus this morning, decided to continue their efforts to procure the passage of the pending resolution for an immediate election of Senate officers by adhering persistently to the policy heretofore pursued.

This determination was reached after an exhaustive interchange of views, and by a vote, which is said to have been substantially unanimous. The caucus discussed the suggested expediency of allowing the deadlock to be broken from time to time by executive sessions for the confirmation of uncontested nominations; but it was decided that, at least for the present, this course would be unadvisable. It was argued in the caucus that the issue whether or not the Republicans of the Senate will support the alleged movement in Virginia "for a free ballot and a fair count" has been joined by the nomination of Riddleberger, and that to abandon his proposed election would be prejudicial to the success of the movement in the fall campaign, and greatly diminish the prospect of its future spread through other portions of the "solid South."

The New York nominations were not referred to at the meeting to-day, and it was noticeable that the policy of delaying the transaction of executive business until after the election of Senate officers shall have been accomplished was advocated by various Senators who hold diametrically opposite views in regard to the propriety of confirming these and other contested cases.

After the usual motions to elect officers had been voted upon this morning, the Senate settled down to a day of speechmaking and delay. Senator Johnston spoke at length on the position of the parties in Virginia on the financial question, and went into Riddleberger's record.

Senator Dawes had several little tilts with the Virginia Senator over cases of alleged fraud and violence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnston's speech, Mr. Saulsbury said he appealed no longer to the sense of duty, to the patriotic feeling, of the other side, but to its party fealty, to ground its weapons of rebellion against its own administration. If any man needed pity and commiseration it was the President of the United States, who had been treated with such marked disrespect by his own friends. He drew a picture of the President sitting solitary in the White House, indulging in a soliloquy. Even his predecessor, Mr. Hayes, whom nobody believed to have been elected, and whose administration had been finally broken down in this chamber, had commanded some respect at the beginning of his term. Perhaps the President was saying that there were some in this chamber from whom he had not expected any better treatment, because he had antagonized them and their third-term man in the Chicago Convention. But then there was the Senator from Ohio, whom he had nominated for the Presidency. Why did he sit in silence and refuse to consider the nominations? The President might be saying: "There is the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar). Hoar with me on the Electoral Commission, and is privy to all the secrets I am party to; and I did not expect even from him such treatment as this. There is the Vice-President, whose name has been inscribed with mine, and whose image is stuck up beside my own in almost every print shop. He ought not to have turned his heel on me, and yet he will not give any respect to my messages." He (Mr. Saulsbury) appealed to Republicans to march up to duty and help to save the President of their choice.

Rumors have been floating that Mr. Conkling purposes making a speech before the deadlock is broken, but whether as the leader of the stalwarts or whether as sounding the battle cry against Garfield's and Blaine's policy toward the stalwarts, is a matter of doubt. Mr. Conkling has spent the day in most earnest conversation with a number of Republican Senators. He has been expressing his views and to some extent his plans to his friends. His talk with Mr. Frye lasted more than an hour. The only part that Mr. Frye took was occasionally affirmatively to nod his head. Mr. Conkling had before this spoken in the most earnest way and with frequent vehemence of gesture to Mr. Blair, Mr. Allison, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin.

FROM TEARS TO SMILES.

How Leighton Dispelled a Vision of a Prison by Becoming a Bridegroom.

The trial of Charles H. Leighton, a smooth-faced young man, for the betrayal of Miss Eva M. Leick, under breach of promise of marriage, attracted a large throng of the friends of both parties to the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday. The plaintiff, who is about 20 years old, sat by the side of Assistant District Attorney Wernberg, with a package of love letters in her hand. She claimed that the defendant had promised to marry her and had given her an engagement ring, and that he gave her a Moody and Sankey hymn book, took her to Sea Cliff, and was attentive to her until some time last year, when he suddenly began to neglect her. A number of letters passed between them, one of which was as follows:

MY DEAR, DARLING LITTLE SUSIE PLUM: You are answerd as a month six months old. I wish you become all so. May 3 I come down to see you Saturday night? I wonder if you would work a medio (Sunshine After the Clouds) for another. She says for you to come up, and I want you to tell your mother to let you for my sake. Lizzie will give you sixty cents to pay your fare. Work that medio if you can.

CHAS.

Mrs. Margaret Dubois, the defendant's mother, who, it is understood, had opposed his marriage to the complainant, because she favored another young lady, testified that when the complainant was at Sea Cliff she stopped under her roof, and was so in the habit of walking around the house late at night dressed in white that she was known as the walking ghost.

The proof being strongly against the defendant, negotiations were begun by his stepfather, Mr. Dubois, to end the trial by a marriage ceremony. The defendant, in the afternoon, after consultation with his friends, concluded to marry Miss Leick. The strongest objections to this came from his mother and from a pretty young woman, who, in the event of the acquittal of the prisoner, it was said, was to become the defendant's wife. Judge Moore had a private consultation with Leighton, and told him that the usual way of marrying the girl in good faith. Leighton said that his affections were still centred upon the complainant, and Judge Moore granted an adjournment for three-quarters of an hour. Leighton and his stepfather, accompanied by Policeman Roper, went with Miss Leick and her mother and sister to the residence of the Rev. Chas. H. Hall, and the ceremony of marriage was performed. Upon their return with a marriage certificate Judge Moore granted Assistant District Attorney Wernberg's motion to withdraw a juror, and then to enter a nolle prosequi. This having been done, Leighton was discharged.

He and his bride, followed by their friends, went to the Judge's private room, where kisses were interchanged between those who had been ranged upon opposite sides in the trial. Mrs. Chauncey Wetherbee, who, a year and a half earlier in the day, seemed to be very happy.

Opening the Base Ball Season.

The new League club team from Detroit made its first appearance in this city yesterday, and entered upon a contest with the Metropolitan Club, pretty confident of victory. There was a crowd of spectators despite the cold weather. The Detroits took the lead by a score of 4 to 0, but in the second innings the Metropolitans battled well for three runs, and this lead they maintained to the end by effective batting and fine base running, the play of Brady, Foley, Suter, and Muldoon being especially noteworthy. On the part of the visitors Bradley's third base play and that of Brown at first base were very good, the catching of Wood and Hanlon too being excellent. Only one run was earned off Derby's pitching, and none off that of Daly. Tuesday Peoria pitches, and Casey, a new player, catches for the Metropolitans, and Reilly and Bradley play in Bennett's and Derby's places. Following is the score:

METROPOLITAN.	B.	R.	S.	P.	O.	A.	E.	DETROIT.	B.	R.	S.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Brady, 2d b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Wood, l. f.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Clinton, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Dorgan, c.	1	2	7	0	6	0	0	Brown, 1st b.	0	2	11	0	0	0	0
Sayre, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Richardson, 2d b.	0	1	1	3	3	1	0
Poorman, r. f.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	Foley, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
Exter, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	1	0	1	Bradley, 3d b.	0	1	1	2	0	1	2
Muldoon, 3d b.	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	Knight, c.	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Kennedy, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	Suter, p.	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Daly, p.	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	Whitney, s. s.	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Total	6	10	27	10	10	0	2	Total	3	9	27	9	8		

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—6
Detroit	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

First Base by Errors—Metropolitan, 2; Detroit, 3.
Earned Runs—Metropolitan, 1; Detroit, 0.
Umpire—Mr. Powers.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

The Manhattan Railway Spans the Harlem.

The bridge across the Harlem River to connect the Manhattan Elevated Railway with the New York City and Northern Railroad is virtually completed. Principal Assistant Engineer Loose said yesterday that he could make it ready for trade within twenty-four hours. The engine which swings the draw remains to be adjusted and the blocking gear to be arranged.

Henri Say's Yacht Sold.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The steam yacht Henriette, which was turned over by Mr. Henri Say to Meister & Reaney in part payment for the new yacht La Bretagne, has been sold by that firm on private terms to S. Revere of Fortland, Maine, and is to be used as a passenger steamer between ports of the Hayitian republic. Capt. A. F. Tout of Boston will be in command, and the steamer's name is to be changed to the Tout Monde (All the World). The Henriette was built for Baldwin in 1879 on the Hudson, and was sold by him to Mr. Say at it is said, $25,000. Mr. Say set sail from New York in his new purchase in the early part of April, but the steamer lost her propeller when off Cape Hatteras and, together with the yacht Follette, also belonging to Mr. Say, put into the Capes and came to Baltimore, where Mr. Say had the new yacht La Bretagne built by Meister & Reaney.

For Colds and Pulmonary Complaints,
Use Oliffe's Sweet Cordial Cod Liver Oil, with Lime and Wild Cherry. All druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—*Ads.*

Oh! my corns. Serves you right, since a 25c. package of Carcaline would relieve you and remove them.—*Ads.*

THE GRAND JURY AND THE STREETS.

Judge Cowing's Remarks on the Charges Against the Police Commissioners.

The Grand Jury for the April term was impanelled yesterday in the General Sessions before City Judge Rufus B. Cowing. After Chief Clerk Sparks had administered the oath to Foreman Simon Stevens, merchant, of 29 Broadway, and then to the twenty-two other Grand Jurors, Judge Cowing said:

Your predecessors, Mr. Foreman and gentleman of the Grand Jury, at the end of the term that has just closed, made a presentment to this court in which they charge the Police Commissioners, or, at least, some of them, with negligence of duty in office, and they asked that this Court draw the attention of their successors to the presentment containing their allegations. I comply with their request mainly because, when a presentment is made and spread upon the record of this court, it is not in such a form as will enable the persons affected by it, as it is not in the shape of a formal indictment, to stand to it, or to take any other action affecting its validity.

Now, with reference to this question of punishing persons who hold public positions, and to this in-taxes in particular, it seems to me that there are four questions that can be asked. The answers to these questions you can base a conclusion as to whether an indictment should or should not be found. First, Is the cleaning of the streets a part of the official duty of the Police Commissioners? Second, Have they the means furnished them with sufficient means to enable them to do their duty in this respect? Third, Have these means been honestly and faithfully expended in the performance of this duty? Fourth, If they have not been, why have they not been?

As you answer these four questions, gentlemen, it will be a matter of duty for you to decide, according to the answers whether the Commissioners of Police have or have not acted in such a way as to make it proper to arraign them at this bar for misconduct in office. In my judgment, the proper place for the investigation of charges of official malfeasance has always been and is the Grand Jury room, for the reason that the grand jury are chosen from the body of the people of the county, irrespective of any political predilections that they may entertain. Not only is this true of the gentlemen composing the Grand Jury, but it is also beyond question that they are selected from our best citizens, and from those whose standing in the community renders at once any suspicion that they act officially upon any other than worthy and proper motives. Therefore, I say that it can be safely trusted to the Grand Jury of this county, at all times, to inquire into charges of malfeasance or dereliction on the part of public officers. When it appears that such charges are well founded, and that the incriminated officers have been guilty of wilful malfeasance or dereliction, the Grand Jury have undoubtedly the right to indict these officers. If after a full and fair trial the officers are found guilty, they should be punished. I think that it is better that the Grand Jury should investigate these cases than that the Court should, even if the officers are innocent of the charges, however pure his motives may be, there will always exist grounds of the suspicion that he is actuated, possibly, by a desire to obtain the offices of those that he removed, or by other unjust and sinister motives. I do not charge aught against any executive officer who may be proceeding in this connection, but I repeat that it is always safer to leave the investigation of charges of official misconduct to an impartial body of men, whose political views are not pronounced, one way or another.

Finally, I desire to suggest that you first take up the case of officers who are in the Tombs awaiting your action in regard to them. There may be, and probably are, many innocent men among them. Only a fair and thorough trial, however, can lift from off the web of condematory circumstances or fabricated charges against them, and this trial must be had upon indictments found by you. Is it not proper, therefore, that you should dispose of the cases of persons who are deprived of their liberty before you take up an outside matter?

Judge Cowing's charge was interpreted by some of the spectators as at least implying a rebuke to Mayor Grace for preferring charges against the Police Commissioners, in view of the fact that the Grand Jury had taken up the allegations against them in connection with the management of the Street Cleaning Bureau. Judge Cowing, however, disclaimed, in a conversation with the reporter, any intention to reflect upon Mayor Grace. His only desire, he said, was to point out the best tribunal, in his opinion, for the formulation of such charges.

NO FETTERS ON COMMERCE.

Produce Merchants Want Tolls Abolished and the Canals Enlarged.

The announcement of a meeting to consider questions relating to the canals of the State, drew together nearly all the active members of the Produce Exchange yesterday. President Parker upon taking the chair said that New York city's commercial supremacy and future prosperity depended largely upon the superiority of her transportation facilities. The freight routes to this city should be protected.

The canals especially appeal to the people of the State because they are the property of the people. Railroad directors may be depended upon to look after the interests of their roads, but the people through the Legislature must care for the canals. Notwithstanding the great interest the people have at stake in the canals, their welfare is one of the least considerations that enters into a legislative election. The Erie Canal has $50,000,000 to its credit, yet the people and the Legislature hesitate to enlarge and improve its usefulness.

A series of resolutions that had been circulated in printed form, headed, "A Statesmanlike Canal Policy Demanded," was unanimously adopted. They recited that, in the judgment of the Exchange, the first step to be taken is the adoption by the Legislature and the people of the constitutional amendment now pending in the Senate, repealing the present restriction of expenditure upon the canals to the amount realized from tolls during the previous year, and removing all tolls from the canals of the State. The second step is the enlargement of the canals to an extent sufficient to equal or exceed the increased facilities offered by competing routes.

The resolutions conclude:

That the members of the New York Produce Exchange have noticed with great satisfaction the growing public sentiment throughout the State in favor of free canals, and they now earnestly request the Legislature that, disregarding all ideas of false economy, putting aside all local jealousies and refusing to be frightened by the bugbear of debt, it will, at the earliest practicable moment, give to the citizens of the State its noble measure, but impelled by a high standard of true statesmanship and pure patriotism, it will promptly approve, at this session, the constitutional amendment abolishing tolls upon the canals in the State, in order that this question of vital importance may be again acted upon by the Legislature of 1882, when the people, fortified by a vote of the people, will free the canals for the ensuing year.

Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the Governor, members of the Legislature, and distributed throughout the State.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"Felicia" will probably be continued at the Union Square Theatre until the end of the season.

Tony Denier and his company are giving very amusing performances of "Humpty Dumpty" at the Windsor Theatre.

The Zulus are the present leading attraction at Bunnell's museum of wonders on Broadway, at the corner of Ninth street.

The Madison Square Theatre company gave an interesting and artistic performance of "Hazel Kirke" at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre last evening.

Miss Fanny Davenport played "Camille" at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening. "Leah," "Pique," "Lady Clare," "Fedora," "Bonnie Assurance," and "Oliver Twist" will follow later in the week.

Tony Pastor's Theatre furnishes a most amusing entertainment this week. The house last evening was crowded in every part, and the various performances were greeted with incessant and uproarious laughter.

A large and fine cast are Mr. Scott Siddons's warm reception at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre last evening. She appeared as Rosalind in "As You Like It," Hermione and the "Home Idyl," "School for Scandal," "Twelfth Night," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Macbeth" will be produced during the week in the order named.

The Kiralfy Brothers have enlivened the performance of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's, by introducing the flying ballet, a dance in which the dancers float gracefully through the air, trips lightly over the stage, and rises again in a flummery of gauze and the shimmer of colored lights. This is the last week of the "Black Crook." Messrs. Aldrich and Parker will open at Niblo's next Monday in Hartley Campbell's "My Partner."

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 35, 57, 63, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107