THE COURTS.

Great Expectations Crushed by an Adverse Turn of Fortune's Wheel.

A COLORED PASTOR PAYING PENANCE.

The Last of the Mail Bag Robbers in the Law's Meshes.

NEW SCENE FOR "OUR BOARDING HOUSE."

A case of free trade reciprocity exemplified in transactions between an American traveller and an English firm came up yesterday in Marine Court, Part 1, before Judge Alker and a jury. Walter Webling, who described himself in the complaint as proprietor of a newspaper known as the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, published in London, and as formerly member of the firm of Metcalf & Co., London, jewellers and dealers in fancy goods, brought suit against John S. Eldridge, a citizen of Boston, to recover 112 guineas for a bill of jewelry purchased by the defendant between the 14th day of June, 1872, and the following November. At the time, Webling was a member of the firm, but since then took to wielding the pen of the sporting man and dramatist. It was he who allowed Eldridge to contract the debt, and now sues in his own name for the recovery. Both parties were represented by counsel only, Webling being in London, and Eldridge, in San Francisco. From the depositions taken by commission in London and from the bill of particulars annexed, it appeared that Eldridge represented himself as a wealthy American on a tour of observation and pleasure at that time sojourning in the British capital. He was introduced to the plaintiff by Mr. Scott Siddons, who seems to have been a particular friend of Eldridge's, for in the bill of items of jewelry purchased by Eldridge appears an item, "Two lockets at ten guineas each to give to Mr. Scott Siddons." The principal items were small, but costly, such as studs and breastpins, with sporting emblems of the field, the turf and the stream. After a protracted correspondence on the part of the plaintiff, demanding payment, without success, the following letter, which was put in evidence, was received from Eldridge, giving a glowing account of what he had been and might be again in some distant future, but not presenting a solitary ray of hope from any of the numerous gems he had obtained from his too confiding creditors. The letter runs as follows:—

READVILLE, Mass., Nov. 16, 1875.

Messrs. METCALF & Co., London:—

GENTLEMEN—I must ask your pardon for my long silence, but since my return to America the wheel of fortune has been turned rather severely against me. I have by an accident lost my right arm, from which I am still a great sufferer. The Boston fire, the panic of 1873, the stagnation of all business and the suspension of many firms who were indebted to me for rents and from which I had a continual source of revenue, have either thrown up their leases or asked for a reduction of seventy-five per cent. I hold in my safe to-day over £300,000, or nearly $1,700,000 worth of paper which has been protested, and the firms who gave it asking for an extension, which I had to accede to. All this is good, but it will take time to work it out. I will do everything to hasten an early settlement with your firm, and I assure you that principal and interest will reward your patience. Yours, truly,

JOHN S. ELDRIDGE.

Defendant's counsel offered no evidence, but entered on the case in the hope of profiting by some technical defects in the papers or in the proceedings, which, however, he could not discover, and the case, being submitted to the jury, they found a verdict for the plaintiff of $618 33 in gold. Mr. Rives appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Holmes for defendant.

A BELLICOSE COLORED PREACHER.

James H. Humphrey, a young man of color, calling himself a local preacher, and giving his address as No. 153 West Thirty-first street, was arraigned for trial yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve, in General Sessions, Part 2, charged with having, on the 29th of March last, committed a felonious assault upon Cornelius Pleasants, another colored man, residing at the same house. It appeared that on the day in question the complainant heard the prisoner whipping his little stepdaughter in the next room, and remonstrated with him, whereupon the prisoner, in abusive terms, told him he had no right to interfere in his domestic affairs. Finally the prisoner snapped a pistol in the complainant's face, and supplemented this exemplary act by striking him on the head with the handle of the pistol, inflicting a scalp wound. It was further charged that the colored pastor then ran for his razor and chased the complainant, who fled for a police officer and had his assailant arrested. This evidence was partly corroborated by Mrs. Jourdan, the landlady, who added that the complainant struck Humphrey after the latter had fired the pistol. In his own defence the prisoner while on the stand disgorged himself of a windy speech, which was not remarkable for good grammar, but not wanting in vivid touches of Scripture. By way of excuse for beating his child he said he only obeyed what was set forth in the twenty-seventh chapter and thirteenth verse of the gospel of St. Matthew, telling parents not to spare the rod. He denied having fired the pistol or having used a razor in the manner testified to by the complainant. Humphrey wound up his harangue by an appeal to the jury which provoked considerable merriment. Mrs. Heintt, a dashing colored lady from Brooklyn, gave the prisoner a fine character, stating that she often accompanied him to church, where he preached while her husband remained at home to mind the child. Assistant District Attorney Rollins opened fire on the unfortunate Humphrey in his usual vigorous style. He asked the prisoner what part of the gospel admonished parents not "to spare the rod," and this time Humphrey changed his mind and said it was the twenty-fifth chapter and twenty-second verse, but unluckily Mr. Rollins was inquisitive on the point, and after examination found that neither of the quotations mentioned contained the passage referred to. The prisoner further testified that the Spirit called him from his work as a waiter to his pastoral duties. He was found guilty of assault, the other counts in the indictment having been abandoned by the prosecution, the testimony showing that the pistol was comparatively useless. Judge Gildersleeve, after commenting on the unfavorable impression which the prisoner's conduct on the witness stand had produced, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

BOARD OF IMBECILITY.

Mr. Carr brought a suit against the city to recover $500 and interest upon a certificate of indebtedness of the late town of Morrisania, the city having succeeded to payment of all liabilities of the late town. Mr. Carr proved ownership and indorsement to him for value before maturity and good faith in the purchase of the city. It was shown on behalf of the city that the certificate was given to one Michael Donohue, assignee of Patrick Handiboe upon contract for grading 145th street. John F. Hunt, late treasurer and member of the Board of Trustees, testified that the certificates were issued by mistake and contained overpayment of contract price; that William Leslie, also a member of the Board, abstracted the certificates without his consent, and, after he had forbidden him to take them, that Leslie in fact stole the certificate and delivered it to Donohue, and that he told plaintiff not to purchase the certificate because it was stolen, which plaintiff denied, alleging that the certificate was already purchased by him when Hunt gave him the information. The plaintiff, through James R. Angel, his counsel, contended that the certificate was purchased for value before maturity and without notice, and that plaintiff should recover. Several racy developments in regard to the proceedings of some of the members of the late Board were elicited by the testimony, counsel characterizing it as "the board of imbecility." Mr. Requier, for the city, contended that as the certificates were not delivered in the usual manner there was no issue which could establish their negotiability, and that the fraudulent abstraction by Leslie rendered the issue invalid. The jury upon all the facts returned a verdict for the city. It was stated that the case would be taken up on appeal.

COLLATERAL FOR NOTES.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Barrett, there was tried yesterday a suit brought by William Duden and others against Clara Waitzfelder, to recover $602 68 and interest. The defendant, as stated in the complaint, was indebted to plaintiffs over $20,000, for which she gave her bond and secured the same by a mortgage made by her upon her premises on Sixth avenue. On the 28th of April, 1875, defendant owed plaintiffs $804 16 for interest then accrued upon said bond, and defendant wished to transfer the premises to one Silver, but Silver was unwilling to take such transfer unless the interest was paid. Defendant then applied to plaintiffs for a discharge of the interest on the bond, to enable her to make such transfer, and in payment thereof offered to plaintiffs and they accepted from her a promissory note made by M. Waitzfelder for $804 16, secured by two camel's hair shawls. The note not having been paid at maturity plaintiffs brought suit on the note against M. Waitzfelder, recovered judgment and issued execution to the Sheriff, who sold the shawls at plaintiffs' place of business. At each sale the plaintiffs' clerk bought the shawls for about $250, and the shawls are still in plaintiffs' store, leaving a balance of $602 68 still due to plaintiffs. The maker of such note was insolvent at the time of the delivery thereof, and the note was taken by them under a mistake of that fact, and now they ask for judgment against defendant for such balance. The defendant claimed that at the time of the taking of the note and the two shawls as collateral security for the payment of the note plaintiffs did not contemplate the solvency or insolvency of the maker of the note, but had relied solely upon such security for the payment of the note, and that they, therefore, ought not to recover the balance sued for. The Court so held and dismissed the complaint. Mr. D. M. Porter appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. L. Rindskopf for the defendant.

RIGHTS OF ADOPTED DAUGHTERS.

An interesting question has just been decided by Surrogate Calvin. The will of Mrs. Gouldah Cahn had been contested by a sister who was not mentioned in the will, the favored legatees being the children of an adopted daughter, described in the will as "my daughter Elizabeth." Ex-Judge Joachimsen claimed for the contestant that the devise to such children was void, because the deceased had no daughter, only an adopted child, raised and fostered by Mr. and Mrs. Cahn, of whom there had been no formal adoption under the provisions of the statute. The Surrogate upholds the will, deciding that the testatrix had no other daughter who could take under this specific bequest, and that the evidence is clear that none other than the children of her adopted daughter were intended to take it. The will was admitted to probate. Messrs. M. S. Isaacs and A. L. Sanger conducted the proceedings in behalf of the executors.

THE MAIL WAGON ROBBERY.

Mathew Callaghan, charged with complicity in the mail wagon robbery, was yesterday brought before Commissioner Shields for examination. The first witness was James Crawford, an accomplice who turned State evidence, and who testified to the part taken by Callaghan in the robbery. The accused, who declined the assistance of counsel at his preliminary examination, stated in his own behalf that he knew nothing whatever of the robbery, and that he had never seen his accuser before. This statement was, however, flatly contradicted by the detective, who had been shadowing the gang for some time, and who testified to having seen Callaghan and Crawford in company on many occasions, and on the night of the robbery tracked them to the express office with some of the stolen mail bags in their possession. Callaghan was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $5,000 bail.

WIPING OUT A MILITIA COMPANY.

The officers of our militia regiments—at least some of them—having no opportunity to draw their swords in defence of their country, seem to exercise their bellicose propensities in internecine warfare. For instance, the Colonel of the Seventy-first regiment has been attempting to dissolve Company A and distribute the men among other companies. To this the members strongly object, because, among other grounds, it is claimed as the "crack company" of the regiment and has the right of line and should be the first company in column. This matter has been brewing some time, and resulted yesterday in the arrest of John C. Starch, a member of the company, and his committal to Ludlow Street Jail. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable forthwith, and the matter came before Judge Donohue yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The Judge thought the regiment ought to know something about the proceeding, being an interested party, and so adjourned the case until to-day. In the meantime the prisoner remains in the custody of the Sheriff.

THE ECLECTIC LIFE.

About two years ago the Eclectic Life Insurance Company failed and a receiver of its assets was appointed. The receiver entered upon his duties, but failed to discover any property, excepting about $100,000 in possession of the Insurance Department. He applied to have this sum paid over to him, but the Superintendent of Insurance refused to do so. The receiver brought the matter into court, and it finally reached the Court of Appeals, where it was decided that the Superintendent was right in refusing to pay over the money. Soon after this some one procured the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the Attorney General to make whatever order he thought fit in the matter. This act was declared void by the Court of Appeals, and a reference was ordered to ascertain the amount due to policy holders preliminary to a distribution of the funds. The referee reported in favor of a distribution of the funds among the policy holders, to which report numerous exceptions were filed and argued before Judge Van Hoesen in the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Van Hoesen yesterday entered an order confirming the report of the referee, but directing the case to be sent back to a referee to compute the expenses of the litigations and including the fees of the officers appointed by the Court, after which it is expected that the funds will be distributed without further trouble.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Ann Nicholas keeps a boarding house at No. 41 West Twenty-ninth street. In September, 1875, Henry D. W. Burt engaged a room and board for himself and wife at $30 a week. Mrs. Nicholas says that the engagement was from the 1st of May following. Mr. Burt left in November, as she says, without giving any notice. She brought suit against Mr. Burt for $462 85, claimed to be due from the time he left until the 1st of May, on account of her being unable to rent the room at the same price, she only receiving $17 a week for a man and his wife for a part of the time and $28 a week for use of same apartments and board for a gentleman, his wife, child and nurse. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Lawrence. Mr. Burt denied having engaged the room for any specified period, and he testified, further, that he gave two weeks' notice of his leaving. The jury, evidently not having very kindly feelings toward the ingenious landlady, placed more confidence in the testimony of the boarder and gave a verdict for the defendant.

FORGIVING AND FORGETTING.

The divorce suit of Hugo Schlag against his wife, Mary Schlag, came to rather an unusual and abrupt termination yesterday before Judge J. F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff, Schlag, is employed as a compositor in the *Jewish Times* office, and he charges that his wife committed adultery with one Charles Wauriel. The wife, in her answer, denies any such forgetfulness of her marital vows, and charges that the litigious Hugo is himself not so entirely spotless, for she knows of her own knowledge that he had held illicit intercourse with Lena Luttega, which fact she thinks should not entitle him to the relief demanded. The trial of the case was begun yesterday before Judge J. F. Daly, and a jury was empanelled. While the Court was taking recess Mr. William F. Howe, counsel for the plaintiff, and E. A. Acker, who appeared for the defendant, with rare self-denial took upon themselves the office of peacemakers. They consulted with the severed pair, and entreated them to forget their domestic difficulties, and so far succeeded as to prevail upon the wife to accept the overtures on the part of the husband and go back and again preside at the festive board of the Schlag family. This unexpected but happy termination of what threatened to be a prolonged and hotly contested litigation caused much gratification and congratulation among the numerous friends of the litigants who had come to the Court to testify in the case.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

In the case of Edward S. Jenkins, charged with bribing a Treasury clerk, counsel for the defendant moved yesterday, before United States Commissioner Osborn, to dismiss the complaint. Decision was reserved.

In a suit brought by Oliver S. Carter against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Judge Donohue yesterday granted a commission for the examination of various witnesses at Shanghae, China.

In the examination of John Cantlin, before Commissioner Shields, on a charge of smuggling cigars, his counsel, Charles S. Spencer, waived examination, and Cantlin was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the case of John Donnelly, who sued the city to recover his salary as clerk in the Surrogate's office during the Ring *régime*, Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, before whom the case was tried, yesterday directed a verdict for plaintiff for $1,600, with interest, and ordered the exceptions to be heard on the first instance before the General Term.

Judge Donohue yesterday refused to grant a mandamus in the suit of Luigi Sivori against Angelo Bertanini, the facts of which have been published exclusively in the HERALD. The application was to compel Bertanini, who is president of an Italian society, to declare one Mantinini elected trustee to fill a vacancy.

Elizabeth Northrup has brought a suit against James Northrup, her husband, for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. In her complaint she states that she was married to the defendant on the 11th of November, 1864, in the city of Brooklyn. She charges that her husband has been unfaithful to his marital vow, and is now living in adulterous intercourse with a woman in Allen street. They have two daughters, aged respectively nine and twelve years. The answer denies the charges and sets up a counter charge of adultery. Chief Justice Daly yesterday ordered a reference in the case.

Mrs. Marutta Harnahan in November, 1873, obtained $3,000 on a mortgage which was subsequently assigned to David Hirsch. Upon bringing a suit for foreclosure, Mrs. Harnahan, having meantime died, it was set up in a defence that she was a lunatic at the time of making the mortgage. Mr. Hirsch has brought suit against the heirs to recover the amount of the mortgage. The trial of the case began yesterday before Judge Van Vorst, holding Special Term of the Supreme Court. Before the trial is concluded, Drs. Hammond, Ramsey and other experts in matters of lunacy are to be examined.

Philip Guisberg has brought a crim con suit against Louis Miller, claiming $5,000 damages. He charges that Miller, during a separation from his wife, alienated her affections and occupied the place of husband to her. Miller, on the contrary, asserts that he only visited her four times during the husband's absence, and that nothing improper took place between them. It is asserted, on the other hand, that a clear case against the defendant can be made out. The matter came up before Chief Justice Daly in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant or to reduce bail. Mr. Douglas A. Levien, Jr., counsel for the defendant, contended that there was perjury somewhere. After a short argument the Court took the papers.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

Before Recorder Hackett.

A FAMILY FEUD.

James Callaghan, a 'longshoreman, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, charged with felonious assault upon his stepson. About the middle of last month the prisoner, who had become separated from his wife and estranged from his stepson, made up all differences, and a jollification ensued at their rooms in the tenement house No. 397 Madison street. As might have been anticipated, a quarrel arose, and in the trouble that ensued the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed the stepson, James Gill, in the eye and cheek, inflicting serious wounds, which necessitated Gill's confinement in Bellevue Hospital. In response to Mr. Lyon, it was ascertained from the wife of the accused that Gill was also in the habit of assaulting her. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the State Prison for the term of four years and six months.

ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.

John Elliott, twenty-three years old, who said he resided at the St. Charles Hotel, was charged with stealing, from No. 23 Great Jones street property belonging to Francis Leyva, No. 206 East Forty-sixth street, comprising two diamond rings, valued at $1,000; five pairs of gold sleeve buttons, three gold chains, a set of jewelry and an enamelled chain, in all of the value of $1,862. The prisoner pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

BURGLARS OVERHAULED.

Edward Brocker, Edward Hanly and Edward Walsh, three youthful looking prisoners, broke into the rooms occupied by Jane McGiveren, No. 308 Mott street, on the 1st inst., and stole $30. They pleaded guilty, and Brocker was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and the others for one year.

ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

Joseph Rosette, an Italian, was charged with committing an assault upon Mary E. Wilson, a domestic out of employment, whom, it was alleged, he enticed into his room, at No. 11½ Crosby street, on the 26th of March last. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

Before Judge Gildersleeve.

NO HOPE FOR DISHONEST MILKMEN.

When Judge Gildersleeve took his seat on the bench yesterday morning there was arraigned for trial Moses P. Polinsky, a comfortable looking man, the charge being that of selling adulterated milk in violation of the ordinance of the Board of Health. Mr. Prentice, counsel for the prosecution, seemed to be in belligerent trim, and in view of the fact that a trial and conviction would entail severe punishment several of the parties whose names were on the calendar for selling adulterated milk might be seen each with his right hand in his pocket, doubtless grasping the five that was soon to be paid into Court. When Polinsky pleaded guilty to the offence charged Mr. Prentice stated that this was the second time the prisoner had been overhauled by the agents of the Board of Health. Judge Gildersleeve, in passing sentence, observed that it was the purpose of the Court to act with sufficient vigor in suppressing the offence so common among dishonest milkmen. From the facts set forth it would appear that the accused was an extensive milk dealer, and a small fine could easily be paid by him and soon made up by liberal additions of water in his cans of milk. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration that it was the second time Polinsky had been charged by the Board of Health with the same offence, the sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned for thirty days in the Penitentiary, that he pay a fine of $250, and that he stand committed until paid not to exceed 200 days. The prisoner seemed to be terribly taken aback and left the bar quite crestfallen. Henry Sudmeir, of No. 105 Second street, an employé, charged with watering milk, was fined $50 and cautioned against a repetition of his offence.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Ellen Buschel, of No. 23 Clark street, was arraigned on the charge of receiving stolen goods. It appeared that three boys had purloined a silk dress and a pair of pantaloons, the property of William Galt, and sold them to the prisoner for fifty cents. The prisoner, who was arrested during the day by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, was fully committed for trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Mattlage vs. Squire; the Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Meehen, Nos. 1 and 2; matter of Walton; matter of Slade; McKinney vs. Brown; Fleming vs. Frazer; Kelly vs. Cotto; Showler vs. Showler; Murtha vs. Murtha; Pinto vs. Schappert; Mason vs. Libby; Grasmuck vs. Rauch, and Decker vs. Decker.—Granted.

Young vs. Karl; matter of Hoffman; Swan vs. Bertolino; Hunting vs. Stewart, and the New Jersey Coal Company vs. Walter.—Motions denied.

Brodie vs. O'Brien et al.—I do not think this case one to put on short calendar.

Mason vs. Libby.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Rogsdate vs. Griffin.—Proceedings dismissed.

Grirot vs. Coo; Hilmers vs. Hartcan; Smith vs. Bell; The National Wire Mattress Company vs. Warner.—Motions granted.

Cohen vs. Goldsberg.—Judgment for plaintiff by confession for $105.

Cook vs. Rice; Schwersahl vs. Lubben; Batger vs. Epiers; Bailer vs. Saunders; Pingat vs. Stanly; Rosenthal vs. Mayer; Bowles vs. McGrath.—Orders granted.

Ludke vs. Conner.—Bond approved.

Bruns vs. Bendix.—Motion to allow defendant to come in and serve answer granted upon payment of $10 costs within six days, &c.

Huss vs. Goodwin.—Judgment for the plaintiff $25.

THE RESERVOIR REFERENCE.

The referees appointed by the Brooklyn City Court to examine the claim of Messrs. Kingsley and Keeney, contractors for the storage reservoir at Hempstead, held another session yesterday afternoon. The contractors claim, it will be remembered, $178,000 for extra services and materials furnished. John C. Campbell, a civil engineer, testified that the excavation at the reservoir in 1872 was worth from fifty to sixty cents per cubic yard. Milton Cartwright testified that the work in that year would have actually cost fifty cents a yard, and a fair profit to the contractor would be almost twenty cents a yard. The case was adjourned to Tuesday, April 17.

The contractor, John Brady, who last fall obtained the contract for the completion of the dam at the Hempstead Reservoir, stated yesterday that the work was finished and that the depth of water there on Thursday was fourteen feet.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6, 1877.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, April 9, 1877:—Nos. 272, 276, 277, 278, 280, 252, 279 and 197.

M'CAFFRAY'S ACCUSERS.

At the closing of the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, on Thursday, Judge Smith told one of the officers to hunt up the Leavitts, who had failed on that day to appear in the McCaffray case which was up for settlement. Yesterday morning Officer O'Connor, of the court squad, met Mr. Leavitt and his wife on Second avenue. They said they were going to court and readily accompanied O'Connor there. Judge Smith held the Leavitts in $300 each to appear as witnesses in the General Sessions when the McCaffray case is called, and told them that in default of bail he should commit them to the House of Detention. Mr. Leavitt had brought one bondsman with them, but thinking another was necessary he left court to obtain him. Mrs. Leavitt was detained. She was in court most of the day and looked as if she had been crying heartily. Up to four o'clock the husband had not returned, and the Judge then allowed the wife to go on parole. Mrs. Bennett was also in court. The Leavitts informed the Judge that they were compelled to leave their late residence, No. 798 Second avenue, and go to their present abode on account of the warm attentions they received at the hands of pastor McCaffray's congregation. They left on Wednesday last and removed to No. 862 Second avenue.

AN UNGRATEFUL NIECE.

Ever since Lottie Volkins was left homeless at an early age Jacob Wagner, her uncle, living at No. 549 Ninth avenue, has, together with Mrs. Lucy Wilkins, looked after the young girl's interests. Miss Volkins, notwithstanding this care, has behaved badly. A month ago Mr. Wagner one day slept, to wake the loser of $41 in money, which had been taken from his pockets. The niece was suspected, but nothing was done against her. Shortly after the girl went to live with Mr. Frederick W. Bockman, of No. 713 Seventh avenue. While there she purchased a lot of jewelry. Her aunt, Mrs. Wilkins, hearing of this, called on Thursday night at the Bockmans' house and took the jewelry away from her niece and also $4 in money. The girl had Mrs. Wilkins arrested for taking the property away from her and beating her. Upon the appearance of the parties interested in the Fifty-seventh Street Court, yesterday, the tables were turned upon the girl, and she was accused of two separate petit larcenies by Bockman and Wagner, and she admitted the truth of the charges. On the 23d of February, she said, she stole $11 from her uncle, and had bought a pair of shoes and gold earrings with it, and on the 11th of March she stole $26 50 from Bockman, and had purchased with it a gold ring and a gold chain and locket. The girl is only sixteen years of age, and is pretty. She cried and appeared sorry for her conduct. She was held in $400 on each charge.

THE BARCLAY STREET RAID.

The examination in the case of William Thorne, John Daley and George Baker, the alleged proprietors of the gambling house No. 8 Barclay street, which was raided on Wednesday last, was commenced before Justice Flammer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Philip Hudnett, the victim, testified that on the 4th inst. he lost in the premises named the sum of $215 at faro. He had frequented the place for a few days preceding and had lost in all the sum of $350. Detective Dunn testified to having made the raid, assisted by Detective Radford, of the Central Office. Twenty-five men were in the place. They were sitting around the stoves and talking. No gambling was going on. The only evidence of gaming was a cue box, which the officers seized. After some further testimony the examination was adjourned until this morning.

"WINTER'S WANDERINGS."

WHAT MR. D. C. BIRDSALL HAS TO SAY ABOUT MR. JOHN LIVINGSTON AND THE WINTER TRUSTEESHIP.

ROOMS 91 AND 92 DREXEL BUILDING, NEW YORK, April 6, 1877.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your paper this morning I see an article headed, "Winter's Wanderings—Trickeries of a Trustee," which does me great injustice and injury by reason of its charges. I do not usually notice newspaper comment, although of late I have been the victim of several attacks that have originated by reason of my zeal and determination to vindicate my clients and sustain their rights. But in this instance I cannot refrain from contradicting this unreasonable, unfounded and wicked attempt from some quarter to injure me and impose upon the press.

Those who know me will not for an instant believe the statement, but those who do not know me, from reading it in your paper, must believe me but little (if any) better than a demon. In the first place Mr. Winter never made any such statements as you attribute to have been made by him in his petition. The statements were contained in affidavits made by a certain John Livingston, in affidavits made by him in 1864, while he was unsuccessfully trying to procure my removal as trustee of Mr. Winter, and which statements were contradicted on oath by Mr. Winter. A brief statement of my connection with this case is as follows:—

In the fall of 1863, I kept my office at No. 335 Broadway. One evening the janitor of the building called my attention to a poor man who he said had a small room at the top of the house, and was in a miserable condition, and asked me to see him and try and aid him; the next day he brought him to my rooms, and I heard his story of grievances that he had received at the hands of his brother-in-law, John Livingston. This was William Winter. I took him to a restaurant and gave him a dinner, and then wrote his brother-in-law detailing his condition. The result was that I received a visit from Livingston that resulted in negotiations looking to a bettering of his condition. It was proposed by Livingston that he (Winter) should make a trust deed to me for his benefit during life, with remainder to his nephews (Livingston's children) on failure of lawful issue. This I at first declined, but, subsequently and after long negotiations and upon the advice of the late Judge John W. Edmonds, such an instrument was prepared by Judge Edmonds and executed at his office on December 23, 1863. I was not present at the time, but had previously had assurances from Livingston that if I would undertake it I should have no trouble with him (Livingston), but that Mr. Winter should have the full benefit of his income (then about $10,000 a year). After entering upon the duties of the trust I found Livingston in full possession of all of the real estate of the late Gabriel Winter, of which Mr. Winter was entitled to one-half. I found that the estate had been squandered and let go to waste, and he charging that Mr. Winter was in debt to him on account thereof. I did not take this view of affairs and demanded a settlement, which he refused, and on May 25, 1864, I commenced an action against him and his sons for an accounting and settlement. On June 9, 1864, he commenced proceedings to remove me as trustee, and in his affidavits made the charge against me which in your paper is attributed to Mr. Winter. This application was argued before Judge W. H. Leonard on June 29 and 30, Judge W. F. Allen and S. G. Courtney appearing for me. The next day, July 1, Judge Leonard denied his motion. On August 1, 1864, Livingston moved for a reargument, which was granted by Judge G. G. Barnard, and was heard before Judge J. F. Barnard on August 24, 25 and 26, 1864, he reserving his decision until April 18, 1865, when he granted the motion for my removal and appointed John B. Haskin trustee in my place. From this decision Mr. Winter and myself appealed to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued on June 19, 1866, and on October 6, 1866, the Court decided in my favor by a unanimous voice, Judge Le Roy Morgan writing the opinion of the Court, which is reported fully in 34 N. Y. Rep., 555, and is a complete and full vindication of my course and actions respecting the trust.

During all this time I had supported Mr. Winter to the best of my ability and had been at great expense in conducting this terrible litigation. I continued to act as his trustee until December 10, 1869, when my business engagements were such that I could not give it proper attention. I therefore voluntarily sent him a letter resigning my trust. On the 13th of December following I met with Mr. Winter and his counsel, Mr. Henderson, and his friend, Dr. Hartley, and had a full and complete settlement of my accounts with him. Upon such settlement he gave me a full general release of each, every and all claims against me written by himself, and also gave me a certificate in his own writing signed by him showing his indebtedness to me to be at that time $6,823 24. Upon this release, settlement and certificate I applied to the Supreme Court with Mr. Winter's counsel for my discharge, which was granted on December 14, 1869, and on December 20 following Mr. John H. White was appointed trustee in my place, which ended my transactions with his affairs, until I am now, after over seven years, brought before the public as a trickster and a scoundrel, when all of my actions have been fully passed upon by the highest courts of this State and sustained as being just, proper and correct. I have just called upon Mr. Shafer and Mr. Higgins, Mr. Winter's counsel, and they both assure me that Mr. Winter made no charges whatever against me in these proceedings, and that they strenuously objected to the Court's permitting Livingston to revamp stale charges of his own making long ago.

D. C. BIRDSALL.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

CHARGE OF ILLEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Some important legal questions have arisen as to the powers and duties of the New Court House Commissioners, Messrs. Blackstone, Cumming and Tappan. In a late report of the Commissioners of Accounts, submitted to Mayor Ely, it was charged that these gentlemen had contracted for work on the building to the amount of $381,000, although the Board of Apportionment had only authorized the issue of bonds for this purpose to the extent of $100,000.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Apportionment Corporation Counsel Whitney sent in a lengthy opinion on the subject. He says that the Commissioners, having received their appointment from the Mayor, are, in a certain sense, responsible to him; that the Comptroller cannot make any payments upon the requisitions in excess of the $100,000 authorized to be expended by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and if the Commissioners have exceeded their powers in making their contracts, it is questionable whether any payments can be lawfully made thereon; that even if the $100,000 which has been appropriated may be lawfully paid out, when that sum is exhausted it will then depend upon the decision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment whether more bonds shall be issued. If the Board approves the plans of the Commissioners for completing the Court House, it may in its discretion make a further appropriation. In case the Board declines, after the $100,000 shall have been paid out, to make a further appropriation, the Mayor should at once take some action in regard to the matter. The Corporation Counsel further says:—"If the plan of the Commissioners should fail to be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the expenditure of such sum of $100,000 may be entirely useless. Moreover, the question as to the rights and equities of the contractors will become complicated, and the use of the building for public purposes may be seriously interfered with if work under the contract shall be stopped when it has made considerable progress." As to the exact breach of duty on the part of the Commissioners Mr. Whitney says:—"Upon the facts stated by the Commissioners of Accounts I cannot resist the conclusion that the Court House Commissioners have exceeded their authority in making the contracts." In conclusion, Corporation Counsel Whitney recommends the Mayor to bring the whole matter before the Board for the purpose of ascertaining its views in relation to making further appropriations. In case no such appropriations are made the Mayor is further advised to take the necessary steps to stop work on the building and prevent payment, as he may deem advisable. The whole matter was then referred to Mayor Ely.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Samuel D. Gorman, shoe manufacturer, at No. 21½ Spruce street and No. 632 Sixth avenue, has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt on the petition of five creditors, and the matter has been referred to Register Dayton to take further proceedings. The claims of the petitioning creditors are as follows:—J. M. Simons, $20,351 39; Gorman, Forest & Co., $260 09; Hamilton, Pratt & Co., $519 45; Sternfield Bros. & Co., $665; F. Blumenthal, $712 25.

D. J. Emden, dealer in cutlery, at No. 119 Chambers street, has failed. The amount of his liabilities is not large.

DORE LYON'S BANKRUPTCY.

Isidore Lyon, better known as Dore Lyon, the husband of Kate Claxton, has been adjudicated a bankrupt, on the petitions of six of his creditors, and Register Ketchum has charge of the further proceedings. The claims of the petitioning creditors are as follows:—Charles D. Rust, $1,585, for money loaned and services as counsel; George S. Diossy, $1,814 38, on promissory notes made by K. E. Lyon and indorsed by the bankrupt; Almon W. Griswold, $300, on a promissory note indorsed by the bankrupt; Eldridge G. Locke, $600, on a promissory note made by Lyon; Augustus Heydenrich, $250, and Henry L. Phalon, $300, on promissory notes made by Lyon. Counsel for the bankrupt has obtained injunctions from Judge Blatchford restraining the further prosecution of suits in the Court of Common Pleas and Marine Court brought against Mr. Lyon. The amounts claimed in the suits are as follows:—Elza Martinez, $6,000; Margaret M. Palmer, $5,000; Joseph M. Cone, $1,168 50; William Hastings, $150; Lizzie McLaughlin, $289 83; Frank Adams, $54 43; Samuel C. Mott, $312 75; George W. Lord, Thomas Varker and Samuel Lord, Jr., $488 74. In the last four cases judgment has already been rendered against the bankrupt. A meeting of the creditors to choose an assignee and prove their debts was to have been held to day before Register Ketchum, but it has been postponed, owing to many of them not having received sufficient notice.

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.

HOW IT WAS CRIPPLED AND WHAT BROUGHT IT BACK TO LIFE—THIS SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

The Jersey City Yacht Club, the third oldest club in the United States, organized twenty years ago and incorporated within four months of the New York Yacht Club, is stronger to-day than is generally supposed. Jersey yachtsmen have always been famous, but for some years past the want of a proper organization has carried many of them over to the New York and Brooklyn clubs. One of the original incorporators of the Jersey City Club is now an officer of the New York Club. The latter was organized on the New Jersey shore, when its success depended on the yachtsmen of that State, and its earlier regattas were from its club house at Hoboken. In fact, the New York Club only changed its house because of the anomaly in its name and location.

THE CLUB'S DECLINE.

Less than ten years ago the Jersey City Yacht Club had a larger membership than the Brooklyn Club has to-day. The club house then had a frontage on New York Bay, but the New Jersey Central Railroad began to "fill in" and soon the house was left in a difficult position to approach. As a consequence, the membership gradually decreased, and the interest felt in the club's standing by the better class on its roll dropped to zero. The few who gradually obtained control of it were said to look upon the organization as a mutual benefit association. At length, after a struggle, a reformation was brought about. Dr. Vondy was induced to accept the office of Commodore.

BRIGHTER TIMES.

The resolution to bring the club back to its old position among yachting organizations was earnestly undertaken. The Secretary, Mr. Thomas Manning, was given increased powers and instructed to drop the useless element that had so sapped the club's life. The constitution and bylaws were overhauled, and with Commodore Vondy's personal influence and application in the matter harmony was restored. The Board of Directors and committees were reorganized and their respective duties and responsibilities more clearly defined. Then improvements were in order. Within two months the club house was moved to front on the bay once more and a breakwater was built at a cost of $1,000, which is paid for in full.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

Last year the expenses of the club reached $2,000, and the report of the Board of Directors submitted at the annual meeting held in March last shows a tidy balance in the treasury. At that time most of the old officers were re-elected, Commodore Vondy taking the helm for the third time. Mr. George P. Merwin was chosen Vice Commodore, and the office of Treasurer was given Professor C. W. Beams, who can solve any mathematical problem on sight and who is an adept in steering a cabin sloop without sails or spars through a New York law court to the Jersey City club house. A competent boatkeeper, at a living salary, has been engaged. He is a professional rigger, and it is his duty to take all boats out of the water once a fortnight for the purpose of cleaning them. In the summer months assistance will be furnished the boatkeeper, so that in the active season owners will not have any trouble in making sail, or on returning from a trip down the bay, to care for their boats. The club house is reached from New York via the New Jersey Central ferryboats, foot of Liberty street, in fifteen minutes. The annual expense to members is only thirty or thirty-five dollars. There is a probability of the Hoboken Yacht Club joining interests with the Jersey City Club. The former possesses but few boats, but has a commodious house at Ward's Point, Staten Island, with extensive sleeping and kitchen accommodations. Such a copartnership would be for the benefit of both organizations.

REGATTAS THIS SEASON.

The club expects to have two regattas at least during the coming season. The opening event will be for first class cabin sloops over 40 feet, of which there are now enrolled—the Pirate, 48 feet; Regina, 50 feet; B. Arten, 52 feet; Plover, 55 feet, and the Mary, 43 feet. The second regatta will be for second class cabin sloops, those of 40 feet or under, of which there are several in the club, and for open sloops over 28 feet—the latter being well represented. A prize of $100 in gold will probably be given the first class cabin sloops, and a steamer will accompany them in the race. The prizes for the second and third class boats will also be liberal. The days for the regatta are not yet fixed.

YACHTING NOTES.

YACHTING NOTES.

The schooner yacht Rebecca was entered in the New York and Eastern yacht clubs, tonnage, o. m., 77.60; n. m., 38.66; length over all, 75 feet; beam, 19 feet 5 inches; depth, 6 feet 3 inches; draft, 6 feet 6 inches. She was modelled by William Tucker and built by E. H White in 1855, and entirely rebuilt in 1875. She was owned by Mr. John H. Reed and sold on the 4th inst. to Mr. C. H. Joy, both of Boston.

Manning's Yacht Agency reports the sales of the centre board schooner Rebecca, cabin sloop Mystery and steam yacht Fletch.

ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB.

The Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, N. J., now the oldest in the United States, held their annual meeting on Thursday evening last, when the following officers were elected:—

President—H. Offerman.
Vice President—W. H. Curtis.
Recording Secretary—R. S. Murray.
Corresponding Secretary—F. Emerich.
Treasurer—James Reed.
Captain—C. Erienkotler.

GRÆCEO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

CHRISTOL TO BAUER AND MILLER—CHALLENGES THAT MUST BE NOTICED.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 30, 1877.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having noticed an account of Bauer and Miller's late wrestling match in the HERALD, I am about leaving this place for San Francisco, *en route* to New York. My purpose is to challenge both Bauer and Miller upon arrival, and I will meet them in the Græco-Roman arena for any amount of money. Challenges sent to these men in the ordinary way have failed to elicit a reply, so now I will see that there shall be no excuse in keeping silent. My matches with them shall be for the title of champion of the United States. Yours truly,

ANDRE CHRISTOL.

FOOTBALL FOR THE BOYS.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1877.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A. B. Kahnweiler requests that the HERALD would use its influence with the Park Commissioners for a football ground for the boys. The move is seconded by every lively boy in the city, for football is a game that all can join in, and has the great advantage over baseball or cricket that whereas only a few can play at the last mentioned any number can play at football—"the more the merrier." Every boy who has played the game will testify that it is much more exciting and jolly than the others, and so deserves to have a place in which it may be enjoyed. I would suggest the ball ground ("North Meadows") near Mount St. Vincent. Respectfully,

F. H. NICHOLLS.

CUTTING TELEGRAPH RATES.

WESTERN UNION COMING DOWN TO THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COMPANY'S FIGURES.

To trace a Wall street rumor a HERALD reporter called on President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday. When the nature of the rumor was stated to Mr. Orton—viz., "That his company was going to outstrip the Atlantic and Pacific line's reduction of rates to Omaha and intermediate stations on Monday, by ordering a still greater reduction, to commence on Tuesday morning"—he paused a moment and then said, substantially, that his company was not a public benefit society. It purposed doing a fair, legitimate business, and when reports were circulated stating that it was going to lead in bringing about unreasonable reductions they may be at once discredited.

"I can say this, however," he continued, "that on Monday next our rates shall be lowered to meet the reduction of the Atlantic and Pacific rates; for, though we do not commence the reduction, we shall come down as they do on that occasion. I do not say what we may do on Tuesday, nor do I know what they may do. All wars must have an end—this one like the rest."

After some comments on the published reports of the competing line Mr. Orton said it is at present losing $1,000 a day. The Western Union Company, he stated, is not nearly so seriously affected by the reduction. Its prices are put down only to competing points, and the losses consequent on these considerable reductions he estimated to be about twenty-five per cent of those of the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

While the Atlantic and Pacific Company is to charge only twenty-five cents to all its offices between New York and Omaha, the Western Union Company will only make the reduction to the points where the other company has offices, charging old rates to points where there is no competition. The contest as it stands is an interesting one, and, while the companies lose, the public reap the gain.

THE FREIGHT AGREEMENT.

The following letter from the General Freight Agent of the New York Central Railroad Company was received at the Produce Exchange yesterday:—

Herewith I hand you a copy of agreement, made this day between the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Erie Railway Company and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. By this agreement the payment by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio companies, at Baltimore and Philadelphia, of an export rebate, 1½ cents per 100 lbs., ceases, and the percentage system of rates based on mileage is abandoned, and in lieu thereof fixed differences on all classes of east bound as well as west bound traffic are agreed to, and the payment of export rebates by this company, as set forth in my letter of December 27, 1876, ceases on all shipments made after this date.

After a thorough examination of the subject all parties are satisfied that these agreed fixed differences, which are not to vary as the rates rise and fall, are equitable, not only to the local, but the export trade, the ocean rates from New York to foreign ports compensating the trade of this city for the difference in inland rates. Very respectfully,

J. H. RUTTER, General Freight Agent.

The letter was referred to the Committee of Freights, of which Mr. Franklin Edson is chairman.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

MASS ON BOARD THE SVETLANA—THE RUSSIAN GOOD FRIDAY—KISSING THE IMAGE OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TOMB.

Good Friday and the Feast of the Annunciation were celebrated yesterday on board the three vessels of the Russian fleet. The Feast of the Annunciation falls on the 25th of their March, and consequently the two celebrations fell together this year. The services commenced at eleven o'clock A. M. on board the flagship Svetlana, with the celebration of the mass of the Annunciation. The sanctuary and altar were erected in the usual place—aft of the battery on the gun deck and in front of the cabins of the admiral and captain of the ship. In front of the altar, which was covered with an altar cloth of green silk, with crosses and edgings of gold, was erected the partition wall, in which was the sacred door. Between the columns in blue and gold, two of which were on each side of the sacred door, hung on the right a picture of the Saviour, and on the left one of the Virgin Mary. Before each swung silver candle holders, in which were lighted tapers. On the altar over the cloth of green silk lay a cover of red velvet with gold ornamentation, on which was placed the Holy Book. The side walls of the inner sanctuary were made by hangings of blue taffetas. Back of the altar and the small sacrament table to the left was a large picture representing the Trinity, while the deck in front of the partition and the space inside was covered with a rich carpet. To the right, and in front of the picture of St. Nicholas, which is erected on a stand in front of the mizzenmast, was a table covered with red taffetas, which bears in front a cross of cloth of gold. The officiating priest, Father Pahome, was clad during the mass of the Annunciation in vestments of green and gold with bands of red with gold crosses, the under dress being a white robe.

THE CONGREGATION.

The array of officers in half full dress, wearing their epaulettes and their various orders, was headed by Admiral Boutakoff, Captain the Grand Duke Alexis, and Baron Schilling. The Admiral wore the star of the second class of the Order of St. Vladimir. The Grand Duke Alexis wore among other orders the Cross of St. Andreas. This is a family Order with which all members of the imperial family are decorated at their baptism. The Grand Duke Constantine also wore the Cross of St. Andreas.

To the starboard, as usual, was the sailor choir, while behind the rows of officers were the large crew of the Russian flagship. The liturgy of the mass appropriate to the day of the Annunciation was first chanted, the sailor choir responding in song. The holy father then retired inside the sanctuary, closing the sacred door and drawing a red curtain past the open space over the door, thus effectually shielding the holy of holies from view. During the ceremony of preparing, consecrating and partaking of the holy sacrament the sacred door was opened and closed several times, and at different intervals during the mass the holy father swung the censor, wafting the incense to the altar, the picture of the patron saint and to the congregation.

THE CEREMONY OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

After the mass was over the father quickly changed his vestments to the sombre ones appropriate to the Holy Week and the ceremony in memory of the burial of Jesus Christ commenced. The priest laid on the altar a picture of Christ lying covered with a shroud in the sepulchre. The picture was framed with red velvet, with gold ornamentation and bullion hangings. At each corner were small medallions, each representing a cherub. On one side, in letters of gold, was written in Russian, "And Joseph bought fine linen, and took him down from the cross." Admiral Boutakoff, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Grand Duke Constantine and Dr. Coudrine then left their places and passed to the starboard side of the deck beside the sanctuary. The officiating priest then took the picture from the altar, and, passing out through the opening at the side, handed it to the four officers. They then lifted the picture, supporting it above the priest, who stationed himself under it. The procession then advanced, the sailor assistant leading, bearing in a huge silver candlestick a lighted candle. In front, at the feet of the Saviour as represented in the picture, were the Grand Duke Constantine and Dr. Coudrine. In the centre walked the holy father, bearing the Evangel, while at the head of the Christ were the Admiral and the Grand Duke Alexis. As they reached the table covered with red taffetas they reverently laid the picture on it and resumed their places.

KISSING THE HOLY PICTURE.

The large candlestick was then placed in front of the table, on which was laid the representation of Christ in the sepulchre, and the priest placed the Holy Evangel on the picture. He then knelt, touching the deck with his forehead, and, rising, crossed himself and kissed first the Holy Book and then the four corners of the picture. Admiral Boutakoff then advanced and performed the same ceremony. Next came Captain the Grand Duke Alexis, the officers of the flagship following in regular order until all had kissed the book and picture. The crew then advanced one by one and reverently bent their knees, touched the deck with their forehead and kissed the Holy Book and picture. The whole ceremony was finished at half-past twelve P. M. The holy picture will remain where it is placed until to-morrow at midnight, when it will be removed, thus typifying the resurrection.

At the commencement of the service, as usual, a white flag with a red cross was hoisted at the main and remained up until the end of the ceremonies. Similar services to the one above described were held at the same time on board the corvettes Bogatyr and Ascold.

ON SHORE.

Captain the Grand Duke Alexis left his ship at about two P. M., in the captain's gig, and was soon ash[...] He returned to his ship between six and seven o'cl[...]

"NEW LAMPS FOR OLD."

GASOLINE IN PLACE OF GAS IN THE UPPER WARDS—AN EXPERIMENT IN THE INTEREST OF MUNICIPAL ECONOMY—A BRILLIANT LIGHT AT A MODERATE PRICE.

The extortions of the gas companies have long been complained of by the private consumer as well as b[...] the city. Both were told that they might use the g[...] or not, as they chose. The private consumer settl[...] the question by burning oil or using house gas m[...]chines. The latter, however, have not grown [...] common use owing to the exceedingly unfav[...] opinion held of them by insurance companies. [...] with the public consumer it was another que[...] There seemed to be no escape from the demand of [...] gas companies. This winter, however, a determ[...] resistance to their exorbitant demands was made, which has resulted in the establishment of the New York and New Jersey Globe Light Company, of which Mr. Salem H. Wales is president. This company furnishes gas made from gasoline, and a contract has been entered into between the city and the company to light all that portion lying north of Seventy-ninth street and east of Fifth avenue, and extending to the East and Harlem Rivers. In this region, which includes the Twelfth and Twenty-third police precincts, there are about 2,000 lamps, which were heretofore supplied by the Harlem Gas Company, and paid for at the rate of $36 a year per lamp. The New York and New Jersey Globe Light Company's contract runs for the remainder of this year at figures considerably less than these, and from present indications the experiment now making bids fair to be entirely successful in the twofold object of giving a good and brilliant light and economizing in the expenditure.

There are now about five hundred of these new lamps already in operation, and it is expected that 150 or 200 more will be put up to-day. The work will be continued until the entire number of lamps in that portion of the city are changed from the old to the new, and if at the end of the year the experiment is seen to be successful there is no doubt that the other portions of the city will be lighted in the same manner. On Wednesday night last they were lighted for the first time, about two hundred being then ready. The old lamplighters were engaged by the new company. This was a brilliant stroke of policy and dispelled the fear that had been expressed that these lamplighters, being thrown out of employment, would be incited to destroy the new lamps.

A HERALD reporter made a tour of observation last evening while the lamps were being lighted and conversed with several of the lamplighters. The new lamps are very similar in appearance to the old ones, the only noticeable difference being that around the top of the new ones there extends a tube of painted metal which contains the gasoline. From this there leads a pipe to the burner, which is similar to an ordinary gas burner, except that it has underneath a small cup and on the side a receptacle for the gasoline. The lighter fills this little cup with alcohol and lights it with a match. This heats the burner. Then, opening the cock, the gasoline comes down to the burner, and, coming in contact with the heated receptacle, is instantly converted into gas and is lighted from the burning alcohol, each lamp then being a little gas machine in itself. The light given is equally brilliant as gas but not so steady. The greatest drawback is the time required in lighting. In lighting the old lamps a man goes along carrying a torch in his hand, and, walking on the sidewalk, pushes the torch up through the bottom of the lamp. This action at once opens the cock, and the gas, coming in contact with the flame of the torch, is instantly lighted. In lighting the new lamps the man carries a ladder, which he has to climb at every lamp. Then from a can very similar to an oil can he fills the cup under the burner with alcohol, lights it with a match, and then opens the cock with his fingers. It takes just about twice as long to light a hundred of the new lamps as a hundred of the old. One of the lamplighters told the writer that he could light a hundred of the old lamps in about an hour, but to light a hundred of the new ones it took over two hours. It therefore is necessary to begin the lighting considerably earlier than it has been customary.

About a week ago an order was promulgated to the police of the two precincts covering this region of the city to be on constant guard to watch for depredations on the new lamps. This order, it seems, was necessary from the anticipated resistance of the old gas company. Early yesterday morning it was discovered that a number of the new lamps had been mutilated, presumably by agents of the old company. The new company immediately sent out a number of men, who re

[CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.]