THE GHOST OF A MURDERER.

TOO MUCH FOR THE NERVES OF A MAN WHO HAD FACED BULLETS.

As Apparition Resembling Edward Reinhardt Seen Wheeling a Barrel Toward Silver Lake—A Hoax that Caused Genuine Alarm.

One night about two weeks ago a party of young men, among them George Macklin, Henry O'Neil, Patrick Hughes, William O'Neil, and Jerry O'Shea, were returning home from Stapleton by way of Beach street and Cebra avenue, which lead to the Richmond turnpike. When they got near Cebra avenue it was almost midnight. Suddenly William O'Neil called in a frightened voice to his companions, and pointed to something coming up the road.

"It looked," said George Macklin, "like a shadow, and it didn't seem to gain substance when it came near us. As it passed by we saw Edward Reinhardt, who was hanged in January for the murder of his wife, wheeling a barrow with a barrel on it. The figure was dressed as Reinhardt was on the day of his hanging, but we did not hear a footfall or the turning of the wheel, and the barrel moved noiselessly from one side to the other. Reinhardt, you remember, after murdering his wife put her in a barrel, wheeled her up Beach street and Cebra avenue to the Richmond turnpike, and buried her in the Silver Lake woods, opposite Mr. Cisco's house. On his way the murderer rested at several points on the road.

"The other night, after the apparition passed us, we stood watching it until it turned into the Richmond turnpike. It stopped at intervals at the very places where the evidence taken at the Reinhardt trial says he put down the barrow and rested. All of our party were young men and strong, and it takes a good deal to scare us. But the other night there wasn't one of us as would have liked to have followed the ghost. We might have thought some one was trying to fool us, but the figure, the barrow, and the barrel didn't seem to have any substance. They looked as though you might pass a stick through them. We took another road from the one we had thought of going, and I guess none of us feel like travelling over Beach street, Cebra avenue, or the Richmond turnpike by night."

The accounts given by others of the party coincide with Mr. Macklin's.

Shortly after Macklin and his friends saw the apparition, rumors of the event came to Editor Johnstone of the *Richmond County Democrat*, published near Quarantine Landing. Editor Johnstone communicated the story to Henry Browne, Justices Casey and Magee, Thomas Farrelly, and J. C. Hill, and they determined to play a joke on one of their friends, who has always boasted of his courage and his readiness to tackle anybody. He had been in the war, and claimed that a soldier should not be afraid of anything. Last Monday night Johnstone invited the conspirators and the man without fear to spend the evening at his house.

"We were sitting around the fire," said Mr. Johnstone, "smoking cheap cigars and swapping cheaper stories, when Justice Magee, who hadn't said much, spoke up:

"'I know you fellows won't believe me, but who do you think I saw last night?'

"'Don't know,' said Justice Casey; 'who was it?'

"'Well, may I have my brains kicked out by a lame grasshopper if I didn't see Reinhardt, or his ghost, on the turnpike last night, wheeling a wheelbarrow with a barrel on it.'

"'Did you speak to it?' asked the man without fear.

"'Speak to it! not much,' replied Magee; 'you bet your life I made tracks for home, and I wouldn't go up the turnpike alone of a night for all the money that the Middletown breweries are worth.'

"'Pshaw!' said the veteran, 'I wouldn't be afraid of it; I'd like to face it.'

"'All right, fellers! let's give him a chance,' said Magee. 'Suppose we all go to the turnpike some night and wait for it!'"

The proposition was discussed, and finally Thursday night was settled upon as the night for intercepting the ghost.

In the mean time the conspirators engaged the services of a friend who resembles Reinhardt in figure and bearing, procured clothes similar to those worn by Reinhardt when he was hanged, and got a wheelbarrow and a barrel.

"When Thursday night came," continued Mr. Johnstone, "the same parties assembled at my residence at about 9 o'clock, and the phantom and his barrow and barrel were concealed in another part of the house. We passed the time telling ghost stories, smoking cigars, and fortifying ourselves against spirits with spiritual comforts. At last the hands of the clock pointed to half-past 11. Justice Casey excused himself for a moment and left the room. He went to start off the ghost.

"At a quarter to 12 we started. A few minutes before midnight we reached the corner of Cebra avenue and the Richmond turnpike. It was pretty cold, but we were too anxious to think of the weather. Soon we heard a distant church bell striking 12.

"'Look!' exclaimed Justice Casey in trembling accents; 'there it comes!' As he spoke he pointed down Cebra avenue.

"We all looked, and, sure enough, up the road came a figure rolling a wheelbarrow with a barrel on it.

"'Good-by, boys, I'm off!' shouted Magee, and with that, he started for home. He hadn't got two yards before the man without fear followed him just as fast as his legs could carry him. The rest of us waited for the ghost, and then we adjourned to the hotel, where we met Magee. All of us, the ghost included, had a pretty lively time."

"And did the man without fear turn up?" asked the reporter.

"Not he," said Mr. Johnstone. "He doesn't know about the hoax yet."

"How do you know he doesn't?"

"Why, look here," said Mr. Johnstone, handing the reporter an evening paper of yesterday; "there is a whole column giving a serious account of the Staten Island spook. You are the first person, except the conspirators, who knows it was a hoax."

RAPID TRANSIT UNDER GROUND.

A Company Formed by Owners of Property in Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The owners of property along Fulton street, Brooklyn, who, while appreciating the necessity for rapid transit, have steadily opposed the use of that street for an elevated railroad, took steps yesterday to form a company for the construction of an underground railroad. A number of the chief business men and property owners of the street met in Everett Hall to formally organize the Brooklyn Underground Railroad Company. The meeting was called to order, and Eugene D. Berri was chosen Chairman and J. F. Cary Secretary.

The business was transacted with closed doors, but it is understood that a company was organized with $1,000,000 capital stock, and that an immediate payment of ten per cent. upon the subscriptions was ordered. The articles of association were decided upon, and the counsel was directed to file them at once. The company's plan is to form a railroad track from the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge along Washington street to a point near the Court House, and thence along Fulton street to Flatbush avenue, along Flatbush avenue to Malbone street, in the town of Flatbush, there to connect with the surface track of the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad. Branches are also talked of along Court street, and Fulton street and Flatbush avenue to East New York.

Samuel McElroy, the engineer of the proposed road, said that the road would be constructed under the act of June 25, 1880, entitled "An act to provide for excavating and tunnelling and bridging for transportation purposes within the villages and cities of the State." This act requires the consent of one-half of the property owners along the route and the appointment of a commission by the General Term of the Supreme Court to appraise the damages. The act also specifies how the tunnels shall be constructed, how the damages resulting from the construction shall be paid, and how the streets shall be opened for purposes of tunnelling.

The following gentlemen constitute the new company were chosen yesterday: J. M. Leavitt, George Wilson, Eugene D. Berri, Henry Mumford, T. K. Horton, O. B. Baldwin, J. L. Nutting, William Burdon, Edward Freel, John French, B. F. Lynch, J. F. Cary, and J. M. Balch. One of the directors yesterday said that the company believed that an underground road was the only solution of the rapid transit question in Brooklyn, and that the men behind the present enterprise intended to put their plan into operation at an early date.

Mr. Joseph O'Brien, a dry goods dealer in Atlantic avenue, appeared before the new Rapid Transit Commission yesterday to favor a rapid transit line in that avenue by either an elevated or depressed road.

Capt. Tynan to be Tried.

Dr. Crosby, accompanied by D. G. Whitney, counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, had a consultation with the Police Commissioners yesterday regarding the charges preferred by the former against Inspector Murray and Capt. Tynan. Dr. Crosby on reading the Inspector's reply to the charges, agreed with the Commissioners that it would be of no avail to press them, and they were dismissed. At Dr. Crosby's request the hearing of the charges was taken regarding the charges against Capt. Tynan, which are to be preferred. The Captain will therefore be tried next Wednesday.

Policy Players Jumping a Fence.

The policy shop in the rear of Robert Shepard's saloon, at Franklin and Greene street, Brooklyn, was raided by a number of policemen in citizens' dress early yesterday morning. About a dozen men who were at play rushed out together, some leaving their coats behind. They scrambled over the fence in the back yard, and one young man in scaling the fence was caught by the pantaloons upon a spike, but he managed to pull away and escape. No arrests were made, but a number of books and papers were seized.

JOHN KELLY'S WILL.

A Son Alleging that the Testator was Influenced by Ex-Assemblyman Bradley.

Surrogate Livingstone in Brooklyn yesterday took testimony in a proceeding to revoke the probate of the will of John Kelly, who died on Dec. 21 last of pneumonia, at 33 Talman street, Brooklyn, and left a will bequeathing his soul to God, his body to be buried according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and cutting off his son John Kelly with $500. The will was drawn by ex-Assemblyman Daniel Bradley, a tinker, who is called upon to draw many wills.

Mr. Bradley, who is known as "Father Dan" and "Honest Dan," is a character in his neighborhood, and is ever ready to be Grand Marshal of a Sunday school parade, to sing *Dick Deadeye* in "Pinafore," or to play the part of *Father Tom* in the "Colleen Bawn," for charity. He was made executor of John Kelly's will, and was instructed to deposit the $500 left to John Kelly, Jr., in a savings bank, and pay the money to the legatee under such circumstances as he thought best for the young man's interest.

The will distinctly provided that the money should not be squandered, and as Mr. Bradley refused to pay young Kelly the money, the latter began a contest. The will gave the testator's residence, worth about $3,000, and his furniture to his daughter, Margaret Kelly, and $250 to Vicar-General Keegan, who was also made an executor, to be used for religious purposes. Margaret Kelly was married a few days after her father's death, and herself and husband are now in possession of the property.

John Kelly, the contestant, through his counsel, P. Keady, alleges that his father was delirious at the time he made his will, and that he did not have full possession of his faculties from the second day of his illness up to the time of his death, and that he was unduly influenced by Mr. Bradley. On Dec. 17, 1880, he was visited by Mr. Bradley, who remained with him for several hours. In this time it is alleged that Mr. Bradley drew the alleged will, which was witnessed by himself and Thomas McGoldrick. Neither Mr. Kelly's brother nor his own son John was consulted about the will, and they claim that they knew nothing of it until after the testator's death. It is also alleged that when Mr. Bradley came out of the sick room he turned to a lady who was waiting to see Mr. Kelly and asked:

"Did you hear anything?"

It is claimed by several persons who saw Mr. Kelly that evening that he was in no condition to make a will.

Mr. Bradley, dressed like a Roman Catholic priest, and toying with a blackthorn stick, related from the witness stand in the Surrogate's Court yesterday his connection with the will. He said that he first made rough notes of what Mr. Kelly wanted, and then went home and drew up the will. He said that Mr. Kelly at first refused to leave his son John any money, saying that it was of no use to do so, as it would only be squandered, but that upon his (Mr. Bradley's) solicitation Mr. Kelly, after refusing to leave John $1,000, left him $500, to be paid to him by the executors when the son seemed to deserve it.

Mr. Bradley added that Mr. Kelly was in great pain, that it was difficult to keep the bed clothing upon him, but that he was mentally sound, and know what he was saying.

NO RETURN OF LEGAL TENDERS.

The Banks will not be Allowed to Undo what they so Hastily have Done.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Cabinet meeting to-day convened shortly after 12 o'clock. All the members were present. Secretary Windom took with him from the Treasury Department a large portfolio filled with statements, copies of letters, &c., pertaining to the request of the national banks relative to the withdrawal of their recent legal tender deposits for the retirement of circulation. The consideration of this subject was the only business of importance transacted at the meeting. Late in the afternoon the following was issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1881.

President Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., stating that your bank had, during the previous week, deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New York $10,000 in legal tender notes, in view of retiring that amount of its circulating notes; that the bonds to secure the same, amounting to $200,000, had been forwarded from the Treasury in this city to New York, and that the bank now desires to return them to the Treasurer of the United States and receive back the above amount of legal tender notes. As the action taken in this case would seem to be a rule by which other National Banks would necessarily be governed in regard to similar requests from other banks, some delay in answering your letter has occurred.

It seems that since the 19th ult. about $10,000,000 of legal tenders have been deposited by banks for a purpose like that mentioned by you. Of this amount about one million was returned by the Treasurer, respectfully refusing to receive the Treasurer, respectfully refusing to receive the Treasurer, respectfully refusing to receive