sum than was estimated, the surplus going to reduce still further the tax of the following year. With the Bounty debt thus wiped out, there has from that time been no tax whatever for this purpose; and this item alone makes a reduction in the annual tax of nearly $5,000,000. Besides this amount for the Bounty debt, there was paid out of the tax of 1875 the sum of $473,556 for awards made by the Canal Appraisers, $295,972 for the canal floating debt, and about $800,000 for past deficiencies—all of which were debt obligations and no part of the current expenses of that year. These payments cleared up the floating indebtedness, and left none to be paid in 1876, except the small residue of the Bounty debt, as already stated. Thus the tax levied for debt requirements or payments in 1875 was about five and a half millions larger than the tax levied for debt payments in 1876, and it will be observed that this amount is almost identical with the total reduction of tax, showing conclusively that the reduction came not because of any increased economy or because the cost of the Government was any less, but because the debt had been paid off. Perhaps this will appear more clearly by giving the tax of the two years, item by item and side by side:

Tax for 1875.		Tax for 1876.	
General Fund or Cur. Exp.	$2,725,998	General Fund or Cur. Exp.	$3 824,251
New Capitol...	1,183,890	New Capitol....	800,000
Schools.....	2,959,225	Schools.....	3,042,354
Debt paym'nts	6,337,567	Debt payment.	822,069
Total tax.....	$14,206,680	Total tax....	$8,529,174
Less tax from less debt.....			5,515,478
Total reduction of tax..			5,677,506

It will be seen that the tax levied for the current running expenses of the Government—the only tax which comes within the Governor's review and discretion—was substantially the same for both years, and that the difference was in the tax for debt payments, which is not within the Governor's control at all. It will be further noted that the two years compared are the two years when Mr. Tilden was Governor, though the Republicans retained full control of the Financial Department till 1876 and of the Legislature all the while; that Mr. Tilden effected no saving in the expenses of government; that he attempted to appropriate the credit of the reduction in tax; but that it was due to the fact that the Republicans paid off the debt. To make an intelligent comparison with 1874, when General Dix was Governor, it is necessary to understand the effect of the constitutional amendments.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

There are three constitutional amendments which have been potent in reforming State administration and expenditures. The first is that which abolished the old vicious plan of canal management, and substituted a single responsible Superintendent of Public Works for the three-headed and irresponsible system of Canal Commissioners. The second is that which made a corresponding change in the prison system. The third is that which prohibits all taxation for canal expenditures. The first two belong together in history and character. They were first proposed in the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, which had a large Republican majority. That body passed them and provided for their submission to the people in 1869. Mr. Tilden was then chairman of the Democratic State Committee; these amendments encountered a solid Democratic opposition; the Republican counties, as a rule, voted for them, and the Democratic counties against them; the Democrats carried the election, and the amendments were defeated. But they were renewed and readopted in the Constitutional Commission of 1873. The Legislature of 1873, to which they were reported and in which Alonzo B. Cornell was Speaker of the Assembly, promptly passed them, and referred them, in accordance with the constitutional mode of amendment, to the Legislature of 1874. In that body the Democratic opposition was again developed under the lead of Mr. Smith M. Weed, Tilden's notorious cipherer. A long and severe struggle ensued, and finally the amendments were again defeated that year by Democratic hostility, all the Democrats but one in the Assembly and every Democrat in the Senate voting against them. The next year they were again brought forward by the Republicans, and this time carried, submitted to the people and ratified. Under these Republican measures the systems of canal and prison management have been improved, and the Democrats have ever since assumed the exclusive credit of what they strenuously resisted, twice defeated and delayed for many years. The effrontery of this assumption well matches the impudence of their claim to the honor of accomplishing the reduction of tax which came about through the Republican payment of the debt.

THE AMENDMENT PROHIBITING CANAL EXPENSES.

While the Republicans had full control of the canals prior to 1869 the surplus revenues averaged more than three millions annually. They were paying off the canal debt at the rate of a million and a half a year. Had their policy continued, it would have speedily extinguished the canal debt, as the Bounty debt was extinguished; the State would now be relieved of all indebtedness; and we might have had free canals without any burden upon the people. But the Democrats came into power and changed the policy. They practically wiped out the surplus revenues and stopped the payment of the debt. Their rule reached its full flower in 1870 and '71, when the Tweed Ring and the Canal Ring were at their height, and when the Democrats had complete possession of every department of the State Government. In 1871 the tax for canal purposes alone was $3,380,035. The next year it was less, but still a tax of $2,238,095 was rendered necessary by the policy which the Democrats had introduced. The urgent importance of doing something to check this great annual drain upon the pockets of the people became apparent; and accordingly the constitutional amendment relating to canal expenses was adopted. That amendment, originating in the Constitutional Commission, was passed by the two successive Republican Legislatures of 1873 and 1874, ratified by the people at the election of 1874, and went into effect January 1, 1875, the very day that Tilden entered the office of Governor. It is as follows:

> Article 7, Section 6. Hereafter the expenditures for collections, superintendence, ordinary and extraordinary repairs on the canals named in this section (that is, the Erie and all other canals which the Legislature is prohibited from selling) shall not exceed in any year their gross receipts for the previous year.

This amendment, as will be observed, effectually cuts off all taxation for canal expenditures by absolutely limiting the expenditures to the receipts from tolls. The result was immediately apparent. In 1874—the year before the amendment went into effect—there was a tax of $1,808,144 for extraordinary work on the canals; but there has been no such tax since. In 1875 Mr. Tilden sounded the hewgag of "canal reform," and, amid the din and roar of his own empty pretensions, claimed the credit of reducing the canal expenses; but the constitutional prohibition passed by Republicans before he became Governor at all accomplished the work. Mr. Robinson feebly echoes and prolongs for himself the false claim of his master; but the Republican amendment is still the sleepless sentinel against all canal extravagance.

DIX AND ROBINSON COMPARED.

The Democrats point to the tax under Governor Dix, say for 1874, the highest year; next to the tax under Governor Robinson, say for 1878, there being only a little over $200,000 difference between last year and this year, and then exclaim: "Behold how much Governor Robinson has saved!" With a correct understanding of the facts above explained about the Bounty debt and the constitutional amendment prohibiting canal expenditures, we are prepared to make an intelligent and just comparison, and see how much foundation there is for this claim. The debt payments for 1874 were somewhat less than for 1875, but they were made up in the same way of over $4,000,000 for the Bounty debt, and of sums for Canal debt and canal awards which appear in the aggregate below. It should be further said that the tax for 1874 included a large item for the construction of asylums and reformatories, which represents a permanent investment and not a part of the current yearly expense. As they are now substantially finished, no distinct and corresponding tax is required or levied. With these explanations, observe the tables:

Tax for 1874.		Tax for 1878.	
Gen'l fund or cur. exp....	$3,253,961 80	Gen'l fund or cur. exp....	$3,192,457 64
New Capitol.	1,084,653 93	New Capitol.	1,000,000 00
Schools.....	2,711,634 84	Schools.....	2,927,326 72
Debt pay'm'ts	5,965,597 21	Debt pay'm'ts (canal).....	821,513 58
Canal exp....	1,398,144 00	Canal exp. (pro. by Con)	.....
Asyl's and Reformatories	813,490 30		
Total tax	$15,727,482 08	Total tax..	$7,941,297 94

It will be seen that the material difference between 1874 and 1878 lies in the two items with which the Governor has nothing to do—the one being the tax for canal expenditures, which is now prohibited by the Constitution; and the other being the tax for debt payments, which is now reduced to small figures by the extinguishment of all the debts except the Canal debt. The tax levied for the current expenses of the Government is substantially the same under Robinson as under Dix. The expenditures of the State may be divided into six classes: *First*, Debt payments, which must be met and which are not a matter of discretion; *second*, the requirements of the special funds provided for by the Constitution, which also are not a matter of discretion; *third*, appropriations for the maintenance of the common schools, which have long followed a fixed rate, and which all will concede should not be reduced; *fourth*, expenditures for the canals, for which the Constitution no longer permits any tax; *fifth*, permanent investments, like the new Capitol or the State asylums, which require a tax while they are being constructed, but which belong to all time. Of course, economy may be enforced in their construction, but if two millions, say, are requisite for the completion of a building, it matters nothing as a mere question of saving whether it be spread over four years in appropriations of half a million each, or over two years in appropriations of a million. And, *sixth*, the current running expenses of the Government. It is evident that under this head comes the practical test of economy, and mark its application to the last three administrations of this State.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Year.	Under Whom.	Amount.
1873	Governor Dix.....	$3,194,395
1874	Governor Dix.....	3,253,961
1875	Governor Tilden.....	3,725,998
1876	Governor Tilden.....	3,824,251
1877	Governor Robinson.....	3,707,724
1878	Governor Robinson.....	3,192,457

It ought to be stated in fairness that the figures for the two years of Governor Tilden embrace some appropriations for asylums, but they do not appear as a distinct item in the tax levy, which has been carefully followed, as they do in the years of Governor Dix. In the case of Governor Robinson I have ascertained and made the deduction. With these notes, the figures cover all the running expenses of the Government—the class of expenditures which furnishes the true test of economy. All the others are fixed by the Constitution or are beyond the discretion and power of the Governor. In these expenses, which are within the review of the Governor, it will be noticed that the amount under Tilden (even with the deduction above indicated) was larger than under Dix; that for one year of Robinson, also, it was larger, and for the other about the same. And this notwithstanding Governor Robinson gets the benefit of the reduction in prison expenses, which are included within the figures—a reduction that comes through the constitutional amendment changing the system of prison management, which was passed by the Republicans against a united Democratic opposition, and which went into operation in 1877.

CONCLUSION.

The State tax is now about seven millions less than it was in 1874, and the facts here presented prove that nearly five millions of this reduction are due to the complete extinguishment of the Bounty debt, for which a tax is no longer required; that about two millions are due to the constitutional amendment which since 1874 has prohibited taxation for canal expenditures; that no part of the reduction is due to any action of the Executive; and that the claim on behalf of Governor Robinson that he has produced this saving is as brazen as it is unfounded. Governor Robinson's claim is the more audacious when we remember that on the 1st of January, 1876, he succeeded Mr. Hopkins, who had been the Republican Controller of the State for four years; that he transmitted to the Legislature the final report of his predecessor, indorsing it as "exhibiting the condition of the finances of the State"; that in this report Controller Hopkins said: "As the present financial administration witnesses the practical extinguishment of the State debt, so it may be the high honor of the present Legislature to effect a reduction of seven millions in the State tax"; that the tax for the year 1875 being 6 mills, Controller Hopkins recommended that for 1876 it should be 3 mills, or only one-half; that the Republican Legislature practically adopted this recommendation; and that the great reduction of tax was thus effected. In view of these truths, the claim that Mr. Robinson as Governor since 1877 has accomplished what as Controller in 1876 he indorsed as already then consummated, is a piece of monumental effrontery. Nor are Governor Robinson's pretensions as an "economist" sustained by the exhibit of his own office. There, under his own eye, if anywhere, he ought to display his frugality. But what shall be said when he shows an expenditure of $84,000 during a term where Governor Dix only expended $36,400? And if we cast aside his salary of $30,000, which he does not himself throw over his shoulder, the office still costs the State several thousand dollars a year more than under Dix.

The Republicans of New-York may safely challenge a comparison with the Democrats in any field of administration. While both parties worked under the old systems the Republicans showed immeasurably better results, and the reforms of the new systems come from the constitutional amendments which they proposed and carried. The Republicans paid off eleven millions of Canal debt in the same length of time that the Democrats paid off two millions. The Republicans spent $1,131,148 a year on the canals where the Democrats spent $1,724,860. The Republicans produced surplus revenues of three millions a year where the Democrats produced only eight hundred thousand. The Republicans maintained the canals at a cost of 29 per cent on their income, while under Democratic rule the cost was 70 per cent. And so of the Bounty debt the Republicans paid nineteen and a half millions during the same length of time that the Democrats paid five and a half. That was the contrast when both administered the same trust under the same system. Time brought the necessity of reform. The Republicans responded by planting it in the Constitution itself, and the Democrats are claiming the fruits of their work.

CHARLES E. SMITH, Editor *Albany Journal*.

Albany, Oct. 4, 1879.

SYMPATHY FOR IRISH FARMERS.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—A meeting, principally of Irish citizens, was held last night at Faneuil Hall for the purpose of sympathizing with the tenant farmers of Ireland. John E. Fitzgerald presided. Speeches were made by the Hon. P. A. Collins, Axel Gustafson and others. Resolutions expressive of sympathy with the people of Ireland struggling for local self-government, and pledging substantial support to the tenant farmers, were adopted.

THIEVES FROM SARATOGA ARRESTED.

Within the last few weeks two prominent residents of Saratoga have been alarmed by the depredations of an organized gang of robbers, some of the suspected members of which fled to New-York. Superintendent Walling Monday detailed two detectives on the case, and last evening they arrested one of the robbers, who gave the name of Wm. Burns. Late Monday they arrested one of Burns's companions and locked him up at Police Headquarters. His name is James Ready. Yesterday both these men were sent to Saratoga.

A recent trip of the steamer City of Chester, of the Inman Line, from New-York to Liverpool, was enlivened by the wit of a Washington girl, who was the favorite passenger. In the same steamer was a young English snob, who wore a suit of clothes of very large plaid, with a fatigue cap to match, a single eyeglass, thick-soled boots, spotted shirt and loud necktie. He had that exasperating drawl peculiar to English snobs. "Aw, yaas," said he, in conversation with the Washington girl, "I have seen considerable of your country. I have been to New-Yawk, Chicago, Omahaw and other places, and it is a gwate country, but you don't seem to have any gentwy in Amewica." "What do you call gentry?" asked the lady. "Aw, why people, you know, who doant have to do anything, you know; people who live wih'out work." "O, yes; we have such people," answered the lady, "but we don't call them gentry." "Aw, then, what do you call them, pway?" "We call them twamps." "Aw!—[Washington Republic.

A very ugly gentleman was requested by a beautiful woman to accompany her to a painter's studio, where, having whispered a few words to the artist, she left him with a promise of presently coming back. The gentleman asked the artist what he was wanted for. "I thought you knew, sir," replied the painter, "that I am taking that lady's portrait in the character of a saint being tempted by the devil, and that she wishes you to be good enough to sit for the tempter."

CULTURE OF THE TEA PLANT

ITS PROSPECTS IN AMERICA.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY BY WILLIAM SAUNDERS, OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, at the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society, Mr. William Saunders, of Washington, for many years connected with the Agricultural Department, read an elaborate paper on the cultivation of the tea plant. The substance of that portion of the address which bears upon the question of the possible introduction of this industry into the United States is given below.

Although the tea plant (Thea viridis) has been cultivated in China from remote antiquity, it has never been found in that country in a wild state. In 1835 it was discovered that the plant was indigenous in Upper Assam, and English capitalists at once conceived the idea of cultivating it in that region. In 1840 a joint stock company began operations on an extensive scale, and after immense outlays, reckless management and temporary disaster, the enterprise at last became an established success. The teas from Assam were at first rejected by London brokers, and this led to the importation of tons of seed and thousands of plants from China to restock the plantations. This proved a serious mistake, for although many botanists maintain that the Assam plant is the true type, and the cultivated specimens only variations caused by climate and special conditions, there are genuine points of difference which practical planters recognize. The Assam plant is a more rapid grower and has a larger and more succulent leaf, while the Chinese plant is hardier and will thrive at greater elevations. Later experience proved, in spite of original prejudice, that the Indian plant yielded a leaf of superior quality and was more amenable to cultivation, so that now the article exported from the mixed plantations in that country is valued more highly according to the percentage of the native stock which it contains. In 1877 Great Britain received 32,000,000 pounds of tea from India, and this was rated at from 12 to 25 cents per pound above the price of the Chinese article.

The success of these English planters in India is of special interest because it has overthrown many superstitions in regard to the curing and preparation for market of the tea leaves. These operations are by no means so mysterious and complicated as the world has been led to believe. Many minute processes have been abandoned as worse than useless. Instead of following the traditional Chinese plan, which requires twelve distinct operations carried on through three days, the English cure the tea in two days and make use of only five operations, namely: (1) withering the leaf; (2) rolling; (3) fermenting; (4) sunning; and (5) firing. It is also understood that much of this labor is only needed to prepare the tea for long voyages, and that the process actually injures the quality of the article. This accounts for the well-known fact that the best teas are never exported from China, with the exception of small quantities which are carried to Russia overland. It is safe to assume then, that if the plant will flourish in this country, there need be little fear that American genius will fail to devise some economical invention for the proper preparation of the leaf. We extract the essential features of other plans which seem more cumbrous in manipulation, and labor-saving appliances invariably follow closely upon a knowledge of their necessity.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is an established fact that the tea plant will grow in the United States. Specimens were flourishing in a Charleston nursery as early as 1812, and in 1848 Junius Smith, of Greenville, S. C., made an attempt at cultivating the plant, which was, however, abandoned before any conclusive evidence was furnished for or against this industry's becoming a profitable venture. In 1858 our Government, through the Commissioner of Patents, imported 100,000 plants from China, which soon increased to 30,000, and these were distributed through the Southern States. In 1862 the Department of Agriculture continued to propagate plants and furnished them to all who applied for them, but under the prevalent belief that so much manipulation was needed in the manufacture of the article that we could not compete with the cheap labor of the Asiatics, no special effort was made to disseminate the plants. Reports of the success in India now began to arrest attention, and the Department was stimulated to secure more seed and begin the propagation of the plants in earnest. In 1867 it was found that an abundance of seed could be obtained from the plants already growing in the South. Since 1868 from 10,000 to 15,000 plants were distributed every year until 1876, when encouraging assurances from planters led to still more extensive operations, so that 100,000 plants have been sent out during the past two years, and the Department has some 120,000 now on hand. All this has been done with the intention of rendering the cultivation of tea popular as a domestic product, and with the hope that public interest would be ultimately directed to its cultivation as an article of commercial value.

One more fact has been established on undoubted testimony. A good quality of tea can be produced here. Even with the imperfect knowledge of planters as to the proper time for picking and the proper means of curing, an article has been produced which experienced dealers pronounce very good. It has been tested in Washington and other cities with the same result. One lady in Columbia, S. C., reports that she has obtained five pounds of good tea from her plants. Another lady makes an article which sells readily for $1 50 per pound, and which experts pronounce stronger and of superior flavor to the imported article.

CONDITIONS OF THE CULTURE.

The remaining question to be solved is: Can tea be grown in this country as a profitable market crop? The cultivation of the plant is as simple as that of the gooseberry. The plants only need to be set in rows, thoroughly tilled and properly pruned to induce a low, compact growth and an abundance of shoots. No leaves should be picked until the fourth year from planting, to insure a robust, healthy and well-established growth so that they will endure the strain of successive strippings, for under the best conditions the leaves are picked several times each year. What are these conditions? In the first place, a rich, loamy soil is indispensable, and the strength of the land should be sustained by fertilizers. The climate must be warm, for although the plant will endure a zero chill, it thrives best where the Summers are long and where the temperature is never lower than 6° or 8° below freezing. The last necessary condition is abundant moisture. In India the rainfall is from 80 to 100 inches per annum, and it is doubtful whether the leaves would form with sufficient rapidity to make the crop successful in any part of the country where the annual rainfall is less than 60 inches, and even this should be diffused pretty equally over the Spring and Summer months. Of course where irrigation is possible the rainfall is of less importance.

There is only one way of learning whether these and other essential conditions, if such there be, exist together in this country, to a degree which would insure success. Perhaps the Government might accomplish something if it would cease to rely upon indirect methods of encouraging experiment, which can only be desultory and unsatisfactory, and begin some persistent trials of its own on a scale of sufficient magnitude to settle the question conclusively. An appropriation of $25,000 would be sufficient to purchase and stock a farm of ample size in what seems a favorable location, and it would cover all needful expenses for a series of experiments through a term of years. It would then be found what quantity of leaves an acre would yield, and what would be the cost of picking and curing. Until some satisfactory data on these points are established, private enterprise will hardly grapple with such an uncertain undertaking and wait several years for results. Many acute observers have faith that the United States will yet produce its own tea, and better tea than is now consumed here. It is probable that the leaves are best treated for home consumption by simple drying and pressing into cakes, as is done with other economic herbs, and that the best tea will be "fired" or roasted by the consumer, as the coffee berry is now treated. In that case American citizens can enjoy an article out of which all the virtue has not been baked under Asiatic suns and in Asiatic ovens, and which has not been "flavored" with the blossoms of orange, jasmine, roses and other flowers, in order to restore its quality to a marketable standard.

THE AMERICAN BOARD IN SESSION.

THREE THOUSAND DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE—ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions began its seventieth annual meeting this afternoon at Plymouth Church, President Mark Hopkins, LL. D., in the chair, assisted by William E. Dodge, vice-president.

The attendance was very large, 1,500 visitors being entertained by the local Committee of Citizens, and 3,000 in all being present. Among those in attendance were the following: ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont; ex-Governor W. B. Washburn, of Massachusetts; J. G. Foote, of Iowa; E. B. Gillett, of Massachusetts; N. G. Clark, D. D., of Boston; E. K. Alden, D. D., of Boston; John B. Page, of Vermont; E. W. Blatchford, of Chicago; James W. Scoville, of Chicago; E. B. Webb, D. D., of Boston; F. A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago; President I. W. Andrews, of Ohio; President A. L. Chapin, of Wisconsin; the Rev. Z. Eddy, of Detroit; ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; General J. R. Lake, of Chicago; Judge Samuel Miller, of Connecticut; President Wm. W. Patton, of Washington, D. C.; Philo Parsons, of Detroit; Colonel C. Y. Hammond, of Chicago, and many others.

Secretary Alden read the report of the Home Department, which contains the following facts: During the year six corporate members have died. Twenty-six new missionaries, seven of them ordained, have been sent out, and twenty-five, after a temporary absence, have returned to their fields. The Women's Board have contributed $73,957 04 to the treasury. The contributions amounted to $283,627, a falling off of $87,175. The amount received from legacies was $61,331, which was $43,029 less than the amount received last year. There was received from the Permanent Fund $6,968. The total income for the year, exclusive of the extraordinary Otis legacy of $865,734, was $357,926. The total expenditure of the year was $573,817.

The committee recommends that of the balance of the Otis legacy, $750,000, one-third be given to educational work, one-third to the enlargement of present fields, and one-third to new missions; especially in Central Africa.

Secretary Clark read the annual survey of the mission fields, showing the following statistics: Number of stations, 75; out stations, 598; whole number of missionaries from this country, 394; native preachers and helpers, 1,170; number of pages printed, 8,000,000; number of churches maintained, 261, with 14,675 members. Of these, 2,034 members were added during the last year—a larger number than for any one of the twenty years before. The outlook was never more encouraging.

The afternoon meeting closed with a stirring address by the Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago.

In the evening the annual sermon was preached by President George F. Magoun, of Iowa, in Plymouth Church, from Matthew xxviii., 18 and 19. Subject: "The power of Christ our warrant to evangelize the world." The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, of Rhode Island, also preached in the First Presbyterian Church, from the text Matthew xxviii., 20. Subject: "The motives to the great commission."

RACING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

GOOD RACING AT JEROME PARK.

CARITA WINS THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES—FERIDA BEATEN BY GENERAL PHILLIPS—PIERRE LORILLARD GETS A RACE—AN EXCELLENT STEEPLECHASE.

Variety, interest and excitement marked the racing at Jerome Park yesterday. Only two of the five favorites were successful, and the victories of Bruce's General Phillips and Pierre Lorillard's Wallenstein were received with much favor. The result of the run for the Champagne Stakes caused less satisfaction. The start was so bad that Astor's pair, which had been supported lavishly in the betting, had no chance in the race. People who like steeplechases, but who did not go to the Park yesterday, missed a rare opportunity, for one of the finest contests of the year of that kind took place. The universal verdict after the five races was that it had been a day of excellent sport, which deserved a far larger attendance. There was much comment on the peculiar running of General Phillips, one of the most variable and disappointing horses on the turf. One day he merits high praise for excellent work; a few days later he covers himself with disgrace. The hope was expressed by many persons that Pierre Lorillard's long lane of bad luck had found a turning at last, and that the race which his stout young colt Wallenstein won, though a small triumph, might be the precursor of better things.

Ten ran in the first race, 1⅛ miles, for a purse of $400, with selling allowances. G. L. Lorillard's filly Una (3 years, 99 pounds) was the favorite at 4 to 2, and Dwyer Brothers' gelding Warfield (4 years, 103 pounds) second choice at 1 to 3. The other starters were Bell's gelding Dan K. (5 years, 104 pounds), Taylor's horse Milan (4 years, 101 pounds), Pierre Lorillard's gelding Pawnee (3 years, 87 pounds), Astor's gelding Vagrant (6 years, 104 pounds), Ackerman's horse Surge (6 years, 102 pounds), Nelson's gelding Kingston (3 years, 90 pounds), O'Connell's gelding, Ike Bonham (4 years, 98 pounds) and Briggs's gelding Sunlight (4 years, 98 pounds). Una held the inside position, got the best of the start and led all the way, Milan running second to the end. Una won by a length, Surge a close third, Vagrant fourth, Warfield fifth, and Kingston, Dan K., Ike Bonham, Sunlight and Pawnee coming in as named. The time was 1:59. Una was entered to be sold for $750 and was bought by James Kelly for $1,200.

Astor's entries, Ferncliffe and Diana, led the betting on the Champagne Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, the second to receive $100. Out of twenty-three nominations ten started. In addition to Astor's two there were Belmont's fillies Beata and Carita, G. L. Lorillard's Queen's own and Judge Murray, Pierre Lorillard's Lionel, Smoker's Giselle, Withers's King Crossen, Arnica's filly, and P. Morris's Kitty J. The start was wretched, Astor's pair and Kitty J. being far behind the leaders. The Withers filly dashed off in front, with Beata pressing her, Judge Murray third, and Astor's pair last. Giselle ran very fast in the second quarter, and led into the homestretch. At the last furlong she seemed likely to take the prize, but both Carita and Beata came up swiftly under the whip and Mr. Belmont got both first and second places. Beata rode Carita, but by his superior skill got her to the front, though Beata was leaning a few rods from the end. Queen's Own was third, Giselle fourth, Lionel fifth, Fernclift sixth, the King Crossen filly seventh, Judge Murray eighth, Kitty J. ninth, and Diana last. The time was 1:18¾.

Only two appeared to contend to the Grand National Handicap, 2¼ miles, $100 each, half forfeit, or only $20 if declared out by September 20; the second to receive $200. The two, however, were well-known racers. They were G. L. Lorillard's bay Florida (6 years, 102 pounds) and Bruce's horse General Phillips (5 years, 105 pounds). Florida was ridden by Mary Hufford, the best lady of her age in the country, and was a great favorite, the bookmakers offering only 1 to 5 against her. They gave odds of 4 and 5 to 1 against Phillips. The two dashed off promptly and at good speed. Florida soon took a slight lead, but it was little more than a neck as the two ran by the stand. She increased this to a length in the next half mile, but General Phillips clung to her persistently, and would not be shaken off. At the end of a mile and a quarter he was within a quarter-length of her head, and was pressing her so hard that it was plain the task was too great for her. In the next quarter Phillips got in front. Then the filly tired, and it was evident that she was beaten. A short went up from the grand stand and from the stable-boys in the field. There is always great exhilaration when a strong favorite is beaten. Phillips won at his ease in 4:07¼. Florida being utterly exhausted.

Pierre Lorillard amazed the public by winning the fourth race, since Parole's victories in England has proved he has suffered an almost unbroken series of mishaps on the turf. His ill-luck has become proverbial. His brother has been wonderfully successful, while misfortunes have come upon him in battalions. His fine two-year-old colt Wallenstein, that he bought for $9,000 a few months ago, would probably have been the favorite in the betting on the fourth race if it had not been for the cloud which seemed to hang over the stable. He was second choice at 2 to 5, and carried 95 pounds. Mattey's mare Chiquita (aged, 119 pounds) was first on the books, Nelson's mare Lady Middleton (4 years, 113 pounds) third, and Dwyer Brothers' Orion (6 years, 119 pounds) fourth. There were two other starters, but little was thought of them. They were P. Morris's colt Avenger (3 years, 100 pounds) and James McCormack's horse Terror (4 years, 104 pounds). The race was three-quarters of a mile. Williams's Checkmate was withdrawn. Wallenstein and Chiquita raced hard for half a mile and then Chiquita lost ground. Wallenstein won in the style in 1:18¾, 1¾ lengths before Lady Middleton, she a neck before Orion, and she only a neck before Chiquita. Avenger was fifth and Terror last.

The steeplechase had the unusual number of eight starters and was remarkably interesting. It was over the full course, for a purse of $600, $100 to the second. Bennet & Co.'s gelding Deadhead (aged, 155 pounds) was the favorite at even betting, and the Newport Stable's gelding Judith (4 years, 143 pounds) second choice at 2 to 3. The other starters were Reed's horse Disturbance (5 years, 147 pounds), Gaffney's horse Derby (aged, 147 pounds), Hart's horse Redding (aged, 140 pounds), Mullen's horse Moonstone (aged, 139 pounds), McMahon's horse Nipper (6 years, 126 pounds), and Daly Brothers' gelding Pomeroy (5 years, 125 pounds). Pomeroy ran fast in the early part of the race and got a good lead, but he went out of the course and fell after getting back. Then Derby led for a time, with Disturbance second, Judith third, under a strong pull. Deadhead fourth and Redding fifth. Judith fell at the wall before the water-pump, and as Little, her rider, lay still for a time, it was feared that he was badly hurt. He afterward remounted, but did not go over the course. Deadhead got a commanding lead in the south field before entering the track. Derby and Disturbance were close at his heels at the last jump in the homestretch, but helped them to the end, and won easily in 4:27. Derby second, Disturbance third, Redding a poor fourth, Moonstone fifth. Nipper had gone out of the course, and was never any better than last in the race.

The meeting will be continued Thursday with four races, one of them of mile heats.

Dr. M. H. Henry, the Surgeon in Chief of the State Emigrant Hospital, was appointed at the last meeting of the American Jockey Club honorary surgeon of the club. This is following the plan of the English and Paris clubs—to have an experienced surgeon on whom they can call in important cases of emergency or serious injuries.

A GREAT RACE FOR THE CESAREWITCH.

CHIPPENDALE THE WINNER—PAROLE ONLY NINTH.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The race for the Cesarewitch Stakes, the great Autumn handicap, came off today at the Newmarket second October meeting, and was won by Lord Bradford's three-year-old brown colt Chippendale. Mr. F. Gretton's three-year-old bay colt Westbourne obtained the second place, and Mr. R. Walker's three year-old chestnut filly Dresden China was third. Twenty-seven ran. At the beginning of the race the betting was 8 to 1 against Parole and 10 to 3 against Adamite. Adamite held a clear lead to the Bushes, where he was headed by Bay Archer, with Quits and Chippendale in attendance to the Abingdon Mile Dip, where Bay Archer was beaten. Chippendale then drew away, and Westbourne took the second place half way up the hill. Chippendale won the race by a length and a half. There was one length between the second and third horses. Isonomy finished fourth. Parole was with the leading horses until half a mile from home, when he quit their company and finished ninth.

At a late hour last night, at Newmarket, 450 to 50 was taken against Mr. Lorillard's six-year-old brown gelding Parole, which during the day had been steadily quoted at 1,000 to 90. *The Sportsman* said before the race: "Parole has had good preparation, and is thoroughly fit. Speculators should not hold his chance too cheaply. Parole did a mile-and-a-quarter gallop on Monday." Parole's jockey was John Osborne. The horse carried 118 pounds.

RIDDLE COMMITTED TO JAIL.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 7.—This morning the body of Mrs. Wm. B. Riddle was disinterred and a post mortem examination held by Drs. Paddock and Perkins, of this city. The body was in an unusually good state of preservation. The internal organs, the brain and portions of the flesh were removed and taken in charge by Professor Johnson, of Yale College, for chemical analysis. William B. Riddle was taken to the Police Court this afternoon and formally charged with murder in the first degree by poisoning his wife. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for examination on the 21st inst., at 9 a. m. Bail was refused.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE IN A DESK.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Robert A. Parrish, jr., the lawyer in whose desk an infernal machine was exploded yesterday, surrendered himself to the police authorities this morning. He acknowledged that he placed the deadly contrivance there himself, to check petty thefts which have occurred recently. He was taken before a magistrate and held without bail to await the outcome of the case of the wounded boy. The boy's hand has not yet been amputated, but may have to be.

THE COURTS.

A SINGULAR CASE OF THEFT.

Justice Wheeler, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon, held the examination in the case of Mrs. Mary Haley, the washerwoman who was committed on Monday on a charge of stealing $312 from Thomas Tate, of Eighty-ninth-st. and Avenue-A, on Wednesday last. The money was left by Mrs. Tate on the dining-table in a pocketbook. It was missing after Mrs. Haley left the house for home. When the loss of the money was announced by Mrs. Tate in the evening, Jane Tate, age fifteen, stated that she saw a roll of bills in Mrs. Haley's bosom. Mrs. Haley solemnly denied to the Justice that she knew anything about the money, and a diligent search of her person and her apartments failed to disclose any trace of the money.

The testimony taken in the case yesterday revealed some curious facts. Jane Tate, it was shown, had recently obtained two gold watches, two gold rings, an unmade sealskin sacque and several other articles of value. She explained that they were presents from a Mrs. Gilbert, who had a short time ago lived at Eighty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave. Mrs. Gilbert was now living in Syracuse, she said. The telegraph was used to make inquiry about Mrs. Gilbert, but no such person lived at No. 150 Spring-st., the place designated by the girl. It was also ascertained that no Mrs. Gilbert had ever lived at Eighty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave.

THE LYONS INQUEST AT STONY BROOK.

The inquiry as to the cause of the death of Thomas H. Lyons, a boy in the employ of Daniel W. Sherry, of Stony Brook, L. I., who was found dying on the floor of his employer's barn, near the foot of a ladder leading to the haymow, on the morning of June 14 last, was resumed at the Stony Brook Hotel yesterday. Esther A. Townsend, a colored woman, testified that she had lived at Stony Brook for the past five months, and had worked for Mr. Sherry. Paul Cæsar, a colored man, upon three different occasions had told her that the first blow that Lyons got was in the cellar by the cider barrel. He would not tell all that he knew about it, he said, as it would hurt Mr. Sherry's family. He also told the witness that he could find the man who saw Mr. Sherry strike Lyons at the cider barrel. The inquest will be concluded to-day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, October 7, 1879—Present, the Hon. Sanford E. Church, C. J., and Associates—the following decisions were handed down: Bailey agt. Ballou, Porter agt. Weber, Terry agt. Jewett, 4 Syracuse agt. Weber.—Order affirmed with costs. The People agt. Marks—Judgment affirmed. The People agt. Cook—Writ of error dismissed. Raymond agt. Richmond—Sheriff's judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. The People ex rel. Hatfield agt. Comstock—Judgment of General Term reversed, and that of the Special Term affirmed, with costs. Tyler agt. Grand Bank of Syracuse agt. Weber.—Order affirmed with costs. Maier agt. Canavan.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted without costs of motion. Eichner agt. the People.—Motion to dismiss writ of error granted. Kelly agt. Christal.—Ordered that printed cases served be corrected in writing, so as to conform to the return to the appeal filed with the clerk of this court, without costs of motion. De Leon agt. Schwartz.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, and cause ordered to be placed upon the calendar as of September 1, 1879, and the defendants ordered to pay plaintiff $10 costs. Smith agt. Lewis.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 244.—Ira Rosell, jr., Steam Transit Company, appellant, agt. the City of Brooklyn, respondent.—Argued by David Dudley Field, for appellant, William C. De Witt for respondent. Case still on.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, October 8, 1879: Nos. 18, 08, 22, 410, 73, 77, 28, 18.

DECISIONS—OCT. 7.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.—Strong agt. Vaughn.—Motion denied without costs on defendant stipulating to amend the items of plaintiff's account, disputing only that sum was the purchaser, otherwise granted, law not applicable. Greenwood agt. Greenwood.—Motion denied, costs to abide event; as Mr. Van Warmer was appointed in some of the cases he had better act in all. Low agt. Earle.—Commission granted with stay of forty days from settling the commission. Brundey agt. Murtick.—Reference to John H. Ketcham to hear and determine. Leeper agt. Emerson.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. Schwab agt. Andrews.—Extra allowance of $250 granted. Palmer agt. Phœnix Life Insurance Company.—Extra allowance of $300 granted. Patent Elastic Pet Company agt. Spencer.—Extra allowance of $150