EUROPE.

The Franco-Mexican Bonds and a New Plan of Payment.

British Naval Movement on the Irish Coast.

Secretary Seward and General Garibaldi.

The Inman steamship City of London, Captain Brooks, which left Liverpool at three P. M., on the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th May, arrived at this port yesterday morning bringing a mail report in detail of our cable despatches, dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

The Paris *Patrie* of May 13 states that a new arrangement respecting the Mexican bonds has been submitted to the Committee on the French Budget. This plan proposes that the bonds should be repaid at 340f.—the price of issue—within fifty years, by drawings according to lot; and in order to compensate for the loss of interest that important premiums should each year by awarded to the first numbers drawn.

Napoleon's two short speeches at Orleans—reported by cable telegram in the HERALD—are remarked on by several of the Paris journals and regarded as indicative of peace. Some of the opposition organs affect to consider the language employed as devoid of any particular meaning, and merely as appropriate answers to official addresses called forth by the special occasion.

The widow of Marshal Narvaez, born de Tascher La Pagerie, and, consequently, a connection of the Emperor of the French, is going, according to report, to dispute the late Duke's fortune with his nephew Viscount d'Alicator. The Duchess, who had long been separated from her husband, has at present a life annuity of 4,000f.

The construction of a new steam yacht for the Emperor Napoleon has been ordered at Havre in a private building yard. It is to be called the Hirondelle, and will be built for great speed on an entirely new plan. The vessel will be launched early in October.

ENGLAND.

The Queen, the Cabinet and Church—Royal Reply to the House of Commons—Victoria and the Princess of Wales in Public—Anti-Popery Riots.

LONDON, May 13, 1868.

Now that the Queen has returned a gracious reply to the address of the House of Commons and has permitted them to proceed with the disestablishment of the Irish Church, people are beginning to understand that, as a constitutional sovereign, her Majesty could do no less, whatever may be her private feelings. All sorts of rumors as to the Queen's intentions had been in circulation, but the royal communication to the Commons has set them all at rest. Still the Queen's personal prejudices remain the same, and only this morning the London *News*, the official liberal organ, breaks bluntly through its formal reserve and declares that the Queen has been advising her Ministers instead of having them to advise her.

To-day the Queen has laid the corner stone of St. Thomas' Hospital—a huge edifice to be erected opposite the houses of Parliament. There was an immense crowd, and her Majesty was cordially cheered, but not half so heartily as the pretty Princess of Wales. The ceremonies were very simple, and occupied hardly half an hour. The national anthem was read and sung when the Queen appeared. Then her Majesty smoothed the mortar, levelled the stone and struck it three blows with a mallet. The Queen was dressed completely in black, with a widow's cap beneath her black bonnet. She looked ill. Only yesterday she held a drawing room, and was obliged to retire on account of fatigue and sickness. The Princess of Wales wore a lilac colored dress, with bonnet and parasol to match.

Serious riots are reported from Lancashire on account of the incendiary speeches of Murphy, who calls himself the "Protestant champion." At Ashton-under-Lyne houses were burned and lives lost. This Murphy goes about the country accusing the Roman Catholic priests of the most horrible crimes and quoting obsolete Latin works to prove his charges. There appears to be no legal mode of inducing him to desist, for the English are very sensitive in regard to the right of free speech; but many people are becoming convinced that the government does not desire Murphy to desist and that his speeches are part of Mr. Disraeli's "No Popery" campaign. If so they will do the campaign more harm than good.

George Peabody at a Royal Drawing Room—Failure of an American Mercantile House—Naval Charges—Railroad Management—Universal Coinage.

Queen Victoria held a drawing room in London on the 12th of May. The American embassy was not represented, but Mr. George Peabody was presented to her Majesty in the diplomatic circle as a distinguished American citizen, by Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The London *News*, in its city article, says:—The failure is announced of Messrs. Belding, Keith & Co., described as American bankers and merchants of Lombard street. The liabilities are roughly estimated at from £50,000 to £80,000, and an unfavorable liquidation is expected. The business was originally carried on under the title of Keith & Co., and the present house has been in existence only about two years. The losses have been chiefly in petroleum. Most of the creditors are in the United States, the number in England not exceeding twelve.

In the House of Lords considerable progress had been made with a new act of Parliament for the regulation of railways. One of the clauses provided that directors might be imprisoned for falsifying the accounts of a railway company, but it was amended by making it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment for the officers or auditors of a company to sign accounts which they know to be falsified.

In the House of Commons on the 11th of May Mr. Corry explained the navy estimates. The total amount required is £11,177,290 sterling—an increase of £201,037.

In the House of Lords on the 12th of May Earl Fortescue called attention to the report of the international conference on weights, measures and coins, and complained of the inconvenience of the legal standards of England, more especially as the greatest commercial nations had adopted the decimal and metric system.

Lord Overstone said the question of international coinage had been referred to a commission of such influence and authority that if its report was at all unanimous no one would probably object to its adoption. Before attempting to introduce a uniform standard of weights and measures all over the world it would be better to establish one in England. He believed all the authority of the French government had failed to enforce one throughout France; he believed it would be totally impossible in England.

The Earl of Malmesbury said there would be no objection to publish the report; but he believed that legislation on this question would be most difficult.

IRELAND.

George Francis Train and the Church Men—Emigration of Fenians—Searching American Passengers—Police Augmentation—Is Another Fenian "Rising" Apprehended?

CORK, May 13, 1868—Night.

We have the noisy George Francis Train again in Cork. He arrived yesterday from Dublin, and was met at the railroad station by the Fenian Colonel Nagle.

Mr. James Dillon, of Dublin, Train's business man, had rented the Protestant Hall from the owners for a course of lectures, which were not clearly defined at the time by Mr. Dillon. Matters remained in *statu quo* for a few days until "posters" appeared, and the significance of the "move" could not be mistaken. The subject was then freely discussed, and the result was that the proprietors of the Protestant Hall decided on refusing permission to allow Mr. George Francis Train to occupy their edifice. Not a little disappointment was exhibited by Train and his friends, who at the time were on their way to the rooms, at this unexpected "pull up;" but the general feeling was one of gratification at the city being freed from his undesirable speeches. Between ten and eleven P. M. Mr. Train visited the theatre accompanied by Colonel Nagle, where the former was hooted by the "gods" and the latter cheered vociferously. Thus ended Mr. Train's second lecturing tour in the "beautiful city," the hotbed of Fenianism.

The following liberated Fenians embarked in the extra Cunard steamer Tripoli for the United States:—Colonel Nagle, Captain Leonard, Frederick Fitzgibbon and Patrick Nugent.

One of those vessels which have recently given the British naval vessels such trouble in cruising along the Irish coast is reported to have been seen hovering about Kinsale Head and Seven Heads on Friday and Saturday last. The iron-clad turret ram Wyvern and despatch tender Imogene, anchored in Queenstown, were immediately despatched in pursuit of the supposed Fenian craft. A despatch gunboat of the first class order, of great speed, the Helicon, was despatched from Plymouth on a similar mission. She called into Queenstown on Sunday, and after receiving fresh orders put to sea the same afternoon. The gunboats stationed at Youghal, Waterford, Tramore, Kinsale Head, Courtmacsherry Bay, Crookhaven, Bantry Bay, Valentia and other ports are keeping a daily cruise also on the look out, but up to the present nothing has been ascertained respecting her movements.

The police authorities are also on the *qui vive*. 300 of the supernumeraries drafted into Cork during the recent Fenian excitement are to be permanently retained.

The searching of passengers landing from American steamers at Queenstown is still carried on with the strictest scrutiny by the detectives, revenue and policemen. The luggage of the passenger is not only closely examined, but the person of each, whether male or female.

No female searchers are employed.

FRANCE.

A Charity Ball—American Opinion of Its Object.

Before the City of London sailed from Liverpool a grand ball was given in Paris at the opera house under the auspices of the Princess Metternich and others, "for the benefit of the killed and wounded by land or sea of all nations."

Opinions were divided as to the propriety of the ball, and General Dix is said to have refused to have anything to do with the affair. The Emperor and Empress were present.

ITALY.

Secretary Seward and Garibaldi—The "Secret Agency" Commission.

The Italian journals publish the following letter, addressed by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr. Marsh, the American representative at Florence:—

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1868.

I have received your despatch of March 22, enclosing a copy of a note addressed to you by General Garibaldi. The General says:—

I learn from our friends that Mr. Seward has done me the honor to cite my name among those of the agents of the great republic. As I have never had that honor I beg of you to intercede with him to get it effaced.

I have ascertained, by an examination of the archives, that the rectification which the General calls for is perfectly correct. The assertion to which it relates was founded on an incomplete and erroneous extract from a correspondence exchanged between the American government and Garibaldi. Care will be taken to give the correction as much publicity as the incorrect statement which gave rise to it. You will be pleased convey to the General a copy of this despatch, together with the expression of my regret for the inadvertence, and the assurance of my deep respect and esteem. W. H. SEWARD.

TURKEY.

The Sultan's Reform Bill.

The following mail telegrams from Constantinople explain a little more fully than our cable report the nature of the reforms advocated by the Sultan of Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11, 1868.

The Sultan opened in person to-day the Council of State at the Porte and delivered an address.

The Ministers presented reports on the situation of public works and of the army and proposed several bills.

In order to facilitate the despatch of the general business outside, four sub-prefectures of police have been created, as well as a system of correctional tribunals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17, 1868.

The address made by the Sultan to the Council of State was marked by an eminently liberal spirit. His Majesty energetically asserted the necessity of breaking with old routine and of frankly drawing close to European civilization.

The Sultan's words produced a profound sensation.

MEXICO.

The steamers Nevada, Captain Megill, and Bienville, Captain Baker, from Havana May , arrived at this port last evening. By the former steamer we have advices from Vera Cruz to May 15, and from the capital of Mexico to the 12th inst.

Festival of May 5—General Zaragoza's Remains—The Pageants—Foreigners, the Foreign Debt and the Press—Suspension of the Boletin Republicano—Consuls—Romero and the Washington Mission—Railroad Affairs—Mr. Bangs—The Monterey Outrage.

MEXICO CITY, May 10, 1868.

The past week has been one of festivity to the entire people. The 5th of May being the anniversary of the "so-called" defeat of the French on their first appearance before Puebla in 1862, has been duly celebrated in truly Mexican style. On the 4th of May the remains of Zaragoza, who happened to be the commander of the liberal forces within that fortified city, were transferred to the cemetery known as the "San Fernando," whither not long since were removed the remains of Comonfort and also Miramon—friends in death, though enemies in life, and where lie Degollado, Ocampo and scores of others who during the last half of a century have figured upon Mexico's bloody carpet. A tedious military cortége gave a solemnity to the occasion and assisted in impressing it upon the hearts of all classes, that to die for Mexico was perhaps more fortunate than to live and hope to serve the nation. The press announce that a committee of identification of the remains were appointed, who were as follows:—Generals Garcia, Barriozábal, Mariana Riva Palacio, Don Gabriel Islas and Abraham Olivera. The gentlemen found the body in good state of mummification, even his spectacles being still held in proper position by their gold bows. The lens over the left eye was broken, clothing tolerably preserved, while the "Mexican eagle" on the buttons of his uniform was as brilliant and as "rampant" as during the life of the wearer. The eulogy upon Zaragoza was pronounced by ex-Minister Iglesias, who dwelt upon his private and public virtues and upon his military life and fortunes, and "General Zaragoza" has become a fixed star in the firmament of Mexico's dazzling glory. So much is said in praise of this military chief as the victor over French prowess that we were almost convinced that the world has committed an error in placing at the head of the list of warriors the names of Alexander, Napoleon and Wellington. Of course the friendly relations which exist between the United States and France would not permit such an indiscretion as our representative taking part in the glorification over the French, and for that reason I presume Mr. Plumb was not present.

Mexico had the day entirely to herself.

On the 5th of May the rejoicing commenced with an artillery salute at daybreak, and was repeated at intervals during the day. At the hour of ten a procession, led by the President, Cabinet and members of Congress, and in which the military and several civic societies were represented, proceeded to the National theatre, at the end of Fifth of May street, and the Alameda, or public park of the capital, where eulogistic and glorifying orations were delivered by the following prominent Mexicans—members of Congress, judges, generals, &c.:—Gregorio Perez Jardon, Manuel G. Prieto, Miguel Romero Sawyer, Mirlana Riva Palacio, Francisco Zarco, Manuel Maneyro, and Cosme Vareia. Following this there came a banquet in the Alameda, at which it was stated there would be represented the "Artisans of Mexico," at the National theatre. Poems were pronounced by Messrs. Prieto, Orosco, Beltran and Sierra. In the evening a display of fireworks, made by some native of a neighboring city, took place upon the Grand Plaza, and thus terminated the first celebration since the "restoration" of the 5th of May. History writes that the French force which appeared before Puebla numbered not over 3,500 efficient men, and they were much weakened and rendered ineffective by the severities of the climate of the "tierra caliente," where they had been forced to remain for too long a period pending the withdrawal of the Spanish and English, and the concluding of the treaty of La Soledad, &c., &c. The number of the Mexican defenders under Zaragoza is variously estimated. It is sometimes mentioned as having been 12,000 to 15,000, behind fortifications, but may have been less. However it may have been, the state of Mexico is such that the attention of the masses is with profit averted by feasts, flags and music. On the day previous Mr. Masson, editor of the *Trait d'Union*, gave the admirable advice to all foreigners, and especially to Frenchmen, that they either remain within doors or if moving on the streets to use proper discretion and forbearance, and in every way avoid collisions with such persons as might be intoxicated with pulque or with glory. The press of the capital has taken offence thereat and has attacked Mr. Masson through its columns, declaring that there was "no occasion to fear any excesses from the people who whipped the first soldiers of the world"—viz., the French. The day passed off remarkably quietly, but we must in justice attribute the result to the discretion and forbearance of foreigners as much, if not more, than to the somewhat unrestricted passions of the natives.

A theme, which had a few days ago become a favorite one, is that of finance, or rather the following somewhat original view upon the foreign debt:—That the actual cost of the bonds to the present holders was but a fraction of their par value, the interest upon which has been paid for so long a period that the present bondholders have been several times paid their cost, and that therefore the government should consider their obligations cancelled and might with justice refuse to pay the bonds known as the Spanish and English bonds. Your correspondent has heard this opinion expressed by a member of Congress, a gentleman of position and influence in the country. General Mata, who has been announced as having been seriously ill, is said to be improving. The statement of Brassou that the Mexican people did not proceed from the sides of Jupiter is not palatable, and has caused some severe strictures upon him by the press. Mr. Fuentes y Nuñez, somewhat known in New York, has commenced the publication of an illustrated paper, devoted to manufactures, art, &c.

The *Boletin Republicano* has suspended publication in consequence of lack of support.

Exequater has been conceded to Alexander Willard, American Consul at Guaymas.

The rumor is again renewed that Mr. Romero intends to make very soon a brief visit to the United States, and is perhaps more generally believed than on former occasions. The air is full of suppositions as to the object of such a visit. Mexican bonds are mentioned, while the bonds of matrimony are by others said to be the *vinculum* which draws him towards the United States. Mr. Marascal arrived here on the 1st of May.

The final action of Congress upon the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad has not yet been made. The company, through its representative, had proposed to Congress some change in its concession which, it is expected, may gratify those who have opposed the concession as originally granted by President Juarez and ensure the confirmation of the concession, possibly with some unimportant changes. The laboring classes and others along the line of the road who heretofore were employed in its construction are more than anxious that some immediate favorable termination be made of this business, in order that thereby they may obtain the means of subsistence. The representatives of this road have by their sympathy and their willingness to expedite the rapid movements of troops been entirely with and for the constituted authorities, obeying the "powers that be." Mexico is suffering for the want of the road and a favorable resolution of the whole matter is looked for. It can scarcely be possible that the feeling which has become so bitter against foreigners can be permitted to extend toward and swallow up property pertaining to foreigners. The good sense of the few must prevail over the evil intentions of the many. Other railroad enterprises hang fire, and the session terminates on the 29th or 31st.

Mr. Anson Bangs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been seeking a concession for a road from Presidio del Norte to Guaymas, and branching down to the capital from a point south of Chihuahua, will most probably return very soon to the United States, having failed to accomplish his purpose. Capitalists and their agents should not trouble themselves with Mexico, at least for some time. Infatuated, if not crazed, by their own frequent declarations of their feats of arms, and having persuaded themselves that they are the most wonderful people, and "for whom God has done so much"—having shut herself out from European nations—capitalists will shun Mexico until at least she becomes convinced of the urgent need of inviting capital instead of taxing her brains to worry and provoke to a sickness of disgust those who propose to build roads and open up the industry of the country. As the feeling against foreigners is as great toward Americans as to any race, the people, the capitalists of the United States, should understand that they are not only by public opinion, but by acts of omission and commission of the present Congress, more effectually "shut out" from Mexico, so far as a hearty and genuine reception of themselves and their capital is concerned, than the people and capital of any other nation. Strange as it may appear, in view of the late intervention, it is yet true that French gentlemen and French capital are still the rage here.

The entire foreign population have been thrown into a turmoil of excitement by the recent affair in Montery. We do not doubt but that Consul Ulrich has fully posted the State Department at Washington upon the particulars of the outrage and that an explanation will be demanded. It would appear that some of the gentlemen who lately went to the States from here, and who came here in search of pay for arms supplied, got off more fortunate than Mr. Potter. We quote as follows what a Mexican paper says of the affair:—

We read in the *Alalaya* of Monterey, under date of April 26, the following unparalled outrage and abuse of power:—"On Wednesday evening last, between the hours of ten and eleven, six American citizens were arrested by the Secretary of the government, while passing by the windows of the Palace, on their return from a day of festivity with some friends—joyous though not particularly boisterous. Having been committed to prison, everything they had in their clothing was taken from them except their watches, and having passed a miserable night in the prison among the mockery and bedlam of the criminals confined there. The authorities took two of these Americans from the prison in the morning and ordered them to clean out some privies, and as they refused to perform such degrading work they were taken and whipped as if they were beasts. In the meantime the other four were taken out to clean the public streets, and under the pretext that one of them was not working hard enough he was also taken and lashed with a cattle whip. These facts are stated by one of the outraged." The *Alalaya* desires to know by what right the authorities can imprison peaceable merchants and workmen, and where is the law which can place those who are only accused of indecent behavior among known criminals and vagabonds, and, which is more grave, punish them in such an outrageous and degrading manner, especially as they were not proven to be guilty of any crime or disorder. This is one of the most barbarous events which has happened in the country and has produced a universal burst of indignation among the people, both native and foreign, and there is a wish that the authorities who ordered the unjust punishment be punished also, as an example for others. The known susceptibility of the American government in regard to the question of the protection of its citizens, may occasion disagreeable consequences and international reclamations, which would be most lamentable for the reason of the agreeable relations which have existed between Mexico and the United States, and consequently the question is in this point of view indisputable that the guilty, whoever they may be, should be severely dealt with. Such a course would not only serve to prevent reclamations but to tranquilize those spirits who are exciting alarms, for no person can be certain of his life exposed to such outrages in open daylight. We must say in regard to one of these outraged persons, Mr. Potter—who has resided in the country for a year, endeavoring to collect money for arms supplied to the liberal government during the French intervention—contributed much to the national cause. The American gentleman was perfectly sober and was merely accompanying the others. We make these statements in regard to this affair, as it is probable that comments will be made upon it by foreign journals which are in the habit of perverting facts, in depicting this country as being full of anarchy and unsafe for foreigners. We establish by proofs, at the same time, the indignation caused by this outrage among all people of sense throughout the capital. The Americans were put at liberty on the following day by a judge and investigations were instituted as to why they had been so unjustly punished.

The city prisons continue to be supplied by arrests of individuals accused of conspiration. General Ochoa continues a prisoner. He denies emphatically the authenticity of the "so-called confession," published in the *Tribune* lately, under date of May 11, 1867, and declares that it is a fabrication.

The superficial aspect of the country is more peaceful, as there does not now exist any prominent or widely extended revolution in the country. Guerrero and Sinaloa are comparatively quiet and Negrete is not heard of. We hear rumors of what will or must happen upon or soon after the close of the present session of Congress, but have no positive data, only shrugs, queer Mexican gestures, *quien sabes*, &c. There is among a majority of the Congress an impression that President Juarez will not be able to retain his present Cabinet, but that in obedience to the determined will of Congress, as expressed by several votings upon late questions, Juarez will be forced to save himself by yielding to the wish of Congress. It is possible that Balcarcel and Romero, and certainly de Castro, will leave the Cabinet.

PHYSICIANS' EVIDENCE IN CASES OF INSANITY.

The Case of Isaac E. Stuart versus Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., of Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Post, May 25.]

This case was heard on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Brewster, in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday last, and as it is a fair exponent of the operation of the present law, which places the liberty and estate of every citizen at the disposal of his physician, we present some of its striking features, as developed on the aforesaid hearing.

Mr. Stuart, a wealthy gentleman of Baltimore, while stopping at the Continental Hotel, in this city, was waited upon, on the evening of the 19th of December last, by two gentlemen, who informed him that a lady whom he had been visiting in Philadelphia, and to visit whom he had come to this city, desired to see him in her box at the opera. Having been with her to the theatre a few evenings before, he got into a carriage, under the impression that he was going to the opera house, and was rather surprised, a few minutes later, to find himself an inmate of the asylum over the river. The certificate on which he was received into the asylum was signed by three physicians of Baltimore, and was endorsed by a physician of this city.

Mr. Stuart being duly sworn, said that neither of the Baltimore physicians had ever examined him as to his mental condition, and that the eminent Philadelphian who signed the certificate never saw him in his life. This was a Dr. Keating.

Dr. S. Preston Jones, second in authority at the asylum, being duly affirmed, said:—I do not know the gentlemen who signed this certificate in Baltimore except by reputation; I am not acquainted with their signatures; I do not know that Dr. Keating signed the certificate; I am not acquainted with his signature.

Upon this certificate, not a single signature of which was known to Dr. S. Preston Jones, Mr. Stuart has been deprived of his liberty since the 19th day of December last, and while Mr. Stuart has been thus kept a prisoner, his brothers, who procured the certificate, have had a commission of lunacy issued against him, have had themselves declared his heirs and have had themselves appointed a committee to receive and take charge of his estate. All this was done while Mr. Stuart was in confinement, and all done so secretly that he never received the most indirect intimation of it until last Saturday morning, and then he learned it from an affidavit of Dr. Kirkbride, duly affirmed to by that gentleman in open court, and given as a reason why Mr. Stuart should not be discharged from his custody.

Dr. Jones, being pressed by counsel to give some reason for his belief in his prisoner's insanity finally said he "thought no man of strong mind would have permitted himself to be duped into the asylum as Mr. Stuart had been;" and again, that in two days he "had heard the prisoner frequently use a poetical quotation derogatory to the weather," and that he "had been told the prisoner swore when he had been locked into his cell." Dr. Kirkbride, in his return to the writ of habeas corpus, positively affirmed that Mr. Stuart was insane, but on his cross-examination he as positively affirmed, that, of his own knowledge, he knew nothing whatever of the prisoner's insanity." Dr. Kirkbride says in his annual report that the inmates of his asylum are under his immediate charge, yet in this case he testified that he did not see his patients personally for three weeks together sometimes.

Judge Brewster's decision does not appear in the above report, but the presumption is that he ordered the discharge of the plaintiff.

THE TURF.

Trotting at the Fashion Course.

Two trots were announced to come off yesterday afternoon at the Fashion Course, one a match for $2,000, between J. J. Bradley and Captain Gill, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and the other for a purse of $400, $100 to the second horse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which seven horses were entered, five of which, Mr. Nodine's brown mare, Mr. Bellinger's chestnut gelding Topsawyer, Mr. Lovett's bay mare Lady Wells, Mr. Chamber's bay mare Atlanta and Alexander Patterson's black stallion came to the scratch at the appointed time. The brown mare owned by Mr. Nodine won the race, she taking the second, third and fourth heats. Topsawyer won the second money, Atlanta, who won the first heat, and Mr. Patterson's black stallion being distanced on the third heat. In the first heat all the horses except Atlanta behaved badly, which accounts for the slowness of that heat in comparison with the succeeding ones, which were extraordinarily good, considering the slippery condition of the track from the falling rain.

The $2,000 match was postponed, the principals declining to trot on a day which they assumed to belong exclusively to them, and stating that the proprietor had no right to infringe on their privilege by bringing in a postponed purse, which would debar them from their share of the gate money. The failure of this match to come off was quite a disappointment to many person, who knew the horses and had visited the track purposely to witness the contest between them. The match, however, will be trotted to-morrow, when they will be certain of sharing the spoils with the proprietor. We may here remark that the practice of giving a large percentage of the gate money to owners of such horses as may trot in matches has been a prolific source of discontent and wrangling among horsemen and of disappointment to the public, and no doubt many frauds have been perpetrated on the community since this system was inaugurated. The future of the trotting turf and the interests of the proprietors themselves throughout the country demand that this system be broken up as soon as possible and a more healthful state of things substituted.

The third race was an impromptu match, said to be for $100 aside, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Mr. Oscar Peck's gray gelding and Mr. Edghill's brown mare. They trotted four heats, the first being won by the gray. In the second, third and fourth heats the mare came in ahead, in the last one running all the way around, her driver, John Lovett having discovered that the gray could outtrot the mare whenever he pleased, but intentionally lay back to get betting in her favor. Lovett, knowing that he would eventually be beaten by the gray, and determined to expose the sharp practice of the parties and save the uninitiated from being fleeced, resorted to running his mare, which at once exposed the fraud, and the judges broke up the race at that time and adjudged it an attempt at something like swindling throughout, at the same time declaring all bets off. The parties engaged in this dishonorable conduct should be ruled off the turf forever.

THE WEATHER AND THE TRACK.

The early morning was very fine, but as the hour approached for leaving town for the track the atmosphere assumed a threatening aspect, and many persons who intended to visit the track were deterred from doing so through fear of a rainy afternoon and perhaps another postponement. Before the horses were brought on the track rain began to fall heavily, and continued at intervals during the afternoon. The track before the race began was in bad order, and some of the drivers wished the race postponed in consequence, as they were fearful the slippery nature of the track would endanger the limbs of their horses. But as many persons who had paid for admission were already present to witness the race, it was decided to let the sport go on.

THE BETTING.

When the pool seller commenced his vocation the favorite was quickly discovered to be Mr. Nodine's mare, as she sold for about as much as all the others together, and continued so until Atlanta had won the first heat. Instead, however, of Atlanta becoming the favorite, as would naturally be expected, Lady Wells ran into favor, and was backed at even against the field, very little confidence being reposed in Atlanta's stamina. After the second heat, which Nodine's mare won easily in capital time, she again became the favorite at very long odds, but there were vary few takers of the bets offered, as it was now evident that, barring accident, she could not lose the race.

THE RACE.

First Heat.—The black horse drew the pole, Nodine's mare the second place, Topsawyer third, Atlanta fourth, and Lady Wells the outside. They spent a long time in scoring, the patience of the judges being pretty well exhausted, and a standing start was spoken of before they came up anything like even. At length, however, they got the send-off, Atlanta leading, Nodine's mare next, Lady Wells third, Topsawyer fourth, the black stallion bringing up the rear, Patterson seeming not to care much where he was. Nodine's mare and Lady Wells broke twice on the turn, and Atlanta, leaving them, went to the quarter-pole four lengths ahead in thirty-nine and three-quarter seconds, Nodine's mare second, four lengths in advance of Lady Wells, Topsawyer fourth, about the same distance ahead of the black stallion. Going down the backstretch Nodine's mare broke up twice more and Atlanta was over eight lengths on the lead at the half mile pole, in 1:17½, Lady Wells second, Topsawyer third, the stallion fourth, two lengths in front of the brown mare. They straggled around the Flushing end, spread out in the most elongated style, the only change being Nodine's mare passing the stallion, and they came home in the following order:—Atlanta first, four lengths ahead of Topsawyer, who was three lengths in advance of Lady Wells; four lengths further off came Nodine's mare, who was about the same distance ahead of the stallion. Time, 2:44½.

Second Heat.—Topsawyer had the best of the start this time, Nodine being close up, followed by Atlanta and the black; but Lady Wells was half a dozen lengths behind, and her driver pulling her up when the word was given. Her chances were out before she crossed the score. Going around the turn Nodine's mare took sides with Topsawyer and they went to the quarter pole head and head in forty seconds, Atlanta three lengths behind and two lengths in front of the stallion, who was a few lengths in advance of Lady Wells. Going down the backstretch Atlanta trotted very fast and soon took sides with Topsawyer and the brown mare, and the trio clung together until near the half-mile pole, where Atlanta broke up and fell back suddenly. Nodine's mare led one length past the post in 1:19, Topsawyer second, four lengths ahead of Atlanta, the stallion and Lady Wells bringing up the rear. There was no change of position on the lower turn; but coming up the homestretch Lady Wells took third place and Atlanta went to the rear. Nodine's mare won the heat by two lengths in 2:36¼, Topsawyer second, who was half a dozen lengths ahead of Lady Wells, who was one length in front of the stallion, Atlanta two lengths further off.

Third Heat.—Topsawyer took the lead, which he held to the quarter pole, passing that point one length ahead of the brown mare in thirty-nine seconds, Lady Wells third, three lengths behind, Atlanta fourth, the stallion fifth. Going down the backstretch the mare passed Topsawyer and led to the half mile pole about half a length, Lady Wells four lengths behind, the others out of the race. Time, 1:17. Topsawyer broke on the Flushing end, and the mare came on the homestretch two lengths in front, which she carried to the score, making the heat in 2:37½. Lady Wells was ten lengths behind Topsawyer, the stallion and Atlanta distanced.

Fourth Heat.—Topsawyer went away with the lead, but before he got around the turn he broke up, and Nodine's mare beat him to the quarter pole half a length in thirty-nine seconds, Lady Wells two lengths behind. The brown mare drew further away down the backstretch, and showed daylight between them at the half mile pole, in 1:18, Lady Wells one length behind. Topsawyer made several desperate efforts to overtake the brown mare on the Flushing end and up the homestretch, but was unsuccessful, the latter coming in a winner of the heat and race in 2:39½, Lady Wells about ten lengths behind, being pulled up when it was found that she could not overtake the others.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Purse $400, $100 to the second horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Pfifer entered br. m. ——	4	1	1	1
M. Bellinger entered ch. g. Topsawyer	2	2	2	2
J. Lovett entered b. m. Lady Wells	3	3	3	3
J. A. Chambers entered b. m. Atlanta	1	5	dis.	
Alex. Patterson entered blk. h. ——	5	4	dis.	
Jas. Dugrey entered b. h. Ben Wood	dr.			
Wm. Champlin entered ch. m. Charlotte Temple	dr.			

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39¾	1:17½	2:44½
Second heat	40	1:19	2:36¼
Third heat	39	1:17	2:37½
Fourth heat	39	1:18	2:39½

SAME DAY.—Match $200, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Oscar Peck named g. g. ——	1	2	2	1
John Edghill named br. m. ——	2	1	1	dis.

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42	1:27	2:59
Second heat	47	1:34	3:03
Third heat	44	1:27	2:54
Fourth heat	42	1:21	2:46

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Boat Race in Boston Harbor.

[From the Boston Advertiser, May 25.]

A race between two Whitehall boats, about nineteen feet in length each, rowed by Michael Fox, of the Boylston Boat Club of this city, and Robert Kenneally, who is connected with the Sailors' Home, took place on Saturday afternoon in the harbor, for a purse of $50, the distance rowed being five miles from the end of Lewis' wharf, in a direct line, to Buoy No. 9, two and a half miles distant, and return. Kenneally secured the inside position, and rounded the buoy ten seconds ahead of Fox, who on returning made a great effort, and, passing Kenneally, came in winner by several lengths, making the five miles in forty minutes and thirty seconds. Both parties have been in training about two months, and there was but five pounds weight difference, Fox bearing down 168 pounds and Kenneally 163 pounds. The judges of the race were Thomas Doyle and Timothy Sullivan for Fox, and William Brown and Barry Sullivan for Kenneally. Referee, Captain John T. Gardiner, Harbor Master.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Correspondence on the Democratic Situation—Old Whigs of the West and South Counselling Together.

A private correspondence has recently taken place between A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, and John T. Stewart, of Illinois, touching the democratic situation. The latter gentleman is well known to old politicians as the whig who defeated Stephen A. Douglas in his first contest for Congress, in 1838, in the Third Illinois district, by a majority of but sixty-eight out of the then—thirty years ago—enormous poll for a new country of over 36,000. The following is the correspondence:—

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8, 1868.

HON. A. H. H. STUART:—

DEAR SIR—We are anxious to know what part in the National Democratic Convention the opponents in the South to the republicans will pursue. As an old whig, I am especially anxious to know what Southern whigs are doing and thinking. I think the maintenance of the Union under the constitution, and the civil liberty which we once enjoyed when that constitution was the supreme law of the land, depend upon the defeat of the radical republicans in the ensuing Presidential election. My hopes for the future rest much in the whigs of the South as well as of the North. Trained by Clay, Webster and other gallant leaders of that glorious old party to venerate and obey the constitution and the written law, they cannot consistently do otherwise than aid in the defeat of that revolutionary party which has been carrying on the government outside of the constitution, and which, if successful in the next Presidental election, will continue and perpetuate a military despotism. Will they support Mr. Pendleton?

I think, under all the circumstances, he is the most available man. Serving with him through one Congress, I profess to be well acquainted with him. A gentleman in the highest sense of the word; gentle to friends, courteous to all, with a generous heart and large intellect, cultivated and refined by learning and knowledge, a well educated lawyer and a practical statesman, he would fill the executive office with honor to himself, to the party electing him and to the welfare of the country. As President he would be a patriot and statesman, maintaining the honor of the whole country and upholding the constitution and the Union. There need be no fear of radicalism of any kind with him. I would be very happy to hear from you and have your views upon this subject and what will most probably be the course of Virginia and the South generally in the Convention. We feel here the more anxiety as to the course of the South because we learn that great efforts are being made to enlist Southern conservatism against Mr. Pendleton. Opposition to him from Southern conservatives would, in my opinion, be a fatal mistake. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. STEWART.

STAUNTON, Va., May 14, 1868.

HON. JOHN T. STEWART:—

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 8th inst. has been received, and I hasten to reply to it. As far as I have been able to gather the sentiment of the whigs and democrats of Virginia, in regard to the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, it is this:—They have no particular partiality or prejudices for or against any individual. They go for success. They will cordially support any respectable conservative who may have the strength to beat the radicals. They know that the great battle for the constitution and government is to be fought in the North, and they are, therefore, disposed to concede to the Northern States the right of selecting the standard-bearer. I think when the Convention meets the Southern delegates will say to their Northern associates, "You are the best judges as to which of the candidates is strongest in your section; deliberate carefully and dispassionately; make your choice, and we will stand by your judgment." Mr. Pendleton is not very extensively known to the people of the South, but all that we do know of him is favorable, and the fact that he commands so large a share of the confidence of the people of his own and other Western States, who know him best, speaks volumes in his favor. I may add that, as far as I am individually concerned, your endorsement of him carries great weight. I have no personal acquaintance with him, but understand he is a son of my old friend, Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, with whom we served in the Twenty-seventh Congress, and that fact predisposes me strongly in his favor. What the South desires, above all things, is a release from radical bondage, and we care little under whose lead that result is accomplished. We look to the end, not to the means. Mr. Pendleton would be entirely acceptable to the people of Virginia. If, on a comparison of opinions in the Convention, it should be decided that he is the strongest man, we will rally to his support with enthusiasm. I have seen it suggested in some papers that while Mr. Pendleton is strong in the West and Northwest he would be obnoxious to some of the Middle States, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, for example. I do not know how this is, but I think the matter should be carefully weighed, so that the choice should fall on the man who combines the largest and most diffused elements of popularity. Mr. Pendleton's views on currency and finance will be acceptable to the South. In my judgment the most enlarged and catholic spirit ought to prevail in the Convention. It is no time to stand on personal preferences. The issues are too important for anything of that kind to have weight. The Southern people will support cheerfully Pendleton, Hancock, Doolittle, Hendricks, Seymour or any other sound conservative man, provided he has what John Randolph termed the "turning out faculty." I think the signs of the times are all auspicious, and it would be a shame if we should lose a glorious victory by miserable bickerings and squabbles in regard to men. Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART.

Political Notes.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that the Congregational Association of Michigan suspended its regular exercises when the news was received of the nomination of Grant and Colfax, and sang the standard doxology of the church amid the greatest enthusiasm.

A despatch in a backwoods paper, just received, states that the republicans at Chicago have nominated General Grant for President and "Col. Fox" for Vice President!

The republicans rejoice that their candidates are very nearly of the same age, and may be regarded as in the prime of intellectual and physical manhood. Grant was 46 on the 27th of