SOUTH AMERICA.

Dissatisfaction with the Caleb Cushing Treaty.

PEACE ON THE WEST COAST.

AFFAIRS IN PERU AND CHILE.

The steamship Rising Star, Captain King, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 27th ult.

Our correspondence, given below, will be found to contain an interesting summary of the news from South and Central America.

The Rising Star brings the following list of treasure:—

Order	$40,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	59,081
Wells, Fargo & Co.	54,811
Eugene Kelley & Co.	90,000
Lees & Waller	120,000
Fredk. Probst & Co.	14,100
S. L. Isaacs & Ash	1,000
Ribon & Munoz	6,373

COLOMBIA.

Quiet on the Isthmus—News from Bogota—Probable Rejection of the Cushing Treaty—The Canal and Isthmus Question—The News from Central America.

PANAMA, Feb. 27, 1869.

Peace still reigns within our borders, though the bugle war sound is heard at all hours of the day and night in our streets and a strong military force is kept under arms.

The weather continues dry and healthy and the Isthmus is entirely free of sickness at present, except at Tabaga, where there are several cases of sickness.

Mr. Archibald B. Boyd has been appointed Consul for the republic of Guatemala at this port and received his exequatur.

We have news from Bogota to the 2d of February. Congress met on the 1st, and the liberal party were in the ascendancy. This faction is divided into two parties—those in favor of the existing government under Gutierrez, and those in favor of Mosquera. The latter, being the weaker, have combined with the conservatives to overthrow the Gutierrez party; and there is a fair prospect of success. Mosquera, in fact, has always been a conservative at heart, and only professed to be a liberal of late years in order to gain the election of President. The President in his message to Congress calculates that there will be a deficiency of nearly $400,000 in the government revenues of the current year.

Most of the Bogota papers are rabid about the Caleb Cushing canal treaty, and do not hesitate to say it is simply a dodge to aid the Railroad Company and keep a canal from ever being built. This idea, no doubt, is fostered by the British and French. There is a loud call on Congress not to recognize the contract, and it will probably be thrown out. I sincerely hope it may, and that it will also be rejected at Washington, and then there will be some show for the future welfare of this isthmus and for its independence. Of course a canal must finally be built, whether the wiseacres at Bogota wish it or not, and if they do not give their consent without obtaining an enormous bonus for the privilege the best thing the United States can do is to treat with the isthmus direct and put Bogota to one side entirely. Sooner or later this isthmus must cut off from the central government, and the sooner it does so the better, whether the feat is to be accomplished independently or under a protectorate. Bogota merely uses it now as a milch cow, and wants to suck out the last drop of milk without affording an ounce of nutriment.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The news from Central America is not characterized by any feature of importance.

General Vicente Cerna has been elected President by the Congress of Guatemala, having received thirty-one out of a total of fifty-seven votes. An attempted revolution was speedily suppressed and the government is progressing quietly.

The total amount of gold and silver coined by the republic in the year 1868 was $200,977, of which $3,112 of the former were in 778 pieces of $4 each in gold, and the balance in pieces of various denominations in silver.

SALVADOR.

Dr. Francisco Duehas was re-elected President of the republic by a popular vote of 50,993 against 1,676. There were thirty candidates, Duehas inclusive, and his nighest competitor obtained only 578 votes. Senior José M. Parrillas was elected Vice President.

Commerce is flourishing. The total amount of importations during the months of October, November and December, 1868, were $557,659; exportation same period, $2,019,660; excess of exportation, $1,462,011—a considerable improvement upon the same period of the previous year.

The usual exequatur was issued by the supreme government on the 15th ult. to Joaquin Mathe, United States Consul for Sonsonate.

COSTA RICA.

On the 6th the President of the republic issued a decree to the effect that from and after the 28th instant the government would cease being a manufacturer of malt liquors and for the sale of the factory buildings and their contents.

CHILE.

Condition of the Republic—Finances—Indian War—Agricultural Exposition—Paraguay—Trouble with Brazil.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 3, 1869.

The excitement attendant on the impeachment of the Supreme Court has died away, and in place of a lengthy and useless trial the people have the satisfaction of seeing an attempt made to advance the country in that most important branch, its financial prospects. With the summer heats appear to have arrived peace and tranquility, and even the Church party, so seldom silent, are not disposed at present to be belligerent. The new Minister of the Treasury, Mr. Concha y Toro, has been very active since his assumption of office, and great hopes are entertained of his ability to extricate the republic from the deplorable financial state in which it is plunged, owing to the excessive stupidity of some of his predecessors.

A circular has been addressed to the Prefects of Departments in respect to the public lands, as it is known that squatter sovereignty has been practiced here to the very great detriment of the government, and the Minister is desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the national possessions and then of offering them to the public.

The relations between Chile and Buenos Ayres have not been of a friendly nature for some time back, owing to the diverse sentiments held by the two republics respectively, concerning the Paraguayan and Spanish wars. Complaints have been constantly made against Chile that she has allowed the introduction of arms in Buenos Ayrean territory, destined for the use of the rebels. This being officially denied, President Sarmiento has named a minister to Chile, Mr. Felix Frias, who is already on his way. This appointment is received here very favorably, and there can be no doubt of a speedy return to those amicable relations so necessary for two republics so closely united by position and interest as these.

Mr. Elest Gana, the Minister of Chili in Brazil, has been making himself highly obnoxious to the Court of San Ildefonso, and his conduct is generally censured here. It appears that he thought proper to complain about the continued stay of the Spanish squadron in the port of Rio, although that squadron was not sent out for any aggressive operations, but simply for the purpose of looking after the rights of Spanish subjects. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that Brazil considered the war between Spain and the allies on the Pacific as virtually settled and that she could not request the visits of a friendly nation to leave her ports. The Chilean Minister insisted in his demand and was answered by a note stating that the subject was disagreeable, and further discussion was declined. Apropos of the Spanish war, it is doubtful whether Chile can make her mind up to accept the peace conference proposed by the United States. All the other allies have signified their willingness to enter into the arrangement, and Mr. Flores, the Ecuadorian Minister to Peru and Chile, has notified the diplomatic agents of his own country in Europe that the ports of Ecuador are open to Spanish commerce, and asking that the like favor may be extended to Ecuador.

A great deal of sorrow has been felt here at the defeat of the heroic Lopez. The press of the Argentine Republic now commences to evince a feeling of anxiety as to the future course of Brazil, and the question is asked whether that Power has not the right to the lion's share in the booty that has fallen into the hands of the conquerors. Lopez will doubtless follow the example of Juarez, and has the opportunity of rendering his name even more dear to all republicans. Cruel though he may be, a chief has every excuse to defend himself against traitors in his very camp, and the valor and energy displayed by Lopez cast his evil qualities far into the shade.

We are unwilling to believe all the details found in the Argentine newspapers, as most of them come from Brazilian sources, and there is always room for doubt.

The conduct of the United States, the only American power having a representative in Paraguay, is highly commended here, although it is sincerely to be hoped that McMahon will not leave the same record as his predecessor.

The Indian war still progresses and assumes a more complicated aspect every day. The savages appear to be fully determined to prevent the occupation of their territory by the white settlers, and leave no means unemployed to attain their end. The government troops have hitherto acted almost entirely on the defensive, their numbers being small, and the line of frontier to be defended very extensive. Recently the Indians have made several desperate and successful inroads on the enemy's country, and from the confession of a cacique captured a few days since their intention is to assume the offensive and to kill all the white men they can surprise, burning their settlements and carrying their wives and children into captivity. In spite of the efforts of the general commanding the national forces these projects have been crowned so far with success, and with the exception of one or two engagements victory has hitherto favored the Indians. The war promises to be a long and serious one, and it is to be greatly regretted that the cruelties practised by the Indians are more than imitated by their opponents, thus adding fuel to the already kindled fire.

PERU.

Carnival—Adjournment of Congress—President's Message—Condition of the Country—Bolivian News.

LIMA, Feb. 14, 1869.

The three days of carnival have passed by, and the pious inhabitants of this pious city are engaged in examining their consciences and preparing for the rigors of Lenten fasts. Among a certain class of people in Lima there is a great deal of sincere religious feeling; but, as a rule, the young men incline to the most liberal, free-thinking opinions, and only when in Congress and working for popularity do they evince any particular regard for that faith which is declared by the constitution the only one to be publicly followed in Peru. As in all Catholic countries the religious ceremonies here during Lent are extremely impressive—more so than in the generality of large cities, from the unusual number of splendid churches in Lima. With the exception of Rome there is probably no city that contains an equal number of places of religious worship in proportion to its population with this capital, and the grandeur of some of the churches, together with the enormous wealth enjoyed by the communities possessing them, causes strangers to wonder exceedingly, and, in spite of their many faults, the clergy in Peru exercise an influence that if proceeding sometimes from unworthy motives still cannot be considered as wholly unbeneficial.

Fortunately no fatal cases of fever have yet appeared in Lima, though all along the northern and southern coast we hear that the disease is making fearful havoc. A committee, formed of the most influential citizens of the capital, is busily engaged in taking the most active precautionary measures to meet the epidemic, should it appear. The heat is so intense that we are in daily dread of some visitant like that of last year, and numbers of families have left for Huacho, Chancay and Chorillos, the three fashionable bathing places in Peru.

The President has announced his intention to visit the southern portions of the country that were so severely handled by the earthquake of last August and to witness personally the work of reconstruction said to be so bravely going on. Such a trip would convince the people of the interest taken by the Executive in their welfare, and the idea is highly applauded by the press here. Colonel Balta is also desirous of visiting the northern departments and becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the advantages they may offer for railways, the construction of which is his pet scheme.

Congress closed its sessions on the 28th ult., and the Permanent Commission immediately commenced its labors. This commission has very limited powers, and is more properly a bureau of espionage upon the acts and movements of the Executive, having to present to Congress on its meeting a detailed statement of all that has occurred in political life during its permanence.

Congress has been greatly applauded by the prominent newspapers here, not for what it did, but for what it did not do. Almost every Congress that has met in Peru has been the cause of an outbreak or revolution of some class or other, but this particular legislature, after having coqueted a little with the always existing discontent, devoted itself to matters which drew the public attention to peaceful thoughts. The sessions will not be resumed until 1871, and the President, with his counsellors, will have a comparatively easy position until that time, always provided that one of these almost inevitable revolutions does not extinguish him. The want of harmony between the President and Congress was decreasing when the adjournment took place.

In a message which the President sent to Congress immediately before its adjournment he states that the political condition of the republic is satisfactory, but that he regrets no firm stand has been taken against the multitude of pensioners who form such a fatal barrier to the financial advancement of the republic, and who, moreover, are never willing to believe in the embarrassments of the exchequer, but always are the first to add to the country's troubles and to make the path of the Executive more difficultp. He very emphatically states, however, that as he is justly credited with considerable decision of character and will, he will evince his temper upon the first opportunity that occurs where disaffection may assume a tangible shape. There can be no doubt that the President will take a firm and decisive stand against any attempt at revolution, and will crush any ordinary movement almost before it commences, but the occupation occasioned by simply watching suspected persons is immense.

A few days since, in Callao, Commander Montero, of the Peruvian navy, was reported to be implicated in a plot to seize some of the vessels of the squadron, and form a nucleus around which the revolutionary elements might rally. The President instantly despatched officers to apprehend him, but it was found on investigation that the rumor was premature. Still the suspected person was obliged to fly, and, until the truth was discovered, to keep in hiding.

In his message the President declares that the only hope for the material progress of the country lies in the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the numerous railways projected throughout the republic. These works, he says, will attract immigration, will give employment to many who are now idle and dissatisfied and consequently dangerous, and will so augment the value of landed property, and give such impulse to agriculture that the periodical revolts from which Peru has so long suffered will die a natural death, and the country will reach that high point of civilization and prosperity that it deserves.

Congress apparently agreed with these views, for a bill was passed, almost unanimously, authorizing the President to raise large loans to be expressly employed in the construction of the projected railways.

The convention signed by General Hovey, our Minister here, and Mr. Barrenechea, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, appointing a mixed commission to determine all claims against either government held by citizens of the other nation, was ratified by the Peruvian Congress, and our Minister is only waiting for the reception of the ratification from the United States to proceed at once to the arrangement of this matter. The claims held by American citizens against the government of Peru are all of one class, and by deciding one the question of right in the others would also be established, leaving only the appraisement of damages to be adjusted by the commissioners. Only those claims against either government that have arisen since December, 1863, are entitled to a hearing before this commission.

The Tuscarora sails to-day for Buenaventura, United States of Colombia, to investigate the case of our Consul in Palmira, Mr. Eder. The circumstances connected with the affair were most insulting to the Consul and to the flag. Captain Spicer, of the Pacotah, the senior officer in the bay, thought the case of such importance as to require a thorough investigation and the presence of a man-of-war, although the prevalence of fever and the dangers of navigation in that quarter would rather absolve the navy from the work and leave it in the hands of our Minister in Bogota, to whom it properly belongs.

From Bolivia we learn that the revolution is entirely crushed out, the leaders have fled, and the country, though discontented, cowed and broken down by General Melgarejo, is still at peace.

The 1st of February was the day appointed for Melgarejo's formal assumption of the supreme power. Mr. Mariano Donato Muñoz, the General's inseparable adviser, had been named chief of the Cabinet Council and was authorized to name his colleagues.

THE GAS QUESTION.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me to correct a misapprehension which may arise from your report of my testimony before the legislative committee investigating the gas nuisance at the St. Nicholas hotel last evening.

The patent burner which I exhibited to the committee was procured from the office of the State Inspector, Mr. Davidson, and it was recommended to me as one which would save gas. The committee handed it to Mr. Mellowan, of the Harlem Company, who laughed at it, saying that it was more profitable for the companies than for the consumer. Now, if the recommendation of the State inspector is reliable, Mr. Mellowan must be in the wrong; if Mr. Mellowan is correct, then the inspector must be in error. When doctors disagree who shall decide?

The statement that I did not complain to the company is incorrect. I stated to the committee that when my bills ran up from seven dollars and eight dollars to sixteen dollars and twenty-one dollars per month (although using all the while the same number of burners for the same number of hours), I had my pipes and fixtures examined by a gas fitter, who pronounced them in order. I then complained to the company, and they sent men to examine the meter, who reported that in order. Then I had the meter tested by Mr. Davidson, the State Inspector, who also reported it correct. All my efforts to fathom the mystery have proved fruitless.

EZRA BUCKNAM.

THE TURF IN ENGLAND.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Derby Difficulty—Two New Races at Epsom—Belladrum "a Roarer"—Robbery at Races—The Betting.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1869.

If your readers take any interest in the Derby difficulty—a matter on which for several months past I have frequently had occasion to write, and in regard to which I had the credit of first informing the public that any difficulty existed—they will be glad to learn that it is now virtually at an end, and that cockneydom will have its great annual carnival as usual. Everybody here has, as I intimated a fortnight ago, long since got sick of the whole matter, for the negotiations have been singularly protracted, and the statements that have appeared in the sporting and general newspapers contradictory in the extreme. Every one tried to be first in the field with any little item of intelligence, and every one felt in duty bound to contradict anything that any one else had stated, till at length the public got thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair, and voted the Epsom Grand Stand Committee, Mr. Edward Studd and everybody else connected with it unmitigated bores. You will remember that the dispute originally arose from the terms placed by Mr. Studd, a gentleman who made a fortune in the East Indies out of indigo, on some property he purchased at Epsom, "with an eye to business." This little strip of land, which cost him £20,000, included a small portion of the Derby course, the value of which—a "fancy" value, of course—he estimated at £1,000, a sum the committee declined altogether to pay, on the ground, ostensibly, that they were too poor to do so—really, that loving money very much indeed, they did not like. They tried to frighten the astute indigo planter by laying out a new course, and advertising the spring events to be run over it rather than that used for many years past; but he was too old to be "taken in" in that fashion, knew well enough that whatever they did, they could not help running the Derby and Oaks, which are a perfect mine of wealth to them, for two years over his land, and saw that their new course was in aspicace impracticable for racing purposes. Accordingly like a modern Shylock he stuck to his bond and would not abate one job or tittle except in the matter of length of lease, and at last, in deference to public opinion and their own profits, they have been compelled to strike their flag. The terms are that they shall pay £1,000 a year rental and £2,500 as a premium for the insolence with which they a first treated him, and that the lease shall be for twenty-one years, terminable at the end of seven or fourteen years on one year's notice. Of the £2,500, Mr. Studd is to give one-half, £1,250 or $6,250, for two races, to be called respectively the Walton Manor Stakes and the Six Mile Hill Handicap, the one a weight for age race with penalties and allowances, the other a three year old and upwards, handicap to be compiled by Admiral Rous. The former will be run on the day before the Derby day, over the last mile and a quarter of the Derby course. The latter on the day after the Derby, over the whole course. The legal documents are now being drawn up, and there is little probability that any further hitch will occur, though I understand that some of the smaller "fry" of shareholders will object to the loss of their dividends which the arrangement will entail. It is, however, the wisest thing the committee could have done, for Epsom, without its great three year old events would inevitably sink to the level of the ordinary metropolitan "leather flapping" institutions. Your readers may be satisfied that for the present they will hear no more of the "Derby difficulty;" but I shall not promise that they will long escape a renewal, for the owner of the greater portion of the course, Mr. Briscoe, M. P., is now very old and frail, and the tastes of his heir are not known.

There have been one or two meetings in the neighborhood of London, but in a racing point of view they were beneath contempt, and the number of thieves and welshers who carried on their trade was altogether unparalleled. They took poor Lord Arthur Clinton, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, who is now endeavoring to force his way through the Bankruptcy Court, "crucified him" in the approved fashion and robbed him of every farthing he possessed, which as a rule is not very much. It is high time that these metropolitan fixtures were put down by law, for they lead to a great deal of crime, and their effect on the sport is disastrous in the extreme.

Now that there is to be a Derby in 1869, through this adjustment of the matters in dispute between Mr. Studd and the Stand Committee, a decided stimulus has been imparted to the spring speculation on the result of the approaching struggle for the coveted "blue ribbon." As intimated in my last communication, the tide of hostility against the Russley crack is rapidly rising, and during the week it has so materially increased in volume that the followers of the popular "yellow jacket"—especially across the border—are entertaining the direst apprehensions that Mr. Merry's representative has not wintered well. These misgivings, if not premature, rest on somewhat slender grounds. Your readers may not be aware that Waugh's training establishment is in one of the most secluded spots of Berkshire, distant from any town of considerable size, and is surrounded by such an extensive tract for exercising requirements that the leading horses in his string can be easily put through their breathings free from the intrusive gaze of the most adventurous and enterprising "touts." The consequence is that the outside world know little or nothing of what goes on at Mr. Merry's headquarters. There, more than anywhere, are stable secrets preserved inviolably. But besides this mystery, it will be remembered that Belladrum was persistently knocked about in the betting, even when in the very zenith of his successes as the most brilliant two year old of his time. I need not say that his defeats by Morna and Rysworth were somewhat "genkish," according to the estimate of his powers and condition formed by competent turf authorities, and they were singularly atoned by subsequent achievements ere the season closed. The temporary and altogether exceptional lowering of his colors originated the sinister rumors of his having turned out "a roarer," and within the past few days these adverse reports have been revived and sedulously circulated. That they have received some measure of credence in many circles is apparent from the circumstance that the animal has retired from the premiership which he long divided with Sir Joseph Hawley's champion in the quotations and has now sunk into the third place—seven to one being the highest price offered at the time I write. Pero Gomez still heads the list, while Wild Oats, who has been backed for a pot of money lately, is the next comer, and I should not be surprised to find him first favorite ere long. It may be of some interest to you to be informed, which I am able to do from reliable private sources, that whatever may be Belladrum's present form he is doing regular work, so that investors should be chary in operations founded on the story that the horse has gone amiss since his last appearance in public.

Some changes of importance have taken place during the past few weeks in the betting on the various races to be decided during the coming spring and summer. For the 2,000 guineas Wild Oats is the only animal in demand, having been supported freely at 5 to 2, and to-day 9 to 4 is all that can be obtained. Belladrum has receded to 100 to 30, and there are no takers, while Ethers has advanced to 8 to 1; but little has been done. For the Derby Belladrum has declined to 7 to 1 offered freely, but backers would take 800 to 100, and, in consequence, Pero Gomez and Wild Oats have become still firmer, 5 to 1 being offered against the former, while 13 to 2 is all that can be obtained about the latter. Ethers is quiet at 1,000 to 60, and 12 to 1 against Pretender finds no takers, while 2,500 to 100 may be had about Thorwaldsen. Ladas stands at the same figure, while 1,000 to 40 may be easily obtained against Martyrdom. Rhysworth is in some request at 25 to 1, and Burrows occasionally is backed at 1,000 to 30. For the Lincolnshire Handicap George Osbaldiston fluctuates freely in the market, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1 being hard against him. Monarch of the Glen has been freely supported at 100 to 7, Friday at 100 to 6, Choral at 25 to 1, Lady Coventry at 100 to 6, and Silenus at 14 to 1. For the Liverpool steeple chase The Colonel is very firm, 1,000 to 100 being taken on one hand, and Globule is freely supported at 100 to 7. Harcourt has been backed to win a large sum, and is firm at 100 to 7, and Huntsman's Daughter, Buck, Tattnwell and Alcibiades occasionally receive support. For the Chester Cup Paul Jones is in great favor at 9 to 1, and 3,000 to 200 has been taken with a "run." Palmer has been backed at 1,000 to 60, while St. Mungo and Robespierre have been supported at 20 to 1, Romping Girl at 100 to 6, and Dalby is fancied at 40 to 1.

The Opening of the Season—The Lincoln Meeting—The Lincoln Handicap—Victory of Sycee—Running of Other Candidates—Suspicious Proceedings with George Osbaldeston—The Two Year Old Running—The Brocklesby Stakes—General Review—Serious Accidents—The Waterloo Coursing Meeting—Second Victory of Master McGrath—Irish Joy—Early Racing of Two Year Olds—The State of the Market—The Admiral and John Day Smoke the Pipe of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 20, 1869.

The past week may be regarded as the legitimate opening of the racing season, and every sportsman from the Dan to the Beersheba of the land has hailed it with joy. The murky atmosphere of London has at length given way to the pure air and the invigorating breezes of the country; the languor of the clubs, where for months past speculation has been remarkably dull, has been replaced by the excitement of the betting ring; the wearisome iteration of the sights of the metropolitan streets is followed by the appearance once more on the running tracks of fields of horses bearing the well known colors and careering along in all the enjoyment of a return to their favorite pastime. Attention has for the most part been divided between the Lincoln meeting, the Waterloo coursing gathering and the differences of opinion as to the two year old running question, of which I have of late written at length. The whole sporting world met on the Carboline at the old cathedral city on Tuesday, and then many of us, satisfied with one day's racing there, journeyed on to Liverpool the same night to see the chasing of the "long tails" on the plains of Altear. The week's amusement has consequently been of an exciting description, and in certain respects the importance of its bearings on the future cannot be exaggerated.

The Lincoln meeting was certainly the most successful ever held on the Carboline, and must have supplied a powerful answer to those who still keep up the parrot cry of the "decline of the turf." The singular openness of the winter—if that word be not a misnomer—has allowed trainers to bring their horses into condition at a very early period, and the number ready to come to the post was something quite unprecedented. The fields that turned out were, especially on the opening day, unusually large, and though the more important contests were as a rule one-sided affairs the sport was on the whole excellent. A great deal of rain has recently fallen, and the condition of the low lying lands between London and Lincoln, which were covered with temporary lakes, in some instances miles in extent, did not augur very favorably for the going. The Carboline, however, was an exception to the rule, for though in the middle of the plain, overlooked by the towers of the cathedral, there were numerous pools; the course itself, though rather heavy, was on the whole satisfactory enough. The weather on Tuesday was fine, though the cold wind that was blowing might have been dispensed with; but those who left on the evening of that day had reason to congratulate themselves; for the next was a "caution," rain falling in bucketsful and driven into one's face by a nice high pressure breeze.

There are comparatively few of the events decided with which I need trouble your readers, and the most important, leaving out of consideration for the present the two year old running, was the Lincoln Handicap, the first great race of the season, of which the following is a summary:—

The Lincolnshire Handicap of 100 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 ft., and 5 if declared for three year olds and upwards; the second received 20 sovereigns out of the stakes; 89 subscribers, 33 of whom declared. One mile.

Mr. J. Boynton's b. f. Sycee, by Marsyas—Rose of Kent, 5 years, 97 lbs., Cameron 1
Mr. G. Jones' b. c. The Drummer, 3 years, 84 lbs., Rowell 2
Mr. C. Raynor, Jr's., b. g. by Weatherbit—St. Agnes, 3 years, 77 lbs., Hunt 3
Sir F. Johnstone's b. c. Bel Giorno, 4 years, 117 lbs., Cannon 4
Mr. W. Graham's b. f. Formosa, 4 years, 128 lbs., Fordham 0
Duke of Newcastle's b. g. Silenus, 5 years, 122 lbs., Daley 0
Mr. G. Angell's b. h. Van Amburgh, 5 years, 112 lbs., Parry 0
Count Batthyany's b. c. Typhœus, 4 years, 112 lbs., Morris 0
Mr. Lincoln's br. c. Uncas, 4 years, 112 lbs., Kenyon 0
Mr. Masterman's b. h. Honesty, 6 years, 111 lbs., Snowden 0
Mr. Feaster's b. f. Lady Zetland, 4 years, 109 lbs., Cradock 0
Mr. Pryor's ch. g. Friday, aged, 103 lbs., H. Covey. 0
Mr. T. Clayton's b. h. Mr. Pitt, 6 years, 105 lbs., Quince 0
Lord Westmoriand's b. c. John Leech, 4 years, 104 lbs., Flint 0
Count F. de Lagrange's b. f. Jenny, 4 years, 100 lbs., Butler 0
Lord Stamford's ch. c. Warrington, 4 years, 97 lbs., Jordan 0
Lord Wilton's g. by Romulus—Attack, 5 years, 92 lbs., Hammond 0
Mr. Hodgman's b. f. Veda, 4 years, 89 lbs., Wilson. 0
Mr. Chaplin's b. c. Islam, 3 years, 88 lbs., Jeffery.. 0
Sir C. Legard's b. c. Border Knight, 3 years, 84 lbs., Walling 0
Mr. Drewitt's b. c. Provider, 3 years, 81 lbs., W. Platt 0
Mr. Feaster's b. c. George Osbaldeston, 3 years, 79 lbs., G. Page 0
Captain Hall's b. c. Vacuum, 3 years, 78 lbs., Cox. 0
Mr. H. Savile's Buckenham's dam filly, 3 years, 77 lbs., Hurst 0

Betting—5 to 1 against Van Amburgh, 100 to 15 against Sycee, 7 to 1 each against Vacuum and The Drummer, 10 to 1 against Islam, 12 to 1 against Silenus, 15 to 1 against Friday, 100 to 6 against Warrington, 20 to 1 each against Uncas and the Buckenham's dam filly, 25 to 1 each against Formosa, Bel Giorno, Typhœus and Veda, and 33 to 1 each against Lady Zetland, Mr. Pitt, Provider and George Osbaldeston. After another long delay at the post they were sent off to a moderate start, and Uncas cut out the work, having in close attendance on him the St. Agnes gelding, George Osbaldeston and Typhœus. The next body consisted of The Drummer and Van Amburgh, and the last of Formosa, Provider and Warrington. As soon as they had fairly settled down to their work Uncas gave way in the lead to the St. Agnes gelding, who had close up to him The Drummer, with Sycee and Mr. Pitt in his rear, while the last lot comprised Jenny, Provider and Warrington. This order was maintained with but little variation until they began to enter the "straight," when Sycee made a dash to the front, The Drummer, the St. Agnes gelding and Bel Giorno following suit. On passing the distance Sycee made her effort, had no difficulty in shaking off her attendants and won in a common canter by six lengths from The Drummer, behind whom at two lengths interval came the St. Agnes gelding. Bel Giorno was fourth, beaten half a length for place honors; then came in order Islam, Attack gelding, Typhœus and Van Amburgh. The next division consisted of Honesty, Buckenham's dam filly, Silenus, Formosa, John Leech, Veda, Lady Zetland and brother to Chattanooga; and the whippers-in were Jenny, Uncas and Mr. Pitt. The net value of the stakes was £915, or $4,575.

The event has for a long time past been in the market, and has given rise to a vast amount of speculation, which I have from time to time described. From the first it was seen that the winner had been literally "pitchforked" into the handicap, considering her age and weight and the fact that at Huntingdon last year, when carrying fifteen pounds more, she literally "walked away" from a field of nearly twenty horses. Accordingly, she has all along been at the "top of the tree" of quotations, and it was only shortly before the fall of the flag that Van Amburgh, whom his former owner considered the best horse in Europe, supplanted her in the quotations. Monarch of the Glen, who at the end of last week had risen to the same position at 100 to 12, was greatly fancied by his unpopular owner, Mr. Naylor, and a large body of the public, and had, undoubtedly, a great chance; but he injured one of his fetlock joints on the morning of the race, and was "scratched" an hour afterward, much to the credit of those connected with him, who might have followed the example frequently set on the turf and "milked" him, by laying against him. Vacuum was at the last backed for a great deal of money, and at the close was on an equality in the betting with The Drummer, who carried "the money" in preference to his stable companion Formosa, the Oaks and St. Leger winner. The result was a very hollow affair, for the winner was seen to have the race in hand quite a quarter of a mile from home, and if wanted could have shown her heels any distance in advance of the field. She is the property of Mr. H. F. Beaumont, the Member of Parliament for the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, who races under the name of Boynton and has contrived to get through a great deal of money on the turf. The Drummer has been backed for a good deal of money for the next Derby, but those who have confidingly trusted their money to him for that event may "whistle for it," for he has no more chance of winning it than I have, and that, considering my 360 pounds and want of condition, is somewhat improbable. He is, however, a powerful colt, gave evidence of being able to stay "a few," and has every prospect of carrying off a good handicap before the Greek Kalends, perhaps the City and Suburban, or Great Metropolitan, for both of which he has fair racing weights, and in which he will probably meet a noble army of "duffers." The St. Agnes gelding ran very well for the greater part of the journey, but then found he had had "enough of it," and unmistakably "cracked up;" and the same may be said of Van Amburgh, who so disappointed his new owner, Mr. George Angell, that he sold him right off to Mr. Hodgman for £750 to act as schoolmaster to the "steam engine," Paul Jones, a purpose for which he is very well fitted, though he was dear at the money. Formosa, ridden by Fordham, performed most ingloriously and blighted her last year's laurels so effectually that we are bound to conclude that she has "gone off" like other celebrated mares, Regalia, Tormento and Achievement among the number. Warrington, a horse who has always been going to do something, but has hitherto carefully abstained from doing it, was backed by Lord Stamford for a lot of money, which he might as well have given to a deserving charity. The most notable feature of the race was the running of George Osbaldeston, whose owner, Mr. Feaster, believes he can carry off either the Derby or St. Leger, though he "prefers" the latter. This animal has for some time occupied a very suspicious position in the betting, in which he has done a great deal of "see-saw" work, now "striking the stars with his sublime head," now grovelling at the very foot of the quotations. His performance amply justified the doubts that existed as to the honesty of the dealings in regard to him; for, though at the early part he occupied a prominent place and seemed full of running, he suddenly stopped as if shot and retired at once to the rear division. Many openly expressed their disgust and more shook their heads and said nothing, preferring to think a great deal; but there can be little doubt that the horse has been "milked" to a good tune and will probably carry off a good race when least expected. Considering the long continued favoritism of Sycee and the large amount of money for which she had been backed, both by her party and the public, it need scarcely be said that the bookmakers were sorely hit and had good cause for weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, though it must be owned that they are generally able to "grin and bear it."

Among the other events, exclusive of the two year old running, it may be mentioned that the Trial stakes was won by the Buckenham's dam filly with the greatest ease from Bonnie Katie, who was giving her twelve pounds, and who must have lost a great deal of her last year's form. Mr. Satrie's filly is very favorably handicapped for the great Metropolitan, and as she stays well she may "land" that race for her owner, who carried it off last year with Blueskin. The Brocklesby Trial Handicap was won after a fine race by Laird of Scotland from a field of fifteen, and that awful brute, Guy of Warwick, who has taken to "jumping," credited his owner with the handicap hurdle race so easily that not more than 100 to 6 was subsequently forthcoming against him for the Liverpool Grand National Steeple Chase. Pericles gave the Scurry Handicap to the Duke of Newcastle; old Historian, who can always run well over this course, consoled his party for the woful mistake they made in the Lincoln Handicap with Vacuum—whom they backed very heavily—by winning the City Handicap, though his success may have been due to a number of accidents, in which April Morn, Harebell and Lady Zetland fell, Corey, who rode Harebell, breaking his collar bone, and Barnard and Cradock getting off with a good shaking. The Grand Steeple Chase fell to Barbarian so easily that the Grand National, with his stable companion, Tuthwell, is regarded by some as "all over but the shouting;" but the race was attended by another serious accident, in which Ada ran Tomlinson, her rider, against a post and split his knee cap.

The two year old running of the meeting was interesting—the more so, perhaps, as if Sir Joseph Hawley's or Colonel Forester's resolutions are carried by the Jockey Club, this was the last occasion on which we shall see any at Lincoln; but the "form" of the youngsters who appeared was far from first class. The most important event was the Brocklesby Stakes, of which the following is a summary:—

The Brocklesby Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 80 added, for two year olds; colts 122 lbs., fillies and geldings 119 lbs.; the second saved her stake. Straight run in, about half a mile; 53 subs.

Mr. F. Pryor's b. f., sister to Veda, by Lampton, Christabelle—T. French 1
Mr. S. W. Reeves' br. f. Paté—Marsh 2
Lord Stamford's f., by Lampton, Little Lady—Jordan 3
Mr. L. Andre's ch. f. Chevreuse—Watkins 0
Mr. Arthur's ch. c. Liliputian—Clement 0
Mr. W. Day's b. c., by Man-at-Arms, Crossfire—T. Sadler 0
Mr. Drewitt's br. c. Ironstone, Mordan 0
Mr. Hodgman's ch. f. Vibration, Butler 0
Mr. T. Jennings' b. f. Phantom Lass, Hunt 0
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Florian, Parry 0
Lord Calthorpe's b. f., by Kettledrum—Ellermire, Jeffery 0
Captain Machell's b. c., by Little Hastings—Rosaura, Fordham 0
Colonel Martyn's br. f. The Shunamite, W. Goater. 0
Mr. J. B. Morris' b. c., by Blair Athol—Lady Louisa, Cannon 0
Duke of Newcastle's b. f. Stephanotis, J. Adams.. 0
Mr. J. Nightingall's b. f. Agate, owner 0
Sir C. Nugent's br. c. Don Quixote, Tomlinson 0
Mr. T. Stevens' b. c. Mimus, Payne 0
Mr. C. Surface's br. c., by Neptunus—Bouquet, Grimshaw 0
Mr. Mannie's br. c. Vintner, Walker 0
Mr. Savile's b. c. Ohio, Maidment 0
Mr. G. Hilton's b. c. Patrick, J. Mann 0

Betting—3 to 1 against the Lady Louisa colt, 5 to 1 against Stephanotis, 7 to 1 against Sister to Veda, 8 to 1 against Paté, 10 to 1 each against Vibration and Rosaura colt, 100 to 8 against Florian and 100 to 6 against Little Lady filly. As is usual in the case of a large field of inexperienced youngsters there was a tedious delay of nearly forty minutes at the post, interspersed with countless false starts and breaks away which tantalized but kept up the excitement of the spectators, but must have wearied the jockeys shivering at the post. At length the lot were despatched in rather straggling order, and Sister to Veda, Paté and the Little Lady filly at once singled themselves out from the rest. From the first the race was never in doubt, for the winner made the whole of the running and won with extreme ease by four lengths from Paté, who was three lengths in front of the Little Lady filly.

The winner is on a very small scale, but she is one of the fastest animals I ever saw, though it must be allowed that her opponents were extremely moderate. The Lady Louisa colt cut up very badly, though the Danebury division had such a high opinion of him that they entrusted him with close on £2,000; and Stephanotis equally deceived Matthew Dawson, who thought that in him he had got hold of a "clinker." Paté won the Blankney Stakes for two and three year olds on Wednesday, and beat the three year old Bonnie Katie so easily that we began to have a higher opinion of sister to Veda. The French stable was represented on this occasion by Roquefort, of whom not much can be said, as he appears to be inferior even to his companion Florian, of whom, however, better things than his performance in the Brocklesby may be expected. Kennington, who represented the Heath House interest, cut up badly, as did Stephanotis again in the Lincoln Club cup won by Captain Machell's colt by Little Hastings, out of Rosaura—a very good looking youngster. The same stable was fortunate with Mr. Chaplin's colt by Kettledrum, out of Nelly Hill, who won with great ease the Juvenile Selling Stakes. Upon the whole, the two year olds who appeared at the meeting are deficient in size and power; but the best and best looking of them, whom I consider to be Sister to Veda, Paté, Florian, Ironstone and the Rosaura colt, may develop into good horses as the season advances.

I do not profess to be an authority in coursing, but it would be unpardonable to omit a passing reference to the "dog Derby," decided this week at Waterloo, near Liverpool. It is the great event of the coursing year, excites the most intense interest, not only among the followers of the sport, but among the majority of racing men, and is made the medium of a vast amount of speculation. The sixty-