# THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

## Interesting and Animated Proceedings in Both Conventions Yesterday.

## REUNION WITH THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.

## Divorce, Infanticide, Temperance and the Grand Army of the Republic Under Consideration.

### THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

**Third Day.**

This Assembly opened their deliberations yesterday morning with the usual half hour's devotion, in conformity with the resolution to that effect adopted on Friday, the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Jacobus, in the chair.

Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE, of the Conference Committee on Reunion, during the morning devotion announced that there would be a joint meeting of the Conference Committees on Reunion, appointed by both Assemblies, at ten o'clock, and he asked the prayers of the Assembly in that behalf, to the end that the conference might be attended with God's blessing, and a good result flow from the deliberations between the two bodies.

At the close of the devotions the permanent clerk read the minutes of the preceding day's session. Approved.

Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE asked the permission of the house that the Conference Committee be allowed to retire. Agreed to.

The additional synodical records presented were ordered to be received by special details consisting of two ministers and one ruling elder.

The Committee on Freedmen asked permission to retire to the lecture room. Agreed to.

Rev. Dr. BLACKBURN, from the Committee on Correspondence, moved that it be made the first order of business for Monday afternoon to receive and hear delegates from other bodies. Adopted.

On motion it was resolved, after some discussion, that the synod of Atlantic shall hold its first meeting at Charlotte, N. C., on the 4th day of October next. This action was necessitated owing to an embarrassment experienced by the presbyteries of that synod in consequence of the failure of the synod to meet as directed by the last Assembly.

Rev. Mr. BEEBS offered the following resolution:—

Whereas it is well known that unscriptural views of the marriage relation are becoming prevalent in some parts of our land, so that its obligations are disregarded by many, and separations of husband and wife and divorces for slight and unwarranted reasons are becoming more frequent every year, and

Whereas, the horrible crime of infanticide is also on the increase, and

Whereas, the evils which these errors and crimes have already brought upon the church and country, and the worse evils which they threaten in the near future make it imperative that the whole power of the ministry and church of Jesus Christ should be put forth in maintenance of the truth and of virtue in regard to these things; therefore,

Resolved, First, that we urge upon all the ministers of our church the duty of giving instruction to the people of their respective charges as to the scriptural doctrine concerning the marriage relation, and that we warn them against joining in wedlock any who may have been divorced upon other than Scriptural grounds; and that we also exhort church sessions to the exercise of due discipline in the cases of those members who may be guilty of violating the laws of Christ in this particular. Second, That we regard the destruction by parents of their own offspring, before birth, with abhorrence, as a crime against God, and against nature, and that as there are many influences at work in public and in secret, to corrupt the minds of the people, until the frequency of such murders is no longer sought to be concealed, we hereby warn those that are guilty of this crime, that they cannot inherit eternal life, and that it is vile hypocrisy for such persons to remain in connection with the visible Church of Christ, and we exhort those that have been called to preach the gospel, and all who love purity and the truth, and who would avert the just judgments of Almighty God from the Church and nation, that they be no longer silent or tolerant of these things, but that they take a bold stand, that the floods of corruption and cruelty may be stayed. Referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported in relation to a communication from the National Temperance Society, asking the support of the Assembly in the cause of temperance, "that this Assembly reiterate its former deliverances on the subject of total abstinence."

This gave rise to a wide range of discussion on the subject embraced in the report, expressive of dissatisfaction at the limited character of the report.

Several delegates expressed the hope that this Assembly would not pass over a subject of such vast importance without some stronger action than mere "reiteration" of former action, but that some decisive measures should at once be adopted and recommended to stay the flood tide of intemperance which was now sweeping through the Church. Several other delegates spoke in a similar strain and, the report was finally amended by the addition of the following:—

That our ministers be enjoined to preach on the duty of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage on the third Sabbath of December next, or at the earliest practicable time previous.

The same committee reported the acceptance of the report of the conference committees, given at Philadelphia, by both of the conference committees, and that the same be adopted; and that the same members of committee be continued. Adopted.

Overtures Nos. 14, 27 and 30 were reported by the Committee on Bills and Overtures, with the following recommendation:—

The committee recommend that this General Assembly open a correspondence with the General Assembly of the Southern churches in order to an interchange of delegates.

The overtures were as follows:—

[Extract from the minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, April 19, 1869.]

The Presbytery of Philadelphia would respectfully present the following overture to the General Assembly, to meet in New York in May, 1869, to wit:—That this Presbytery views with regret the continued separation between our Church and those Churches of the South with which we once stood on closest relations of union, and request the Assembly to institute measures for a correspondence between us and the Southern Presbyterian church, in the hope that this movement may lead to union of the divided portions of our communion on the basis of the ancient and unaltered standard of the Presbyterian Church.

Overture from Lewes Presbytery on union with the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The Presbytery of Lewes, at its stated meeting in Snow Hill, Md., October 5, 1868, adopted the following:—

Whereas there is no question in regard to agreement in doctrine between us and the Southern branch of our Church; and

Whereas this is an important period in their history in which we could give them opportune aid; and

Whereas by union with them we could labor more effectually for the benefit of the freedmen;

Therefore we hereby overture the next General Assembly to take action looking towards union with that branch of the Church.

Resolution of the Presbytery of Potomac, in regard to the Southern Presbyterian Church, passed May 3, 1869:—

It was resolved that this Presbytery hereby gives expression to its feelings of Christian sympathy and fellowship for the Southern Presbyterian Church, and hope the day may not be far distant when the providence of God may open the way for the reunion of these two branches of our beloved Church.

An animated discussion on the report at once began, in which a large number of the delegates participated.

Rev. W. O. JOHNSON, in the course of his remarks in speaking to the report, said there was not in all the Churches of God at the present time a Church in which the sin of schism exists so fearfully as in the Presbyterian Church of the United States at the present day. He thought that that feeling did not exist so far as this Northern Assembly was concerned, perhaps; but that whatever might have been said was said in the heat of an important and great conflict, and was probably only spoken in haste in consequence of the emergencies of the case. There was not in God's universe at present any place where the Presbyterian Church could do as much good as in the South, and it could only be done by union with the Southern Church. Just look at the colored population at the South! The Church was not able to make provision for them, and the fourteen thousand colored members who belonged to this Church at the time of the disruption would be lost to the Church unless we reunited. Our means would be quite sufficient for this work if we would come together. The subjects touched upon by the overture from the Presbytery of Lewes were just the ones to be kept before the Assembly. There was at least perfect unanimity of feeling between both these branches of the Church—the Southern Church had always been noted for its orthodoxy. So far as the freedmen were concerned, he did not know that the work could be so effectual at present in consequence of being so far from the base of supplies, or the point of attack, but he thought the spontaneous flowing of the colored population towards the Presbyterian Church would tend to make it, as it was before, the great national Church of the country. There had never been on the subject of the war a more fanatical city in the Union than the city of Philadelphia, and both Presbyteries are here on this subject—from the one a powerful overture, and from the other a request, that something shall be done to open an immediate correspondence, and if word of that were now sent to the Presbytery at Mobile they would almost feel inclined to think that they were very much mistaken. His (the speaker's) pulpit was not considered the most loyal in the country during the war—(laughter)—and it was probable that his pulpit was in some respects peculiar.

A VOICE—Very likely.

Mr. JOHNSON—"Very likely." Perhaps, as the gentleman supposes, it was peculiar to him, for he preached politics and I preached the gospel. (Laughter.) But if I did venture upon other affairs occasionally, it was never such as to produce any ill feelings among a large congregation. In regard to the manner in which these subjects were discussed he knew that in many of our pulpits politics were very largely discussed, and he would say also that those churches in which God's truth was faithfully and simply presented were the most successful churches, and while those others that galvanized themselves into a temporary popularity had passed away, the churches where the simple gospel had been preached were to-day the most prosperous. He thought such simple statements as these presented to the brethren at the South would disabuse them, and dispel those misconceptions which were rising like mountains between us and them. There was really nothing which should prevent this from being the grand national Church of the country. He never passed a Methodist or a Baptist or an Episcopal church without thinking how much stronger they were than our brethren, who are still standing alone and looking askance at one another. He hoped the recommendation of the committee would be adopted and that correspondence would be opened, and that a large, warm hearted delegation would be sent to the churches of the South to assure them of our desire for an immediate amalgamation and reunion. Nothing but distorted views and misconceptions were keeping them apart, and these, at least on our side, were being rapidly swept away. He felt exceeding gratification at the report of the committee and he hoped their recommendation would be adopted unanimously. These people had suffered enough; they had been beaten and trodden to the earth, and were as poor as they could be at this very hour, and he did not see why we should not be willing to hold out to them the hand of friendship and brotherhood.

Rev. A. A. E. TAYLOR, of Georgetown, said that for some reasons he would be in favor of the recommendation of the committee. He had been brought in connection with a great many of the gentlemen of the Southern Church, some from the East, others from the West, but a very large number from the South, and while he knew that there were in that body a large number of ministers who would like to see a reunion, still he knew there were a great many obstacles. First, there was the question of reunion with the other Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the North; and secondly, in regard to the past action of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Now, so far as this subject related to reunion of the Northern Presbyterian Church, he thought perhaps the feelings of the Southern Church towards our brethren in the North was stronger than towards us, for the reason that the other Assembly had gone further than we had done. The other Assembly had passed resolutions approving of the great political act of reconstruction; and, therefore, there was likely to be more feeling with them on the great political subject that has divided the people so largely North and South—not the dead issue of slavery, but the great question of the liberty of the pulpit. Therefore he thought that the Northern Church should perfect their own reunion among themselves before they look so earnestly to those at the South. The other question was reduced to a single point; it was not important in the discussion of this question that we should decide in regard to all the preaching of the pulpits in the past. The South was as guilty in that respect as we were. Nor was the question of orthodoxy very important for the purposes of this discussion, because we all stood upon the same platform. But the question was, how shall we overcome the feeling of alienation between the North and the South? Now, the ground of that alienation lay with the action of our assemblies during the war, especially of the Pittsburg Assembly. How far could we go in order that we may mollify this feeling and pour the soothing oil upon this troubled sea? It would require a great deal of caution and careful movement, and it seemed to him that if we should send a commissioner to the General Assembly it might lead to embarrassment, though less so, perhaps, if we opened correspondence. They might say that before we opened correspondence on this subject there were certain matters in the action of our assembly bearing upon the Churches North and South, which, it seemed to them, should be set right on our side. That action at Pittsburg was a thorn in the side of the South and of every Southern minister, and has been an obstacle in the way of the brethren at the South who are arguing in favor of the South from our standpoint, and I say that so long as that action stands in the shape in which it was left it will be an obstacle to the restoration of good feeling between the North and South. The speaker concluded by saying that whatever was done by this Assembly in this respect should be done only upon the most careful consideration. He wanted some action that should not only express some kind feeling but that should be an assurance to the people at the South that our differences with ourselves and them were healed. He therefore moved that this subject be recommitted to a special committee to report what action is required to be taken by this Assembly preparatory to opening correspondence with the Southern Church.

Rev. Dr. BLACKBURN, of Philadelphia, hoped that that resolution would not be pressed. The Committee on Bills and Overtures had asked this Assembly to make an effort—he understood it to be the desire—to open correspondence with the Church at the South, and their recommendation was only tentative in its character. He would endeavor to be brief, though he could say a great deal on this subject, for it had been heavy on his heart. His duty had led him to attend the General Assembly of the Southern Church at Baltimore, and he went there prepared to find an expression of boldness and ill feeling on their part. He waited day after day to see some man rise and to hear something fall from him to assure him (the speaker) that these Churches must remain as they are. He heard nothing of the kind, however, from the commencement of the Assembly to the termination of the proceedings. He had seen many assemblies in various countries, and he was free to say that of all the meetings on church judicature he had ever been in he had never seen anything more kind, more brotherly than in that Southern Assembly. He spoke to some who were the leaders, and to others who were not characterized by such high intellectual attainments: but he found among them all a feeling of surprise when they were told that a paper had gone up from Philadelphia to Albany, indicating that we felt a brotherly feeling towards them. And when I spoke to them of Pittsburg they said, "Pittsburg." The idea of such a paper melted them; it poured oil upon the troubled waters. And I am under the impression that if we come forward with this tentative feeling we can overcome all these difficulties; but they can only be overcome by time, by action, by brotherly feeling, and if we enter upon that duty, which I believe to be the duty of this Church, I have no doubt that God will bring the matter to a favorable issue.

The MODERATOR said there had been an informal correspondence between the stated clerks of this Assembly and of the Southern Assembly. In that correspondence, which Dr. McGill had not in his possession at present, however (it was at his lodgings), the stated clerk of the Southern Assembly said he thought that any action of this Assembly now looking to this question of correspondence might prove disastrous to the project and would be altogether inexpedient.

This announcement was a bombshell in its effect, and half a dozen commissioners tried to get the floor.

Rev. G. S. PLUMLEY moved that this whole matter, including the correspondence between the stated clerks, be referred to a special committee of three.

A COMMISSIONER moved, as an amendment, that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

VOICES—I hope not, I hope not. Oh no! no! no!

The amendment was lost.

Rev. Mr. PLUMLEY renewed his motion to refer.

Rev. Mr. MURKLAND got the floor, but could scarcely be heard in the confusion of motions, calls of question, &c., but towards the close of his remarks was heard to say that "unless we are willing to swallow all our deliverances in the past and humble ourselves to our knees in the dust our Southern brethern say they will not come back to us."

The MODERATOR came to the rescue amid cries of "Question, question."

Mr. PLUMLEY accepted an amendment to his motion making the special committee to consist of three ministers and three elders, and the whole subject was referred to such committee.

It was announced that the Committee on Devotional Exercises, after conference with a similar committee from the other Assembly, recommended a joint prayer meeting of the two assemblies on Monday next, in the Brick church, from half-past eight until half-past nine o'clock A. M., Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Moderator of this Assembly, to preside and conduct the exercises. Adopted.

The Committee on Elections reported that an irregularly executed commission had been presented by Rev. Dr. J. M. Yantis, which they recommended be respectfully returned to Dr. Yantis. The delegates from his Presbytery had all been recognized and their names put on the roll. The committee also recommended that the clerk be directed to extend to him the advantages of a commissioner in regard to his return to his Presbytery by the railroad. Concurred in.

At ten minutes to one o'clock P. M. the Assembly adjourned after prayer and the benediction by the Moderator, to reconvene on Monday, at half-past eight o'clock A. M.

### NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

**Third Day.**

The Assembly reconvened at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, in the Church of the Covenant. After spending an hour in devotional exercises,

The MODERATOR called the Assembly to order at half-past nine o'clock, and the minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. POOR, from the Sabbath School Committee, read a lengthy report on the Sabbath school work of the year.

Answers to the overture on reunion were next called for from the following delinquent presbyteries:—Tioga, Ithaca, Rockaway, Grand River Valley, Alton, Knox, Galena, Des Moines, Chicago, Iowa City, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Minnesota, Winona, Osage, Kansas, Kingston and Halston.

A few of the delinquents answered in the same manner as the previous day, that they would hand them in.

Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY sent in an invitation to the Assembly to visit the Five Points House of Industry, which was received and accepted.

Rev. Dr. CHESTER, chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported a number of communications on different subjects, which were appropriately referred.

A discussion here followed in reference to mileage, or the rate at which each member was to be assessed to pay expenses, and subsequently the whole matter was referred to the committee on mileage.

The same committee made a proposition to the effect that committees to corresponding bodies should pay their own expenses, except any committee that may be appointed to meet a similar committee from the Old School on the subject of reunion, in which contingency the mileage should be paid the same as now.

A long and somewhat exciting debate followed this proposition, and a large number of resolutions, counter resolutions and amendments were proposed in a confused and incoherent manner.

Rev. Mr. BOYER, a commissioner from the Pacific coast, stated he had come across the Continent by rail to be present at the deliberations of the Assembly, and he thought the adoption of the proposition of the committee would be a very great hardship, and he for one opposed it strenuously. He spoke at some length and with ardent chagrin at the attempt thus brought forward to do away with the mileage.

Several other commissioners spoke in the same strain, and the subject was finally referred back to the committee from whence the proposition emanated.

Rev. GEORGE HOWARD then read the following reports:—

Pursuant to the appointment of the General Assembly, convened in Harrisburg in May, A. D. 1868, the undersigned had great pleasure in attending as your delegate the General Association of Connecticut at their 158th annual meeting, which was held at Clinton in June last. In tendering to that body the fraternal salutations of our Church as represented in the General Assembly, and in the utterance of our hearty sympathy in their endeavors for the diffusion of Gospel influences through our land, and for the establishment and triumph of the kingdom of Christ on the earth, your delegate did not hesitate to avow the conviction that as the standpoint occupied by our Church the great body of our ministers and people, while decidedly preferring our own polity and heartily attached to it, do nevertheless hold the differences between Congregationalism and Presbyterianism as utterly unworth yof the strife of a sectarian partisanship or jealousy. Agreed in the acceptance of the great doctrines of the Bible, as symmetrically set forth in the catechisms of the Westminster Assembly; holding alike the covenant and the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper, both as to their nature and their implications and the relation of both to the Church of the living God, what remains between us that Christian men and ministers can worthily quarrel about?

Respectfully submitted, D. W. LATHROP.

Several other reports of delegates to other assemblies in different parts of the country, which spoke of the fraternal manner in which they were received.

The report of the delegation to the Scotch and Irish Synods was next read. It spoke of the advancement of the Church in those countries and contained some recommendations as to church discipline, &c. The recommendations were, on motion, referred to a special committee of three.

The chairman of the Committee on Religious Exercises announced that a communication had been received from the Old School suggesting a joint prayer meeting of both bodies at the Brick church on Monday morning from half-past eight to half-past nine o'clock. The communication was received and the suggestion accepted almost unanimously.

Rev. Dr. CROSBIE announced some additional names to those already apportioned of ministers to preach in the different Presbyterian churches in New York and vicinity to-day.

A proposition was here made to hold the future meetings of the Assembly at some other place, in consequence of the constant blasting which had been going on close the Church of the Covenant, and which on several occasions had shaken the foundation of that building.

The MODERATOR stated that the Church of the Covenant was the quietest place they could be in, and he had been informed that the blasting would be stopped during the future sessions of the Assembly at half-past nine o'clock each morning.

The matter here dropped.

The chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That while this Assembly sympathize most heartily with the noble and touching tribute to be paid to the memory of our buried soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in the cause of the Union, as under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic their graves are to be decorated with floral offerings, yet we enter our most earnest protest against the unnecessary desecration of the Sabbath for this purpose, and urgently request the proper authorities to appoint next Saturday as the time for this interesting ceremony.

The resolution was unanimously passed and a committee of three appointed to notify the Grand Army of the Republic.

It being now after twelve o'clock the Assembly adjourned, after prayer by the Moderator, to meet in the Church of the Covenant Monday morning at a quarter before ten.

# THE METEOR.

### A Wonderful Spectacle in Connecticut.

[From the Norwich Courier.]

Ten thousand calcium lights could not have made surrounding objects as distinct. Looking out into the street, it was as if thousands of tons of gunpowder had exploded in some building. Following it closely came a loud rumbling sound from the south, as of some mighty wave breaking on the beach. The people in the vicinity of the plain say that a trembling of the earth was at this time perceptible. Many were of the opinion that an earthquake was about to visit us. No pen can describe the magnificence of this brilliant phenomenon. Nothing similar to it has been seen that we have a record of for centuries. Monstrous meteors have flashed across the heavens frequently and other aerial phenomena have been visible at times, but nothing has been seen so peculiar in shape, so beautiful in its effects as this. To the astronomer the cause will be easily manifest; to the superstitious it will be the premonitor of some disaster, a war or pestilence to the nation; to all it will tell of the omnipotence, the wonderful ways of the Ruler of the heavens, the earth and the sea.

A correspondent at Meridian writes:—

The meteor seemed to strike somewhere in this city, followed by a low, rumbling sound.

### The Meteor in Rhode Island.

The following is the Providence *Herald's* description of the brilliant phenomenon in the heavens Thursday evening:—

About ten minutes past eleven o'clock last evening "ye local" was fortunate enough to be walking on Benefit street with a friend, who called his attention to one of the most brilliant meteors which as yet he has been fortunate enough to witness. The heavens were suddenly illuminated, and for about thirty seconds a person could easily read the finest print, but at the end of that length of time the brilliant shooting star burst with a report similar to that of a pistol, and dissolved in many brilliant stars of varied colors. The meteor made its appearance in the east, and shot toward the western horizon, where it sank into oblivion among the things of the past. The color at first was of a greenish cast, but as it wended its way through the realms of space it assumed a golden tinge which it retained, until like a rocket it burst, and its variegated stars seemed for a few seconds to rival those orbs of brightness which are supposed to be fixed in the illuminated heavens. The heavenly scene was momentarily grand, and fortunate were those who witnessed this brilliant phenomenon.

### The Meteor in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following:—

In this city those persons who happened to be in the streets at ten minutes past eleven P. M., state that a flash of scarlet tinged light, very brilliant, attracted their attention as it passed over the city. It was in sight several seconds, and those who had a fair view of it say that its color was reddish—a bright scarlet—and its size, to the eye, was about that of a twelve pound cannon ball. The light was so brilliant that one gentleman residing at the West End was under the impression that an opposite house was in flames, arose and walked to the window in time to witness the disappearance of the meteor. A gentleman residing in Chelsea describes the meteor as of a bright yellow appearance, plainly perceptible through a white window curtain.

## CONDITION OF TEXAS.

### The People Desirous of Speedy Reconstruction—Prosperity and Peace Their Hope.

GALVESTON, May 14, 1869.

The people of Texas want immigration. This they know cannot and will not come unless they are restored to their proper relations to the general government. They want capital, Northern capital at that. But they also know that it will seek investment in their State only when they are in the Union again. They want also internal improvements; their harbors they would make available for ships of any tonnage. This the Texans hope to get by a proper representation of their State in the national councils.

All here admit that there are from 3,000 to 5,000 contumacious malcontents in the State; but they say that with a vigorous and determined commander they can control these men and secure an honest expression of public opinion. This could best be done between the maturity and the gathering of the unprecedented crop expected this year. The prices realized on last year's crop have stimulated labor to a remarkable degree. Women, black and white, are in the fields, their labor being necessary, and no planter is so lost to his own best interests as to attempt by force to control the votes of his laborers. Hence, in August, just as the white bolls are ready for gathering he will be very careful to do nothing to irritate his workmen and deprive himself of the results of his own time, expense and labor. This argument is admitted here to be a selfish one, but it is said to appeal to the people with greater force than any other. The popular voice demands an open, free canvass of the question of the day, and there is a general feeling for white and black to assemble together in public meeting to listen to the discussions, and great assurances are given that such meetings will but rarely be disturbed.

The admirable policy of President Grant, with the assurance that good, loyal conduct will not pass unnoticed, has had a remarkable effect on the people of this State, and public opinion is fast changing the whole feeling of society, doing away with the revolver and the bowie knife, and I am assured that the time is rapidly approaching when any man, for the first time in the South, can freely express his opinions without danger of bodily harm. The truth is the South can no longer afford to submit to the old *regime*.

The people in the whole South, and also in Texas, have rapidly acquired wealth since the war. If anything, the Southern people have learned that honest, free competition pays best, that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that in order to secure their own earnings they must also secure the lives of those on whom they depend for success. The best portion of the people of Texas have come to the conclusion, as I learn from conversing with people of all classes, that this, after all, is the best government they have ever had; that all they have, all they are and all they ever hope to be depend on the integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. Political parties, they say, may carp, and with envy and jealousy refuse to unite on a sound basis of reconstruction; but nevertheless, from all I hear, the people of Texas seem determined, as a last resort, to throw overboard any Jonah in the way of their progress, and to come up to the issue like men who have had enough of the bayonet and enough of orphanage; and some one prominent here only told me the other day that they are sure that of all the "wayward sisters" their State, once the "Lone Star," is coming back, a shining star in the brilliant constellation.

## TROTTING AT FASHION COURSE.

Yesterday afternoon a trot of a peculiar kind came off at the Fashion Course. Its result was quite extraordinary, as in the last heat the judges declared all the horses distanced, and this carried with it a draw of the stakes and rendered void all pools and betting. The trot was a stake of $100 each, between C. F. Hill's brown mare, A. Bonnet's (W. Chamberlin's) black stallion, D. Bristol's chestnut gelding and R. Whitson's gray gelding, Spot; best three in five; Bristol's entry to wagon, the others in harness. The track was heavy from the rain of Friday, and good time was out of the question. The better ones of the lot on a good track could trot in 2:45 or thereabouts. The whole four were driven by their owners, and the lot were a nice set of road horses. The attendance was small, as the morning was threatening and it was known the track was heavy. In addition there was an apprehension that the trot would not come off on these accounts. The pools showed before the start the odds 10 to 8 on Hill's mare against the field. In one pool Hill brought 10, Chamberlin 4, Bristol 4 and Whitson 3. The latest betting before scoring was 10 to 7.

*First Heat.*—Spot had the pole, Chamberlin next, Hill third and Bristol outside. At the second attempt they got off fairly, and at once Chamberlin took the lead and was never headed. Bristol had second place and Hill third until they reached the head of the homestretch, when Hill went up to second place, Spot bringing up the rear. There was no change thence to the end. They made the quarter in 46½, half-mile in 1:32 and mile in 3:04½. Chamberlin won easily, but it was evident that Hill had thrown the heat away.

*Second Heat.*—The odds were unchanged—10 to 8. At the first scoring they got away evenly and Hill placed his mare in the lead, and from end to end led, Chamberlin having second place all through, and except in the first quarter, Bristol third and Spot fourth. The quarter was done in 45, half in 1:29, and the mile in 2:59.

*Third Heat.*—The odds were now 10 to 3 on Hill's mare against the field. Spot was drawn. Again Hill took the lead and was never headed. But all three of the horses were constantly breaking and running. On the Flushing turn Chamberlin made a bad break, and in trying to get down to trot lost a dozen lengths. When the lot got on to the homestretch Hill was far ahead, and both Bristol and Chamberlin commenced to run. They caught Hill at the distance stand, where Bristol brought his horse to a trot. But now Hill broke into a run, and Chamberlin ran to the score, passing the stand in a gallop. Chamberlin trotted home. The judges distanced the whole. Chamberlin and Bristol had no chance to reach Hill except by running, and Hill ran over the score at the finish. All bets were off and the stake a draw. The backers of Hill growled and were dissatisfied, claiming that the heat should have been declared a dead one. The backers of the field were content, as they saw that they had no chance. Was ever a race seen where all the horses in a heat were declared distanced? Had Spot stayed in the last heat he would have won, as he had trotted the two first honestly and without a skip even. The quarter was done in 47, half in 1:31, and mile in 3:04. The following is a

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, May 22.—Stake of $100 each, best three in five, mile heats, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. F. Hill's br. m. | 2 | 1 | dis. |
| A Bonnet's (W. Chamberlin's) blk. s. | 1 | 2 | dis. |
| D. Bristol's ch. g., to wagon | 3 | 3 | dis. |
| R. Whiston's gr. g. Spot | 4 | 4 | dr. |

Time, 3:04½—2:59—3:04.

## KENTUCKY RACES.

The races at Lexington, Ky., during the past week have been very brilliant and the attendance very large each day. The following are the summaries of the running on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday:—

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for three year olds; $50; p. p.; mile heats; close with fifteen entries.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George Cadwallader's b. c. Pompey Payne, by Vandal, dam Magenta, by Mahomet | 1 | 1 |
| John Jackson's b. c. Herzog, by Vandal, dam Dixie, by Sovereign | 3 | 2 |
| H. P. McGrath's br. g. Duffy, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Ohio, by Oliver | 2 | 3 |
| Wallace & Viley's br. f. Florence Wallace, by Vandal, dam by Churchill | 4 | dis |
| James A. Grinstead's b. f. Tibbie Dunbar, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Brenna, by Knight of St. George | dis. | |

Time, 1:47—1:44½.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, for a purse of $250.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. P. McGrath's br. f. Biddy Malone, by Star Davis, dam Ollo by Oliver | 1 | 1 |
| James Ford's b. m. Maggie Bruce, by Lexington, dam Ann Farris, by Altori | 2 | 2 |
| West O Vaughn's b. c. Hazard, by Lexington, dam Heads-I-Say, by Glencoe | dis. | |

Time, 1:48½—1:49.

SECOND DAY.

Lexington, Ky., Association race, purse $400; two mile heats.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General A. Buford's b. h. Crossland, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Tennessee mare | 1 | 1 |
| West & Vaughn's ch. m. Ella, by Uncle Vic, dam Jennie Johnson, by Sweet Owen | 3 | 2 |
| George Cadwallader's ch. m. Emma Maratta, by Vandal, dam Fanny G., by Margrave | 2 | 3 |
| James Shy's b. h. Paris, by Lexington, dam Ella D., by Vandal | dis. | |
| B. Jackson & Co.'s ch. h. Dick Jackson, by Revenue, dam Victoire, by Margrave | dis. | |

Time, 3:39½—3:40.

THIRD DAY.

The first race was mile heats, best three in five, for the Club purse of $400.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swigert's King Tom | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Conlisk's Hazard | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Bissick's Maggie Hunter | 2 | 3 | dis. | | |
| Shy's Easter Monday | 4 | 4 | dis. | | |
| West's Phoenix Belle | 3 | 5 | dis. | | |
| Ford's Tom Porter | dis. | | | | |

Time, 1:46¾—1:47—1:45—1:46½—1:48¾.

The second race was for the Green Stake, mile heats, $25 entrance, for three year olds that never won a race; $300 had been added by the citizens. There were seven entries.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harper's Exchange | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Buford's Coquette | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Ford's Tom Payne | 5 | 4 | 3 | r. o. |
| McGrath's Blarney Stone | 6 | 3 | 4 | r. o. |
| Rees' Morgan Scout | 4 | 5 | dis. | |
| Viley's Florence Wallace | 7 | 6 | dis. | |
| Cadwallader's Joe Shaw | 1 | dis. | | |

Time, 1:48—1:45½—1:46—1:50.

FOURTH DAY.

The first race was for the Club Purse of $400, two mile heats.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ford's Woodland Belle | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Swigert's Bonita | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Land & Jackson's Dick Jackson | 0 | 1 | 2 | dis. |
| McGrath's Biddy Malone | 4 | 3 | 3 | r. o. |
| Shy's Mollie Lincoln | 5 | 5 | dis. | |

Time, 3:37¼—3:40½—3:43½—3:42½.

## HORSE NOTES.

On Wednesday last Mr. Chambers, of the Fashion Course, and Mr. Messerole, the owner of the trotting horse Myron Perry, drew up the conditions of a match for $8,000, and the articles were signed. Mr. Messerole stakes $3,000 to $5,000 that his horse Myron Perry can go in harness on the Fashion Course and beat Dutchman's time, 7:32½, the race to be at catch weight, and come off on Monday, September 20, good day and good track. Either party may forfeit by paying $1,000. The trotter can have a running horse to go alongside of his sulky if desirable. It is now thirty years since Hiram Woodruff rode Dutchman the race against time, in which he made the 7:32½, which has never been beaten. Two attempts only have been made to beat that time since then, and in both instances the horses were in harness. The first was made by Flora Temple; but she failed by a second and a quarter. Then General Butler was matched to do it, but he also failed. Myron Perry is a horse of great speed, and it is thought that he is possessed of the requisite endurance to carry him successfully through the task. It is said that he has been tried two miles in winning time, and there is no doubt in the minds of his backers that he will be able to pull successfully through the three miles and win the match. The backers of Flora and General Butler were equally sanguine, but they lost their money.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next there will be grand trotting contests at the beautiful course of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds. The association has provided for plenty of sport and the purses have filled well. In the first race of the first day five horses will start for the purse, and in the second race, which is for teams, there will be the Boston team Darkness and Jessie Wales, Dan Mace's team Mac and Twang, the other being Old Put and Honest Allen, all of them very fast. On the second day there will be two races, and in both the entries are large, the first having nine and the second eight horses. On the third day the programme is very rich. There are two races, the first having seven capital horses in it and the second race will have six of the fastest horses in the country. These are George Wilkes, Bashaw, Jr., Rhode Island, Lucy, American Girl and Goldsmith Maid. We hear that the three stallions are all doing well and going very fast. Of the three mares in the race, American Girl and Lucy have both trotted at the Fashion Course this season and the public know pretty well what they can do. It is rumored that Goldsmith Maid is faster this season, than ever before, and her owner has wagered $500, play or pay, that she will beat American Girl in the coming race. All the horses, except Bashaw, Jr., are well known here, but the record of this stallion is a good one in the West, and should he carry off the prize he will be esteemed the best stallion in America.

The Boston Jockey Club has decided to have a running meeting on the Mystic Park course on the 13th and 14th of July. There will be five races on the first day. The first race will be a mile and a half over six hurdles; the second race will be two miles over the flat for all ages; the third race a dash of a mile for all ages; the fourth, a handicap, one mile, for hacks owned and ridden by members of the Boston Jockey Club. The fifth race will be the Members' Club a handicap sweepstakes, one mile, gentlemen riders. A lively time may be anticipated, as the most influential gentlemen of Boston are members of the club and they are liberal to a high degree. The Mystic Park is a very beautiful one and the track as good as any in the country. The programme for the second day of the meeting has not yet been arranged. There is some talk in racing circles about bringing to this country the late winner of the Chester cup, in England, Knight of the Garter, to run against Captain Moore's bay horse Bayonet a race of three or four miles. Captain Moore is not only willing to run Bayonet against any horse that can be brought from England or any other country, and will make the stake as large as required, but he will run his colt Cottrill also against any three year old that may be brought over, the Derby distance, a mile and a half. We hope that an international race of this kind may be consummated and run near this city, as it would be one of the most popular events that could possibly be imagined. We have sent horses to England and although they won frequently they did not add any lustre to the name of the American race horse. A race between Knight of the Garter, or any other famous English horse, and Bayonet, on the Jerome Park, Prospect Park or Saratoga race course would be one of the greatest events of the century.

The spring meeting over the Buckeye course, at Cincinnati, commences on Tuesday next and continues throughout the week. The horses that have been running at Lexington the past week will all be there and the indications are that the meeting will be a success.

The first annual exhibition of horses for trials of speed is to come off over the grounds of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, located at Riverhead, L. I., on Wednesday and Thursday, May 26 and 27. Within the last few years a great improvement has taken place in the horse stock upon the eastern section of the island. They have some very fast young horses. The prospect is that the meeting will be a very successful one, as there are already a large number of entries for the purses offered by the society.

## THEATRICAL.

### Musical and Theatrical Notes.

The "Forty Thieves" are in the last week of their career at Niblo's. They will be followed by the spectacular burlesque of "Sinbad ye Sailor," in which the Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe and the Clodoche troupe of grotesque dancers will appear. Miss Lydia Thompson will make her *rentrée* at at this establishment to-morrow week in the leading *role* in the new piece, and Miss Lisa Weber will at the same time cease her connection with the bleached blondes of burlesque.

Pantomime is the sensation of the hour, and promises to be the sensation in the metropolis, at least during the summer. "Robinson Crusoe," at Tammany, has succumbed to comedy and farce, but the same individual flourishes handsomely at Wood's Museum, where he is fast ingratiating himself into the affections of the public. The piece has been wonderfully improved since its first representation at this establishment, and the management can congratulate itself upon having given to the public an entertainment which does not shock the feelings with those offensive nudities that we have recently been accustomed to in performances of this kind, and which have lately been considered necessary to draw large audiences. The same thing might be said of the new pantomime at the Olympic, which, during the week, has been so altered and improved that those who witnessed its first representation on last Tuesday evening would now scarcely recognize it as being the same piece.

The musical programmes at the Central Park Garden become more interesting every night, and Mr. Thomas has introduced several novelties for his inimitable orchestra. The new hall is fast approaching completion.

The arrangements for the Seymour Memorial concert are nearly all finished. It will be given early next month. The best musical talent in this country, including Madame Parepa-Rosa and Miss Kellogg, will appear.

The De Lave Family, including the two wonderful female gymnasts, Lilia and Zoe, who perform on the trapeze, will appear at the Stadt theatre for three nights, commencing Monday, May 24. The favorite little "All Right" takes a benefit on that evening, and will perform feats of unusual excellence.

On Saturday evening next the Théâtre Français will be reopened for a short season of *opéra bouffe* by the regular company of the theatre, which returns to the city after a most successful tour through the Western States. The season is limited to two weeks, all of Mr. Grau's contracts with the bouffers expiring at the end of that time; so that this will positively be the last *opéra bouffe* season at this theatre, until next spring, at least. On Saturday and Monday "La Vie Parisienne" will be given, with the original cast, and on