WASHINGTON.

The President's Views on the Alabama Claims.

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THE COLORED LIGHTS IN COUNCIL.

A Few Words of Advice to White Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1869.

The President's Policy Towards England—He Opposes the Views Expressed in Sumner's Speech.

People who suppose that President Grant supports the views expressed by Senator Sumner in his great speech on the Alabama claims are very much mistaken. I have the best authority for stating that the President, so far from concurring with the Massachusetts Senator, thinks that a great injury has been done the country by that speech; that, in point of fact, it has placed us in a false and untenable position, and perhaps destroyed the only chance we had of settling the bothersome Alabama claims satisfactorily. This may seem rather unreliable; but the truth is, it comes in such a way as to admit of no doubt. Grant does not believe in Sumner's plan, which, when analyzed and stripped of its verbiage, he considers could lead to only one logical conclusion—war. Therefore the people who have been so much alarmed in England as well as here at home about a sanguinary collision between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, and the consequent damage to "one blood, one language, one destiny," &c., may dismiss their fears. Grant is understood to go further and to believe that Sumner himself is not sincere; that Sumner's design was to get the start of Banks and his followers, who were laboring jealously to accomplish the annexation of Canada and British North America as a sort of compensation for our Alabama claims. It is well known that Sumner is one of those who hold that it is not a good thing to acquire any more territory; that our present territory is as large as we can well govern, and that there is danger in making any more extensions. The idea is that Sumner believed, by making the speech he did, he would put the English people in such bad humor that they would not consent to exchange British North America or one inch of territory in satisfaction of claims urged with threats and blusters. At all events such seems to the belief of Grant, and it is feared by his Cabinet that the proposed negotiations looking to the acquisition of British North America have been nipped in the bud by Sumner's speech. It is said that Grant, on being asked what he thought of Sumner's speech, summed up his opinion in five words, "Bad logic, but good rhetoric." Sumner's own declaration, inconsistent with the bulk of his speech, that he did not wish war, it must be admitted, lends some plausibility to this explanation of his real object in making his remarks public. Grant holds that there are only two ways of settling international difficulties, namely, by diplomatic negotiation or by war. If we declare that we don't want to resort to the warlike remedy, then we must adopt the only other; and if we adopt diplomacy we must conduct it in a manner best calculated to effect our object. We must manage it with dignity, temperance and firmness, but not with threats and blustering. We must address a proud and powerful nation in language that will convince her of the justice of our claims without offending needlessly her *amour propre*. From this statement of Grant's views on this very important subject it is difficult to perceive wherein his policy will differ from that of his predecessor, unless it be found in the proposed acquisition of territory.

The Feeling Over Motley's Reception in Europe.

The manner in which Minister Motley has been received in England is regarded in official circles as an evidence that the belligerent feeling in England aroused by Sumner's speech has subsided, and that a reaction has set in. All the information received by the State Department from official and private sources in Great Britain goes to show that the Britishers fully expected a declaration of war from our government to follow upon a refusal of the British authorities to pay the Alabama bill. A prominent American travelling in Europe writes that he was called upon by a British merchant in Liverpool, who seriously inquired if it was true that the United States would declare war in three weeks. The feeling was general there that we were in a belligerent humor, and the Britishers are rejoiced to find that Minister Motley's mission is pacific. This is the secret of the flings of such journals as the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the United States has backed down. John Bull was considerably frightened, and is now surprised that the storm he fully expected did not come.

Sequestration of Property in Cuba—Senor Casanova's Petition.

Since the presentation of the petition of Casanova to the State De artment relative to the sequestration of his property in Cuba by the Spanish authorities, several other parties, who have suffered in like manner, have presented similar petitions. The Secretary of State is giving the subject careful attention and is desirous of doing all that he can consistently with the recognized principles governing the case. The matter is one of great delicacy and surrounded with much difficulty. The question to be considered is how far Casanova and others similarly situated have been guilty of a violation of the laws of Spain governing Cuba. This is what the Secretary of State is now investigating. The mere fact of Casanova being an American citizen would not warrant him, in the opinion of the State Deparment, in violating any of the laws of the country where he resided, nor would his citizenship in this county shield him from the consequences of such conduct, among which might be the sequestration of his property. It is ascertained that Casanova's estate has not been confiscated by the Spanish authorities, but only sequestered, or, as they designate it in Cuba, "embargoed." Whatever decision is reached in his case will affect all the others, for they are all similarly involved, and our government is determined to proceed with caution so as not to make a mistake which would be fatal to all of them. The indications thus far are that there will be a favorable settlement, but it will require time.

The Colored Executive Committee in Council.

The National Colored Executive Committee held a meeting in its rooms on Monday afternoon, George T. Downing presiding. The President suggested the following point, which was considered, viz.:—Whether, if it was a part of the providence of God to produce a new era in civilization, having its radiating point in our country, combining essentials varying more or less in each of the nations of the globe, as lovers of the country, of progress and a higher standard of civilization, is there not an obligation imposed to see that the essential African element had a larger representation than its present condition in the United States admits of? The Rev. Sella Martin moved that the committee issue an address to the Liberian and Haytien governments urging the abolishment of the proscriptive features of their governments, which was agreed to. It was urged, not only in view of the soundness of the principle involved and n keeping with the spirit of the age, but as a matter of commercial policy; that England enjoys too large a portion of the African trade, an advantage procured by a more liberal policy on the part of the English and the representatives of its government; that ex-President Roberts had not been received in this country with the respect and attention shown in Europe; that Americans, white and colored, would go to Africa and engage in commercial pursuits, which would tend to the elevation and civilization of that country, and to the progress of the race in this. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Rhode Island, urging the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. The fact was brought to the knowledge of the committee that the hesitancy was not owing to hospitality toward the colored man, but on account of prejudice against the foreigners, who are regarded as ignorant and clanish, and who, when employed in the factories, would be likely to yield to the corrupting power of money and other demoralizing influences. The committee did not favor this view, but affirmed that we must do right and abide the consequences; that we have little to fear in this respect when we consider the facilities and advantages of education. The subject was discussed at length. The Rev. Sella Martin was appointed president *pro tem* of the committee in consequence of the contemplated absence of Mr. Downing.

New Phase of the Negro Question—Mixed Audiences in Theatres.

The African question is coming up in this city in nearly every form and causing embarrassments which are unknown elsewhere. The last phase of it was developed in the City Council a few evenings ago, when a resolution was adopted by one branch of that body prescribing a fine of ten dollars for each and every refusal to admit colored people to the theatres here on a perfect equality with the whites. Should this resolution pass the other branch of the Municipal Council it will simply result in breaking the only respectable place of amusement in the city. The white community is largely anti-African in its make up, and even that part of it which is called radical is not yet so far advanced as to practice social equality with the negro. The radical element, while strongly in favor of permitting Sambo to enjoy all political rights prescribed by the whites, still do not care to permit that sable individual to put his legs under their hospitable mahogany or to have him squat down beside them in the private box or orchestra at the theatre. Mr. Spalding, the proprietor of the National theatre, was just considering a plan to afford the more refined classes of the colored people better accommodations at his establishment. At present the better class are forced to deprive themselves altogether of the pleasure of the drama, through unwillingness to mingle with the colored riff-raff with which the gallery is generally crowded; and recognizing this fact, Mr. Spalding was making arrangements to set apart a portion of his theatre for the exclusive use of the higher order of the colored folks, who might be willing to pay the same price as charged to the whites. But this action of the City Council, in seeking to abolish all distinctions, Mr. Spalding fears will destroy his business entirely, by driving away the bulk of his white patrons. These signs here indicate that these changes are coming here beyond a doubt, and that they must be met fairly and squarely. The question no doubt will be finally settled in the courts.

The Question of the Taxation of Banking Capital.

Certain bankers in New York, and perhaps elsewhere, are endeavoring to escape taxation under the late ruling of Commissioner Delano by claiming that the largest portion of their capital is used by them as brokers in carrying stocks in which they deal. They, therefore, claim they are not liable to taxation as bankers. This subject is now receiving the attention of the proper department. It is understood that the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue is now in New York on business in that connection.

The Whereabouts of Minister McMahon.

A statement has recently appeared that "information at the State Department shows almost conclusively that the Brazilian and Argentine authorities who control the La Plata below Asuncion, intercepted Minister McMahon's despatches; that Mr. McMahon was at Asuncion on the 1st of April, and after that he ascended the river and joined Lopez." There is good authority for stating that the only information upon this subject possessed by the Department of State is, that intelligence reached Rio Janeiro on the 7th of April of the arrival at Asuncion of the United States Minister Resident to Paraguay. One account received there reads as follows:—"The American Minister has escaped from Lopez and is now under the protection of the Brazilian authorities in Asuncion."

Appointments by the President.

The President has appointed Robert L. Brown as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania; also the following postmasters:—Edson W. Lyman, at Fairburg, Ill.; Edward J. Southworth, at Hudson, Mich.; Charles P. Wheeler, at Eufala, Ala.; George H. Dunn, at Greensburg, Ind.

New York Bank Examiner.

In order to accept the appointment of Bank Examiner for the State of New York, W. H. Andrews, chief of the loan branch of the Treasury Department, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Boutwell.

The Registration of Voters.

The number of registered voters in Washington is 18,632, a decrease of 5,200 from last year.

Mining Claims in Nevada.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office will in a few days transmit to the Western Nevada Land Office the following named claims, which are ready for the President's signature:—The Reese River Consolidated Mining Company's claim for 1,200 feet of the Apollo lode, 1,200 feet of the Block lode, 1,000 feet of the Jo Lane lode, 1,000 feet of the Blue lode, 1,600 feet of the Eclipse lode, 600 feet of the Camargo claim, 1,200 feet of the Congress Independent lode, 600 feet of the Whittatch Yankee Blade lode. All these claims have been entered under the mining act of the 26th of July, 1866, and are situated in Reese River Mining district, Sandee county, Nevada.

Probability of the Removal of Assistant Secretary Hartley.

A strong effort is being made to procure the removal of Mr. Hartley, one of the assistant secretaries of the Treasury. Mr. Hartley is an old and experienced official, who has served under many administrations and has come to be regarded almost as an indispensable. But under the present administration nobody is spared, and though Mr. Hartley has strong influence in his favor still he may have to lament, with many who have gone before him, the ingratitude of republics.

Warning from a Woman's Rights Man.

Willcox, the lusty professor, who has figured so extensively with woman's rights, &c., has come to grief. He has been invited to resign his position of Librarian of the Statistical Bureau, and has feelingly accepted the invitation in a letter to Secretary Boutwell. The Professor makes the occasion of his resignation an opportunity for warning the government that it is running towards despotism with mighty strides.

Manufacture of Cigars by Convict Labor.

It is claimed that the State of Pennsylvania has the right to authorize the manufacture of cigars by convict laborers, and this subject has been officially presented to the Internal Revenue Bureau. No decision has yet been rendered; but, so far as can be ascertained, the ruling will be against the claim, for the reason that if cigars could be thus manufactured without paying tax the distination of whiskey might be conducted on the same plan, and the government by this means would be deprived of a very large amount of revenue.

Increase of Business in the Patent Office.

It turns out that the party mentioned in my despatches yesterday as having been appointed First Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office by Commissioner Fisher was not recommended by President Grant. The business at the Patent Office was never more brisk than at present, and it is very probable that the force will have to be increased before long in order to enable the work to be done more thoroughly and expeditiously. Commissioner Fisher, though only a very short time in office, has exhibited a remarkable fitness for the position, and has already inaugurated a number of very great improvements. Much inconvenience has heretofore been experienced on account of the scarcity of proper drawings, and the Commissioner proposes to remedy this by having photographs of the drawings taken at a cheap rate, so that the various officials of his office, as well as applicants, for patents may be furnished with copies at a trifling cost. The Commissioner has made a very good bargain with a first class photographer to supply copies, and the plan will be put in operation after the 1st of July. During the past week 302 patents were issued, and the number to be issued next week will amount to 328—a great increase over the number formally issued.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

MATCH DAY AT JEROME PARK.

Four Races Run---Fine Sport for a Rainy Day.

The meeting of the American Jockey Club was inaugurated yesterday on the Jerome Park Course, Fordham, with four match races, the day being devoted to that purpose. The opening must be regarded as a success, so far as the bringing of the horses to the post, the handling of the nags during the different contests and the time made on the track in the "dashes" are concerned, notwithstanding the anticipatory drawbacks of a rather gloomy forenoon and its uncomfortable and dispiriting realization in a rainy afternoon. For scenic attraction, beauty of the surrounding country and convenience of access by the different routes and means of conveyance which lead from New York to Westchester county, Jerome Park compares favorably with—if it does not exceed—any of the more prominent turf centres in America, and a trip from the metropolitan centre through Harlem, Mott Haven and Tremont to its gates affords a sense of healthful enjoyment, invigorating pleasure, with the contemplation of a vast municipal development at one and the same time. These facts were fully attested yesterday by the attendance of a very considerable number of persons on the course, despite the unfavorable state of the weather and in face of the fact that a "trot"—always exciting to and in favor with the people—took place on Long Island, and, by advertisement, drew thither thousands of persons, including very many of the patrons of the Fordham turf. "Match Day," which occurred yesterday, at Jerome Park does not, we concede, bring to the course that universality of popular representation which is to be met on the different roads which lead to the Downs, England, on "Derby Day," or which will be perfected in Rome during the session of the coming Ecumenical Council. It develops, however, peculiar social features and an attendance and aspect peculiarly American. We have, as yet, no crown to symbol royalty on a "grand stand," no scions of an ennobled class determined on an inglorious renewal of the "joust" and "jostle" and wassail of their ancestors during the races; but neither have we in noisy, riotous and meaningless comminglement, during one day of the 365, the costermonger with his "cart," the "knowing" one with his "trap," the Gypsy with her cards, the "blackleg" with his "little book," the man with the "joker" and thimbles, or the "ticket-of-leave man" with his mechanical aids for the garotte, highway robbery or petty thefts, just as he deems the operations tolerably safe and reasonably profitable. The absence of the members of such "dangerous classes" from American race courses will ever render the attendance on the turf grounds of this country apparently slim when taken in comparison with the crowds drawn out on the more prominent anniversaries of the British sport; but it may be claimed, with great justice, that what we lack in numbers is more than compensated by the class and character of the men whom we turn out—our youths educated, refined, and of substantial wealth; our middle aged men calm, reflective, yet full of fun; our aged men conscious of wealth, yet anxious to recuperate, by the enjoyment of the fresh air and amusement, any physical deterioration which they may have incurred in its pursuit and acquisition; with our traders resting secure on their first plot or "lot" of real estate, their every day cash transactions, and their consequent solvency.

Those who arrived at the park before noon were disappointed. The grounds were almost tenantless. Restaurant purveyors, with the lessees of lunch counters, were hurrying to and fro, doubting as to the estimate of their supplies, doubtful of their being consumed, distrustful of the weather—it was again sprinkling rain—and almost doleful at the general prospect as to greenbacks and profits in aid of accumulating rent. Jockeys, both of Caucasian and African lineage and tint, were lounging about in numbers, "nutty and swell," as is invariably seen in juveniles who sport the "knowing" cap, the piebald silk, the immaculate "tights" and yellow "tops," without reference to whether the youngster has "streamed" down from either ancestry. The stables were attended by some few grooms and helpers, the stalls being decorously and patiently filled by many of the leading horses already enumerated in the HERALD. Watchmen were on the gates, but, like St. Peter after great war battles on mother earth, they had during many hours little employment, the key appearing "rusty and the lock dull" in their hands, and, with the same result as in his case, not "that the place by any means was full," but that they did not appear to be, as intelligent sentinels should, "in full possession of their orders." As the day advanced a casual "blue ribbon" was seen to flit around the Club House, flags and lines were carried hither and thither, "pool" sellers began to arrive, and the one-horse barrow went its rounds, stimulating the absorbent capacity of the sanded track, so that it might not become "muddy." At half-past one o'clock a few private carriages drove in. They were soon followed by others, and a little time subsequently one or two of "ye ladies faire" were observed in the windows of the Club House parlors. Their appearance was encouraging, and, as the greatest sportsmen have been frequently superstitious, the fact that there was an intermission in the rain pour soon afterwards induced a frequent remark, to the effect that in this instance it was really useful. Showers continued to fall at intervals, however, to a short time before three o'clock, the excitement among the spectators became very animated, horses were "walked" around, and the stewards were seen here and there, and now and then, but gradually approximating nearer and more near to the judges' stand. Captain Wilson, of the Thirty-second Police precinct, was on duty with one hundred men under his command. The captain was early on the ground, his intimate knowledge of the locality and its surroundings, his watchful yet bland address, sauvity and firmness marking him at once as the "right man," and in the "right place." The captain posted his officers in sections of "threes" and "fours" at well chosen spots, and evidently on the *qui vive* for anything which should occur. Nothing "turned up," however, perhaps in verification of the adage that "prevention is better than cure."

Mr. Sanford, with others of the stewards, accompanied by Secretary Wheatly, took their positions at three o'clock. Rain continued to fall, but not heavily. At five minutes past three o'clock the word "bring forth" the horses was given. "Pool" selling was kept up busily and with spirit. In a few minutes the horses came to the post for

THE FIRST RACE.

Match for $500, half forfeit; five furlongs.

J. Lawrence entered ch. g. Passaic, aged..... 1
J. F. Purdy entered ch. g. Rocks, aged..... 2

Time—1:04¼.

The signal being given the horses went away well together, Passaic a little headstrong. Immediately after starting Passaic struck against the first flag displayed near one of the quarter posts; so after a pretty fair brush, with some rouse in it, the dash came to nothing. Betting in favor of Passaic. The second was soon called. Coming round to the post the horses were immediately off again, after an even, good start. The riders worked them to a pretty spirited "dash," with Passaic taking the lead. Rocks pulled out when approaching the half mile, but fell off after the effort, when Passaic, pulling out, won easily by three lengths.

SECOND RACE.

Match for $5,000 a side; half forfeit; one mile.

R. W. Cameron entered b. f., 2 years old, by Leamington, dam Jerusalem..... 1
John Hunter entered b. c., by Censor, dam the Gloamin, by imp. Glencoe..... 2

Time—1:54¼.

After some little difficulty the horses were got away. The start was declared false. Coming up again they went of with Cameron's apparently in fine tone. He went out with the lead, and maintained it during the three-quarter round. Here Mr. Hunter's colt neared him some. He fell off again, however, Mr. Cameron's filly beating him easily.

THIRD RACE.

Match for $1,000 a side; half forfeit; one mile.

A. Belmont entered imp. b. c. Gleneig, 3 years, by Citadel, dam Bapta..... 1
L. W. Jerome entered b. f. Rapture, 3 years, by imp. Lapaulst, dam Parachute..... 2

Time—1:49¾.

The horses were let go immediately after a preliminary gallop. The first start was declared a false one by the judges, disapprobation being expressed by some of the betting men at the decision. At the post again, they went away after what was termed by many a poor "let go." Gleneig was the favorite from the beginning and won easily, after a very good dash made by both, by six lengths.

FOURTH RACE.

Match for $1,000 a side; half forfeit; three-fourths of a mile.

Hunter and Travers entered ch. f. Intrigue, 2 yrs., by Balrownie, dam Emma Johnson..... 1
M. A. Littell entered ch. c. ——, 2 yrs., by Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose..... 2

Time—1:25¾.

The horses went off easily. Intrigue took the lead almost immediately, and maintained it, winning easily.

The crowd dispersed in an orderly manner, the regular turfmen seeking their hotels and their homes, engaged with "calculations" for the contests and issues of Saturday.

The trial of Reed, the Spiritualist, who was arrested at Waterbury, Conn., for obtaining money under false pretences, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. His council admitted that he was a humbug and a cheat, but the prosecution could find no witness who would testify that he had been led to attend the show by the belief in any of Reed's pretensions, which was necessary to substantiate the charge.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

Second Day of the Summer Meeting—Great Contest Between American Girl, Lucy and Goldsmith Maid—American Girl the Winner in Three Straight Heats.

The second day of the summer meeting, and the day set apart for the great race between American Girl, Lucy, Goldsmith Maid, Lady Thorn, George Wilkes, Bashaw, Jr., and Myron Perry, was yesterday. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, and the general belief that a postponement would take place on account of it, the race came off at the appointed hour, in the presence of a larger number of spectators than it was reasonable to suppose would have visited the course under such inauspicious circumstances as a rainy day and a probable postponement. Previous to the first heat, however, the track was in pretty fair condition, and the proprietor, deeming that a postponement would be a great disappointment to the large number in attendance, decided that the race should go on. Four of the seven entries, including Lady Thorn, George Wilkes Myron and Bashaw, Jr., declined the race and did not put in an appearance. The ostensible reason of this declination was the same in every case, that of lameness. Lameness is quite possible with trotters as well as with racers; but whether lameness was the real cause we are unable to say, although our private opinion is that the 2:21 made by American Girl at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds on Saturday last had something to do with it. There was more astonishment and regret expressed by the spectators at the non-appearance of Lady Thorn than at the absence of all the others. They had expected to see a grand contest between her and American Girl, whom she had twice beaten in the early part of the season, when the latter was unskillfully driven and not in the best condition possible, but who had now recovered herself so fully that the opinion had become prevalent that should she and Lady Thorn again meet the latter would be compelled to resign the laurels she had won as queen of the turf. So deeply had this impression taken root among sporting men since the gallant performance of the Bashaw mare on Saturday last that in the pools, and before it was known that Lady Thorn would not start, American Girl sold for even money against the field. There is very little prospect of these two mares again coming into competition, as the owners of Lady Thorn have declined to match her against American Girl, as the probability is strong that she would be beaten. At the same time they are both entered, however, for purses to be trotted for at various places, at Narragansett, Mystic Park, &c. The general impression, however, in relation to Lady Thorn is that she and Mountain Boy will do their trotting in company throughout the country, where there will be no danger of competition with such formidable rivals as they would have to encounter in the purses to be given at the great trotting centres. George Wilkes probably declined the race for the same reason that Lady Thorn did. That Bashaw, Jr., did not put in an appearance is not to be wondered at by those who saw his condition last Saturday, and remarked that he carried a great deal too much flesh for successful competition with such an adversary as American Girl. He had become a great favorite from the fine trotting he had exhibited in the contest at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and many were disappointed in not seeing him in this race; yet, no doubt, his owner acted wisely in adopting the course he pursued.

The withdrawal of the horses we have mentioned left only American Girl, Lucy and Goldsmith Maid to contend for the purse of $2,000, but they were quite enough to make a spirited and exciting contest. A better race we have rarely witnessed, and it seemed so entirely satisfactory to the spectators as to make amends for their disappointment in not seeing Lady Thorn. The race was very fast, and, considering the condition of the track, in the two last heats particularly, was one of the best on record, the time made being 2:22½, 2:23 and 2:25. The last heat might have been trotted much quicker had sufficient pressure being brought to bear on American Girl to develop her utmost energy, as she trotted throughout and won the heat pretty much as she pleased. She won the race in three straight heats, taking the first money, and Lucy was second, she having beaten Goldsmith Maid in the last heat, after a spirited and energetic struggle on the homestretch. The contest for the second money between Lucy and Goldsmith Maid, after they had relinquished the contest with American Girl, was particularly exciting, and strongly interested the spectators by its closeness throughout, and especially at the finish, where Lucy succeeded in carrying Goldsmith Maid to a break and beating her at the score. In fact, so close were they together that many were in doubt as to the victor until after the decision of the judges had been rendered in favor of Lucy. This chronicles the second Bashaw victory within a week, in the two great events that have taken place within that time, they carrying off all the honors and nearly all the money.

Whatever may have been the condition of the horses that kept out of the race it is quite certain that those that were in it were in the best condition possible, and, to use a popular expression, "they were fit to trot for a man's life," or a very large pile of money, with every prospect of doing justice to the effort. An inspection of their condition before the race led to the belief we have expressed above, and which their subsequent trotting still further confirmed, as they came freshly to the score in every heat that was trotted, and could have done so had they been called upon again. In this connection it is a remarkable circumstance that no split heats have occurred in any of the great races that have taken place this season—something so uncommon as to have attracted the attention of all sporting men; in fact, we have seen predictions that there would be split heats in all the great events, but none of them have been verified by the results that have taken place.

Having nothing further of interest to speak of in this review, except to state that a smart shower of rain, after the first heat, had the effect of deadening the track considerably and making it somewhat slower than it otherwise would have been, we will now give an account of the race as it fell within the scope of our observation.

THE TROTTING.

First Heat.—American Girl was the favorite against the field at one hundred to seventy. But three started, Lucy winning the pole, American Girl the middle place, and Goldsmith Maid the outside. American Girl had the best of the send-off, and at once took a lead of a length, Goldsmith Maid second, while Lucy, almost as soon as the word was given, broke up and fell off several lengths. She broke up again on the turn and got further behind. Goldsmith Maid also broke up on the turn, but did not lose much ground. At the quarter pole, in thirty-six seconds, American Girl led one length, Goldsmith Maid second, six lengths ahead of Lucy. Going down the backstretch American Girl showed a little daylight, and then Goldsmith Maid broke up again and fell off a couple of lengths more, Lucy being about four lengths in the rear. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:11½, American Girl led but two lengths, as Goldsmith Maid trotted very fast after her break; but on the lower turn American Girl trotted away from her, and led four lengths to the three-quarter pole, while Lucy, who was making no effort for the heat, was about eight lengths behind. Swinging into the homestretch, Goldsmith Maid was urged to her utmost and gained so trifingly that her driver gave up to despair after passing the drawgate, and American Girl came home an easy winner of the heat by three lengths. Lucy was eight or ten lengths behind Goldsmith Maid. Time of the heat, 2:22½.

Second Heat.—American Girl was then the favorite at one hundred to forty, with few takers. Goldsmith Maid had the best of the start and soon took a lead of a length, American Girl and Lucy side and side. They had American Girl in the pocket for a short time. Lucy, however, dashed after Goldsmith Maid and soon collared her, and they went to the quarter pole in that way in thirty-six seconds, and Goldsmith Maid had about a neck the best of it. An rican Girl was one length behind on the outside. Going down the backstretch American Girl trotted very fast and soon took sides with the others, and the trio trotted head and head for half of the stretch. Then Lucy showed her face in front, and at the half-mile pole in 1:12, was half a length ahead, Goldsmith Maid second, half a length in advance of American Girl. Going along the lower turn American Girl worked her way up to Goldsmith Maid's head, and they kept side and side until they began to swing into the homestretch. Here Goldsmith Maid lagged the turn so closely that she gained about a length on American Girl before they got into straight work. Now American Girl made a vigorous effort for the lead, soon overtook Goldsmith Maid, passed her, and was a length in front at the drawgate. Having secured the advantage, she found no difficulty in retaining it, and led to the score about the same distance in advance, and won the heat in 2:23. Lucy was six or eight lengths behind, she being evidently restrained by her driver as soon as he saw there was no possibility of his winning the heat.

Third Heat.—There was now no betting offered on the result. American Girl got away best, Goldsmith Maid breaking up as soon as the word was given. She had not settled to a trot when Lucy also left her legs, giving American Girl a lead of a length and a half, Goldsmith Maid second, two lengths in front of Lucy. The latter broke up a second time on the turn. American Girl led to the quarter pole three lengths ahead of Goldsmith Maid in thirty-six seconds and a half, Goldsmith Maid second, two lengths ahead of Lucy. Going along the backstretch American Girl had everything her own way, and was not urged, Roden apparently reserving her powers to be exercised when necessary. She was four lengths in front about midway of the stretch, but at the half-mile pole she only led about two and a half lengths, Goldsmith Maid second, one length in front of Lucy. The two latter then broke up, and when they recovered American Girl was four lengths clear of Goldsmith Maid, the latter being two lengths ahead of Lucy. At the three-quarter pole American Girl was five lengths in front, and $100 to $5 were offered on her winning the race. Goldsmith Maid at this time was two lengths and a half ahead of Lucy; but the struggle was then about to commence between these two mares for the second purse, neither of them having any chance at all for the first. The contest had been relinquished for that prize, and every effort was now made by them for the next best. Lucy came with a rush around the turn, and at every stride gained a trifle on Goldsmith Maid. All eyes were centred on them, and it was as exciting as any portion of the race. Goldsmith Maid led one length at the drawgate, but still Lucy maintained her brush and never flagged until she reached the score. She caught Goldsmith Maid when about thirty yards from the stand, when the latter broke up and ran over the score head and head with Lucy. American girl won the heat by three lengths and the judges awarded the second purse to Lucy. Time of heat, 2:25. The following is a

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, June 2.—Purse $2,500, $1,400 to the first, $500 to the second, $350 to the third and $250 to the fourth horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W Lovell entered b. m. American girl.....	1	1	1
N. Holcomb entered b. m. Lucy.....	3	3	2
B. Doble entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid.....	2	2	3
D. Pfifer entered b. m. Lady Thorn.....	dr.		
W. Borst entered br. s. George Wilkes.....	dr.		
G. W. Nelson entered ch. s. Bashaw, Jr.....	dr.		
M. Roden entered b. g. Myron Perry.....	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	*Half.*	*Mile.*
First heat.....	36	1:11½	2:22½
Second heat.....	36	1:12	2:23
Third heat.....	36½	1:13	2:25

SPORTSMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

The Second Day's Proceedings—Meeting of the Club—Election of Officers.

SYRACUSE, June 2, 1869.

It is a gala time at Syracuse. The suburbs will smell of powder for a week to come. Not that the skilful marksmen have quickly lessened the stock of pigeons—3,000 have yet to be disposed of—but the mania for shooting has extended to the boys. No sooner has the lucky pigeon speedily quitted the trap, confronted an erring aim and gloriously escaped than it is encountered at the boundary of the grounds by a horde of urchins whose simultaneous fire soon riddle it to death. So that from the moment the actual sport is commenced an incessant rattle is kept up the livelong day. The interest in this match has been very great. To-day the grounds were largely attended, and, notwithstanding the oppressiveness of the weather, for the sun was extremely hot, few of the seats set apart for spectators were left unoccupied. The street cars ran right to the grounds, each vehicle conveying as many as it could possibly support, while the drivers, in imitation of their brethren in New York, swore ferociously—a circumstance generally occurring when the car is full.

The shooting to-day was an improvement in some particulars upon the display of yesterday, which, while pretty fair, might yet have been much better. As for the birds no complaints could reasonably be made, for they were both strong and in excellent condition. The wind that prevailed in the morning unfortunately died away, leaving the pigeons an easy prey to the more experienced shots. Of the forty-three competitors for the single trap shoot, open to all comers at ten single birds each, only one succeeded in completing the task, there being seven who killed nine, five who killed eight and nine who disposed of seven. The amateurs had decidedly the best of the professionals, whose exhibition fell far short of what was anticipated. When the first prize had been won by Weighell several parties endeavored to compete for it—men who had watched the proceedings all along—but the attempt was deservedly frustrated.

The rifle shooting took place outside the grounds, but did not attract many spectators. With some trifling exceptions, nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings. There was certainly an antagonistic feeling entertained toward the professionals competing, but they turned out to be less powerful opponents than might have been expected. In the shooting of the ties particularly, both Ward and Bogardus were far behind, as the score will show. As already mentioned, Mr. J. Weighell, of Rochester, the only person who carried a clean string of birds, won the first prize, a solid silver card stand. The following is the result of the competion for second, third and fourth prizes:—

SHOOTING OFF TIES—NINES.
Five birds—26 yards rise.

T. C. Ringueberg.....	0	1	0	1	0—2
A. Kennedy.....	0	1	1	1	0—3
H. Bogardus.....	1	0	0	0	0—1
A. Kleinman.....	1	1	1	1	1—5
R. Newell.....	1	1	1	0	0—3
J. H. Mann.....	1	1	1	0	1—4
S. Ward.....	1	0	1	0	0—2

Mr. A. Kleinman, of Calumetta, Ill., having killed his five birds, won the second prize—a solid silver goblet.

RIGHTS.
Five birds—26 yards rise.

A. H. Morse.....	1	1	1	0	0—3
C. Felton.....	1	1	0	1	1—4
W. Geils.....	1	1	1	0	1—4
P. Featherstone.....	0	1	1	1	1—4
George J. Marsh.....	1	1	1	1	0—4

31 yards rise.

Felton.....	1	1	1	0	0—3	1	1	1
Geils.....	1	0	1	0	1—3	0	0	0
Featherstone.....	1	0	0	1	0—2			
Marsh.....	0	1	0	0	1—3			

And Mr. C. Felton, of Buffalo, was winner of the third prize, silver mounted powder flask, shot pouch and drinking cup.

SEVENS.
25 yards rise.

E. A. Kelsey.....	1	1	0	0	1—3
C. H. Fincke.....	1	0	0	0	0—1
H. P. Kirp.....	1	0	0	1	1—3
H. C. Brown.....	1	1	1	0	1—4
E. B. Hamilton.....	0	0	1	0	0—1
E. Hudson.....	1	1	1	1	0—4
W. A. Lyon.....	1	0	1	0	0—2
W. Higham.....	1	0	1	0	1—3
J. Sees.....	1	1	0	1	0—3

31 yards rise.

H. C. Brown.....	0	0	0	1	0—1
E. Hudson.....	1	1	1	0	1—4

Mr. Hudson, of Syracuse, winning the fourth prize, pair solid silver butter knives.

It will be seen, therefore, that the amateurs went far ahead of those whose reputation led many to expect that they would easily carry off the honors. On the whole, but for the broiling sun, it was a very agreeable day.

As previously stated, the convention adjourned till last night in order to name a place for the next convention. Shortly before one o'clock the Onondaga Sportsmen's club rooms were crowded, and more jovial or pleasant looking knights of the trigger could not be found. Some of the graceful Fra Diavolo stamp, others of the well developed jolly farmer class, while nearly all showed a sterling, sportsmanlike appearance, dauntless, honest and straightforward. The proceedings of the previous meeting having been approved, Messrs. H. S. Flower, F. C. Brown and Henry Knapp appeared as delegates from the Nimrod and Walton Club of Palmyra, and M. Mabew, from the Forest and Field Club of Utica. A resolution was offered to the effect that no man shall contend for a prize at the Annual State School who is not an actual resident of the State of New York. This resolution seemed to meet with great approbation, as many were opposed to allowing the experts of other States to contend for the prizes, on the ground that it would destroy the interest taken in the annual meetings of the association. It was, however, ruled out of order, it being an amendment to the constitution requiring one month's notice, which was accordingly given. After some discussion it was agreed that the next convention should be held at Rochester, and the following officers were then elected:—President, C. C. Morse, Rochester; first Vice President, S. Compson, Seneca Falls; second Vice President, Robert Newell, Buffalo; Recording Secretary, J. B. Sage, Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, E. S. Billings, Rochester; Treasurer, S. M. Spencer, Rochester. The next convention will be held between the 1st of May and 15th of June.

The display to-day attracted a large concourse of people, in the morning the weather was truly charming, but as the day advanced Sol burst forth in all his splendor, compelling a hasty retreat to the shade, indeed, owing to the intense heat, many were compelled to leave. An additional attraction was provided this morning, consequent upon the match between Ward and Bogardus at 100. The other events on the programme were casting the fly, the contest taking place on waters contiguous to the grounds, the first prize being a silver mounted fly rod and the second a solid silver tobacco box, and the State trap shoot, on single birds each, open to members of organized clubs and county delegates. There were three prizes, a solid silver nut spoon and pick; second, solid silver pair salt cellars; third, shot-pouch, powder flask and drinking cup. The competition was very keen, particularly in the trap shoot, which gave rise to much excitement.

The sports of the day were inaugurated by "casting of the fly," the first prize for which was awarded to Seth Green of Rochester, distance 77 feet, and the second prize to George J. Ostrander, of Syracuse, distance 45 feet.

The special trap shot match between H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and J. Ward, of Toronto, then took place, at 50 birds for $200 a side, Ward won by one bird.

In the State trap shoot, Robert Newell, of Buffalo, took the first prize, E. Hudson, of Syracuse, the second, and C. Felton, of Buffalo, the third.

The day closed with a special double match between H. Bogardus and J. Ward, against R. Newell and George C. Smith, for $50 a side, at 40 rises. The former were the winners by five birds.

The annual supper at the Vanderbilt House to-night was