NARRAGANSETT PARK.

Third Day of the September Trotting Meeting.

Grand and Fashionable Attendance, Delightful Weather, Fine Track and Exciting Contests.

Lucille the Winner of the 2:50 Purse and Harry Harley the 2:26 Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28, 1871.

This was a lovely day for sports of the turf; the sun shone brightly, while a delicious breeze blew over the track during the afternoon. The attendance was larger than on any previous day during the meeting, and everything passed off harmoniously.

Two trots were on the card, the first being for horses that had never beaten 2:50, and the second for horses that had never trotted better than 2:26. In the first event there were seven entries, six coming to the post. These were Lucille, Joe, Jack Poor, Steyversant, Jerry Drew and Castle Boy. The other entry, Clipper, was not on the ground. Lucille was the favorite over the field, her capital race of Tuesday warranting the odds laid on her. She is a fine young mare of the Gold Dust stock, and, it will be remembered, trotted well in her four-year-old form at Fleetwood and Prospect Parks last year.

In the second trot there were five entries, consisting of Mr. Buck's Harry Harley, Dan Pfifer's H. W. Genet, J. J. Bowen's Royal John, John L. Doty's Charles E. Loew, and John Lovett's Lula. The latter was withdrawn on account of illness. H. W. Genet was the favorite in the pool sales, Harry Harley being second choice, while Royal John and Charles E. Loew brought together about as much as Harley. This was a lively betting race, and large amounts were wagered on the result. Royal John won the first and second heats of the race and became an immense favorite over the others. Harry Harley, however, beat him the three subsequent heats in good style, and his backers won heavily. Genet was taken with cramps soon after the race began, and had to be withdrawn after the second heat. The race was very exciting, and afforded much delight to the spectators.

THE FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Steyversant won the pole, Jerry Drew the second place, Castle Boy third, Joe fourth, Jack Poor fifth and Lucille outside. They scored six times before they were started. Steyversant had the lead, Castle Boy second, Joe third, Jack Poor fourth, Jerry Drew fifth and Lucille sixth. When they reached the quarter pole Lucille was on the lead, Steyversant second, Jerry Drew third, Castle Boy fourth, Joe fifth and Jack Poor sixth. The time to that point was thirty-eight seconds. There was no change of positions down the backstretch, and the half mile was made by Lucille in 1:16. Joe broke up several times on the way around and had no chance of beating Lucille, although he is the much faster horse. Lucille kept in front to the end, winning the heat by half a dozen lengths, Steyversant second, Jerry Drew third, Joe fourth, Castle Boy fifth, Jack Poor sixth. Time of the heat, 2:31¾.

Second Heat.—Steyversant had the lead, Lucille second, Castle Boy third, Joe fourth, Jerry Drew fifth, Jack Poor sixth. Lucille broke on the turn, and Steyversant went to the front and passed the quarter-pole one length in front of Joe, in thirty-nine seconds. Castle Boy was third, Lucille fourth, Jack Poor fifth and Jerry Drew sixth. Going down the backstretch Steyversant kept the lead, and passed the half-mile pole in 1:17½, half a length ahead of Joe, Lucille third, Castle Boy fourth, Jack Poor fifth and Jerry Drew sixth. Steyversant broke up after getting into the homestretch, and Joe took the lead and came home a winner of the heat by two lengths, Lucille second, Steyversant third, Castle Boy fourth, Jerry Drew fifth and Jack Poor sixth. Time of the heat, 2:31¾.

Third Heat.—Jack Poor was withdrawn. Joe took the lead, Lucille second, Steyversant third, Castle Boy fourth and Jerry Drew fifth. At the quarter pole Joe led two lengths, in thirty-eight seconds, Lucille second; Jerry Drew was third, Steyversant fourth and Castle Boy last. Joe kept in front down the backstretch, passing the half-mile pole in 1:16, closely followed by Lucille, the other horses being practically out of the race. At the three-quarter pole Joe led one length, and this advantage he brought home, making the heat in 2:29. Lucille was two lengths in front of Jerry Drew and Castle Boy was distanced.

Fourth Heat.—Steyversant had the lead, Jerry Drew second, Lucille third, Joe fourth and on a break. At the quarter pole Steyversant led a neck, Lucille second, six lengths ahead of Joe, who was a length in front of Drew. Time, thirty-eight and a half seconds. At the half-mile pole Steyversant still led, Lucille second, Joe third, Drew fourth. Time, 1:16. Steyversant then broke up, and the race was left for Joe and Lucille to decide. The mare led into the homestretch, and after a hundred yards Joe overtook and was passing her, when he left his feet, and Lucille came home a winner by two lengths in 2:33¾. Jerry Drew was third and Steyversant fourth.

Fifth Heat.—Lucille had the lead, Joe second, Jerry Drew third, Steyversant fourth. Lucille broke going around the turn, and Joe led to the quarter pole, Jersey Drew second, Steyversant third, Lucille fourth. Time forty seconds. Lucille then passed the others and pressed Joe to the half-mile pole, the latter passing half a length ahead in 1:17¼. Lucille and Joe had a desperate race from there to the score, never being apart. But Lucille landed a winner by half a length, making the mile in 2:32¾. Jerry Drew was third and Steyversant fourth. Lucille won first purse, Joe the second and Steyversant the third.

SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSETT PARK, Sept. 28.—Purse $2,000.—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:50—$1,200 to first, $500 to second and $300 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Charles S. Green entered br. m. Lucille	1	2	2	1	1
Daniel Mace entered s. g. Joe	4	1	1	2	2
S. F. Twichell entered g. g. Steyversant	2	3	3	4	4
Pat McGuire entered b. h. Jerry Drew	3	5	4	3	3
M. Roden entered b. g. Castle Boy	5	4	dis.		
J. J. Bowen entered b. g. Jack Poor	6	6	dr.		
B. F. Akers entered s. g. Clipper	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:16	2:31¾
Second heat	39	1:17½	2:31¾
Third heat	38	1:16	2:29
Fourth heat	38½	1:16	2:30¾
Fifth heat	40	1:17¼	2:32¾

THE SECOND TROT.

First Heat.—H. W. Genet won the pole, Harry Harley the second place, Royal John third, and Charles E. Loew outside. Harry Harley was a trifle in front when they left the score, Royal John second, Charles E. Loew third, and Genet fourth. At the quarter pole Royal John led six lengths, Harry Harley second, four lengths in front of Loew, the latter being one length ahead of Genet—Harley, Loew and Genet having broken up. Time to the quarter pole, thirty-eight seconds. Going down the backstretch Loew, Genet and Harley all broke up, and Royal John went away several lengths in front at a slow pace. Time to the half-mile pole, 1:16. Royal John had nothing to do afterwards but to go on and win, which he did by five lengths, Harry Harley second, Loew third, and Genet fourth. Time, 2:32.

Second Heat.—Royal John was the favorite over the field. He took the lead at the start and went to the quarter pole two lengths in front of Harry Harley, the latter being four lengths ahead of Genet, who led Loew about the same distance. Genet, Harley and Loew all broke up on the backstretch, and Royal John was four lengths in front at the half mile pole in 1:14, Harry Harley second, Genet third and Loew fourth. Royal John came steadily on while the others broke up, and won the heat by two lengths, Harry Harley second, eight lengths in front of Loew, who was four lengths in front of Genet. Time of the heat 2:28.

Third Heat.—Royal John was a greater favorite than before over the field, the Genet party hedging all they could. Genet was withdrawn, something being seriously the matter with him requiring the attendance of a veterinarian. At the start Harry Harley and Royal John were head and head, Loew close up. Going around the turn, Royal John went to the front, Harley and Loew breaking up. At the quarter pole Royal John led one length in thirty-eight seconds, Harry Harley second, six lengths ahead of Loew. Harry Harley trotted rapidly down the backstretch and passed Royal John before reaching the half-mile pole, leading past that point half a length in 1:17. Royal John rallied around the lower turn and he and Harley had a neck and neck struggle to the three-quarter pole, and they swung into the homestretch head and head; but Harley had the most trot in him and he soon carried Royal John to a break, and coming away won the heat by eight lengths. Loew was several lengths behind. The time of the heat was 2:33.

Fourth Heat.—Loew had the lead, Royal John second, Harry Harley third. Going around the turn Harry Harley went to the front; but as he reached the quarter pole Royal John was even with him, and they passed that point in thirty-eight seconds. Going down the backstretch Royal John gradually worked away from Harley and led at the half-mile pole by two lengths in 1:14½, Loew two lengths further off. John continued to lead around the lower turn and came into the homestretch one length ahead of Harry. The latter, however, beat him home by a neck after a very exciting engagement, Loew four lengths behind. Time of the heat, 2:30.

Fifth Heat.—Harley was now the favorite at dollars to dimes. Harley took the lead, Royal John second, Loew third. Going around the turn Harley trotted away from the others and was six lengths in front at the quarter pole, in thirty-seven seconds, Royal John second, Loew third, Harley broke on the backstretch and the others closed on him. At the half-mile pole Harley was two lengths ahead, Loew second, Royal John breaking before he reached there. The time was 1:17. Harley then trotted steadily and came home a winner by five lengths, Loew second, three lengths ahead of Royal John. Time, 2:32¼. Harley won the first prize, Royal John the second and Charles E. Loew the third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $3,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:26—$2,000 to first, $1,000 to second and $500 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

James Crecker entered b. g. Harry Harley	2	2	1	1	1
J. J. Bowen entered g. g. Royal John	1	1	2	2	3
John L. Doty entered blk. s. Charles E. Loew (formerly Patchen Chief)	3	3	3	3	2
Daniel Pfiffer entered b. s. H. W. Genet	4	4	dr.		
John Lovell entered b. m. Lula (formerly Jennie Perry)	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:16	2:32
Second heat	37	1:14	2:28
Third heat	38	1:17	2:33
Fourth heat	38	1:14½	2:30
Fifth heat	37	1:17	2:32¼

NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28, 1871.

FIRST RACE.

ASSOCIATION PURSE, $500; two mile heats.

The race was won by Nellie Grey distancing Carlotta. Time, 3:37½.

SECOND RACE.

ASSOCIATION PURSE, $250; mile and a half dash.

Nellie Grey	1
Morgan Scout	2
Hollywood	3
Jim Hinton	4
Evadne	5

Time, 2:40½.

At a meeting of the association last night it was voted to exclude Lee Paul, the owner of Bob Shelton, and his rider from the privilege of the course, for permitting the horse to be distanced in the race yesterday. All bets made and pools sold prior to the fourth heat were declared void by the judges this morning. Bob Shelton was the favorite in the race and heavily backed.

ORANGE COUNTY (N. Y.) HORSE FAIR.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1871.

The fall meeting of the Orange county horse fair, on the Middletown Pleasure grounds, commenced to-day.

The first race was for a purse of $500—three minute horses. There were eight entries. The race was won by br. g. White Heels. Time, 2:37½—2:40—2:43¾.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000; 2:30 horses. There were four entries. The race was won by s. g. Climax. Time, 2:35, 2:37 and 2:34¾.

The third race was for 2:30 horses. There were eleven entries. The race was won by b. g. Bodine in two dead heats.

The fair continues on Saturday.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1871.

The races for October at Point Breeze Park have been abandoned, because at the opening of the entries it was found that the rules of the association requiring that a purse be filled had not been complied with.

ILLEGAL LAND GRABBERS.

The Montclair Railway Company at Their Old Tricks—How They Served a Citizen of Montclair—How Chancellor Zabriskie Served Them.

It has been said that railroad corporations have no souls; that in their opinion the public or individual citizens have no rights which they are bound to respect. This may or may not be exactly true with railroad companies in general, but assuredly does it accurately apply to one railroad company, which is fast securing a clear right and title to be called the Montclair Railway Land Grabbing Company, over in New Jersey. For the sixth time within a year or so this corporation has been brought before the Courts for encroachments on the rights, privileges and properties of private citizens. The particulars of

THE LATEST CASE

appear to be as follows:—In the construction of their road, which runs through the town of Montclair, near Newark, their route lay across the lands of a citizen named Charles Leist. On an appeal to the Court a commission was appointed to assess the value of the lands required. This committee made their report and awarded Mr. Leist $1,800. This Mr. Leist claimed was very considerably below their par value, and he expressed his decided dissatisfaction and intention to appeal the matter to the Courts. On this becoming known to the company he was approached by Mr. Spaulding, the Superintendent, and Mr. Loomis, the Civil Engineer of the company. These effected with him, in behalf of the company, an arrangement that he was to receive the $1,800 in cash and be allowed to take his house, worth about as much more, to another part of his property. The money was paid over; but before the house had been touched the President of the company, J. H. Pratt, appeared on the scene and declared that

THE AGREEMENT WAS ALL NONSENSE,

that Spaulding nor Loomis had any authority to enter into any such. Leist then paid back the $1,800 and obtained a receipt; thus matters returned to their original position. He proceeded then to secure his remedy by law, and took his case in an appeal before the Essex County Circuit Court. This case is now being tried. In the meantime,

WITHOUT ANY WARRANT OF LAW,

the employés of the company took forcible possession of his lands, and proceeded to remove outhouses, plough up the ground, and make preparations for removing the house. Thereupon Mr. Leist, through his solicitors, Messrs. McArthur and Keen, applied on Wednesday to Chancellor A. J. Zabriskie for an injunction against the company. On a full hearing of the facts the application was granted. By it the defendants are prevented from entering on any part of Mr. Leist's lands until otherwise ordered. A hearing is to take place on the 9th of October before Chancellor Zabriskie at his Chambers, in Jersey City, when a motion will be made to make the injunction perpetual.

THE SOULE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Educational interests in Texas have been greatly neglected of late years, and the result is painfully perceptible in the disorganized condition of the schools, both public and private, in that State. At the commencement of the rebellion the Soule University, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, was in successful operation, and gave promise of becoming one of the leading institutions of learning at the South; but the fortunes of war destroyed its usefulness, scattered its students and measurably broke up its faculty. An earnest effort is now being made to restore this institution to its former prosperity and place it upon a footing with the most favored colleges in the country. The Rev. Mr. Seat has been appointed agent to canvass for donations to the Soule University, and during a protracted tour through Europe, which he made for that purpose, he was eminently successful, having received contributions of rare and valuable works from most of the public libraries, colleges and literary men in France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Denmark and England. Mr. Seat is now in this city, and will gladly receive whatever our authors, publishers, bankers, business men and others may feel disposed to contribute for the benefit of the University which he represents.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Mr. William Chamberlain, a man about sixty years of age and a native of New England, died yesterday morning, at St. Luke's Hospital, from the effects of a self-inflicted wound. Mr. Chamberlain, who was formerly a clerk in the office of the Board of Health, while walking in the Ramble, at Central Park, on Sunday afternoon, stopped suddenly, and, placing the muzzle of a small revolver to his forehead, discharged it. The bullet entered the brain, and it was evident from the moment of his admission to the hospital that he must die. When asked why he had committed the deed Mr. Chamberlain declined giving any reasons for the act and seemed quite contented to die. He had become extremely reduced in circumstances and no cause except poverty is known for the act. Deceased boarded in Lexington avenue, but was wholly unable to meet his expenses. Coroner Herriman was notified. Friends took charge of the remains for interment.

THE GINX'S BABY OF THE BINGHAMTON HOME.

(From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican, Sept. 27.)

Fred. Bowman, the boy who has given the Susquehanna Valley Home so much unpleasant notoriety recently, and the "Ginx's baby" of Broome and Tioga counties, was returned to the Home last evening by Sheriff Martin. The boy cried loudly, and did not want to go back, but Superintendent Van Epps received him with smiles and outstretched hands, and tenderly put him in his little bed.

This "Ginx's baby has boarded with the Sheriff about three weeks, and his capacity for devouring has been fully tested, as a matter of curiosity. His appetite is wonderful, as well as the powers of his stomach. He would eat, at first, the amount of food dealt out in the regular rations, and beg from the prisoners all that was left on their plates. The Sheriff did not exactly want the name of starving the boy, and gradually increased his rations until they were nearly doubled, but never did a scrap of victuals come back on his plate. Sometimes he would be given three rations at one time, and would eat it to the last crumb, but it was liable to make him dyspeptic if continued any great length of time. But the Sheriff can't quite go clear of censure for starving the boy, for when they took him out of jail to carry him to the Home his mouth was full of old tobacco quids that a prisoner had thrown up into one corner of the debtors' cell, and the poor lad was actually devouring them to sustain his physical organization. The double rations of substantial food that he was allowed during the day and a panful of cookies extra at night pleased the youth better than the fare at the Home, and for that reason he shed tears on being transferred to his former quarters. He did not get any old bones to gnaw at the jail between meals, but he could make a lunch of old tobacco quids and was happy. What will become of him now is a matter of considerable interest. He certainly does not need to carry a stick of wood about to give him an appetite.

CITY POLITICS.

The Independent Voters of the Twenty-first Ward.

A mass meeting of this organization was held last evening at Glass Hall, Thirty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, Mr. David M. Koehler, the President of the Association, presiding. The large hall was well filled by a good class of citizens, each of whom appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Mr. R. B. Nooney, a very accomplished speaker, addressed the assemblage in a powerful manner, dwelling at length on the all-absorbing topic of the city's finances. He likewise dilated upon the facts that the political issues of the day between rival parties differ but little. It is not slavery or tariff agitating the country. These issues are things of the past, and what is wanting at this day is an honest administration of the laws and honest men to execute them. He urged upon all honest-minded citizens, irrespective of party, to organize and band together for the sole purpose of electing responsible men, and only men of integrity to govern our city. The speaker touched upon the fact that the Registry laws having been repealed the repeaters had matters all their own way, but it was even admitted by the Ring that James O'Brien, with all the Tammany engineering, could not be counted out as Senator in the Seventh Senatorial district, and neither could the candidate for Assembly, no matter who it is to be.

Mr. DAVID M. KOEHLER, President of the Association, followed Mr. Nooney at length, paying a high tribute to Mr. O'Brien's official career, eulogizing him as an honest man and the poor man's friend.

Mr. LEVY BERNSTEIN followed in a glowing address.

In consequence of the non-appearance of several other speakers, who were kept away by other meetings, the assembly adjourned at an early hour.

The Shandley Central Organization.

The Central Organization of the Shandley Associations of New York met last evening in Irving Hall, Mr. M. H. Whalen in the chair. Bylaws prepared by a committee were read and adopted. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was next read and approved. The first of the resolutions is the expression of confidence in Edward J. Shandley, and admiration and respect for his character and abilities; nominating him for the office of Register, and earnestly recommending his nomination to Tammany Hall. Judge Shandley's past record is very happily termed "a tower of strength." A committee which waited on Mr. William Tweed to submit the resolutions to his criticism next reported. Mr. Ford, the chairman of the committee, related the interview he had with the "Boss," in which he had said that Shandley was his candidate and promised to present his nomination at the next meeting of the war chiefs of Tammany. The committee had also sought an interview with Mr. Sweeny, but had failed to find him. However, Mr. Sweeny had assured Mr. Tweed (so Mr. Tweed told the committee) that anything that Mr. Tweed said was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Sweeny. The "Boss" had also had something to say recommending the sending of delegates from the Shandley organization to the Convention at Rochester, and further, it was proposed to have a procession of the delegates on their arrival in Rochester, with glaring torches and mighty drums and wind instruments. The mention of this was greeted by decided applause. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported. Colonel Christian Schwartzwaelder having declined to become President had selected instead Mr. Charles W. Brookes. The other officers are as follows:—Vice Presidents, Michael H. Whalen, J. Henry Ford, Dr. Walton, M. Fleming and Colonel John R. Fellows; Secretaries, Michael Healy, James Kearney and Robert McKay; Treasurer, General William Miles; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Laughton. The report was accepted. The meeting then adjourned until the 7th of October, when action will be taken preparatory to holding a huge mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Judge Shandley.

The Fourth Ward German Association.

At a meeting of the German-American Association of the Fourth ward last night the following resolutions were introduced and adopted:—

Whereas the impending elections require harmonious and united action in order to attain the nomination for our State Senate and Assembly of none but able and honest men, and whereas our association does not acknowledge any party considerations, but knows only a Tammany clique on one side and an anti-Tammany organization on the other, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to act in concert with all other organizations of this ward and this Assembly—and Senatorial district for the common nomination of suitable candidates—said committee not to consist of any public-office-holders or any men who intend to run for any office in the next election; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to every one of the above mentioned associations, with the invitation to appoint similar committees for immediate deliberation and concerted action.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Democratic County Convention—Election of Delegates to the Rochester Convention.

The Assembly Conventions for the election of delegates to the Rochester Convention were held last night in the various Assembly districts and passed off harmoniously. The names of the gentlemen selected are as follows:—

District.	Delegate.	Alternate.
1	Robert Furey	Patrick Harvey.
2	William C. DeWitt	James Creery.
3	James Carboy	—
4	Thomas Kinsella	—
5	William C. Kingsley	Charles B. Wylie.
6	Joseph Berger	Henry Altenbrand.
7	John Linssy	James Slaven.
8	George Kinkle	Charles Trenchman.
9	John Bergen	—

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Republican Nominations.

Eighteenth Senatorial District.—Morris Winslow.

Chenango County.—County Judge, Horace G. Prindle; District Attorney, Calvin L. Tefft; Superintendent of Poor, George Buell; Justice of Sessions, John P. Thorp; Coroners, S. M. Hand, Horace Halbert; member of Assembly, Andrew Shepardson.

Monroe County.—County Judge, Jerome Fuller; District Attorney, George Raines; Surrogate, W. Dean Stuart; Justice of Sessions, Henry B. Hart; Coroners, Thomas W. Morrison, Thomas V. B. Durand.

Orleans County.—E. Kirk Harte for the Assembly.

Democratic Delegates.

Rockland County.—At a convention of democratic electors of Rockland county, held at the Court House in Clarkstown on the 28th inst., James S. Haring was elected delegate to the State Convention and Andrew E. Suffern delegate to the Judiciary Convention; also five delegates to the Senatorial Convention, with instructions to support the nomination of a candidate from said county.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Letter of John Quincy Adams Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

QUINCY, Sept. 27, 1871.

HON. EDWARD AVERY, Chairman Democratic State Convention:—

DEAR SIR—I have received your official announcement that the Convention over which you recently presided at Springfield selected me as their candidate for Governor. I feel very sensibly such a token of the confidence of a large number of fellow citizens, and I gratefully accept the honor. It is unnecessary for me at this day to rehearse to my friends in Massachusetts my opinions upon public affairs, especially as they were substantially epitomized in the resolves adopted by the Convention. They have undergone no recent change. Now, as formerly, I think it wise to use calm and moderate methods in dealing with questions of State, to adhere scrupulously to constitutional forms in enforcing the will of the people, and to make haste slowly with revolutionary reforms. But I may be pardoned if, in view of a hesitation which lingers here and there, I declare my especial satisfaction at the position adopted by the Convention in respect to the later amendments to the constitution of the United States. I am heartily glad to see good citizens who have disputed the plan of adjustment required by the party in power so long as it was debatable, acquiesce cheerfully when once it has become irrevocable. It seems to me to be the part of patriotism now to accept honestly and without mental reservation those amendments as the final settlement and pacification of the civil war, and then to turn resolutely away from the irritating and painful memories of the past to the pressing duties of the future. That future, if we wisely improve it, may be made to redeem, and more than redeem, all the sufferings and all the errors of the past. It may warn us to guard jealously the invaluable habit of local self-governments, while we yield to the irresistible instincts of national unity. It may teach us to alleviate oppressive taxation by economy and skill in fiscal management, so that a tariff may no longer strangle trade. Universal amnesty and equal rights may once again demonstrate to the world that the people at their homes may be trusted to preserve the peace and maintain the principles of liberty without soldiers to make them afraid. And, above all, a kindly and considerate policy towards vanquished citizens may make us again a prosperous and happy people, cordially united in a friendship based upon mutual esteem and cemented by identical interests. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *American* of the 28th inst. says that the recently elected members of the Republican State Central Committee of Maryland met on the 27th for the purpose of organization. General A. W. Denison was elected chairman of the committee and Mr. John McGarigle Secretary.

FOUL PLAY IN NEWARK.

Yesterday morning John Kingsland, a colored youth of Newark, was found lying insensible in Front street under circumstances of a very suspicious nature. It is feared he was thrown out of a wagon by some evil-disposed person. His face and head were badly lacerated and bruised. He remained unconscious up to late yesterday. The police are working up the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At a time when the stage of this city is abandoned to the inanities of dialect plays, with their vulgar repetitions, or to scarcely less objectionable expositions of fast life in what we have been accustomed to regard as respectable circles, it is not wonderful that the appearance of a true *artiste* should call forth an unwonted degree of popular enthusiasm. Whatever the intrinsic value of Miss Cushman's acting may be it is undoubtedly increased by contrast. Without adopting the somewhat exaggerated eulogies that have been passed upon her by friendly critics, who were, no doubt, as much moved by the memory of what Miss Cushman was as by her present force, we can admit that at this moment she stands alone, the brilliant evening star of the dramatic sky. And her glory and brightness are rendered more striking and effective by the intense gloom by which she is surrounded. When ten years ago Miss Cushman stood among us in the very ripe maturity of her physical and intellectual powers her original and forcible delineation of dramatic characters, especially of the weird hag Meg Merrillies, left such a deep impression on the public mind that the shadow of her former glories more than half conceals the weakness that nature inherits from time, and strongly influences the appreciation of the hour. We do not complain that it is so, but we object, in the interest of high art, to the ignoring of a fact which is painfully apparent. It is in no spirit of unkindness nor of hypercriticism that we remind Miss Cushman of a truth that she more than any other must feel. Age, even when, as in her case, it comes gently and almost regretfully, is ever fatal to physical vigor. The weak body wears out before the strong intellect; and, though the soul may continue to burn to the last with youthful fire, the medium of expressing the passions and impulses halts and wearies in the performance. It is impossible to look upon Miss Cushman and not to feel this truth. The intellect is still vigorous, but the physical organs lack the combined strength and mobility which convey forcible impressions without evidencing effort. It is no fault and no reproach to Miss Cushman that it is so. If there be blame it belongs to envious nature, that delights to sour the fruit almost as soon as it has ripened. As there is nothing eternal in this world the brightest intellects must become dull and the strongest physical powers decay. It is useless to struggle against time or hope to recall our youth or its triumphs; and if we will continue to struggle when the days for combating have passed we must do so under unfavorable conditions; nor can it be expected that former glory should be accepted in place of present power.

In selecting the character of Queen Catharine on the occasion of her reappearance Miss Cushman has shown a thorough appreciation of the influence of time. Had she chosen to select one of the old, familiar characters calling for continued violent exertion the change that has been wrought would have been still more perceptible. The well-poised matronly character, with its mingled pride of queen, and tenderful, womanly weakness which Shakspeare has drawn, calling for judicious rather than powerful acting, is admirably suited to the Miss Cushman of to-day. There is just enough of force required in the more striking scenes to enable the actress to exhibit some of the old fire and the boldness of conception which made her in the shadowful past famous, and gave her a great name, which imposes its glory on a new generation. The difficulties in the way of a successful rendering of Shakspeare's Queen Catharine are not inconsiderable. So much of the actress' power is conveyed by a face mobile and expressive, but certainly neither good-looking nor queenly, that it is impossible, without serious detriment to the acting, to obtain that reposeful dignity which would naturally be looked for in the daughter of a Spanish King; and this defect runs through the personation until the last act. Here it suits admirably, but rather as the expression of lassitude and physical weakness in the woman than as a spiritual quality of the queen. That air of dignity for which we contend is markedly absent in the scene in the council chamber, though the petition beginning

> I am solicited, not by a few,
> And those of true condition, that your subjects
> Are in great grievance,

is delivered with great effect and womanly feeling. The elocution is perfect, and reveals the educated and carefully trained actress. Every tone and every action is studied and appropriate to the conception. But it is the pleading of an amiable, matronly woman, of a wife to a husband, not the appeal of a queen to her partner. Excellent as is the rendering, we think the queen is too much sunk in the woman. This feeling becomes natural enough in the later scenes, when sorrow and misfortune have overwhelmed the Queen and left her, as she so aptly describes herself, "a poor, weak woman," but that she should exhibit the same characteristics under the widely different conditions in which she appears in the council chamber seems not warranted by logic. In the trial scene Miss Cushman regains much of her early vigor. Here both the qualities and defects of the impersonation become visible. The conception of the scene is strong and there is not wanting certain dignity, but it is accompanied by a stagginess of carriage that interferes with the effect. But in the appeal to the King's love the feelings of an honest woman and loving wife, whom not even injustice could turn away from her lord, are rendered with great force. As a display of artistic power we should choose the passage—

> Sir,
> I am about to weep,

in which we see the queenly pride struggling for mastery with womanly weakness. Admirably conveyed are the mingled feelings of sorrow and impotent anger. For the first time, it is the daughter of a king that speaks. Up to this point we listened to the woman. During the rest of the scene, and culminating in the point where Griffith stops the Queen leaving the court, Miss Cushman exerts all her strength and displays wonderful intensity. Were it not that time has robbed the voice of its richness of tone and vibratory strength we might forget, in the passionful burst of indignation leaving the court, the years that weigh down the actress. It is, however, impossible to avoid perceiving the traces of time. They are continually thrusting themselves upon our notice, and though our admiration for the way in which they are covered up by consummate art makes us see in these natural defects but another triumph of genius, yet we cannot ignore their presence. Some of the critics, in their haste to extol the physical preservation of the great *tragédienne*, have unconsciously done her the injustice of forgetting that it is a greater honor to rise superior to the ravages of time by force of intellect than to have been merely preserved from their wasting influence by a strong animal organization. If anything could increase our respect for Miss Cushman as an *artiste* it is the splendid struggle which she makes with all conquering Time, while visibly bearing traces of his mighty power.

The character of Cardinal Wolsey offers a splendid field for the display of power. Grand and striking, yet subtle and intriguing, as Shakspeare has painted him, there are few *rôles* more calculated to afford the actor full scope for whatever conceptive power may be within him. As a courtier, statesman, churchman and intriguer, full of the force of great talents and overflowing with lofty ambition, Wolsey offers us the study of a great mind moved by various and sometimes contrary emotions, but ever predominated by an all-absorbing ambition. To picture such a man is an ambition worthy of a great artist, and the difficulty of the task makes the effort honorable. Mr. Creswick, who fills this *rôle*, comes to this country with a great English reputation; but the genius of Americans differs so widely from that of their slower and more plodding friends across the water, that it may be questioned whether the peculiar talent of this actor will be as much appreciated here as in England. Mr. Creswick brings to the personation of Wolsey a carefully-trained but somewhat heavy elocution. He delivers himself with certain force, but without much feeling. Impassiveness is evidently the first requirement of dignity in Mr. Creswick's mind, and in this he not reflects the national thought of his country. But we fail to recognize in the tame man dressed in scarlet, who speaks in slow and heavily-cadenced sentences, the impersonation of the grand, bold character who dared to play a king in the game of ambition. There is here no revelation of the strength of character that made the butcher's boy the master of a kingdom. All that is grand and striking in the statesman and courtier is lost in the churchman. This is a sad mistake; for our interest is not so much with Wolsey the cardinal as with Wolsey the statesman and courtier—the man who rules the King, who hates and is hated, not as a cleric but as a leader among men. The grand traits of the character are thus lost, and it is only in the second scene of the third act that Mr. Creswick realizes the character of Wolsey. For a moment we catch a glance of the intriguer in the soliloquy of the Cardinal. The scorn he feels for the contemplated *mésalliance* of the King is forcibly and artistically rendered. But the finest passage occurs after the King quits him, leaving the papers which have caused his ruin in his hands. At this point Mr. Creswick abandons his Saxon stolidity, and depicts with rare skill the intense agony with which the defeat of his schemes of ambition overwhelms him. His interview with the lords who come to revile him is marked by excellent acting, the lofty disdain and impassiveness well becoming the fallen great man, beset by those who but a few hours before paid homage to his power. The conclusion of the interview with Cromwell, when overcome with the thought of the King's ingratitude, and the sudden loss of all his greatness, Wolsey exclaims:—

> Had I but served my God with half the zeal
> I served my king, he would not in mine age
> Have left me naked to mine enemies,

furnished Mr. Creswick with an opportunity for a fine display of power. In those few moments of passion, Mr. Creswick, abandoning his impassiveness and his somewhat monotonous delivery, displays a power of conception not unworthy of a great artist. His carriage is wanting in grace, and is not improved by the costume, and w[illegible] of mobility in the features interferes with the perfect expression of the thought that is visibly struggling within.

Since the opening night Mr. Waller has somewhat modified the violence of acting; but there is still room for improvement. The character of the King, even as drawn by Shakspeare, is not altogether devoid of reason or feeling, as is visible in the council chamber scene, when he learns of the heavy taxation of his subjects. In rendering the passage—

> Pray, look to't;
> I put it to your care;

Mr. Waller mistakes the force of the recommendation, and addresses Wolsey in a savage manner, which would lead one to expect his immediate disgrace. As a result of pitching his keynote so high, Mr. Waller is obliged to increase his violence as the plot deepens, until all dignity is lost, and the anger of the King becomes simply vulgar and ridiculous. Had the actor rendered the first warning in a lower key he could by a regular progression have produced the same relative effect in his closing scene with Wolsey, and yet have remained within the limits of reasonable passion, preserving some semblance of dignity. Mr. Waller possesses a physique that fits him admirably for his character, and if he would only tone himself down would do very well in the not very important part, from an artistic point of view, he has got to play. Shakspeare seems to have made King Henry like Bottom—with an ass' head—to roar. And Mr. Waller fulfils the author's conception admirably, very.

The remaining characters call for slight notice. Mr. Fateman, as Lord Sands, made a satisfactory, merry old sinner, and Mr. Wilson's Duke of Buckingham displayed at once some dramatic feeling combined with very poor elocution. With study and direction Mr. Wilson might hope to become a respectable actor, and this is more than can be said for a good many of his companions. Miss Theresa Seldon, as Anne Boleyn, looked so pretty as to silence criticism.

Great care has been taken in the appointments, and the costumes of the leading characters are rich and, in point of style, correct. The interiors are well studied and effective. While the piece is capable of much improvement in the cast, it is still creditably placed on the boards and runs smoothly enough. People of refined taste will find it an excellent refuge from the sensation drama and dialect play by which we are now afflicted.

STADT THEATRE—WACHTEL.—Wachtel achieved his greatest success as George Brown, in "La Dame Blanche," Wednesday night. Nothing could exceed the beauty of his delivery of the grand aria in the second act, "Come, gentle lady," in which each tone of his glorious voice bore the impress of the true metal, and went right to the heart of every one present. Boieldieu's music is very different from that of the modern French school, as it reveals an exhaustless mine of ideas in the instrumentation, melodies, choruses and *ensembles*. It is as sparkling as any other work of the *opéra comique*, but never merely superficial or trashy. After the "Postilion" it was a relief to listen to this music. With the exceptions of Mlle. Krause, Clara Perl and Mr. Lauterbach, all of whom gave entire satisfaction in their respective *rôles*, there was little to expect of merit from the company; but Wachtel redeemed all other shortcomings by his sonorous singing and acting. As we have said from the beginning, his voice is a magnificent one, and he uses it with rare skill, giving every possible variety of tone with equal effect. There is a manly ring about these tones, such as one seldom or never hears from the saccharine voices of the present day. Then, there is a manliness about the actor, and a noble bearing which commands admiration. Mr. Wachtel made a greater triumph in this opera than when he undertook Verdi and Adam. The defects which we mentioned before are still observable in the *ensembles*, as he pursues an entirely independent course to those singing with him. But the voice is, undoubtedly, the first among the tenors of the present day, and no one should miss hearing him to-night in the *rôle* of George Brown.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mlle. Aimée has a concert at Chickering Hall to-night.

The New York Conservatory of Music has added some distinguished artists to its large corps of professors.

Mlle. Léon Duval arrived by steamship Ville de Paris this week, and will join the Nilsson company in Boston.

The first grand soirée of the American Conservatory of Music will be given at Steinway Hall in November. Private soirees are given every week at this institution.

The clergy of all denomin