THE BLACK HILLS.

Report of the Expedition Under Professor Jenney.

MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1875.

The following is Professor Jenney's complete report egarding the Black Hills country:—

SIR—In compliance with your request for preliminary statements respecting the mineral and agricultural resources of the Black Hills in Dakota, and the work donejunder my direction during the past summer in exploring and mapping that portion of the Territory, I have the honor to make the following report, in brief:—In accordance with instructions received from you, under date of March 27, I fitted out the expedition at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and proceeded to Fort Laramie, where I was joined by an escort of six companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, under command of Colonel R. I. Dodge. My party consisted of Henry Newton, Assistant Geologist; V. F. McGillycaddy, M. B. Topographer; Captain H. P. Tuttle, Astronomer, and W. H. Root, Head Miner, assisted by a number of prospectors, laborers and practical miners.

The expedition left Fort Laramie May 25, and reached the southern base of the Black Hills June 3, after a march of about 135 miles, and camped upon the east fork of Beaver Creek, when the work of exploring the Hills was immediately entered into and continued unceasingly until the return of the expedition to Fort Laramie, October 13, nearly five months. The Black Hills of Dakota are located between the two forks of the Cheyenne River and occupy an area included between the 103d and 105th meridians of longitude and the forty-third and forty-fifth parallels of latitude; they extend about 100 miles in a northerly direction with a breadth of from forty to sixty miles. The 104th meridian, which is the boundary between Wyoming and Dakota, passes through the central portion of the Hills, leaving the greater area in the Territory of Dakota.

Without entering into details regarding the manner of working or of the incidents in the history of the expedition—how, on reaching the Hills, I found miners prospecting on French Creek; how, after a month's work, gold was found in paying quantities on Spring and Rapid creeks; how the miners poured by hundreds into the Hills, and, accompanying me, gave me great assistance in prospecting the country—I will briefly state such results of the work as will tend to throw light on the probable future value of the region.

That portion of the Black Hills which may be designated as Harney's Peak gold field is almost wholly in Dakota, and extends about fifty miles north and south, with an average breadth of nearly twenty miles, covering an area of not less than 800 square miles. The valuable gold deposits, however, are found in the valleys of the streams which drain that area, the gold being derived from the disintegration of the quartz ledges, which are very numerous in the rocks of that region.

The most extensive and valuable deposits of auriferous gravel discovered during the past season were in the valleys of Spring and Rapid Creeks and their tributaries, where, in almost every case, the gravel bars are very advantageously situated for working, and many natural circumstances contribute materially to the profitable extracting of the gold which they contain. Timber of suitable size and quantity for the construction of flumes and sluices is abundant; the water supply is in most localities ample, and the fall of the streams sufficiently great to enable the water to be readily carried above the level of even the more elevated bars and deposits of gravel.

While as yet there have been discovered in the Black Hills no deposits of gravel sufficiently rich in gold to be profitably worked in the primitive manner with pan or rocket, yet there are many bars in the Harney's Peak field, especially upon Spring Creek, the forks of Castle and Rapid creeks and the valleys of those mountain streams, which, when skilfully worked by gangs of miners with sluices, will yield a good return for the labor employed and the moderate capital required to be invested. But little could be done in a single season in prospecting the numerous seggregated quartz veins of this region, some of which undoubtedly contain gold. I have procured abundant samples for testing their value by assay.

The Bear Lodge gold field, situated on the extreme northwestern portion of the Hills, is wholly in Wyoming, and entirely separated from the Harney Peak region. It does not exceed fifty square miles in area. The gold deposits are small compared with those on Rapid Creek, and are remarkable for the absence of quartz in the gravel, the gold being derived from the disintegration of feldspar, porphyry-carrying, irregular masses of iron, and manganese ores.

It is difficult to determine the agricultural resources or climate of the Black Hills by the observations of a single season, especially as I could gain but little information respecting the severity of the winters or the prevalence of early and late frosts. The Black Hills rise like an island from an ocean of grass covered and treeless plains, watered by occasional and scanty supplies of rain, and the winds in passing over these plains gather some moisture, which they part with as rain on being chilled by contact with the colder and more elevated region of the central portions of the hills. The result of this is the prevalence of frequent though not heavy rain falls, giving to the hills a most peculiar climate. There is scarcely a day from May to August without one or two showers; yet, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the climate was found to be very healthy. During the past season, after August 1, very little rain was experienced, and some of the smaller streams contained water only in pools. That this remarkable rain fall, in a region where the average fall does not exceed ten inches for the whole year, was not the exhibition of a peculiarly wet season, is, I can only judge by observation on the growth of the plants and trees. The abundance of trees and the coarseness of their grain, as well as the growth of plants on dry hillsides exposed to both sun and wind, tend to show that the season which I witnessed was by no means a very anomalous one, though the amount of rain may have been somewhat greater than usual.

The area of land suitable for cultivation is, from the mountainous character of the region, limited, as compared to the vast area embraced in the hills, but the soil along the streams and in most of the valleys is deep and fertile and will be sufficient for the requirements of the population which the hills will support as a stock raising community. I should judge from the observations which I had the opportunity to make that at least one-twentieth of the 3,000 square miles embraced in the Black Hills may be fairly described as arable land, and that among these lands lying near the streams and continuous through the hilly country are large tracts of land forming the slopes of the hillsides, which, while not arable, will afford fine grazing, thus largely enhancing the value of lands to which they are contiguous.

Among the rocky areas of the Harney's Peak range and in the northern portion of the hills there are regions where the grasses are comparatively wanting; but generally throughout the whole area of the hills a luxuriant growth of the finest grasses is to be found, even covering the ground under the shade of the pine trees upon the elevated divides between the streams. The abundance and fine quality of the grasses and the shelter afforded to stock by the densely timbered slopes and deep valleys will make it a region well adapted to stock raising purposes.

The timber of the hills is a variety of pine known as yellow or heavy pine. The grain of the wood is straight, rather coarse, splitting readily, and, where the trees have escaped the action of fires and violent gales, good straight logs, free from knots and from forty to sixty feet in length and from twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter, can be obtained in abundance. Spruce of good quality is found among the canyons in the interior, and white birch, oak and elm, of medium size, among the hills on the eastern slope.

The water throughout the hills is excellent in quality, mostly derived from springs among the limestone or the granite or the schistose rock; only in localities among the foot hills is it contaminated by alkali.

There was no evidence found that the Indians ever lived in the hills or ever visited them, except in the spring to cut lodge poles or occasionally stop and hunt deer among the foot hills while passing from the agencies to the Upper Missouri. The only reason advanced for the cause of their not living in the hills is the prevalence of severe thunder storms and the frequency of trees being struck by lightning.

In regard to the work done by the survey I may state that the whole area between the forks of the Cheyenne River, as well as the course of both these streams, has been carefully mapped by the topographer, V. J. McGillycuddy, who has also located the position of the important peaks in the hills and mapped the course of the different mountain ranges and streams. In this work he has been assisted by the astronomer, Captain H. P. Tuttle, who has wherever practicable, determined the latitude and longitude of more important points. The scientific geology of the hills has been most carefully and thoroughly worked up by the geologist, Mr. Henry Newton, while to myself and the practical miners was allotted the work of prospecting for gold and determining the mineral resources of the country.

In conclusion, I would beg to submit for your consideration the following plan, subject, however, to future addition, for a final report of the work accomplished by the expedition.

In addition to the small map which accompanies this report Dr. McGillycuddy, the topographer, proposes for the final report three maps, more complete and accurate—namely, a trail map of the routes travelled by the expedition to, through and returning from the hills; two larger maps of the Black Hills, one *en hachure*, for general distribution, and one in contour for illustrating in colors the areas occupied by the different geological formations and showing the position of the gold fields.

In order to make the final report as complete as possible it is proposed to discuss the work of the expedition in the following order:—

First—Historical. To contain brief notices of previous surveys in this region, the origin of the present survey and the methods of exploration pursued.

Second—Topography of the Black Hills; their geographical structure.

Third—Geology.

Fourth—Mineral resources.

Fifth—Agriculture.

Sixth—Special report of the topographer.

Seventh—Special report of the astronomer, with notes on the meteorology and climatology of the hills.

Eighth—Zoology.

Ninth—Botany.

Tenth—Paleontology.

The work of the survey has been greatly facilitated by the hearty aid given by my assistants in their various departments, by the assistant geologist, Mr. Henry Newton, E. M., in the more particular and detailed geology of the hills; by the unusual and untiring energy of Dr. McGillycuddy, topographer, who, notwithstanding the want of proper assistance and in the face of many difficulties, has succeeded in obtaining material for preparing a most excellent map of the hills; by Captain H. P. Tuttle, the astronomer, who, by increasing toil by night and by day in determining positions by sextant observations and laboriously carrying the chronometers during the whole progress of the survey has been enabled to locate seventy places in longitude and more than one hundred in latitude. To Colonel R. J. Dodge, the commander of the escort, the thanks of myself and assistants are due for the uniform kindness and aid in many forms which have contributed very largely to the success of the expedition.

In conclusion, I beg to express to you my thanks for the deep interest which you have manifested in the progress of the expedition and for the material assistance of your hearty indorsement of its plans and co-operation in its execution. Very respectfully submitted, your obedient servant,

WALTER P. JENNY,
Geologist Explorator of the Black Hills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1875.

To Hon. E. P. SMITH, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

AN OPINION FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON CANVASSING MARINE COURT JUSTICES' BALLOTS—PROTESTS AGAINST THE ALDERMEN AND TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL.

The Aldermen, sitting as County Canvassers, continued the counting of the returns yesterday. They commenced proceedings at eleven o'clock, when the following opinion of the Corporation Counsel was handed in as to the protest on canvassing votes for Marine Court justices:—

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1875.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON PROTESTS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS:—

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request for an opinion upon the protest of Hugh Coleman, Esq., against the counting or declaration of any votes by the Board of County Canvassers cast for judges of the Marine Court at the recent election. The substance of the protest is that there is no provision of law for the election this year of two justices of the Marine Court. Reference is made in the protest to the act of 1852, chapter 389, which made the office of justice of the Marine Court elective, and provides for the election from time to time and for the filling of vacancies occurring in those three judgeships. Reference is then made to chapter 582 of the Laws of 1870, by which the number of judges of the Marine Court was increased to six, the term of office was made six years, and the election of the three justices was fixed for the third Tuesday of May, 1870, but no provision was made for the election or appointment of their successor.

With regard to the very serious questions raised by this communication, I have to say that it is not in my judgment pertinent for you to consider them at this time. The duty of the Board of County Canvassers, at the present stage, at least, of your proceedings is ministerial and not judicial. That duty consists in the counting of the ballots which have been deposited. This opinion is supported by a number of judicial decisions in this and other States, and I cannot do better than to quote the authority of Judge Harris in a case analogous to the one raised by this protest:—"All that is now required is that the Common Council shall canvass the returns and determine and declare the result. This, too, is a ministerial act. The Common Council are judges of nothing. They are not at liberty to receive evidence of anything outside of the returns themselves. Their duty consists in a simple matter of arithmetic."

It is, therefore, my opinion that your official responsibility at this stage of the proceedings does not extend to the decision of any questions such as are raised by the protest of Mr. Coleman, which has been referred to me.

When the canvass shall have been completed, and the Board, acting under the authority conferred upon them by the Revised Statutes, shall proceed to determine what person or persons have been "duly elected" to the various offices, the question may be more properly raised, and before that time I will give the question further attention, and suggest such consideration as shall seem to me to determine the functions of your Board. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The canvass was then regularly proceeded with. The conclusion of the First Assembly district count gave John Callahan a majority over Dennis Quinn of sixty-eight votes for Civil Justice of the First district.

A MUDDLE AS TO ALDERMEN AND ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Mr. W. S. Wolfe, a lawyer of this city, put in a verbal protest against counting the ballots for Aldermen, as he claims that fifteen should have been elected at large, in accordance with the charter of 1870, the present method of selection being unconstitutional. He also asserts that twenty-one Assistant Aldermen should have been chosen at the recent election. A similar protest was put in last year as to the last named officials. The only votes canvassed yesterday for the offices were those cast in the Fifth Election district of the First Assembly district.

CIVIL JUSTICE CAMPBELL'S SEAT CONTESTED.

A protest was also put in against the election of Mr. Timothy J. Campbell to the Civil Justiceship of the Sixth district on the ground that he was not admitted to the Bar at the time of his election. The Board concluded to proceed with the canvass in this district, notwithstanding the protest, in accordance with the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whitney.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Assembly districts were completed. The canvass will be continued at eleven o'clock to-day.

MR. HEWITT AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

EXPLANATION OF HIS SPEECH AT TAMMANY HALL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I observe that the HERALD and the *World* have some discussion as to the meaning of certain remarks which I made to the Democratic General Committee at its last meeting. Perhaps my position will be better understood if I say that in using the words "Tammany Hall" and the words "democratic organization" as interchangeable terms I merely adopted the popular phraseology, but did not intend thereby to imply that there is any necessary or indissoluble connection between the building known as Tammany Hall, or the society which owns it, and the democratic party. On the contrary, it is perfectly competent for the Democratic General Committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, to change the place of its meetings by a simple change in its bylaws; and it is not in the power of the Tammany Society, of which I am an old member, either to constrain the action of the General Committee or to supply its place by the organization of any other committee representing the democratic party. The connection of the democratic party in this city with Tammany Hall is, so far as I know, simply a matter of convenience and usage; and since I have resumed my connection with the Tammany Society it has not attempted to control or influence in any way the action of the General Committee, whatever it may have done in the past.

In conclusion, let me briefly say that I have not lost my faith in universal suffrage, even in the government of cities. It certainly has its drawbacks, but I know of no system which does not develop greater defects. So far as municipal government is concerned, universal suffrage is simply on trial. That the "Ring system" should have been developed under it and have maintained itself for a time is certainly an argument against universal suffrage, answered, however, by the fact that it was found adequate to overthrow the Ring and drive its members into exile or lodge them in jail. What I intended to say, and I regret that I did not succeed in making my meaning clearer, was that my faith in universal suffrage in the government of this city would be greatly shaken if the wealthy and educated classes, instead of co-operating steadily with the democratic organization so long as it was honestly striving to establish good government, should, whenever the occasion might offer, prefer to ally themselves, as it seemed to me they did in the late election, with disreputable candidates in order to gain a temporary political advantage over an organization which had only weakened itself by discarding, in deference to public opinion, these very candidates from its midst. Although I do not believe that such combinations will often be made, nevertheless I felt justified in sounding the note of alarm as to their danger, and I see no reason to change the opinion that their recurrence will so weaken the power of disinterested and patriotic leaders in the party organizations as necessarily to lead to a modification of our theory of government, so far as large cities are concerned. To infer, however, that I regard Tammany Hall or the Tammany Society as essential to the continuance of free government in this city is a great misconception of my meaning and opinion. I regard their accidental, but long continued association in the public mind with the democratic party simply as a useful agency, when honestly directed, for securing a good municipal government, and therefore only entitled to the confidence and support of the public. When Tammany Hall fails to be thus honestly directed I shall not hesitate to abandon and denounce it, as I have heretofore done. But it seems to me very unwise to throw aside and condemn any agency which is doing good work merely because it is liable to abuse in bad hands. There are but few human institutions, not even the most venerable, that would not have to be discarded by society under the application of this test. Respectfully yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

TAMMANY HALL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

A committee of conference appointed to investigate the causes of the recent defeat of the Tammany Hall ticket in certain districts as well as to take measures for securing greater strength and unanimity in the future, met yesterday afternoon at the office of Judge Gross, in Chambers street. Some ward politicians who were desirous of ascertaining the result of the caucus gathered at intervals before the building, but as the session lasted some time these desultory seekers of gossip exhausted their patience and retired to await later developments. Representatives of various ward committees attended the meeting, and statements were made by them with regard to the probable causes of certain candidates having failed to poll a larger vote. Statistics were compared and arguments were adduced to explain the discrepancies in the returns of this year. Special care was taken to inquire into the reasons of Fox's running below his ticket in many wards comprised in the Fourth Senatorial district. A satisfactory result appears to have been arrived at in every instance, and members of the General Committee whose loyalty has been questioned have succeeded in exculpating themselves of any charges that might be brought against them touching their fealty to the party. Plans of organization for the future were also discussed, and suggestions were received from the heads of districts regarding the expediency of retaining the present representatives of the party among the people.

THE IRISH VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FATHER J. V. M'NAMARA AND THE RECENT ELECTION—HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE HARTRANFT PARTY—CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES AS TO THE "MOLLY MAGUIRES."

PITTSTON, Nov. 9, 1875.

The smoke of the contest having cleared away, the politicians in this locality are indulging in curses and congratulations—the defeated in the former and the victorious in the latter. The result in Luzerne county, so far as the vote for Hartranft was concerned, surprised almost everybody, as it required very little circumspection to see that a large proportion of the Irish vote, usually democratic, was cast in the interest of Hartranft personally. Prior to the election such an issue was prophesied by a few, who pretended to know how matters were going to run, and some of the newspapers in this county opposed to Hartranft's election warned the people of the existence of certain influences which had been bought up in his favor.

Of course these rumors and reports were taken at the time for what they were worth, and nobody indulged in any very serious reflections concerning them. But since the elections there has been a great deal of inquiry aroused and not a little excitement raised in regard to these elements of influence which aided in the reinstatement of Governor Hartranft for a second term. And this excitement is not confined alone to the democratic ranks, but permeates through the circles of the opposition, especially those opposed to class or, in other words, to creed rule. They see in the recent wholesale alliance made by men who have always openly opposed the republican party and Hartranft something which tends to create alarm for interests more distinctly local with which they have much to do. Many of the quiet republican voters who are not politicians are free to admit that the precedent established by Hartranft, as prophesied and subsequently proven in the elections, regarding the purchase of the "Molly Maguires" and other kindred organizations which have an existence here, is a most dangerous one, which threatens the good order and discipline of the whole of the anthracite region.

While the more sober minded have indulged in woful speculations, active minds have engaged in ferreting out the system by which the influence of the organizations referred to was secured. Of course, it is almost impossible to fasten at present the matter on any certain foundation, but the actions of a few leading men in this locality prior to the election give a partial clew as to what agencies were introduced to work upon the minds of the Irish voters.

First and foremost, then, the appearance in our midst some days before the election of the famous Father J. V. McNamara—he who has figured so conspicuously in the columns of the HERALD, and who is a red hot enthusiastic Communist of the worst, or best, kind—has set many to thinking that he had something to do with the business. Certain it is that he has been in high favor with the Ancient Order of Hibernians here, who are as thick as peas in a pod, and that he has been actively engaged in enlisting sympathy for the order known as the United Irishmen Redivivi, a branch of which was formed here some time ago. That this same McNamara has influence here cannot be denied, and the fact that a day or two before election he was seen in earnest conversation with a few of Hartranft's ablest emissaries leads to the conviction that the reverend father (?) had something to do with the business of enlisting soldiers for the Governor as well as for the Emerald Isle. At any rate he had made himself so obnoxious to the venerable fathers in this place, who are much beloved by their parishioners, that on Sunday week Very Rev. John Finan, of this place, who will succeed Bishop O'Hara in this diocese—a man of superior intelligence, deep piety and lofty purposes—took occasion to publicly anathematize the labors of McNamara in very strong language. His name was not mentioned, but everybody knew who it was that the reverend father meant to hit.

Of course McNamara heard of this, and he straightway sent a lengthy communication to the Scranton *Republican*, in which he belabored Father Finan most unmercifully for what he (McNamara) termed "an uncharitable and unchristian attack upon him personally, and upon the principles of Irish patriotism, which he vindicated in his writings and through the means of Irish associations." He went on to speak of how he had defended the principles of certain Irish associations "calculated to elevate his countrymen above the slavish dictation to which certain sanctimonious teachers would subject them." He stated that he had already incurred the wrath and the enemity of more than one priest and bishop for the fearless manner in which he had exposed the presumption of those who imagine that Irishmen have no higher duty than to bow in abject submission before the human gods who almost claim their adoration, and he was not prepared to suffer in silence the denunciations of even a "clerical magnate in the coal fields of Pennsylvania." He spread himself in a lengthy laudation of Irishmen who are connected with the associations of which he (McNamara) is the able exponent. He assumed that these men looked to him as their natural protector against the "unchristian attacks hurled against them from the altar," and if it should cost him his "very life, he was in duty bound to repel the outrage offered them." He went on in this strain through several paragraphs, in which he said he had come to Pittston on his own business, and he warned Father Finan and other priests not to interfere with him nor "with the noble purposes to which patriotic Irishmen have sworn the allegiance of their souls." Before concluding he strikes the keynote of what has excited comment here since the election, to wit:—"I will undertake to show both them and you (the priests) that in what regards their political and patriotic rights Irishmen will not suffer in America or in Ireland." He concludes his epistle by a dirty fling at Father Finan's personal antecedents.

In the publication of this letter, certainly, McNamara allowed his enthusiasm to override his judgment, for in a community so large and so loyal to the Church as this is its perusal was followed with a certain degree of disgust, which augured ill for the success and influence of the writer. This was shown in the attendance at a lecture which McNamara delivered here a few evenings after the appearance of his epistle. The hall was a good sized one, but scarcely a corporal's guard were present to hear what the speaker had to say about the "Unity of the Irish Race." Last night the lecturer repeated his theme in Scranton, and but few turned out to hear him.

McNamara still makes his headquarters in this place. He is laboring among the Irishmen with all his might, but the better class will not be approached by him. They regard him as a mad enthusiast. Whether he had any hand in our elections recently is not as yet positively ascertained, but that he was hand in glove with the stoutest Hartranft workers before election is well known, and because most of the "associations" voted for Hartranft to a man excites comment. It was for a long time currently reported that all the "Molly Maguires" in this section, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties, would vote for Hartranft. And the result shows they did so. In itself this would not make any particular difference in matters here, but there are those in our locality, wise men and experienced, who do not like to think that one or two men here, enthusiasts like McNamara, for instance, can dictate to such powerful organizations as exist in our midst. The consequences in other respects than those merely political may be serious, and the future alone can reveal them.

CENTENARIANS IN JERSEY.

At No. 318 Third street, Jersey City, resides a woman named Ann Cogan, who is nearly 104 years old. She is able to walk through the streets, goes to church frequently and seldom complains of any illness.

A still older woman lives on Railroad avenue, near Colgate street, in the same city. Her name is Ellen Curran and she was born in the year 1770.

Daniel Reardon, who resides on Grand avenue, in the same city, saw his one hundred and second birthday on Wednesday, and he walked along Newark avenue to receive the congratulations of his friends. He feels confident that he will live ten years longer. All are natives of Ireland and curiously enough are well distributed according to the provinces of their birth. Mrs. Cogan is a native of Leinster, Mr. Reardon of Munster and Mrs. Curran of Connaught. The latter is still able to walk about, and retains her mental faculties and physical condition to a wonderful degree. She makes shirts, and her sight is so well preserved that she needs not the aid of spectacles. She left Ireland thirty years ago, and she relates interesting anecdotes of Daniel O'Connell, Father Mathew and other prominent men of her time.

RESIGNATION OF A MAYOR.

It is understood that Mayor Ditmars, of Long Island City, who was elected to the Mayoralty over Mr. De Bevoise only last spring, has forwarded his resignation of the office to the Secretary of State, to take effect immediately. The reason assigned is that his private business requires his close attention, and necessitates his absence from home to such an extent as to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties. According to the provisions of the city charter Mr. Ditmars' successor will be Mr. John Quinn, the President of the Board of Aldermen.

PUGILISM.

The friends and old backers of Jem Mace intend giving him a complimentary benefit in the shape of an "assault of arms" on a grand scale at the Cambridge Hall, Newman street, Oxford street, London, on Friday, November 26, when the opportunity will be taken to present him with the champion belt. Jem is going to America shortly to have one more turn with Tom Allen for the championship of both continents.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GREATEST HANDICAP OF THE YEAR DECIDED—GOSSIP ABOUT TURFMEN AND HORSES—SALE OF SIR THOMAS LENNARD'S HUNTING STUD—A VISIT TO HIS RESIDENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1875.

The racing season is rapidly drawing to a close. The last of the autumn meetings at "head quarters," as Newmarket is called, was commenced on Monday, and yesterday the Cambridgeshire, the greatest handicap of the year, was decided. The victor was bay colt Sutton. Within the last week or two several interesting events have happened in connection with the turf in England. A day or two ago I, at the invitation of Sir Thomas Lennard, visited his quaint old residence of Belhus and inspected his stud of hunters, which he was about to offer for sale. I was received in the kindest manner by Sir Thomas and Lady Lennard. Her ladyship told me that if I would promise to be good she would show me the rare old curiosities and other objects of interest with which the place abounds. "Ah! all you gentlemen seem to be attracted by that picture," she said as she saw me gazing earnestly at a beautiful face, evidently a Lely. "That lady was not very respectable, but an ancestor of Sir Thomas' married her daughter. It was then thought a great match. The lady you see there is the Duchess of Cleveland, who you know was the great favorite of Charles II. "Not a very respectable ancestor you will perhaps think," continued Lady Lennard to rattle on pleasantly. "But what do you think of us in the male line? That head there is the portrait of Lord Dacre, the last peer who was hanged. He went out poaching in the royal forests and Henry VIII. did not like it." After leaving the luncheon table I looked around the beautiful old hall, hung around with armor that from the dents looked as if it had seen service. Some of it, as well as the pikes, had been worn by men who were under the command of the great King Maker, during the wars of the roses, four hundred years ago, but as a rule it belonged to the time of Cromwell. "Be sure, after you have seen the horses, that you come in to five o'clock tea, and I will show you a relic that, if you are a true cavalier, you will reverence," said the fair hostess. It is hardly necessary to say that I complied with this invitation. Tea was handed around in the great drawing room, a large wainscoted apartment, with polished dark oak floor. The bay window looked on to a beautiful avenue of trees, well populated with rooks that seemed to be cawing their evening hymns. The softened twilight seemed in thorough harmony with the room, and as now and then a flicker from the wood fire in the grate cast its fitful light on the portrait of some grim old ancestor I seemed to be carried back to the Middle Ages, and I was almost pondering whether I should draw my sword for Charles or join with Hampden in refusing to pay the ship money, when I was startled from my reverie by Lady Lennard putting into my hands a small casket and saying, "What would not Mr. Irving give to see this?" I opened it and saw a curl of chestnut hair, clasped in a setting of gold. "That is a lock of the hair of

CHARLES I.

It was presented by the Duchess of Cleveland to Lady Dacre, and it was discovered, as you now see it, in a secret drawer in a cabinet, with a letter verifying it. Ah, I thought it would interest you!" Belhus is very near Tilbury Fort, and on the night before Queen Elizabeth reviewed her army she slept here. The bed she used is still preserved, with the hangings and everything complete. Lady Lennard is a daughter of the late Lord Chancellor, and she is one of the best amateur actresses in England. Amateur theatricals alone, I hear, cost Sir Thomas upward of £3,000 a year. The reason of my visit to Belhus was to see the celebrated American mare, called Annette, that Mr. Ten Broeck brought to England several years ago. She was purchased for 110 guineas, she at the time being in foal to Scottish Chief. For this foal 500 guineas were now realized, and if it goes on all right the purchaser will next year make cent per cent on his outlay. There was a heavy reserve on Annette, which was the reason why she was not sold. This reserve, however, would have been given but for the fact that she is now in foal to a worthless sire and the mare is getting old. Lady Mostyn, her daughter, has not done so well this autumn, and I am afraid that there is not a great three-year-old career before her. I saw her run at Newmarket at the last meeting, and there was a fidgetiness about her that I consider a bad sign. The prices that Sir Thomas Lennard obtained for his hunters were marvellous, showing an average of nearly 180 guineas each. They were only a second class lot. There were, however, plenty of buyers present, and the Duke of Beaufort unexpectedly put in an appearance with his famous coach, which he "tooled" down from London. His Grace bought one of the lots, and as Mr. Tattersall received the bid he said, "For the gentleman on the coach; I cannot see who it is;" whereupon the Duke stood up, and taking off his hat bowed blandly to the great auctioneer, to whom perhaps the Duke was better known than to any one else on the ground.

Another great sale was that of Lord Aylesford's—a sale in which a good many of the gentlemen who have gone out to India were interested. In the early part of the year Lord Aylesford purchased Captain Machell's stud, and a most disastrous purchase it was. The price was £28,000, for which bills were given. These bills became due a short time ago and there was no money to meet them. The result was that the horses were sold without reserve and they fetched very little more than £10,000. One of the lot was Claremont, a big, good looking Blair Athol colt, but with no legs. When this colt was a yearling there was, on the day he was sold, an Australian—poor fellow, he is since dead—who was bidding in a rather bombastic manner. Immediately Claremont was led into the ring this gentleman said "a thousand guineas," and looked round for the applause. "Two thousand," said Captain Machell quietly from a drag on the other side of the ring. "No advance on 2,000," said Mr. Tattersall inquiringly and down went the hammer. The sale did not take a quarter of a minute. The horse has never won a race, nor is he likely to win one now. When in the Derby he dashed up to Galopin. He looked for a moment like winning the £50,000 for which he had been backed, but unfortunately Galopin was in the lead and Claremont finished second. If he had won he would be now "dickey," and worth, at the very least, 5,000 guineas. As it is he was sold for 700 guineas. After the Derby there were rumors that his real owner was

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

and though they were authoritatively contradicted I believe that they were true. Before Goodwood there was, I know, a large amount of money owing on account of Lord Aylesford, all of which was paid, and people wondered where the money came from. The highest priced lot in Lord Aylesford's sale was Julius Cæsar, a great, sound, good looking two-year-old, that has run with only moderate success. He, however, fetched the large sum of 3,300 guineas. Many sportsmen were desirous of buying him, but to them was opposed the enormous wealth of the Duke of Westminster, whose income is nearly half a million pounds sterling per annum. His Grace, who is much opposed to betting, is "going in" for racing heart and soul, and if after the prices he has paid he does not soon win the Derby, he will be a very unlucky man. The yearling colt by Blair Athol, out of Southern Cross, was bought by Lord Rosebery for 1,300 guineas; Lord Aylesford gave 1,000 guineas for this youngster when he was only a foal, and this is the highest price on record.

The match between the Derby winner, Galopin, and Lowlander at the last meeting, for £1,000 a side, was a most sporting affair and enormous sums of money were wagered on it, such bets as 6,000 to 4,000 being laid on the Derby winner. Three months ago one of the royal party laid 2,000 to 1,000. Lowlander is, perhaps, for size and substance the grandest looking horse I ever saw. As he had won races in the commonest of canters, carrying very heavy weights, his party thought that he could not be beaten, for, though he had to give his younger opponent 12 lbs., this was not so much as, according to the weight for age scale, he ought to do. To a Derby winner, however, weight is no object, and Galopin pulled over his gigantic opponent all the way. The Marquis of Huntley, who is Mr. Bird, pulled a very long face. The Hungarian Prince Bathyany, who is a very old man, could not conceal his delight. I know a man who would like to give him 12,000 guineas for his horse and he dare not make the offer.

FOREIGN PRINCES

have had rather a benefit in England this autumn. The Russian Prince Soltykoff took £20,000 out of the ring with his horse Duke of Parma in the Cesarewitch. He bought him for little more than 200 guineas from Mr. Ten Broeck's circus performer, Sir Fred Johnstone. His victory is a contrary turn of the wheel of fortune for the Danebury stable. Ten years ago they were in low water, but, happening to purchase out of a selling race the pony Lecturer, Lord Hastings and his friends won the Cesarewitch and £150,000 with him. In like manner as they gained one Cesarewitch winner they have lost another. They expected on this occasion to do the trick with a horse called Clarendon, who broke down after he had been backed to win about £40,000. He is the property of the owner of the celebrated Argyle Rooms, a dancing establishment, frequented by the upper crust of the *demi-monde*. He is known by his friends as

THE "DUKE OF ARGYLE,"

and it makes Scotchmen mad when they hear it. Prince Soltykoff is one of the most affable princes I ever came near. One of the most bewitching little creatures I ever saw was the Princess, who is a *habitué* of Newmarket. When she was presented at court she was from head to foot one blaze of diamonds. In the flower of her beauty consumption snatched her away, and after her death her maid had the effrontery to claim, as perquisites, a box that had never been opened, containing a dozen dresses from Worth, of Paris, of the value of £100 apiece. On one occasion, when the Princess was on a visit to Sir R. Pigot, at Branches Park, near Newmarket, she suddenly appeared like an apparition in the drawing room wearing her husband's colors, the neatest of little jockey boots, silk breeches, a pink silk jacket and black and gold cap. I am told that there never was seen such a pretty jockey. Talk of Boucicault's idiotic dance in the weighing room in "Flying Scud"—faugh!

The Cambridgeshire was a very heavy betting race. One bookmaker alone, who lost £10,000 on the Cesarewitch, had liabilities to the extent of £40,000 on it.

PRINCIPAL ENGLISH RACES OF 1875.

[From the Sportsman, Oct. 20.]

The subjoined tables will be perused with interest by those closely identified with the national sport and the breeding of racing stock. Only races of a thousand and upward in value have been selected, and an analysis of these show Vedette to be the chief winning sire, through Galopin's Derby victory and his triumph over Lowlander in their match for a thousand a side. Blair Athol, however, is entitled to chief honors, with Craigmillar and Clanronald, the St. Leger and Criterion winners, though he is closely pressed by Macaroni, for whom Spinaway is the greatest, and indeed only, winner included in our list, though Lily Agnes won the Ebor. Cambuscan owes his position solely to Camballo, the hero of the Two Thousand Guineas. Lord Falmouth stands highest on the list of winning owners through the successes of Spinaway, Farnese and Skylark, and the first named fittingly presses closely the Derby winner for premiership in the list of winners:—

WINNING SIRES.

Vedette	£5,950	Cathedral	£2,130
Macaroni	5,275	Crater	2,010
Blair Athol	5,210	Buccaneer	1,605
Cambuscan	4,550	Adventurer	1,590
Parmesan	4,540	Kettledrum	1,335
Lord Clifden	3,404	Stockwell	1,145
King Tom	3,055	Hanstead	1,095
The Earl	2,825	Lecturer	1,060
Saccharometer	2,450	Marsyas	1,050
The Duke	2,220		

WINNING OWNERS.

Lord Falmouth	£10,225	Prince Soltykoff	£1,575
Prince Batthyany	5,950	Mr. Henage	1,335
Mr. H. F. C. Vyner	4,550	Mr. J. Merry	1,145
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd	4,150	Captain Bastard	1,125
Mr. Spencer	3,404	Mr. T. Smith	1,100
Mr. H. Savile	2,825	Mr. R. Howett	1,095
Mr. J. Mannington	2,450	Mr. T. Holmes	1,060
Mr. T. V. Turner	2,010	Lord Lascelles	1,060
Mr. A. Baltazzi	1,605	Mr. W. S. Cartwright	1,050
Lord Rosebery	1,590	Mr. R. C. Vyner	1,030

WINNING HORSES.

Galopin	£5,950	Duke of Parma	£1,575
Spinaway	5,275	Freeman	1,335
Camballo	4,550	Doncaster	1,145
Craigmillar	4,150	Peeping Tom	1,125
Farnese	3,900	Dalham	1,100
Petrarch	3,404	Munden	1,095
Earl of Dartrey	2,825	Harriet Laws	1,060
Sutton	2,400	Clanronald	1,060
Gunner	2,010	Skylark	1,050
C, by Buccaneer—Mineral	1,605	Maud Victoria	1,050
Levant	1,590	Organist	1,030

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL STAKES DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Derby	£4,850	4,825	5,350	4,950
St. Leger	4,450	4,400	4,625	4,159
Oaks	4,175	3,425	4,375	2,925
Two Thousand Guineas	4,350	3,650	4,200	4,550
Middle Park Plate	3,270	3,070	3,340	3,404
One Thousand Guineas	3,150	2,900	3,050	2,350
Prince of Wales Stake, Ascot	3,525	3,025	2,850	2,825
Cambridgeshire	2,115	2,270	2,480	2,400
Prince of Wales Stakes, Goodwood	—	—	2,400	1,800
Lincoln Handicap	1,085	1,065	1,970	2,010
Dewhurst