MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

Can the Boundary Line of the Rio Grande Be Changed?

The United States Said To Be Negotiating for Mexican Territory.

A Glance from Cuba and Spain to the Mexican Republic.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The long continuance of troubles on the Mexican border has, not unnaturally, turned attention to the question whether, for the irregular, inconstant and arbitrary boundary line of the Rio Grande, might not be substituted some natural, and, therefore, exactly defined boundary, easily guarded and well marked, and a good deal shorter than the present line. The question of such an improved boundary has attracted attention, not only in this country, but even in Europe. Several English journals have lately spoken of it, and have given currency to a report that the United States were negotiating for a new acquisition of territory from Mexico, and that a supposed debt of $50,000,000 or more, due, it was said, by Mexico to American claimants, was to be assumed by the United States in exchange for such territory.

It ought to be generally understood that there is nothing in this wild report. The Mexican and American Claims Commission has nearly completed its work. Under the treaty claims of our citizens against Mexico are offset by claims of Mexicans against the United States. It is now known that the balance against Mexico will not probably exceed $3,000,000, and cannot go beyond $5,000,000, and the treaty gives Mexico fifteen years to pay any balance due, at the rate of no more than $300,000 per annum, and without interest. This trifling sum the Mexican government can always pay. Nor is there any reason to believe that a war with Mexico would be popular or tolerated. Our people know that a commercial treaty with that country, such as has been urged by General Elijah Ward, of New York, and Mr. Randall Gibson, of Louisiana, in the present House of Representatives, and as Mr. Foster, our Minister to Mexico, is known to favor, would increase the prosperity of both countries, while a war, for which there is no excuse, would only inflict losses on both.

The rectification of our boundary can be brought about by discussion in the journals, followed by patient and honorable negotiations, whose object must be to convince the Mexican people and rulers that the proposed change would be beneficial to them, would greatly and rapidly increase their prosperity, and would secure their safety, under all circumstances, from violent attempts on the part of their northern neighbor. It is with this view that I present to you the following facts and suggestions; not in the expectation that they will now be adopted by our government, but to attract the attention of statesmen of both parties here and of the leading public men of Mexico to a question which deserves their study, because it is one of the great questions of the future, which some day will demand settlement.

The length of the present United States and Mexican boundary line is 1,573 miles. This line is in the highest degree irregular, arbitrary and liable to dispute. For instance, the Rio Grande marks the eastern part of it, but this crooked and sluggish stream winds through a flat country, like the Lower Mississippi, and, like that, forms after every great freshet a new channel, often cutting off some square miles of territory at a single point and transferring Mexican ranchos to the American soil and American farms to the Mexican soil. These pieces of real estate thus transferred immediately become the sanctuary of thieves and robbers of both soils, who flee to them for safety against the pursuit of the authorities, and half of our boundary troubles now arise out of such irregularities. So great has this nuisance become that it has been proposed more than once to try to cut the knot by making the Rio Grande, wherever it may at any time run, the actual boundary until it shall change its course. But this again is but a rude and insufficient remedy. Under such a rule a man might be an American to-day and a Mexican to-morrow by the operation of a freshet or overflow, and no owner of property on the border would contemplate such vicissitudes with patience.

Again, on the west, by a blunder which would never have been tolerated had the rapid settlement of our Western territory been foreseen, the line was run from the head of the Rio Grande in a northwesterly direction, by which the mouth of the Colorado River was left within the Mexican limits, while almost the whole of this important stream lies within our own lines. The Colorado is navigable by steamboats for 600 miles from its mouth; it has its rise in the centre of the Continent, for the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Green River near the borders of Utah Territory, and the Colorado is formed by the junction of this Green River with the Grand and Blue. Of course its upper waters are inaccessible from the sea, but on the lower Colorado an important American commerce already exists, which must enter our own territory through Mexico. This is necessarily a constant source of trouble.

Again, our troubles with the Apaches, in Arizona, arise mainly from the fact that these savages seek refuge across the border of Sonora, and the Mexican government cannot, in a State so sparsely settled as Sonora is, keep up without ruinous expense a force sufficient to protect even its own people against these Indians, who pillage and murder first the Americans and then the Mexicans, and, in fact, prevent the settlement and development of both States. Nor can our own forces act effectively, for they are forbidden to cross the border into Sonora, which thus becomes the unhappy asylum of the savages, and is itself constantly harassed by them.

An absolutely artificial line, if straight and well defined, would be better than the one now existing. In a map which I take the liberty of sending you herewith you will see that a line is laid on the twenty-sixth parallel of latitude. This has at least one great advantage—it is but 872 miles long, while the present boundary measures nearly twice as much—namely, 1,573 miles. It would, therefore, be far less troublesome to protect against disorders. Moreover this line would give us the mouth of the Colorado, which we must have before many years.

A study of a good topographical map of Mexico reveals, however, yet another possible line, which is founded upon the natural conformation of the country, and adopts the watershed as the boundary in such manner that, running along the summits of mountain ridges, this line leaves all streams running southward in Mexico, while all running northward would be American. This line has been carefully studied out by competent engineers from the best charts. It is only 660 miles in length. You will observe that these ancient ways, guided and necessarily conforming to the difficulties of the mountainous region through which this proposed line runs, have been able to pierce it at only five points. All the systems of road north and south converge to these passes, which are, therefore, the only practicable points so far known along the line. A small garrison of 500 men at each of these points of convergence would guard the whole line, either from the Mexican or the American side. Such a boundary, formed by nature, and not liable to variation nor subject to dispute, and so easily and cheaply guarded and defended by either side, would be an assurance of permanent peace.

Of course it seems audacious to ask Mexico to give up to us so large a territory as would become ours if this proposed boundary were established. In fact, she would give us not less than 397,000 square miles. But Mexico is in the position of a man the greatness of whose estate cuts him off from communication with the world and who is too poor to improve his property. If such a man can dispose of a part of his outlying estate to a friend who will build roads through it and improve it he in fact doubles his own wealth by the improvement of that which he retains. Mexico has a population of about 10,000,000. Of this total seven-eighths live south of the proposed boundary line; and of the one-eighth who live in the territory, which by the establishment of such a line would be ceded to us, not more than 300,000, or at the most 400,000, are Mexicans and civilized people. The remainder are Indians, some agricultural and settled in villages, but a considerable proportion nomadic and predatory. It is safe to say that if our flag were stretched over this territory more than half a million of our people would remove to it within eighteen months; and the emigration would Americanize it thoroughly, and do a very great deal to develop it in the first five years. But to Mexico it is a source of weakness. She needs, to make her prosperous, that railroads should be built through it to carry her coffee, sugar, cocoa, cochineal and other tropical products, and her many ingenious manufactures (of which last we know nothing here) to our markets cheaply. With this great unoccupied territory in our hands less than five years would see the completion of several railroads tapping the rich Mexican country. But for years our own citizens have vainly sought money from capitalists to build such roads through Mexican territory. The Mexican government is unhappily not able to give proper assurances of safety and permanence to capitalists who would undertake such enterprises. It has the will, but its arms are not long enough nor strong enough to reach from the capital to the far distant border. Under our flag this now almost deserted region would become populous, and its inhabitants would be large consumers of Mexican products, and would thus, and by their railroad building, greatly enrich Mexico. Mexico has not strength to subdue the savage Indians who infest some of the richest parts of this territory; but our government could do so at a trifling expense. The cession, with the consequent improvements in communications, would at once bring to Mexico what she now needs above all things—readier and cheaper access to markets and to the general world; and also a consolidation of its population, which would help toward better government in Mexico and encourage industry and the creation of wealth there.

One-half the money we would necessarily spend for a war with Spain, of late so rashly talked of, or which Mr. Buchanan was ready to offer for the purchase of Cuba, or which we would have to spend if we undertook to assist Cuba to independence, would probably secure to us this vast, rich, almost uninhabited region, which we could Americanize in five years, because it would rapidly fill up with our own people and with European emigrants under our flag, while Cuba is already densely populated with races alien to ours, and offers no inducements to the American farmer or mechanic. To make war for the acquisition of this part of Mexico would be a disgrace to us, and our people will not tolerate such a thing; but it would be sound as well as brilliant statesmanship to make its cession the subject of a frank and friendly negotiation, which should offer to the Mexican government and people not only a considerable indemnity in money, but, what is of greater importance to them, absolute free trade between the two countries for a long term of years, with such assurance as a government receiving so important a cession of territory could give that railroad communications should be opened through it within a fixed period. The richest and more productive parts of Mexico lie to-day as far from us as Japan, and we are, in fact, better acquainted with the manufactures of Japan than we are—to our shame—with the many beautiful and useful products of Mexico's ingenious mechanics and artisans. We continue year after year to prosecute an unequal and losing commerce with Cuba, when we might, with true statesmanship on our part and that of Mexico, soon put ourselves and her in a position where we would buy her sugar instead of Cuba's, and besides this her coffee, tobacco, cocoa and other products, and pay for them with our own manufactures.

The Herald has so often helped to disseminate ideas which, though not accepted at the moment, bore fruit and gained acknowledgment later, that these ideas of the true method of bettering our relations with our nearest and most important neighbor are submitted to you, in the hope that whether you favor or oppose them the Herald will at least give them a hearing.

B. F. E.

A GUANO "RING."

THE APPOINTMENT OF RICHARD GIBBS AS MINISTER TO PERU—AN ALLEGED SECRET HISTORY—COLLECTOR CASEY AND OTHERS PUSHING A CLAIM FOR FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1876.

Between the years 1855 and 1872 there resided in New Orleans, La., a naturalized citizen by the name of John C. Landreau, who was at one period quite wealthy, being the owner of valuable plantations in the vicinity of Baton Rouge and engaged in the shipping business. Landreau has a brother, J. Theopile Landreau, who during this time was, and still is, a resident of Peru. Being of an adventurous disposition he applied to his brother in New Orleans for funds to fit out an exploring expedition. The funds were sent from time to time to an aggregate amount exceeding $50,000, and J. C. Landreau was to share equally with his brother in all benefits that might arise from the results of the expeditions.

ISLANDS OF GUANO DISCOVERED.

For five years J. Theopile Landreau, who is a scientific man as well as an experimentalist and adventurer, prosecuted his researches, and finally brought to the notice of the Peruvian government his discoveries. Under the Peruvian laws of 1833 and 1847 the discoverer of any natural product, the location of which has not previously been made known, is entitled to one third of its value from the public treasury. Acting under these laws Landreau disclosed to the proper authorities the location of nine islands lying off the coast of Peru, upon which existed deposits of guano estimated to contain the enormous quantity of 10,000,000 tons and of a value exceeding $300,000,000. The Peruvian government immediately took possession of the islands, and since that time from two of them has realized from the guano disposed of over $62,000,¢90.

THE CLAIM RECOGNIZED BUT NOT PAID.

Although the Attorney General of Peru has decided, as has modern science, that guano is a natural product, and that Landreau is entitled to payment for his discovery, and the Treasury officials at Lima have also recognized the validity of his claim, he has as yet been unable to realize a dollar. J. Theopile Landreau is a French subject and has no recourse in the United States laws in the matter of urging his claim upon the Peruvian government, but J. C. Landreau, late of New Orleans, but more recently of Washington, is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and, being a full partner of his brother, has a claim to one-sixth of the value of the discovery and a right to call upon the government of his adopted country to enable him to recover the millions so justly due him. His rights have been fully admitted at the State Department in Washington, as well as the validity of his claim, which was first brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by himself and his brother, who came here from Peru for the purpose in 1872. Much correspondence between the United States and Peruvian authorities has ensued, and a voluminous mass of papers in the case is now on file at the State Department. It is said that Caleb Cushing at one time had the case in hand, but much of the testimony was gathered by George Cowie, now of the Fifth Auditor's office, who performed a large amount of labor on the case. At a later period a prominent lawyer in Washington, whose name is for the present withheld, was employed by J. C. Landreau to aid him in pushing the case to a conclusion.

COLLECTOR CASEY SCENTS THE PREY.

Last year Francis Thomas, then Minister to Peru, became convinced that the claim was a valid one, and that it could be collected. With a delicacy almost unparalleled in these days he resigned his mission and returned to the United States to secure an interest in the claim as counsel for the claimant. He joined with the Washington lawyer and they prepared to co-operate in the matter. This was early in 1875.

About this time, by some means, James F. Casey, of New Orleans, brother-in-law of the President, learned the value of the claim and came to Washington, where John C. Landreau and his brother then were. Casey pounced upon the former, and, finding him in reduced circumstances, took him to Philadelphia, where, through the payment of a little cash in hand and the promise of a regular monthly stipend, Landreau was induced to assign his claim to one Havener and John M. Butler. The latter is Assistant Secretary of the National Life Insurance Company at Philadelphia and is a relative of Jay Cooke. The assignment to Havener and Butler was made, it is alleged, to cover Casey from being publicly known in the matter, for in a subsequent arrangement the claim was divided by contract among the "ring" that, it is alleged, was formed by Casey. A stipulation was also made in the Havener and Butler assignment that John C. Landreau was to have $300,000 on collection of the claim.

GIBBS LOOMS UP.

The "copartnership" formed by Casey includes Havener and Butler, his brother John Casey, who is a bank examiner; P. F. Herwig, Deputy Collector of the Port of New Orleans; Francis Thomas, late Minister to Peru; Richard Gibbs, of New York; George Cowie, of the Fifth Auditor's office, and several others. The "ring" now went to work and, as is charged, procured the appointment of Gibbs, who has one-tenth of the claim, as Minister to Peru. The significance of this becomes apparent when it is known that the claim can only be collected through diplomatic influence.

The readers of the Herald will remember that much inquiry was made at the time of the appointment of Gibbs, in April last, as to who he was and why he was appointed. Another fact of significant import has been discovered. It is asserted on high authority that Gibbs' name was mentioned for the position as early as February, 1875. It was desirable that Gibbs should not fail to have and hold the comission for at least a few months. So as to guard against the danger of his confirmation being defeated by the Senate his name was not sent before that body, but was withheld and his appointment and commission were given him after the adjournment of the extra session of the Senate. His appointment is of the date of April 9, 1875, and he was not confirmed till last month.

THE PAPERS IN THE CASE.

The latest move of the "ring" was to induce Landreau to obtain from his counsel in Washington, on a plausible pretext, in September last, all letters and papers pertaining to the case. The counsel gave up a portion of the papers, of which he retained copies for his own protection in case of treachery on the part of the "ring," whom he had now learned to regard with suspicion. Among the papers placed in the counsel's hands by Landreau were many that conclusively showed the plans of the "ring," and among others a letter from John Casey, then in New Orleans, to Landreau, in which he stated that Gibbs had an interest in the claim.

Just about the time of Gibbs' appointment he and James F. Casey were in Washington together and on terms of the closest intimacy, and just before Gibbs set out for Peru Casey went to the Solicitor of the State Department and gleaned all the information possible in regard to the Landreau claim.

GERMAN UPTOWN SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the German Uptown Savings Bank met in Second avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, last evening, Mr. William Reiss presiding.

The meeting was more largely attended than most of those recently held. The Depositors' Committee reported that they held three meetings since the last meeting of the depositors, but had been unable to obtain any figures showing the actual condition of the bank's accounts. They had appointed a sub-committee to obtain figures, one of whom reported that counsel had been consulted with regard to the action necessary to be taken by the depositors. Now it is understood from the opinion obtained that the present proceedings against the bank are not in the nature of bankruptcy proceedings; that this being so the signatures of two-thirds of the depositors cannot control the remainder; that under proceedings in bankruptcy the signatures of two-thirds could, and that proceedings in bankruptcy would dissolve the bank. When this report was made general discussion ensued, several of the speakers urging the rest to sign the agreement with the bank now in circulation among the depositors. The signatures of several depositors were obtained to this agreement.

A depositor stated that Mr. Levinger, against whom suit has been commenced for the recovery of funds of the bank, alleged to have been misappropriated, had offered to compromise in the sum of $20,000.

Another stated that if the bank were continued it was likely that something reasonable could be realized on the Alabama Railroad bonds, but if the bank suspended then there was very little chance of ever getting anything from that quarter.

The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday.

AMATEUR OARSMEN.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—TWENTY-FIVE CLUBS REPRESENTED—VEXATIOUS QUESTIONS SETTLED AND IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

A special meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning. It was called to order by Mr. A. F. Dexter, of the Narragansett Boat Club of Providence, R. I., when the following permanent officers were elected:—President, Commodore James M. Ferguson, Quaker City Boat Club, Philadelphia; Secretary, Henry W. Garfield, Excelsior Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.; Assistant Secretary, Richard Neville, Nautilus Boat Club, New York. The credentials of delegates were then called for, twenty-five clubs responding with the annexed list of duly authorized representatives;—

Analostan, Washington, D. C.—M. Bailey.
Atalanta, New York—John E. Eustis, J. W. Edwards, J. T. Fryer.
Argonauta, Bergen Point, N. J.—E. A. S. Man, L. L. Spring.
Beaverwyck, Albany, N. Y.—W. R. Hills.
Catskill, Catskill, N. Y.—J. Day, Jr.
Excelsior, Detroit, Mich.—H. W. Garfield.
Friendship, New York—P. S. Biglin, James T. Carroll, James P. McDonough.
M. L. Filley, Lansingburg, N. Y.—Albert Gallup.
Grammercy, New York—E. J. Atkinson, F. J. Engelhardt.
Mutual, Albany, N. Y.—C. H. Thomas, E. S. Fisher.
Nautilus, New York—William Walsh, James Murphy, Richard Neville.
Narragansett, Providence, R. I.—A. F. Dexter, Frank A. Shehan.
New York Athletic—H. P. Egleston, H. G. Meeker, C. H. Pierce.
Nassau, New York—Lindsay Watson, Walter Wilson.
Olympic, Albany, N. Y.—W. P. Rudd, C. S. H. Ellis.
Philadelphia Barge Club—John M. Taylor.
Quaker City Boat Club—George W. Parker, James M. Ferguson.
Riverside, Rochester, N. Y.—R. S. Taylor.
St. John's, New Orleans, La.—E. P. Gross.
Triton, Newark, N. J.—Alexander Handy, F. E. Townley, S. S. Smith.
Ulysses, Troy, N. Y.—S. B. Stinson.
Union Springs, Union Springs, N. Y.—G. H. Wyatt.
Wolvinhook, Greenbush, N. Y.—C. C. Loderwick, W. C. Ruyter.
Undine, Philadelphia—W. R. Tucker.
Waverley, New York—Walter M. Flemming, M. D.; Benjamin F. Brady, H. Bartley.

THE AMATEUR QUESTION.

Mr. Dexter stated the object of the meeting, it being called particularly to amend article 3 of the constitution, relating to the definition of an amateur, the proposed alteration and addition having been bulletined the time required. Mr. Garfield, in order to facilitate matters and get into working shape at once, moved that the amendment which had been read and which will be found below, be referred to a committee of nine to consider its feasibility and report thereon. This being the pleasure of the meeting, the President selected the following as the committee:—A. F. Dexter (chairman); L. L. Spring, W. R. Hills, P. S. Biglin, F. J. Engelhardt, Henry W. Garfield, S. B. Atkinson, M. Bailey and Walter Wilson. The committee retired, and within half an hour reported that it had agreed upon the subjoined as the definition of an amateur oarsman:—

An amateur oarsman is one who does not enter in an open competition, or for either a stake, public or admission money or entrance fee; or competes with or against a professional for any prize; has never taught, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood;* whose membership of any rowing or other athletic club was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual agreement or understanding, express or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect; who has never been employed in any occupation involving any use of the oar or paddle.

*This clause is intended especially to prevent any so-called amateur oarsman being surreptitiously compensated for rowing, as, for instance, by being furnished lucrative employment in sinecure positions.

BOATBUILDERS MAY ROW.

Mr. Tucker, of the Undine Club, Philadelphia, moved that the report be accepted, which being done, he desired to know if the above in any wise restricted boatbuilders from rowing. He did not think that the language fully covered this point, and so wanted to understand if men so employed could row. Mr. Dexter, as chairman of the committee, responded. Boatbuilders had been intentionally excepted in the past from taking part in the association regattas, but upon more mature deliberation it had been agreed that the rule was too sweeping, and the committee, wishing to be as liberal as possible, yet closely watching that the cause of amateur rowing should not be unjustly dealt with, had modified this provision. Consequently it was held that unless a boatbuilder can be shown to practice with the oar to an undue extent, he will be allowed to row under this definition. The sticking up of a sign as boatbuilder will not hereafter disqualify such from taking part in the regattas.

JANITORS EXCLUDED.

Mr. Tucker then asked if janitors of boathouses were to be allowed to row. Mr. Dexter soon settled this point by quoting the clause "has never taught, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood," which of course excludes persons thus employed.

THE "PECUNIARY BENEFIT" CLAUSE.

Mr. Man, of the Argonauta Club, Bergen Point, desired that the clause in the proposed amendments touching the pecuniary question should be more fully explained by the committee; or, in other words, he wanted to know just how far this idea of receiving emolument for rowing was intended to go, and who would be excluded under the above construction.

Mr. Dexter cheerfully responded. The understanding of the committee, and what had been arrived at after long discussion, was that—

"The construction to be put upon this clause may be arrived at by supposing a case brought before the Executive Committee as follows, viz.:—A suspected man is summoned to qualify himself as an amateur. He is asked, 'Was the business position you occupy given you on condition of your joining that club and rowing in its crew?' 'Will you probably lose that position of profit if you leave your club or refuse to row in its crew?' If he answers 'yes' to either question he is self-convicted; if he answers 'no' to both, and the committee cannot contradict his testimony, he is a genuine amateur. However, always supposing that the position of profit that the man occupies, whatever it may be, is one in which he gives honest work in full return for his salary. Outside of these requirements clubs or individual members thereof may render any acts of kindly service to their members."

This explanation seemed satisfactory all around and the amendment as above was substituted for article 3 of the constitution by a unanimous vote, each club represented responding as its name was called.

PRIZES.

Pending the consideration of the above in committee, or rather just before the latter left the room, Mr. Dexter, as directed by the Executive Committee, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the association be, and is hereby, instructed to resume possession at the next regatta of the association of all the prizes heretofore given to winners; to dispose of the same to the best advantage, purchase suitable flags for previous winners, and hereafter in all regattas to give flags as prizes, the same to be the absolute property of the winners.

Messrs. Tucker and Man opposed the passage of the resolution as unfair to past winners, while Mr. Eustis thought the "tinware" was a great bother to keep, inasmuch as they were challenge prizes, and the year after might change hands. Flags, he thought, were better, and could be hung on boathouses, whereas the silver was required to be safely stowed away. Coming to a vote the resolution was rejected, not a single member approving its passage.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

Mr. Neville, of the Nautilus Club, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen cordially indorse the invitation already extended the principal rowing clubs of Europe to participate in the Centennial Regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, next autumn.

This was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Man, of the Argonautas, called upon President Furguson to state what had been done by him and his association concerning the International Regatta to be held next year at Philadelphia.

Mr. Ferguson said that it was beyond question but that they would have representative amateur crews from England and Ireland, and perhaps from France, with them on that occasion, and in the professional contests crews from the Thames and Tyne, England, would compete. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and everything will be done to make this portion of the Centennial year's amusement successful in every respect.

ROWING "REVOLVERS."

Mr. Dexter desired to amend article 9, section 2, of the bylaws, by adding "Any member of the club to which the individual whose status is being investigated belongs, who shall be required to do so by the committee having the matter in charge, shall furnish said committee with his written declaration upon honor that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the oarsman in question is eligible under the association's definition of an amateur, and if an entry is desired to be made for a regatta, that he has been a member of the club for two months preceding the date of said regatta."

This gave rise to much discussion, as it was offered with the express intention of stopping "revolvers" among amateur oarsmen. The fact that certain rowing men for the past three or four years have belonged to several boating organizations and competed in each of their regattas has become such an annoyance and outrage the continued success of the sport demanded its discontinuance. Courtney, of Union Springs, and Yates, of Chicago, were quoted as being such, the latter very recently boasting that he already was a member of four clubs, and desired to join half a dozen more. This kind of work was heartily contemned by several members, among these being Messrs. Garfield, Tucker and Hills, who claimed that the evil was of such a nature it must at once be stopped. Mr. Tucker did not fully coincide with the entire wording of the amendment, and while he would not restrain a gentleman from joining any number of clubs he would restrict them to one in their rowing record. That is, they could enter for regattas but from one club only. He therefore moved as an amendment to Mr. Dexter's motion after the word "enter," the clause "and has not been entered in any race from any other club for three months preceding the date of said regatta." The original amendment with this alteration was then passed. This effectually stops the career of those oarsmen who have been in the habit of travelling over the country for the purpose of winning all the prizes that came in their way. Adjourned.

THE NEXT AMATEUR REGATTA.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen resolved in session, on Wednesday evening last, to hold the regatta of this year at Philadelphia, on or about the 21st of August next, and prior to the Centennial Regatta. The committee who will have full charge of the regatta is composed of Alexander Kumbaar, John E. Eustis, Marcellus Bailey, E. R. Craft and H. W. Garfield.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen met at Knickerbocker Cottage, Sixth avenue, last evening. The only business of importance transacted was the final disposition of the case of James Reilly, recently a member of the Neptune Club four. Charges were made affecting his record as an amateur under the rules. The evidence submitted was not of that positive nature to justify his being debarred from rowing, and so the committee held by a vote of two to one. The protested members of the Riverside Rowing Club, of Rochester, N. Y., were unanimously reinstated. Adjourned to meet at the same place the first Saturday in April next.

INTERNATIONAL AQUATICS.

VISITS TO THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE—EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ENGLISH OPINION ON THE AMERICAN COLLEGIATE CHALLENGE—FIRST OBJECTIONS OF THE BRITISH STUDENTS—FINAL HOPES OF A MEETING IN AMERICA.

London, Jan. 4, 1876.

On New Year's Day I visited the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge with a view to ascertain the feelings and opinions of their members in reference to the challenge sent by the American Collegiate Association to each of them to compete in the Centennial Regatta.

AT CAMBRIDGE.

On arriving in Cambridge I learned that the several colleges were almost deserted; that, excepting a few "degree men," the whole of the students were away at their homes, participating in the festivities and enjoyments of the season, and that among the small number of bookworms, to whom mathematical distinction was a magnet of greater power of attraction than the Christmas revels, scarcely a "boating man" was to be met with. On inquiring at Trinity College I found that the Cambridge Captain, Mr. W. B. Close, was at his pleasant home in the Maritime Alps, whither the copy of the invitation had been forwarded; and the porter informed me that the only rowing men in town were a few members of the college boat clubs. I expressed a wish to speak to these gentlemen, and was accordingly admitted by the civil functionary within the historic precincts of the grand old structure. Crossing the front quadrangle, and passing under one of the fine Gothic archways which are so numerous in the University buildings, I was conducted to a comfortably furnished apartment in which were two young undergraduates, apparently deeply immersed in the consideration of some intricate problem. A closer inspection, however, relieved me from any embarrassment which I might have felt in intruding upon their academic quietude, for I perceived that their energies were only concentrated upon a friendly game at chess. On explaining my mission, I was cordially received, and we were soon discussing the question of

THE POSSIBILITY OR PROBABILITY

of the transatlantic invitation being favorably responded to. My hosts spoke enthusiastically of the challenge and of the anxiety felt by many of their fellow residents to contest the supremacy of the oar with their American friends upon the latter's own ground. They said that the time fixed for the contest was well chosen, but that some difficulty would probably be experienced in collecting a really representative crew who would agree to the conditions set forth in the letter of invitation; nevertheless, a special committee meeting would be called on the first day of the reassembling of the students, and it was to be hoped that the decision then arrived at would make the desired consummation a certainty.

THE MAIN OBSTACLE,

according to current opinion here, lies in meeting the proposal that the race is to be rowed without coxswains. This difficulty, however, may possibly be tided over, especially if the course be a straight one, and I understand that latterly, in the contests between the various colleges, the use of four-oared coxswainless boats has been introduced. The request to Mr. Tom Hughes to act as umpire has given great satisfaction. Although nothing definite can be known until after the committee meeting, which will be held in about three weeks, yet to judge from the general opinion of the collegians with whom I had the opportunity to converse, it may reasonably, if not confidently, be expected, that the kindly and generous terms in which the challenge is couched will have the desired effect.

IN TRINITY AND THE OTHER COLLEGES.

After interviewing two or three more of the "rowing" students still remaining in Trinity College, who merely echoed the sentiments of the first two, I visited in like manner St. John's, Christ's, Emanuel, Sidney and Jesus colleges, in all of which the same ideas prevailed. At the last named place the only gentleman to be discovered was

MR. E. H. MORGAN,

one of the Fellows, who, as I ascertained from the porter, had in his younger days taken a leading part in aquatic sports. On being ushered into his sanctum I caught the last echo of a growl of displeasure which had escaped from the scholarly lips on account of the unholy invasion of his studious retirement, and with an air of impatience the man of learning confronted the special correspondent of the New York Herald, and in a half angry tone demanded the reason why he was thus interrupted, which I explained briefly and politely. As the object of the interview dawned upon his scholastic mind the studious features relaxed, and the expression of annoyance gave place to a pleasant smile. He displayed a kindly interest in the matter and seemed disposed to steal a few moments from his beloved books. Probably his memory had wandered back to the days in which he himself had achieved no mean reputation upon the poetic waters of the Cam; days in which his love for manly exercises had prompted him to deeds worthy now of emulation by his younger brethren; days which had developed the vigor and health which now support him in the able discharge of his high duties. His emphatic opinion was that the

"YOUNG GENTLEMEN"

would be extremely likely to close with the challenge. "If they like to spend their money we shall not object."

AT OXFORD—OPINIONS OF LITERATI.

It was now time to proceed to the more ancient, but scarcely more renowned sister university, and a quick run of eighty miles brought me to Oxford, the colleges of which I found even more empty than those of the Cantabs. Having inquired my way to St. John's I found that Mr. Stayner, the captain of the Oxford eight, was in Bath. A telegram, however, soon elicited from him that although of course unable to express any decided opinion, he should "strongly advise the acceptance of the invitation." Mr. Stayner has displayed much anxiety latterly in his endeavors to bring about an acceptation of the challenge, and his voice will, undoubtedly, have great weight on the reassembling of his colleagues, although, as far as can be gathered at present, Oxford is as enthusiastic as Cambridge in favor of the proposal.

MR. WILLAN.

After a fruitless visit to several of the colleges I came upon Mr. Willan, of Exeter, who was President of the Oxford crew at the time of the visit of the Harvards to this country in 1869. He was delighted with the idea of the rival crews meeting once more, and on American soil, and had "little doubt that at the ensuing meeting of the captains of the different Oxonian College Boat clubs a unanimous and hearty affirmative response would be conveyed to the American Intercollegiate Association."

BROOKLYN BOATING.

The Pioneer Boat Club of Brooklyn have just completed a new boat house, which, in appearance and completeness of its appointments, compares favorably with any in the State. The building is situated at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, Brooklyn, and from its broad balconies an exceedingly fine view of the bay and passing craft may be had. The house is constructed upon spiles and after the Swiss style of architecture, with neat scrollwork and mouldings ornamenting its exterior. It covers an area of twenty-five by seventy feet, and is about forty feet high. The lower story, which is thirteen feet in the clear, is used for stowing boats and as a gymnasium. The second story is reached by two stairways, one at the land end leading to a hallway, from which either the reception or dressing room is reached, and the other at the water end leading directly into the reception room, the latter with black walnut balustrade and pedestal. The reception room is thirty by twenty-five feet, and occupies the water end of the second story. It is handsomely finished in black walnut, pitch and white pine, and its floors of two-inch pitch pine, oiled and waxed. This room looks out upon the upper balcony, which is connected by a double glass door and two French casement windows. The furniture in the reception room is very elaborate. The dressing room occupies the land end of the second floor, and is fitted up with lockers, bath and wash rooms and all the necessary appurtenances; the bathroom being an apartment lined with zinc and supplied with a shower from which either salt or fresh water may be had. The washroom is fitted with three marble basins, set in a black walnut stand and supplied with fresh water from the street. The dressing room is tastily fitted up; its walls, ceilings and lockers being varnished, and its floor oiled and waxed. Altogether the house is an ornament to the water front, and the members of the club have just cause to feel proud. This club has lately been reorganized, and will commence the coming season under the most favorable circumstances. It now has thirty members and a fleet of fifteen boats, in addition to two new four oared gigs now being constructed for them and some private single shells.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The last paragraph of your Dublin correspondent's letter of January 3, published in to-day's Herald needs a correction. He inadvertently states that the Centennial Regatta at Philadelphia is to be held in June. It will not begin until August 20, and the date is fixed for some time between that and September 15. He also says "that whatever crew or crews may present themselves will not be authorized to represent any Irish organization, but only their noble selves." The rules of the Centennial Regatta will not permit entries from any but a regularly organized club, so that those entering are guaranteed by the club to be bona fide amateurs. Very respectfully,

JAMES M. FERGUSON,
Commodore Schuylkill Navy.

BRITISH RIFLEMEN.

[From the Glasgow News, Jan. 8.]

Speaking at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on the occasion of the prize delivery to the First Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, Lord Derby quoted statistics on the subject of numbers and efficiency. The outcome of the whole was that the volunteer force in the aggregate had fully maintained its position, and the relations of the volunteers and the regular army were on a more clearly defined footing. It was difficult to mark out the exact position which the volunteer force could take in any scheme of defence. From the nature of things, only a part would be available at a given time, except in the extreme case of threatened invasion. The authorities estimated that for coast brigades 50,000 men might be counted on; the inland men would probably garrison fortresses. In all, 90,000 men might be counted on when mobilization took place. We had few men in England, in comparison with other European countries, for national defence, and it was, therefore, all the more necessary that every man should be in his right place.

CHESS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

A circular appears in the pages of a Western monthly devoted to chess requesting the lovers of that game who wish to further the success of the Centennial Chess Tournament to forward their subscriptions to the officers of the "American Chess Association." This can only be regarded as an attempt of at most two or three individuals to nullify, or at least cripple, the project of the Philadelphia Chess Club, which has taken the initiative steps toward assuring the success of an international chess gathering. The "American Chess Association" is moribund, if not actually defunct. It had no meeting during the past year; its members are few in number, are severed from each other by wide distances, and, if separately questioned, as has to some extent already been done, would heartily denounce all interference with the efforts of the Philadelphia Chess Club. The mass of chess players do not know the men whose names are signed to the circular mentioned above; the "association" has no money in its treasury, no local habitation, no credit as a body, and, so far as the opinion of New York players goes, the gentlemen who wish to manage an affair requiring for its conduct such command of confidence and such capability are generally looked upon as irresponsible and are universally regarded as totally incompetent. The Philadelphia Chess Club is the largest and wealthiest association of the kind in the United States; it has pledged the credit of a body representing men of large means and great liberality; it has permanent headquarters and can be made responsible for moneys intrusted to its care, and in view of all these considerations it is to be hoped that the efforts of a few mischief makers to hinder, if not ruin, a project looked forward to so hopefully by the chess players of all countries will be promptly and effectually squelched.

PAWN AND MOVE.

FOX HUNTING.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Since our first meet of hounds at Hackensack I have been so often asked to give my opinion on fox hunting and if it is likely to become a leading sport in this country. My invariable reply is yes, if taken in hand by the right men. There can be no doubt that it will be some time before it becomes a national institution, but like everything else it must have its beginning. To make it a success the matter must be taken up by a committee of gentlemen having their whole souls in it and who are willing to devote considerable time and attention to it in its infancy. Of course capital is the first thing required. A country we have and, although foxes are few, with strict preserving would be plentiful as blackberries in a couple of seasons. Till then we must be content with a drag pack of not less than sixteen couple of hounds. For this would be required a huntsman, kennel huntsman and whip, and to hunt two days a week there must be eight horses to mount the master and whip; there must be kennels and stables, of course, built which need not be an expensive item. Now supposing there should be 100 members at $100 each there is $10,000 to start with, and that amount carefully and judiciously expended would cover the whole outlay and give the first season's sport. I have confined myself to 100 members, but when the pack is an established fact and all in working order I am much mistaken if we shall not have twice 100. Let our young sportsmen once taste the excitement of the chase, with about six miles of good country to cross with clever cattle under them, and they would say, in the words of Old Jorrocks, "'Tis the sport of kings, the glory of war, with only ten per cent of the danger;" then we should be overdone with subscriptions. The uninitiated in fox hunting imagine it is only for the rich, and a most selfish sport, but this is not so. Every man, from the peasant to the President, will be welcome at the covert side as long as he behaves himself—*i. e.*, don't head the fox, override the hounds and make too much noise. America wants sport of this kind if she wishes her rising generation to be on a par with other countries in horsemanship. An influential committee once formed, and fox hunting is a certainty. Then all that will be required, as the poet says:—

Let our horse be well bred and in blooming condition,
Good across country and up to your weight.
Then take hold of your reins with your youthful ambition;
Sit down to your saddle and keep his head straight.

BLASSON.

WRESTLING.

A CHALLENGE.

New York, Jan. 20, 1876.

The undersigned, Devonshire wrestlers, one or both of them, hereby challenge Christol or Bauer, one or both of them, or any other Græco-Roman wrestlers in America, as to the relative skill, science and endurance of the respective systems, the issue to decide the supremacy; the contestants each to employ his own style of wrestling; two out of three square back falls to settle the question. As neither of the challengers exceeds 145 pounds the heavy weight Græco-Romans ought not decline the proffered contest. With the understanding that no admission fee shall be charged; the trial to be witnessed by those only specially invited; Harry Hill, of No. 25 East Houston street, to arrange the monetary terms; the challengers to be addressed personally or by letter.

W. H. BROWNING.
ALBERT ELLIS.

AMERICAN RACKETS.

In a single-handed match of American rackets played yesterday at the Madison street court, Mr. J. Lenihan, the winner of the gold racket at the late tournament, defeated Mr. B. McQuade the best two out of three games in fine style. The leading professionals will have to look to their laurels. The following is the score:—

	J. Lenihan.	B. McQuade.
First game	21	17
Second game	21	19
Third game	17	21

M. Sullivan and J. Murphy played an exciting match against R. M. Dore and D. Madden, the latter proving victorious, winning the first and third games by a score of 21 to 12 and 21 to 19 respectively, whilst the former obtained the second; score, 21 to 18.

Some of the leading Mutual base ball players then played a match, this game forming an excellent practice, Messrs. Burns and Boyd being pitted against Messrs. Eggler and Hallinan. The former won the first game—score, 21 to 20—and the third—21 to 13—their opponents getting the second; score, 21 to 18.

HANDBALL.

A match arising out of the contests at the New Year's Day Tournament came off yesterday at McQuade's court, in Madison street, much interest being excited thereby, both sides having warm backers. The contestants were Messrs. Harney and McLoughlin against P. Reagan and M. Flanigan. The former defeated their opponents in fine style, some of the strokes being remarkably fine. The following is the score:—First game—Harney and McLoughlin, 21; Reagan and Flanigan, 16. Second game—Harney and McLoughlin, 14; Reagan and Flanigan, 21. Third game—Harney and McLoughlin, 21; Reagan and Flanigan, 12.

To day a match for $100 will be played at the above court between Messrs. Morris Moore and Arthur McQuade against Messrs. Bernard McQuade and W. Ryan, the best of seven games. Some fine play may be expected.

SEDDONS MOUSE'S BENEFIT.

Between 300 and 400 lovers of the "manly art of self-defence" assembled yesterday afternoon at Harry Hill's on the occasion of the benefit tendered to Seddons' Mouse. Johnny Dwyer and Steve Taylor began the fun. Ed Italahan, of San Francisco, and Mike Coburn followed, both making a very good show. Sam Collyer and Johnny Saunders came next, being followed by Billy Madden and Peter Croker. Jim Kelly and the Mouse wound up the afternoon's sport. When the wind up closed three cheers were given for the little light weight champion.

D. W. FIELD A LUNATIC.

In the case of Daniel W. Field, a large real estate owner in this city and Providence, R. I., which has been undergoing investigation for some time before the Sheriff's jury, the examination was concluded yesterday. He was judged by the jury to be a lunatic, and not capable of managing his estate. Some of his deeds were revoked, it having been shown that in one instance for $1 he had deeded away about $30,000 worth of his property. Some of our best medical experts have been examined on both sides, and the case has attracted a great deal of attention.

LAST HOURS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

WHAT GENERAL GEORGE H. SHARP KNOWS OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE REBELLION.

General George H. Sharp, Surveyor of the Port of New York, delivered a lecture last evening in the Harlem Congregational church on "The Last Hours of the Confederacy." It is doubtful if there is another man in the whole country so well qualified to speak upon this subject as General Sharp. Serving upon General Grant's staff from the time that officer assumed command of the armies of the United States until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, having exclusive management of the secret service branch of the army, and being withal a keen observer, General Sharp knows more of the last struggles of the Southern Confederacy than any man either North or South.

His lecture last evening was replete with highly interesting historical facts and personal reminiscences. Beginning with what he termed "the failing fortunes of the Confederacy," the speaker said that it was not until the winter of 1864-65 that the Northern commanders were at all accurately informed of the position, strength and resources of the enemy. At the commencement of the struggle the Confederate War Office knew the number and strength of every regiment that marched through Washington in less than thirty-six hours after its arrival at the capital. The South was then a unit. All were loyal and enthusiastic, and the matter of obtaining news from their lines was a very difficult one indeed. To the North the South was a sealed book, while they had no difficulty in obtaining information of all our movements and very many of our plans. But in the fall of 1864 this condition of things began to change and was very soon completely reversed. "The failing fortunes of the rebellion" now became apparent. Hitherto every one within the Southern lines was loyal in action, word and belief; but now they saw the ship was sinking and that no power on earth could keep her clear. As a result very many people living in the South began giving information to our armies. Traders and storekeepers in the towns and villages readily lent their aid in furnishing data of the movements of the Confederates, and it was but a short time until General Grant, through the Secret Service Bureau, received almost daily reports of the amount of fixed ammunition and number of guns in and about Richmond, the amount of provisions on hand and constantly being received via the canal and the railroads, and what was being done at the Tredegar Iron Works. Beside this General Sharp had a complete roster of Lee's army—so complete that, as the speaker said, he would not have cared to have it corrected by one of Lee's staff. Not a regiment or a battery could pass through Richmond or Petersburg without the fact being known at Grant's headquarters in less than twenty-four hours. Indeed, so complete was this source of information that when the Confederate navy made a last and most desperate effort to get past our obstructions and war vessels in the James River, the fact that the movement would be made was known at City Point forty-eight hours before the rams and their tenders left their moorings. This important piece of news, together with many others, was furnished by a clerk in the rebel Navy Department.

As the winter grew on it became less and less difficult to get information, until at last our army headquarters was about as well posted in regard to the strength, resources and movements of the enemy as was General Lee himself. These things were looked upon by General Grant as a sure indication of the sudden collapse of the Confederacy, and he planned his movements accordingly. The whole South was dissatisfied and heartily sick of the unequal contest, and everything pointed to its speedy termination.

At this point General Sharp gave some exceedingly interesting accounts of the minor details and management of the secret service. There were five stations between City Point and Richmond, and a cipher despatch would be sent from one to the other by different messengers to avoid exciting suspicion. The principal agent in Richmond was a lady, the same who now occupies the position of Postmistress of that city. The speaker gave a graphic and very minute description of this lady, whom he considers one of the shrewdest and smartest women of the present age.

Besides the method just mentioned of getting news to and from Richmond there was still another agency. An old soldier, who had done duty many years as a sergeant in the regular army, but who was at this time serving in the ranks of the Confederacy, made overtures to our officers. He was very timid at first and would not enter the Union lines, so General Sharp went to see him, passing through the enemy's pickets and remaining among them some time. The old sergeant finally became one of the General's most trusted agents.

The Richmond papers came as regular as clockwork, and from them a vast deal of very valuable information was gleaned. A rebel officer who had obtained a leave of absence for the purpose of visiting his home, somewhere in Georgia, wrote a letter to one of these papers detailing an account of his trip home, stating that when he struck the Piedmont Railroad he found it so overwhelmed with carrying stores for the Confederate army that he could not get passage on a train and was, therefore, obliged to walk a distance of forty-eight miles. This officer was quite humorous in his descriptions, and doubtless thought he was doing a very funny thing; but the military information contained in his letter governed to a great extent the subsequent movements of General Grant—the movements that resulted in the overthrow of General Lee.

Passing from this branch of the subject General Sharp turned his attention to "the closing scenes of the rebellion," beginning with Lee's suicidal move against and capture of Fort Steadman. Lee learned that Grant was preparing to move early in March, while no other Union commander had ever dared to attempt a move before May. He wished to make Grant believe that the Confederate army was stronger and more vigorous than he had supposed, and to this end two brigades were hurled against Fort Steadman and—were captured. Then came the assault on the entire rebel line, the movement by Sheridan on the left and the turning of Lee's right, the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, the flight of Lee and the hurried pursuit. Near Burksville Ewell's command, consisting of seven general officers and 8,000 men were captured. Of a scene in connection with this capture the speaker gave a very graphic and interesting account, showing how General Ewell forgot the dignity of his position, was rebuked by him (the speaker) and subsequently by one of his division commanders—General Kershaw, of South Carolina. In conclusion, an account was given of the surrender of Lee, which occurred in a large room and not under an apple tree, and how every loyal heart bounded when the 400 guns captured from the enemy were made to belch forth a grand salute that shook the very heavens.

CHRYSOSTOM.

LECTURE BY DR. LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. John Lord lectured before a large audience at Association Hall yesterday morning on Chrysostom. The lecture was both entertaining and instructive.

The lecturer said Chrysostom was not the first man who preached the new doctrine destined to subvert Paganism, but he was the greatest preacher of the early Church. Chrysostom's father was a man of high military rank; his mother a noble Christian woman. Chrysostom was educated for the bar, but the practice of the profession did not correspond with its exalted theory. Chrysostom was soon disgusted with the ordinary occurrences of the forum. He began to tremble for his personal salvation, and he fled from the city as if for his life. He joined the monks, making occasional visits to his mother, but his health gave way, and after living six years in a cave the Bishop of Antioch made him deacon and forced him into active labor. Chrysostom had been elevated to a height unprecedented, but he was not too high to fall. Fortunately he had the moral greatness to convert his fall into a triumph. The lord chamberlain turned against him first, then Theophilus, then the Empress. She allowed Theophilus to summon a council to try Chrysostom and he was condemned, but the people would not let him go and the Empress caused him to be recalled. So Chrysostom was more powerful than before and not a whit more prudent. He again insulted the Empress, and a new synod was assembled and he was again deposed and banished, but he met his fate with fortitude. He died at Comona, in the sixtieth year of his age, a martyr.

THE ETHICS OF TRADE.

The fifth lecture of the course of 1875-76 before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was delivered last evening at Steinway Hall, by Rev. James M. Pullman. The attendance was very large and the reverend gentleman's remarks were frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause. The subject of the lecture was "The Ethics of Trade," and in the course of his remarks he dwelt on the history and growth of trade, its origin and original functions, its attractiveness, growth, extent and benefits. The peculiarities of its ethics were referred to, he stating that it produced adulteration in the shape of bribery, combinations, rings and strikes. The effect of the ethics on character was fully dealt with. The lecture was a very interesting one and much appreciated by the audience.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH MUSTERED OUT.

The Fifty-fifth regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., was disbanded last night. The place was the Armory, on Hall place, near Cooper Institute. The final dissolution of the "French regiment" was utterly devoid of any exciting detail. At about half-past seven the members of the regiment began to assemble in the hall. Officers in full uniform were present, but in the first part of the evening they apparently did not attempt to preserve anything like discipline. About half-past eight, however, when Colonel Gillon made his appearance, the staff and line perceptibly straightened up. The drums rolled, and the regiment having been formed, Colonel Gillon, for the last time, put them through their evolutions. He told them to order arms, and they shouldered them; he ordered them to carry arms and they shouldered them. He politely requested them to fix bayonets, and there were not more than four men out of the 225 in line who had bayonets on their muskets. The adjutant of the regiment told the Herald reporter that as near as he could reckon there were 225 men present to be mustered out, this number making in all nine companies. The officers were Colonel Gillon, Lieutenant Colonel Schilling, Major S. Zuchlag and Adjutant L. A. Jackson. General Varien, commander of the Third brigade, was present, and the details of the mustering out were attended to by Captain Keiler.