DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Seventh Day's Session of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

DAVENPORT'S DOINGS.

Serious Charges Against the Shipping Commissioner.

MR. BLISS UNDER EXAMINATION.

The sub-committee of the Congressional Committee of Investigation on the Department of Justice held its seventh day's session yesterday at the Astor House, all the members being present.

The first witness examined was John X. Brown, on recall. He testified that the bills which he had presented were drawn from the slips of matter supplied to him by the foreman printer and not from account books or ledgers. He expressed a desire that the committee should examine the work done by the establishment he represented and satisfy themselves in this way as to the fairness of the charges. He was informed by Mr. Meade that this was unnecessary, as they had no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement.

Kenneth G. White, who for nineteen years had been Clerk of the Circuit Court, was next examined. He was asked to suggest any reforms in the practices of the office which his experience might dictate, but he replied that while he was in office there were no irregularities of which he could complain; he thought, however, that the committee should not take any action, as he was led to believe they were about to do, in regard to the pay jurors received, as in his opinion a reduction of the present compensation per diem would be injurious to the public interests. In reply to a question as to whether the Chief Inspector of Elections should be entirely untrammelled by partisanship, he said that beyond a doubt it should be so, and that John I. Davenport was decidedly a partisan in politics.

Charles A. Paney, who was chief clerk for Davenport in 1872, testified that he had then six or seven clerks as his assistants; he received the money to pay them from Davenport, but did not know where it was procured; it was generally given to him in the form of a check on the Chemical Bank in this city; he had no knowledge at that time that Davenport was in the government's pay.

James A. Shields, chief clerk in Davenport's office, was examined on recall to testify as to his action at the last three elections, when acting as United States Commissioner. He was questioned as to the case of Mr. Jonathan Marshall, who, on an election day, which particular one he could not remember, was arrested on a charge of false registration, but when taken before witness he discharged him, as he knew him to be a practising lawyer and residing in the district, so the discharge was granted on Marshall's own recognizance. Marshall was to appear before Davenport on the following day, but what become of the case witness did not know. Witness could not say that the affidavit was made out in the name of John Doe, or that the place for the name was a blank, but thought not. He did not know by whom the affidavit was drawn. In his opinion such arrests need not be made if proper care were exercised. A United States Commissioner must issue a warrant for arrest on the affidavit of a citizen.

John H. Van Pelk was next examined, but his testimony was entirely relative to matters pertaining to the Idaho Penitentiary, the particulars of which were not of general interest.

George H. Heinrichs was the next witness. He testified that he has been a naturalized citizen since 1855, was an Alderman of the city in 1868, and is now living on his income. He went over the story already published several times in the papers, of how the brothers Stahl came into his room in October, 1872, asked him to give information about his neighbors, went away, came back in the afternoon and hauled him along to Davenport's headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the little magnate

TREATED HIM IN THE MOST UNHANDSOME MANNER,

requiring two sureties in $10,000 each for his appearance, refusing to be satisfied with one bond for $10,000 which was given, and finally waiving him off with his hand to Ludlow Street Jail, where he was obliged to remain from that Saturday afternoon until the following Monday morning. Davenport refused to give him even ten minutes to get the second bond, and refused subsequently to listen to requests from Senator Creamer and others for his release. On Monday morning Mr. Heinrichs was allowed his liberty, Davenport relenting and not even requiring the second bond. He believed, he said, that Davenport would hang every democrat in the United States if he could. Mr. Joyce cross-examined the witness at considerable length, and considerably excited the old gentleman by asking him to tell what names he had ever "scratched" from the genuine democratic ticket and who were the republican candidates for whom he worked. Mr. Henrichs declined giving such private information, saying he came there to give testimony about Davenport and not as to his votes since 1855. But he swore that his arrest occasioned intimidation among many of the voters in his district, who, having heard of the outrage inflicted upon him, anticipated a similar fate for themselves.

B. G. Jayne, the detective, so recently notorious in governmental cases, was examined by the committee in strictly secret session. The door of the committee room was locked during the examination, and the utmost secrecy as to the developments maintained. When the examination was concluded the committee informed the reporters that Jayne had testified to nothing new, the story told by him having been included in the Washington investigations, and Jayne himself made a similar statement.

George F. Langtone, the lawyer employed by Mr. Heinrichs in the latter's case, testified to the facts as above, saying that he believed

THE CHARGE AGAINST HEINRICHS

was a general one and was that he had obstructed the registration of voters. He said that all efforts had failed with Davenport in securing Heinrichs' release, though any amount of bail had been offered. Davenport stated that Heinrichs was just the man that was wanted, as his arrest would knock terror into others. Witness characterized Davenport's conduct as very independent and arbitrary and lacking all ordinary courtesy. Heinrichs' case never came before the court, and after about a year his bondsman was released.

John H. H. Haws, the Grand Juror who testified last week as to facts in the Gibson case, was again on the stand, and explained that the interest he took in the case partially arose from the fact that letters addressed to members of his own family in Harlem had miscarried, and he was also informed by one of his neighbors, Mr. Thomson, that a letter containing money that he had sent to Boston failed ever to reach there.

Messrs. Gustavus A. Brett, C. R. Norvell and J. J. Ferris appeared before the committee to seek redress against the management of affairs by the Shipping Commissioner, C. C. Duncan. The complaints which these gentlemen make have been of long standing. Mr. Brett is President of the Shipowners' Association, Mr. Norvell secretary, and Mr. Ferris attorney, and the two former stated the grievances in a general way under which the shipping merchants have to suffer from Captain Duncan's method of transacting the business of his office. The charges made are very serious, accusing Mr. Duncan of running the whole business of the office for his own family's benefit. He is represented as paying $5,500 rent for a room on a floor of the Seamen's Hallwhich should not rent for $500 a year. Duncan is President of the Seamen's Association, in which building is his office as Commissioner and he thus pays the exorbitant amount from himself, as it were, to himself. In the building also is the Seamen's Bank, with which he is connected, and in a general way his relatives have control of the whole premises. What is called the chapel in the building has never been used but twice for religious worship. He has four sons among the thirty-one clerks in his office and the salaries of these are not definitely fixed but put down at different amounts for different years and prefixed with the word "about." It is said that as high as $12,000 has been divided among the four sons as salaries. It is acknowledged that Duncan received $60,000 a year from the office, and this he accounts for by saying that it went to pay the salaries of the clerks, the rent of the office and the incidental expenses. It is charged against him that no money is ever returned by him to the Treasury, over and above the amount allowed him by law. In assuming the performance of all the duties now devolving upon him, about fifty firms in the same business were deprived of their legitimate calling. All efforts made to bring the case for argument before the courts failed, the United States District Attorney saying that he had no power in the matter. Yet Duncan's counsel were heard on his side of the question. His manner of doing business, it is alleged, is most offensive and overbearing. He makes such rules as he pleases and enforces them just as it suits him, making every case a special case, absorbing the fees and emoluments of the office which should be paid into the United States Treasury. It was recommended by Messrs. Brett and Norvell that the law should be amended bearing on the shipping interests; that the Treasury Department, instead of the Circuit Court as now, should appoint the Commissioner; that the fees should be paid into the Treasury and the office of the Commissioner should be located in the Custom House or its vicinity. Mr. Brett instanced one case in which he himself suffered from the hostile decision of Captain Duncan, and spoke very strongly against that gentleman's official acts in a general way, though personally they had been old friends. The complaint of these gentlemen had been already considered by Judge Johnson, but the most he could do was to appoint an auditor of the accounts, Mr. Joseph Gutman, Jr., but as this did not afford the necessary relief and reform the officers of the Shipowners' Association now appealed to this committee to take some action in their behalf. Messrs. Caulfield and Joyce, of the committee, promised to draw attention to the subject on their return to Washington, with a view to having the law amended. The committee then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess, William B. Kirk, ex-Assemblyman, from the Second Assembly district, testified as to the general impression there existed that Davenport's official acts were calculated to inspire intimidation. He thought that Davenport was too much of a partisan to hold the Chief Supervisorship. He never heard of any thing derogatory to Davenport's private character, but he heard numerous complaints as to his official acts. There was just as much repeating among the republicans as the democrats under the old *régime* in this city. The frauds at election time could not have been perpetrated without the co-operation of the republican party. Davenport would, were he Superintendent of Police, make things very disagreeable for democrats, but his present office does not hurt us much.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS' TESTIMONY.

District Attorney Bliss, on recall, next gave testimony. In regard to the Gibson case, in which complaint was made against him, he said that the case had been twice investigated before it was brought before him. He recommended Mr. Gibson, after the latter had taken up a good deal of his time to bring the case before a United States Commissioner, over which witness had no control; Gibson went before the Grand Jury, and Mr. Purdy caused his removal therefrom; when witness heard of this he told Purdy that he thought his action was illegal; upon looking up the authorities, however, he found that Gibson had no right to go before the Grand Jury; Gibson then complained to the Attorney General, who dismissed the complaint, and subsequently to Mr. Pierrepont, who also dismissed the complaint; he believed that Gibson subsequently presented his case to the President, who, he thought, did not consider it; Pierce did not make any complaint until after he had left the Post Office; furthermore, a compromise between the parties had been effected, and in what occurred before the jury when he was present everything was fair; witness never heard of any charges, neither in his office or out of it, against Mr. Mathews, steamboat inspector. (An article from a newspaper was read by Mr. Cauldwell preferring charges, and Mr. Bliss was asked to investigate the charges against Messrs. Low & Mathews.

ABOUT HARNEY.

Mr. Bliss having incidentally made a remark about making changes and the consequences, drew an illustration from the proceedings about Speaker Kerr yesterday. Mr. Cauldwell asked Mr. Bliss several questions, to which he replied:—Mr. Harney had been Mr. Darling's right hand man; when Mr. Darling came back to New York from Washington Mr. Harney came back also, giving up his place as doorkeeper; when Mr. Darling ceased to be appraiser Mr. Harney also ceased to have connection with the appraiser's office; Mr. Harney's character was good. He went to Washington as an unwilling witness. Witness mentioned the matter to Mr. Bass; did not take a deep interest in the matter; Mr. Bass said he did not wish to be an instrument in bringing an unfounded charge; sent for Mr. Harvey, but did not tell him to go to Washington; through him Harvey went to Washington, but thought that Harvey would have been obliged to go anyhow; Harvey's character for honesty cannot be impugned.

THE DUNCAN CASE.

In regard to Captain Duncan and the complaints made by the Shipowners' Association, the result of a discussion between Mr. Bliss and Mr. Brett, in which Mr. Bliss took a different view of the law from Mr. Brett, was that Mr. Bliss promised the representatives of the Shipowners' Association every facility in his power to examine the books of Commissioner Duncan. Mr. Bliss also explained that it would have been illegal for him to do many things which it was expected he should do. Messrs. Brett, Norvell and Ferris retired, feeling satisfied that they were now on the right course to get at the facts.

Mr. Bliss then went on to give details as to employés in his office, who number about nineteen in all. There are now in his office over 300 declarations, which have lain there for about three years because he was unable to reach them. In reply to a question as to what class he generally takes, he said the more important ones, but last term one of his assistants got sick and he himself took up the whole calendar of the Circuit Court. At the close of the term the Judge did him the honor to say that he had never known so much business to be got through within the time. Mr. Bliss was asked a number of questions in explanation of his books, and gave a comprehensive explanation of the details.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Meade examined the witness as to Phelps, Dodge & Co. and Mr. Bliss explained that he went over the books with Mr. Jayne, and the compromise that was effected. The sum of $260,000 first offered had been rejected and his suggestion that the sum of $271,000 be accepted finally prevailed and the case was closed. Mr. Jayne, he had no doubt, advised this adjustment. The disposition of the suit was, that witness gave a consent to discontinue, and as well as he remembered, papers, which left it open for them to take action. Witness explained that after the arrangement for the fees of the Clerk of the Court had been effected the counsel for Phelps, Dodge & Co., fearing lest there might be collusion of any sort between Judge Davis, the previous District Attorney, and himself, offered to pay both the fees. Witness did not know whether Judge Davis ever got any money; he had explained all about this matter to the authorities at Washington and it was pronounced to be satisfactory. The $271,000, after the reduction of the fees in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, was handed over to the Collector of the Port, taking his receipt therefor, which he sent on to Washington. It was Mr. Fullerton, he thought, who told him about the money having been offered or that it was about to be offered to Judge Davis. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were extremely anxious to have the matter wound up before he (witness) came into office, so that Judge Davis should get the fees, and hence the determination to give the fees to both. He never heard that Phelps, Dodge & Co. had offered, in 1873, $500,000 to settle the case. He recommended the $271,000, because he thought it was enough by which to punish Phelps, Dodge & Co., and to deter them or others from acting again as they had done. He did know now the total amount of the frauds. His own impression was that the government lost in Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s affairs about $25,000. His predecessor had recommended a settlement of $260,000, and the day after witness was sworn in Judge Davis offered that the fees should be divided between them.

ROUGH ON DAVENPORT.

During a secret session held in the afternoon Myer Stern, secretary of the Committee of Seventy, appeared before the committee and stated that he was unable to procure the Committee of Seventy's books, as requested to do. He was then examined briefly, but the only important point in his testimony was that, in his opinion, John I. Davenport, on account of his partisanship, was not a fit person to be Chief Supervisor of Elections.

It being now after eleven o'clock, and the committee having sat almost uninterruptedly since ten A. M., there was an adjournment.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

HOW THE METHODIST MINISTERS REGARD THE HIPPODROME REVIVAL.

The Methodist ministers had under consideration yesterday the question of the value of special evangelistic efforts in regular church work, with particular reference to the numbers of Hippodrome converts who may have united with their churches. For two successive weeks a member of the Hippodrome committee distributed to the preachers cards with the names of persons who at the closing services in the Hippodrome declared themselves converts of Mr. Moody's meetings. It will be remembered that 4,000 such converts were reported as the fruits of the ten weeks' special efforts here. It was also said that 10,000 inquirers appeared in the inquiry rooms. Dr. Robert Crook took the ground on the general question that special evangelistic agencies are not necessary, and that the work is more permanent and successful when performed through the regular Church channels. Rev. J. Selleck, of Lexington avenue church, had sent about sixty of his members to the Hippodrome as singers and ushers, and he had not only received not a single convert from that place into his church, but had not been able to gather in the members he gave them, who are still running to Mr. Tyng's and Mr. Hepworth's churches and here and there after sensations. Rev. J. F. Richmond, of West Thirty-fifth street church, received a number of the cards, and he could report two or three converts who would unite with his church. But in connection with Hope chapel, in Broome street, he had not much success. He went to Marion and Mott streets, where five persons were reported to be living, but he could not find a single indication that any of them ever lived there. This was his experience also in respect to many others whom he had sought out. Rev. John Johns had received a number of cards, and he had found out some direct frauds and many more nearly so. He did discover eight persons who were converted in Mr. Moody's meetings, six of whom will unite with his church. Rev. C. C. Goss did not think any one effort or kind of effort was going to convert the world. Mr. Moody's meetings could not be gauged by anything that this or that brother might have seen or said. We could not measure religious efforts by financial or numerical measurements. Mr. Goss went into the inquiry rooms and asked in one if there were any penitents there and in another if there were any mourners there. To each inquiry he received the answer, "No; but there are seekers." But as to the general question he said he had the history of ten churches in this city which have been always known as revival churches. In 1869 those ten churches reported on the Conference minutes 1,000 probationers, or an average of 100 each; but in 1870, instead of that number of members being added to their rolls they reported a net loss of 500 in their membership of 1869, making altogether a loss of 1,500 in one year in ten churches. He took, for example, Bedford street church as a revival church and St. Paul's as the opposite, and he found that for twenty-five years—from 1850 to 1871—Bedford street church had 2,500 probationers, but she reports her increase of membership for that period at only 128. He could not account for this. Now, St. Paul's church reports 448 probationers for twenty-five years, as above, and her increase in membership has been 236. This argues in favor of the regular church work. During the first century of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Goss said, they had labored at the altar; but during the second we ought to follow the apostolic example and go about confirming the churches. There are more unconverted persons in proportion to the population of New York city to-day than there were in John Embury's day. Mr. Goss would have the presiding elders look after them, and give employment to the scores of local preachers who are all over these cities.

Rev. W. P. Corbett believed that without the revival churches such churches as St. Paul's would die of dry rot. They are now kept alive by immigration from the revival churches, like Bedford street and Allen street. Rev. Dr. Marks and Rev. A. C. Graves thought that the extent of this immigration referred to should be taken into account in the decline of membership in the churches indicated. Rev. Mr. Moehling, of Hoboken, and Rev. Mr. Bleeby, superintendent of Wesleyan missions in the West Indies, were the other speakers.

The Baptists discussed their relation to the colored people. Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Brooklyn, read a paper on the subject, and Messrs. Perry, Coleman, Swan, of Newark; Dr. Fulton and others took part in the discussion.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH THE SOUTHERN CHURCH—A CENTENNIAL PRAISE MEETING.

The Assembly yesterday pushed through a good deal of routine business and accepted invitations to go around the harbor this afternoon with the Union Ferry Company and to visit the Penitentiary of Kings county at some future day. They had time also to devote an hour to a Centennial praise meeting, and to stand on Schermerhorn street until their pictures were taken by an enterprising photographer. At the opening of their business session the Assembly called up the sustentation report, which had been previously presented and discussed. Dr. Pomeroy wanted the report of the Standing Committee adopted without further debate. Dr. W. E. Knox wanted the special committee's report substituted. Drs. Musgrave, Lindsley, Dunn, Kempshall and others discussed the matter briefly, after which the report, with its suggestions, was adopted. The Committee on Synodical Records reported the books of the several synods kept in good order, but the chirography of some of them was most wretched.

The order of the day was suspended to permit Dr. Prime to report the result of the Correspondence Committee's efforts toward establishing fraternal relations with the Southern Church. It will be remembered that last week the Assembly sent an overture to the Southern Assembly, as the outcome of private correspondence that had taken place between Dr. Talmage here and Dr. Hague in Savannah, looking toward fraternal relations between the sundered members. Yesterday Dr. Prime stated that the South winds blew softly over this Assembly, and that their overture had been kindly received by the Southern Church, which had just made a unanimous response thereto in the words following:—

FRATERNAL RELATIONS ESTABLISHED.

To Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, Moderator of the General Assembly:—

We are ready most cordially to enter on fraternal relations with your body on any terms honorable to both parties, and then as an explanation of what our feeling is, we send the action taken in answer to the overture from the St. Louis Presbytery, which is:—

Resolved, That the action of the Baltimore Conference, approved by the Assembly at St. Louis, explains with sufficient clearness the position of our Church; not, inasmuch as it is represented by the overture that misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our people as to the spirit of this action, in order to show our disposition to remove on our part all real or seeming hindrance to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Northern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Southern General Assembly are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Northern General Assembly or of the historical bodies of which it is the successor.

B. M. SMITH, Moderator.

And the Clerk of the Southern Assembly.

This action was received by the Brooklyn Assembly with spontaneous and prolonged applause. And as a fitting response to it Dr. Prime offered a resolution reciting *verbatim* part of the Southern Assembly's resolution, except the change of names, which he asked this Assembly to adopt. It is as follows:—

In order to show our disposition to remove, on our part, all real or seeming hindrance to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Southern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Northern General Assembly or of the historical bodies of which the present General Assembly is the successor are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Southern General Assembly.

Judge Strong spoke briefly in favor of this resolution and of the entire action of the Assemblies, which he believed was the beginning of an era of better feeling and larger work for the cause of Christ. On his motion this responsive overture was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. This was followed again by spontaneous and prolonged applause, and the singing of the Doxology.

The foreign mission report, previously discussed but not acted upon, was taken from the docket and adopted, except the resolution looking toward retrenchment, which was voted down, the sentiment of the Assembly being decidedly in favor of larger contributions by the churches in the future. For years there has been a deficit of $30,000 or $40,000, and a few years ago it was $128,000. But the Assembly ordered a special collection to remove this, which was taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the trustees of the General Assembly asked for $100,000 for ministerial relief during the current year. In 1874 the amount of money paid out was fifty per cent less than the sum disbursed in preceding years. In 1875 it was twenty-five per cent less. In 1874 there was a deficiency of $15,000, last year the deficiency was only $700, but sixty-nine families were left unsupplied for lack of funds to give them. In 2,100 churches collections were taken for this cause and the amount raised was $78,055 20. The report suggested raising the Committee on Ministerial Relief to the dignity of a board, and nominated twelve persons as such. The report was adopted.

It will be remembered that a division has existed for sometime in the Presbyterian church at Westfield, N. J., of which Rev. A. McKelvey is pastor. The quarrel was taken from the church to the Presbytery, and there Mr. McKelvey's appeal from the church court was, by the action of the Moderator refusing to count four votes to sustain in part the appeal, made a tie vote—39 to 39. The Moderator then cast his own vote against Mr. McKelvey, who again appealed from Presbytery to Synod. But there he had no better luck, for the Synod sustained the action of the Presbytery, and on another appeal the case comes before the General Assembly, the highest ecclesiastical court in the Church. A judicial commission, to whom the case was referred, reported yesterday against the action of Synod and Presbytery and directing both to correct their records and count the votes in part for Mr. McKelvey. But at the same time the commission recommended the Presbytery to take immediate action to dissolve the pastoral relation of the Rev. Alexander McKelvey with the church at Westfield, as it is very manifest nothing but strife and contention must result from his continuance in that pastorate.

The report on theological seminaries was presented, and, after remarks by Dr. Adams, it was adopted. The Doctor deprecated the custom of the Church making paupers of young men studying for the ministry. There are 2,000 young men in New York studying law and medicine, and they have no boards at their back to boost them up and on. It would be a great deal better for the Church and for the students if the latter were employed in mission work here and there and paid a couple of hundred dollars a year than to give them $500 to help them through the seminary course. He bade the Presbyteries use more care in licensing young men, and if they had any "poor sticks" to keep them in the large cities to be cared for. He had some experience in this line, for he had been well cared for by the Church in New York for forty years.

A CENTENNIAL PRAISE MEETING.

The last hour of the afternoon session was devoted to prayer and praise to God for His blessing to us as a nation for 100 years. The exercises opened with a voluntary on the organ by Mr. George W. Morgan, reading of 100th and 101st Psalms, and prayer by the Moderator, singing the metrical version of the 100th Psalm, and then Dr. Adams delivered a very able address, reviewing the progress of the United States for 100 years in population, extent of territory, discoveries in science, increase of wealth, education and religion. He briefly touched upon the three epochs in the Church's history—first, when it was subordinate to the State; next, when it was united with and was above the State, and thirdly, when it was separate from the State—its present condition here. Here we have, he said, for the first time a free Church on virgin soil. We invite our foreign friends to come and walk about our country and see what we have accomplished during 100 years. Dr. Musgrave offered prayer, and the Coronation Hymn was sung, and the Benediction pronounced by Dr. S. H. Cox.

EVENING SESSION.

The session last evening was spent in discussing overtures on representation in the Assembly. The Committee on Church Polity had received a large number of overtures on this subject, but the committee had found none less objectionable than the one which they recommended and which provided for equal representation and allowed one minister and one elder for every fifteen ministers in a Presbytery and two of each order for every thirty and an increase of one for every additional 15. This would yield about 350 commissioners to every General Assembly. An amendment was offered to make the basis of representation 20 minister instead of 15. A substitute for the whole was offered making the basis 50 ministers and 2 additional delegates for every additional fifty. This, after discussion by Doctors Musgrave, Knox, Breckenridge and others, was adopted. This overture as it necessitates a change in the constitution of the Church must be acted on by the Presbyteries and receive the indorsement of a majority of them. The overture sent down by the last Assembly, asking for Synodical instead of Presbyterial representation, was negatived by the vote of 101 to 19 Presbyteries.

Dr. Johnson offered another overture, which could not be acted on last night, asking the Presbyteries to adopt triennial instead of annual Assemblies.

THE NEXT MUSTANG RACE.

George Parker, or, as he is known among his associates, "Budd" Parker, will, on Thursday next, June 1, again attempt to ride 305 miles in fifteen hours on mustang horses. He tried it for the first time on May 19, and had to succumb, after riding 271 miles, having lost his sight. On Thursday last Francisco Peralto rode 155 miles in two minutes less than seven hours. A HERALD reporter yesterday visited the Fleetwood House, where these mustangs are stabled, and saw both George Parker and Francisco Peralto, and also the animals. The two men mentioned seemed to be in first class condition, and the beasts likewise. Three riders were brought from California by Mr. C. V. Hand, the manager of these mustang races, George Parker, Francisco Peralto and John Francis, all of whom are looked upon as beau ideals of hard riders.

THE DERBY HORSES.

LATEST JOTTINGS BY MAIL FROM NEWMARKET—THE FAVORITES FOR THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE TURF.

While the excitement in England is running to fever heat over the approaching Derby at Epsom the turfmen of New York are bestowing much attention upon the prominent candidates, and, with their brethren across the water, are trying to unravel the puzzle of the possible winner. To this end the HERALD, from time to time, has given the Derby horses much attention, and laid before its readers, both by mail and cable, the result of the observations of special turf writers at Newmarket. The latest jottings from that centre of training, May 17, are found in the London *Sportsman* of the following day, and are as follows:—

The probable starters for the Derby of this season are, in my opinion, an exceptionally good looking lot, and such three-year-olds as Petrarch, the Mineral colt, Skylark, All Heart, Forerunner, Julius Cæsar, Bay Wyndham and Hardrada are seldom seen in the field for the Derby. With the exception of Petrarch and Julius Cæsar none of this lot took part in the race for the Two Thousand Guineas, and the quality of the remaining five—should they all be among the starters—will render the great race of more interest than has been the case for many years past. The course for the Derby will be better suited to some of the competitors than to Petrarch or Julius Cæsar, though there is nothing so very objectionable in the adaptation of either to the gradients at Epsom.

Petrarch this morning was led by Geryon and followed by Cerberus in a fast gallop over the turf on the Limekiln ground, and led back to his stable once more sound and as full of courage as any horse in training. Though the son of Laura has been sadly pulled to pieces since he has been at Newmarket, and fault is being continually found with his style of going, it is impossible for his detractors to deny that his form is unimpeachable, and that for beauty of symmetry and bloodlike style a more splendid looking colt never saw the sun. As regards his soundness, and the mishap that necessitated his being stopped in his work in April, it will be remembered that I ridiculed the story of his being pricked in shoeing. I did this for the reason that his feet are not of that kind to tax the ability of the farrier in their manipulation, and also that those who shoe and plate all the horses in the Warren stable are the cleverest and most careful men in their calling, and who know very much better than to prick a horse that had so recently cost 10,500 guineas. The cause of Petrarch being stopped in his work was a strain in the muscles of his forearm through a sudden wrench in the stable. This is only superficial injury, whence no serious consequences are ever likely to arise during the remainder of his career on the turf, and if the son of Lord Clifden should give way in his preparation it will not be in this part of his frame. The slight opposition manifested against Petrarch in the London market on Monday has had the effect of increasing his enemies at Newmarket, but the colt is still sound, and in good work. His only two performances on the turf as a two and three year old are also a terrible *bête noire* in the path between him and those who are prejudiced against him for the Derby. "He beat nothing, neither in the Middle Park Plate nor in the Two Thousand Guineas," say one portion of those who oppose him. Another section consider that he will "not stay the Derby course." Although I cannot for one moment coincide with the enunciation of such assertions as these, I should, as I have previously stated, prefer to see the son of Lord Clifden certainly, safely and soundly landed at the starting post before I give him my undivided support as the most likely horse to win the Derby. Most readers of this journal are aware that Petrarch was coupled with All Heart as my winter selection for the great race at Epsom, and those who supported both horses at that period can now stand to win if neither even sees the post for the Derby. If, however, as I anticipate, both should be stripped in the paddock, I feel certain that all the good judges will indorse my opinion that they are the two best looking of the whole lot that will be started for the Derby of 1876.

Skylark is still a bone of contention among veterinary surgeons who have occasionally seen him at work, and horsemen of long experience are divided in opinion as to whether he will stand the final gallop before he goes to Epsom, and come scathless out of the race. It is all very well to say that Matthew Dawson has "no fear whatever of the son of King Tom giving way." With such a coarse-looking hock, and a rather gingerly off fore leg, it is not in the nature of any man whose life has been spent among horses to "pooh, pooh" such serious impediments to his bringing so grand a looking horse as Skylark to the post for a race like the Derby. The Heath House trainer will be well deserving of a gold cup full of "dragon" sovereigns if he should succeed in winning the Derby with Skylark, and really we must not forget that the colt has been in work ever since January. He has, of course, been occasionally eased, through bad weather, physic, and mishaps, but he is now within a fortnight of the race, still on his legs, and the muscle on his rump, quarters, thighs and fore arms is something of a caution to those who have laid heavily against him. My winter selection was Petrarch and All Heart to furnish the winner, and Skylark for a place—if he stood his final preparation. I am not, however, yet by any means certain that Lord Falmouth's colt will remain sound, nor can I, of course, commit myself to a positive opinion that he will give way.

The Mineral colt, accompanied by Hesper and the Artemis colt, had two canters and a gallop of one mile and a half on the tan this morning, and with good going on the Limekilns his backers would rather have seen him on the turf. There can, however, be no doubt that Hayhoe is treating the horse according to the exigencies of his capabilities, and that he is having what may be termed a "careful" preparation.

Forerunner (stable companion of Julius Cæsar) is another horse that is sure to enlist the attention of sound judges, and, at his present price in the betting, I consider him well worthy of support. Indeed, if anything were to happen to Petrarch, Forerunner might win the Derby, for I feel quite certain that he is a superior colt to Julius Cæsar, who, but for the son of Laura being in the way, would, it should be remembered, have won the Two Thousand Guineas. I am sure that the trainer of Forerunner has a very high opinion of the colt, who has the rare merit of being thoroughly sound on his limbs, while other horses at much shorter odds are, to say the least of them, under suspicion.

PREAKNESS AND STABLE COMPANIONS.

The Special Commissioner of the London *Sportsman*, in his "Newmarket Jottings," under date of May 16, refers pleasantly to the American horses in England. Until Sunday last it was thought by the turfmen of the United States—all of whom are narrowly watching Mr. Sanford's stable—that the next appearance of Preakness and companions would be at Ascot in June. The HERALD cable despatch of that day from London contained the information that Mr. Sanford had entered Preakness, Mate and Bay Final in the High Level Handicap, one mile and a half, to be run at Epsom, on Thursday of this week; also Mate and Bay Final, in the Epsom Cup, about one mile, which is run at the same place on Friday, the day following the decision of the High Level Handicap. Under these circumstances the reference is of interest, and it is made in connection with the "Commissioner's" gossip about the "Derby favorites and the great numbers of other race horses at exercise on the Heath, Bury Hills and Limekilns ground" of that great training centre. He says:—

The unprecedented sums paid for race horses of all ages, from the tiny foal at the teat of its dam to the matured matron and proud sultan of the stud, who may have dashed by the winning post for the Derby or Doncaster St. Leger with the plaudits of thousands ringing in his ears, renders such as are in training very interesting objects of attraction to the general visitors—to say nothing of turfmen—at Newmarket. There are, of course, in so large a number of horses at the headquarters of the turf many exceptional animals, collected from the principal breeding studs in various parts of England by the exercise of much skill, experience and an almost unlimited banking account. Here, too, may be seen many horses from France, Austria, and other parts of the Continent, as well as what is understood to be seven or eight of the best thoroughbreds that have crossed the Atlantic to lower the pride of us "Britishers." If report speaks true we shall before long also behold quite a little troop of pure Arabian horses recently imported from the far interior of their native deserts careering over the plains of Newmarket in order to prepare them to meet our matchless thoroughbreds in friendly rivalry on some of our principal race courses. I wonder how much our leviathans of the ring would lay on Galopin, had he been kept in training, and on Petrarch, to make the whole fleet from Arabia at weight for age "lie down" at all distances. We may occasionally be "whipped" in our turf calculations by horses bred from our own stock, reared by English stud grooms, trained by English trainers and ridden by our own English jockeys; but not all the fustian that we have been from children in the habit of reading about Arabian horses can make us believe that the very cream of the latter can gallop and stay so well as a winner of the Derby in a good season.

THE AMERICAN HORSES.

The Americans have, at any rate, sent us a few of their thoroughbreds, of whom, so far as their great bone, substance and fairly good symmetry are concerned, no nation in the world need be ashamed, and every good sportsman in this country will rejoice to see Mr. Sanford, their owner, rewarded for his pluck and enterprise in sending them over so long a journey to "beard us in our own den."

I noticed the aged Preakness, Mate and Bay Final sent a good gallop up the tan track, while being half suffocated with dust the other morning, and I was pleased to see that a very great improvement has been wrought by Charles Littlefield—formerly an English jockey—in their condition. Bay Final is a four-year-old, engaged for the Alexandra Plate, over three miles, at Ascot, in which the best animal he will have to meet will be Activity, for Lily Agnes has, I believe, taken leave of the turf. Bay Final is a great, powerful, well made and thoroughly sound horse. He will, in my opinion, be properly wound up by the Ascot week, and his make, shape and appearance, when stripped in the saddling paddock, will be something of a study for horsey Englishmen and American gentlemen on a visit to this country. Of one thing I can assure the last named, they need not be ashamed of the horse when he is paraded in front of the grand stand and royal enclosure. Preakness is engaged for the Gold Cup, run over two miles and a half, at Ascot, and it is just possible that he may have to meet the Derby winner at weight for age, although neither of the two first favorites for the Epsom race is engaged for the splendid trophy to be run for on the Royal race course. Preakness is a powerful, big-boned and well knit animal, standing on short and perfectly sound legs. He is a model of the kind of thoroughbred that we so much require in England for all purposes, but neither this horse nor Bay Final shows the grand quality and bloodlike style of the very best racers that are bred in this "tight little island."

CONTROVERSY AND KALEIDOSCOPE.

A MATCH AT NEWMARKET THAT MAY SERVE AS A DERBY GUIDE.

On the 16th of this month, during the progress of the second spring meeting at Newmarket, a race was decided, which causes reflecting turfmen in England to consider has an important bearing upon the Derby. The event was a match between Lord Rosebery's bay horse Controversy, 5 years old, and Lord Dupplin's bay colt Kaleidoscope, 3 years old. Controversy is a stable companion of All Heart, one of the favorites for the Derby, and Kaleidoscope, a stable companion of Petrarch, the first favorite for the great event at Epsom. The match was for $2,500 a side, and it was run over the Two Thousand Guineas Course—one mile and seventeen yards. Controversy won as he liked, and judging from Lord Rosebery's satisfaction of the issue, as gleaned from London papers, it is more than probable that "Jack is good as his master," particularly so if the vague rumors, which followed this race, of All Heart being able to give Controversy weight and beat him, had any foundation. The London *Sportsman*, 16th inst., of this event says:—

In making the important match of to day Lord Rosebery proved himself to be a great turf diplomatist, for, granting that Petrarch had a fair amount of weight in hand when he won the Rowley mile race the week before last, it is possible to get at the real form of the son of Lord Clifden, and without accepting the common story of what All Heart can do with his schoolmaster, but looking at it in a broad light, it is evident that All Heart must play a prominent part in the Derby. Matches are the life and soul of racing, and it is some time since there was one to which more interest attached than that between Controversy and Kaleidoscope this afternoon, a good many of the leading patrons of the turf journeying to Newmarket to-day especially to witness its decision. * * * The easy manner in which Controversy defeated Kaleidoscope places in the hands of the noble owner of All Heart a key to the Two Thousand Guineas form. Yet the issue of the duel had not the anticipated effect upon the Derby speculation, the wagering on the Epsom event undergoing comparatively few changes, though with the air so full of startling rumors there is no saying what a day may bring forth. A trial between Controversy and All Heart, which is so much talked of that it appears almost certain to take place, would cause a demonstration one way or the other in connection with the half brother to Doncaster, but I am inclined to believe that the Bisley folks know pretty well what there is between the Lincolnshire Handicap winner and his crack stable companion, though, of course, it will not do to give credence to the vague rumors afloat that the young one is master of the situation with the worst of the weights. Considering the state of the ground at the various training quarters, it is too much to expect that All Heart will be tried, and he meets with support on account of his moving so freely and well in his gallops, whether led by Controversy or anything else, and his owner has splendid prospects of winning his first Derby with the son of King Tom.

THE RACE.

NEWMARKET, May 16, 1876.—Match $2,500 each, h. f.; Rowley mile—1 mile 17 yards.

Lord Rosebery's b. h. Controversy, 5 years old, by Lambton or The Miner, out of Lady Caroline, 126 lbs. (Constable) 1

Lord Dupplin's b. c. Kaleidoscope, 3 years old, by Speculum, out of Recluse (F. Archer) 2

Betting even on Controversy. Controversy forced the pace, and soon held a clear lead, which he maintained until coming down the Bushes Hill, where Kaleidoscope closed up and reached his neck in the Abingdon Mile Bottom. He failed to maintain his position, however, when Constable roused Lord Rosebery's horse, the latter gradually drawing away, and winning easily at the finish by two lengths.

TO PELHAM AND BACK.

Bright and cheerful with air and sunshine was yesterday morning when Mr. Delancey Kane's guard winded his horn in front of the Hotel Brunswick, and no whit less bright and cheerful was the group of ladies and gentlemen who looked from the canary colored coach upon the occasional sight-seers that glanced their admiration from the sidewalk. Gentlemen who combine sanitary considerations with those of enjoyment and take their airings in the morning veered from the even tenor of their way to make room for the gaud