WASHINGTON.

A Joint Caucus of Democrats in Session Five Hours.

POLITICAL LEGISLATION.

Partial Repeal of the Election Laws Decided Upon.

NO TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

The Extra Session Not To Be Extended by General Business.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1879.

A JOINT DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS DECIDES UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

The two committees appointed respectively by the House and Senate democratic caucuses to make recommendations concerning the order of business for the extra session held a joint meeting to-day of five and a half hours' continuous duration. There were present Senators Thurman, Whyte, Kernan, Saulsbury, Jones, of Florida; Vance and Bailey, and Representatives Chalmers, Carlisle, Cox, of New York; Ewing, Springer, Tucker, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Bicknell and Phelps. Senator Thurman presided. The first question discussed was whether the political legislation required by the dominant party in Congress should be effected by the passage of a separate measure, or by the incorporation of repealing clauses, &c., in the appropriation bills. Nearly every one present participated in the discussion. It was finally determined that the latter course would be most expedient, especially for the reason that it seemed likely to save time, there being a general desire to finish the necessary business of the session at as early a day as possible. The determination was reached by a vote of 13 against 5—two Senators and three Representatives voting in the negative.

The next question considered was whether the political portions of the appropriation bills should now be passed in the same terms in which they were passed at the last session, or whether the repealing clauses in regard to the Federal Election laws should be modified so as to repeal only those sections which authorize the appointment of chief supervisors and deputy marshals for election, together with the sections conferring police powers on the supervisors, thus continuing the authorization for the appointment of two supervisors of different political parties to serve in a testimonial capacity at each poll as witnesses of the count of votes. After an exhaustive discussion it was decided to recommend the adoption of the modified proposition above described. The vote was 14 against 4—there being two Senators and two Representatives in favor of total repeal. The joint meeting then authorized Senators Thurman, Saulsbury, Bailey and Kernan, and Representatives Chalmers, Springer, Carlisle and Atkins to formulate provisions in accordance with this decision in regard to the Election laws, and also provisions for the total repeal of the jurors' test oath and the existing authorization of the presence of troops at the polls for incorporation in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive and the Army Appropriation bills, together with such additional provisions as they may deem necessary to secure free and fair elections for Representatives and Delegates to Congress.

They were also especially authorized to consider the propriety of framing a substitute for section 5,522 of the Revised Statutes, which prescribes penalties for violations of the election laws. Mr. Springer's proposition to provide, in addition to the repeal of the law concerning the presence of troops at the polls, for the enactment of the existing English statute of George II. on that subject was very favorably received, and the joint sub-committee will probably recommend its adoption. It prohibits any soldier stationed within two miles of a voting place from leaving his quarters on an election day except to relieve guard or to go to the polls to vote, and requires him, in the latter case, to return to his quarters immediately afterward. The joint sub-committee will meet at three o'clock Monday and expect to report to another joint meeting of the two caucus committees on Tuesday. After appointing this sub-committee the joint meeting to-day proceeded to consider the question whether the legislation of the present session should be strictly confined to the appropriation bills, including the measures above indicated, or whether general business should not be transacted by either house when not engaged on an appropriation bill. A decided majority of the Senate caucus committee favored restriction of the business of the session to the appropriation bills and to the enactment of what is known as the "yellow fever bill." A majority (but not a large one) of the House Committee insisted that the opportunities for transacting general business should be improved, without, however, prolonging the session after the appropriation bills shall have been disposed of. It was finally decided to report disagreement on this subject to a joint caucus and leave the settlement of the question to a majority of the democratic members of both houses. This meeting of the joint caucus will probably be held next Tuesday evening.

QUARANTINE ON ITALIAN RAGS.

Two Italian barks, the Guiseppe de Abunde and the Il Cacceatore, arrived at New York recently from Trieste with cargoes of rags, and were passed at Quarantine under the usual certificates. The certificates not having the approval of the local health officer, as required by the recent circular of the Marine Hospital service, Collector Merritt called the attention of Health Officer Vanderpoel to the subject, and subsequently the case was reported to Dr. Hamilton, acting Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service at Washington, who, on being informed that no information could be given as to where the rags originally came from, directed the vessels to be detained at Quarantine until the rags had been taken off on lighters and disinfected, in compliance with the recent circular instructions from the bureau. Italian ports are not considered as infected, but the practice has prevailed of sending rags from Black Sea ports to the Mediterranean for reshipment; and in the absence of any evidence that these rags were not so reshipped there, precautionary measures were advisable. A similar course was pursued in the case of a shipment of rags from Leghorn, which arrived in Baltimore a few days since, and will be pursued in like cases in the future.

BUSINESS ON THE SPANISH MAIN.

Mr. Pellet, United States Consul at Sabanilla, transmits to the Department of State copies of a circular in the English and Spanish languages setting forth the advantages the merchants of the South American States would derive by importing their goods from the United States rather than from Europe. The importers who have adopted these recommendations already express their satisfaction with the results. They are particularly attracted to the United States at this time by the successful resumption of specie payments. It is a financial achievement that commands the respect and admiration of South American merchants generally.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Treasurer now holds $351,040,400 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. Amount of United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,907,500. Amount of United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $2,229,500. National bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $325,342,210; gold notes, $1,466,920.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $277,238 83, and the customs receipts $650,002 49.

The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:—

	1878.	1879.
New York	$904,000	$647,000
Boston	786,000	1,185,000
Philadelphia	66,000	47,000
Miscellaneous	720,000	468,000
Total	$2,476,000	$2,347,000

Receipts to-day, $615,000.

The subscriptions to the four per cent loan since yesterday's report have amounted to $15,700.

THE BACA LANDS IN COLORADO.

A decision was rendered to-day by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of the contested title of the heirs of Luis Maria Baca to a large tract of mineral land in the Territory of Colorado. By an act of Congress passed in 1860 permission was given to the heirs of Baca to select in lieu of certain lands claimed by the town of Los Vegas an equal quantity of non-mineral lands, to be located on any part of the public domain in square tracts not to exceed five in number. The amount of land to which they thus became entitled was nearly five hundred thousand acres. In 1863 the fouth of the tracts so authorized, comprising 99,000 acres, was located in Colorado, pronounced vacant and non-mineral by the Land Department and a grant issued therefor. It now appears that the tract so granted is really mineral land, and it is therefore alleged that it cannot belong to the grantees under the act. The Commissioner decides that, since the question as to the mineral or non-mineral character of the land was duly settled by competent authority, the title to it passed from the United States and became vested in individuals and the question cannot now be reopened by the Land Department. The Commissioner, however, holds that he has no authority to issue patents for the land either to the Baca heirs or their assignees.

PROFESSOR PETERS DISCOVERS TWO NEW PLANETS.

The Smithsonian Institution reports that Professor Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., announces the discovery by himself this morning of two planets, one of the tenth magnitude, in 11h. 58m. right ascension, and 9 deg. 22 min. north declination; the other of the eleventh magnitude, in 12h. 11m. right ascension, and 9 deg. 31 min. north declination, moving north.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

The report of the Board of Inquiry in the case of General Fitz John Porter has been received by the Secretary of War and has been sent to the President for his decision.

SIMON AND MARY ANN.

CROWDS OF CURIOUS PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO SEE THE YOUTHFUL PAIR—THE CIRCUIT COURT ROOM CROWDED YESTERDAY—PROBABLE TACTICS OF THE OPPOSING COUNSEL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1879.

A large number of persons appeared at the Circuit Court to-day, not knowing that an armistice of two days existed between the contending forces in the Oliver-Cameron breach of promise war. The Court proceeded along quietly hearing motions, Saturdays being set apart for this business. The disappointment of the spectators was great, as many of them had come long distances to witness the trial, and especially to see Mrs. Oliver and Mr. Cameron. It is the impression about the City Hall that the contending forces will renew the battle on Monday with unabated energy. The defence, it is thought, will fortify themselves with Annie Davis, and that should reinforcements be needed Mr. Cameron will be called into service, and, furthermore, that in the event the plaintiff's fire should become too hot, to respond with grape and canister by putting in evidence the fifty-three letters from Mrs. Oliver to Mr. Cameron.

PROPOSAL TO TRACE THE ORIGIN OF THE LETTERS.

Should the alleged letters promissory of marriage be assailed as forgeries, the plaintiff will call Mr. Creary, Postmaster of the United States Senate, and others, with a view to proving that they were sent by Mr. Cameron to the widow. This portion of the trial is expected to consume the entire day.

Several "strong-minded" women visited a well known florist to-day and ordered a handsome pyramid of flowers, which will be sent to Mrs. Oliver during the trial on Monday. It is reported that an effort will be made to raise a sum of money for her, as it is understood she is in needy circumstances.

Late this afternoon the court room was crowded, and not until the adjournment were many satisfied that no developments in the Oliver-Cameron suit were to be made. The court officials say that they are annoyed daily by applications from ladies and gentlemen for seats within the bar of the court. They reply that if the members of the Bar are willing to forfeit their place no objection would be made. In anticipation of a crowded room Monday the plan has been decided upon to admit none but members of the Bar behind the rail, and no more than there are seats for. Outside of the rail citizens will be admitted until the space is comfortably filled and then the doors will be closed.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1879.

Captain A. H. Goodloe, Twenty-second infantry, and First Lieutenant H. S. Weeks, Eighth cavalry, have been granted six months' leave of absence on account of disability. First Lieutenant Charles A. Vernon, Nineteenth infantry, will, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, report to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service to conduct recruits to the Department of the Missouri. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1879.

The Secretary of the Navy is informed by a telegram from Commodore Colhoun, of the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, that the Alaska left San Francisco last evening for Sitka.

A despatch received from Rear Admiral John C. Howell, commanding the United States naval force on the European station, states that the Alliance has been ordered to visit Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Tunis, Tripoli, Palermo, Malaga, Tangier, Cadiz, Havre or Cherbourg, Southampton, Flushing, Copenhagen, Christiana (Norway) and Spithead. The Admiral expected to sail on the Trenton for Naples about March 10, and to go thence to Genoa. The Wyoming has been authorized to leave Smyrna when her presence shall no longer be necessary there. The Quinnebaug has been ordered to visit Mahon, Malaga, Tangier, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Sicily, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa and Trieste.

Captain William P. McCann has been ordered to command the receiving ship Independence at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard. Captain John Irwin has been detached from the command of the receiving ship Independence and assigned to duty in charge of the Navigation Department at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Chaplain S. D. Boorem, detached from the Quinnebaug, has reported his return home and been placed on sick leave.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 22, 1879.

The Governor has signed the bills:—

To amend the laws of 1862 conferring additional powers on the marshals of the city of New York.

For the improvement of the Hudson River and to make an appropriation of $30,000 therefor.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mrs. Anna Biglow, a middle aged lady residing at No. 176 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, was standing on the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, shortly after ten o'clock on Friday night, when a colored man walked up to her. She was about to turn away, as she had been waiting for a car, when the man made a grab at a small satchel which she carried on her left arm. Mrs. Biglow endeavored to retain possession of her property, and a struggle, which lasted for a minute, ensued. The footpad, however, brought the scene to a speedy close by drawing a knife or a razor, and cutting the strap which secured the satchel to her arm. In doing so he inflicted a slight incised wound on her arm. The ruffian then seized the satchel, which contained $13, and, as the lady screamed, he ran down Washington street and passed into Main street, where he was soon lost to view in the darkness behind the high board fences which are erected there about the bridge anchorage. There were but few pedestrians in the vicinity at the time and the highwayman's flight was unimpeded. Mrs. Biglow, who was terribly shocked and unnerved by the occurrence, made her way to the residence of her son, who keeps a grocery store at No. 90 Washington street. Mr. Biglow hastened to the York street station house, where he informed Captain Crafts, who immediately sent his men to assist in arresting the robber. The lady said that the thief was a short, stout, thick set man, and that she observed the fore part of one of his shoes appeared to be covered with lime or something white. Early yesterday morning Detective Campbell arrested David Martin, at No. 145 High street, on suspicion of being the guilty party. David, who is a cart driver, proved to Justice Walsh, however, that he was not the guilty party and he was thereupon released from custody. Later, one Eugene Franklin, a colored whitewasher, was taken into custody. Mrs. Biglow visited the station house and after attentively scanning the appearance and movements of Franklin identified him to the best of her belief as the man who committed the robbery. He was held to await examination before Justice Walsh.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA DISCUSSED BY MR. HORACE WHITE.

The main hall of the Cooper Union was about half filled last evening when Mr. Abram S. Hewitt introduced Mr. Horace White to deliver one of the series of free Saturday night lectures. Mr. White's subject was "A Comparison of American with the English Political System." We are told by Mr. Freeman, he said, that before the Norman conquest the English form of government was very similar to that of the Swiss cantons of the present day—the purest republic on the face of the earth. The system is very nearly the same in England now. The axiom, "The king can do no wrong" sounds like a solecism to American ears, but it is nevertheless literally true in English politics. The ministers alone are responsible for what is done with the knowledge and approval of royalty; and this system of responsibility would be, I am convinced, an excellent innovation in our system of government. Differences between the legislative and the executive power are not possible of continuance in Great Britain, for one or the other must immediately get out of the way. But with us such disagreements may continue for years. In speaking of the power of the Executive here, Mr. White said that no serious harm had ever resulted from the veto power of the President from the time of Washington to the present day. Nine-tenths of all the vetoes, he thought, had been salutary and conducive to the public weal. In reference to the republican form of government now being tried in France, he said that the French President possessed more political power than the Queen of England. An amusing display of feeling was elicited by the lecturer's remark that the wheels of government revolve with less friction in England than here. Half-hearted applause was answered by hissing, which continued for some time, but was finally drowned in a loud and genuine clapping of hands.

EDMUND BURKE.

With the "Life of Edmund Burke" as his text, Dr. Lord yesterday morning, at Chickering Hall, entered a strong protest against the French Revolution. The chief labors of the first ten years of Edmund Burke's Parliamentary life, said the lecturer, were American affairs. The next ten were devoted to the affairs of India, in which he showed the same good sense and justice as in the case of the colonies. He could see no good in aggrandizement maintained by wrong doing. Why should that ancient country be used to enrich the younger sons of a proud aristocracy. The customs and laws of India were defied by these scions of nobility. After ten years, of careful study he lifted up his voice against the wrongs of that country, and was left without the sympathies of his coadjutors. In his famous philippics he fearlessly exposed the impositions of the East India Company. He was the idol of his constituents until he disregarded their opinions where he thought they did not understand. He incurred their strong displeasure by his defence of the rights of the Irish Catholics. The Catholics were then treated worse than were the Protestants of France. Not the least of his labors was to bring to the notice of the nation the wrongs of Ireland. He was one of the first to prepare the way for Irish elective franchise. Though a reformer he was a conservative, and yet progressive. The energies of his declining years were turned to the agitations of France. He loved liberty more than any man of his time, yet he loathed the crimes committed in her name. A Christian, he was shocked by infidelity and despised the sentimentalism under which Rousseau and his admirers hid their immoralities. No man more than Burke appreciated the need of radical reform in France, but he considered the remedies of revolutionary quacks worse than the diseases they sought to cure.

ART AND ANTIQUITIES OF ROME.

Rev. Henry G. Spaulding will deliver an additional morning course of four illustrated lectures upon the "Art and Antiquities of Rome" at Chickering Hall on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, March 25 and 27, and April 1 and 3, at 11 o'clock. The first lecture will be on "St. Peter's: the World's Cathedral." In it a full delineation will be given of Christian ecclesiastical art, from the Basilica of ancient Rome to the highest triumphs of church architecture, together with a complete history of St. Peter's, including the grand conceptions and designs of Michael Angelo. The illustrations will represent the Roman Basilica, the beautiful churches of St. Paul and St. Agnes, the old Constantinian Church of St. Peter's and the modern church, its exterior, dome, Michael Angelo's model, interior, monuments.

The second lecture will be "Pagan Rome." The third lecture, "A Day in the Colosseum with Gladiatorial Combats in the Old Arena," and the fourth "A Morning with the Greek Sculptors."

SENSATION IN WALL STREET.

JUDGE LARREMORE ISSUES ORDERS OF ARREST AGAINST A FIRM OF BROKERS—GENERAL ECKERT SUES THE MESSRS. BELDEN AND W. E. CONNOR FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONVERSION OF MONEY.

A rumor spread early yesterday morning in Wall street, and caused quite a stir, that orders of arrest had been granted by Judge Larremore in the suit of General Thomas L. Eckert, late president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, against William, Charles D. and Henry Belden, Jr., and W. E. Connor, for the alleged wrongful conversion of property and money belonging to the plaintiff and received by defendants in a fiduciary capacity, and that bail had been fixed in the sum of $30,000. A reporter of the HERALD called at the office of Messrs. Marsh and Wallis, the plaintiff's attorneys, and was informed by Mr. Wallis that the action was brought for the recovery of $30,000 which General Eckert had left with Messrs. William Belden, Washington E. Connor, Charles D. Belden and Henry Belden, Jr., as a special personal deposit about nine months ago, and which they had failed and refused to return. Mr. Wallis said he had no copy of the complaint and affidavit on which the orders were granted, as all the papers were in the hands of the Sheriff's officers. He said the case was not put into their hands until Friday evening, and the papers were made out in such haste that they had not even the time to take copies of them. At the office of Belden, Bennett & Co., in New street, no information was vouchsafed, the members of the firm—if they were there at all—being locked in their private offices. The messenger took in the reporter's card and returned with the polite message that if the reporter would please call next week Mr. Belden would be happy to have a talk with him.

MAJOR QUINCY INDIGNANT.

Major Quincy, the Order of Arrest Clerk, was very indignant when applied to for information, at the fact that the news of the order of arrest should have been allowed to go out before the papers had been even brought to the Sheriff's office. Major Quincy said the accused parties had thus been warned in advance to be on the lookout for Sheriff's officers, and he certainly could not now expect to arrest them except with their own consent. Major Quincy said the persons who had given out the information were responsible if the ends of justice were defeated. His deputy, Mr. McGonigle, who had the papers, and others had been out all day after the parties to be arrested, but he was not in the least surprised that the defendants had successfully evaded arrest.

It is reported that Messrs. Marsh and Wallis will institute proceedings against the Sheriff, alleging culpable negligence on his part.

ANOTHER ORDER OF ARREST.

Besides the $30,000 order of arrest against the Beldens it was also stated that another order calling for $60,000 bail had been procured by Henry Haar, who was arrested in October last, at the instance of Mr. William Belden, for the wrongful conversion of stocks alleged to belong to the Union Pacific Company, and imprisoned for some time in Ludlow Street Jail. Subsequently the order of arrest against Haar was vacated and Haar was released, and ever since it has been expected that Haar would, in his turn, have Belden arrested for false imprisonment or some other cause. Mr. Samuel Courtney, counsel for Mr. Haar, it was stated, obtained the order of arrest against William Belden, calling for $60,000 bail, on Friday, and since then the Sheriff's officers have been searching in vain for the New street broker. That this step had been anticipated for some time past by Mr. Belden appeared from the fact that lawyers claiming to be his attorneys in the case—Messrs. Bliss and Sibley—had sent repeatedly to the Sheriff's office to ascertain whether any such order of arrest was out against their client.

It was given out by the friends of the accused parties that they only eluded arrest because they wanted to avoid imprisonment or trouble over Sunday, and that on Monday they probably would of their own free will appear at the Sheriff's office to give the amount of bail required in both cases.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Assembly sub committee charged with the Brooklyn Bridge investigation met at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. The bridge company offered a good deal of evidence in rebuttal of the testimony furnished by the city. Mr. Philip A. Low, Mr. William Whitlock, and "Admiral" Murphy, an old and well known Sandy Hook pilot, all united in the belief that the building of the bridge would not affect the currents nor obstruct navigation, except in so far as the necessity for housing the upper spars of vessels of the largest size in passing the bridge. Mr. Low admitted that most of the vessels employed in the California trade would be compelled to house their upper spars in order to go beyond the bridge. The committee will meet to-morrow at ten o'clock for a further consideration of the subject.

HORSE NOTES.

KELLOGG'S SPECIAL SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

Most of the horses in this sale have arrived at the Rink, and the exercise ring presents a lively aspect. The sale begins at half-past ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday. Among the early lots will be Harry Clay. This old turf horse and stallion bears his age remarkably, being as lusty and vigorous as a colt. His box has been a reception room for horsemen since his arrival. He has made a history for himself through the performances of his descendants so marked that his sale will be watched with lively interest by many who recognize the efficacy of following tried crosses of blood, made famous by repeated success in producing winners, and would like to systematize their plans of breeding accordingly, if the coming transfer leaves the horse accessible. Administrator makes a fine impression by his grand appearance and rich breeding, which, considered with his great speed and the astonishing precocity shown by numbers of his get, causes expressions of surprise that a sire tried so successfully should be sold at unreserved auction at a time when the growing popularity of colt stakes is putting breeders on their mettle to produce early-maturing performers, and when it is clear that whoever can obtain and hold a leading position has no difficulty in seeing a splendid prospective reward. His late manager, Mr. Todhunter, of Lexington, Ky., and his owner, Colonel Stevens, are with him. Unfortunately, some specimens of his get that were to be sold with him were unfitted by colt distemper. Among the breeders whose lots have already arrived are:—Mr. Edwin Thorne, of Dutchess county, N. Y., with fifteen entries, mostly by Thornedale, including the stallion Sharpshooter, out of Volunteer's dam, and a mare by Thorndale, out of the dam of Mamie B. Mr. C. W. Griswold, of New York, has fourteen, comprising the Kentucky division of his stud, mostly young trotters, by Blackwood. Mr. J. D. Willis, of Middletown, N. Y., with nineteen, chiefly driving horses, by Norwood, but including a few brood mares by Harry Clay, Volunteer, &c. Mr. R. Ingraham, with two, one of which is a splendid roan filly, sister to Norwood Chief. Mr. Charles Backman, of the Stonyford Stud, has forty-six entries, mostly by Messenger Duroc, some of them stake colts with engagements. Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany, has sixteen, including Harry Clay, his fast stallion son Sim Watson, and several daughters of the old horse from high-bred mares. Minor lots display some animals of great excellence. Quite an attendance of strangers are already in town awaiting the events of the sale. Mr. E. A. Laurence, of the auction house of J. M. Oakley & Co., will handle the sale this year.

Turf, Field and Farm:—"Wednesday afternoon Mr. Atkinson, the editor of the London *Sporting Life*, went out on the road with Mr. Bonner behind Startle. On being asked if the horse was driven at speed he replied, 'Well, I should think so. He went so fast I had to gasp for breath. Mr. Bonner must be a reckless man to ride in a frail wagon behind a horse that trots like a steam engine.' The horse which Mr. Atkinson most admired in the great collection was Dexter."

YACHTING NOTES.

Mr. Thomas Manning, yacht broker, has sold for owners the centreboard cabin sloop yachts Olga, Annie, America and Christine. The America was enrolled in the Brooklyn Yacht Club and owned by Mr. J. Moore; the Christine, formerly the Daphne, of the New York Yacht Club, is well known. The Annie is 26.9 tons old measurement, 18.83 tons new measurement, 53 feet over all, 18 feet beam, 4 feet 6 inches depth of hold and 3 feet draught of water. She was modelled by Robert Fish and built by him at Freeport, N. J., in 1860. She was formerly owned by Messrs. A. & L. Livingston and held the champion pennant in her class of the New York Yacht Club for three consecutive years against a 1 comers. In 1866 she was owned by John Heard, one of the founders of the Eastern Yacht Club. She was then sold to Franklin Burgess, of Boston, who held her about four years. While East she beat everything there, and in June, 1870, she was sold to W. Johnson, but was run by Henry Genet, and called the Mary Annie. In 1874 she was sold to John Davies. Mr. Manning will now send her to San Francisco.

Schooner yacht Intrepid arrived at Curacos February 28, from St. Pierre, Port Spain, &c.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The entries for the six day tournament already made are sufficient to give it a truly international character, as Miss Bertha von Berg will represent Germany; Mme. Exildra La Chappelle, France; Mrs. Tobias, America; Miss Cora Cushing, Ireland, and Mme. Franklin, England. A handsome belt, valued at $1,000, will be the guerdon of the pedestrienne who covers the greatest distance within the six days. In addition to this she will receive $1,000 in cash, the second will gain $500, and the third $250. A check for $1,750 has been deposited at the HERALD office by Mr. James Walton to cover these money prizes. The match will begin at one A. M. on next Thursday. All the conditions are similar to those governing the competitions for the Astley Belt. Gilmore's Garden has been secured for the event and will be laid out as usual for walking competitions, a larger number of tents being provided to accommodate all the entries.

ANOTHER SIX DAYS' TOURNAMENT.

Miss Cora Cushing and Miss Florence Le Vanion have completed walking 3,000 quarter miles in as many consecutive quarter hours at Pedestrian Hall.

On Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, a six days' tournament will be inaugurated, in which the following five will participate:—Miss Stella Hughes, Mrs. E. Swan, Miss Etta Adanis, Miss Alice Marshall, Miss Annie Lamb Sport and Mrs. Camp. The prizes are a gold medal and $400 cash: the second prize, $200; the third prize, $150, and the fourth prize $50. Only those walking 300 miles and over in the six days will be entitled to receive a prize.

PEDESTRIAN VARIETIES AT NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., March 22, 1879.

The walk at the Opera House, in progress since ten o'clock on Thursday morning, ended at half-past eight to-night, with Stevens the winner, he having reeled off 182 miles, beating Smith by one-half mile.

There was also at the Opera House to-night a five mile run between Messrs. Wilcox and Phillips, resulting in favor of the latter, his time being 31m. 8s. Wilcox finished in 39m. 5s.

There was also at the same place to-night a three mile run between James Fizz and Arthur Jameson, which attracted no little interest, and considerable money changed hands. Fizz made the distance in 29 minutes, beating his competitor 33 seconds.

Next on the programme was a mile walk against time by Albert Church, twelve years of age. He walked off at a good gait and was enthusiastically applauded, he being without doubt the youngest pedestrian who has ever appeared in public. He made his mile in 10m. 26s. The spectators were so well pleased with his record that they made up a handsome purse and presented it to him.

TEN HOUR WALK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 22, 1879.

A walking match of ten hours, between Seale Roberson, John Gracey and Lyman Y. Messimer, was concluded at eleven o'clock to-night in Market Hall. The contest was a close and exciting one throughout. Messimer withdrew after walking thirty miles, while Gracey covered forty-five and Robinson forty-six miles. The men left the track in a comparatively good condition.

A PRESS RECEPTION.

The New York Press Club have tendered a reception to Mr. Atkinson, the correspondent of the London *Sporting Life*, and the event will take place to-morrow evening at the club rooms. Mr. Atkinson will return home during the week in company with Rowell, the winner of the Astley belt. A complimentary banquet will be given to Rowell by the Albion and British Provident Societies at the Westminster Hotel to-morrow evening.

VERY POOR RUNNING.

The twenty-mile running race announced for last evening at Gilmore's Garden, and to which some interest attached, as Simpson, Rowell's trainer, had entered, as well as some local and Canadian runners, proved a poor affair, both on account of lack of proper arrangement and the slow time made by the contestants.

The entries included John Simpson, of Cambridge, England; John Raine and Dominique Verrault, of Canada; Joseph H. Owens, of Virginia; Henry Naylor, of New York; —— McNulty, of New York, and Norman Taylor, of Vermont. The management of the affair was miserable. No scorers had been provided, no programmes were furnished, and altogether the affair was not a brilliant success.

The story is easily told. Simpson ran prettily, and most of the way followed close on the heels of Norman Taylor; Verrault had meanwhile dropped out as he was completing two miles; Naylor stopped at seven miles; Raine gave out, exhausted or sick, at eight miles; McNulty withdrew at eight and a half miles, Owens being far in the rear, as Simpson finished the ten miles and his part in the race. Taylor went on to win the twenty-mile purse, and Owens, after gradually drifting further and further to the rear, stopped at fifteen miles, leaving Taylor to go on by himself, as he did, and finished, the richer by $250, in 2h. 9m. 58⅞s.

About a thousand to fifteen hundred people were present, among whom were Rowell, Atkinson and others of the party identified with Rowell's late success.

REAL AMATEUR ATHLETES.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

On April 4 and 5 prox. an athletic meeting, under the auspices of the Columbia College Boat Club, will be held at Gilmore's Garden, at which meeting there will be, among others, races open to all amateurs. Amateur meetings are being invaded by a class of contestants whose presence and association are injurious. Such contestants have been particularly active during the past season, and have been "backed" heavily by their friends. In the interim between meetings they have roamed through the country, appearing in contests held ostensibly to encourage amateur athletics, but really for the benefit of speculators interested solely in the gate money. To tempt these "amateurs" to appear at their "shows" the speculators comply with the letter but evade the spirit of the law as to prizes by offering valuable prizes easily convertible into money and intended to be so converted. This system of indirectly hiring "amateur" contestants is most pernicious in its effect. It deceives the public by calling these devices of speculators "amateur meetings," encourages professionals to contend under false colors for profit and not honor, and will eventually bring discredit upon meetings of *bona fide* amateurs. These amateurs in name and professionals at heart are tolerated in amateur contests because the interpretation hitherto given to the definition of an amateur has been held not to warrant their exclusion.

With the desire of encouraging *bona fide* to the exclusion of nominal amateurs, the Columbia College Boat Club calls attention to the amended definition of an amateur and the accompanying rules herewith submitted. This definition and the rules, which were framed after consultation with Mr. Thomas W. White and other prominent amateur athletes, have been adopted by the club for its government in all games which may be held under its direction, and the club earnestly hopes that they may be adopted by all amateur athletic clubs.

The general acceptance of the definition and rules of March 25, 1879, and their strict application will, it is believed, compel the "professional amateur" to abandon at once and forever his questionable associations and practice or to take his proper place among professional athletes, a consummation devoutly to be wished by all who have at heart the continued honor and usefulness of amateur athletic meetings.

J. T. GOODWIN,
President Columbia College Boat Club.

AMATEUR ATHLETES.

DEFINITION.—An amateur athlete is one who practices athletics for his own physical improvement or pleasure, and not as a business or for gain.

A person who violates any one of the following rules will not be considered an amateur in the sense of this definition.

RULE 1.—No amateur can compete in an open competition, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate money.

RULE 2.—No amateur can compete with a professional; but an amateur shall be held blameless for competing with a professional, whose entry has been accepted in a game or contest open to amateurs only, and given by a recognized amateur athletic club, provided that, if aware of the status of the professional, he enters his protest before starting.

RULE 3.—No amateur can teach, or pursue, or engage in athletic exercises as a means of livelihood.

In addition to the above the following will be enforced on and after March 25, 1879:—

RULE 4.—No amateur can compete in any public games not under the direction of or given by a recognized amateur athletic club.

RULE 5.—No amateur can compete in any public games the profits or any part of the profits from which are to be devoted to any other object than charity or the future encouragement of athletic exercises among amateurs.

RULE 6.—No amateur can, as a condition of his competing, demand the appointment or withdrawal of any specified individual as an officer at any amateur athletic meeting; nor can he ask or demand, as a condition of his competing, the refusal of the entry of any amateur; nor can he claim any privileges not accorded to other contestants.

RULE 7.—No amateur can offer his entry for any games under an assumed name, or from a club of which he is not a member.

RULE 8.—No amateur when entered for a handicap race can refuse to give his public record when asked for it by the club under whose direction the race is given.

RULE 9.—No amateur can have his expenses or any part of the same in connection with any contest defrayed, except by the athletic club of which he is a member. This rule shall not operate where any recognized athletic club defrays the expenses of all contestants alike.

RULE 10.—No amateur can accept any compensation of any kind, directly or indirectly, as a condition of or because of his connection with any athletic club or games, or for the use of his name in such connection.

RULE 11.—No amateur can enter in any games in which the prizes are articles of merchandise or trade.

RULE 12.—No amateur can sell or hypothecate his prizes, nor dispose of them for any equivalent.

RULE 13.—No amateur can bet on any contest for which he has entered, nor receive directly or indirectly the profits, or any share of them, of a bet on any such contest.

RULE 14.—Any person guilty of conduct which may tend to bring amateur athletic sports into disrepute shall not be deemed an amateur.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

The New York Athletic Club will give open handicap games at their grounds, Mott Haven, on Saturday, April 19, at half-past four P. M. The events to be contested are runs of 120 yards, 300 yards and 600 yards, and a walk of two miles, open to all amateurs. Gold and silver medals will be given in each race. Entries close on April 12, with C. A. Mahony, Secretary, Post office box 3,101.

ASSAULT AT ARMS.

There was a grand assault at arms last night in Colonel Thomas H. Monstery's New York Salle d'Armes, Sixth avenue. Small sword, sabre and boxing exhibitions entertained a large number of spectators till a late hour. Messrs. Reynolds and Rand led off with a set-to at the gloves, and Hoffman and Feirtig showed their skill with the foils. The feature of the evening was an engagement at small sword between Colonel Monstery and Colonel Risto Belancourt. This gave place to another glove contest between Morris and Murray, who were succeeded on the boards by Hoffman and Feirtig, who fenced with broadswords. The evening's entertainment concluded with a glove match between Colonel Monstery and Dooney Harris.

NEW YORK LACROSSE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the New York Lacrosse Club was held at Delmonico's on Friday evening, E. C. La Montagne in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and much interest manifested in the procedings. A new constitution was framed and several additions made to the roll of membership. The following officers were elected:—President—Hermann Oelrichs. Secretary—A. P. Montant. Treasurer—William Patteson. Captain—E. C. La Montagne. First Lieutenant—F. E. Randall. Second Lieutenant—Herbert Inman. The members will begin practice at an early day.

THE DOG SHOW.

Entries for the dog show, which occurs at Gilmore's Garden during the second week in April, have been coming in so fast that Manager Lincoln and his staff of clerks have had all they could attend to in receiving them and answering questions. Canada promises to be largely represented by dogs from Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, as well as the lower provinces. The large kennel clubs of Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia have announced their intention of being represented by their choicest specimens. Brooklyn is also applying for considerable space, as is also Albany, Troy and cities on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River and New York and New Haven railroads.

Some of the Western kennels have announced their intention of being on hand some days before the show in order to get their dogs in thorough condition. Among the celebrities to be present is the old pointer dog Snapshot, who, after winning first prize at nearly all of the English shows, won first in this city in 1877.

WEST SIDE CHESS CLUB.

An interesting chess tournament took place at the rooms of the West Side Chess Club, No. 336 West Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesday evening. Captain Mackenzie, the present American champion and a prize winner at the Paris Chess Tournament of 1878, challenged the entire club, offering to play simultaneously as many games as the organization could find boards and players. As it was desirable to avoid prolonging the games, to a late hour, only the best players were chosen. Sixteen sets of pieces were arranged about the rooms and as many players took their places behind the tables. A large delegation from the Manhattan Chess Club was present, in addition to many other lovers of the game. It is only just to Captain Mackenzie to say that the majority of his opponents were much above the average amateur in skill. Captain Mackenzie was given the move. No other odds were accepted or offered. Time was called at half-past eight o'clock, when Captain Mackenzie began at one end of the line, moving one piece on each board successively. This gave the club's players time to study their game until their antagonist repassed. He played with great spirit and rapidity. It is worth mentioning that his openings of the sixteen games developed many of the most interesting problems known to the game. Several players surrendered at points between the twelfth and twentieth moves; others held out until more than forty moves were made. The score stood finally one game won for the club and fifteen gained by Captain Mackenzie. Another tournament has been arranged for an early day.

THE RIFLE.

At the Creedmoor Junior Range yesterday the final match for a Ballard rifle was shot by teams of five from the Home Insurance Company, Custom House, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and F. H. Holton Manufacturing Company. The Home team made the best score—144 out of a possible 175—and this won the rifle, they having been the winners on two previous occasions.

THE MURDERED ACTOR.

INDIGNATION AT THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. B. C. PORTER—MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION IN THIS CITY—AID FOR THE LIVING—JUSTICE FOR THE DEAD.

The feeling